

Austin Aquatic Master Plan

FINAL DRAFT



City of Austin, Texas

November 30, 2017



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Aquatic Master Plan, City of Austin, Texas

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Austin Parks and Recreation Department's (PARD) Aquatic Division is charged with the daunting task of managing 51 public aquatic facilities and providing quality programs and services to the residents of the City of Austin. These facilities include seven (7) municipal pools, 28 neighborhood pools, three (3) wading pools, 11 splash pads, one (1) rental facility at Commons Ford Ranch, and Barton Springs Pool. However, four city pools were closed for the season due to leaking and aging conditions in 2017.

An inventory of an aging aquatic infrastructure, rapid population growth, demographic changes, funding considerations, and regulatory requirements are not only challenges faced by the City of Austin's Aquatic Management Team but have served as the catalyst for examination and planning for the future of the City's aquatic facilities.

MASTER PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to recognize facility management opportunities system-wide and to provide recommendations on the current, expanded or reduced aquatic facility system that would be both more equitable and more sustainable into the future.

The recently completed Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment included the inspection, evaluation, and recommendation for renovation, redevelopment and/or replacement with new facilities on existing or alternative sites. This plan, which builds upon and serves as a continuation of the Needs Assessment, is intended to provide PARD with a comprehensive Master Plan that evaluates existing management opportunities, develops a sustainable management model, and provides recommendations for developing an equitable, sustainable aquatic system that addresses the present and future needs of the City. Additionally, this master plan must be treated as a living document that needs to be reviewed and revised every 5 years (minimum) or as needed to respond to changing demographics and urban growth patterns of the City of Austin.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT – 3 PHASES

The public engagement for this Master Plan consisted of a review of the input gathered during the Needs Assessment and the SWIM512 campaign held in the summer of 2015 and was followed by public workshops held during three phases of the Master Plan process.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT INPUT

The public input process began during the Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment in 2014, which consisted of 11 regional meetings, a statistically valid, random sample survey of 500 residents, over 2,500 surveys collected at the pools, and a Television Town Hall. The process engaged over 13,000 residents.

Recurring themes included:

- Keep the pools open and affordable
- Increase the hours and swim season length
- Improve restrooms, bathhouses, and seating areas
- Improve cleanliness of pools, bathhouses, restrooms, etc.
- Provide shade

The most important actions the City could take to improve pools (from the surveys):

- Increase the swim season (67%)
- Provide additional shade (63%)
- Upgrade pool and bathhouses (33%)
- Add more lap lanes (28%)
- Install zero depth entry (28%)
- Provide more seating areas (23%)

SWIM 512: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT SYNOPSIS

Between the Needs Assessment and this Master Plan, the City completed the SWIM512 campaign to take advantage of users at the pools in the summer of 2015, utilizing on-site community conversations at three (3) Municipal Pools and eight (8) Neighborhood Pools, plus Neighborhood Talks at neighborhood association and organization meetings and Community Focus Groups at recreation centers.

The results of this process include:

- Generally strong support for larger family aquatic centers and the development of indoor, year-round facilities
- A large percentage of the survey respondents are willing to pay a fee to use pools
- Preferred features, among the children polled through the summer camp and after school program, included tall slides, climbing walls, lazy rivers, indoor pools, diving boards, and shade
- Strong need for pools in some underserved neighborhoods, especially where geographic barriers such as major highways limit access to pools (ex., Colony Park)

MASTER PLAN ENGAGEMENT

As part of the Master Plan process, two rounds of public meetings were conducted in 2016. In addition, the City and Consultants participated in neighborhood association meetings to promote the public workshops and the survey. Follow-up workshops were held in 2017.

Survey Results

What to Do with Pools that are Beyond Repair:

- Repairing pools that are in good condition (41%)
- Closing the pool and replacing it with a family friendly option (30%)

Priorities

- Closing pools that are beyond repair (34%)
- Making necessary renovations to remaining pools (34%)
- Closing pools that are beyond repair and add a series of larger swimming pools to serve all areas of the city (32%)

Criteria for Action

- Current annual visits to the pool (51%)
- Proximity to other pools – distance to other pools (47%)
- Population size within a mile of the pool (47%)
- Costs to upgrade (44%)

Potential Distribution

Three potential systems of distribution were presented and discussed with participants.

- Neighborhood Pool Focused, which included primarily smaller neighborhood pools and would require a much larger quantity to serve the City
- Regional/Community Centered, which included a smaller number of more regional and community pools of a larger size
- Combination Concept, which included all pool types in a system with fewer pools than existing but more evenly distributed

The Combination Concept was generally accepted as the most realistic to serve Austin.

CURRENT STATE OF AUSTIN AQUATICS

A review of the current state of Austin aquatics must be part of the effort to determine the improvements necessary to yield a more sustainable and equitable aquatic system to serve Austin residents and visitors.

AQUATIC FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Most of Austin's aquatic facilities were built between 1927 and 1990 with an average age of over 50 years old. The typical useful life span of a standard pool is 25-30 years. As a result, many pools are physically and functionally obsolete, lacking popular features, such as zero-depth entry, interactive play areas, slides, program space, and spray features. Additionally, many do not meet current health or accessibility guidelines or codes.

Many areas of the City are not served or are underserved, and many have overlapping service areas. Many of the pools in Austin are located close to other pools, and many areas have no pools nearby. In addition, some communities, most notably Colony Park and northeast Austin, have worked with the Parks and Recreation Department to develop a community master plan that includes a new aquatic facility as acknowledgment of the need to add and enhance recreational opportunities to the Colony Park area. Few pools are located in the northern and southern portions of the city, while in the central part of the city, most notably east of I-35, several pools are located within a mile of another pool.

ATTENDANCE AND BUDGET

The overall average annual attendance of the pools (not including Barton Springs) over the 2002-2015 period was 743,905, with over 298,000 at the

seven Municipal pools, nearly 434,000 at the 25 Neighborhood Pools, and just under 12,000 at the Wading Pools.

Austin operates the pools at an annual average cost of approximately \$6.4 million, not including budget for Barton Springs. Costs (overall and by participant) vary greatly by pool. All revenues go to the City's General Fund.

Of the current budget, only \$2.1 million is used to cover maintenance, most of which is allocated for utilities. The maintenance budget has been consistently exceeded, resulting in reductions to other PARD programs/improvements.

Over the past ten-years, the City of Austin has expended \$29.2 million for capital projects related to the Aquatic system or approximately \$3 million per year.

AQUATIC VISION

The Aquatic Division mission and vision was developed through the extensive public engagement in the Needs Assessment, SWIM512, and Master Plan processes as well as input from the Aquatic Division Staff, Master Plan Team consisting of the Aquatic Advisory Board, Technical Advisory Group, and District Representatives Group.

AQUATIC DIVISION VISION

(What we strive to be)

Lead the Aquatic Industry with the highest quality aquatic standards for safety, programming, facilities, and staffing

AQUATIC DIVISION MISSION

(Our Fundamental Purpose)

Provide a sustainable and equitably distributed system of outstanding aquatic facilities and programs

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Goal 1: Financially Sustainable System

Develop a sustainable management model for existing facilities and develop a city-wide sustainable facility model that addresses the present and future needs of the City.

Objectives:

1. Provide an equitable distribution of aquatic facilities throughout the City of Austin, including but not limited to:
 - Support research and development in areas

identified as deficient in aquatic facilities such as the Colony Park/Lakeside area in the northeast quadrant of the City

- Implement the recommendations of this Plan regarding the short- and long-term improvements, upgrades, consolidations, and decommissioning
 - Utilize current demographic analysis as a key factor in the process to determine locations of upgraded, expanded, new, or decommissioned facilities
2. Identify a variety of facility types to meet the diverse needs of residents, such as:
 - Provide aquatic facilities to offer year-round programming (see Goal 3)
 - Provide a balance of "neighborhood-based" and value driven aquatic "community" (multi-neighborhood) facilities that offer family and fitness oriented aquatic opportunities
 3. Establish a system of aquatic facilities and programs at a higher level of management and economical sustainability over the long-term
 4. Establish an organizational and support structure to maintain a more sustainable system
 5. Establish closer relationships with the permitting agencies and departments to streamline the development process

Goal 2: Diverse Facilities

Provide a modern and safe aquatic system throughout the City.

Objectives:

1. Reduce pool closure occurrences due to maintenance issues as a result of the age of facilities, such as:
 - Bring all facilities, including associated buildings, parking, decks, etc. up to current standards and codes, such as ADA, health, safety and pool codes
2. Provide suitable aquatic facility infrastructure for use by public or private events, including:
 - Bathhouse facilities
 - Qualifying pool length(s)
 - Ample deck space
 - Mobility access to facility
 - Covered/shaded gathering spaces

- Climate controlled staff areas
 - Upgraded restrooms and pool houses
3. Modernize existing facilities and develop new facilities to include features identified most in the community engagement process, such as, but not limited to:
- Improved restrooms/pool houses
 - Shade
 - Wi-Fi
 - Slides
 - Shallow water play areas
 - Lap lanes
 - Climbing walls
 - Diving boards

Goal 3: Year-Round Facilities

Establish and maintain year-round facilities in key demographic service areas that provide maximum equitable access to aquatic environments and opportunities

Objectives:

1. Prepare a feasibility study to determine the scope, size, programming, and financial impact of indoor facility(s)
2. Provide year-round, heated outdoor recreation/lap pool facilities. Example:
 - Identify locations which will best support year-round outdoor programs, lessons, and lifeguard training
3. Develop indoor aquatic facilities to:
 - Enhance lifeguard training opportunities
 - Cultivate partnerships with educational organizations, such as AISD and other school districts serving Austin
 - Support local competitive swimming, water polo, synchronized swimming, diving, etc.
 - Provide year-round programming (all ages)
 - Expand drowning prevention and other water safety programs
 - Reduce and limit weather-related impacts on aquatic programs

Goal 4: Progressive, Responsive Programming

Provide enhanced programming that responds to community input and that appeals to all user groups

Objectives:

1. Provide an equitable and enhanced distribution of aquatic programs throughout the City
2. Deliver enhanced aquatic programming services, such as:
 - Expand programs related to water safety, swim lessons, fitness, and leisure recreation.
 - Provide new and trending programs as desired by the community (examples: scuba, kayaking, paddle boarding, yoga, etc.)
3. Expand year-round programming at an indoor facility
4. Increase swim event opportunities for aquatic events and competitions
5. Maintain and expand community outreach relating to Aquatic Programs offered city-wide
6. Develop an annual survey to assist in determining what future programming may be desired

Goal 5: Enhanced Operational Support

Provide aquatic focused maintenance facilities and develop operational procedures to support a sustainable aquatic system

Objectives:

1. Standardize mechanical components and equipment for renovated and proposed facilities throughout the system to achieve ease of maintenance and operation procedures of aquatic facilities and to reduce cost for inventory, such as:
 - Create an inventory of standard mechanical components and aquatic equipment for ease of replacement, maintenance, and repair
2. Allocate and designate a central aquatic system facility that would provide an opportunity to store aquatic equipment, make repairs, and house aquatic maintenance staff, while also providing a closer connection between aquatic and maintenance staff
3. Mentor, train, and support existing and future aquatic mechanic/maintenance staff
4. Procure and support the acquisition of additional aquatic mechanic staff
5. Support, develop, cross-train, and mentor aquatic staff in the maintenance and operations of aquatic facilities

Goal 6: Foster Partnerships

Foster partnership opportunities to complement and enhance the aquatic system

Objectives:

1. Develop and expand aquatic partnerships with local educational entities and organizations who may want to include aquatics as part of their curriculum or activities offered
2. Expand partnerships to increase swimming abilities and water safety
3. Increase and enhance outreach to promote aquatic programs and water safety

Goal 7: Recruit & Retain High Performance Staff

Hire, train, and secure retention of developed aquatic staff

Objectives:

1. Train, mentor, and maintain a dedicated aquatic staff at all levels
2. Continually evaluate hiring practices and procedures to improve and expand the Aquatic Staff, such as:
 - Develop and foster relationships with Corporate City of Austin Human Resources and PARD Human resources in the hiring of lifeguards and other aquatic staff as needed
 - Automate administrative hiring practices for seasonal lifeguards
3. Establish and hire the needed quantity of full time lifeguard employees to support a year-round aquatic system
4. Implement procedures and policies to enhance recruitment of lifeguard staff, such as:
 - Continue to sponsor and provide non-fee based lifeguard training
 - Sponsor and provide a no-cost alternative to supply lifeguards with uniforms and equipment
 - Consider paying or reimbursement for lifeguard training
5. Adapt and procure permanent 'front line' staff for utilization at aquatic facilities and to omit the demand for lifeguards from performing other duties
6. Improve lifeguard staff experience and retention during the operating season by improving environmental conditions and amenities at each aquatic facility, such as:

- Provide lifeguard break/safety rooms with environmental controls
- Improve quality and quantity of shading at facilities for lifeguards
- Provide free of charge, sun protection material and apparel
- Provide access to ice and cold water

Goal 8: Environmental Sustainability

Provide facilities that maximize environmental sustainability and energy efficiency

Objectives:

1. Upgrade and standardize facilities and procedures with more efficient aquatic facility design which takes advantage of technology, such as:
 - Auto-fill
 - Variable speed pumps
 - Improved chemical controllers
2. Design facilities using Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and/or Sustainable Sites Initiatives (SITES) principles, such as:
 - Upgrade systems to provide a potential reduction of water use
 - Design landscapes for low water use and low maintenance levels
 - Utilize stormwater best management practices

POOL CLASSIFICATIONS

Austin currently has five categories of aquatic facilities: Neighborhood Pools, Municipal Pools, Wading Pools, Waterfront, and Spraygrounds. The table below identifies the recommended pool classifications.

Classification	Service Area	Pool Square Feet	Features
Neighborhood Pool	20-minute walk 5-minute drive	3,000 – 5,000 S.F. Zero depth entry. 25 m x 6-8 lanes	Recreation and Activity Pools
Community Pool	10-minute drive	5,000 – 7,000 S.F. Zero depth entry. 25 m x 6-8 lanes	Recreation and Activity Pools
Regional Aquatic Center	15-minute drive	7,000 – 12,000 S.F. 25-50 m long x 6-8 lanes	Interactive water plan features, party/staff training room, youth fitness, may have 50 m length
Year-Round Community Indoor Facility	15-minute drive	5,000 - 7,000 S.F. 25 yards x 6-8 lanes	Designed for training, fitness, and program use

The public engagement process identified community desires for a variety of facility types,

sizes, and features. Participants reviewed the facility classifications at public meetings and used templates to identify potential arrangements throughout the City to represent an equitable distribution of facilities to serve the growing participation. A mixture of Neighborhood, Community, and Regional Pools was identified with a clear need for indoor facilities for year-round programs and training. These classifications are intended to help start a conversation, when a new facility is to be developed. Public engagement will be necessary to identify the type, size, and features most desired for a specific location.

SUSTAINABLE AQUATIC SYSTEMS

The City of Austin - Office of Sustainability defines three goals for sustainability:

- Prosperity and jobs
- Conservation and the environment
- Community health, equity, and cultural vitality

In relation to the Austin Aquatic System, sustainability should be applied on several fronts, including the following:

- Facilities
- Budget/Cost
- Staffing
- Maintenance/Operations
- Programming

The following five categories should be used to benchmark a sustainable system:

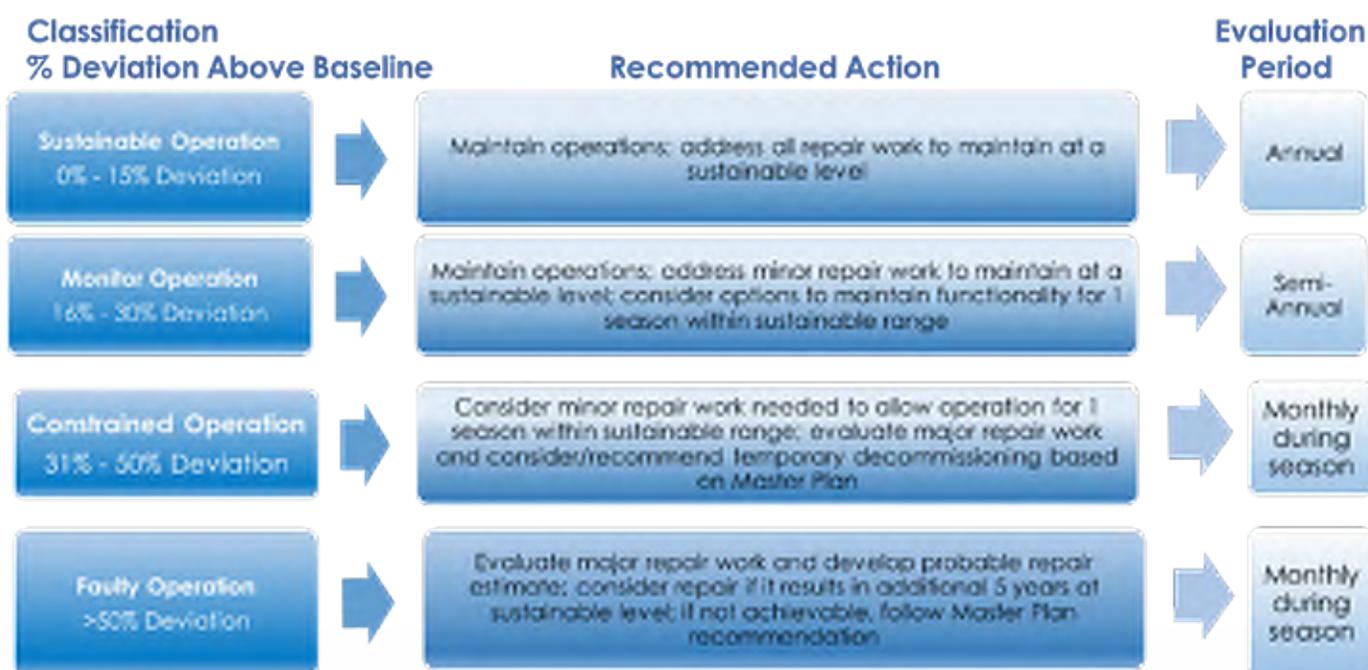
- Water Use
- Attendance
- Annual Maintenance Repairs
- Demographics
- Actual Cost per Patron (Future)

Baseline values must be established for each benchmark category, and these values should be updated annually as new data becomes available. The actions recommended in the Aquatic Facility Sustainability table below apply when a pool reaches the indicated deviation in any benchmark category. The Site Suitability Ranking Process described next should be utilized as part of the decision-making process once the highest threshold is reached.

SITE SUITABILITY RANKING PROCESS

The purpose of the Site Suitability Ranking Process was to establish a methodology to rank the suitability of existing and future aquatic sites for development, renovation, expansion, consolidation, or decommissioning.

This process will be used as a guide for future decision-making with regard to the status of aquatic facilities. The flow chart below summarizes the steps of the process, which incorporates input gathered from the public plus an extensive amount of data



relevant to the assessment of a site for development or redevelopment as an aquatic facility.

Site Suitability Rating Scores were determined for each pool site, including separate scores for the Neighborhood and Community/Regional scenarios. The Site Suitability Rating Score represents the summation of criteria scores multiplied by the criteria weights. Scores could theoretically range from 0 to 100. Actual results ranged from 42 to 81 for Neighborhood Pool and 46 to 71 for Community or Regional Pool.

Using the scores from this site suitability process, pool sites were then ranked (against each other) by pool classification. The top ten aquatic sites for Community Pools and top five for Regional Pools are listed below.

COMMUNITY POOL

- Bartholomew
- Garrison
- Mabel Davis
- Balcones
- Walnut Creek (tied)
- Dick Nichols (tied)
- Northwest (tied)
- Dove Springs (tied)
- Givens
- Montopolis

REGIONAL POOL

- Bartholomew
- Garrison
- Mabel Davis
- Balcones
- Walnut Creek (tied)
- Dick Nichols (tied)

AQUATIC SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS

This Master Plan provides aquatic system recommendations to facilities, operations, policies, and programs in Austin. The implementation of these recommendations should include follow-up public input processes to ensure that any proposed changes meet the aquatic needs of the local community.

AQUATIC FACILITIES AND DISTRIBUTION

The Austin residents and the Parks and Recreation Department indicated a need for a more sustainable and equitable system. To accomplish this end, an aquatic system should be implemented using the pool classifications outlined on the previous pages. The map on the next page (x), Aquatic Service Areas – 20 Year Plan, identifies the distribution of this system.

REGIONAL AQUATIC CENTERS

Pools would be upgraded to Regional Aquatic Centers at the following sites:

- Balcones
- Bartholomew
- Garrison
- Northwest
- Deep Eddy (serves as a unique regional facility)

COMMUNITY POOLS

Pools would be upgraded to Community Pools at the following sites:

- Dick Nichols
- Dittmar
- Dove Springs
- Givens
- Montopolis
- Springwoods
- Walnut Creek

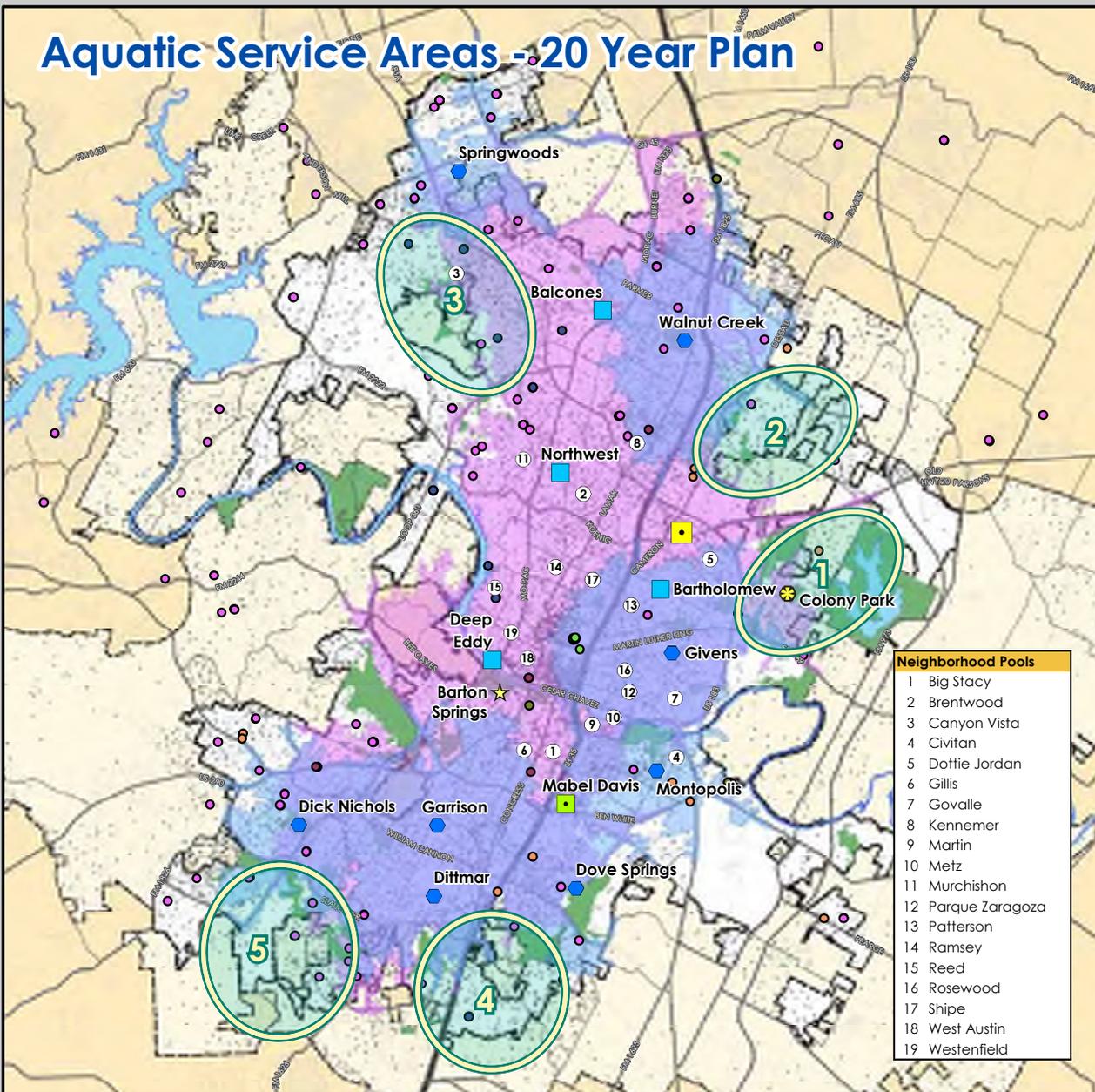
NEIGHBORHOOD POOLS

Gaps between Regional and Community facilities will be filled by the existing Neighborhood Pools. The Site Suitability Ranking Process and Sustainability thresholds should be utilized to guide decisions at these locations.

NEW AQUATIC FACILITIES

1. Colony Park/Lakeside Community - To serve this underserved area
2. Northeast (new) - To serve an underserved area (east of I-35 and north of Highway 290)
3. Northwest (new) - Long-term replacement of Canyon Vista
4. Southeast (new)
5. Southwest (new)

Aquatic Service Areas - 20 Year Plan



Neighborhood Pools	
1	Big Stacy
2	Brentwood
3	Canyon Vista
4	Civitan
5	Dottie Jordan
6	Gillis
7	Govalle
8	Kenemer
9	Martin
10	Metz
11	Murchishon
12	Parque Zaragoza
13	Patterson
14	Ramsey
15	Reed
16	Rosewood
17	Shipe
18	West Austin
19	Westenfield

Legend		
Expanded Pool Service Areas	Proposed Pool Type	Other Pools
10 Minute Drive to a Community Pool	Neighborhood	Association/District
15 Minute Drive to a Regional Pool	Community	RV/Mobile Home
General Area to be served by Proposed Pool	Regional	Club
Priority No. 1 for New Pool Facility (Classification to be determined through community engagement process)	Community Indoor	University
	Premier Indoor	YMCA
	Waterfront	Other Private
	1 Dot = 100 People	City of Austin Parks
		City Limits
		Planning Boundary

The Site Suitability Ranking Process was applied to the potential Colony Park site, and the site scored fairly well for suitability as a Neighborhood Pool (score of 62 of 100). Much of the infrastructure has not yet been built for the planned aquatic facility at this location. As a result, the site's score will likely increase as infrastructure is added at the park, since infrastructure represented its lowest scoring criteria. The site received high scores for several other criteria.

NEW INDOOR FACILITIES

The map also shows two indoor facilities: a Premier Indoor Facility, located within a triangle east of I-35, south of Highway 183, and north of Highway 290, and a Community Indoor facility to serve the southern portion of the City.

OPERATIONS

General

1. Establish a central Aquatic Maintenance Facility
2. Synchronize supply inventory control and procurement policies
3. Include Wi-Fi and internet (fiber) capabilities for greater efficiency
4. Utilize online applications to improve efficiency of the large and aging aquatic system

Marketing

1. Increase the use of social media and the marketing budget
2. Promote new programs targeted to Active Adults and Seniors
3. Create new special events and networking opportunities through aquatic programming targeted at young adults without children
4. Get creative in partnering with fitness centers, physical therapists, hospitals, health insurance providers, fitness non-profit organizations, and clubs for sponsorships, leases, and rentals

Lifeguard Retention

1. Improve staff areas when facilities are selected for improvement or replacement
2. Provide Support Staff to assist Lifeguards with additional tasks (janitorial, customer service)
3. Expand tuition reimbursement or scholarship aid for Lifeguards who successfully earn certification
4. Reduce janitorial obligations for the Lifeguards
5. Consider financial assistance for transportation due to the size of the City and long commutes

6. Focus recruitment efforts, affordable or subsidized training, and employment incentives in neighborhoods where Lifeguard applicants have been limited
7. Incorporate online scheduling and payroll programs
8. Consider an indoor facility to increase In-Service and Pre-Season Training opportunities
9. Hire more Full-Time Head Lifeguards for a higher level of professionalism

POLICIES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Attendance

1. Make Free Life Vests (PFDs) available at all locations for children who cannot pass the swim test
2. Increase availability of Learn to Swim programs for children and adults with unique needs through partnerships and sponsors
3. Begin to search out potential partners and sponsors for the development of an indoor aquatic facility
4. Develop partnerships with club teams, high school teams and other groups, including competitive divers and synchronized swimmers, who might rent pool space at a premier indoor facility

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

1. Design and operate all new facilities to LEED Silver level guidelines as required for all large capital projects for the City
2. Utilize efficient equipment
3. Utilize rainwater and reclaimed water for irrigation
4. Monitor water use to respond quickly to any leaks
5. Specify grasses and landscape planting better for Austin's climate
6. Locate pools near public transportation for ease of access
7. Reduce paper waste through digital connections, improved by providing Wi-Fi
8. Ensure that pool backwash flows to sanitary sewer lines rather than into creeks or drainage corridors
9. Coordinate Best Management Practices with the Offices of Sustainability, Watershed Protection, etc.
10. Utilize natural light and/or LED fixtures in structures
11. Utilize low-flow plumbing fixtures
12. Consider the long-term use of a pool during the design process with consideration to ease of

maintenance, energy use, and impact on the environment

REVENUE GENERATION

Revenue generation would contribute to a more sustainable aquatic system. The following opportunities should be further explored to generate revenue.

1. Fees and Charges

The new aquatic system provides a variety of aquatic opportunities with Neighborhood Pools remaining free and fees for Community and Regional pools (based upon the socio-economic conditions of the surrounding market area).

2. Concessions

All Regional Aquatic Centers (and potentially Community Pools) should have concession offerings with a shaded area. PARD could operate concessions at a substantial profit.

3. Naming Rights/Sponsorship and Partnerships

The quality of the new facilities offers an attractive opportunity for naming rights and sponsorships. Events and programs could also be sponsored. PARD should explore partnerships with healthcare providers, commercial entities, and .

4. Increased Programming

The upgraded facilities will offer an opportunity to expand program offerings, and thereby increase revenue.

PROGRAMS

1. Utilize videos for parents to determine skill level for correct class placement for swim lessons
2. Emphasize the need for drowning prevention programs and swim lessons
3. Provide promotional materials to worship, medical offices, and social services agencies to get more children enrolled
4. Consider evening and weekend lessons to accommodate the needs of working parents
5. Provide more "teachable" and "swimmable" water at new facilities considered including heating for early season lessons and active adult early morning programs
6. Place the focus on drowning prevention and safety as a necessary lifetime skill
7. Create new programs targeted to Active Adults and Seniors

IMPLEMENTATION

CAPITAL COSTS

Capital costs for aquatic improvements are estimated in the range of \$152 to \$193 million, depending on how many of the current Neighborhood Pools are kept in operation.

STAFFING

The pool staffing requirements for the new system will be approximately 980 staff (2016 staff included 768 total staff), including lifeguards, pool managers, attendants, etc.

REVENUE

This new system has great potential for increased income generation from concessions, entrance fees (an increase of approximately \$1.5 to \$2 million per year), and programming.

The indoor pools would generate revenues from increased programs, pool and lane rentals, swim meets, concessions, and other sources. In addition, similar indoor facilities throughout the country have benefited from both capital and operating funds from hotel taxes, tourism funds, sponsorships, naming rights, and partnerships.

OPERATIONS COSTS

Once the recommendations are fully implemented, PARD should experience lower costs for operation per pool due to the newer condition of facilities, more energy efficient mechanical systems, reduced maintenance repairs, and the benefits of a LEED Certified and more environmentally sustainable system. Staffing costs will be higher due to the increased number of staff (primarily Lifeguards) required to operate the system as mentioned earlier in this chapter.

MAINTENANCE REPAIRS

Continuous maintenance repairs, both scheduled (known) and unscheduled (unknown), will remain constant until all of the pools are upgraded. The process outlined in Chapter 6 should be followed to examine the Sustainability of a pool going forward. In addition, PARD should not spend more than \$200,000 on a pool to keep it in operation unless the repairs will keep the pool operating for another 3-5 years and/or the repairs will be incorporated into the pool upgrade process..

POTENTIAL FUNDING SCENARIOS AND FISCAL EXPENDITURES PRIORITIES

The City would need at least \$8 to \$10 million per year over the next 20 years to implement all of the capital facility improvements recommended in this plan (not including inflation). These capital improvements must be weighed against the other needs of the City.

A goal of this plan is to provide the City with the tools necessary to develop a more sustainable and equitable system of aquatic facilities and programs. Accordingly, PARD and the City should use this plan to develop a capital improvement plan that considers other fiscal expenditure priorities.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRIORITIZATION:

- Address the critical pools in danger of failing based on Sustainability thresholds in conjunction with Site Suitability Rankings
- Make geographically located improvements to maintain quality facilities throughout the City
- Prioritize development of at least one indoor facility to assist in Lifeguard recruitment and training and meeting a growing need for year-round programming and lap swimming
- Develop new pools based on population growth and to serve underserved areas, such as the Colony Park/Lakeside Community, as indicated in this plan

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Austin Parks and Recreation Department's Aquatic Division is charged with the daunting task of managing 51 public aquatic facilities and providing quality programs and services to the residents of the City of Austin. In order to provide these services in a safe and effective manner, their year-round and seasonal operations require the recruitment, training and supervision of over 750 lifeguards to fully staff its lifeguarded sites. These facilities include seven (7) municipal pools, 28 neighborhood pools, three (3) wading pools, 11 splash pads, one (1) rental facility at Commons Ford Ranch, and Barton Springs Pool.

This inventory of aging aquatic infrastructure, combined with rapid population growth, demographic changes, funding considerations, and regulatory requirements, presents a challenge for the City of Austin's Aquatic Management Team but also serves as the catalyst for examination and planning for the future of the City's aquatic facilities.

With approximately 1.25 million annual visitors to these facilities, the Aquatic Division is not only charged with providing a safe, clean and healthy environment but also the management, fiscal accountability, and maintenance of the mechanical operations. The City of Austin has an exceptional reputation in the aquatic industry and operates two facilities that are considered historically relevant to the development of America's public sector pools: Deep Eddy Pool and Barton Springs Pool.

However, in the summer of 2017, four city pools were closed for the season due to leaking and aging conditions (Shipe, Govalle, Givens, and Mabel Davis). In 2014, City officials allocated \$3 million dollars for both Shipe and Govalle to be rebuilt and returned to the aquatic center inventory in 2018. With the closure of the Mabel Davis Pool (and later Givens), the Austin Parks and Recreation Department proposed providing a shuttle service to the Garrison Pool in south Austin throughout the summer months, exemplifying PARD efforts to ensure aquatic access to residents.

Community members who frequent the City of Austin's public aquatic facilities love their pools and over 13,000 residents actively participated in a three-part, comprehensive public education and consensus building process called SWIM512. The methodology and results are detailed in Chapter 2 of this Aquatic Master Plan. Working with industry professionals, professional staff, a citizen's advisory board, and community members of Austin, the completion of this 20-30 year vision for Austin's aquatic facilities will serve as a guide for Austin's aquatic future. This effort alone has exhibited the Austin Parks and Recreation Department's commitment to aquatics.

1.2 MASTER PLAN PURPOSE

In 2015, the City of Austin (City) Parks and Recreation Department (PAR) issued a Request for Proposals and selected the Team of Brandstetter Carroll Inc., Adisa Communications, Architecture Plus, JJJ Enterprises, and Chan and Partners to provide consulting services for the creation of a master plan to guide the current usage and future development of the City's public swimming pools and related facilities. The goal was to recognize facility management opportunities system-wide and to provide recommendations on the current, expanded or reduced aquatic facility system that would be both more equitable and more sustainable into the future.

The City of Austin commenced construction of aquatic facilities in the early 1930s. In principle, PAR's existing aquatic facilities were planned to operate for fifty years and most facilities are approaching, or have exceeded their operating life span. The Parks and Recreation Department (PAR) and Brandstetter Carroll Inc. completed an Aquatic Facility Needs Assessment in 2014, which included the inspection, evaluation, and recommendation for renovation, redevelopment and/or replacement with new facilities on existing or alternative sites. The assessment also included a Qualitative Assessment of each pool facility. The Aquatic Division intended to expand on the findings of the Aquatic Assessment by developing this Aquatic Master Plan. The process of developing this Master Plan was a top priority for PAR and the City of Austin. The geographical, environmental, recreational, historical, and cultural qualities of the existing facilities provide an opportunity to enhance the aquatic program for PAR and the City.

The plan, which builds upon and serves as a continuation of the Aquatic Facility Needs Assessment, is intended to provide PAR with a comprehensive Master Plan that addresses existing management opportunities and constraints, develops a sustainable management model for existing facilities and provides recommendations in developing an equitable, city-wide sustainable facility model that addresses the present and future needs of the City. Additionally, this master plan must be treated as a living document that needs to be reviewed and revised every 5 years (minimum) or as needed to respond to changing demographics and urban growth patterns of the City of Austin.

1.3 MASTER PLAN OBJECTIVES

The Master Plan efforts focus on thirty-three (33) existing aquatic facilities and one potential pool site, including but not limited to the pool, the bathhouse, the mechanical room, parking lot, and other support facilities. The emphasis is on addressing aquatic facility system management issues, including aquatic user facility programs, facility operation and maintenance, facility environmental sustainability, aquatic health codes, and aquatic program fiscal efficiencies aquatic facilities.

The recommendations of the Master Plan are intended to be used as a guide for sustainable and equitable management of City of Austin aquatic facilities and associated attributes. The recommendations may be utilized as marketing tools to generate public interest, support, funding, and design efforts for future development of aquatic facilities and associated uses.

1.4 MASTER PLAN PROCESS

The Brandstetter Carroll Inc. Team (BCI Team) utilized an approach, which built upon the Team's prior knowledge of the Austin Aquatics System and which provided a logical sequence of reviewing the existing conditions and direction, development of a vision based upon stakeholder engagement, outlining alternative scenarios for the aquatics system, and finally developing an Action Plan to implement the recommendations. The following phases were implemented as part of the Master Plan process:

- **Process Development Phase** to refine the scope of work and prepare a Public Engagement Plan
- **Planning Context Phase** to review existing conditions and practices, identify key issues and concerns, and summarize the findings which provided the background framework for the remaining tasks
- **Strategic Vision, Goals and Objectives Phase**, which included the first round of stakeholder discussions which were used along with the Planning Context to develop the Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives

-
- **Analysis and Preliminary Recommendations Phase** to identify alternative scenarios for the overall system and then analyze and provided recommendations for implementation of an expanded or contracted aquatic system

Various types of aquatic facilities were identified to serve the diverse needs of Austin. The public engagement assisted to identify the priorities for criteria to be used in the process of rating the existing pools for their ability to be maintained and/or upgraded. The Consultants used these priorities to analyze 78 elements (within 8 criteria) for each existing pool site and one proposed site and then to rank the sites for their ability to serve into the future.

- **Action Plan Phase** which refines the preliminary recommendations based upon review comments; establishes long term goals, objectives, and strategies; and provides an Action Plan for implementation which identifies projects, programs, policies, funding sources, and responsible parties in a time sequence format. This phase addressed programs, use agreements, partnerships, operations, sustainability, Best Management Practices, potential revenue generation, proposed facility improvements, and personnel.
- **Final Master Plan Phase** to bring all of the previous phases into one comprehensive report. The process on reviewing the draft included reviewing the project scope, responding to issues and concerns as they were presented during the development of the master plan, and addressing comments/concerns related to the master plan as collected from Boards and Commissions, TAG, Aquatic Advisory Board the PARD Technical Team and District Representatives.

Throughout the process, the Consultants coordinated closely with a Team of PARD Administration, Park Development Division, and Aquatic Division. These committees were also engaged as sounding boards throughout the process of developing the Master Plan.

- The **Technical Advisory Group (TAG)** of primarily City staff, which included representatives from the following groups/agencies/departments:
 - **Watershed Protection** to address water quality issues and City of Austin existing conditions, such as regulatory and ordinances and emptying to creeks
 - The **Land Development Group**, part of Public Works and is involved in the City of Austin permitting process
 - **Imagine Austin** and **Code Next**, a big picture organization with emphasis on codes and zoning
 - The **Austin Office of Sustainability** with a role of environmental awareness
 - **University of Texas Aquatics** and Charles Logan to provide their technical expertise on pool operations and would be a possible renter of facilities
 - **AISD**, a potential partner in the use of the pools
 - A **pool aquatic specialist** from the construction industry
- The **Aquatic Advisory Board (AAB)** is an existing committee of internal stakeholders with a thorough understanding and history of engagement with the pools and programs.
- **Technical Team (TT)** is primarily the PARD Aquatics Division staff, a representative of the PARD Public Information Office, and the Project Manager from Park Development which provided oversight of the overall process and reviewed the details and operations of maintenance part of the planning.
- **District Representatives Group (DRG)** is comprised of representatives from Council Districts.
- **BCI Consultant Team** – The contracted consulting team consists of Brandstetter Carroll Inc., Architecture Plus, Adisa Communications, JLJ Enterprises, and Chan & Partners LLC.

Three **Technical Memos** were prepared by the Consultant and delivered to the TAG. These documents served to keep the group updated with regard to the completion of various tasks of the planning process. These Technical Memos were later incorporated into the text of this Master Plan.

Technical Memo 1

This memo included the following:

- A summary of the Public Involvement Plan - Now part of Chapter 3 (full text in Appendix D)
- A summary of the March 2016 Public Workshops - Now part of Chapter 3
- A discussion of the survey to be used at July 2016 Public Workshops

The full text of this memo with referenced documents is located in Appendix C.

Technical Memo 2

This memo included the following:

- A summary of the staff SWOC (Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, and Challenges) - See Chapter 2
- A summary of Austin Aquatic Programs, Attendance, and Budget - Now part of Chapter 2
- Interviews of the Technical Advisory Group - Utilized as part of the Health, Safety, Welfare, Environmental, and Regulatory analysis in Chapter 2

All elements of this memo have been integrated into this document. As a result, it was not necessary to duplicate this information in the appendix of this Master Plan.

Technical Memo 3

This memo included the following:

- A summary of the Public Input to date - Now part of Chapter 3
- The results of the survey referenced in Technical Memo 1 - Now part of Chapter 3
- A discussion of the survey to be used at July 2016 Public Workshops - Included in Chapter 3

The full text of this memo, including full survey results, is located in Appendix C.



2

**PLANNING
CONTEXT**

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Planning Context chapter provides an overview of the factors and conditions that represent the existing conditions for aquatic facilities and programs in Austin. These factors must be considered as part of an effort to determine the improvements necessary to yield a more sustainable and equitable aquatic system to serve Austin residents and visitors. This chapter includes a summary of the Aquatic Needs Assessment, a review of the current status of the aquatic system, an analysis of aquatic operations, and an overview of health, safety, welfare, environmental and regulatory conditions facing the Austin Parks and Recreation Department (PARD).

2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

2.2.1 Introduction

An overall understanding of the population characteristics and demographic trends in Austin is necessary to identify the present and predicted future needs for aquatic services and facilities. This section provides a summary of demographics for the City of Austin as a whole. For demographics based on service area of aquatic sites, see Chapter 7.

2.2.2 Austin Demographic Characteristics

Table 2.1 illustrates the population trends for the City from 1960 to 2040. This table uses US Census Bureau data and projections from City Demographer Ryan Robinson for future projections. Trends indicate that the population has increased continuously, with the largest growth rates from 1970-2000, and is expected to continue to grow at a steady pace through 2040.

Table 2.1: Austin Population (1960-2040)

	Census						With ETJ	Projections*		
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2010	2015	2020	2040
Austin	186,545	251,808	345,890	499,125	656,562	790,390	965,605	1,059,680	1,152,559	1,574,742
10 Year Growth %		34.9%	37.3%	44.3%	31.5%	20.4%			19.4%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and City Demographer Ryan Robinson (projections)
*Include ETJ

Table 2.2 shows the household from 2000 to 2022 and indicates that, in Austin, the average household size decreased from 2000 to 2010 but is expected to remain steady at 2.37 through 2022. The average household size for residents in Austin is lower than for the United States, Travis County, and the State of Texas. The 2017 average household size of 2.37 is lower than that of Travis County (2.49) which is lower than that average household size of the State of Texas (2.78). The 2.58 average size for the USA is between the Travis County and Texas values.

Table 2.2: Household and Family Size (2000-2022)

	Households	Average Household Size			
	2017	2000	2010	2017	2022
USA	123,158,887	2.59	2.58	2.59	2.60
Texas	8,922,933	2.74	2.75	2.78	2.79
Travis County	476,373	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.50
Austin	386,333	2.41	2.37	2.37	2.37

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Esri forecasts

Table 2.3, Median Age, identifies a trend throughout Austin, Travis County, Texas, and the USA of an increasing median age. The median age in Austin was 29.6 in 2000 and is expected to increase to 32.9 by 2022. It should be noted that the median age for Austin is slightly lower than for the County and the State, and significantly lower than the U.S. The median age in 2017 was 32.6 in Austin as opposed to 33.0 for Travis County, 34.6 for Texas, and 38.2 for the USA. The age of the residents is important, because PARD needs to plan for the appropriate age groups that it will be serving through its aquatic facilities.

Table 2.3: Median Age (2000-2022)

	2000	2010	2017	2022
USA	35.3	37.1	38.2	38.9
Texas	32.3	33.6	34.6	35.6
Travis County	30.4	32.0	33.3	33.7
Austin	29.6	31.2	32.6	32.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Esri forecasts

Table 2.4 displays the population age 65 and over from 2000 to 2022 and indicates that this age group increased from 6.7% to 9.1% of the population in Austin between 2000 and 2017 and is expected to continue to increase to 10.4% by 2022. All of the other jurisdictions have a higher percentage of the population in this age cohort than does Austin, which is currently (as of 2017) at approximately 9.1%, compared to the County at 9.5%, the State at 12.5%, and the USA at 15.6% of the population. The percentage of persons over age 65 is significantly lower in Austin and Travis County than the other jurisdictions.

Table 2.4: Population Age 65 and over (1990-2017)

	2000		2010		2017		2022	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
USA	34,991,753	12.4%	40,136,920	13.0%	51,092,236	15.6%	60,072,953	17.6%
Texas	2,072,532	9.9%	2,615,138	10.4%	3,537,012	12.5%	4,303,289	14.0%
Travis County	54,824	6.7%	74,771	7.3%	114,956	9.5%	148,705	11.0%
Austin	43,905	6.7%	56,009	6.9%	85,158	9.1%	106,520	10.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Esri forecasts

Table 2.5 identifies the population under age 18 from 2000 to 202. The table indicates a steady decrease in the percentage for this age range in the City of Austin from 22.5% in 2000 to 21.8% in 2017. This decline corresponds to the previous table which identified the growing population over age 65. The percentage of the population under age 18 in Austin is lower than for the County, the State, and the USA. It is notable, however, that the percentage in this age group is not declining as rapidly in Austin or Travis County as it is

in Texas or the USA, in contrast to their lower percentage. Additionally, the total number of residents under age 18 is increasing dramatically in Austin, despite the decreasing percentage of this age group, due to continued population growth.

Table 2.5: Population Under 18 (1990-2017)

	2000		2010		2017		2022	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
USA	72,325,430	25.7%	74,098,929	24.0%	73,035,696	22.3%	75,091,191	22.0%
Texas	5,880,213	28.2%	6,864,738	27.3%	7,215,505	25.5%	7,776,658	25.3%
Travis County	193,323	23.8%	244,800	23.9%	281,944	23.3%	312,280	23.1%
Austin	147,726	22.5%	180,204	22.2%	204,006	21.8%	221,234	21.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Esri forecasts

All of this information indicates that the population of Austin is younger and has smaller household and family sizes than the County, the State of Texas, and the United States in terms of their percentages.

2.2.3 The Top Ten Demographic Trends in Austin (As identified by City Demographer, Ryan Robinson)

Many of these trends reaffirm the demographic patterns described previously in the previous section (2.2.2). The following text was written by Ryan Robinson, City of Austin Demographer, and reproduced with minor modification from City of Austin website.¹

Austin is evolving as a city and as an urban area. Its point along a trajectory of growth and demographic change can be located and described by outlining several large-scale phenomena of urbanization. This list of The Top Ten Big Demographic Trends will attempt to answer these questions: Where have we just come from, where are we now, and where are we going as a City? Demographically speaking that is.

The theme of ethnic change and diversification is a common one throughout the Top Ten, and yet each point addressing the issue highlights a particular aspect of ethnic change significant in its own right. In one way or another, the trends discussed below are inherently intertwined with one another—each force exerting its own push or pull on the collective, synergistic direction of the City's demographic path.

1. No majority

The City of Austin has now crossed the threshold of becoming a Majority-Minority city. Put another way, no ethnic or demographic group exists as a majority of the City's population. The City's Anglo (non-Hispanic White) share of total population has dropped below 50% (which probably occurred sometime during 2005) and will stay there for the foreseeable future.

It's not that there has not been absolute growth in the total number of Anglo households in Austin but rather it's because the growth of other ethnic and racial groups has outpaced the growth of Anglo households. For example, the growth rate of Latino and Asian households far exceeds the growth of Anglo households in Austin.

And yet, what used to resemble a seemingly inexorable path toward greater and greater ethnic and racial diversification within the City is becoming less certain. The brakes have been thrown on the City's rate of diversification--due mostly to housing prices inside the urban core which have spiked--with no apparent end in sight to the increases. The Whitening of the urban core is indeed striking. Almost all of central east Austin and vast stretches of south central Austin became Whiter during the decade. So what's happened since 2010? More than likely, we have experienced a continuation and even a possible acceleration of this trend. We really won't know until we can map Census 2020 data. Annual tract-level population data updates from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey come freighted with such large margins-of-error that it's difficult to determine what exactly is happening demographically within neighborhoods across the City.

¹ City of Austin website, "Top Ten Demographic Trends in Austin, Texas," <http://www.austintexas.gov/page/top-ten-demographic-trends-austin-texas>

2. Decreasing families-with-children share in the urban core

The share of all households within the city's urban core made-up of families-with-children is slowly declining. In 1970, the urban core's families-with-children share was just above 32%, Census 2000 puts the figure at not quite 14%. Moreover, with only a few neighborhood exceptions, the urban core is also becoming almost devoid of married-with-children households.

Citywide, the trends have been similar in that the overall number of families-with-children has increased while the share of total households from families-with-children has decreased. This relative loss of families-with-children households has significant implications for the city's several school districts, but AISD will feel the greatest brunt of the effect.

Here's the rub: the absolute number of children in the city is going up, while their share of total population is declining. This paradox is further exacerbated by the fact that in absolute terms the demand for services will increase as the share of families that remain within the city will become, in relative terms at least, increasingly poor because of who is left and who is moving in. School systems and health care providers will have a hard time managing the increasing absolute need in light of this loss in share.

Although there will continue to be pockets and neighborhoods with high concentrations of affluent families in Austin, it has been middle class families that are becoming increasingly less common within the urban core. Without a sizable share of middle class families to stabilize the urban core, working class families suffer because the rung above them on the socio-economic ladder has been removed, making it more difficult for them to achieve upward social mobility.

3. African American share on the wane

The city's African American share of total population will more than likely continue its shallow slide even as the absolute number of African Americans in the city continues to increase. The import of this decrease in share should not be underestimated as just a few decades ago African Americans made-up around 15% of the city's population and just a few decades from now African Americans could represent a mere 5% of the city's population and constitute the smallest minority group in the city.

4. Hispanic share of total population

Will it ever surpass the Anglo share? Maybe not, but they will be close to each other in a short 25 years. Enough cannot be said about how strong Hispanic growth has been. The city's Hispanic share in 1990 was under 23%, the Census 2000 figure was almost 31%, and this share of total is probably around 35% today.

Importantly, the city's stream of incoming Hispanic households is socio-economically diverse. Middle-class Hispanic households have migrated to Austin from other parts of the state and the country for high-tech and trade sector jobs while international immigrant Hispanic and Latino households have come here for construction and service sector jobs. Among other effects on the total population, the huge influx of Hispanic families into Austin, with higher-than-average household sizes and more children per household, has acted to dampen the increase in the city's median age, keeping Austin one of the youngest cities in the country. Moreover, were it not for Hispanic families moving into the urban core, the city's falling families-with-children share would have had a much steeper descent.

5. Asian share skyrocketing

The Asian share of total population in Austin almost doubled during the nineties, leaping from 3.3% in 1990 to almost 5% by 2000 and stands somewhere near the 6.5% mark today. Like their Hispanic counterparts, the incoming Asians to Austin during the past 15 years are a much more diverse sub-population than what existed in Austin in the past. For example, thirty years ago, any Asian in Austin was likely Chinese and somehow associated with the University of Texas. Today, Austin hosts an Asian population that spans the socioeconomic spectrum and is sourced by several countries of origin, with India, Vietnam and China being the largest contributors.

Austin has become a destination, for example, for Vietnamese households flowing out of metropolitan Houston. This highly entrepreneurial population has opened new businesses, purchased restaurants, made loans available to its network and acquired real estate. Emerging clusters of Vietnamese households are evident in several northeast Austin neighborhoods.

Amazingly, by the middle of the next decade, the number of Asians in Austin will more than likely exceed the number of African Americans. While the general population of Austin doubles every 20 to 25 years, the number of Asians in Austin is doubling every ten years.

6. Geography of African Americans, dispersion and flight to the suburbs

The critical mass and historical heavy concentration of African American households in east Austin began eroding during the 1980s, and by the mid-1990s, had really begun to break apart. Over the past 25 years, middle-class African American households have left east Austin for the suburbs and other parts of Austin. The level of residential segregation for African Americans has dropped significantly as their level of spatial concentration has diminished. Many community leaders talk today of how many of these families are still returning to churches in east Austin on Sunday morning. However, many of these same community leaders fear that the newly-suburban African American population will eventually build suburban churches closer to home, leaving the original houses of worship somewhat stranded. The potential impact of the loss of these churches and their community outreach and community care programs on the African American households left in east Austin could be devastating.

7. Geography of Hispanics, intensifying urban barrios along with movement into rural areas

Analysis of Hispanic household concentrations from Census 2000 reveal the emergence of three overwhelmingly Hispanic population centers in Austin: lower east Austin (which also serves as the political bedrock of Austin's Hispanic community), greater Dove Springs, and the St. Johns area. Dove Springs shifted from being about 45% Hispanic in 1990 to almost 80% by 2000. St. Johns went from being 35% to 70%--this radical transition is clearly evident on the streets of St. Johns, a neighborhood that once hosted one of Austin's oldest African American communities

The import of this trend is this: at the same time that ethnic minority populations are moving into the middle-class and are more capable than ever to live anywhere they choose, there are parts of the city where ethnic concentration is greatly increasing. However, it is lower-income minority households that are most likely to participate in the clustering phenomenon.

8. An increasingly sharp edge of affluence

Maps of Median Family Income from Census 2000 show an increasingly hard edge between affluent central Texas and less-than-affluent parts of the urban region. While some forms of residential segregation have decreased markedly over the past few decades in Austin, the degree of socio-economic spatial separation has steeply increased. The center of wealth in Austin has slowly migrated into the hills west of the city.

This trend of wealth-creep out of the City creates an even greater burden for citizens funding services and facilities that are used and enjoyed by individuals from across the region. Austin is becoming a more divided city, divided not just in terms of income but also in terms of cultural attributes, linguistic characteristics, and political persuasions. For example, precinct-level results from the 2004 Presidential election reveal a deep cleavage within the Austin urban area in terms of the residential location of Republicans and Democrats and the dividing line between Red and Blue Austin that roughly follows MoPac from south to north, illuminating the strong east to west political spatial dichotomy.

9. Regional indigent health care burden

During the foreseeable future, the regional indigent health care burden will continue to grow and the city's disproportionate shouldering of the cost will increase as well. The creation of the Travis County Hospital District in 2004 was a giant step toward leveling the uneven burden of indigent health care across the Austin region, and yet, there was an obvious spatial pattern of who supported the creation of the district and who did not, which can be seen in the precinct-level results of that vote.

10. Intensifying urban sprawl

The Austin region will continue to experience intense urban sprawl. Although there is an enormous amount of residential development currently underway within the urban core and in downtown Austin, the

thousands of new units being created there will be only a drop in the regional bucket of total residential units created. There simply are very few land availability constraints in the territory surrounding Austin.

And yet this is not to say that the positive effects of new urbanism and Smart Growth policies will not be felt inside the city, it is rather to say that even with the success of the many enlightened urbanizing efforts currently afoot in Austin, urban sprawl and its footprint will have an enduring presence in central Texas.

Conclusion

Austin is a magical place, an attractive place, attractive not only in terms of natural beauty but also in terms of its gravitational pull for people.

Austin draws its special character from its physical setting along the Balcones Escarpment, a city wedged between coastal plain and dramatic cliffs, canyons and juniper carpeted rolling hills; it sits on the edge of the Chihuahuan desert existing as a physical and cultural oasis where talented, entrepreneurial, hard working people are drawn from all over the world.

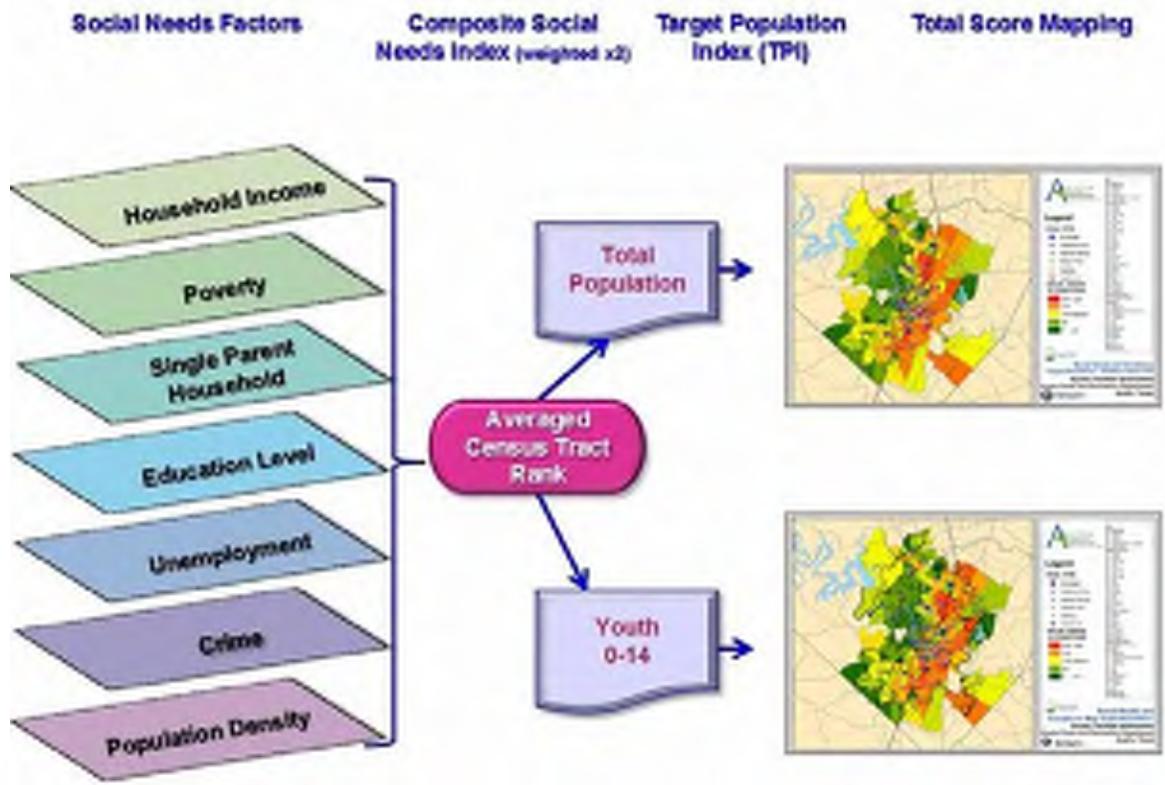
Austin's quality of life has become its biggest economic development engine, and the city's diverse demographic structure serves to support and enrich its quality of life.

NOTE: This list was originally put together in 2008 and has been updated using Census 2010 information and the more recently released American Community Survey data. March 2016.

2.2.4 Social Needs and Conditions Index

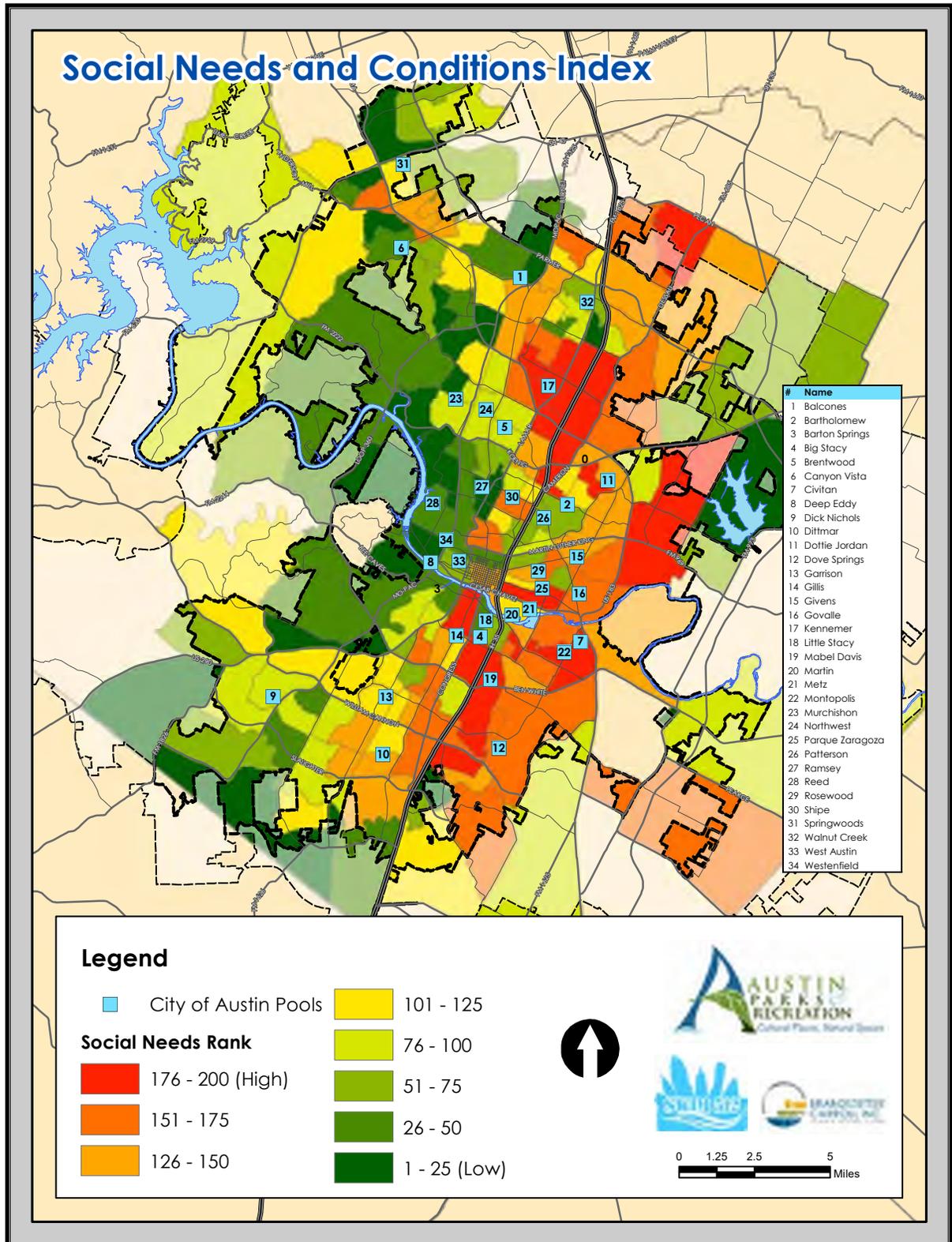
Certain socioeconomic characteristics help to identify individuals or target populations most likely to use and/or benefit from public sector programs, services, and community outreach efforts. The results of this analysis apply to much more than just parks and recreation services, indicating neighborhoods that would benefit most from community services of which aquatic facilities and programs represent just one example. The methodology used to develop this index is presented in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Social Needs and Conditions Methodology



A Social Needs & Conditions Index was developed from seven socioeconomic and demographic indicators that measure the well-being of residents in each of Austin's 200 census tracts. Figure 2.2 shows the Social Needs & Conditions Index for each of the census tracts in Austin. This data was used to assist the project team in establishing priorities as they relate to facility, outreach, and program development. The full text of this process is included as Appendix B.

Figure 2.2: Social Needs and Conditions Index



2.3 AQUATIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

In 2013 and 2014, Brandstetter Carroll Inc. (BCI) and its team of consultants prepared the Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment. That document works in conjunction with this Master Plan as a source of the qualitative assessment of the facilities, analysis, public engagement, and preliminary recommendations. The Needs Assessment is summarized here.

2.3.1 Existing Aquatic Facilities in Austin

The City of Austin has seven (7) municipal pools, 29 neighborhood pools, three (3) wading pools, and one (1) waterfront pool (Barton Springs). The City also operates eleven (11) splash pads and a rental facility. Two pools (Bartholomew and Westenfield) have recently been reconstructed, and four (4) pools are closed (Kealing, Palm, St. John's, and Odom). The splash pads are recent developments, and Deep Eddy and Barton Springs are totally unique facilities that have had other plans prepared in recent years. Table 2.6 provides an overview of the aquatic facilities in Austin with their configurations, sizes, year built/renovated, and the presence of a bathhouse or restroom building.

Table 2.6: Aquatic Facilities Characteristics

CURRENT POOL DESIGNATIONS	Shape	Length	Total Pool Square Feet	Main Pool Square Feet	Wading Pool S.F.	Depth (min-max)	Lanes	Changing Room / Restrooms	Year Built	Year Renovated
Municipal Pools										
Bartholomew	L and freeform	75'	7,740	7,740		0' - 12'	4	Both	1961	2013
Deep Eddy	Rectangles		21,329	21,329		0' - 8'	9	Both	1921	2012
Garrison	Rectangle	162'x65'	14,486	12,276	2,210	3'-6'	8	Both	1966	
Mabel Davis	Rectangle	168'x62'	11,717	11,717		1'-12'	8	Both	1980	
Northwest	L	50m	15,642	13,392	2,250	3'-15'	8	Both	1956	
Springwoods	L with zero depth		4,400	4,400		0' - 5'	6	Both	Unknown	
Walnut Creek	L	25 m	14,951	10,643	4,308	2' - 12'	8	Both	1983	
Neighborhood Pools										
Balcones	L	75'	4,583	4,583		2'1"-4'	6	Both	1986	
Big Stacy	Rectangle	97'x43'	4,000	4,000		3'6"-6'10"	6	Both	1935	1977
Brentwood	Rectangle	42'x60'	2,731	2,400	331	3'-4'6"	5	Restrooms	1954	
Canyon Vista	Rectangle	75'	3,280	3,280		3'-9" - 12'-4"	6	No	1985	
Civitan	Rectangle	65'x45'	3,515	2,400	1,115	3'-5'		Restrooms	1964	
Dick Nichols	Rectangle	75'	10,463	9,848	615	3'-8'	9	Both	1996	
Dittmar	Z	75'	6,531	6,531		2'-11'	6	Both	1988	
Dottie Jordan	L	75'	4,550	4,230	320	3'-11'	6	Both	1974	
Dove Springs	Rectangle	135'x75'	11,365	10,540	825	3'-8'10"	6	Both	1994	
Gillis	Rectangle	86'x40'	2,550	2,550		3'3"-8'		No	1954	1979
Givens	L	150'	11,920	10,700	1,220	3'-13'	2	Both	1958	
Govalle	Rectangle	65'x45'	2,400	2,400		3'-5'		Restrooms 125' away	1954	1986
Kennermer	L	75'	4,224	4,224		3'-9'6"	6	Restrooms	1975	
Martin	L	75'	4,880	4,880		2'-11'6"	6	Restrooms	1934	1977
Metz	Rectangle	105'x45'	3,992	3,992		3'6"-10'		Restrooms	1937	1986
Montopolis	L	25 m	4,880	4,880		2'-11'6"	1	Restrooms	1978	
Murchison	L	75'	4,224	4,224		3'-9'6"	6	Restrooms	1974	
Parque Zaragoza	Rectangle	45'x105'	3,992	3,992		3'4"-9'4"		Closed	1932	
Patterson	Rectangle	42'-62'	2,731	2,400	331	2'9"	5	Restrooms nearby	1954	
Ramsey	Rectangle	42'x105'	3,800	3,800		3'-8'	5	Restrooms	1941	1999
Reed	Rectangle	40'-65'	2,731	2,400	331	3'-4'6"	4	Restrooms	1956	
Rosewood	Rectangle	75'x130'	8,670	8,670		3'-10'6"		Restrooms downstairs	1932	2009
Shipe	Rectangle	42'x100'	5,250	4,000	1,250	3'-10'	4	Nearby	1934	
West Austin	Round	50'	1,500	1,500		4'	0	Restrooms	1930	2011
Westenfield	Rectangle and fan	75'	4,393	3,067	1,326	0' - 7'	4	Both	1931	2013
Special Rental Facility										
Commons Ford Ranch	Rectangle		744	744		2' - 8'				
Splash Pads										
Bailey									1938	2009
Bartholomew									2010	
Chestnut									2005	

CURRENT POOL DESIGNATIONS	Shape	Length	Total Pool Square Feet	Main Pool Square Feet	Wading Pool S.F.	Depth (min-max)	Lanes	Changing Room / Restrooms	Year Built	Year Renovated
Clarksville (Mary Frances Baylor)									2010	
Eastwoods									1929	
Liz Carpenter										
Lott									2005	
Metz									1937	1998
Pease										2009
Ricky Guerrero										2009
Rosewood										2009
Wading Pools										
Little Stacy	Rectangle	53'x30'			1,500	9"-2'		No		1997
Shipe	Rectangle	25'x50'			1,250	8"-2'		Nearby	1934	1997
Waterfront Pools										
Barton Springs		200m				0'-14'			1929	

2.3.2 The Need for a Facility Assessment

Many of Austin's aquatic facilities were built between the 1930's and the 1950's with the most recent facilities built in the 1980's or early 1990's. The typical useful life intended for an aquatic facility is 30 years. Accordingly, many of these facilities have outlived their useful life by a tremendous amount. Pools built in the 1930's are nearly 80 years old, and those built in the 1950's are between 50 and 60 years old. Even the more recent ones built in the 1980's are 25 or more years old.

The Brandstetter Carroll Inc. Team (BCI) was chosen to prepare the Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment to evaluate and provide recommendations for all of the City of Austin aquatic facilities with the exception of the splash pads, and the facilities at Bartholomew, Westenfield, Deep Eddy, and Barton Springs.

The Scope of Services for the project included the following seven phases:

1. Planning Context
2. Inventory and Analysis
3. Needs Assessment
4. Qualitative Assessment
5. Options
6. Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations
7. Recommendations for Each Pool

2.3.3 Demographic Analysis

The demographics of Austin are continuously changing and a detailed analysis was needed to identify the trends impacting the delivery of aquatic facilities and services. The Needs Assessment included a detailed review of demographics in Austin, which was updated and included in section 2.2 of this chapter. The demographics analysis also included the Social Needs and Conditions Analysis which is provided in Appendix B of this Master Plan.

2.3.4 A Publicly Driven Process

The Aquatic Assessment had two main public engagement goals: 1) to engage broad and diverse segments of Austin residents to identify aquatic issues, concerns, and ideas, and 2) to update the community on the assessment progress and based on current assessment status gather any additional input. The Aquatic Assessment met these goals through these primary methods of public engagement:

- Surveys collected 3003
- Public input meetings 8
- Open houses 2
- Telephone Town Hall 1

A summary of the public engagement results are included in Chapter 3 of this report.

2.3.5 The State of Aquatic Facilities in Austin

Two on-site assessment visits, addressing all aspects of the pool experience, were conducted for each of the 36 pools within the scope of this project: one between February and March, 2013 when most pools were empty of water and a second in August of 2013 when some pools were still in operation, and all were filled with water. The assessments addressed all aspects of the pool experience including: the water bodies, the parking lot, the bath houses, restroom buildings, and pump rooms and included cost information for the repair or renovation of the facilities. An estimate for the cost to keep each pool operating for a minimum of 10 years was also included. (Qualitative Assessment Forms for each pool are located in Appendix I of the Needs Assessment in a separate document.) Findings were provided within the following categories:

1. Pool conditions
2. The Virginia Graeme Baker (VGB) Act
3. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
4. Bathhouse buildings and restrooms
5. Pump house buildings
6. Equipotential pool bonding
7. Pool decks
8. Wading pools adjacent to main pools
9. Electrical systems
10. Mechanical and Plumbing systems
11. Structural conditions

2.3.6 The Future of Aquatic Facilities in Austin

The qualitative assessment for each pool facility, combined with the desires of the community as outlined in the public engagement process through the statistically valid survey, web survey, Speak-Up Austin engagement, surveys at the pools, television town hall meeting, and the eight public workshops held previously, clearly identified a need to (see also Chapter 3):

- Increase the length of the swim season
- Provide additional shade
- Upgrade pool houses/bathhouses
- Improve restrooms

The Consultant was asked to produce a series of options describing potential changes to both operation procedures and the number of pools in the City of Austin, based on national trends.

This analysis included the following:

- Aquatic trends
- Code changes
- Potential funding mechanisms
- Alternative scenarios

2.3.7 Consultant's Recommendations

The Assessment concluded with a series of objectives and recommendations based on the public input and the qualitative assessment, which were primarily based on the status quo of facilities and operating procedures. The Assessment recommendations included:

- High Priority Objectives

-
- Long Term Objectives
 - General Recommendations for all Pools
 - Prototypical Pool Plans

2.3.8 Substantial Repair Needs

Many of the facilities are in need of substantial repairs. For example, Givens, which was constructed in 1958 (59 years old), was one of the seven (7) pools identified in the 2014 Needs Assessment as unlikely to survive 5 more years. The site needs extensive pool house improvements to meet ADA requirements as well as new plumbing and lighting. The wading pool requires the addition of zero depth entry access to meet ADA requirements. The pool wall has major cracks. The coping was replaced in 2013 but is already cracking, due to the structural wall cracks below. The pool decks need replacement. The guard chairs, ladders, lifts, etc. are not bonded, which was required after 1984, and could become a hazard if not addressed. Overall, this pool alone needs over \$1.1 million (according to the Needs Assessment in 2014) to fix these issues and keep it open.

Many of Austin's pools are in similar condition to Givens. The 2014 Needs Assessment identified \$47 million in improvements, just to repair/rebuild current infrastructure. That figure does not include upgrades or efforts to meet the needs of underserved areas.

Most of the facilities were built between 1927 and 1990 with an average age of over 50 years old. The typical useful life span of a standard pool is 25-30 years. As a result, many pools are physically and functionally obsolete (programmatically outdated). They do not have features and attractions that are popular with today's users, such as zero-depth entry, interactive play areas, slides, program space, and spray features. Additionally, many do not meet current health or accessibility guidelines or codes (e.g., restrooms and showers, health codes). Table 2.7 presents a summary of the issues needing addressed at each pool. (Bartholomew, Deep Eddy, and Westenfield were not part of the Needs Assessment so are not included in the table.)

2.3.9 Geographically Inefficient

Many areas are not served or are underserved, and many have overlapping service areas. Figure 2.3 illustrates five (5) key areas in the City of Austin that are underserved by aquatic facilities. These areas are numbered in order of priority. The Northeast area of the City of Austin is identified as the most in need of new aquatic facilities. This area incorporates the neighborhood community of Colony Park and Lakeside in addition to other surrounding communities.

Many of the pools in Austin are located close to other pools, and many areas have no pools nearby. In addition, some communities, most notably Colony Park and northeast Austin, have worked with the Parks and Recreation Department to develop a community master plan that includes a new aquatic facility as acknowledgment of the need to add and enhance recreational opportunities to the Colony Park area. Few pools are located in the northern and southern portions of the city, while in the central part of the city, most notably east of I-35, several pools are located within a mile of another pool. Some of parts of the City are also served by "semi-public" pools (e.g., homeowners association pools) or other publicly accessible pools, while other areas are not. These pools (locations also shown in Figure 2.3) can help to meet the aquatic needs for some of these residents

2.3.10 Additional Aquatic Assessment Data

Additional analyses and documentation of the existing conditions at pools are included within the Criteria and Elements discussion in Chapter 7 (Site Suitability Ranking Process).

2.4 CURRENT AQUATIC SYSTEM STATUS

Austin aquatic facilities have experienced high levels of use with approximately 1.25 million visiting pools annually, including 662,000 at municipal and neighborhood pools.

2.4.1 Existing Outdoor Aquatic Programs

The Austin Parks and Recreation Department hosts a wide variety of aquatic programs for youth, adults, and families. The following is a list of some of the programs offered by the City. Some of the programs are provided in partnership with other organizations as identified.

Swim Lessons

Swim lessons are provided at 16 Neighborhood or Municipal Pools. Classes are divided into nine sessions in 2016 from May 9 to August 12. Classes include:

- 16 years and older – 40 minute class

Figure 2.3: Existing Aquatic Service Areas with Underserved Areas

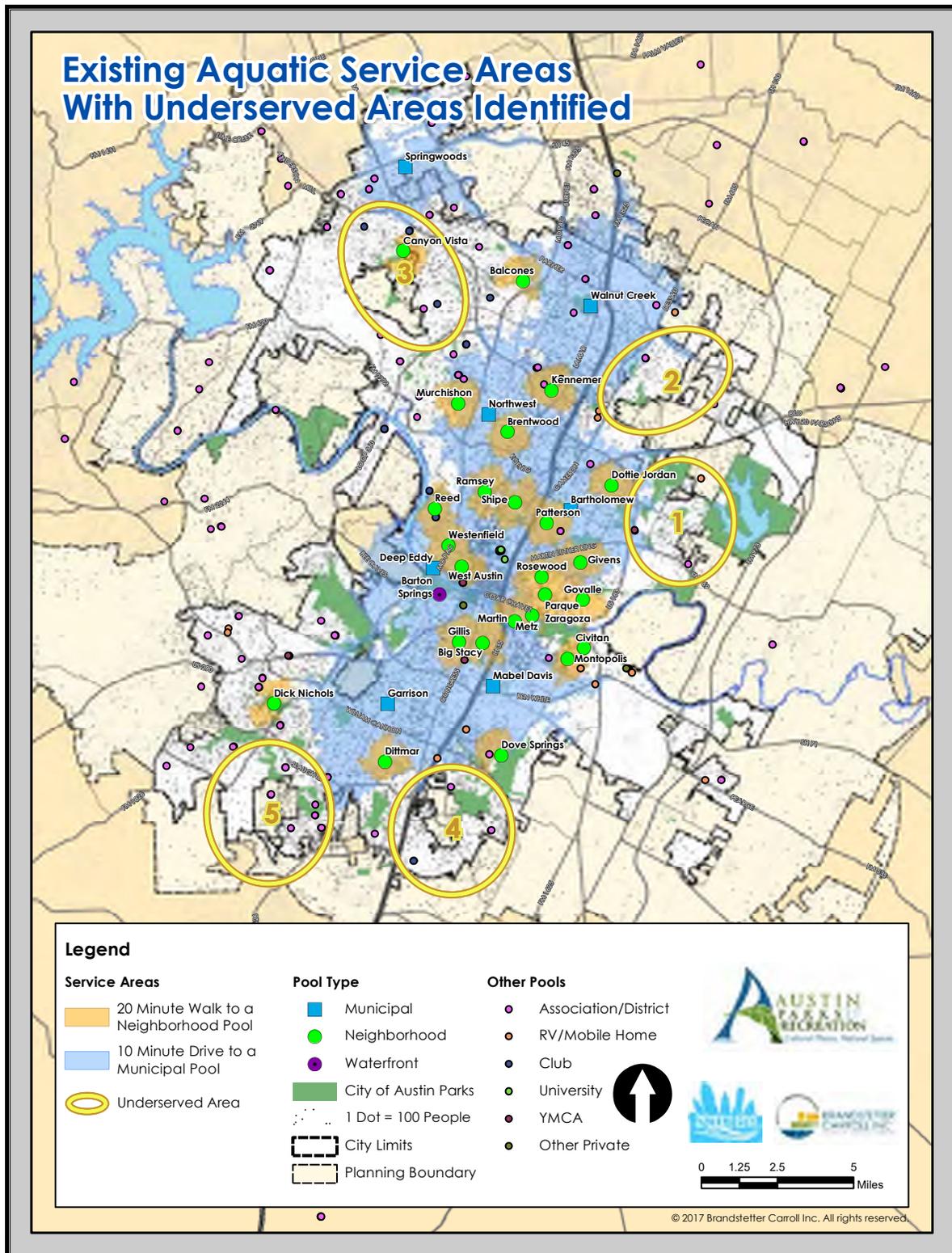


Table 2.7: Aquatic Facility Issues Summary

Issue	Balcones	Brentwood	Canyon Vista	Civitan	Commons Ford	Dick Nichols	Dittmar	Dottie Jordan	Dove Springs	Garrison	Gillis	Givens	Govalle	Kenemer	Mabel Davis	Martin	Metz	Montopolis	Murchison	Northwest	Parque Zaragoza	Patterson	Ramsey	Reed	Rosewood	Shipe	Shipe Wading	Spring Woods	Stacy	Stacy Wading P	Walnut Creek	West Austin
Architecture	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1
Roof needs replacement						x			x	x	x	x			x			x				x	x					x		x		
Rusting doors/windows	x	x			x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x								
ADA deficiencies	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x				x			
Paint	x								x			x	x		x	x							x					x				
Cracking walls									x	x		x																x		x		
Restrooms Outside Fence		x														x		x														
Restrooms in Park (Bold, no restroom at all)			x	x							x		x					x			X	x				x	x		x			
Site	2	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	5	2	3	3	3		2	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	2
ADA Access	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Pergolas / shade shelters issues		x	x	x								x		x	x			x	x	x		x		x				x				
Drainage issues	x					x		x	x		x		x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x			x		x		
Site Furnishings									x		x				x			x											x			
Fencing		x							x		x																					
No parking		x		x							x			x								x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x
Parking Lot Deteriorating												x																				
Pool	4	8	6	9	4	2	5	5	7	8	7	15	10	6	9	7	3	9	8	12	9	9	5	7	3	10	4	4	6	3	4	1
Pool deck cracking/uneven		x		x				x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x			
Deck joints poor		x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x	
Coping cracked/missing	x									x		x		x	x				x													x
Warning/pool depth markers	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x			
Paint flaking / Tiles missing		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x
Structural Wall Issues							x		x			x	x						x	x		x				x						
Pool Leaks			x									x	x					x		x	x					x						
Piping / Valves at End of Life										x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x												
Gutter to Waste				x									x													x						
Gutter Grating needs replacement			x						x																					x		
Controller												x	x		x						x	x					x	x				
Flow Meter / Pressure Gauges	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Needs Backwash Holding Tank	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x						x				x			
Wading Pool Needs Separate Filtration		x		x				x		x		x								x		x		x								
VGB																																
ADA Access (w for wading pool only)		w		w					w	w		w								w		w		w			w			w		
MEP	7	3	2	1	3	7	6	4	6	3	1	7	3	5	4	4	4	6	6	7	1	6	5	3	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	3
Piping rusted/damaged						x		x	x					x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x								x
Faucets not metered						x	x										x			x			x									
Non-functional faucets/showers								x	x	x					x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x			x				
Leaking fixtures							x	x						x			x															
Drinking fountains not functional	x					x		x															x						x			x
Vent piping blocked						x						x																				
Poor flush valves, faucets, hardware	x											x																				
No hot water / not working	x				x	x	x		x							x		x	x	x		x										x

Issue	Balcones	Brentwood	Canyon Vista	Civitan	Commons Ford	Dick Nichols	Dittmar	Dottie Jordan	Dove Springs	Garrison	Gillis	Givens	Govalle	Kenemer	Mabel Davis	Martin	Metz	Montopolis	Murchison	Northwest	Parque Zaragoz	Patterson	Ramsey	Reed	Rosewood	Shipe	Shipe Wading	Spring Woods	Stacy	Stacy Wading F	Walnut Creek	West Austin	
Exhaust fans poor										x		x		x		x		x	x	x		x		x						x			
Pump room has poor ventilation		x										x			x					x					x								
Pump disconnects too high											x	x																					
Corroded electric panels / switches	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x						x		
No GFIC or GFIC near water	x			x	x	x	x						x													x	x		x		x		
Lighting needs relamped	x								x									x			x			x	x	x							
Panel access blocked																									x	x		x					
Unit heater in pump room on ground												x		x									x										
Rusting pump controls		x											x																				
Violations of NEC	x		x				x		x																								
Structural	2						2		1	2	2	5	1	2	2	2		1	1	3		3	1		3			1				2	
Bath House	x						x					x		x									x										x
Pump Room	x						x			x	x	x			x	x				x						x							
Pool												x	x									x											
Pool Area, Deck										x	x	x				x				x		x				x							
Other Issues (Shade, Benches)									x			x		x					x		x				x				x				x
Total Issues	18	18	11	15	10	12	16	12	22	18	18	33	20	18	22	17	10	22	18	26	14	25	18	15	11	19	10	8	16	9	10	9	

Pool Leaks are assigned a weight of '3', all others '1'

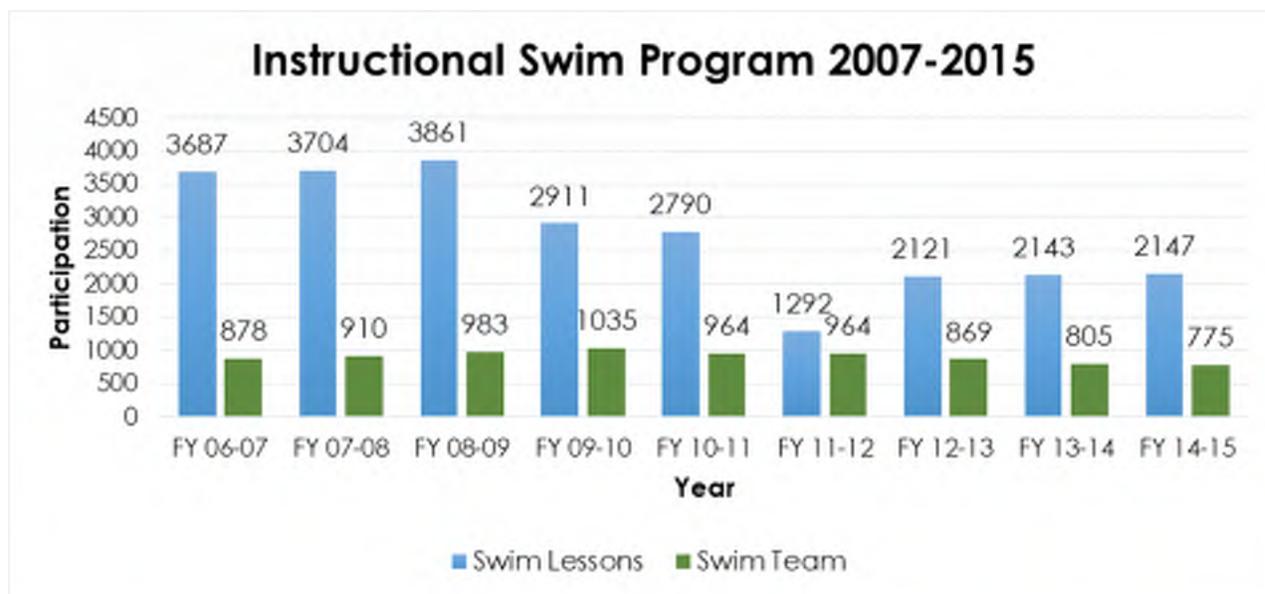
 Pools Not Likely to Survive 5 Years

Bartholomew and Westenfield are not included because they are new pools.

- Adult Beginner
- Parent and Child Level 1-2 – Ages 6 months to 2 years-11 months
- Preschool Levels 1-3 – Ages 3-5-11 months
- Learn to Swim Level 1-6 – Ages 6-12
- Stroke Clinic – ages 10 and under and 11-17
- Fitness Swimmer – ages 16 and older (3 sites)
- Teen Swimmer (3 sites)
- Snorkeling – ages 8 and older (1 site)
- Junior Lifeguard – ages 11-14 (2 sites)
- SwimATX

Participation in the Instructional Swim Program has decreased since 2006 but has remained steady since 2012 (Figure 2.4). As might be expected, the most popular time for swim lessons has been in late June. Early July and early June period were next, followed by late July and early August. With fewer pools open, the numbers are significantly lower in spring. Sessions in late August and September were offered in previous years, but are currently not offered. The largest participation in the Instructional Swim Program is in the 3 to 5 year old age category, followed by the 6 to 16 year age category.

Figure 2.4: Instructional Swim Program Participation (2007 – 2015)



Recreational Swim Team Programs

Recreational Swim Team Programs are offered at 18 locations for ages 5-17. Participation has remained steady since 2006 (see Figure 2.3).

Statesman Swim Safe for Austin Kids (7 sites)

Statesman Swim Safe for Austin Kids program is a non-profit addressing the critical need for accessible swimming instruction. These programs are programmed through eight recreation centers and are primarily aimed at East Austin children with limited resources from grades kindergarten through third grade.

Project Safe

Project Safe is a partnership of PARD, YMCA, and Colin's Hope. Teaches basic water safety, swimming skills, and physical fitness to first graders from an ASID School.

Deep Eddy Movie Nights

Deep Eddy Movie Nights are hosted on five evenings in July and August.

City of Austin PE Program for Employees (4 sites)

These programs were established to help City employees become the fittest workforce in the country.

Colin's Hope Project (5 sites)

Colin's Hope was formed in 2008 after 4-year-old Colin Holst tragically drowned in a private fitness facility pool, with lifeguards on duty and family members present. The non-profit's mission is to raise water safety awareness to prevent children from drowning. Their website identifies that their major programs/initiatives include:

- Creation and distribution of bilingual Water Safety information to families, schools, water parks, and youth based organizations.
- Sponsorship and co-coordination of a swim safety program for at-risk 4 year olds. This program includes swim lessons plus on land water safety education, and is conducted in partnership with the YMCA and Austin ISD.
- Global dissemination of water safety information in the form of our online Water Safety Quiz, and our Water Safety Tips & Layers of Protection.
- Hosting and/or participation in many community based health and safety events.
- Annual Water Safety Awareness ad campaigns featuring billboards and print ads each year from March-September.
- Helping stock life jacket loaner stations at local area lakes so that visitors can borrow and return a life jacket.

They are a preeminent community resource for water safety and drowning prevention information for media, hospitals, parents, schools and community-based organizations. They serve in leadership roles on local, state, and national water safety boards. They are founding members of the Families United to Prevent Drowning group.

SwimATX

SwimATX launched with a pilot program of 88 teens at Reagan High School and LBJ High School in January 2015. This new program is in partnership with Austin Independent School District and the City of Austin. Swim instruction took place during school hours at YMCA and City of Austin pools, and provide P.E. credit for the 88 teens participating in the first phase of this program. Upon completion of the program, teens received scholarships for free participation in Lifeguard Certification classes and guaranteed employment as Lifeguards with the City of Austin and the YMCA. The program remains active at Reagan HS and moved from LBJ HS to Eastside Memorial in January 2017.

Other Programs:

- Lifeguard Certification (8 sites)
- Masters Swim (2 sites)
- Water polo (4 sites)
- SwimATX (2 sites)
- Aqua Zumba (1 site)
- Aqua Yoga (2 sites)
- Special Olympics Swim Team

2.4.2 Pool Attendance

The overall average annual attendance of the pools (not including Barton Springs) over the 2002-2014 period was 743,905, with over 298,000 at the seven Municipal pools, nearly 434,000 at the 25 Neighborhood Pools, and just under 12,000 at the Wading Pools. Table 2.8 summarizes the totals and also indicates the high pool average (Deep Eddy for a Municipal Pool and Big Stacy for a Neighborhood Pool), and the low pool average (Mabel Davis for a Municipal Pool and West Austin for a Neighborhood Pool).

Table 2.9, Average Annual Attendance by Pool, illustrates the wide range of attendance at each of Austin's aquatic facilities. This table also illustrates the cost per participant, which is the cost to operate each pool (labor, chemicals, and utilities for 2014) divided by the number of participants (average annually between 2002-2014).

Table 2.8: Average Annual Attendance at Pools (2002-2014)

	Average Total	High Pool Average	Low Pool Average
Municipal Pools (7)	298,156	151,388	12,451
Neighborhood Pools (25)	433,883	56,191	2,568
Wading Pools (3)	11,866	7,535	3,738
Total	743,905*		

Table 2.9: Average Annual Attendance and Cost Per Participant by Pool

Pool Name	Annual Attendance	Cost Per Participant
Municipal Pools		
Bartholomew	31,954	\$1.31
Deep Eddy	151,388	\$1.46
Garrison	26,090	\$4.39
Mabel Davis	12,451	\$11.12
Northwest (Beverly S. Sheffield)	55,509	\$3.59
Springwoods	N/A	N/A
Walnut Creek	20,766	\$5.74
Neighborhood Pools		
Balcones	20,293	\$2.98
Big Stacy	66,854	\$2.36
Brentwood	12,442	\$2.38
Canyon Vista	10,849	\$2.17
Civitan	4,262	\$6.65
Dick Nichols	56,191	\$2.12
Dittmar	31,029	\$2.59
Dottie Jordan	16,839	\$4.55
Dove Springs	29,149	\$3.16
Gillis	5,115	\$4.59
Givens	12,025	\$8.68
Govalle	7,709	\$4.66
Kealing	Closed	Closed
Kenemer	7,950	\$2.94
Martin	11,812	\$3.19

Pool Name	Annual Attendance	Cost Per Participant
Metz	17,376	\$3.88
Montopolis	8,455	\$5.01
Murchison	10,154	\$4.08
Palm	Closed	Closed
Parque Zaragoza	6,813	\$9.24
Patterson	9,027	\$5.31
Ramsey	20,107	\$1.53
Reed	12,112	\$4.26
Rosewood	14,023	\$2.70
Shipe	16,865	\$4.40
St. John's	Closed	Closed
West Austin	2,568	\$3.13
Westenfield	20,675	\$2.28
Wading Pools		
Little Stacy	7,535	\$2.09
Odom	Closed	Closed
Shipe Wading	3,738	\$1.98
Waterfront Pools		
Barton Springs	468,260	\$1.00

2.4.3 Annual Budget

The budget for the PARD Aquatic Division is allocated through the COA General Fund and allocated through Aquatic Administration, which divides the funds into four separate categories: Public Pools, Barton Springs Pool, Aquatic Maintenance, and Instructional Swim.

Admission

Admission fees provide revenue, the Department recommends a fee with is approved by City Council. Current fees are shown in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Admission Fees

Municipal Pools Daily Admission Pricing		
<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>
Children under 1 year	FREE	FREE
Child (ages 11 and under)	\$1.00	\$2.00
Junior (ages 12-17)	\$2.00	\$3.00
Adult (ages 18-61)	\$3.00	\$4.00
Senior (ages 62 and over)	\$1.00	\$2.00
Senior (ages 80 +)	FREE	NA
Veterans (Honorably Discharged)	FREE	NA
Deep Eddy and Barton Springs Daily Admission Pricing		
<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>
Children under 1 year	FREE	FREE
Child (ages 11 and under)	\$1.00	\$3.00
Junior (ages 12-17)	\$2.00	\$4.00

Deep Eddy and Barton Springs Daily Admission Pricing

Adult (ages 18-61)	\$3.00	\$8.00
Senior (ages 62 and over)	\$1.00	\$4.00
Senior (ages 80 +)	FREE	NA
Veterans (Honorably Discharged)	FREE	NA

Season Swim Pass Pricing

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>
Children under 1 year	FREE	FREE
Child (ages 11 and under)	\$60	\$90
Junior (ages 12-17)	\$120	\$150
Adult (ages 18-61)	\$180	\$270
Senior (ages 62 and over)	\$60	\$90
Family of 4	\$350	\$495
Punch Card (\$40 value)	\$34	\$34
Senior (ages 80 +)	FREE	NA
Veterans (Honorably Discharged)	FREE	NA

Operating Budget

The following section discusses the annual operations costs of the aquatic system. Table 2.11 summarizes the overall operations budget and indicates that the City operates the pools at an annual average cost of approximately \$6.365 million. All revenues go to the City's General Fund. These figures do not include the budget for Barton Springs because it is undergoing a separate planning process and is outside of the scope of this Master Plan. Barton Springs is also a unique facility that makes up a disproportionate proportion of the operating budget.

Table 2.11: Austin Aquatic Budget (Excluding Barton Springs)

		Personnel	Utilities/ Chemicals	Repairs	Maintenance	Supplies/ Services	Total	Percent of Total
2016	Public Pools	\$2,795,682	\$109,902	\$2,031	\$0	\$98,077	\$3,005,692	46%
	Instructional Swim	\$205,983	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,044	\$245,027	4%
	Maintenance	\$668,487	\$1,571,099	\$161,685	\$155,619	\$88,624	\$2,645,514	40%
	Administration	\$646,415	\$3,750	\$0	\$0	\$44,206	\$694,371	11%
		\$4,316,567	\$1,684,751	\$163,716	\$155,619	\$269,951	\$6,590,604	100%
	65%	26%	2%	2%	4%		100%	
2017	Public Pools	\$2,857,145	\$252,958	\$2,200	\$0	\$89,542	\$3,201,845	50%
	Instructional Swim	\$188,558	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,715	\$240,273	4%
	Maintenance	\$772,331	\$1,200,500	\$84,950	\$79,171	\$32,160	\$2,169,112	34%
	Administration	\$719,508	\$25,882	\$0	\$0	\$8,554	\$753,944	12%
		\$4,537,542	\$1,479,340	\$87,150	\$79,171	\$181,971	\$6,365,174	100%
	71%	23%	1%	1%	3%		100%	

Table 2.11 outlines the budgets for 2016 and 2017. Because they are integral to the operation of aquatic facilities and programs, personnel represents the largest percentage (71% for 2017) of the operating budget or \$4.5 million of \$6.36 million (not including Barton Springs). Only \$2.1 million is used to cover maintenance, including \$1.2 million for utilities, leaving little for the constant need for repairs due to the age of facilities. Table 2.12 below identifies the overall annual operations costs for the average, high and low pools within each category.

Table 2.12: Average Annual Operations Costs

	Average	High	Low
Municipal Pools	\$135,588	\$221,000	\$114,000
Neighborhood Pools	\$63,987	\$158,000	\$24,000
Wading Pools	\$8,467	\$11,700	\$6,600
Splash Pads	\$3,034	\$9,200	\$1,600

Table 2.9 indicates the cost per participant for each Austin pool. Table 2.13 provides an overall average for the costs per participant and the lowest example (Bartholomew for a Municipal Pool and Ramsey for a Neighborhood Pool) and the highest example (Mabel Davis for a Municipal Pool and Parque Zaragoza for a Neighborhood Pool). The ten pools with the lowest cost per participant over the 2002-2014 period are indicated in Table 2.14. In contrast, Table 2.15 below illustrates the ten pools with the highest cost per participant.

Table 2.13: Average Cost Per Participant

	Average	High	Low
Municipal Pools	\$4.60	\$11.12	\$1.31
Neighborhood Pools	\$3.95	\$9.24	\$1.53
Wading Pools	\$2.04	\$2.09	\$1.98

Table 2.14: Top Ten Lowest Cost Per Participant Pools

Pool Name	Annual Attendance	Cost Per Participant
Bartholomew	31,954	\$1.31
Deep Eddy	151,388	\$1.46
Ramsey	20,107	\$1.53
Shipe Wading	3,738	\$1.98
Little Stacy	7,535	\$2.09
Dick Nichols	56,191	\$2.12
Canyon Vista	10,849	\$2.17
Westenfield	20,675	\$2.28
Big Stacy	66,854	\$2.36
Brentwood	12,442	\$2.38

Table 2.15: Top Ten Highest Cost Per Participant Pools

Pool Name	Annual Attendance	Cost Per Participant
Mabel Davis	12,451	\$11.12
Parque Zaragoza	6,813	\$9.24
Givens	12,025	\$8.68
Civitan	4,262	\$6.65
Walnut Creek	20,766	\$5.74
Patterson	9,027	\$5.31
Montopolis	8,455	\$5.01
Govalle	7,709	\$4.66
Gillis	5,115	\$4.59
Dottie Jordan	16,839	\$4.55

2.4.4 Capital Funding History

Over the past ten-years, the City of Austin has expended \$29.2 million for capital projects related to the Aquatic system. The City authorized bonds for PARD park projects in 2006 with \$18 million dedicated toward pools. Again, in 2012, the City authorized bonds for pools totaling approximately \$5 million. Following the

completion of the Aquatic Needs Assessment, City Council allocated \$6.2 million for the replacement of Shipe and Govalle Pools, which are currently being designed. Table 2.16 summarizes the capital funding.

Table 2.16: Ten Year Pool Capital Funding

Funding	Capital Allocation for Aquatics
2006 Bond	\$18 million
2012 Bond	\$5 million
2016 Council Allocation	\$6 million
Total	\$29.2 million

2.4.5 Maintenance Funding

The Aquatic Maintenance budget has been exceeded by an average of \$400,000 per year over the past four years, resulting in reductions to other PARD programs/improvements. Mabel Davis did not open in 2017, due to losing 217,000 gallons of water in 24 hours. Bond funds from 2006 and 2012 were used to rectify code violations and to address environmental issues as well as for the development of Bartholomew Pool, Westenfield Pool, and improvements to Deep Eddy Pool. These improvements did not address major infrastructure needs. Additionally, new health mandates will require \$477,000 in new expenses this year, including additional staff at the entrance to each pool to monitor entry points.

2.5 NATIONAL TRENDS

Communities across the country are experiencing declining attendance and higher costs at their older, rectangular shaped pools, but are seeing increased attendance at pools which have been renovated to include more family friendly experiences. Some projects designed by the Consultants have seen attendance double or even triple once the reconstructed facilities are open. The old rectangular or "L" shaped pools offer little for children between toddlers and teens (who are comfortable in over 3' depth of water). These renovations and reconfigurations started in suburban communities and are now seeing success in larger, urban communities. The recent changes to the pool at Bartholomew provide good examples of features of a new "Family Aquatic Center." This type of facility typically includes more shade, shallow water, zero depth entry, interactive water features, lazy rivers, waterslides, and family restrooms, along with keeping lap and competition lanes. These features appeal to participants of all ages and keep people at the pool longer, providing justification for higher entry fees, while resulting and leading to increased concession sales. Family Aquatic Centers are typically designed to attract from a larger market area and multiple neighborhoods, even extending outside city limits.

Since 2008, a new concept in municipal aquatics has evolved. This concept, known as the "Community Pool," seems to be most popular in communities that do not wish to construct a traditional "Family Aquatic Center" with large waterslides, spraygrounds, lazy rivers, and activity pools. These pools offer some desired features such as a small slide, zero depth entry, or a sprayground without some of the larger higher cost amenities. Springwoods provides a good example of this type of new "Community Pool." Community Pools are geared toward the daily repetition user who wants to congregate with neighbors and friends. They, nevertheless, attempt to offer a recreational experience that is a service to the citizens at a lower capital cost, often recovering operating costs through user fees. Community Pools still offer the same programming for aquatic instruction, competition, and general recreation as a Family Aquatic Center.

As a direct result of the downturn in the economy in the late 2000's, another trend was the need to increase revenues and decrease expenses. To accomplish this goal, communities have consolidated pools by providing newer regional pools in place of two or three smaller neighborhood oriented pools. This process provides a new facility with less maintenance and operations costs in place of older pools, which are near the end of their life expectancy. Some communities have also converted pools to splash pads, as Austin has done, to reduce the need for lifeguards, while still providing an aquatic experience. It should be noted, however, that the City of Austin has seen a higher maintenance cost at these splash pads, which could be mitigated to some degree with electronic notification of problems or routine checks by staff as implemented by the Aquatic Division (daily observation by staff).

2.5.1 Parks Per 100,000 Population

The Trust for Public Land produced a report detailing parks and recreation facilities for the 100 most populous cities in the United States. This report, *2017 City Park Facts*,² includes numbers of pools in each of these cities. These figures include both indoor and outdoor pools with a minimum depth of four feet. The report shows 35 pools for the City of Austin. This figure excludes wading pools and splash pads. Of these 100 cities, Austin ranked 15th nationally with 3.9 pools per 100,000 population. The ranked Texas communities are presented in the following table.

<u>City</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Pools per 100,000 population</u>
Austin	15	3.9
Plano	29	2.9
Irving	34	3.4
El Paso	38	2.3
Garland	48	2.1
Houston	54	1.9
Arlington	55	1.8
Corpus Christi	56	1.8
San Antonio	57	1.8
Lubbock	68	1.6
Dallas	79	1.3
Fort Worth	97	0.2

2.5.2 Examples of Pool Consolidation

One example the Consultant has seen is the consolidation of pools in Cincinnati, Ohio (second highest number of pools per 1,000 residents in the U.S. according to the Trust for Public Land report) where a new Otto Armleder Memorial Regional Aquatic Center was opened, which charges \$5 for persons over age 7 and \$2 for children age 7 and under in a low income portion of the community. It should also be noted that this new facility was possible in part due to a generous foundation grant which was the direct result of the Recreation Commission's Master Plan.

In Cincinnati, the Neighborhood Pools had previously been free for decades, but the City now charges \$2 for adults and \$1 for children out of budget necessity. Prior to the neighborhood pools charging fees, residents volunteered they would rather travel further and spend the money for a better experience with their family at the Family Aquatic Center than at the free pools.

The Cincinnati Recreation Commission (CRC) also offers annual memberships for \$20 for children, \$35 for adults, and \$80 for families. This membership includes all 25 neighborhood pools but does not include the family aquatic centers. The CRC does offer an annual membership for the aquatic center (and all 25 neighborhood pools) for \$60 for an individual or \$150 for a family.

2.5.3 Aquatic Codes and Requirements

The aquatics industry is evolving. Recent Virginia Graeme Baker (VGB) Act and Americans with Disabilities (ADA) Act guidelines have required communities to alter their pools to meet the requirements without the ability to "grandfather" older facilities. These and other standards are discussed in Section 2.7 Health, Safety, Welfare, Environmental, and Regulatory Conditions. The City of Austin has done a good job of conforming to these acts at the pools, but the ADA requirements must be assessed for access from the parking lot to the pool and in the pool house and restrooms. Another requirement which must be met is zero depth entry or a ramp into wading pools of 24" depth and under. Additionally, grates have an anticipated life of five years if not constructed of stainless steel. After that time, the drains are required to be replaced.

² 2017 City Park Facts. Retrieved August 14, 2017, from <https://www.tpl.org/2017-city-park-facts>

Section 2.7 also discusses equipotential pool bonding which was not a requirement of the National Electrical Code prior to 1962 (with updates and clarifications in 1975, 1984, and 2008). This code requires all pool ladders, lifeguard chairs, ADA lifts, and other elements that are inserted into the pool or deck to be grounded into the rebar for the pool and deck. The absence of grounding puts swimmers at risk.

The Texas Plumbing Code now requires bathhouses at pools, which was not a requirement when many pools were originally constructed. New facilities are required to include them, therefore, increasing the cost of the pool development and operations.

Additionally, the Model Aquatic Health Code requires a separate filtration system with an appropriate turnover rate for all bodies of water. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has been working with public health, academia, and aquatics industry representatives across the United States on guidance to prevent drowning, injuries, and the spread of recreational water illnesses at public swimming pools and spas. The Model Aquatic Health Code (MAHC) is a voluntary, science and best practices-based guidance document that can help local and state authorities make swimming and other water activities healthier and safer. The MAHC serves as a voluntary model and guide for local and state agencies needing to update or implement swimming pool and spa code, rules, regulations, guidance, law, or standards governing the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of public swimming pools, spas, hot tubs, and other disinfected aquatic facilities. The first edition and annex of the MAHC was released on August 29, 2014. Although it is not known when and if the State of Texas will adopt portions of the MAHC, it is recommended that the staff of the Aquatic Division become familiar with the recommendations and practices of the Code and incorporate them in their operations.

2.6 AQUATIC OPERATIONS OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

2.6.1 Introduction

The following observations, analyses, and the corresponding recommendations in Chapter 8 are offered as tools to improve the current operation and to provide suggestions for workable solutions to increase customer satisfaction, increase participation by those currently underserved, to develop an even greater sense of ownership of Austin's aquatic venues, and to encourage support for the future of aquatics in the City. The concepts of sustainability and equitability have been considered throughout this operations analysis. This chapter addresses the topics of Lifeguard recruitment and retention, maintenance and operations, programming, partnerships, demographics, and marketing. Within each discussion, the challenges, successes and opportunities are presented. The specific recommendations based on these observations and analyses are included in Chapter 8.

2.6.2 Lifeguard Recruitment, Retention, and Training

In the summer of 2016, Austin's aquatic facilities were the subject of numerous news stories and articles when a number of Austin pools had delayed openings as a result of a lifeguard staffing challenge. Opening dates for some of the pools were staggered in spite of increasing the starting pay for lifeguards to \$13.03 per hour in May 2017. Since November 2015, the Aquatic Division has been behind in their minimum staffing numbers even with Lifeguard Certification Training underway. This issue is not unique to Austin but, rather, represents a dilemma that many public pool operators are facing around the country.

To assist PARD Aquatic Division in meeting Lifeguard needs, the Austin Parks and Recreation Department, the YMCA of Austin, and the Austin Independent School District partnered to create the pilot program called SwimATX. Although the program did not result in a very large number of new recruits, it did assist PARD in reaching the 700-750 Lifeguards needed to accommodate the year round and seasonal program. Featured in Parks & Recreation Magazine in June 2016, the City of Austin was cited as an example of an exceptional partnership in the recruitment and training of Lifeguards that would reflect the diverse community that uses Austin's pools.

SwimATX offers a semester long swim class during the school day in which students can earn physical education class credit. Those involved receive free lifeguard certification classes, which upon completion, can lead to employment as lifeguards with the City or at the YMCA. Since 2015, SwimATX has met with some success with some students from the first class hired as lifeguards with the City in 2015. More students have since completed, received certification, and applied for positions.

In addition to the SwimATX program, Austin's Aquatic Division offers an exceptional Employee Recognition Program, including the Wooden Nickel System, the Luke Strabala Award, Staff Special Events, Staff Raffles, and an August Work Incentive Program.

The Recruitment Process of The PARD Aquatic Division is as comprehensive as any other in the country. School visits, Holiday Recruitment Events, Job Fairs, print and animated ads, radio station play, and social networking outreach strategies are embraced.

Why then is it such a struggle to recruit and retain lifeguards? With pay increases, recognition and reward programs, free training initiatives, and availability of work, Austin Aquatic Division struggles with meeting the minimum number of lifeguards needed. It is not always just about the money! There are several contributing factors that cannot be easily resolved and others that are worth considering for change.

Lifeguard Location Analysis

In response to the difficulty in hiring an adequate number of Lifeguards, the Consultants performed an analysis of the location of the overall population compared to the number of Lifeguards within areas of the City and separated the analysis by age groups of residents ages 15 to 19 and for all ages.

Figure 2.5, Potential Aquatic Staff Locations, shows the location of aquatic staff (age 19 and under) and Austin residents (age 19 and under). The darker red areas indicate a higher number of residents between 15 and 19 years of age within a census tract. This age range represents 76% of aquatic staff and 80% of lifeguards.

Figure 2.6, Staff by Aquatic District, shows the four aquatic districts and the location of aquatic staff. Staff under age 19 are shown in yellow, while other staff a shown in blue. The numbers of these staff are shown for each aquatic district in the legend (Staff 19 and Under/All Staff). This analysis indicates much higher numbers of staff coming from the North and South Districts, whereas the South Central and North Central Districts have much fewer staff but a higher concentration of pools.

Table 2.17, Population and Staff by Aquatic District, shows the percentage of the Austin population within each of the aquatic districts. Under population, the percentages are provided for all residents and for residents between the ages 15 and 19. The percentages are also provided for staff. For example, the North District represents 34% of the City population between age 15 and 19 but only 21% of staff between age 15 and 19. Some aquatic staff live outside of the City limits (23%). Of these staff, approximately 55% live to the north of the border between the North Central and South Central districts.

Table 2.17: Population and Staff by Aquatic District

Aquatic District	Population		Staff	
	All	15 to 19	All	15 to 19
North	41%	34%	21%	21%
North Central	16%	29%	22%	23%
South Central	9%	5%	11%	10%
South	34%	32%	46%	46%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2.18, Population and Staff within 1 Mile of City of Austin Pools, shows the number of residents age 15 to 19 living within a mile of a City of Austin pool (Neighborhood and Municipal Pools open as of 2016). The next column to the right shows the number of aquatic staff (age 15-19) living within a mile of these pools. The rightmost column shows the ratio of staff to population within these age range. A lower number in this column indicates a low hiring rate near that pool. The average for the 34 pools listed is 2.3%. A total of 362 aquatic staff (age 15-19) live within a mile of one of these pools or 41% of the staff in this age range. Some staff members live within a mile of more than one pool.

Figure 2.5: Aquatic Staff Locations

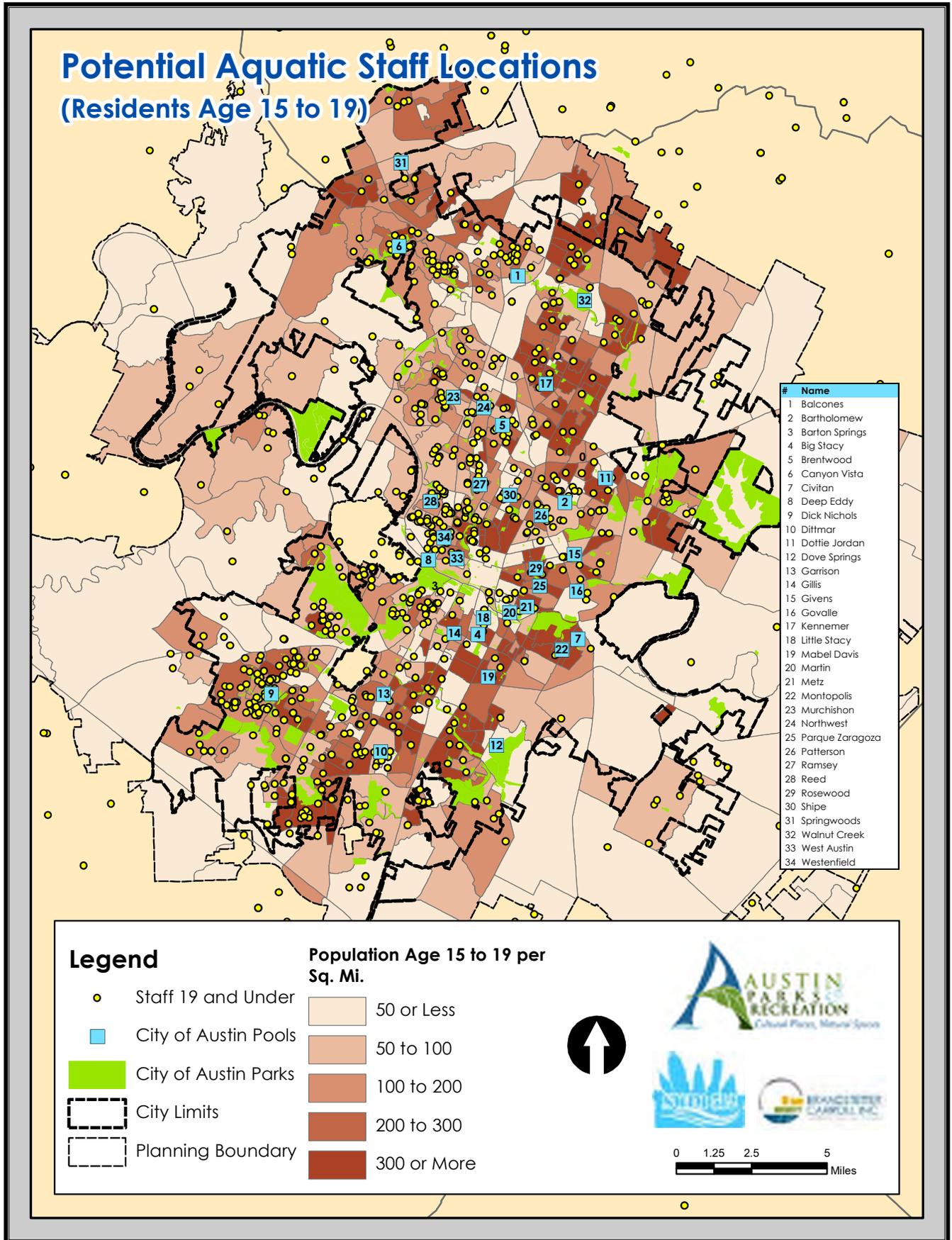


Figure 2.6: Staff by Aquatic District

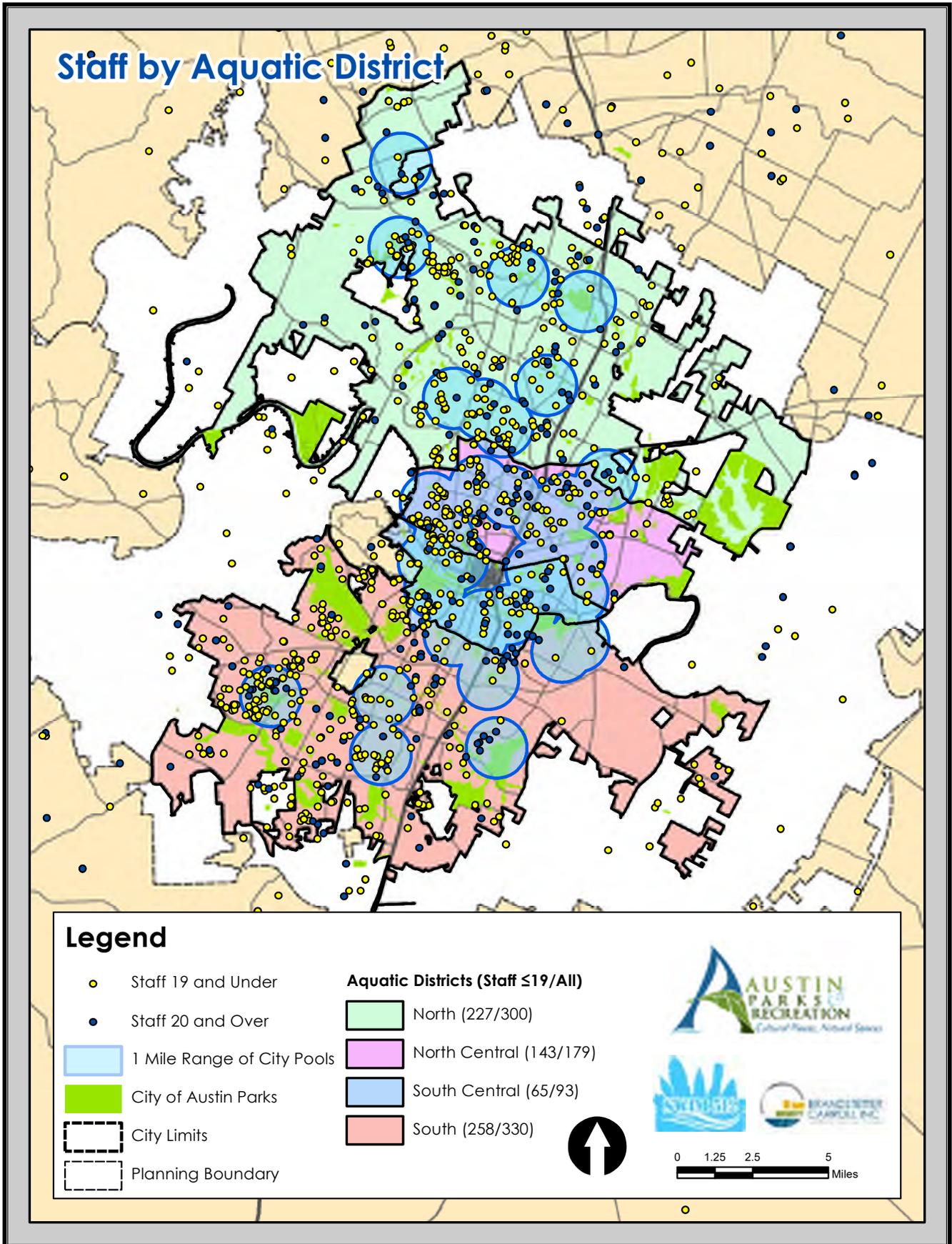


Table 2.18: Population and Staff Within 1 Mile of City of Austin Pools

Facility Name	Age 15-19			Population Age 15 or Over		
	Population within 1 Mile	# of Staff	Ratio Staff/Pop	Population within 1 Mile	# of Staff	Ratio Staff/Pop
Balcones Neighborhood Pool	501	19	3.8%	11,096	20	0.2%
Bartholomew Municipal Pool	676	21	3.1%	11,340	26	0.2%
Barton Springs Municipal Pool	323	20	6.2%	9,851	26	0.3%
Big Stacy Neighborhood Pool	1,624	7	0.4%	16,350	11	0.1%
Brentwood Neighborhood Pool	450	19	4.2%	12,169	25	0.2%
Canyon Vista Neighborhood Pool	811	16	2.0%	9,674	19	0.2%
Civitan Neighborhood Pool	1,209	2	0.2%	9,984	2	0.0%
Deep Eddy Municipal Pool	375	22	5.9%	8,062	24	0.3%
Dick Nichols Neighborhood Pool	789	41	5.2%	11,127	49	0.4%
Dittmar Neighborhood Pool	689	18	2.6%	10,710	23	0.2%
Dottie Jordan Neighborhood Pool	915	7	0.8%	11,356	11	0.1%
Dove Springs Neighborhood Pool	1,081	1	0.1%	9,837	7	0.1%
Garrison Municipal Pool	862	12	1.4%	14,135	13	0.1%
Gillis Neighborhood Pool	1,596	7	0.4%	17,606	9	0.1%
Givens Neighborhood Pool	810	9	1.1%	9,646	12	0.1%
Govalle Neighborhood Pool	602	6	1.0%	6,756	8	0.1%
Kennemer Neighborhood Pool	2,038	7	0.3%	22,365	14	0.1%
Little Stacy Wading Pool	632	13	2.1%	15,638	16	0.1%
Mabel Davis Municipal Pool	1,036	3	0.3%	9,505	9	0.1%
Martin Neighborhood Pool	828	18	2.2%	14,949	27	0.2%
Metz Neighborhood Pool	971	10	1.0%	12,885	17	0.1%
Montopolis Neighborhood Pool	1,536	2	0.1%	13,081	4	0.0%
Murchison Neighborhood Pool	614	20	3.3%	11,962	21	0.2%
Northwest Municipal Pool	537	18	3.4%	13,893	22	0.2%
Parque Zaragoza Neighborhood Pool	915	10	1.1%	11,094	17	0.2%
Patterson Neighborhood Pool	640	20	3.1%	13,611	23	0.2%
Ramsey Neighborhood Pool	529	24	4.5%	13,476	29	0.2%
Reed Neighborhood Pool	504	37	7.3%	6,314	39	0.6%
Rosewood Neighborhood Pool	918	8	0.9%	13,180	15	0.1%
Shipe Neighborhood Pool	716	17	2.4%	18,879	26	0.1%
Springwoods Municipal Pool	404	3	0.7%	7,037	5	0.1%
Walnut Creek Municipal Pool	269	2	0.7%	6,062	3	0.0%
West Austin Neighborhood Pool	1,831	21	1.1%	18,570	30	0.2%
Westenfield Neighborhood Pool	774	43	5.6%	14,157	49	0.3%

Challenges

- **Working Conditions**

Actual working conditions vary from facility to facility with many of the aging facilities lacking adequate restrooms, refrigerators, microwaves, break areas, ice or cold beverages, secure storage for valuables, shade and even shelter during rain events. Portable toilets may be an affordable solution but are unacceptable as an employment incentive. Some locations also lack office or staff spaces for storage for the protection of a Lifeguard's personal items.

Some locations have no support staff such as a Deck Attendant or Gate Attendant to handle issues on deck or at point of entry. This type of assistance is especially important during emergency situations. In 2017, the Department of Health mandated this type of assistance at certain locations, leading to additional costs.

- **Pay Scale vs. Duties**

In addition to the high level of responsibility of being a lifeguard at a public pool, staff is expected to perform general maintenance of the entire property, janitorial work in the bathhouses, inspections and related documentation, trash removal, water chemistry with reports, bather attendance, and more. This situation is especially challenging at “two lifeguard facilities” and represents a huge responsibility that requires not only a varied skill set and tolerance level. It is also a great deal to ask of young, temporary employees.

Although the pay scale currently adopted may appear as an attractive wage, that wage may not be perceived to match the level of responsibility and risk associated with the expectations of the City. This perception, combined with the cost and time it takes to become a Certified Lifeguard, may reduce the attractiveness of Lifeguard as a seasonal job, compared to lower skilled job such as those in food service. Wages are often higher, and the stress level is lower.

- **Duties and Tasks**

Many young employees have been raised in a “germ phobic” generation and, in many cases, have never had the responsibility for cleaning a facility much less aging public restrooms. When Lifeguards are expected to do routine janitorial work, that additional responsibility alone is enough to deter applicants. Although not unique to Austin, Lifeguards performing janitorial tasks is becoming less common around the country.

The required maintenance and janitorial expectations associated with the Lifeguard position in Austin makes it difficult to maintain the profession of lifeguarding as one of prestige or a specialty with a possible full-time future in the system. It also makes the competition from other aquatic venues difficult to surpass.

- **Transportation**

The number of facilities scattered throughout the system presents a challenge to giving employees hours in their neighborhoods, which then poses transportation issues for all employees, especially those not yet driving or without access to transportation. For example, limited hours are available in the north, which makes it challenging to keep staff that are not from south/south central parts of the City. The days of having enough trained and interested lifeguards or applicants that they can walk to work at their neighborhood pool have passed. Although, many pools are hiring a comparatively small percentage of the local 15-19 population, as noted previously in this chapter.

Potential applicants may only know the pools that they themselves have frequented, so those that do have Lifeguard certification may be reluctant to travel outside of their neighborhood. Applicants choose their own districts and may not want to go to an unfamiliar or another facility where they will have to discipline others outside of their neighborhood. They may also not have access to affordable and timely transportation to other locations. Younger applicants without a driver's license or access to a car may be able to bike to their neighborhood pool but not be able to reach other locations.

- **Scheduling**

Lifeguards are scheduled for an 8 hour day with a two lifeguard minimum per facility. Although this shift helps with the complicated task of scheduling, it leaves very little flexibility for scheduling employees who need fewer or varied hours. An automated scheduling system would free up Aquatic Management Staff for other more pressing needs. Several free online scheduling programs are available that can help with this challenge. One of these programs was implemented by the Aquatic Division in 2017 but has had limited success.

The City of Austin needs such a large number of lifeguards for their seasonal and year-round operation that it is understandable to want to cross train the entire safety team in order to be able to send them to different locations as needed. However, deep water training, and the requirement to retrieve a weight at the maximum depth in the aquatic inventory, limits the number of potential youth, adult, and senior employees, locations have only wading pools or shallow neighborhood pools. Applicants who may be highly effective at a wading pool or shallow water pool may not pass the current required training or conditioning requirements but could function quite well as a shallow water lifeguard. Incorporating

shallow water and other site specific training could allow Austin to train lifeguards for the wide variety of aquatic facilities and could help alleviate lifeguard shortages in some areas.

- **Training**

The City has a lack of available indoor training facilities preseason. School schedules, a lack of hours, and a need for an indoor facility increase the difficulty of finding Instructor/Trainers, which in turn leads to large training classes that make learning and skill development more challenging. Smaller classes with more instruction and coaching could help applicants be more successful. Starting classes earlier in the spring could reduce stress on those offered in late spring.

The City of Austin's Aquatic Staff Manual is one of the most comprehensive manuals in the country. That being said, digesting this manual can be overwhelming to many applicants due to the large number of facilities and the desire to cross train. This comment does not suggest that any changes be made to the manual but does suggest that the information be streamlined and perhaps be available through online videos and tutorials.

- **Hiring Process**

The amount of paperwork to become a Lifeguard in Austin is cumbersome as it is for other major cities around the country. Part of this process requires the applicant to visit the Administration Office, which could be a transportation challenge for some. Improvements in this process have been made in 2017 with the goal of further streamlining the process.

Although the City has adopted direct deposit for Lifeguard staff, the antiquated payroll system and Lag time Pay Schedule can also be confusing and turn off applicants. Automating time and attendance can be done in the newer, larger facilities but becomes more complicated at pools without internet access (and fiber/Wi-Fi). Time and attendance programs using cell phones are now available and could be helpful in minimizing the hours it takes to complete timesheets.

Front Desk and Admissions Operations are the responsibility of the Aquatic Division. Currently, credit and debit cards cannot be used due to lack of Wi-Fi or internet connections, making makes cash management inefficient and causes customer service issues. Once the City of Austin adopts a city wide automated time and attendance program, Austin Aquatic Division will be able to incorporate it into their operations. Today's automated time and attendance programs can use both the finger print reader and cell phone app with GPS protection for clocking in and out. This automated process will not only improve accuracy for payroll but reduce the time it takes to process such a large payroll.

Currently the most challenging pools to staff are those that are located on the east side of Austin. Because of the population growth of Austin, traffic has also increased making travel more difficult and time consuming, both East to West and North to South. Also, Lifeguards assigned to the older pools that are experiencing lower daily attendance numbers can cause Lifeguards to feel disenfranchised quickly, resulting in low retention levels. They often feel "alone" and may become bored and distracted.

The Recruitment Process used by Austin Aquatic Division is ambitious and has been effective in finding applicants but the time needed to follow up and facilitate hiring has an impact on staff, resulting in dropout rate, low staff morale, and poor employee processing. Specialty training for those working at Barton Springs Pool and the North and North Central District facilities is required. For an applicant, this requirement may be seen as an additional training obligation and not be as attractive for a part-time or seasonal position.

Successes

- **Training**

PARD Aquatic Division has an exceptional 2016 Aquatic Staff Manual that reinforces employee empowerment by providing the rules and regulations with the "reasons" and the "applicable codes" to help lifeguards communicate better with the visitors. The Staff Manual serves as a comprehensive guide to the "expectations" of the Aquatic Division and clearly exhibits the commitment to safety of visitors and employees. It is an exceptional operations guide that can be accessed when in need and anticipates the needs of the staff.

State required “In Service” by the PARD Aquatic Division provides a comprehensive and professional approach that has maximized performance. Lifeguard Audits conducted result in high average scores. The commitment to retraining those that do not meet the minimum standards of the audits is obvious.

- **Partnerships**

The SwimATX program is an exceptional example of collaboration with area agencies for a common goal. Cooperative efforts with the University of Texas and other area aquatic services providers, both public and private are explored regularly. Recruiting and retaining a year-round lifeguard staff at these high numbers is a remarkable feat, even if they do not meet the minimum goal. Other cities around the US struggle to reach much lower numbers.

The Austin Aquatic Management Team is a gifted and committed team of civil servants with a shared mission of excellence under very difficult conditions. The team shares a “service” mentality and a “No Compromise” attitude on safety. With great leadership, a culture of safety prevails. The Aquatic Staff is not only open to suggestions but thrives in responding to them.

Reviewing the historical data kept on Aquatic Incidents, exhibits an exceptional percentage of incidents vs. attendance. A record of less than 428 total incidents is remarkable with over 1 million visitors annually. Statistics do indicate that Barton Springs has the highest rate of incidents, perhaps due to the natural environment (and high attendance), while Bartholomew shows the next highest level of incident, perhaps due to the volume of visitors at this newer facility.

Opportunities

- **Staffing**

The example set by SwimATX has set the stage for future collaborative ventures and partnerships to assist the Aquatic Division meet their staffing goals. Additionally, facilities that have Full-Time Head Lifeguards have proven to score higher on audits. Hiring of more Full-Time Head Lifeguards will enable every aquatic facility to be managed with a higher level of professionalism.

Improvements to Austin aquatic facilities as explored in this plan will make PARD Aquatic Division a more attractive employer. The possible reduction in the number of aquatic facilities will also make recruitment, retention, and training more successful. Affordable and accessible technology may provide assistance with scheduling and payroll, making staff time more efficient, freeing up their time for more vital tasks, and serving as an incentive for employees.

Communicating information such a large, seasonal staff is nearly impossible but imperative. Communication does occur at In Service Trainings, but a more efficient method would be the use of technology or even social networking platforms to disseminated information. Programs such as Power DMS can be accessed from home computers and cell phones to communicate with the staff and document receipt of the information.

The greatest assets for promoting improvement opportunities are the obvious support of aquatic programs by the residents of Austin and the City’s aquatic legacy. Turning this support into advocacy for change and funding is the true opportunity. The result of SWIM512 coupled with the support of the community is the greatest opportunity to recharge the PARD Aquatic Division.

The Aquatic Management Staff must continue to be involved and their input respected throughout this process. As the Aquatic Master Plan is implemented, each new or renovated facility should be equipped with internet capabilities (Wi-Fi and fiber) in order to take advantage of online attendance programs and water chemistry control systems available now and in the future.

2.6.3 Aquatic Maintenance: Challenges, Successes, Opportunities and Needs

One of the driving factors behind the SWIM512 process is the aging of the aquatic inventory in the City of Austin and the closure of several of the facilities due to age, maintenance concerns and mechanical issues. The public has an expectation that all facilities should remain open regardless of their physical condition, aquatic budget, or shrinking attendance because of their passion for swimming. This passion is without the

knowledge and understanding of the issues of reported code, health and accessibility requirements, the cost of maintenance and the age of many of the facilities. Also, the number of locations, the diversity of the pool designs and mechanical systems, and the need for constant upkeep and improvement present a challenge to the staff members charged with these responsibilities. The Aquatic Maintenance Staff is responsible for preventative and routine maintenance as well as emergency repairs. Many of the facilities are over 50 years of age and now have outlived their practical lives.

Challenges

- In 2013, an aquatic assessment was undertaken by the Aquatic Division, which included public workshops and surveys in consultation with the firm of Brandstetter Carroll Inc. The assessment identified seven critical pools that were in danger of functionally failing within the next five years.
- In 2014, Aquatic Maintenance was allocated two new Full-Time Aquatic Swimming Pool Mechanic II positions. In spite of these two new positions, there is still a labor gap between need and an ability to respond.
- Two major projects were completed in 2014: Bartholomew and Westenfield pools. New facilities carry with them new maintenance concerns and needs, as well as time to acclimate to the new mechanical systems.
- Maintenance of an aquatic facility inventory of this size and age is a year-round operation even for those facilities not open during the winter months.
- Staggered openings of the pools met with resident complaints in 2015, 2016, and 2017 but were necessary due to the complexity of the requirements to meet even a phased opening timeline.
- Most of the existing facilities were built between 1927 and 1990, representing different generations of mechanical systems, and many products which are no longer available. A large number of parts in the inventory require time consuming fabrication and parts are not standardized.
- Some pools require painting annually, which depends on weather in order to complete on time.
- Like many urban aquatic facilities, Austin does experience issues with trash, bottles, plastic, and tree debris.
- Many of the older pools were not designed with maintenance best practices in mind and lack practical items like hose bibs, chemical controllers that are difficult to reach, and outdated electrical systems.
- Many of the facilities do not meet the current health, safety and accessibility codes such as the requirement for showers, restrooms, ADA improvements and ease of accessibility. Some of the facilities are non-compliant to recent environmental and OSHA guidelines as well.
- The Maintenance Division is underfunded for preventative maintenance in spite of the growing need for it. In the last 3 years, between \$2 million and \$2.6 million was allocated in the budget for maintenance with over half allocated to utilities and chemicals. Over the past four years, the Maintenance budget was exceeded by an average of over \$400,000 per year, primarily due to repairs of aging facilities.
- Because of the age diversity of the aquatic facilities, there is no continuity of mechanical standards. With each design firm or builder used, the mechanical systems vary making it extremely difficult to stock shelves and be prepared for quick replacement of damaged equipment.
- Maintenance should be an integral part of each design plan and be involved in the preparation of the specifications for equipment.
- As the facilities age, the cost of operations is constantly increasing.
- A lag time between a service request and action taken often causes an early closing or late opening.
- There is no true supply inventory and there are definite disconnects between the need for materials in a timely fashion and procurement policies and procedures. In maintaining aging pools without backup supplies, a motor issue could result in a pool closing for days or even weeks.
- The Barton Springs and Deep Eddy facilities are celebrated as unique and special, however the environmental issues related to their operation make them challenging and labor intensive to maintain.
- Continuity of maintenance is a real issue as many of the seasonal facilities have Head Lifeguards/Managers who are temporary employees and change very often. Keeping the lines of communication

open, consistent and meaningful is difficult under those conditions. If there were more Full-Time Head Lifeguards, the relationship between Aquatic Operations and Aquatic Maintenance could be more productive.

- The pool facilities that do have buildings associated with Aquatic operation are also aging and many need upgrades to reduce daily maintenance and to conform to meet current codes.
- The general public and key decision makers may not truly understand the difficulty of maintaining older facilities. They may have the perception that a facility has no problems if water in the pool appears clear.
- As the Aquatic Master Plan is implemented and new facilities are developed or improved, Wi-Fi and internet capabilities should be included for water chemistry controls, cash management, and customer use.

Successes

- After visiting those facilities open for the 2016 season, the Consultant was impressed to see how well maintained the facilities were in spite of the age and condition. It is clear that the staff has done their very best under difficult circumstances.
- Those team members responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of these facilities share the No Compromise on Safety mantra of the Aquatic Division.
- The Maintenance Division, although responsible for facilities by area, has shown sincere interest beyond their actual area and look to other team members for advice and assistance.
- The level of knowledge and expertise of the Aquatic Maintenance Division is evident in their ability to understand the mechanical operations of so many different operating systems.
- The Aquatic Maintenance Division is embracing the SWIM512 experience, and they recognize the need for improvements in the maintenance function.

Opportunities

- Active participation in the SWIM512 efforts will assist the residents and City officials to mutually understand the true needs of the Aquatic Maintenance Division and the scope of their work.
- The Aquatic Maintenance Division should have an opportunity to participate in the planning of the new facilities and the renovation of those that remain. Their practical knowledge will be helpful to the design team.

2.6.4 Aquatic Programming

The City of Austin offers a wide variety of aquatic programs and special events that have had a very positive impact on those that are involved. The largest programs by registration include Swim Lessons and Swim Teams. Program registration is available online; however, mail, fax and in-person registration is allowed if space is available. Scholarships are available utilizing the Federal Free and Reduced Lunch criteria.

A comprehensive catalogue of offerings is published annually, and the information is readily available online. Swim lessons for infants through adults are offered at 15 sites throughout the City (as noted previously in this chapter). Swim lessons meet from Monday through Friday for two weeks with the exception of each facility's weekly Non-Programming Day or otherwise noted. Five sessions of swim instruction are offered during the summer from June to August with the addition of a Spring Session held in May.

Swim Teams are another one of the successful programs offered serving children 5-17 years of age. The recreational swim team program is intended to develop potential and teach children about the sport of competitive swimming. Other programs offered include a summer Water Polo program for boys and girls of all levels of experience, ages 7 and older. This program is run by the Austin Water Polo Club, a non-profit organization. Aqua Yoga is a unique program offering for a public pool which combines balance, breath work, and stretching and yoga postures. Both programs are offered through a co-operative agreement.

Providing lap swimming time and the encouragement of fitness swimming is a large part of the aquatic programming offering including a Special Olympics Swim Team and a Masters Swim Program. Additionally, the Junior Lifeguard program is offered to the general public and serves as a recruitment tool for employment with the Aquatic Division. Pool rentals are also available for the public, and childcare and camp programs can register on-site. Poolside Movie Nights are offered at Deep Eddy.

Sustainability in Aquatic Programming

The following aquatic programming concepts could be employed to meet the definition of sustainability from the City of Austin, Office of Sustainability.

- Provide facilities that are conducive to hosting a variety of programs to meet various user needs
- Provide indoor year-round facilities for training, fitness and programming
- Provide unique and trending programming opportunities to attract new customers not traditionally served and reflects growing population demographics
- Utilize partnerships to promote water safety program and enhance outreach with minimal impact on the bottom line
- Utilize online platforms for time and attendance, training and communications
- Instill the value of aquatic opportunities in future generations through youth programs and community engagement

Challenges

- The number of Learn to Swim programs is too extensive to manage well and a majority of them are canceled due to lack of registration.
- Parents have a hard time identifying the right level class to register their children.
- Although financial aid is offered for Learn to Swim programs, Aquatic Staff report challenges is getting the information to children to attend and finish the programs.
- Non-swimming parents may not understand the swim levels as they themselves have no swim experience.
- Over the past 8 years, the number of Learn to Swim classes has fluctuated in the number offered and the number of classes actually taken. Since 2010, the number of classes actually attended has dropped considerably.
- The Spring Session and Session Six show smaller attendance historically.
- Getting information out to parents about the availability of lessons has been challenging.
- Having enough Water Safety Instructors is always a challenge. Staff have indicated that at least four more WSI's are needed. Recruitment and retention is also a problem as reported by staff.
- Scheduling is also challenging having to carefully monitor the number of hours worked and the qualifications/certifications needed at each location.
- Pool Rentals are not automated and can be time consuming for staff.

Successes

- A chart was created to assist parents in choosing the correct swim level for their child. It helps to navigate the Learn to Swim programs.
- Several very positive collaborations are providing aquatic programs, including the Statesman Swim Safe for Austin's Kids, Project Safe with the YMCA and Colin's Hope, Austin Water Polo, Special Olympics, Austin Public Schools and Austin Aqua Yoga.
- Over 2,000 students were served in the Learn to Swim Program, and close to 800 participated in the Swim Teams in 2016.
- Although Swim Team participation has shown some decline since 2009, it appears to have remained steady since 2011.

-
- The Learn to Swim program is well priced for the area and provides financial aid opportunities.
 - Swim Teams are often a training ground for future lifeguards and employees. The success of the recreational swim team program can serve as a future recruitment tool.

Opportunities

- With the SWIM512 process and the vision of the City to renovate and add new aquatic facilities, the input about the need for more “teachable, swimmable” water in the new or renovated facilities will be valuable.
- The success experienced with collaborative efforts such as SwimATX could serve to encourage new and creative cooperative efforts.
- Should the City pursue the concept of an Indoor Aquatic Center, attendance in year-round training, lifeguard and swim instruction will increase.
- Should the overall number of aquatic locations decrease, the emphasis on programming could be less about quantities of programming needs at many locations and more about offering quality programs at fewer facilities. Staffing these programs would be more easily accomplished.
- Drowning statistics for minority children are growing in the United States. Collaborations with organizations like Colin's Hope, coupled with efforts from PARD Aquatic Division, Austin Fire Department, and Austin-Travis County EMS, not only emphasizes the need for Learn to Swim programs but also elevate the public awareness of this tragic statistic and create a political environment for support of public pools and instruction. Model programs in Arizona and throughout the Southwest have proven successful and have received recognition nationwide.

2.6.5 Additional Operations Considerations

The population of Austin continues to grow with Austin's reputation as a great American city and one of the country's best places to live. With over 1 million visitors in the past two years, the most important statistic is the safety record of fewer than 400 aquatic incidents per year. This statistic alone shows the dedication to safety that the Aquatic Division holds dear. However, since 2011, the annual attendance at the City's pools and the participation in the most popular programs of Learn to Swim and Swim Teams continues to decrease. During this period, the cost of the operation of these facilities increased and the revenue recovery decreased. No one reason explains the decline in attendance. One major issue is the aging of most of the City's aquatic facilities. This issue has been explored throughout the Master Plan process and is defined at the beginning of this chapter.

An examination of the current population trends and predictions for Austin's future population projections can help to find solutions to the Aquatic Division's concerns. Statistics show that the average household size for residents in Austin rose from 1990-2000 and is expected to remain steady into 2017. The Median Age will continue to rise in Austin to 31.6, and the proportion of residents over the age of 65 is expected to rise to 8.5% by 2017. On the opposite extreme, the population under age 19 will decrease in Austin to 25%.

Other statistics that relate to a decrease in participation in aquatic programs include the numbers of children in households in the urban core, which is declining in Austin. US Census data also shows the growth rate of Latino and Asian households far exceeds that of Anglo households in Austin. These changes in demographics certainly contribute to the participation, revenue, and attendance issues discussed in this plan. These changes must be considered when programming, marketing, and operating aquatic facilities and programs. They are not the only contributing factor but certainly must be considered when planning for the future support of aquatic opportunities in Austin.

Marketing

Marketing and promotional materials need to reach minority families in Austin. The current materials are attractive, comprehensive, and produced in both English and Spanish, but it is unclear whether these promotional pieces are reaching those that are underserved. Working with area social service groups, community organizations, churches, and social clubs on a grass roots level may be more effective

with new and emerging minority groups. The SWIM512 process has been a good start at this outreach. Distribution of promotional materials on swimming lesson and drowning prevention programs through childcare, after school programs, and the schools could increase exposure to the opportunities offered.

Based on the aging demographics of Austin, the creation of programming targeted to active adults age 50 and older will encourage interest and increase their support of funding for City aquatic facilities. Programs such as Senior Water Aerobics, Post Mastectomy Aqua Classes, Kayaking, Paddleboarding, balance and strength screenings programs will likely be of interest to this population. Although some of the current facilities cannot accommodate these activities, many facilities citywide can provide these types of program offerings.

Young adults without children are often overlooked in aquatic programming. Special events social opportunities, such as the movies at Deep Eddy and others, could attract one of the largest growing populations of Austin. Often this group is not served until they have children of their own. Fitness, training programs, paddleboard, and other active aquatic programming like wall climbing can accomplish this goal.

The Austin Aquatic Division already has exhibited an interest in collaboration with other agencies. Creative partnerships with hospitals, health insurance companies, medical groups, and non-profit organizations should become the focus of all new programming concepts. Should the City move toward a year-round indoor facility, this type of venue is very suitable for partnerships with hospitals, physical therapy centers, and fitness centers. Aquatic facilities across the country have had very positive results with renting time to physical therapy centers and sports and fitness providers by providing rental or leased times when the facility is not otherwise busy. Teaming aquatic facilities with health initiatives already in place in the community can be a win for PARD.

Corporate Sponsorships and Naming Rights to fund existing aquatic facilities should be explored. Due to aging facilities in danger of closing due to the need for costly repairs, creating an “adoption” plan by Austin’s corporate community with or without naming rights should be considered. These partnerships would be financially based with fees associated for either support of current programs or capital initiatives. Both approaches would net savings to the department for operations or capital investment.

Throughout the public process, a concern has been expressed about accessibility of public pools for those most in need if admissions are increased to help to cover rising costs. Civic organizations, fraternal organizations, and businesses could purchase tickets for children in need and distribute them to schools, churches, Boys & Girls Clubs, and other civic organizations. Companies that purchase the tickets can have their logo on the tickets or receive other suitable recognition.

Creating, selling, and executing a successful Naming & Sponsorship Campaign can be time consuming for an already overburdened staff. Creative approaches to this type of campaign have included working with area Public Relations and Advertising Agencies on a commission basis and have been very positive.

Marketing of any proposed new facilities in Austin must focus on the education of the community on the terminology and definitions of today’s family aquatic centers. Lack of understanding of terms, such as “zero depth entry” and “lazy river” and the benefits they bring to a facility, could confuse and cause concern from those that view aquatic facilities in a more traditional sense. Education on the many benefits of “zero depth entry,” including access for the disabled and promotion of family interaction, should be explained in text and photos to garner support.

Austin is a community that values swimming. A major public relations campaign with an outreach and teaching component can be highly effective in developing support in the community. This effort could be a continuation of outreach from SWIM512 and this Master Plan. Using the exposure of the SWIM512 process, a marketing and promotional campaign should be created to excite Austin and its residents about aquatic opportunities. A mascot, tag line, promotional items, radio, TV, and a social networking campaign are needed to infuse excitement and encourage the emergence of a new generation of swimmers.

Demographics

A disconnect exists between mature lap swimmers' needs and the aquatic needs of young families and young teens. Lap swimmers, interested in their needs for fitness swimming, do not have to be at odds with families seeking the new Community Pool or Regional Family Aquatic Center concepts. Today's aquatic designs can accommodate all interest groups. Serious lap and fitness swimmers are focused on the need for lap lanes that are always available to them. Less than 10% of those that visit a modern day aquatic center are lap swimmers; however, they tend to be very vocal about their needs. They tend to have a traditional sense of what aquatic facilities should provide and are less inclined to support modern amenities such as zero depth entrance and slides for fear of losing lap swimming time.

In marketing to adults, active adults and seniors, a focus on health and longevity has proven successful in the fitness industry. Combining yoga, tai chi, and other fitness activities on pool decks with aquatic components is especially attractive to these demographics.

One issue that makes it difficult for a child to go to an Austin pool is the age and supervision requirement. Although this rule is made with the safety of the child in mind, it could also keep a child from being able to use a pool without an older sibling or parent along with them. The current rule is, "All children under the age of 10 must be actively supervised by someone that is age 15 or older." This rule makes participation challenging for families with both parents working.

The hours and days that Learn to Swim programs are offered should be reexamined to meet the needs of working parents. Adjusting schedules to accommodate weekend and evening classes could result in increased participation.

All children between the ages of 10 and 14 must take a swim test if they do not have supervision. Austin Aquatic Division should consider providing free life vests at pools for children who cannot pass the swim test, for use until they can develop the skills needed to pass the test. This policy, incorporated with swim testing and Learn to Swim programs, can increase the number of children that visit the pools. Use of Coast Guard Approved Life Vests does not hinder the desire to learn to swim but can provide confidence and enjoyment that will in turn encourage the desire to learn to swim. This strategy has been effective in other urban areas.

A world class indoor aquatic facility would certainly make Austin a destination for excellence in aquatic facilities and programs. It could attract teams from throughout the region and have a positive impact on the economic life of Austin. The most popular amenities that will serve Austin's changing demographics should be considered as part the design of this facility. The latest technology needed for competitions, diving, water polo, synchronized swimming, wall climbing, log rolling, kayaking, and surfing would help attract customers.

Partnerships

U.S. Coast Guard Approved Life Vests could be sponsored by local hospitals, doctors and fraternal orders such as the Elks, etc. and could be printed with logos. Pools that provide these free Life Vests have seen a large decrease in the number of assists and rescues and an increase in participation by younger, inexperienced swimmers.

According to Recreation Management's 2017 State of the Industry Report, the number one planned program addition for public aquatic facilities is Special Needs Aquatic Programs. These programs are continuing to grow throughout the US. They have great potential for partnerships with local organizations that support special needs programming and also represent great grant potential from both government sources and non-profit partnerships.

Statesman Swim Safe for Austin Kids is a great example of a partnership that has increased the accessibility and equity of swim instruction for children in need. This type of partnerships could add more program offerings without increasing the operating budget.

The City of Austin could work with private business to develop aquatic centers, including an indoor facility, by providing tax incentives, land leases, and other public/private partnerships with organizations such as USA Swimming. Naming and sponsorships of such a property could be attainable based on the industries currently thriving in Austin.

2.7 HEALTH, SAFETY, WELFARE, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND REGULATORY CONDITIONS

The discussion of the existing health, safety, welfare, environmental and regulatory conditions is critical to the development of recommendations and implementation of the Master Plan. The Master Plan Team needed a thorough understanding of the issues and constraints toward development and operations in order to develop realistic implementation recommendations. This section also provides a summary of recommendations for each issue.

2.7.1 Introduction

This section provides a qualitative discussion of the health, safety, welfare, environmental, and regulatory issues related to City of Austin pool sites and operations. This section also provides a summary of recommendations for each issue. This section supplements the results of the Appendix I “Qualitative Analysis” of the Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment and provides more detailed definition of many elements of the criteria included in the Site Suitability Ranking Process (Chapter 7).

Portions of this section are based upon interviews with members of the Aquatic Master Plan Technical Advisory Group representing the City of Austin Office of Sustainability, Watershed Protection, and the Planning and Zoning Department as well as a general contractor familiar with design and development practices in Austin.

2.7.2 Regulatory and Environmental Constraints

The scope of the work and program for each pool facility will need to be verified and refined during further phases as they are redeveloped or renovated, but for the purposes of this study, the text will discuss the issues in general terms with a few specific examples.

The redevelopment of the pools will be constrained by the following requirements, code and development regulations and ordinances. Topics are discussed here in relation to their impact on regulatory constraints. Some of these issues are discussed in more detail in later portions of this chapter.

- Austin's Zoning and Site Development Permitting Regulations
- Stormwater Management Regulations
- Texas Health and Safety Code Section 341
- Sub-Chapter E Commercial Design Standards (Land Development Code)
- Sub-Chapter L Standards for Public Pools and Spas (Texas Administrative Code, Title 25, Chapter 265)
- Utility Services Availability
- Accessibility and Emergency Access
- Parking Requirements
- Applicable Codes
- LEED Certification and/ or Sustainability Goals

Zoning and Site Development Permitting Regulations:

Typically, the City of Austin zones its park property as “P” Public. This zoning category requires a conditional use permit and triggers compatibility for a 100’ distance inside of the property line, which then requires the development to utilize the development constraints from the adjacent zoning category. Being sited near residential (SF-3) or other restrictive zoning will limit the ability to redevelop parking or structures close to adjacent property lines, constrain the height or limit the impervious cover allowed.

All of the existing pool sites assessed are either zoned “P” Public, “P-NP (Public-Neighborhood Plan), SF-3 (Single Family) or “UNZ” (Unzoned) or a combination of all of these. Only 2 pools are “HD” located in a Historic District. When the pools and facilities may be redeveloped or renovated, the City will probably elect to rezone any properties zoned “SF-3” or “UNZ” to “P” zoning. Under the rezoning, any “NP” or “HD” designation will remain part of the zoning category.

Pools tend to be located in parks which often consist of land that is unsuitable or difficult to develop for a higher use (commercial or residential). Therefore, the pool properties often have multiple regulatory and environmental constraints.

Floodplain Regulations

Out of the 34 pools in the assessment: two (2) are in the Austin Fully Developed Floodway, eight (8) are located in a FEMA Floodplain (3 in the 100-year floodplain and 5 in the 500-year floodplain), and three (3) are in the Austin Fully Developed Floodplain (25-year floodplain).

If new construction or structures (i.e., bath houses, sidewalks, parking) are desired, the various code regulations, requirements for materials and the durability of the structures will need considerable investigation and review. Development in the 25-year floodplain is prohibited, and development in the 100-year floodplain will require a variance. For development in the floodplain, the variance will require:

- Mitigation of volumes that would exacerbate or cause greater flooding
- Require raised floor elevations above the floodplain
- Improvements to the drainage system
- Acceptable emergency access by vehicles
- Director approval

Recent flooding of neighborhoods and subsequent city buyout of houses in affected neighborhoods have begun to affect current and proposed stormwater regulations and could result in stricter future development in these zones.

The floodplain designation will be a key factor that may eliminate some sites from expansion or further enhancements as the sites are evaluated.

Stormwater Management Regulations

Given the locations of many pool sites in flood prone areas (noted above), a large number of these pools have received flood damage in the recent past during heavy rains and flash flooding, and it is a continuing problem as most pools do not have stormwater ponds and other controls that might help to mitigate these conditions.

The area and type of stormwater controls required for proposed improvements will determine the possibility of making improvements. Larger sites might be able to utilize sheetflow filtration and avoid stormwater structures. Small sites may need to severely limit the project Limits of Construction in order to avoid providing stormwater structures.

Eight of the City's pools and one splash pad are located within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone which has its own set of more restrictive development regulations for development. As with the floodplain regulations, these conditions will somewhat limit the potential to enhance or expand pool facilities on sites in the Recharge Zones and are evaluated as part of the Site Suitability Ranking Process. The following aquatic facilities are located within the Recharge Zone:

- Deep Eddy Municipal Pool
- Springwoods Municipal Pool
- Balcones Neighborhood Pool
- Canyon Vista Neighborhood Pool
- Dick Nichols Neighborhood Pool
- Murchison Neighborhood Pool
- Reed Neighborhood Pool
- Westenfield Neighborhood Pool
- Mary Frances Baylor Clarksville Splash Pad

Sub-Chapter E Design Standards

City of Austin Land Development Code, Chapter 25-2 "Zoning," Sub-Chapter E, applies to all new development to "foster a built environment of aesthetic and sustainable value, enhance economic development efforts, promote Austin's unique character and natural environment, and ensure an efficient development review process." Application of Sub-Chapter E is based upon the adjacent roadway type (i.e., Core Transit Corridor, Hill Country Roadways, Highways, Internal Circulation Routes, Suburban Roadways, Urban Roadways) and the type of development; therefore, application of Sub-Chapter E to pool facility development/improvements is site specific. However, some general Sub-Chapter E sustainable strategies can be identified as being applicable to pool facility development/improvements:

- **Relationship of Pool Facility to Streets and Walkways**

Improve public sidewalks along the roadway frontage to be supportive of pedestrian and transit mobility, consisting of a planting zone and a clear zone. Restrict (as much as practical) off-street parking from between the public roadway and the street-facing façade of the pool facility. Screen all off-street parking and provide landscaped buffering between parking and the roadway frontage sidewalk.

- **Connectivity**

Provide direct pedestrian and bicycle access from public streets to the pool entrance/exit. Provide pedestrian and bicycle connections to adjacent parklands, greenbelts, trails and residential development. Provide a transit stop at the site. Provide shower and locker facilities for employees and increase bicycle parking to enhance physical fitness opportunities and multi-modal connectivity. Provide secure indoor bicycle storage. Provide shaded walkways.

- **Pool Facility Entryways**

Provide at least one pool facility entry/exit that connects directly to the public roadway. Provide shaded walkways from parking areas to the pool facility entry/exit.

- **Exterior Lighting**

Provide outdoor lighting applications that are either fully-shielded or full cut-off.

- **Screening of Equipment and Utilities**

Screen solid waste collection areas and mechanical equipment from view from adjacent public street.

- **Open Space Amenities**

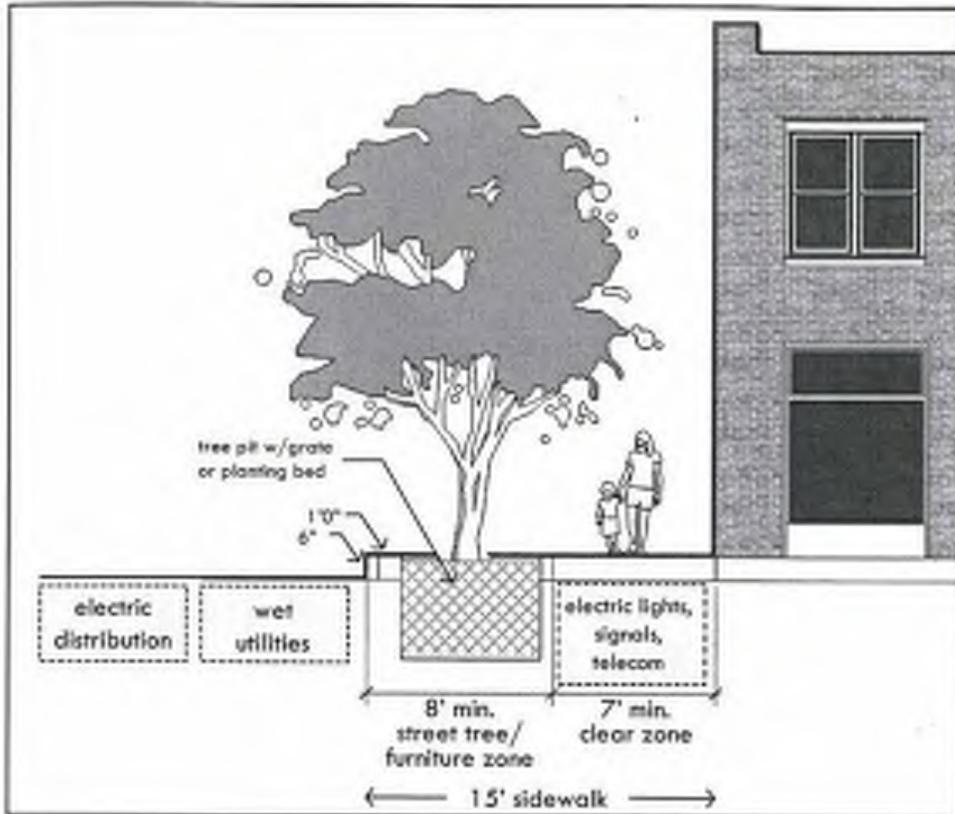
Provide patio or plaza with outdoor seating areas, including fully or partially shaded spaces. Provide play area with amenities or equipment suitable for children under nine years of age, including partially-shaded areas with seating for adult supervision. Provide spaces that present educational, historic or cultural features or sensory experiences. Provide multi-use trail connections. Provide sports courts or playing fields. Provide a transit plaza that is adjacent to a transit stop.

City of Austin CIP projects by ordinance must meet Sub-Chapter E Core Transit Corridor Development Requirements.

The Core Transit Corridor typically requires a 15' sidewalk and Trees planted 30' on center. See Figure 2.7 to the right. The expense of providing a Sub-Chapter E compliant project can be prohibitive on pool and park projects where the site may consist of hundreds, if not thousands, of feet of street frontage. In addition, trees and plantings required for shaded pedestrian paths between buildings must be irrigated.

Figure 2.7: Core Transit Corridor with Underground Utilities

Article 2: Site Development Standards
Section 2.2. Relationship of Buildings to Streets and Walkways
Subsection 2.2.2. Core Transit Corridors: Sidewalks and Building Placement



Not all PARD sites are currently irrigated. However, for future pool facilities, PARD is allocating funds to irrigate proposed landscaped areas.

Sub-Chapter E requires locating new municipal facilities close to the property line at the street frontage or internal circulation route. At many of the pool sites, this requirement may not be possible due to the previous design vision that included the location of park facilities inside parks with broad expanses of greenspace separating buildings from the street.

Renovation or redevelopment projects may be allowed to provide a reduced, alternative approach to both the location of facilities and the extent of sidewalks required. Alternative compliance may consist of allowing the proposed improvements to be designed around the constraints of the existing landscaping and improvements, while providing a shaded connection. Approval of such alternate compliance may require lengthy meetings with staff and presentations to city boards including the Design Commission.

Consideration and further conversations need to take place with PARD staff in regard to the extent of Sub-Chapter E compliance required as appropriate to the facility. The requirements of Sub-Chapter E may impact the overall cost of developing certain sites and will be a factor in the redevelopment criteria.

Project Example (Rosewood Neighborhood Pool)

The recent Aquatic Facility Needs Assessment noted that this pool was grossly inaccessible to those with disabilities. The restrooms were subterranean and only accessed by steep, code deficient staircases. The nearest parking area was accessed by a steep long ramp that did not contain landings, which is in violation of the both the State and Federal accessibility codes.

As a result of the code deficient situation, in 2015, PARD looked into the feasibility of adding restrooms on the site at a separate facility but not attached to the pool, serving the pool as well as the parking area containing a handicapped accessible parking space.

During the initial design phase, investigations and meetings with City staff determined that the required shaded pedestrian path, landscaping and other requirements of Sub-Chapter E made it cost prohibitive to continue with the project. After further discussions, these conditions were coordinated further with City staff and the project was able to proceed, which illustrates the necessity of coordination between PARD and regulatory departments.



Texas Health And Safety Code 341

These rules apply to swimming pools, wading pools, baby pools, waterparks, spray fountains or other artificial bodies of water typically used for recreational swimming, bathing or play. While this code is lengthy, some examples of items that would affect the planning of new aquatic facilities are listed below.

- All public swimming pools containing dressing rooms will require shower facilities.
- Public pools shall provide adequate and proper approved facilities for the disposal of human excreta by the bathers.

All upgraded or significantly altered pools will be required to have the appropriate number of toilet fixtures, changing rooms and showers to meet the newer codes. This requirement will impact the cost of all facilities but will be a constant that must be addressed at all facilities. Some facilities with bathhouses and showers may result in lower costs if the existing facilities can be upgraded versus developing a completely new facility.

Sub-Chapter L Regulations

Below are a few examples of regulations for the design of pools put forth in Sub-Chapter L and pertaining to basic aquatic facility design. Most of these examples translate into a larger footprint for the pool and require amenities, which might make the replacement of the pool and its associated structures unfeasible if the site is landlocked by adjacent buildings or topography.

- Wading pools shall be separate and physically set apart from beginner or shallow water areas by at least 15-feet of deck or pool yard enclosure.
- If a wading pool is within 35-feet of any deep-water area, a pool yard enclosure shall be provided (with clear visibility through the barrier) to physically separate the wading pool from the deep-water area.
- Class B pool deck widths shall be a minimum of 6-feet.
- Class C pool deck widths shall be a minimum of 4-feet.
- At least one drinking fountain is required.
- At least one shower and dressing booth for each gender shall be provided.

Most facilities meet these requirements, but they must be included in the evaluation of the potential to upgrade or expand existing facilities to the new standards.

Utility Service Availability

The majority of the City of Austin pools were built before 1970 (21 of 34 pools included in the Needs Assessment) and while they all have dry and wet utility service, it is most likely antiquated and needs replacing or major updates if the facility is to be renovated. Replacement may require not just piping

inside the pool enclosure area, but utility extensions from the street. The resulting limits of construction added to the project may increase the expense of storm water controls required by the site development permit process. Therefore, utility enhancements have the potential to be costly, disruptive and add to a lengthy permit process.

Availability and distance to major utilities will be included in the evaluation criteria for sites for the potential to upgrade, redevelop, or expand.

Parking Requirements

The majority of the pool sites have inadequate numbers and types of parking spaces, including non-compliant ADA spaces that do not meet the minimum requirements. Most of these pools were designed as neighborhood pools where most visitors would access by walking. Current statistics demonstrate that many pool users drive to pools even though they may be in close proximity. Some pool sites do allow for the expansion of parking. However, any expansion of parking would also be an issue of adding impervious cover and tie back to cost and stormwater issues addressed previously. The majority of pool sites are landlocked or would require removing park features to achieve parking requirements.

City ordinance requires projects of a certain type or cost to be LEED Certified. LEED Certification may require that alternative fueling or carpool spaces, depending on LEED Certification credits pursued. All new parking would need to meet the City's parking regulations and site development permit requirements.

The availability of existing parking is a positive factor in the evaluation of the potential of aquatic sites to upgrade, expand, or redevelop existing pool facilities. Sites with on-street or limited parking and lack of space to develop parking will be limited to remaining as Neighborhood Pools.

Applicable Codes

Renovations or upgrades to any of the pool facilities, including sidewalks, restrooms, parking and building elements, will be required to be compliant with current building and accessibility codes, such as:

- Pools with a calculated occupancy of less than 50 persons/patrons would be classified by the IBC 2012 Building Code as "B" Business occupancy. Pools with 50 or more occupants/patrons would be considered "A" Assembly occupancy.
- The pool equipment buildings which are separate from the bath houses could be classified as "S" Storage. While the pool chemicals may be highly corrosive and generate noxious gases, they are classified as non-flammable. Currently all pools do not use the same chemicals for treating the water system, but depending on the type and quantities stored, these buildings may be classified "S" in lieu of being bumped up to a "H" Hazard occupancy. "H" classification carries stricter building fire code and construction guidelines. Attached pool equipment areas to bath houses may be required to comply with the more strict "H" occupancy as there is assumed to be more danger to pool patrons in this situation.
- Any modifications to an enclosed building will require a ComCheck calculation of energy use to be performed and subsequently demonstrate the energy use is within the code limits. The energy code will require more robust (and more costly) building materials than currently installed to meet code required thermal resistance (R) values for the building thermal envelope. This requirement may not apply to most buildings at outdoor pools as the buildings are not fully enclosed, and their use is seasonal and spaces are not conditioned.

These factors which may increase the cost of development are included in the evaluation criteria for suitability of sites for development. These factors do not omit sites from development but rather increase the costs.

2.7.3 Pool Accessibility

This subsection discusses pool operation and site conditions with respect to site civil accessibility at the sites and facilities for individuals with disabilities, as they relate to the regulations (Texas Accessibility Standards "TAS") by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation under the Texas Architectural Barriers Act,

codified as Chapter 469, Texas Government Code. This subsection does not address issues with respect to compliance with removal of barriers under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and does not address building interior architectural barrier/accessibility issues. These issues are addressed in a separate Accessibility Audit, prepared concurrently with this Master Plan.

The Appendix I of the Needs Assessment Report indicates that of the 36 aquatic sites assessed, 29 pools have identified accessible site issues, including:

- Lack of accessible ramps and/or ramps with handrails
- Lack of accessible parking and/or accessible parking spaces with non-compliant dimensions and cross-slopes
- Inadequate accessible parking signage
- Accessible sidewalks and ramps with non-compliant cross-slopes, hand-rails and landings
- Lack of zero depth entry to wading pools
- Accessible route walking surfaces that are non-compliant (e.g., excessive crack widths and abrupt vertical grade changes at cracks and joints)

The Needs Assessment did not address the full scope of TAS compliant accessibility issues. As noted previously, the Parks and Recreation Department (PARD) recently completed a comprehensive accessibility assessment of its pool facilities, parts of which have been incorporated into this Master Plan.

Accessible Routes

Texas Accessibility Standards (TAS) require at least one accessible route to be provided within the site from all accessible parking spaces and accessible passenger loading zones, public streets and sidewalks, and public transportation stops to the pool facility entrance/exit and to all accessible pool facilities (TAS 206.2.1). TAS Chapter 4 provides accessible route **requirements for walking surfaces, ramps, curb ramps, handrails, landings and passing spaces**. The City of Austin (COA) Land Development Code (LDC) Chapter 25-2 "Zoning," Sub-Chapter E provides accessible route requirements as part of its integration and inclusion of people with disabilities into the vision for the future of the City of Austin (Sub-Chapter E issues are discussed in subsection 2.6.2 of this chapter).

Accessible Route from Public Right-of-Way and Public Transportation Stops. All pool sites have access to public rights-of-ways and public transportation stops. According to Appendix D of the Needs Assessment:

- Fifteen (15) pools have at least one public transportation stop within 1-1/2 blocks (within 0.1 mile) of the site
- Two (2) pools have at least one public transportation stop within 3 blocks (within 0.2 miles) of the site
- Nineteen (19) pools have at least one public transportation stop greater than 3 blocks (greater than 0.2 miles) from the site

Each pool entrance/exit should have at least one accessible route to the public right-of-way and along the public right-of-way to at least the closest public transportation stop (accessible routes to all public transportation stops are desired as identified in the Appendix D of the Needs Assessment). The provision of accessible routes to the public rights-of-ways and to the public transportation stops will also help the COA fulfill its commitment to transit-friendly, walkable communities.

- **Accessible Route from Accessible Parking**

Twenty-three (23) pools have on-site parking. All accessible parking spaces must have an accessible route to each pool entrance/exit. If any parking is added to the aquatic sites that currently do not have on-site parking, accessible parking will be required as part of the addition of parking, and the accessible parking will require an accessible route to the pool's entrance/exit.

- **Accessible Route within the Pool Facility**

All pedestrian circulation routes within each pool facility must be accessible and TAS-compliant. All elements along the circulation routes must be accessible and TAS-compliant, including walking

surfaces, ramps, handrails, furniture, and drinking fountains. Twenty-six (26) pools have poor joints in the concrete decks, and 23 pools have deck cracking and uneven joints. From an accessibility standpoint, all walking surfaces within the pool facility should be considered as accessible routes and should comply with TAS Chapter 4 for accessible routes.

As part of the internal accessible route improvements, Appendix I of the Needs Assessment indicates zero depth entry modifications are required for wading pools at 11 aquatic sites.

■ Sidewalks and Ramps

The two most common elements of an accessible route are sidewalks and ramps. Sidewalk running slope, cross-slope, clear width, turns, and passing space requirements are given in TAS 403. A walking surface with a running slope steeper than 1:20 is defined as a ramp. Ramp running slope, cross-slope, clear width, landings and handrail requirements are given in TAS 405. The COA LDC Chapter 25-2 Sub-Chapter E has additional criteria for planting zone and clear zone sidewalk elements along Core Transit Corridors, Internal Circulation Routes, Urban Roadways and Suburban Roadways. The City of Austin has standard construction details for its sidewalks and curb ramps.

Accessible Parking

General site parking requirements are discussed in subsection 2.6.7 of this document. Where parking spaces are provided, parking spaces must be provided that are accessible (TAS 208). TAS Table 208.2 provides the minimum number of required accessible parking spaces per total number of parking spaces provided in a parking facility. In addition, van accessible parking spaces must be provided at a ratio of 1 van accessible parking space per 6 accessible parking spaces. Accessible parking spaces must be located on the shortest accessible route from parking to the pool entrance/exit. Layout, signage, markings, and cross-slope requirements for car and van accessible parking spaces and access aisles are provided in TAS Chapter 5. Twenty-three (23) pools have on-site parking. Accordingly, they must provide a certain number of car and van accessible parking spaces with associated access aisles and accessible routes to pool entrances/exits. The Needs Assessment recommends the addition of accessible parking at six (6) of these 23 pool sites because they do not currently meet these requirements.

Passenger Loading Zones

Passenger loading zones, if provided, must be accessible (TAS 503). Vehicle pull-up space, access aisle, markings, and cross-slope requirements are provided in TAS 503. It is anticipated that passenger loading zones will be needed at each pool entrance/exit, though having a passenger loading zone is not required by TAS.

Stairs

Stairs are not part of an accessible route; however, all stairs must comply with TAS 504 with respect to tread and riser height and depth, tread surface, nosings, and handrails. Stair handrails must comply with TAS 505. It should be noted that TAS criteria for handrails do not necessarily address OSHA fall protection requirements.

2.7.4 Safety

This subsection discusses site civil safety and security issues at the pool sites, including lighting, signage, fencing, emergency call stations, and Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED).

Lighting

Chapter VIII of the Needs Assessment identifies 11 pool sites that need exterior lighting improvements around the pool facility and/or within the parking lot. In addition, the Needs Assessment identifies public desire for additional night-time pool facility functions (e.g. night/evening swim hours, family movies, etc.), which might require additional site security lighting in parking areas and along pedestrian/bicycle access routes.

Outdoor lighting should incorporate “Dark Sky” lighting strategies to preserve the nocturnal environments and to increase night sky access by reducing the adverse effects of excessive artificial light outdoors. It is recommended that the outdoor lighting be fully shielded, full cut-off, and comply with the recommended

strategies of Austin Energy (AE) Green Building 2013 "Commercial Rating Guidebook," Item 15 for Light Pollution Reduction. Directional lighting should be minimized as much as possible.

Outdoor lighting should be provided along parking aisles, along pedestrian access ways, and along the pedestrian/bicycle paths. Some wayfinding signage might require directional lighting.

Signage

The Needs Assessment Report identifies 17 pool sites that need signage/wayfinding improvements. The signage improvements should include vehicle traffic control signs, pedestrian/vehicle warning signs, pedestrian/bicycle/vehicle wayfinding signs, and accessible parking and route signs.

Fencing

The Needs Assessment identifies four (4) pool sites that need perimeter security fencing repairs and/or replacement.

Emergency Call Stations

Consideration should be given to installation of solar-powered Emergency Call Stations at pool sites, especially at more remote locations, similar to the Emergency Call Stations that Capital Metro Transit Authority (CMTA) installs at its transit station parking lots. The Emergency Call Stations provide the public with an added sense of security and an option for quick emergency notification.

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)

The pool facilities can incorporate a variety of strategies into the sites' built environment, as much as is applicable and practical, to help deter crime:

- Increase pedestrian and bicycle traffic
- Provide for vehicle circulation to use vehicles as a surveillance asset
- Create landscape designs that enhance surveillance, especially in proximity to designated points of entry and opportunistic points of entry
- Use the shortest, least sight-limiting fence appropriate for the situation
- Avoid poorly placed lights that create blind spots
- Ensure potential problem areas are well lit, such as along pathways, entrances/exits, parking areas, and information kiosks
- Avoid too bright security lighting (shielded and/or cut-off luminaires) that creates blinding glare and/or deep shadows
- Place lighting along pathways and other pedestrian-use areas at proper heights for lighting the faces of the people in the space
- Utilize closed-circuit cameras to provide surveillance where window surveillance is unavailable
- Minimize points of entry, and clearly identify the points of entry
- Maintain the site and landscaping
- Provide trees
- Display security system/surveillance signage at access points
- Display public activity signs
- Avoid cyclone fencing and razor-wire fencing
- Place amenities, such as seating, in common areas

Equipotential Bonding

As noted during the installation of the new hydraulic lifts for ADA access to the pools, these installations were accomplished by drilling into the concrete and placing a removable sleeve for the lift. It was brought

to the attention of the Consultants that the lifts are not bonded to the pool, and with the age of the pools, some of the other metal extrusions from the pool deck and pool may also not be grounded. The pool ladders, lifeguard chairs, and ADA lifts should all be tied into the rebar for the pool and deck for proper bonding in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NEC Section 680.26.

The first mention of grounding pools in the N.E.C. occurred in 1962. Prior to that date, there is no mention of grounding or bonding of pools. In 1975, bonding is first mentioned as a separate issue from grounding of electrical equipment, and 1984 brought the first clarification that the intent of the code is to eliminate any voltage gradients between the pool and surrounding deck and appurtenances. Since then, the code has been clarified and updated (most recently in 2008) to address the issue of vinyl and fiberglass coated pools and to include bonding of the water.

The primary solution to this deficiency would be to replace the pool decks within three (3) to five (5) feet of the pool, which could then be connected to the pools structural framework, and ground each of the metal extrusions.

2.7.5 Environment

This subsection discusses site environmental issues with respect to pool operations, including disposal/discharge of chlorinated water, impervious cover, storm water quality treatment, erosion and sediment control measures, and tree protection.

Chlorinated/Chemical Effluent Disposal/Discharge

There are two primary conditions where existing pool facilities discharge chlorinated effluent from the sites: filter backwash discharge and end-of-season draining of the pools. In general, the effluent is discharged to the City of Austin wastewater system if there is wastewater infrastructure nearby; otherwise, the effluent is discharged directly to local storm drains and/or receiving streams. From a wastewater system regulatory standpoint, the chlorine chemical (e.g. Calcium Hypochlorite), pH balance chemical (e.g. Muriatic Acid), oil and organic matter content will normally fall within acceptable ranges for direct discharge into the City of Austin wastewater system. Discharge to a local storm drain or receiving stream is subject to regulation by the City of Austin and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) under the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Program (which is the State of Texas' local administration of the Environmental Protection Agency's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program). Discharges to the surface waters of the State of Texas must fall within a permitted activity, either permitted under the TPDES General Permit or permitted under a TPDES Individual Permit. Discharges to the surface waters of the State of Texas must comply with the state Water Quality Standards, which must take into account whether or not the receiving water body is classified as an "Impaired Water Body." Therefore, no generalizations can be made concerning the regulatory acceptability of discharging effluent from the pool facilities to local storm drain systems and surface water bodies.

From a planning standpoint, three primary alternatives may be considered to discharge pool facility effluent.

■ Re-Irrigation

Re-irrigation involves discharging the effluent to the site vegetation/landscaping through a "reuse" irrigation system that is separated from the domestic water irrigation system. A re-irrigation system requires a filter, storage tank, pump, distribution, and backflow preventer system. Assuming the effluent chemistry is compatible with the local vegetation, re-irrigation is one of the acceptable green infrastructure water quality treatment systems.

Wastewater

Discharge to the Public Wastewater System. If a public wastewater main is nearby, the effluent can be discharged directly to the wastewater system. Generally, the least costly effluent discharge connection is a gravity flow connection to the public wastewater main if there is already public wastewater infrastructure downgradient from the pool facility. If there is not a downgradient wastewater main, an effluent pump/force main system is required.

- **Discharge to the Local Storm Drain and/or Surface Water**

From an environmental standpoint, direct discharge of the effluent to a storm drain or surface water is the least desirable alternative, unless the effluent has been pre-treated to remove organics and oils and to de-chlorinate. Recently, 3,000 gallon settling tanks have been installed at Reed and other pools as a method of allowing solids to settle and to allow the chlorine to dissipate before discharging into storm systems.

- **Neutralize chemicals used in cleaning**

The acid used to clean Deep Eddy Pool once it is drained should be neutralized prior to discharge into a storm or stream system.

Impervious Cover

The maximum allowable impervious cover at a pool site is controlled by a variety of zoning and watershed ordinances and regulations. In general, reconstruction of existing impervious cover is usually considered as maintenance as long as the purpose of the impervious cover remains unchanged (e.g., re-pavement of a parking lot or reconstruction of an existing pool deck). However, if an existing pervious ground surface is covered by new impervious cover (e.g., expansion of a parking lot) or if previously grandfathered impervious cover is re-purposed as redeveloped impervious cover, then the new and redeveloped impervious cover may count against the maximum allowable impervious cover. Therefore, it is important that the maximum allowable impervious cover and the existing impervious cover (and their uses) be identified at the pool sites where extensive impervious cover construction/reconstruction is being considered.

The addition of site impervious cover must be considered with respect to stormwater quality treatment requirements and be considered with respect to potential impacts to peak site runoff characteristics and requirements for stormwater detention (see subsection 2.6.8).

Stormwater Quality Treatment

In general, the addition of site impervious cover requires water quality treatment of the runoff from new impervious cover and from redeveloped impervious cover that is previously untreated. Under certain conditions and within certain watersheds, small amounts of new and/or previously untreated redeveloped impervious cover are allowed without providing stormwater quality treatment (e.g., up to 8,000 square feet of new and redeveloped impervious cover outside the Barton Springs Zone). Also, the City of Austin Land Development Code excludes stormwater treatment from certain types of impervious cover (e.g., pools and water quality treatment structures). However, from a planning standpoint, it is prudent to provide stormwater quality treatment for any proposed new impervious cover, any repurposed impervious cover, or any reconstructed impervious cover as a Sustainability strategy (see subsection 2.6.6), regardless of whether or not the Land Development Code requires stormwater quality treatment.

The City of Austin Environmental Criteria Manual (ECM) Section 1.6.0 provides a variety of stormwater quality treatment strategies. The City of Austin encourages the incorporation of Green Stormwater Quality Infrastructure, including retention/re-irrigation, vegetative filter strips, bio-filtration, rainwater harvesting, porous pavement for pedestrian use, non-required vegetation (e.g., trees), and rain gardens. A potential option exists to participate in the City of Austin "Optional Payment instead of Structural Controls in Urban Watersheds" Program.

Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

Erosion and sedimentation control measures are required to minimize the adverse impacts of erosion and sedimentation from any site construction activities and from post-construction stabilized ground surfaces. Temporary construction erosion and sedimentation controls must be incorporated into any "land-disturbing" activity and normally include silt fences, rock berms, stabilized construction entrances, temporary seeding, soil stabilization mats, inlet protection, and filter dikes. Temporary erosion and sedimentation controls must be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with the following criteria:

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- City of Austin: Environmental Criteria Manual (ECM) Section 1.4.0 and Appendix P-1 notes,
 - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (if the pool site is within the Edwards Aquifer Zone): "Complying with the Edwards Aquifer Rules, Technical Guidance on Best Management Practices," latest edition, Sections 1.3 and 1.4.

Post-construction permanent erosion and sedimentation control measures are normally incorporated into the landscaping (e.g., permanent vegetation) and local drainage system stabilization (discussed in subsection 2.6.8).

Tree Protection

Tree protection measures are required by the City of Austin to protect and preserve the urban forest as part of any site development and construction project. To the greatest extent possible, all trees with trunk diameters greater than 2 inches should be protected and preserved using a number of strategies, including mulching, protective fencing, planking, pruning (under the guidance of an arborist), supplemental application of nutrients, restricted construction of improvements within the critical root zones, parking peninsulas, and tree wells. The Environmental Criteria Manual indicates a 4" tree for this treatment, but PARD utilizes this standard for trees over 2". City of Austin Environmental Criteria Manual (ECM) Section 3.5.0 criteria and ECM Appendices P-2 and P-6 provide regulations for tree preservation measures.

The following tree protection measures should be incorporated into any landscaping and improvement work on the pool sites:

- Preserve a minimum of 50% of the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) at natural grade with natural ground cover
- No cut or fill greater than 4 inches located closer to the tree trunk than ½ CRZ radius distance
- No cut or fill at all within the distance from the tree which is three times the trunk diameter

If trees are removed, measures will be needed to mitigate the loss of urban forest, which can include planting replacement trees, preservation or restoration of natural areas, providing a maintenance program for the on-site trees to be retained, transplanting trees, and payment into the "Urban Forest Replenishment Fund" (UFRF).

Endangered or Threatened Species

Endangered species are known to be located at Barton Springs and must be considered in the evaluation of other sites for potential expansion. The Texas Parks and Wildlife web page identifies the Barton Springs Salamander (*Eurycea sosorum*) as follows:

"The Barton Springs Salamander occurs only at the spring outflows of Barton Springs. These are often found under rocks or in gravel in water several inches to 15 feet deep. They can also be found hiding in aquatic plants and algae. They rely on a clear, clean, continuous flow of spring water. The Barton Springs Salamander is clearly capable of living underground, but also inhabits surface environments. Although not known for certain, some scientists believe the salamander is primarily a surface-dweller that is adapted for life underground when surface conditions become unsuitable."

Monitoring water quality at Barton Springs is essential for assessing the cumulative impact of development on the entire Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer as well as for endangered species protection and preservation of the unique swimming site. An automatic sampler is stationed at Barton Springs to collect data on pH, temperature, turbidity, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and depth. Watershed Protection groundwater monitoring staff test for suspended solids and nutrients every two weeks. Additionally, twice weekly, and following rainfall over one inch, the Parks and Recreation Department and/or County Health Departments test for bacteria levels.

The Center for Biological Diversity website provided the following description:

"Saving The Barton Springs Salamander"

Every year, more than 340,000 people visit the Barton Springs swimming hole in Austin, Texas. Few

swimmers realize they're taking a dip in the home of one of North America's most endangered species — the Barton Springs salamander. An entirely aquatic amphibian, this salamander is uniquely adapted to live in Barton Springs' warm, consistently flowing water. But if Austin can't curb the urban expansion that degrades the water quality of the springs, this tiny creature will swim with us no more.

Barton Springs is part of Texas' Edwards Aquifer region, which provides habitat for more than 50 species of animals and plants living nowhere else in the world — including the Barton Springs salamander. Since the springs provide much of Austin's municipal water supply, their cleanliness is a critical issue for both local salamanders and Austin's human population. But increasing development in the area has severely contaminated the aquifer, and salamanders bear the brunt of the damage. Sediment runoff from construction clogs their gills, smothers their eggs, reduces the availability of spawning sites, and lessens water circulation and oxygen.

Also of concern are pesticides, six of which have been known to contaminate Barton Springs — and which are likely causes of strange deformities and deaths recently seen in Barton Springs salamanders. In 2002, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requested that the Environmental Protection Agency engage in consultations regarding pesticide impacts on the salamander — but the agency failed to do so. The Center, along with Austin environmental group Save Our Springs Alliance, sued in 2004, and in 2005, the EPA agreed to perform consultations regarding pesticide impacts for atrazine and five additional pesticides. The Center continues to monitor and oppose harmful chemical pesticide use through our Pesticides Reduction Campaign."

Two pool sites include critical habitat for two other salamanders the Jollyville Plateau Salamander (threatened) at Canyon Vista and the Austin Blind Salamander (endangered) found at Balcones (as well as Barton Springs).

Invasive Species

Invasive species are a constant issue for any park and recreation system. Although not an issue within existing pool fences, it is a concern at sites where pools may be expanded. Invasive species can take over the landscape of a site and require costly management programs.

2.7.6 Sustainability

This subsection discusses site civil sustainability issues with respect to pool operations, including Sub-Chapter E issues, site civil LEED strategies, and landscaping.

LEED Strategies

Currently, LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) program of the U.S. Green Building Council) silver certification is required by City Ordinance for new projects over \$2,000,000 or renovations over \$500,000. As projects for renovation and improvements are considered, budgets to meet LEED certification should be included where appropriate.

Meetings will need to occur early in the budget process with city staff to clarify when it is feasible to meet LEED certification due to the project type and components upgraded by facility type and budget.

The City requirement to utilize LEED standards will apply to all sites and is, therefore, not a limiting factor in the site evaluations, but some sites may be more adaptable to LEED principles.

The proposed pool improvements may or may not involve LEED certification; however, there are several site civil LEED sustainable practices strategies that can be incorporated into the pool improvement projects.

- **Community Connectivity**

Channel development to existing infrastructure to provide connectivity and to protect greenfields and preserve habitat and natural resources, such as providing pedestrian connectivity to residential neighborhoods and basic services (see also Sub-Chapter E discussion, subsection 2.6.2).

- **Public Transportation Access**

Reduce pollution and land development impact from automobiles, such as providing, within walking distance, access to one or more bus stops for two or more public, campus or private bus lines usable by building occupants or providing, within walking distance, access to commuter rail, light rail or rapid transit station (see also Sub-Chapter E discussion, subsection 2.6.2).

- **Bicycle Storage and Changing Rooms**

Reduce pollution and land development impact from automobiles, such as providing secure bicycle racks and/or storage near pool entrance/exit and providing shower/changing facilities in the pool facility for staff.

- **Low Emitting and Fuel-Efficient Vehicles**

Reduce pollution and land development impact from automobiles, such as providing preferred parking for low emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles and installing alternative-fuel fueling stations (e.g., electric).

- **Alternative Transportation Parking Capacity**

Reduce pollution and land development impact from automobiles, such as sizing parking to meet, but not exceed, minimum required parking and providing preferred parking for carpools and vanpools.

- **Protection or Restoration of Habitat**

Conserve existing natural areas and restore damaged areas to provide habitat and promote biodiversity, such as limiting the footprint of site disturbance and restoring/protecting green space with native or adaptive vegetation.

- **Maximize Open Space**

Promote biodiversity, such as maintaining a high ratio of open space to development footprint.

- **Stormwater Quantity Control**

Limit the disruption of the natural hydrograph by reducing impervious cover, increasing on-site infiltration, reducing or eliminating pollution from stormwater runoff, and eliminating contaminants, such as preventing the post-development peak discharge rate and quantity from exceeding the pre-development peak discharge rate and quantity and protecting the receiving streams from excessive erosion, including stream channel protection/stabilization.

- **Stormwater Quality Treatment**

Limit the disruption and pollution of natural water flows by managing stormwater runoff such as reducing impervious cover, promoting infiltration, and capturing and treating the quality of the stormwater runoff.

- **Heat Island Effect (Non-Roof)**

Reduce heat islands to minimize impacts on microclimates and upon human and wildlife habitats, such as providing tree canopy shading, solar panel shading, architectural/structural device shading, hardscape materials with high solar reflectance index (e.g. concrete), and open-grid pavement systems.

- **Light Pollution Reduction**

Minimize light trespass from the pool site to reduce sky-glow to increase night sky access. Improve night time visibility through glare reduction and reduce development impact from lighting on nocturnal environments, such as lighting areas only as required for safety and comfort, incorporating cutoff luminaires, low-reflectance surfaces and low-angle spotlights, and managing light densities based upon zones of usage.

■ Construction Waste Management

Divert construction and demolition debris from disposal in landfills and incineration facilities. Redirect recyclable recovered resources back to the manufacturing process and reusable materials to appropriate sites (e.g., incorporation of concrete and asphalt debris and soil excavations into the site civil pool improvements).

Landscaping

From a site improvements standpoint, landscaping is required by the City of Austin Land Development Code (LDC):

- To screen vehicle parking from view from adjacent rights-of-ways
- Provide an even distribution of landscaped areas within the interior of the parking lot
- Provide parking islands with trees
- Provide landscaped area with tree close to all parking spaces

The City of Austin Environmental Criteria Manual (ECM) contains sustainable practices with respect to landscaping, including trees, which can be incorporated into the pool improvement projects:

- Use plantings listed in the Preferred Plant List as much as possible (ECM Appendix V)
- Provide minimum 8-ft width of islands, medians and peninsulas which contain new trees
- Provide buffering plantings using shade trees, ornamental trees and shrubs (with low or no irrigation demand)
- Install water efficient irrigation system, including use of reuse/recycled water
- Install tree protection measures within the landscaping

2.7.7 Parking

This subsection discusses site parking and parking lot issues at the pool facilities.

Number of Parking Spaces

The City of Austin Land Development Code (LDC) and Transportation Criteria Manual (TCM) require site development to provide adequate parking (standard, accessible, bicycle) based upon the “density” of site use(s). Swimming pools fall under “Outdoor sports and recreation” use category in the parking tables of LDC 25-6 Appendix A. The parking requirements for all outdoor sports and recreation (Schedule “B”) must be made by special determination based upon the requirements applicable to similar uses, the location and characteristics of the use, and appropriate traffic engineering and planning data.

The Needs Assessment indicates at least 6 pool sites need additional parking spaces, including increased accessible parking spaces (accessible parking is discussed in subsection 2.6.3). In general, pool improvements will require consideration of the appropriate number and type of parking. If the proposed pool use and/or “density” of pool use (i.e. square footage of pool and wading pool) remain unchanged and there is an approved Site Plan and/or Parking Determination, then the required minimum number of parking spaces will remain unchanged, except the number of accessible parking spaces must comply with the most recent TAS standards (see accessible parking discussion subsection 2.6.3). If the proposed pool use or “density” of pool use change or if pool improvements are proposed at a pool site without an existing approved Site Plan or Parking Determination then the required number of parking spaces may have to be increased.

Parking Lot

The Needs Assessment indicates at least six (6) pool sites need some type of parking lot improvements. The City of Austin Transportation Criteria Manual (TCM) provides criteria for parking lot layout, including consideration of ingress/egress driveways, parking spaces, drive aisles, turning and maneuvering, internal circulation, signage and pavement markings, pavement design, safety barriers, visibility, emergency

vehicle lanes and turn-around, and fire protection device (e.g., fire hydrants) clearances. In addition, the City of Austin LDC also has parking lot landscaping requirements (see landscaping discussion Section 5.3), and the State of Texas TAS has accessible parking requirements.

The location of a parking expansion with respect to the pool facility and the public roadway must take into account Sub-Chapter E requirements (see discussion subsection 2.6.2). The addition of impervious cover, associated with expansion of the pool parking lot, will require consideration of maximum allowable impervious cover and stormwater treatment (see discussion subsection 2.6.5).

2.7.8 Utilities

This subsection discusses site utility issues, including drainage, water and wastewater, at the pool facilities.

Drainage

The City of Austin Land Development Code, Drainage Criteria Manual and Environmental Criteria Manual require each pool site to manage its stormwater runoff with respect to stormwater runoff peak rate and quality.

Stormwater Runoff Peak Rate of Discharge Management

Stormwater runoff peak rate of discharge management strategies must be implemented to prevent site post-improvement peak discharge rates from exceeding pre-improvement peak discharge rates. In order to manage stormwater peak discharges from the site, the Drainage Criteria Manual provides criteria for the design and construction of stormwater management ponds. In addition, pool sites within certain watersheds are eligible for consideration of payment into the Regional Stormwater Management Program (RSMP) in lieu of constructing on-site detention structures as long it can be demonstrated that the higher peak discharges from the site can be adequately conveyed from the site through the downstream storm drain conveyance systems.

Stormwater Quality Treatment

In general, stormwater quality treatment strategies must be implemented to minimize the effect of non-point source pollutants in stormwater to improve stormwater and receiving stream water quality by removing suspended particulate matter and associated constituents, such as bacteria, nutrients and metals. There are two primary water quality zones within the City of Austin; the Barton Springs Zone (BSZ) and outside the BSZ (which in turn is further divided into watersheds). Each water quality zone has its own water quality treatment criteria. In order to manage the quality of the stormwater runoff from the pool site, the Environmental Criteria Manual provides criteria for the design and construction of water quality controls, including sedimentation/filtration (full and partial) ponds, wet ponds, retention/irrigation ponds, vegetative filter strips, biofiltration, rainwater harvesting, porous pavement (for pedestrian use only), non-required vegetation (e.g., trees), and rain gardens. In addition, pool sites within Urban watersheds are eligible for consideration of payment into the Urban Watersheds Structural Control Fund in lieu of constructing on-site water quality control structures.

Water

Water utilities involve services off the Austin Water Utility (AWU) water mains for two primary uses: domestic water service and fire flow. The City of Austin Utility Criteria Manual (UCM) governs the design and construction of domestic water service, which include for pool facilities, service for plumbing fixtures, pool makeup water, and landscape irrigation. The UCM and Fire Protection Criteria Manual govern the design and construction of fire flow service, which include fire sprinkler systems and fire hydrants. The Needs Assessment report identifies plumbing-related improvements at various pool facilities, but no domestic water service or fire flow capacity improvements are identified. However, expansions of plumbing fixtures, pool capacity or landscaping could require up-sizing water services and meters. Expansions of pool facility buildings could require modifications/relocations to the fire hydrants. At the very least, adequate fire flow capacity for any pool improvement must be demonstrated under residual pressure conditions.

There are a variety of strategies to minimize the up-sizing of the domestic water supply, including installation of water efficient plumbing fixtures and irrigation system, reduction of pool liner leakage, and use of recycled water (or rainwater harvesting) for irrigation.

The Office of Sustainability suggested having water taps for pools separated from other park facilities to better monitor the quantity of water used at the pools. This office also suggested minimizing energy and water use during construction.

Deep Eddy

Deep Eddy Pool is filled from four wells. Without a filtration system, the water needs to be drained and refilled approximately every two days. The frequency depends on the quality of the water in the wells and conditions for algae growth. The Parks and Recreation Department estimates that it takes approximately 300 million gallons from the aquifer each year to fill the pool. In addition to the large quantity of well water, the energy used to operate the pumps must also be considered in the environmental impact.

Wastewater

Wastewater utilities involve discharge to the Austin Water Utility (AWU) wastewater mains for two primary purposes: discharge of effluent from the plumbing fixtures and discharge of pool water (filter back-washing and end-of-season pool draining). Not all pool facilities have bathhouses or toilets, in part because there are no nearby wastewater mains to discharge the plumbing fixture effluent by gravity. Upgrades and/or expansion of a pool facility's plumbing fixtures may require upgrades to the drain/wastewater collection system and discharge pipe to the wastewater main, depending upon the peak fixture flows and collector pipe capacity. The addition of a bathhouse or toilet where one currently does not exist may require a pump/force main system to the nearest wastewater main. Discharge of chlorinated effluent from a pool is discussed in subsection 2.5.5. The City of Austin Utility Criteria Manual (UCM) governs the design and construction of connections (gravity and force main) to the AWU wastewater system.

2.8 STAFF STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CHALLENGES (SWOC) EXERCISE

In January 2016, the Consultants led a SWOC (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges) discussion. The results are summarized here:

2.8.1 Strengths

What are the Strengths of the Aquatic Division facilities, programs, and staff? What are you most proud of?

- Lifeguards
- Flexibility/training
- Safety culture
- Don't compromise on safety - lifeguards
- Ability to work as a team
- Form partnerships (SwimATX)
- Working/Passion of community
- Maintenance staff
- Diverse perspectives / years of experience
- Qualifications of the Aquatic Team
- Focus on the future (development and staff)
- Pay increase for part-time staff
- Diverse array of programs
- Variety of facilities
- Staff dedication
- Desire to engage the public
- Ebb and Flow
- Number of pools
- Ability to keep pools operational in spite of their ages
- Openness/Willingness to make changes
- Culture of change
- Adaptability
- Geographic location – weather in Austin
- Citizen advocates
- Council advocates

- Affordable programs
- Swim team program
- Recognize need for improvement
- Individual staff talents
- Weather in Austin
- Austin's emphasis on green space – “City within a Park”
- Ability to think on our feet
- Accessibility to citizens
- Partnerships result in win-win (staff recruitment)

2.8.2 Weaknesses

What are the Weaknesses? What areas need improving?

- Lack of indoor aquatic facility – impacts training and recruitment Communication gaps/Staff on site Increased operations budget cuts Lack of awareness of programs and facilities - Need more education of the public
- Need for indoor facility for training, lap swimming, family activities and therapeutic recreation
- Number of pools – strain on staff – some close together
- Geographic locations of pools
- Amount of water used
- Age and current conditions of pools
- Older technology
- Need year round staff at five facilities
- Lack of indoor training facilities
- Lack of deck space for programming
- Hiring practices and background checks can take weeks
- Budget constraints
- Low brand awareness
- Communication between operations and programs – (Pool staff cannot call Maintenance directly) Inconsistent swim lesson program
- Timing of opening season
- Barriers to becoming a life guard
- Lack of funds for preventive maintenance Lack of standard parts Operations – Code and technology changes Funding Different builders with varying levels of expertise Only accept cash (since January 2016, accept credit/debit at 5 municipal locations for daily admission)
- Facilities are not able to address needs
- Most vocal residents versus greater community good
- Antiquated payroll and scheduling practices (city wide) Lack of access to Wi-Fi – Only two pools have internet access
- Outdated chemical controllers
- Lack of consistency in ownership
- Purchasing policies
- Employee site preferences based on the facility and safety – struggle to get life guards at some facilities
- Coordination sows in COA bureaucracy (support services)
- Politic dynamics
- Don't know what is driving the market (demographics)
- Population decline and affordability Hard to reach the public
- Reliance on high school age staff
- Lack of participation in some parts of Austin – do not know what is driving the market

2.8.3 Opportunities

What Opportunities do you see to build upon the strengths and improve upon the weaknesses?

- Multi-use facilities for balance and to complement each other
- Fix reputation of swim lesson quality
- Assess best practices re: staff shortage

- New programs (scuba, kayak, paddle boarding, water aerobics, etc.) Multi-use facilities for balance and to complement each other
- New programs (scuba, kayak, paddle boarding, water aerobics, etc.)
- Indoor pools
- Event facilities (scale) (Use UT for 600 child swim team event)
- Leverage skill sets to grow programming
- New pay raise allows selection of staff
- Attract new swimmers / bring back old swimmers
- Sponsorships / partnerships / vendors
- Software/tech solution to scheduling
- Upgrading chemical controllers / technology / more efficient technology
- Year-round programs
- ADA compliance can be improved
- Competitive (cool, fashionable for teens)
- Common language to define types of pools (define neighborhood, municipal, etc. with criteria)
- Add pools to rec center, mall locations where people are
- Basic amenities / landscaping / sound
- Focus Austin as a swim destination
- More efficient design (variable speed pumps, auto fill, etc.)
- Build tech info into new facility infrastructure
- Improved customer service
- More deck / grass / shade
- Maximize team talent
- Plan how to take the next step
 - Reuse or transition
 - Partnerships

2.8.4 Success

What must be done to realize Success? Participants were then asked to identify their top item and the total is identified in the parentheses.

- Funding (6)
 - Infrastructure
 - Staff
 - Sponsorships / alternate sources of income
 - Implement the Master Plan
- Need an indoor facility to train (3)
- Political support (3)
- Need more WSI's and more WSIT's (2)
- Need more water safety instructors (WSI's) (1)
- More full-time trainers and pool staff
- Influence – (policy, collaboration, advocacy)
- Clear identification of facility types – definitions and criteria
- Partnership and sponsorship opportunities defined
- Logical purchasing policies

2.8.5 Issues & Concerns

What are the health, safety, welfare, and environmental concerns facing the Division?

- Drought / water restrictions (pools and grounds)
- Having enough safety equipment maintenance / inventory
- Only seven pools with AED's (all as of 2017)
- Shortage of life guards nationally
- Chemical handling, delivery route, and storage (some go through lifeguard area)
- Sustainable design / materials / landscaping
- Flooding (Dottie Jordan, Barton Springs, Reed, etc.)
- Endangered species at Barton Springs– potential to find more in the future
- Regulation forces – new vs. experienced
- Security for closed pools (need non-climbable fences)

-
- Plaster vs. paint (exposure / funding)
 - Well vs. City water – water supply
 - Regulation forces – new vs. experienced
 - Security for closed pools (need non-climbable fences)
 - Proper maintenance during off-season
 - Time to repaint - exposure

2.8.6 Potential Best Management Practices

What are some potential sustainability best management practices that could be implemented?

- Non-traditional design models (St. Paul natural pool)
- Green energy (wind and solar)
- Xeriscaping (landscaping for crowd control and reduce water use)
- Grasses that are better for our climate zone
- Near public transportation for ease of transportation network (parking issues at some sites)
- Rainwater collection and irrigation with gray water
- Siting and location of pools
- Reduce paper waste – digital connections
- Right-size the pools – not too many
- Variable speed pumps – improved chemical controllers – automatic fill level controllers



3.1 INTRODUCTION

Very early in the process of developing this Master Plan, two key elements were completed: the development of the Public Information Plan (described in the SWIM 512 section below) and the Staff Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges (SWOC) session with PARD Aquatic Staff (included in the Planning Context—Chapter 2). These two tasks provided a framework for actions that followed. A follow up meeting was held with the PARD Aquatic staff to elaborate on the discussions of the SWOC and to dive into more detail and gain an understanding of the current issues, concerns, and procedures.

The public engagement for this Master Plan consisted of a review of the input gathered during the first two phases, the Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment (completed in 2014) and the SWIM 512 campaign held in the summer of 2015, followed by public workshops held during three stages of the Master Plan process. The first two workshops were held in March of 2016 in which general preferences and priorities were established. Following these meetings, a survey was distributed and completed by over 1,700 residents. Next, two focus groups in June 2016 and four workshops in July 2016 focused on the development of a more sustainable and equitable system of aquatic facilities. This engagement was used as a basis for further refinement of the process to determine criteria for redevelopment of aquatic facilities, which was later presented at two workshops in June 2017.

Engagement opportunities were not limited to attendees of the public meetings. All presentation materials, including handouts and slideshows, were posted on the Aquatic Master Plan project webpage (<https://austintexas.gov/department/aquatic-master-plan>) after the completion of each public meeting. Additionally, the community was offered with an alternative venue to provide feedback through this webpage if they were unable to attend a meeting. These opportunities are a standard practice for PARD, and similar project webpages were setup for the Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment and the SWIM512 engagement. An email address (swim512@austintexas.gov) was also setup for the for the project to accept community comments, and this email address was used to respond to these comments as well. Results of the public engagement are included in more detail in Appendix C.

3.2 NEEDS ASSESSMENT INPUT

3.2.1 Summary of Engagement Opportunities

The process began as part of the Aquatic Needs Assessment in 2014 with a series of 11 regional meetings, a statistically valid, random sample survey of 500 residents, and over 2,500 surveys collected at the pools or

online, plus a Television Town Hall meeting in which over 63,000 Austin households were called to participate with nearly 6,000 persons accepting and participating.

The citizens of Austin have demonstrated strong opinions concerning their pools, and their input is crucial to the implementation of any major improvements to the aquatic system. Therefore, the public engagement process for the Austin Aquatic Master Plan has been conducted in three phases over the past three years, including many opportunities that were part of the Needs Assessment. The process engaged the public throughout each phase of the project, which continued through the completion of this Master Plan.

The process engaged over 13,000 people through the following methods:

- Public Workshops in regional locations
- Stakeholder groups and focus groups
- Statistically valid, random sample surveys
- Online and paper surveys
- In-park interviews at pools
- Neighborhood Association meetings
- Television Town Hall
- After-school and summer camps for youth
- Coordination with active user and advocacy groups

3.2.2 What are the Citizens' Priorities?

The citizens of Austin have been consistent throughout all phases of the public engagement. Recurring themes through all phases were:

- Keep the pools open and affordable
- Increase the hours and swim season length
- Improve restrooms, bathhouses, and seating areas
- Improve cleanliness of pools, bathhouses, restrooms, etc.
- Provide shade

More key findings of the engagement include the following:

- The majority of the 2016 survey respondents are recreational swimmers (82%), but a large group also swim laps and use the pools for fitness or therapy.
- A large majority visit the pools multiple times in the summer
- The most important actions the City could take to improve pools are (from the 2016 survey):
 - Increase the swim season (67%)
 - Provide additional shade (63%)
 - Upgrade pool and bathhouses (33%)
 - Add more lap lanes (28%)
 - Install zero depth entry (28%)
 - Provide more seating areas (23%)

3.3 SWIM 512: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT SYNOPSIS

Prior to the commencement of this Aquatic Master Plan, the City instituted the SWIM512 campaign to take advantage of users at the pools in the summer of 2015. This process utilized on-site community conversations at three (3) Municipal Pools and eight (8) Neighborhood Pools, Neighborhood Talks at neighborhood association and organization meetings, and Community Focus Groups at recreation centers. This process led to the development of a survey instrument, which was implemented as part of the Master Plan development process.

3.3.1 Results

The results of this process include:

- Generally strong support for larger family aquatic centers and the development of indoor, year-round facilities
- A large percentage of the survey respondents are willing to pay a fee to use pools
- Preferred features, among the children polled through the summer camp and after school program, included tall slides, climbing walls, lazy rivers, indoor pools, diving boards, and shade
- Strong need for pools in some underserved neighborhoods, especially where geographic barriers such as major highways limit access to pools (ex. Colony Park)

3.3.2 Public Information Plan

A Public Involvement Plan (PIP) was developed at the beginning of the Master Plan process to outline the steps to be taken toward completion of this plan and the extensive public engagement that would be a crucial part to the determination of recommendations. The five goals and 17 objectives provided direction for the public engagement process throughout the development of this Master Plan (see Appendix D).

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: To provide users, neighbors, and other direct stakeholders served by each existing pool facility with sufficient opportunity to contribute their input to the City of Austin and its consultants to inform and help shape the results of the Master Plan

Objective 1-A: Utilize and expand upon the extensive community engagement gained through the SWIM 512 process and utilize the stakeholder contacts from this process in further engagement strategies.

Objective 1-B: Informing stakeholders about the Master Plan; the processes and timelines; the goals, objectives and anticipated outcomes; and their ongoing progress.

Objective 1-C: Collecting stakeholder input that aids in assessing and defining current characteristics, conditions and needs of each district.

Objective 1-D: Collecting stakeholder input that aids in developing a vision that defines the desired physical, functional, aesthetic and cultural character of each district.

Objective 1-E: Collecting stakeholder input to aid in identifying enhancement needs, including recommendations for policy measures, capital investments, and opportunities for collaboration with both public and private partners.

Objective 1-F: Presenting recommendations for public comment, review and feedback.

Goal 2: To ensure that traditionally underrepresented and hard-to-reach populations and groups have sufficient opportunity to engage in the Master Plan process. This goal will involve using targeted and customized outreach strategies to ensure opportunities to participate for populations and groups including the following:

Objective 2-A: Environmental justice (EJ) populations.

Objective 2-B: Non-profit, faith-based and other community-serving organizations and their clients.

Objective 2-C: School communities (students, parents and staff) for campuses served by each facility. Utilize AISD and PTA contacts established in the SWIM 512 Process.

Goal 3: To maintain communications and outreach between the City and its consultants and other aquatic providers, government agencies, and key public and private partners, including:

Objective 3-A: Targeted outreach to public officials and key decision-makers to inform them of Aquatic Master Plan goals, objectives, anticipated outcomes, process and timeline.

Objective 3-B: Coordination and collaboration between the City and other agencies, providers and partners to leverage the use of the various available communications channels and outreach opportunities.

Goal 4: To communicate and enable opportunities for input for interested citizens throughout the City through appropriate engagement and outreach strategies, including:

Objective 4-A: Informing the public of the purpose and need, process and outcomes for the Aquatic Master Plan and their relationship to the Needs Assessment and the City's overall mobility policies and programs.

Objective 4-B: Providing information and opportunities for engagement for recreational/aquatic advocates and other communities of interest that align with the purpose and need of the Master Plan.

Goal 5: Utilize and expand upon the extensive community engagement and contacts gained through the SWIM 512 Community Conversations, Neighborhood Talks, Community Focus Groups, and Community Survey, and utilize the stakeholder contacts from this process in further engagement strategies.

Objective 5-A: Analyze and utilize the results of the Community Conversations and Neighborhood Talks in the identification of community preferences and identification of alternative scenarios

Objective 5-B: Utilize the Community Preference Survey developed by Dr. Cortez to identify community preferences and priorities.

Objective 5-C: Incorporate the stakeholder lists and AISD contacts in further public engagement.

Objective 5-D: Utilize the findings of the Service-Learning Project in the establishment of scenarios to serve Austin.

3.4 SPRING AND SUMMER 2016 WORKSHOPS

As part of the Master Plan development process, two rounds of public meetings were conducted in 2016, including two meetings in March and another four in July 2016. In addition, the City and Consultants participated in neighborhood association meetings to promote the public workshops and the survey as well as to garner neighborhood thoughts and ideas.

The survey was conducted online and in paper form and was completed by over 1,700 Austin residents. The survey was promoted by email, use of NextDoor social media, and visits to the neighborhood associations. Additionally, the Austin Parks and Recreation Department conducted focus groups of children at their after school and summer camp programs. The purpose of this synopsis is to summarize citizen priorities and identify how this information will be used in the Master Plan.

3.4.1 What to Do with Pools that are Beyond Repair

The engagement as part of the Master Plan process built upon the prior lessons learned and included more specific topics related to the approach the City should take when a pool is beyond repair and priorities for improvements or renovations. The highest percentages of the survey respondents prefer *repairing pools that are in good condition (41%)* or *closing the pool and replacing it with a family friendly option (30%)*. In terms of priorities, the results were nearly evenly matched between *closing pools that are beyond repair and making necessary renovations to remaining pools (34%)* and *closing pools that are beyond repair and add a series of larger swimming pools to serve all areas of the city (32%)*.

3.4.2 Criteria for Action

The survey and July 2016 workshops also sought to identify citizen priorities regarding the criteria that should be used in the determination of how to renovate, redevelop, decommission, or relocate Austin's old pools. Citizens were asked to rank possible criteria. The overall sentiment from the survey is shown in the Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Criteria for Action

Action	Survey Response
Current annual visits to the pool	51%
Proximity to other pools – distance to other pools	47%
Population size within a mile of the pool	47%
Costs to upgrade	44%
Pool is in a park with other activities	27%
Age of the pool	26%
Need to develop bathhouses/bathrooms (significant expense)	19%
Other (please specify)	12%
Access by public transportation	10%

This exercise was also used to rank 16 variables at the July public meetings with the items at the top typically including:

- Annual visits to the pool
- Location in an area with no pool
- Population within the service area
- Accessible by public transportation
- Cost to upgrade
- Proximity to other pools
- ADA accessibility

In addition to these criteria, the Master Plan Team has also identified other technical criteria which may be limiting factors such as location in a flood zone, availability of utilities, historic significance, etc.

3.4.3 Pool Types and Distribution Alternatives

The June 2016 Focus Groups and July 2016 Public Workshops provided opportunities to gather feedback on a potential system of pool types and distribution alternatives from the public. The following five aquatic facilities were presented:

- Neighborhood Pools
- Community Pools
- Regional Family Aquatic Center
- Regional Fitness Aquatic Center
- Premier Indoor Fitness Center

Following the presentation of the definition of each type, three potential systems of distribution were presented and then discussed with the participants.

- Neighborhood Pool Focused, which included primarily smaller neighborhood pools and would require a much larger quantity to serve the City
- Regional/Community Centered, which included a smaller number of more regional and community pools of a larger size

-
- Combination Concept, which included all pool types in a system with fewer pools than existing but more evenly distributed

The alternatives presented were intentionally not in the shape of Austin, so as to best frame a system to serve the entire city while avoiding specific neighborhood concerns. After the presentations, participants were able to discuss the pros and cons of each alternative at stations and could use templates to develop their own system.

The Combination Concept was generally accepted as the most realistic to serve Austin, offering the most options and choices of types to serve the City, but some modifications were discussed. Specifically, participants indicated strong feelings for the neighborhood pools but indicated realistic understanding that the City cannot support the number of pools currently and add more without a significant impact on the current budget. Some concern was also expressed over the potential to charge fees for more pools and the need to keep swimming affordable, but no fee structure was discussed. Discussions on ways to improve on these alternatives are included in the meeting summaries (Appendix C).

3.4.4 How Will This Information Be Used?

Extensive public engagement helped build the framework for the next stage of the process, recommendations for the future. This information was used to generate the Vision, Goals, and Objectives. The alternatives described previously provide background for the type of system to develop to serve Austin and provide guidance on the final recommendations.

The discussion of the health, safety, welfare, environmental, and regulatory conditions assisted in the identification of potential criteria that were used in the Site Suitability Ranking Process (Chapter 7) to determine the recommendations for each existing pool and potential pool site. Citizen sentiments were used to determine how to weigh various elements based on importance to the public.

Using the Site Suitability Ranking Process applied to each existing and potential pool site, the Parks and Recreation Department will propose aquatic improvements and development that meets the Vision, Goals and Objectives of this Plan, while serving the citizens in the most sustainable manner in terms of economics, social equity, and the environment. All of the previous public engagement and analyses form the basis of the Master Plan recommendations and the Action Plan.

3.5 PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS PUBLIC WORKSHOPS (JUNE 2017)

3.5.1 Overview

The team consisting of the Austin Parks and Recreation Department Aquatic Division, Brandstetter Carroll Inc. and Adisa Communications held two public meetings. The first was held on June 10, 2017 at 10am at the Pan Am Recreation Center. The second public meeting was held on June 13, 2017 at 6:30pm at the Spicewood Springs Public Library.

Stakeholders (property owners, local neighborhood associations, City Council Members, staff and citizens) were informed of the meetings using multiple methods. Posters and fliers were distributed to community centers, and yard signs were distributed to public areas. Adisa Communications was in charge of making over 200 phone calls to Austin households, plus an additional 40 phone calls to past attendees.

Attendees were greeted by the Adisa team and each person received a fact sheet, comment card, site suitability pamphlet and demographic card. The attendees were allowed the first half hour to look over the project boards and ask any questions to team members present. After a 30-45 minute open house period, a presentation was given by Patrick Hoagland of Brandstetter Carroll. Seventeen (17) people attended the first meeting at Pan Am Rec Center, and thirty-four (34) people attended the second meeting at Spicewood Springs Library.

3.5.2 Input Received

The project team fielded questions from attendees about the proposed improvements as shown on the schematic. Attendees voiced the following questions:

-
- *Is our neighborhood pool indicated in red on the boards going to close?*
 - *How do you prioritize your process?*
 - *What are other measures for community input?*
 - *How is the budget for the Aquatic Division created in relation to taxes?*
 - *Is there a Master Plan draft available to the public?*

3.5.3 Comment Cards

Attendees were asked to answer three questions on the comment card. The log of the comments received for each of the questions can be found in Appendix C. A total of 17 comment cards were collected from both meetings. The questions were as follows:

- Are there any parts of the Aquatic Master Plan that need clarifying?
- What does the future of Austin's aquatic systems and pools look like to you?
- Please share additional comments or questions here.

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AQUATIC DIVISION VISION, MISSION, GOALS, & OBJECTIVES

The mission, vision, goals, and objectives of the Aquatic Division must align with the overall City and Park and Recreation Department Strategic Plans. Therefore, those guiding principles are summarized here to frame the Aquatic Division mission, vision, goals, and objectives.

4.1 CITY OF AUSTIN MISSION, VISION & PRIDE VALUES

In developing its 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, PARD carefully considered the City of Austin's mission, vision, and values to ensure that the PARD Plan aligns with the City's values. The City of Austin Office of the City Manager developed the City of Austin's mission and vision. The City's adopted mission statement follows:

City of Austin Mission

To make Austin the best-managed city in the country.

City of Austin Vision

To make Austin the city everyone's talking about—so others will look to us for best-practices, innovation, and inspiration.

City of Austin Values

Austin also espouses a set of values that create the word PRIDE. The city's value statements follow:

- **Partner**—we will partner with one another and with our community to provide the recreational, cultural and outdoor experiences for the Austin community.
- **Responsibility & Accountability**—we take responsibility for achieving results and hold ourselves accountable for our actions.
- **Innovation & Sustainability**—we actively seek out good ideas that have a lasting, positive impact on our work, our community, and our environment.
- **Diversity & Inclusion**—we recognize and respect a variety of perspectives, experiences, and approaches that will help us achieve our organizational goals.
- **Ethics & Integrity**—our action will maintain the trust and confidence of the public and the best service.

4.2 PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT STRATEGIC PLAN

The City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department is currently completing its Strategic Plan for 2017 - 2021. This plan is anticipated to be completed by January 1, 2017. The PARD Vision, Mission and Values are adapted from the Draft Strategic Plan.

The PARD Strategic Plan

The City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department (PARD) is taking definitive steps towards realizing a vision where it can continue to be an innovative leader in parks and recreation services. Through PARD's efforts, the City of Austin will have more inclusive, sustainable, and equitably distributed parklands, facilities, programs and amenities.

PARD Vision

The Parks and Recreation Department will be an innovative leader in parks and recreation experiences.

PARD Mission

Inspire Austin to learn, play, protect, and connect by creating diverse programs and experiences in sustainable natural spaces and public places.

PARD Values

Lifelong Recreational Opportunities - *We promote lifelong recreation, cultural, environmental, and educational opportunities for Austin's diverse communities.*

Inclusion - *We strive to reflect diversity, equity, and inclusion in all of our programs and services.*

Health and Wellness - *We contribute to Austin's health and wellness by providing safe and accessible parks, facilities, and programs.*

Sustainability - *We work to improve environmental and recreational functions and improve the connection between people and the environment.*

Accountability - *We commit to being professionally accountable to our customers, to our partners, to one another, and to ourselves.*

Collaboration - *We seek to strengthen partnerships between the City of Austin, private organizations, volunteers, and community groups to efficiently provide recreational opportunities to our residents.*

Customer Service - *We provide a world class parks system through exceptional customer service and stewardship.*

4.3 AQUATIC DIVISION VISION, MISSION, GOALS, & OBJECTIVES

The Aquatic Division mission and vision was developed through the extensive public engagement in the Needs Assessment, SWIM 512, and Master Plan processes, as well as input from the Aquatic Division Staff, Master Plan Team consisting of the Aquatic Advisory Board, Technical Advisory Group, and District Representatives Group. It is recommended that the vision and mission be evaluated annually to ensure they continue to meet the community's needs.

Aquatic Division Vision (What we strive to be)

Lead the Aquatic Industry with the highest quality aquatic standards for safety, programming, facilities, and staffing

The vision is intended to be aspirational and future-oriented, representing the impact the Division seeks to have on the community in the years ahead. This vision articulates the Division's desire to play a key role in

engaging residents, visitors and businesses of Austin in a way that provides opportunity to positively enhance lives. These enhancements may be realized in the form of positive health, wellness, safety, cultural, social and/or economic improvements.

Aquatic Division Mission (Our Fundamental Purpose)

Provide a sustainable and equitably distributed system of outstanding aquatic facilities and programs

Goals & Objectives: (Work towards)

To realize the vision of the *Aquatic Master Plan*, the Master Plan process developed a set of goals and objectives. The following goal areas have been established:

1. Financial Sustainability
2. Diverse Facilities
3. Year-Round Facilities
4. Progressive, Responsive Programming
5. Enhanced Operational Support
6. Foster Partnerships
7. Recruit & Retain High Performance Staff
8. Environmental Sustainability

The goals represent areas of strategic priority and desired outcomes while the objectives (numbered) indicate how the goal will be accomplished over the course of the planning period. In some cases, specific strategies or examples are provided to further explain the objectives. These items are provided in bulleted lists below the associated objective. More detailed Action Plans will be developed on an ongoing basis that delineate specific strategies, projects, activities and measurements for determining success.

Goal 1: Financially Sustainable System

Develop a sustainable management model for existing facilities and develop a city-wide sustainable facility model that addresses the present and future needs of the City.

Objectives:

1. Provide an equitable distribution of aquatic facilities throughout the City of Austin, including but not limited to:
 - Support research and development in areas identified as deficient in aquatic facilities such as the Colony Park/Lakeside area in the northeast quadrant of the City
 - Implement the recommendations of this Plan regarding the short- and long-term improvements, upgrades, consolidations, and decommissioning.
 - Utilize current demographic analysis as a key factor in the process to determine locations of upgraded, expanded, new, or decommissioned facilities.
2. Identify a variety of facility types to meet the diverse needs of residents, such as:
 - Provide aquatic facilities to offer year-round programming (see Goal 3)
 - Provide a balance of “neighborhood-based” and value driven aquatic “community” (multi-neighborhood) facilities that offer family and fitness oriented aquatic opportunities
3. Establish a system of aquatic facilities and programs at a higher level of management and economical sustainability over the long-term
4. Establish an organizational and support structure to maintain a more sustainable system
5. Establish closer relationships with the permitting agencies and departments to streamline the development process

Goal 2: Diverse Facilities

Provide a modern and safe aquatic system throughout the City.

Objectives:

1. Reduce pool closure occurrences due to maintenance issues as a result of the age of facilities, such as:
 - Bring all facilities, including associated buildings, parking, decks, etc. up to current standards and codes, such as ADA, health, safety and pool codes
2. Provide suitable aquatic facility infrastructure for use by public or private events, including:
 - Bathhouse facilities
 - Qualifying pool length(s)
 - Ample deck space
 - Mobility access to facility
 - Covered/shaded gathering spaces
 - Climate controlled staff areas
 - Upgraded restrooms and pool houses
3. Modernize existing facilities and develop new facilities to include features identified most in the community engagement process, such as, but not limited to:
 - Improved restrooms/pool houses
 - Shade
 - Wi-Fi
 - Slides
 - Shallow water play areas
 - Lap lanes
 - Climbing walls
 - Diving boards

Goal 3: Year-Round Facilities

Establish and maintain year-round facilities in key demographic service areas that provide maximum equitable access to aquatic environments and opportunities

Objectives:

1. Prepare a feasibility study to determine the scope, size, programming, and financial impact of indoor facility(s)
2. Provide year-round, heated outdoor recreation/lap pool facilities. Example:
 - Identify locations which will best support year-round outdoor programs, lessons, and lifeguard training
3. Develop indoor aquatic facilities to:
 - Enhance lifeguard training opportunities
 - Cultivate partnerships with educational organizations, such as AISD and other school districts serving Austin
 - Support local competitive swimming, water polo, synchronized swimming, etc.
 - Provide year-round programming (all ages)

-
- Expand drowning prevention and other water safety programs
 - Reduce and limit weather-related impacts on aquatic programs

Goal 4: Progressive, Responsive Programming

Provide enhanced programming that responds to community input and that appeals to all user groups

Objectives:

1. Provide an equitable and enhanced distribution of aquatic programs throughout the City
2. Deliver enhanced aquatic programming services, such as:
 - Expand programs related to water safety, swim lessons, fitness, and leisure recreation.
 - Provide new and trending programs as desired by the community (examples: scuba, kayaking, paddle boarding, yoga, etc.)
3. Expand year-round programming at an indoor facility
4. Increase swim event opportunities for aquatic events and competitions
5. Maintain and expand community outreach relating to Aquatic Programs offered city-wide
6. Develop an annual survey to assist in determining what future programming may be desired

Goal 5: Enhanced Operational Support

Provide aquatic focused maintenance facilities and develop operational procedures to support a sustainable aquatic system

Objectives:

1. Standardize mechanical components and equipment for renovated and proposed facilities throughout the system to achieve ease of maintenance and operation procedures of aquatic facilities and to reduce cost for inventory, such as:
 - Create an inventory of standard mechanical components and aquatic equipment for ease of replacement, maintenance, and repair
2. Allocate and designate a central aquatic system facility that would provide an opportunity to store aquatic equipment, make repairs, and house aquatic maintenance staff, while also providing a closer connection between aquatic and maintenance staff
3. Mentor, train, and support existing and future aquatic mechanic/maintenance staff
4. Procure and support the acquisition of additional aquatic mechanic staff
5. Support, develop, cross-train, and mentor aquatic staff in the maintenance and operations of aquatic facilities

Goal 6: Foster Partnerships

Foster partnership opportunities to complement and enhance the aquatic system

Objectives:

1. Develop and expand aquatic partnerships with local educational entities and organizations who may want to include aquatics as part of their curriculum or activities offered
2. Expand partnerships to increase swimming abilities and water safety
3. Increase and enhance outreach to promote aquatic programs and water safety

Goal 7: Recruit & Retain High Performance Staff

Hire, train, and secure retention of developed aquatic staff

Objectives:

1. Train, mentor and maintain a dedicated aquatic staff at all levels
2. Continually evaluate hiring practices and procedures to improve and expand the Aquatic Staff, such as:
 - Develop and foster relationships with Corporate City of Austin Human Resources and PARD Human resources in the hiring of lifeguards and other aquatic staff as needed
 - Automate administrative hiring practices for seasonal lifeguards
3. Establish and hire the needed quantity of full time lifeguard employees to support a year-round aquatic system
4. Implement procedures and policies to enhance recruitment of lifeguard staff, such as:
 - Continue to sponsor and provide non-fee based lifeguard training
 - Sponsor and provide a no-cost alternative to supply lifeguards with uniforms and equipment
 - Consider paying or reimbursement for lifeguard training
5. Adapt and procure permanent 'front line' staff for utilization at aquatic facilities and to omit the demand for lifeguards from performing other duties, such as:
 - Establish and implement flexible front line staff positions throughout PARD structure that can be utilized at aquatic facilities
6. Improve lifeguard staff experience and retention during the operating season by improving environmental conditions and amenities at each aquatic facility, such as:
 - Provide lifeguard break/safety rooms with environmental controls
 - Improve quality and quantity of shading at facilities for lifeguards
 - Provide free of charge, sun protection material and apparel
 - Provide access to ice and cold water

Goal 8: Environmental Sustainability

Provide facilities that maximize environmental sustainability and energy efficiency

Objectives:

1. Upgrade and standardize facilities and procedures with more efficient aquatic facility design which takes advantage of technology, such as:
 - Auto-fill
 - Variable speed pumps
 - Improved chemical controllers
2. Design facilities using Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and/or Sustainable Sites Initiatives (SITES) principles, such as:
 - Upgrade systems to provide a potential reduction of water use
 - Design landscapes for low water use and low maintenance levels
 - Utilize stormwater best management practices



5.1 INTRODUCTION

Currently, the City of Austin is served by five categories of aquatic facilities: Neighborhood Pools, Municipal Pools, Wading Pools, a Waterfront Pool, and Spraygrounds. The sizes vary a great deal depending on design intent. The text below describes the current pool types and then illustrates the proposed prototypical recommended facility types.

5.2 CURRENT POOL CLASSIFICATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

5.2.1 Municipal Pools

- Charge a fee
- Are typically larger and have more features than the free Neighborhood Pools, such as 50 meter length (Northwest, Garrison, and Mabel Davis), diving boards, slides (Springwoods), shade, zero depth entry (Bartholomew and Springwoods), or other water features
- Typically offer swim lessons and swim teams
- Include bathhouses at the pool
- Some may be open for extended swim seasons

5.2.2 Neighborhood Pools

- Free to the public
- Are typically smaller pools with fewer features and should typically have a maximum length of 25 yards (Ramsey and Stacy are 33 meters)
- May have bathhouses at the pool or restrooms nearby in the park
- Some offer swim teams and swim lessons
- Do not offer diving boards
- Westenfield is the newest Neighborhood Pool and includes:
 - A bathhouse (meets current standards)
 - Zero depth entry

- Shallow and deep water
- Shade

5.3 RECOMMENDED POOL CLASSIFICATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

The public engagement process identified that the community desires a variety of facility types, sizes, and features. Various types of facilities were presented at two focus groups and four public workshops in the summer of 2016 with general approval. At those meetings, participants reviewed the facility classifications and used templates to identify potential arrangements throughout the City to represent an equitable distribution of facilities to serve the growing participation. The groups clearly preferred a mixture of Neighborhood, Community, and Regional Pools with a clear need for indoor facilities for year-round programs and training.

Table 5.1 identifies the various pool classifications in tabular format. Figures 5.1 through 5.6 graphically illustrate the features of the varying classifications of aquatic facilities. These classifications are intended to help start the conversation, when a new facility is to be developed. Engagement between the Parks and Recreation Department, surrounding neighborhoods, and community-wide aquatic interests groups will be necessary to identify the type, size, and features that are most desired for a specific location.

Table 5.1: Aquatic Facility Classifications

	Neighborhood	Community	Regional	Indoor	
Aquatic Facility Designation	Neighborhood	Community	Regional	Premier - City-Wide (Indoor)	Community Indoor
Defining Criteria					
Service Radius	1 mile	3 Miles	5 miles	City-wide	5 miles
Travel Time	20 minute walk	10 minute drive	15 minute drive	30 minute drive	15 minute drive
Facility Acreage	1 to 2	2 to 4	5 plus	10 min	2 to 4
Combined Surface Area of Water for site (Sq. Ft.)	3,000 - 5,000	5,000 - 7,000	7,000 - 12,000	15,000 plus	5,000 to 7,000
Bathhouse	Fixtures as Req.				
Family Changing Rooms	Min. of 1	Min. of 2	Min. of 2	Min. of 2	Min. of 2
Mechanical/Chemical	per water volume - separate systems per contained body of water	per water volume - separate systems per contained body of water	per water volume - separate systems per contained body of water	per water volume - separate systems per contained body of water	per water volume - separate systems per contained body of water
Gutter system	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Skimmer system	Small wading pool only	Small wading pool only	Small wading pool only		No
Life Guard Room	1 doubles as First Aid Room	1 doubles as First Aid Room	1 min.	per program elements	1
First Aid Room	Combined with Life Guard Room	Combined with Life Guard Room	1 min.	per program elements	1
Office	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lap/Recreation Pool					
Indoor/Outdoor	Outdoor	Outdoor	Outdoor	Indoor/outdoor	Indoor
length	75'	25 meters	75' or 50 meter	50 meters x 25 yards	6 lanes x 25 yards
Min Depth	42"	42"	42"	7'	42"
Max Depth	7' - 9'	10'	10'	10'	10'
# of Lanes	4 to 6	6 to 8	6-12	10 min	6 to 8
(min. 8'-0") Lane Width	Industry standard				
Activity/Wading Pool					
Surface Area Sq Ft	800 - 1,500	1,200 - 2,000	2,000 - 3,000	Optional	No
Min Depth	No wading pool	No wading pool			
Max Depth	Zero depth entry	Zero depth entry	Zero depth entry		
	30"	30"	30"		

	Neighborhood	Community	Regional	Indoor	
Aquatic Facility Designation	Neighborhood	Community	Regional	Premier - City-Wide (Indoor)	Community Indoor
Water Playground	No	No	Optional	No	No
Aerobics/Program Pool - Larger Facility					Optional
Surface Area Sq Ft	N/A	N/A	900-1,000	1,000 - 1,600	1,000 - 1,600
Min Depth	N/A	N/A	42"	42"	42"
Max Depth	N/A	N/A	10'	10'	10'
With ramp and stair entry	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Diving Well					
Indoor/Outdoor	not applicable	not applicable	Outdoor	Indoor	Indoor
Max Depth	not applicable	not applicable	16'	As Required	As Required
Width	not applicable	not applicable	Per Code plus 5' both sides	Per Code plus 5' both sides	Per Code plus 5' both sides
1 Meter Board	not applicable	not applicable	Per program	Per program	0 to 1
3 Meter Board	not applicable	not applicable	Per program	Per program	No
1 Meter Platform	not applicable	not applicable	Per program	Per program	No
3 Meter Platform	not applicable	not applicable	Per program	Per program	No
7 Meter Platform	not applicable	not applicable	Per program	Per program	No
10 Meter Platform	not applicable	not applicable	Per program	Per program	No
Features					
Open or closed flume slide	No	Optional	Per program	No	Optional
Tot slide	No	Optional	Per program	No	Optional
Zero depth entry	Yes	Yes	Per program	No	Optional
Interactive play features	No	Optional	Per program	No	Optional
Splash pad	No	Optional	Per program	No	Optional
Aerobics Pool	No	No	Per program	Yes	Optional
Climbing Wall	No	Optional	Per program	No	Optional
Group pavilions (outdoor)	No	Optional	Yes	No	No
Shades Structures	1 - 2	2 - 3	2 - 4	No	No
Meeting/Training/Party Room	No	Optional	1	2 Min.	1
Spectator area	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Optional
Parking (per code)	ADA only required	50 Minimum	100 - 150 Minimum	200 Minimum	100 Minimum
Programming (minimum)					
Swim Lessons	Optional	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Water Aerobics	Optional	Optional	Yes	Yes	Yes
Swim Team	Optional	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Site Requirements					
Transit Access	Not required	Within 3 blocks	Required	Required	Required
Sanitary Sewer	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"
Potable Water Service (minimum)	4"	4"	4"	4"	4"
Non-Potable Water (for irrigation)	Desired	Desired	Desired	Desired	Desired
3 Phase Electric	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required
Road Access	Residential	Collector or higher	Collector or higher	Major Arterial	Collector or higher
Recreation Center on site	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Desired
COATN City Fiber	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aerators	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Parking	ADA only required	50 Minimum	100 - 150 Minimum	200 Minimum	100 Minimum

Desired site characteristics for new or expanded facilities: Low environmental sensitivity; no 25 or 100 year floodplain; zoned "P"; no erosion hazard buffer; no resource buffers; urban watershed regulation area; no endangered species; and located within 100' of a roadway.

5.3.1 Neighborhood Pools

Neighborhood Pools (Figure 5.1) will continue to serve the area within a 20-minute walk or about one mile. These facilities will remain free to the public and provide basic services. Westenfield is a good example of a new Neighborhood Pool that meets the criteria identified in Table 5.1. To remain in operation, several existing Neighborhood Pools will require new or expanded pool houses, improved access to the pool and pool houses.

5.3.2 Community Pools

Community Pools (Figure 5.2) will be somewhat larger than Neighborhood Pools and have additional amenities to serve a larger market area or roughly a ten-minute drive. These facilities may charge a fee and will be designed to better host programs and swim teams. In addition to the facilities at a Neighborhood Pool, these pools may provide some of the following amenities (depending on budget and desires of the surrounding neighborhoods): waterslide, tot slide, interactive water play features, splash pad, climbing wall, diving boards, group pavilions, and a room for meetings, parties, and training. The lap pool may be connected to the activity pool as shown on Figure 5.2 or be separated for a larger facility (as at Westenfield). A minimum of 50 parking spaces should be provided.

5.3.3 Regional Outdoor Aquatic Centers

Two types of Regional facilities are recommended, which will vary greatly based upon the capabilities of the site and the desired features of the region of the City. Each will serve approximately a five-mile radius or 15-minute drive time. The primary difference between the type types will be the presence of 50-meter length for the larger facilities, which lends to more fitness, exercise, and competition uses. Both types would include a room for party rentals, training, and meetings.

25-Yard Option

Regional center with 25-yard pools (Figure 5.3) will have a total water surface in the range of 7,000 to 10,000 square feet. Bartholomew is an example of this type of pool as shown on Figure 5.3, but lessons learned since opening Bartholomew indicate that these pools should have more lap lanes (5-6 minimum) and more deck and grass beach area. The increased capacity should allow income from concessions to generate revenue.

50-Meter Option

Regional centers with 50-meter pools will be larger in the range of 10,000 to 12,000 square feet with 50-meter lap lane length as shown in Figure 5.4. In addition to the 50-meter lap lanes, the aquatic facility would feature a wading or shallow water activity pool, a diving area, shade structures, a variety of other features, and a minimum of 150 parking spaces.

5.3.4 Indoor Facilities

Premium Indoor Aquatic Center

A Premium Indoor Aquatic Center (Figure 5.5) would serve both community and regional use by hosting swimming and diving meets. The facility would include a large competitive lap pool with stadium seating as well as a smaller warm water pool for warm-ups and programming. Diving could be located in one of these tanks or a separate tank. The larger water bodies would allow a variety of year-round programming, such as paddle boarding, kayaking, and more.

Ideally this facility would be developed with partners such as AISD, health providers, and other interested entities that would be enticed by the facility's regional attraction and potential to draw tourists. This facility must be located with easy access to major highways to serve both Austin and the Central Texas region.

Community Indoor Pool

Community Indoor Pool (Figure 5-6) would be a smaller indoor facility located on the opposite side of Austin from the Premier Indoor Aquatic Center in order to provide equity and easy access for all Austin residents. This facility would be geared to local uses such as lifeguard training, swim lessons, rental use, recreational lap swimming, swim team practices, and much more. The main pool would be 25 yards by 8 or more lap lanes.

Figure 5.1: Neighborhood Pools

MY AUSTIN.

MY POOL.

MY INPUT.





TYPICAL NEIGHBORHOOD POOL

POOL SIZE:

SURFACE AREA
3,000-5,000 SF

CONSTRUCTION COST:

NEW CONSTRUCTION: \$3.5 MILLION

RENOVATED: \$1-2 MILLION



SERVICE AREA:

1 MILE: 20 MIN. WALK
BIKEABLE







4-6 LAP LANES @ 75' LENGTH



ZERO DEPTH ENTRY



SHADE



ACTIVITY POOL



RECREATION / LAP LANES



BATHHOUSE / CHANGING ROOMS



BATHHOUSE / FAMILY RESTROOM



SHADE

Figure 5.2: Community Pools

MY AUSTIN. MY POOL. MY INPUT.





TYPICAL COMMUNITY POOL

CONSTRUCTION COST:
NEW CONSTRUCTION: \$5-7 MILLION
RENOVATED: \$3-4 MILLION

SERVICE AREA:



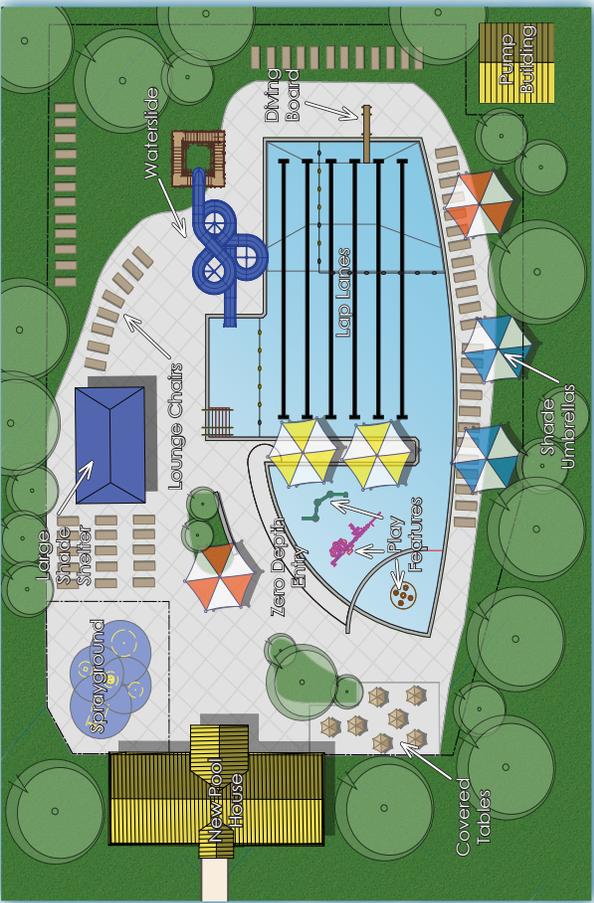
3 MILES. 10 MIN. DRIVE / BIKEABLE

POOL SIZE:

SURFACE AREA
5,000-7,000 SF

FEATURES

-  6-8 LAP LANES @ 75' LENGTH
-  ACTIVITY POOL
-  SMALL WATER SLIDE
-  BATHHOUSE / FAMILY RESTROOM
-  SPRAYGROUND



Labels in diagram: New Pool House, Sprayground, Large Shade Shelter, Lounge Chairs, Waterslide, Diving Board, Lap Lanes, Zero Depth Entry, Play Features, Shade Umbrellas, Covered Tables, Pump Building.

-  DIVING BOARD
-  ZERO DEPTH ENTRY
-  SHADE
-  TRAINING / PARTY ROOM
-  OFFICE



SPRAYGROUND



ACTIVITY POOL



SMALL WATER SLIDE



RECREATION / LAP LANES

#8 06/01/2017

Figure 5.3: Regional Center with 25 Yard Pools

MY AUSTIN.

MY POOL.

MY INPUT.





TYPICAL REGIONAL AQUATIC CENTER

25 YARD OPTION

SERVICE AREA:



5 MILES: 15 MIN. DRIVE

POOL SIZE:

SURFACE AREA
7,000-10,000 SF

CONSTRUCTION COST:



NEW CONSTRUCTION: \$7-8 MILLION
RENOVATED: \$4-6 MILLION



6-8 LAP LANES @ 75' LENGTH



ACTIVITY POOL W/ INTERACTIVE FEATURES



LARGE WATER SLIDE





WADING POOL



LARGE WATER SLIDE



LAP LANES



ACTIVITY POOL

BATHHOUSE / FAMILY RESTROOM



GROUP PAVILION



SPRAYGROUND



ZERO DEPTH ENTRY



1 METER DIVING BOARD



CHASE LOUNGE



SHADE



TRAINING / PARTY ROOM



CONCESSIONS



Figure 5.4: Regional Centers with 50 Meter Pools

MY AUSTIN.

MY POOL.

MY INPUT.





TYPICAL REGIONAL AQUATIC CENTER

50 METER OPTION

CONSTRUCTION COST:

NEW CONSTRUCTION: \$8-10 MILLION

RENOVATED: \$5-7 MILLION



POOL SIZE:

SURFACE AREA: 10,000-12,000 SF

SERVICE AREA:

5 MILES: 15 MIN. DRIVE





8-12 LAP LANES @ 50 METERS LENGTH



ACTIVITY POOL



SMALL WATER SLIDE



BATHHOUSE / FAMILY RESTROOM



GROUP PAVILION



SPRAYGROUND



ZERO DEPTH ENTRY



DIVING BOARD



CHAISE LOUNGE



SHADE



TRAINING / PARTY ROOM



AEROBICS / PROGRAM POOL



CONCESSIONS

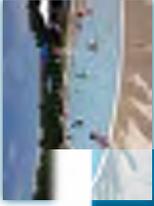




DIVE / SLIDE POOL



50 METER LAP POOL



WADING POOL



AEROBICS / PROGRAM POOL

Figure 5.5: Community Indoor Pool

MY AUSTIN.

MY POOL.

MY INPUT.





COMMUNITY INDOOR AQUATIC CENTER

POOL SIZE:

SURFACE AREA
5,800-7,000 SF

CONSTRUCTION COST:

\$

NEW: \$6-8 MILLION

SERVICE AREA:

REGIONAL

FEATURES

- 

8+ LAP LANES
@ 25 YARD LENGTH
- 

BATHHOUSE / FAMILY RESTROOM
- 

SPECTATOR AREA
- 

DIVING BOARDS
- 

TRAINING / PARTY ROOM



THERAPY POOL



FITNESS PROGRAMS



Figure 5.6: Premier Indoor Aquatic Centers

MY AUSTIN.

MY POOL.

MY INPUT.





PREMIER INDOOR AQUATIC CENTER

SERVICE AREA:



CITY WIDE

POOL SIZE:

SURFACE AREA
15,000 + SF

CONSTRUCTION COST:



NEW: \$35-40 MILLION



8+ LAP LANES
@ 50 METERS LENGTH
X 25 YARD WIDTH



ACTIVITY POOL



WATER SLIDE



BATHHOUSE / FAMILY RESTROOM



FITNESS FACILITIES



SPECTATOR AREA



DIVING BOARDS



CHASE LOUNGE



TRAINING / PARTY ROOMS



DIVING PLATFORMS / POOL



THERAPY POOL



AEROBICS POOL



ACTIVITY POOL





SUSTAINABLE AQUATIC SYSTEM

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The definition of sustainability from the City of Austin - Office of Sustainability is the following:

“Sustainability means finding a balance among three sets of goals:

- prosperity and jobs,
- conservation and the environment, and
- community health, equity, and cultural vitality.

It means taking positive, proactive steps to protect Austin's quality of life now, and for future generations.”

6.2 SUSTAINABLE AQUATIC SYSTEM

In relation to the Austin Aquatic System, sustainability should be applied on several fronts, including the following:

Facilities

1. Are equitably accessible throughout the City with consideration to neighborhoods with high social needs, underserved areas, and future growth trends
2. Plans for the functional life of a facility at 25 to 30 years maximum and determines the potential for renovation or decommissioning after the functional life
3. Provides facilities that exemplify environmental sustainability and energy efficiency
4. Are up to current standards and codes, such as ADA, health, safety and pool codes (including associated buildings, parking, decks, etc.)
5. Conserve water

Budget/Cost

1. Operates within approved budget parameters
2. Generates revenue to an established percent of operating expenses

Staffing

1. Are operated by a manageable number of staff – a quantity that the City is able to train, hire, and retain to keep the pools open for the desired seasons and hours

-
2. Offers a comfortable working environment
 3. Promotes institutional knowledge of systems by hiring and retaining qualified water safety, maintenance, and administrative staff
 4. Plans for succession and upward mobility of staff for retention purposes

Maintenance/Operations

1. Provides a clean and safe pool and bathhouse environment for patrons and staff
2. Plans and budgets for scheduled equipment maintenance and replacement
3. Is maintained in an efficient manner by:
 - Providing a centralized facility for maintenance
 - Providing adequate storage of equipment
 - Standardizing all equipment used system-wide
 - Incorporating state of the art computerized, remote monitoring of mechanical systems in the pool facilities
4. Minimizes unexpected capital costs and unplanned pool closures due to equipment failure

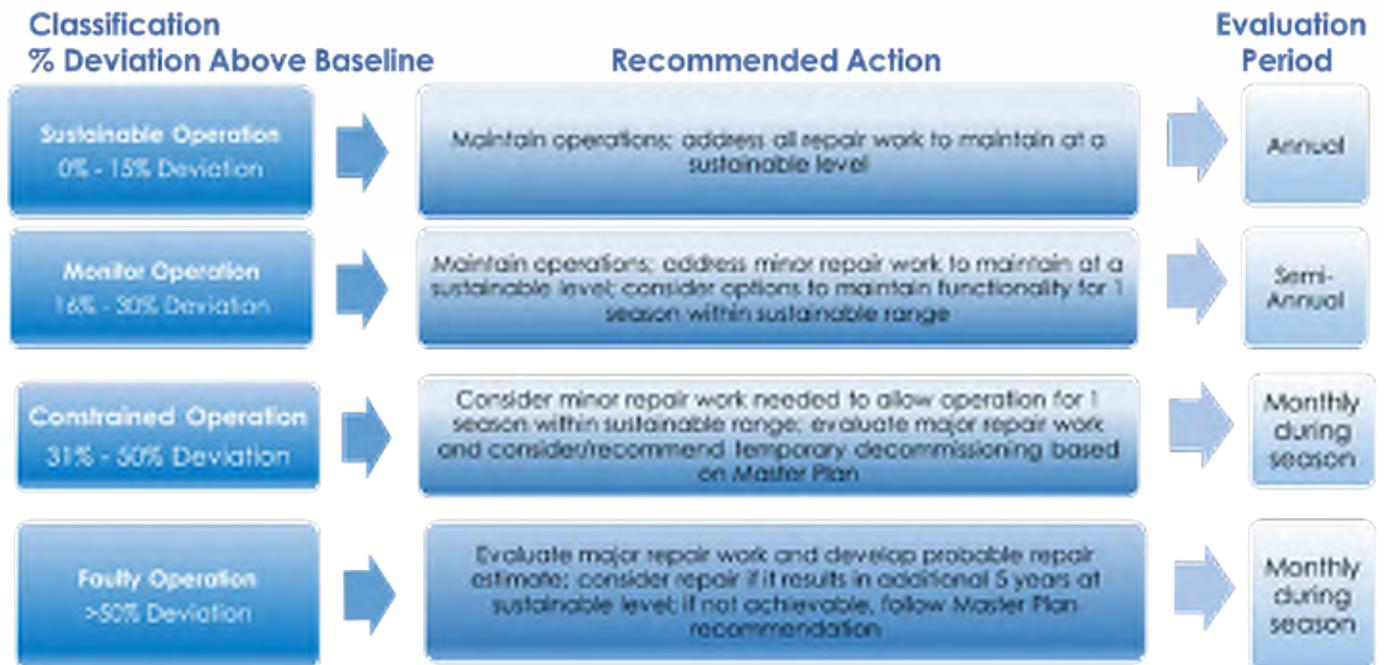
Programming

1. Provides facilities that are conducive to hosting a variety of programs to meet various user needs
2. Provides indoor year-round facilities for training, fitness and programming
3. Provides unique and trending programming opportunities to attract new customers not traditionally served and reflects growing population demographics (i.e., single adults, baby boomers, etc.)
4. Utilizes partnerships to promote water safety, programs, and to enhance outreach
5. Instills the value of aquatics in future generations through youth programs and community engagement

These aspects of sustainability must be monitored regularly to maintain a sustainable system. To accomplish this, baselines must be established where possible. Figure 6.1, Aquatic Facility Sustainability, identifies levels of deviation from the baseline with recommended actions once that threshold is reached, and the required period of evaluation for monitoring the condition. Baseline values must be established for each benchmark category, and these values should be updated annually as new data becomes available. The actions recommended in the Aquatic Facility Sustainability table apply when a pool reaches the indicated deviation in any benchmark category. The process outlined in Figure 6.1 is activated when a threshold is reached in any of the five benchmark categories.

- A 15% deviation above the baseline indicates a slightly elevated condition that should be monitored annually to determine if the condition continues to worsen.
- A 16% to 30% deviation above the baseline indicates a condition that should be monitored semi-annually with the minor repairs made to improve the condition.
- A 31% to 50% deviation above the baseline indicates a failing system that should be monitored monthly. The cost of major repairs should be evaluated against the long-term recommendation for the pool based upon the Site Suitability Ranking Process. If the amount of repairs is too costly, the long-term recommendation should be implemented, whether that includes redevelopment, renovation, replacement, consolidation with improvements at a nearby pool, or decommissioning.
- A deviation of above 50% indicates a faulty condition that must be remedied immediately. If the condition cannot be remediated and brought up to a sustainable level for the next five years, then the long term recommendation should be implemented.

Figure 6.1: Aquatic Facility Sustainability



6.3 BENCHMARK CATEGORIES

This section describes the five categories representing thresholds that should be monitored to benchmark a sustainable system. Not all information desirable for benchmarking is currently available; however, the missing data (actual cost per participant figures) will eventually become available as a result of this Master Plan. The current (2017) baseline values for Water Use, Attendance, Annual Maintenance Repairs, and Demographics can be implemented immediately and are presented in Tables 6.1 through 6.4.

These tables are sorted so that the highest performing pools appear at the top and the lowest performing pools appear at the bottom. In some cases, data is unavailable, so the value is entered as N/A. The data needed for the final baseline value, Actual Cost per Participant, will be available in the near future and can be used to complete the final sustainability benchmark threshold table. Additionally, the baselines should be adjusted annually as changes are implemented to the aquatic system, which cause the median to adjust. Baseline values using numbers other than the median may be desirable in the future, based on the performance of future aquatic improvements.

Numbers for each of these sustainability thresholds should be undated annually (as described in Section 6.2). For each category, the values are compared to the median or baseline, which is shown at the lower portion of the tables. The values for these thresholds show a deviation from the median (or middle) performing pool. Four different thresholds are used to indicate this deviation (ranges correspond to Figure 6.1). These ranges indicate a deviation from the median in a less desirable or less sustainable direction and are highlighted in the threshold tables using the following colors.

- 0% to 15% over median - Green
- 15% to 30% over median - Yellow
- 30% to 50% over median - Light Pink
- More than 50% over median - Dark Pink

These thresholds are intended to activate the recommendations in Figure 6.1, Aquatic Facility Sustainability (activated when reached in any category). These recommendations culminate, once the highest threshold is reached, in the application of the Site Suitability Ranking Process (Chapter 7). This process will help determine the future aquatic use of the site, in conjunction with a public engagement process involving the local community.

6.3.1 Water Use

This category (Table 6.1) pertains to the overall cost of operation as wastewater and drainage fees are also based upon water use. Excessive water use also indicates a leak in the system, either in the pipes or walls. Actual gallons used by each pool are considered instead of water cost because rates may vary, and, for comparison, use is calculated per 1,000 gallons of pool volume (rightmost column).

For the 2016 numbers included in the table, Govalle has by far the highest water use by 1,000 gallons of pool volume (and most overall), making it the worst performing pool for this category and placing it over the highest threshold (more than 50% over the median) shown in dark pink. If factors causing this elevated water use are repaired, the pool should no longer exceed the sustainability thresholds. Currently, the median value of all operational pools is used as a baseline, but with more new pools coming on line in the near future, the newer and more efficient pools should be used as the baseline.

It should be noted that some pools water usage numbers include other portions of the park. Therefore, a more consistent system of monitoring the water use specifically for each pool should be developed for future use. Examples include locations where District Parks or Recreation Center usage may be lumped into the pool water use or where an irrigation meter was monitored (Walnut Creek, Dove Springs, Montopolis, and Mabel Davis).

6.3.2 Attendance

Declining attendance may be indicative of several factors, such as a poor location, changing demographics, difficulty of access, or undesirable conditions. For this initial analysis, the baseline, shown in Table 6.2, is the median of attendance of all pools using a factor of pool capacity to actual summer season attendance over the three-year period from 2014 through 2016. This Average/Capacity Ratio provides a measurement of usage that controls for the potential attendance, allowing the comparison of pools of different sizes.

Fourteen (14) PARD pools are operating above the 15% or above thresholds, including two (2) above the highest threshold: Mabel Davis and Civitan. The Average/Capacity Ratio of these two pools is less than half of the median pool, indicating that they are experiencing limited use compared to their potential. If lower attendance rates are a result of easily correctable factors, usage should stabilize once these issues are remedied. Otherwise, the trend will likely continue, prompting the need to reevaluate the site (see Chapter 7).

6.3.3 Annual Maintenance Repairs

The need for multiple unexpected or mandated pool repairs is indicative of a failing facility. The annual maintained repair costs for 2009-2016, as well as the anticipated costs for 2017, can be seen in Table 6.3 with the median cost representing the baseline, which is shown for both the past and anticipated repairs. Because they have not yet been expended, the anticipated future costs are more important for comparison, so the pools are sorted by the 2017 numbers.

Thirteen (13) PARD pools are operating above the 15% or above threshold, including nine (9) above the highest threshold. The cost of these repairs should be considered with consideration to repairs that might be needed in the future as a reoccurring requirement for costly repairs is an indication of an unsustainable facility. If a pool remains (or will likely remain) above one of these higher thresholds, even after repairs are made, the future of the site (redevelopment or decommission) should be considered in a manner consistent with the Site Suitability Ranking process and the recommendations of this Master Plan.

Table 6.1: Water Use Thresholds

POOL	Current Facility Type	Pool Size (gallons)	Volume per 1,000 gal	Square Feet of Pool	Summer 2016 ¹	
					Water Used (gallons)	Water Used per 1,000 Gallon Pool Volume
Canyon Vista ³	Neighborhood	212,625	213	3,280	N/A	N/A
Ramsey	Neighborhood	145,000	145	3,800	28,300	195
Dottie Jordan	Neighborhood	151,257	151	4,550	41,000	271
Westenfield	Neighborhood	123,071	123	4,393	88,000	715
Bartholomew	Municipal	231,382	231	7,740	318,000	1,374
Dick Nichols	Neighborhood	383,905	384	10,463	624,000	1,625
Martin	Neighborhood	203,000	203	4,880	401,000	1,975
Dittmar	Neighborhood	258,000	258	6,531	767,700	2,976
Northwest (50m)	Municipal	578,945	579	15,642	2,058,300	3,555
Balcones	Neighborhood	128,000	128	4,583	495,700	3,873
Kennermer	Neighborhood	160,000	160	4,224	666,000	4,163
Springwoods	Municipal	115,192	115	4,400	625,500	5,430
Montopolis	Neighborhood	203,000	203	4,880	1,204,400	5,933
Rosewood	Neighborhood	300,000	300	8,670	1,821,000	6,070
Walnut Creek	Municipal	584,308	584	14,951	3,575,200	6,119
Garrison (50m)	Municipal	557,356	557	14,486	3,434,000	6,161
West Austin	Neighborhood	44,250	44	1,500	289,000	6,531
Mabel Davis (50m)	Municipal	506,800	507	11,717	3,462,400	6,832
Murchison	Neighborhood	160,000	160	4,224	1,125,700	7,036
Brentwood	Neighborhood	72,000	72	2,731	588,000	8,167
Patterson	Neighborhood	75,404	75	2,731	625,000	8,289
Reed	Neighborhood	75,404	75	2,731	645,000	8,554
Little Stacy	Wading	14,025	14	1,500	123,900	8,834
Big Stacy	Neighborhood	200,500	201	4,000	2,214,700	11,046
Metz	Neighborhood	145,000	145	3,992	2,176,000	15,007
Gillis	Neighborhood	144,340	144	2,550	3,058,000	21,186
Givens	Neighborhood	464,450	464	1,220	10,642,000	22,913
Dove Springs	Neighborhood	269,169	269	11,365	6,209,800	23,070
Parque Zaragoza	Neighborhood	169,980	170	3,992	4,243,000	24,962
Civitan	Neighborhood	72,000	72	3,515	2,167,000	30,097
Shipe ²	Neighborhood	159,025	159	5,250	5,660,000	35,592
Govalle	Neighborhood	72,000	72	2,400	12,723,000	176,708
					Median	6,531
					Average	15,008
					0% to 15% over Median	7,511
					15% to 30% over Median	8,490
					30 to 50% over Median	9,797
					More than 50% over Median	Over 9,797

1. Data Source: Table of monthly water and wastewater bills from Austin Water, provided by PARD Aquatics Division

2. Summer 2016 = Data from bills covering the months of May (when pools are filled) through August. Actual dates of meter readings vary.

3. Includes wading pool

3. Water paid by RRISD

Table 6.2: Attendance Thresholds

POOL	Square Feet of Pool	Capacity ¹	2014		2015		2016		2014-2016	
			Summer Total	Capacity Ratio	Summer Total	Capacity Ratio	Summer Total	Capacity Ratio	3 Year Average	Average / Capacity Ratio
Westenfield	4,393	293	36,316	124.00	27,850	95.09	22,288	76.10	28,818	98.40
Bartholomew	7,740	475	31,743	66.85	54,437	114.64	52,982	111.58	46,387	97.69
Big Stacy	4,000	217	31,525	145.41	25,268	116.55	5,790	26.71	20,861	96.22
Deep Eddy	21,329	1,222	91,004	74.48	117,119	95.85	108,402	88.71	105,508	86.35
Ramsey	3,800	216	16,405	75.82	17,178	79.39	16,326	75.45	16,636	76.89
Brentwood	2,731	182	13,237	72.70	11,533	63.34	11,405	62.64	12,058	66.23
Dittmar	6,531	398	25,379	63.84	27,401	68.92	23,559	59.26	25,446	64.01
Shipe ²	5,250	292	13,000	44.56	19,429	66.59	13,866	47.53	15,432	52.89
Dick Nichols	10,463	621	38,401	61.82	31,726	51.07	27,142	43.69	32,423	52.20
Canyon Vista ³	3,280	169	10,606	62.67	8,960	52.95	6,411	37.88	8,659	51.17
Balcones	4,583	324	15,407	47.62	14,774	45.66	14,392	44.48	14,858	45.92
Martin	4,880	277	15,790	56.94	12,703	45.80	8,672	31.27	12,388	44.67
Metz	3,992	218	11,037	50.60	7,939	36.40	9,756	44.72	9,577	43.91
Rosewood	8,670	478	24,932	52.16	18,505	38.71	15,182	31.76	19,540	40.88
Dottie Jordan	4,550	279	14,212	50.92	7,391	26.48	10,989	39.37	10,864	38.92
Northwest (50m)	15,642	975	49,310	50.59	24,639	25.28	35,981	36.91	36,643	37.59
Little Stacy	1,500	100	5,745	57.45	4,331	43.31	1,048	10.48	3,708	37.08
Dove Springs	11,365	691	27,637	40.00	28,278	40.92	16,578	23.99	24,164	34.97
Patterson	2,731	182	7,409	40.69	7,585	41.66	3,753	20.61	6,249	34.32
Murchison	4,224	256	12,600	49.17	4,262	16.63	9,253	36.11	8,705	33.97
Springwoods	4,400	293	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,652	32.90	9,652	32.90
West Austin	1,500	100	3,294	32.94	2,606	26.06	2,992	29.92	2,964	29.64
Garrison (50m)	14,486	859	26,889	31.30	22,936	26.70	25,625	29.83	25,150	29.28
Gillis	2,550	143	5,129	35.92	4,051	28.37	2,861	20.04	4,014	28.11
Montopolis	4,880	277	8,020	28.92	7,756	27.97	7,340	26.47	7,705	27.78
Reed	2,731	182	5,581	30.65	5,057	27.78	4,269	23.45	4,969	27.29
Govalle	2,400	160	6,385	39.91	4,243	26.52	2,396	14.98	4,341	27.13
Walnut Creek	14,951	626	15,721	25.10	10,287	16.42	18,924	30.21	14,977	23.91
Kenemer	4,224	257	6,510	25.35	5,059	19.70	5,404	21.04	5,658	22.03
Givens	11,920	745	14,990	20.12	17,267	23.18	9,770	13.11	14,009	18.80
Parque Zaragoza	3,992	213	4,856	22.82	3,497	16.43	3,464	16.28	3,939	18.51
Mabel Davis (50m)	11,717	604	13,599	22.51	9,386	15.54	10,479	17.35	11,155	18.46
Civitan	3,515	160	5,210	32.56	2,508	15.68	782	4.89	2,833	17.71

Median 37.08

Average 44.12

1. Capacity = Deep water at 25 s.f. per person, shallow water at 15 s.f. per person, and diving area at 300 s.f. per person.

2. Includes wading pool

0% to 15% over Median

15% to 30% over Median

30 to 50% over Median

More than 50% over Median

31.52

25.96

18.54

Under 18.54

Table 6.3: Annual Maintenance Repair Thresholds

POOL	Current Facility Type	Square Feet of Pool	2009-2016	2017	2009-2017
			2009-2016 Repairs ¹	2017 Anticipated Repairs ¹	Total 2009-2017 Repairs
Bartholomew	Municipal	7,740	N/A	\$0	\$0
Springwoods	Municipal	4,400	N/A	\$0	\$0
Canyon Vista	Neighborhood	3,280	\$26,254	\$696	\$26,950
Little Stacy	Wading	1,500	\$14,500	\$750	\$15,250
Big Stacy	Neighborhood	4,000	\$149,295	\$915	\$150,210
Westenfield	Neighborhood	4,393	N/A	\$1,250	\$1,250
Rosewood	Neighborhood	8,670	\$1,035,387	\$2,484	\$1,037,871
Martin	Neighborhood	4,880	\$1,159	\$3,435	\$4,594
Dottie Jordan	Neighborhood	4,550	\$23,050	\$3,538	\$26,588
Dove Springs	Neighborhood	11,365	\$2,500	\$3,654	\$6,154
Reed	Neighborhood	2,731	\$129,976	\$3,975	\$133,951
West Austin	Neighborhood	1,500	\$410,386	\$5,200	\$415,586
Balcones	Neighborhood	4,583	\$2,000	\$5,370	\$7,370
Murchison	Neighborhood	4,224	\$110,954	\$5,893	\$116,847
Dick Nichols	Neighborhood	10,463	\$3,000	\$6,576	\$9,576
Ramsey	Neighborhood	3,800	\$7,800	\$6,842	\$14,642
Kenemer	Neighborhood	4,224	\$70,583	\$7,362	\$77,945
Montopolis	Neighborhood	4,880	\$19,226	\$7,517	\$26,743
Dittmar	Neighborhood	6,531	\$1,881	\$7,804	\$9,685
Civitan	Neighborhood	3,515	N/A	\$8,631	\$8,631
Gillis	Neighborhood	2,550	\$34,938	\$8,806	\$43,744
Mabel Davis (50m)	Municipal	11,717	\$4,970	\$10,419	\$15,389
Brentwood	Neighborhood	2,731	\$5,212	\$10,524	\$15,736
Givens	Neighborhood	1,220	\$55,919	\$11,060	\$66,979
Garrison (50m)	Municipal	14,486	\$546,883	\$12,068	\$558,951
Patterson	Neighborhood	2,731	\$31,586	\$28,934	\$60,520
Northwest (50m)	Municipal	15,642	\$387,989	\$28,998	\$416,987
Parque Zaragoza	Neighborhood	3,992	\$143,762	\$39,230	\$182,992
Metz	Neighborhood	3,992	\$129,749	\$41,813	\$171,562
Walnut Creek	Municipal	14,951	\$36,642	\$48,890	\$85,532
Govalle	Neighborhood	2,400	\$31,498	\$85,232	\$116,730
Shipe	Neighborhood	5,250	\$14,500	\$93,984	\$108,484

Median	\$7,102	\$35,347
Average	\$15,683	\$122,920
0% to 15% over Median	\$8,167	\$40,649
15% to 30% over Median	\$9,233	\$45,951
30 to 50% over Median	\$11,043	\$53,021
More than 50% over Median	Over \$11,043	Over \$53,021

1. Source: Austin PARD Aquatic Division Maintenance Staff

2. Includes wading pool

6.3.4 Demographics

This category, which can be seen in Table 6.4, should be reevaluated approximately every five years to analyze any demographic shifts in the areas surrounding each pool (a 20-minute walk and a 10-minute drive). The ratio of the population of each service area to the median is used to determine the demographic thresholds. In order to allow for the comparison of pools, regardless of their classification, a combination of the two service area measurements is used (an average of the two ratios), which is used to sort the pools in the table.

Depending on the location, it may be more appropriate to apply the 20-minute walk or 10-minute drive ratio instead of the average. Because the numbers represent a ratio of the median, the thresholds are the same for all measured ratios (20-minute walk, 10-minute drive, and average). Only Reed exceeds the 30% threshold for all three measurements. Canyon Vista exceeds this threshold for the 20-minute walk and the average ratio. As demographics cannot be addressed with pool improvements, these thresholds indicate potentially unsustainable facilities.

Table 6.4: Demographic Thresholds

POOL	Current Facility Type	20-Minute Walk		10-Minute Drive		Average Ratio
		Population	Ratio to Median	Total	Ratio to Median	
Kennemer	Neighborhood	16,168	2.2	150,730	1.4	1.8
Shipe	Neighborhood	14,473	2.0	145,122	1.4	1.7
Patterson	Neighborhood	9,453	1.3	166,328	1.6	1.4
Parque Zaragoza	Neighborhood	11,770	1.6	116,922	1.1	1.3
Rosewood	Neighborhood	11,688	1.6	115,620	1.1	1.3
Westenfield	Neighborhood	8,854	1.2	133,500	1.3	1.2
Gillis	Neighborhood	11,195	1.5	94,032	0.9	1.2
Brentwood	Neighborhood	8,526	1.2	118,118	1.1	1.1
Big Stacy	Neighborhood	8,814	1.2	112,262	1.1	1.1
Montopolis	Neighborhood	8,865	1.2	109,324	1.0	1.1
Garrison	Municipal	7,227	1.0	131,337	1.2	1.1
Mabel Davis	Municipal	4,944	0.7	162,915	1.5	1.1
Bartholomew	Municipal	7,406	1.0	126,444	1.2	1.1
Murchison	Neighborhood	9,819	1.3	89,236	0.8	1.1
Balcones	Neighborhood	5,045	0.7	148,656	1.4	1.0
Givens	Neighborhood	7,199	1.0	110,419	1.0	1.0
Metz	Neighborhood	7,816	1.1	97,098	0.9	1.0
Dove Springs	Neighborhood	9,870	1.3	66,337	0.6	1.0
Dottie Jordan	Neighborhood	7,475	1.0	95,246	0.9	1.0
Walnut Creek	Municipal	1,715	0.2	179,317	1.7	1.0
West Austin	Neighborhood	7,759	1.0	81,072	0.8	0.9
Dittmar	Neighborhood	4,932	0.7	110,049	1.0	0.9
Little Stacy	Wading	7,512	1.0	72,106	0.7	0.8
Ramsey	Neighborhood	5,806	0.8	96,523	0.9	0.8
Martin	Neighborhood	6,029	0.8	92,993	0.9	0.8
Civitan	Neighborhood	5,407	0.7	102,077	1.0	0.8
Springwoods	Municipal	3,857	0.5	123,518	1.2	0.8
Govalle	Neighborhood	5,426	0.7	97,008	0.9	0.8
Northwest	Municipal	5,888	0.8	85,683	0.8	0.8
Dick Nichols	Neighborhood	5,568	0.8	76,293	0.7	0.7
Canyon Vista	Neighborhood	4,624	0.6	69,673	0.7	0.6
Deep Eddy	Municipal	2,814	0.4	93,485	0.9	0.6
Reed	Neighborhood	3,765	0.5	68,029	0.6	0.6
Median		7,406	1.0	105,701	1	1.0

0% to 15% over Median	0.8
15% to 30% over Median	0.7
30 to 50% over Median	0.5
More than 50% over Median	Under 0.5

In general, the thresholds need to be applied with consideration to the current (or potential) pool classification. For example, Walnut Creek exceeds the highest threshold (least sustainable) for a 20-minute walk population ratio but has the highest ratio (most sustainable) for 10-minute drive. Since this pool is a Municipal Pool, the threshold for a 20-minute walk is of limited concern. No pools exceed the highest threshold for the average ratio or the ratio of the most applicable travel area (20-minute walk or 10-minute drive).

6.3.5 Actual Cost per Patron (Future)

It is also recommended that additional metrics be collected to determine the Actual Cost per Participant. Although these metrics are not currently available, a table should be created to indicate the actual total cost of operation per pool divided by the summer attendance. Cost factors should include all utilities, chemicals, maintenance, and labor costs for pool staff, including a portion of the administration. It is the Consultant's understanding that new work order data for repairs and chemical use is currently being recorded for this purpose.

Cost Per Participant Factors

PARD Aquatic Division should keep accurate records of all expenses allocated to individual pools, which should include the following costs but may include others. Costs should be included for the summer swim season, including May (fill month), June, July, and August. Repair costs should be on an annual basis because repairs/maintenance may take place in the off-season.

- Utility Costs (summer season)
 - Water
 - Wastewater
 - Stormwater/Drainage
 - Electric
 - Cable/Wi-Fi
- Chemical Costs (summer season)
- Staff Costs (summer season)
 - Lifeguards
 - Managers
 - Attendants
 - Portion of Administration Staff
- Maintenance Costs (full year)
 - Scheduled repairs and maintenance
 - Unscheduled repairs and maintenance
 - Maintenance supplies

These costs should be used to develop a total cost per pool and then compared to the actual attendance for the summer swim season (total costs divided by actual attendance). The summer season should be used because all pools are open at that time, whereas only a few pools are open in the off-season. This process provides a common denominator for accurate comparisons. The table and process for evaluation will be similar to the other Sustainability Benchmark tables, where the median is developed and the deviation above the median is measured.

In addition, this data will allow the calculation of total cost per gallon of pool volume which can then be used to compare to pools in Austin and throughout the country.

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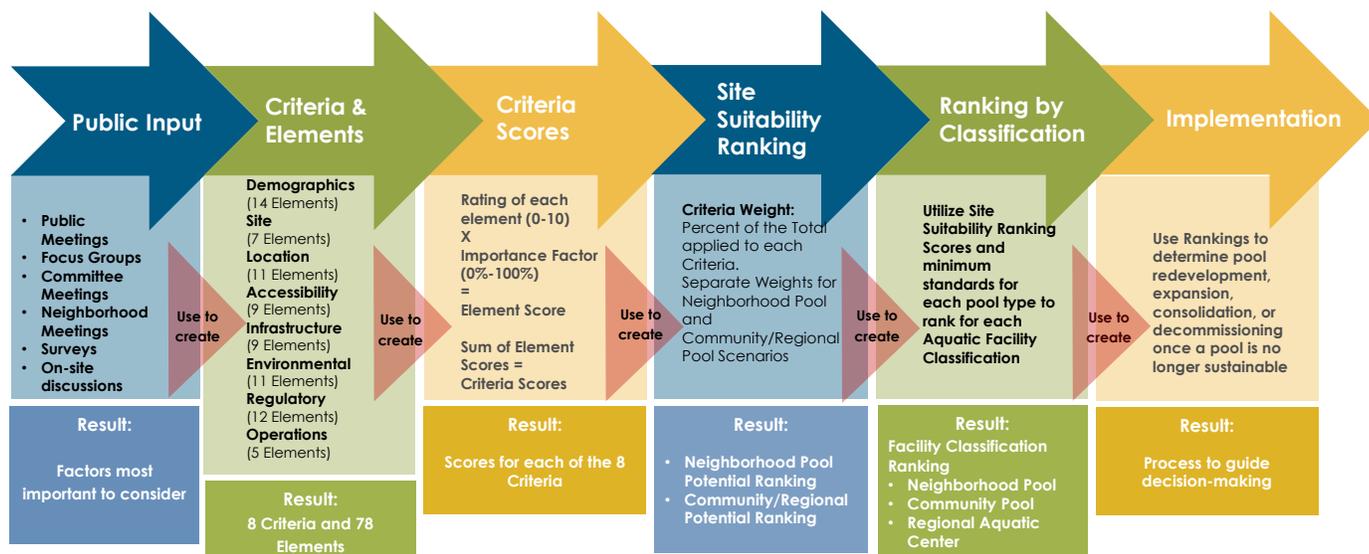
SITE SUITABILITY RANKING PROCESS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The Site Suitability Ranking Process was developed to outline and illustrate the process by which existing and potential aquatic facilities will be assessed for potential improvements by the City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department (PAR). The results of this process will provide a method to rate facilities for future opportunities. The process was also formulated so that it could be applied to future sites under consideration for the development of an aquatic facility (see Chapter 8 for Colony Park). Barton Springs, the currently closed pools, and the sprayground sites were not part of the analysis. The process also allows for the adjustment of ratings when conditions at a site change. Throughout the process, a higher score was always assigned to a result (criteria or element) that was more desirable for development or redevelopment of the site.

The flow chart in Figure 7.1 illustrates and summarizes the steps of the process for determining Site Suitability Rankings for each site. The process incorporates both the input gathered from the public plus an extensive amount of data relevant to the assessment of a site for development or redevelopment as an aquatic facility.

Figure 7.1: Site Suitability Flow Chart



7.2 DATA SOURCES AND DESCRIPTIONS

The following text provides background for the data sources included in this process. The Site Suitability Ratings Key (Table 7.1) provides the source of the data for each element in this analysis with the rating from 1 to 10 assigned to the data range of potential values.

7.2.1 Aerial

Aerial imagery provided by Google Earth was used to measure the approximate size of each site and to determine the presence of several elements, including Entrance/Drive, Walkways, and Crosswalks. This imagery was also used to measure the distance between the site and pool entrance (Sub-Chapter E) and between the pool and the restrooms (Restrooms).

7.2.2 Assessment

The data for the Operations criterion was derived from the Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment that was completed by BCI in 2014 plus commentary from PARD maintenance staff. This data can be seen in Table 7.11.

7.2.3 Austin Energy

The data for the number of electric phases was provided by Austin Energy.

7.2.4 Austin Water Utility

Austin Water Utility provided information for Water, Reclaimed Water, and Wastewater utilities. Measurements were then made using ArcGIS software.

7.2.5 Calculated

Calculated refers to Attendance/Capacity Ratio and Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk). Attendance/Capacity Ratio was calculated by dividing total capacity (calculated based on aerial measurements of pool and site) by annual attendance (provided by PARD). Service Area Overlap was calculated using ArcGIS to determine the percentage of each service area that overlapped with the service area of another pool.

7.2.6 CAMPO

CAMPO (Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization) provided data for traffic volume on streets in Austin. The data was used for the Heavily Trafficked Roadways element and was accessed through the organization website (<http://www.campotexas.org/>).

7.2.7 COA GIS

COA GIS refers to GIS data provided by the City of Austin, which was downloaded from the city website (<http://www.austintexas.gov/department/gis-and-maps>). This data was used to determine the presence of specific conditions in or near each site.

7.2.8 COATN

COATN (City of Austin Telecommunications Network) data was used to determine the presence or potential for the City's fiber optic network.

7.2.9 ESRI Business Analyst

Most of the demographic data used in this process was provided by ESRI Business Analyst for 20-minute walk and 10-minute drive time areas of each pool site.

Table 7.1: Site Suitability Ratings Key

Criteria Element	Neighborhood or Community/Regional	Data Source	Rating										
			10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Demographics													
20-Minute Walk													
Children	Both	ESRI Business Analyst	Over 3,000	2,750	2,500	2,250	2,000	1,750	1,500	1,250	1,000	750	500 or Less
Seniors	Both	ESRI Business Analyst	Over 1,000	930	860	790	720	650	580	510	440	370	300 or Less
Total Population	Both	ESRI Business Analyst	12,000	11,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000 or Less
Median Household Income	Both	ESRI Business Analyst	Under \$30,000	\$37,000	\$44,000	\$51,000	\$58,000	\$65,000	\$72,000	\$79,000	\$86,000	\$93,000	Over \$100,000
Population Growth (5-Year)	Both	ESRI Business Analyst	Over 1,000	900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100	0
Social Needs and Conditions Index	Both	Assessment	175 or More	160	145	130	115	100	85	70	55	40	30 or Less
10-Minute Drive													
Children	Both	ESRI Business Analyst	Over 30,000	27,500	25,000	22,500	20,000	17,500	15,000	12,500	10,000	7,500	5,000 or Less
Seniors	Both	ESRI Business Analyst	Over 12,000	11,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000 or Less
Total Population	Both	ESRI Business Analyst	Over 150,000	135,000	120,000	105,000	90,000	75,000	60,000	45,000	30,000	15,000	10,000 or Less
Median Household Income	Both	ESRI Business Analyst	Under \$30,000	\$34,000	\$38,000	\$42,000	\$46,000	\$50,000	\$54,000	\$58,000	\$62,000	\$66,000	Over \$70,000
Population Growth (5-Year)	Both	ESRI Business Analyst	Over 15,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000 or Less
Capacity (based on surface area)	Both	Aerial	Over 800	730	660	590	520	450	380	310	240	170	100 or Less
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	Both	PARD	Over 50,000	45,000	40,000	35,000	30,000	25,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	2,000 or Less
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	Both	Calculated	Over 100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0
Site Conditions													
Entrance/Drive	Both	Aerial	Yes										No
Parking Spaces (Count)	Neighborhood	Assessment	Over 20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0
	Community/Regional	Assessment	Over 150	140	130	120	110	100	80	60	40	30	20 or Less
Site Area (Acres)	Neighborhood	Aerial	1 or Larger		0.75			0.5			0.4		<.3
	Community/Regional	Aerial	5 or Larger		4			3			2		<2
Grade Constraints	Community/Regional	COA GIS	Low		Low-Mod			Moderate			Mod-Severe		Severe
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	Both	PARD (See Table)	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%	0%
Designated Historical Features (Count)	Both	PARD GIS	0		1			2					4 or more
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	Both	Assessment	No		1970s		1960s		1950s		1940s	1930s	Yes
Location													
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	Both	CAMPO	0	4,000	8,000	12,000	16,000	20,000	24,000	28,000	32,000	36,000	Over 40,000
Distance from Road	Both	Aerial	Over 500	450	400	350	300	250	200	150	100	50	Less than 50
Railroads	Both	COA GIS	None					Light Rail					Freight
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	Both	COA GIS	None			65				70			75
Competing Elements (Count)													
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	Both	PARD GIS	0					1					2
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	Both	Calculated	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	Both	PARD GIS	0					1					2
Programs by HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	Both	PARD GIS	0					1					2
Symbiotic Elements (Count)													
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	Both	PARD GIS	4 or more		3			2			1		0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	Both	PARD GIS	2 or more					1					0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	Both	PARD GIS	20 or more	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0
Accessibility													
Adjacent Roadway Class	Neighborhood	COA GIS	Collector or Higher						Local			Park	
	Community/Regional	COA GIS	Major Arterial or Higher				Minor Arterial		Collector			Local	Park
Transit Access	Both	COA GIS	At Pool		5-Minute Walk					10-Minute Walk		No	
Pedestrian Connectivity													
Walkways/Trails	Both	Aerial/PARD GIS	Many					Some			Minimal		None
Crosswalks	Both	Aerial	Yes					Some					None
Traffic Controls	Both	Google Street View	Yes										None
Overall	Both	Multiple	Excellent			Good				Fair			Poor
Bicycle Connectivity													
Lanes	Both	PARD GIS	All		Many			Some					None
Trails (Count)	Both	PARD GIS	2 or More Trails					1 Trail					None
Overall	Both	Multiple	Excellent			Good				Fair			Poor

Criteria Element	Neighborhood or Community/Regional	Data Source	Rating										
			10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Infrastructure													
Electric Service Provider	Both	COA GIS	Austin Energy										Other
Electric Service (Phases)	Both	Austin Energy	Three Phase						Two Phase				Single Phase
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	Both	Austin Water	At Site			Within 300			300-1000			Over 1000	None
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	Both	Austin Water	At Site			Within 300			300-1000			Over 1000	None
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	Both	Austin Water	At Site			Within 100			100-300		300-500		None
Pool Condition	Both	Assessment	Excellent				Good		Fair			Poor	Nonexistent
Bathhouse Condition	Both	Assessment	Excellent				Good		Fair			Poor	Nonexistent
Storage Conditions	Both	Assessment	Excellent				Good		Fair			Poor	Nonexistent
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Both	COATN	Current			Potential							No
Environmental													
Trees (Number)													
2" to 19" in Diameter	Both	PARD GIS	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 or more
19" to 24" in Diameter	Both	PARD GIS	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20 or more
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	Both	PARD GIS	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20 or more
Grow Zones	Both	COA GIS	No										Yes
Aquifer Recharge	Both	COA GIS	No										Yes
Pollinator Habitat	Both	COA GIS	No										Yes
Wetlands	Both	COA GIS	No										Yes
Rock Outcrop	Both	COA GIS	No										Yes
Springs	Both	COA GIS	No										Yes
Environmental Sensitivity	Both	COA GIS	Low						Medium				High
Soil Suitability	Both	COA GIS	Not Limited						Somewhat Limited		Very-Somewhat Limited		Very Limited
Regulatory													
Flood Zones													
25-Year Floodplain	Both	COA GIS	No										Yes
100-Year Floodplain	Both	COA GIS	No										Yes
500-Year Floodplain	Both	FEMA	No										Yes
Zoning Designation	Both	COA GIS	P, UNZ		P-NP		P-H-NP		P-HD-NCCD-NP				I-RR, SF-2, SF-3
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	Both	Aerial	50 or Less	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	Over 500
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Both	COA GIS	No										Yes
Resource Buffers	Both	COA GIS	No										CEF Buffer
Watershed Regulation Areas	Both	COA GIS	Urban		Suburban Development			Suburban Water Supply			Water Supply Rural		Barton Springs
Water Quality Zones	Both	COA GIS	No					Transitional					Critical
Endangered Species	Both	USFWS	No										Yes
Bathhouse	Both	Assessment	Yes					Restroom					No
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	Both	Aerial	At Pool		50			75			100		Over 150
Operations													
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Both	Assessment	Excellent				Good		Fair			Poor	Nonexistent
Simplicity of Equipment	Both	Assessment	Excellent				Good		Fair			Poor	Nonexistent
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Both	Assessment	Excellent				Good		Fair			Poor	Nonexistent
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Both	Assessment	Excellent				Good		Fair			Poor	Nonexistent
Employee Safety Measures	Both	Assessment	Excellent				Good		Fair			Poor	Nonexistent

7.2.10 FEMA

FEMA data for Effective Floodplain was used for the 500-year floodplain area, which were not included in COA GIS data.

7.2.11 Google Street View

Google Street View was used to verify the presence of traffic control devices near each site and as part of the overall analysis of pedestrian and bicycle connectivity.

7.2.12 Parks and Recreation (PARD)

This data was provided directly by the Austin Parks and Recreation Department (PARD). Some information was provided in spreadsheet format, and other information consisted of construction drawings of existing pools.

7.2.13 PARD GIS

PARD GIS refers to spatial data collected and provided directly by the Parks and Recreation Department.

7.2.14 USFWS

Data provided by the US Fish and Wildlife Service was used to determine whether sites included areas considered to be part of the ranging area of endangered species.

7.3 CRITERIA AND ELEMENTS

The text in this section defines and summarizes the criteria and elements included in the Site Suitability Ranking Process.

7.3.1 Demographics (Table 7.2)

The Demographics criterion evaluates each aquatic facility site based on the existing and potential users of the pool. This criterion is important because the purpose of an aquatic facility is to serve users in Austin. Accordingly, an analysis of the characteristics of these potential users is essential. The elements in this criterion represent a collections of population-based, need-based (equity), and user-based metrics.

20-Minute Walk

A 20-minute walk represents the longest walk range in common use for measuring walkability. This range was chosen to include the largest amount of residents likely to walk to a pool. Additionally, these facilities have limited parking, so users are expected to arrive using some other mode of transportation. In general, 5 and 10 minute walk times are more commonly used to measure walkability. However, a pool visit represents a longer visit, so residents are more likely to walk a longer distance. Portland, Oregon, for example, uses a 20-minute walk to define walkability in neighborhoods (20-Minute Neighborhood Concept). This model, which also includes other factors, has been used in other cities including Detroit, MI; Eugene, OR; and Baltimore, MD. A recent article on the AARP website describes “20-Minute Villages” with a goal of having all basic needs within a 20-minute travel time, preferable by walking. According to the article, destinations should be a 5-, 10-, or 20-minute walk, depending on the travel purpose.¹

■ Children

Families with children represent the largest user group for aquatic facilities, so more children lead to a higher rating. Children need places to play and keep cool, particularly during the summer months. More children yields a higher rating.

¹ Walljasper, J. (2017, February). Welcome to the 20-Minute Village. Retrieved July 17, 2017, from <http://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/livable-in-action/info-2017/20-minute-village.htm>

Table 7.2: Demographics

Demographics	20-Minute Walk						10-Minute Drive						Pool Attendance		
	Children	Seniors	Total	Median Household Income	Population Growth	Social Needs Index	Children	Seniors	Total	Median Household Income	Population Growth	Capacity	Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	Attendance/Capacity Ratio	
															Capacity
Balcones	853	464	5,045	\$79,577	279	55	28,988	13,230	148,656	\$55,629	11,786	324	17,248	53.3	
Bartholomew	1,526	755	7,406	\$60,986	1,156	97	25,289	9,863	126,444	\$38,098	11,447	475	71,105	149.7	
Big Stacy	1,507	987	8,814	\$59,376	725	111	21,330	8,644	112,262	\$41,615	12,554	217	70,432	324.9	
Brentwood	1,236	1,006	8,526	\$58,184	809	92	24,687	10,513	118,118	\$42,412	8,731	182	13,178	72.4	
Canyon Vista	1,170	689	4,624	\$109,267	280	59	14,213	7,246	69,673	\$71,830	5,536	101	10,172	100.5	
Civitan	1,687	384	5,407	\$28,303	600	185	24,090	7,247	102,077	\$33,325	11,745	160	3,911	24.4	
Colony Park	2,030	304	5,735	\$33,337	683	180	12,921	3,501	41,680	\$37,229	4,715	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Deep Eddy	346	253	2,814	\$84,213	267	41	13,088	9,255	93,485	\$64,725	8,938	1,222	154,364	126.3	
Dick Nichols	1,392	601	5,568	\$101,693	293	88	18,310	7,095	76,293	\$82,038	6,663	621	46,189	74.4	
Diftmar	1,090	449	4,932	\$54,016	255	131	24,211	9,904	110,049	\$55,260	11,426	345	29,800	86.3	
Dottie Jordan	1,824	867	7,475	\$46,534	814	143	24,478	7,715	95,246	\$37,785	8,597	279	17,689	63.4	
Dove Springs	3,247	523	9,870	\$41,038	826	172	19,636	3,317	66,337	\$38,658	6,610	691	30,914	44.7	
Garrison	1,366	1,127	7,227	\$51,454	609	117	27,055	11,952	131,337	\$51,271	12,539	859	26,256	30.6	
Gillis	2,217	1,019	11,195	\$52,113	1,226	142	16,738	7,334	94,032	\$46,300	10,492	143	5,237	36.7	
Givens	1,713	957	7,199	\$37,253	830	148	22,194	9,165	110,419	\$28,253	10,969	690	17,034	24.7	
Govalle	1,552	629	5,426	\$36,615	682	157	22,021	7,761	97,008	\$25,053	11,393	160	6,646	41.5	
Kennermer	5,012	873	16,168	\$31,233	454	186	36,024	12,661	150,730	\$41,349	11,466	257	6,948	27.1	
Little Stacy	1,172	661	7,512	\$63,812	528	89	13,195	4,687	72,106	\$40,858	8,553	100	6,420	64.2	
Mabel Davis	1,038	257	4,944	\$33,137	584	182	36,330	11,404	162,915	\$39,955	16,725	604	13,521	22.4	
Martin	1,013	838	6,029	\$42,584	568	141	15,716	6,138	92,993	\$28,873	10,099	277	13,491	48.6	
Metz	1,673	954	7,816	\$36,659	548	157	20,682	6,797	97,098	\$36,195	11,235	218	8,851	40.6	
Montopolis	2,837	638	8,865	\$28,346	1,011	188	26,128	7,981	109,324	\$33,899	12,755	277	9,842	35.5	
Murchison	1,384	1,139	9,819	\$52,777	763	61	17,133	12,136	89,236	\$63,123	6,974	256	9,585	37.4	
Northwest	1,078	942	5,888	\$69,205	480	94	16,451	8,911	85,683	\$49,223	6,838	975	52,590	54.0	
Parque Zaragoza	3,084	1,165	11,770	\$33,947	970	148	22,332	8,068	116,922	\$36,011	13,133	213	5,317	25.0	
Patterson	1,560	690	9,453	\$49,903	1,530	77	30,272	12,142	166,328	\$36,074	15,202	182	8,346	45.8	
Ramsey	726	430	5,806	\$51,034	437	34	11,197	7,529	96,523	\$43,185	8,787	216	18,275	84.5	
Reed	1,001	708	3,765	\$141,677	107	28	7,687	5,987	68,029	\$51,812	5,534	182	8,393	46.1	
Rosewood	2,782	1,029	11,688	\$37,397	1,421	123	24,165	8,093	115,620	\$37,533	13,420	478	20,743	43.4	
Shipe	1,187	695	14,473	\$36,339	1,037	112	22,494	10,594	145,122	\$28,069	13,438	292	16,981	58.2	
Springwoods	663	312	3,857	\$62,462	643	92	27,915	11,487	123,518	\$75,028	14,654	293	3,035	10.3	
Walnut Creek Park	352	211	1,715	\$57,679	82	79	27,794	12,373	179,317	\$48,843	16,945	626	16,863	26.9	
West Austin	644	714	7,759	\$68,329	1,006	62	8,026	5,918	81,072	\$52,433	7,552	100	2,576	25.8	
Westenfield	1,505	974	8,854	\$92,134	765	37	16,287	11,882	133,500	\$56,266	11,841	293	22,110	75.5	

Table 7.3: Capacity

Pool Name	Deck Space S.F.	Total Main Pool S.F.	Pool Perimeter L.F.	Wading Pool S.F.	Deep Water S.F. ¹	Diving Area S.F.	Shallow Water S.F.	Deep Water Capacity at 1 person /25 S.F.	Diving Area Capacity at 1 person /300 S.F.	Shallow Water Capacity at 1 person/15 S.F.	Total Capacity
Balcones	3,500	4,853	314				4,853	0	0	324	324
Bartholomew	13,340	7,740				650	7,090	0	2	473	475
Big Stacy	2,700	4,000	280		1,870		2,130	75	0	142	217
Brentwood	2,700	2,400	200	331			2,731	0	0	182	182
Canyon Vista	5,400	3,280	245			1,854	1,426	0	6	95	101
Civitan	1,350	2,400	200				2,400	0	0	160	160
Colony Park	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deep Eddy	7,800	21,329	630		7,500		13,829	300	0	922	1222
Dick Nichols	2,925	9,848	420	615	2,863		7,600	115	0	507	621
Dittmar	1,710	6,531	455			1,420	5,111	0	5	341	345
Dottie Jordan	5,350	4,230	302	320	908		3,642	36	0	243	279
Dove Springs	6,435	10,540	425	825	2,500		8,865	100	0	591	691
Garrison	8,114	12,275	480	2,211		1,685	12,801	0	6	853	859
Gillis	1,798	2,550	205		1,020		1,530	41	0	102	143
Givens	3,200	10,700	500	1,220		1,660	10,260	0	6	684	690
Govalle	603	2,400	200				2,400	0	0	160	160
Kenemer	4,836	4,224	300		930		3,294	37	0	220	257
Little Stacy	960	1,500	160				1,500	0	0	100	100
Mabel Davis	7,833	11,717	465		873	2,427	8,417	35	8	561	604
Martin	5,970	4,880	308		1,800		3,080	72	0	205	277
Metz	2,569	3,992	275		1,800		2,192	72	0	146	218
Montopolis	5,820	4,880	308		1,800		3,080	72	0	205	277
Murchishon	4,026	4,224	300		950		3,274	38	0	218	256
Northwest	10,508	13,392	528	2,250		1,075	14,567	0	4	971	975
Parque Zaragoza	2,674	3,992	275		2,000		1,992	80	0	133	213
Patterson	1,484	2,400	200	331			2,731	0	0	182	182
Ramsey	2,844	3,800	258		1,386		2,414	55	0	161	216
Reed	3,500	2,400	200	331			2,731	0	0	182	182
Rosewood	3,800	8,670	386		3,750		4,920	150	0	328	478
Shipe	3,200	4,000	280	1,250	2,184		3,066	87	0	204	292
Springwoods	5,000	4,400	325				4,400	0	0	293	293
Walnut Creek Park	7,081	10,643	485	576		1,920	9,299	0	6	620	626
West Austin	2,655	1,500	120				1,500	0	0	100	100
Westenfield	2700	4393	382				4,393	0	0	293	293

1. Non-diving area over 5' depth.
2. Utilizes Texas Department of Health Standards for Swimming Pools and Spas 25 TAC Section 265.184
3. Civitan wading pool closed

■ **Seniors**

Seniors represent a growing population that, like children, are likely to be free to use aquatic facilities during the day on weekdays. Seniors today are increasingly requesting access to fitness activities, often provided by parks and recreation departments. A higher number of seniors leads to a higher rating.

■ **Total Population**

Residents living near a pool represent the most likely users of the facility. Demand for a facility tends to increase with the size of the nearby population, so larger populations receive a higher rating.

- **Median Household Income**

Lower income households are more likely to rely on public pools over private facilities, so a lower median income results in a higher rating.

- **Population Growth (5-Year)**

Growth in population will result in an increase in demand for facilities. Accordingly, a higher growth rate leads to a higher rating.

- **Social Needs and Conditions Index**

The Social Needs Index value was calculated in ArcGIS using the scores originally presented in Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment. The Census Tract values from the assessment were adjusted to fit the 20-minute minute walk areas using the “Intersect” function with higher need resulting in a higher rating.

The complete Social Needs and Conditions Index can be found in Appendix B. The process considered the following seven factors:

- Household income
- Poverty
- Single parent households
- Education level
- Unemployment
- Crime
- Population density

A higher level of need corresponds to a higher rating for this element.

10-Minute Drive

Industry standards are less apparent for drive times than for walk times. However, survey results consistently indicate that approximately (90%) of users are willing to drive between 5 and 30 minutes for park facilities. As a result, a 5-minute drive would be applicable to the most frequent and short-term uses. Only around 5% of respondents indicate a willingness to travel over 30 minutes, so that represents the high end of service areas.

During the assessment, fifty percent (50%) of Austin aquatic users responded that they currently drive between 20 and 30 minutes to use facilities. Most of the remaining users (44%) traveled less than 10 minutes. Approximately 50% of residents indicated a willingness to drive between 5 and 15 minutes and roughly 30% indicated a willingness to drive up to 30 minutes.

Therefore, a 10-minute drive time was used for a community pool (or larger) because a larger pool has more amenities, and, as a result, residents will likely be willing to travel a greater length of time to use these pools. (A 20-minute walk is similar to a 5-minute drive). The local users (within 10-minutes) will represent the more frequent users and are, therefore, more important when considering the location of an aquatic facility.

- Children - See 20-Minute Walk elements
- Seniors - See 20-Minute Walk elements
- Total Population - See 20-Minute Walk elements
- Median Household Income - See 20-Minute Walk elements
- Population Growth (5-Year) - See 20-Minute Walk elements

Capacity (based on surface area)

The capacity of a pool represent the potential number of users that could be present at a given time, and, therefore, is helpful to measure the pool's potential to serve Austin residents (greater capacity increases rating). Table 7.3 shows how the capacity of the pools were calculated.

Attendance (5-Year Avg.)

The attendance over the previous five years indicated the actual level of use for a pool (rating increases with attendance). Improvements made at existing pools with high attendance will benefit a greater number of residents.

Attendance/Capacity Ratio

The Attendance/Capacity ratio shows how the measured attendance compares to the capacity (or potential attendance). A high Attendance/Capacity indicates that usage of the pool might be limited by the size. Accordingly, such a pool would benefit from expansion, so a higher ratio receives a higher rating.

7.3.2 Site Conditions (Table 7.4)

The Site Conditions criterion is critical because expansion of a facility has certain requirements. Additionally, some conditions make a site more conducive to development.

Entrance/Drive

This element refers to the presence or lack of a vehicle entrance (presence yields highest rating). One would need to be added if not present.

Parking Spaces (Count)

This element represents the total number of spaces present on the site (more spaces result in a higher rating). Additional spaces may be needed for an expanded facility.

Site Area (in Acres)

The total size of the site limits the potential for a larger facility. If the site lacks the required space, expansion is not possible. A larger site receives a higher rating.

Grade Constraints

The presence of steep slopes can make development difficult or completely unfeasible. Such conditions are measured from “low” to “severe” with “severe” receiving the lowest rating. Grade constraints are only considered for an expanded site (Community or Regional Pool).

Health, Safety, Welfare Issues

The scores used for Health, Safety, Welfare Issues were derived from data representing four different health and safety measurements. The values for this data are presented in Table 7.5.

Designated Historical Features (Count)

This element is a count of historical features on a site (rating decreases with more features). More features represent more areas that might need to be avoided or more features that could require relocation.

Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)

Some of the pools and pool houses at Austin pools are designated historic, while others might be considered so by some residents based on their age. A historic structure would likely impose some limitations to modification or redevelopment. The age of structure results in a lower rating with designated historic receiving the lowest.

Table 7.4: Site Conditions

Site	Entrance Drive	Parking Spaces (Count)	Site Area (Acres)	Grade Constraints	Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	Designated Historical Features (Count)	Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)
Balcones	Yes	72	5.1	M-L	50%	0	No
Bartholomew	Yes	160	8.0	M	80%	0	No
Big Stacy	Yes	19	1.0	M-S	60%	4	1936 - early PARD building
Brentwood	No	1	1.4	L	68%	0	1954
Canyon Vista	Yes	130	0.2	S	60%	0	No
Civitan	No	0	0.5	L-M	60%	0	1964 - unique "atomic" architecture
Colony Park	Yes	0	6.0	L-M	NA	0	No
Deep Eddy	Yes	73	3.2	S	68%	10	Pool Historic
Dick Nichols	Yes	57	9.8	M	65%	0	No
Dittmar	Yes	110	1.1	S	60%	0	No
Dottie Jordan	Yes	27	0.9	L	43%	0	No
Dove Springs	Yes	62	3.3	L	60%	0	No
Garrison	Yes	39	4.0	M	35%	0	1966
Gillis	No	0	0.5	L-M	45%	0	1954
Givens	Yes	140	4.7	M-S	33%	0	1958
Govalle	No	2	1.5	L-M	58%	0	1954
Kennemer	Yes	32	0.7	L	70%	0	No
Little Stacy	No	0	0.2	L	45%	0	1936 - potentially historic district - Spanish Colonial
Mabel Davis	Yes	91	6.5	M-S	55%	1	No
Martin	Yes	19	1.3	L	53%	1	1977 - mural
Metz	Yes	22	1.5	L	60%	0	1934 - mural
Montopolis	Yes	32	2.4	L	53%	0	No
Murchison	Yes	34	1.5	L	70%	0	No
Northwest	Yes	191	6.4	M	43%	0	1956
Parque Zaragoza	No	2	0.7	L	53%	0	1932
Patterson	No	1	0.9	L	78%	0	1954 - mural
Ramsey	No	1	0.6	L	55%	0	1940
Reed	Yes	1	0.2	L	65%	2	1956
Rosewood	Yes	36	0.7	M-S	55%	1	1932
Shipe	No	0	0.4	L-M	53%	1	1934 - Historic District/Log Cabin - early PARD building
Springwoods	Yes	20	1.1	L	80%	0	No
Walnut Creek	Yes	76	4.6	M	55%	0	No
West Austin	No	0	0.2	M-S	65%	1	1930s - Historic District - early PARD building
Westenfield	No	0	0.6	L-M	88%	1	No

Table 7.5: Health and Safety Issues

Pool Name	Health Department Issues	ADA Accessibility Dollar Amount	ADA Score	Staff Safety	Chemical Storage Conditions	Total	Total Score (%)
Balcones	5	\$49,440	5	5	5	20	50%
Bartholomew	10	\$23,100	7	5	10	32	80%
Big Stacy	10	\$172,850	0	7	7	24	60%
Brentwood	7	\$7,000	10	5	5	27	68%
Canyon Vista	10	\$26,900	5	2	7	24	60%
Civitan	5	\$38,600	5	7	7	24	60%
Colony Park	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deep Eddy	10	\$30,040	5	5	7	27	68%
Dick Nichols	5	\$22,750	7	7	7	26	65%
Dittmar	5	\$34,650	5	7	7	24	60%
Dottie Jordan	5	\$68,090	2	5	5	17	43%
Dove Springs	5	\$16,630	7	7	5	24	60%
Garrison	2	\$53,100	2	5	5	14	35%
Gillis	7	\$13,600	7	2	2	18	45%
Givens	2	\$24,150	7	2	2	13	33%
Govalle	7	\$21,490	7	7	2	23	58%
Kennemer	7	\$19,260	7	7	7	28	70%
Little Stacy	2	\$23,770	7	7	2	18	45%
Mabel Davis	10	\$44,090	5	2	5	22	55%
Martin	5	\$22,430	7	2	7	21	53%
Metz	5	\$20,980	7	7	5	24	60%
Montopolis	5	\$20,240	7	2	7	21	53%
Murchison	7	\$19,650	7	7	7	28	70%
Northwest	5	\$28,000	5	2	5	17	43%
Parque Zaragoza	5	\$56,650	2	7	7	21	53%
Patterson	10	\$24,890	7	7	7	31	78%
Ramsey	5	\$29,600	5	7	5	22	55%
Reed	10	\$12,890	7	7	2	26	65%
Rosewood	10	\$37,570	5	2	5	22	55%
Shipe	5	\$19,320	7	7	2	21	53%
Springwoods	10	\$5,600	10	7	5	32	80%
Walnut Creek Park	7	\$39,050	5	5	5	22	55%
West Austin	7	\$31,560	5	7	7	26	65%
Westenfield	10	\$6,500	10	10	5	35	88%

Legend	
Health Department Issues - Issues needing correction according the the Environmental Health Services Division on 8/2/2016	
ADA Accessibility - Dollar amount from PARD Assessment	
Staff safety - Mainly pools where staff has to go down into pits score lower.	
Chemical Storage - Based on where the chemicals are stored and the condition of the enclosure.	
Scoring	ADA Scoring
10 Excellent - New - No Issues Noted	0 Over \$75,000
7 Good	2 \$50,000 - \$75,000
5 Fair	5 \$25,000 - \$50,000
2 Poor	7 \$10,000 - \$25,000
0 Nonexistent	10 Less than \$10,000
NA Not applicable	

7.3.3 Location (Table 7.6)

This criterion considers the location of a pool site with regard to adjacent elements and characteristics.

Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)

For this element, high traffic roads are considered according to their capacity to generate and deliver noise and air pollution to the adjacent pool site. Additionally, this high traffic roads may be more difficult to cross. Traffic is counted based on average daily traffic volume with higher traffic resulting in a lower rating.

Distance from Road

The distance from the road reduces the impact of noise and air pollution from the adjacent roadway (rating increases with distance).

Railroads

Like roadways, railroads generate noise, particularly for freight lines. Light rail also generates some noise. This element indicates the presence of either light rail or freight within 500 ft. of the pool site. An adjacent freight railway results in the lowest rating.

Flight Zones (Noise Level)

Location within a flight zone also results in unwanted noise. This element measures the noise at the pool site from aircraft in decibels. Higher decibels lead to a lower rating.

Competing Elements (Count)

Competing Elements represent a count of facilities that serve similar needs for the same pool of residents (those living within a 20 minute walk of an Austin pool). Residents are unlikely to use the same program or facility offered by different agencies. Additionally, a resident cannot use two facilities at one time. The Service Area Overlap measurement evaluates how much of the 20 minute walk area is also served by another Austin pool. Additional competing amenities results in a lower rating.

- Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20-Minute Walk)
- Service Area Overlap (Percentage of overlap within 20-Minute Walk area)
- Private Aquatic Facilities (20-Minute Walk)
- Programs by HOA/Private Orgs. (20-Minute Walk)

Symbiotic Elements (Count)

These Symbiotic Elements represent a count of adjacent amenities that bring people to the area near the pool, providing potential users who may visit the pool after using these other amenities. Additionally, a variety of amenities in one location increases the chances that a visitor will choose that location over others.

- Schools/Daycare Providers (5-Minute Walk)
- Recreation Centers (5-Minute Walk)
- Other Park Amenities (5-Minute Walk)

7.3.4 Accessibility (Table 7.7)

This criterion evaluates the aquatic facilities based on elements that affect access to the sites, including elements related to road access, transit access, and pedestrian and bicycle connectivity. These elements are important because they provide vital information about how efficiently and safely a site can be accessed.

Adjacent Roadway Class

A higher roadway class has the potential to provide access to a greater number of users more efficiently. Location adjacent to a busier road also provides additional exposure for the facility, which can lead to increased attendance.

Table 7.6: Location

Location	Heavily Trafficked Roadways (traffic count)	Distance from Road (feet)	Railroads	Flight Zones	Competing Elements						Symbolic Elements			
					Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	PARD Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	Other PARD Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)			
Balcones	10,010	543	None	None	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Barholomew	15,020	132	None	None	0	33%	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	
Big Stacy	3,690	183	None	None	1	83%	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	
Brentwood	2,150	48	None	None	0	30%	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	
Canyon Vista	2,190	370	None	None	0	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Civitan	3,170	50	None	None	1	88%	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	
Colony Park	3,530	445	None	None	0	0%	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	
Deep Eddy	17,060	509	None	None	0	75%	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	
Dick Nichols	5,090	442	None	None	0	0%	1	1	1	0	0	0	15	
Dittmar	8,170	225	None	None	0	0%	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	
Dottie Jordan	2,890	170	None	None	0	0%	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	
Dove Springs	8,150	1,310	None	None	0	0%	1	1	0	2	1	1	15	
Garrison	27,560	584	None	None	0	0%	0	0	0	4	0	0	11	
Gillis	25,490	118	None	None	1	37%	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	
Givens	5,570	154	None	None	0	16%	0	0	0	0	1	1	13	
Govalle	5,300	324	None	None	0	17%	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Kennemer	10,280	52	None	None	0	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Little Stacy	190	240	None	None	1	83%	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	
Mabel Davis	7,230	279	None	None	0	8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Marlin	N/A	108	None	None	1	74%	0	0	0	1	1	1	46	
Meitz	3,440	25	Inactive	None	1	90%	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	
Montopolis	18,060	355	None	None	1	63%	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	
Murchison	5,320	105	None	None	0	1%	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	
Northwest	5,790	665	None	None	0	35%	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	
Parque Zaragoza	7,180	681	Light Rail - At Grade	None	2	94%	0	0	0	0	2	2	10	
Patterson	37,010	468	None	None	0	43%	2	1	1	0	0	0	23	
Ramsey	11,880	441	None	None	0	16%	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Reed	3,350	385	None	None	0	8%	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	
Rosewood	5,940	200	Light Rail - At Grade	None	1	71%	0	0	0	0	3	3	19	
Shipe	19,620	290	None	None	0	25%	1	1	0	2	0	0	16	
Springwoods	16,410	302	None	None	0	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	
Walnut Creek	24,247	1,100	None	None	0	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	
West Austin	Local	142	None	None	1	56%	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	
Westernfield	152,326	205	Amtrack/Freight	None	2	66%	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	

Table 7.7: Accessibility

Accessibility	Adjacent Roadway Class	Transit Bus	Pedestrian Connectivity				Bicycle Connectivity		
			Walkways/ Trails	Crosswalks	Traffic Controls	Overall	Lanes	Trails (Count)	Overall
Balcones	Collector/Local	At pool	Some	Yes	None	Fair	Some	None	Fair
Bartholomew	Minor Arterial	Yes	Some	None	None	Fair	Many	None	Good
Big Stacy	Minor Arterial	Yes	Some	None	None	Fair	Some	None	Fair
Brentwood	Collector/Local	10 minute	Many	Some	None	Good	Many	None	Good
Canyon Vista	Major Arterial	No	Some	None	None	Poor	None	None	Poor
Civitan	Collector/Local	Yes	Many	Yes	None	Good	None	None	Good
Colony Park	Minor Arterial	Yes	Some	None	None	None	Some	None	Fair
Deep Eddy	Minor Arterial	At pool	Some	Some	None	Fair	Some	2	Excellent
Dick Nichols	Minor Arterial	At pool	Many	Yes	None	Good	Some	None	Good
Dittmar	Major Arterial	No	Some	Some	None	Good	Some	None	Fair
Dottie Jordan	Collector/Local	At pool	None	None	None	Poor	None	None	Good
Dove Springs	Minor Arterial	10 minute	Some	None	None	Good	None	None	Good
Garrison	Major Arterial	At pool	Some	Yes	Yes	Fair	None	None	Poor
Gillis	Minor Arterial	At pool	Some	None	None	Fair	None	None	Fair
Givens	Minor Arterial	At pool	None	None	None	Poor	All	None	Excellent
Govalle	Major Arterial	Yes	Some	None	None	Fair	None	1	Good
Kennemer	Minor Arterial	10 minute	Some	Some	None	Fair	Some	None	Good
Little Stacy	Park Road	10 minute	Some	None	None	Fair	None	None	Good
Mabel Davis	Collector/Local	At pool	Some	None	None	Fair	Some	None	Good
Martin	Park Road	10 minute	Some	None	None	Good	Some	1	Excellent
Metz	Local	Yes	Some	None	None	Good	None	1	Good
Montopolis	Major Arterial	At pool	Some	Yes	Yes	Good	None	None	Fair
Murchison	Collector/Local	Yes	Some	Yes	Yes	Good	Some	None	Fair
Northwest	Minor Arterial	10 minute	Minimal	None	None	Fair	None	None	Good
Parque Zaragoza	Minor Arterial	Yes	Minimal	Some	None	Poor	Many	None	Good
Patterson	Major Arterial	Yes	Many	None	None	Fair	None	1	Good
Ramsey	Minor Arterial	Yes	Some	None	None	Good	Some	None	Good
Reed	Collector/Local	10 minute	Minimal	Yes	None	Fair	None	None	Good
Rosewood	Major Arterial	At pool	Many	Some	None	Fair	Some	None	Excellent
Shipe	Minor Arterial	At pool	Some	Some	None	Fair	None	None	Good
Springwoods	Major Arterial	No	Some	None	None	Fair	None	None	Fair
Walnut Creek Park	Major Arterial	Yes	Minimal	None	None	Poor	None	None	Fair
West Austin	Local	Yes	Some	None	None	Fair	None	1	Good
Westenfield	Highway	Yes	Some	Yes	Yes	Good	None	2	Fair

Transit Access

Transit stops near an aquatic site allow for more users to access the facility. High ratings are given based on the distance from the closest transit stop with the highest rating assigned to sites with stops at the pool location.

Pedestrian Connectivity

Pedestrian Connectivity is measured using a series of elements. Walkways/Trails, Crosswalks, and Traffic Controls are measured based on whether they are present from any or all for the potential access points for the site or park. Higher ratings are assigned to sites with infrastructure at more locations. The Overall element looks at the quality, size, and maintenance of the pedestrian facilities in general. For example, if crosswalks lack curb cuts or sidewalks are narrow or only on one side of street, a lower overall rating is assigned.

- Walkways/Trails
- Crosswalks
- Traffic Controls
- Overall

Bicycle Connectivity

Bicycle Connectivity is also measured using a series of elements. Lanes are measured based on whether they are present from any or all of the potential access points for the site or park. Higher ratings are assigned to sites with infrastructure on all sides. The Trails element assigns a rating based on the number of trails leading to the site (highest score to 2 or more). The Overall element looks at the quality, size, and maintenance of the bicycle facilities in general. For example, if bike lanes are intermittent, a lower overall rating is assigned, and a higher score is assigned to overall for low traffic residential streets on one or more sides.

- Lanes
- Trails (Count)
- Overall

7.3.5 Infrastructure (Table 7.8)

This criterion evaluates the utilities and support facilities needed at an aquatic site. The presence and condition of these elements directly impact the requirements for redevelopment.

Electric Service Provider

Electric Service Provider indicates whether the site is served by Austin Energy (higher rating) or another provider (lower rating). The use of other providers increases costs to PARD.

Electric Service (Phases)

The number of phases is important because three phase electric (highest rating) is required by modern pool mechanical systems to operate efficiently. Any site lacking three phase will require upgrades to meet this requirement.

Water (Dist. to 4" Line)

A 4" water line is required for the expansion of any aquatic facility, so the distance (measured in feet) is important because it will be more costly to connect to a more distant line. A shorter distance is assigned a higher rating.

Reclaimed Water (Dist. to Line)

Reclaimed Water service is important for providing irrigation to the site. A shorter distance (in feet) is assigned a higher rating because it will be more costly to connect to a more distant line.

Table 7.8: Infrastructure

Infrastructure	Electric Service Provider	Electric Service (Phases)	Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	Pool Condition	Bathroom Condition	Storage Conditions	COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)
Balcones	Austin Energy	3	355'	None	530'	Fair	Fair	Fair	No
Bartholomew	Austin Energy	3	0	0'	0	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Yes
Big Stacy	Austin Energy	2	0	None	50'	Fair	Fair	Good	No
Brentwood	Austin Energy	2	0	None	50'	Fair	Poor	Fair	No
Canyon Vista	Other		0	None	67'	Fair	Nonexistent	Good	No
Civitan	Austin Energy	2	0	None	71'	Poor	Poor	Good	No
Colony Park	Austin Energy	3	0	None	686'	NA	NA	NA	No
Deep Eddy	Austin Energy	2	0	None	0'	Poor	Fair	Good	Yes
Dick Nichols	Austin Energy	3	0	None	350'	Good	Fair	Good	No
Diftmar	Austin Energy	3	0	None	300'	Fair	Good	Good	Potential
Dottie Jordan	Austin Energy	2	0	None	0'	Good	Poor	Fair	Potential
Dove Springs	Austin Energy	3	0	1200'	0	Fair	Fair	Fair	Potential
Garrison	Austin Energy	3	0	None	0	Fair	Fair	Fair	Potential
Gillis	Austin Energy	2	0	None	110'	Poor	Nonexistent	Poor	No
Givens	Austin Energy	3	0	None	150'	Poor	Fair	Poor	Potential
Govalle	Austin Energy	2	0	285'	180' to 24"	Nonexistent	Nonexistent	Poor	Yes
Kennermer	Austin Energy	3	0	None	550'	Fair	Fair	Good	No
Little Stacy	Austin Energy	1	0	None	30'	Good	Nonexistent	Poor	No
Mabel Davis	Austin Energy	3	0	None	280'	Poor	Fair	Fair	No
Martin	Austin Energy	3	0	None	0'	Fair	Fair	Good	No
Meiz	Austin Energy	2	0	None	0'	Poor	Fair	Fair	Potential
Montopolis	Austin Energy	2	0	1000'	285'	Poor	Fair	Good	Potential
Murchison	Austin Energy	2	0	None	72'	Fair	Fair	Good	No
Northwest	Austin Energy	3	0	None	370'	Poor	Fair	Fair	No
Parque Zaragoza	Austin Energy	1	0	None	330'	Poor	Nonexistent	Good	Potential
Patterson	Austin Energy	3	0	800'	360'	Fair	Nonexistent	Good	No
Ramsey	Austin Energy	2	0	None	80'	Fair	Poor	Fair	No
Reed	Austin Energy	2	0	None	0'	Poor	Fair	Poor	No
Rosewood	Austin Energy	3	0	None	330'	Fair	Poor	Fair	Potential
Shipe	Austin Energy	2	0	2700'	335'	Poor	Nonexistent	Poor	Yes
Springwoods	Austin Energy	2	0	None	75'	Good	Excellent	Fair	No
Walnut Creek	Austin Energy	2	0	None	310'	Fair	Good	Fair	Potential
West Austin	Austin Energy	3	0	2600'	185'	Good	Good	Good	No
Westenfield	Austin Energy	2	0	None	0'	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	No

Legend

Pool Condition - Based on observations of the current condition at the time of the Assessment.

Bathroom Condition - Based on the number of issues cited in the Assessment (ADA access, walls, roof, electric, structural, doors, plumbing, etc.)

Storage Conditions - Based on where the chemicals are stored and the condition of the enclosure.

Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line)

Because an 8" sewer line is desirable for the expansion of any aquatic facility, the distance (measured in feet) is important. A shorter distance is assigned a higher rating.

Pool Condition

The condition of the pool itself is important because more extensive improvements will be required as the condition of a pool declines (lower rating). The values are based on observations of the current condition at the time of the Assessment.

Bathhouse Condition

The renovation requirements for a bathhouse, like the pool, increase as the condition declines (higher score for better condition). These values are based on the number of issues cited in the Assessment (ADA access, walls, roof, electric, structural, doors, plumbing, etc.).

Storage Conditions

This element assigns a rating based on where the chemicals are stored and the condition of the enclosure.

COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)

This element indicates whether a site has Wi-Fi service provided by COATN or has the potential to have service. No service or potential is assigned the lowest rating.

7.3.6 Environmental (Table 7.9)

This criterion establishes ratings for elements based on the impact to the existing natural environment. These ratings are lower where environmental impact is more significant. Overall, the site is less desirable for development due to higher potential impacts to the natural environment. The environmental impact of development is important because maintaining sustainable natural spaces is part of the mission of PARD.

Trees (Number)

Using the "Tree Inventory 2016" shapefile, this element counts the number of trees that would potentially be impacted by expansion of the pool site. Three separate elements consider different sizes of trees, and in each case, more trees results in a lower rating. The count for Neighborhood Pool is based on the existing site, while the Community/Regional count is based on a 250 foot radius from the pool location.

- 2" to 19" in Diameter
- 19" to 24" in Diameter
- Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)

Grow Zones

According to the "Grow Zones" shapefile metadata, Grow Zones are "areas that are within City of Austin publicly-owned land that have been identified as Grow Zones in a collaboration between Parks and Recreation and Watershed Protection Departments. Contains... acreage, watershed designations and a description of the prescribed maintenance regime that will enable restoration of healthy ecological function."

No aquatic sites contain grow zones; however, if a grow zone is located within 250 feet of the site, a low rating is assigned for this element for the Community/Regional Pool classification.

Aquifer Recharge

According to the "Recharge Zones" shapefile metadata, "Regulatory boundaries of Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone based on the adoption of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TECQ) Recharge Zone Boundary, defined in September of 2005. The data is loosely defined by surface exposure of the lithology of the Edwards and Georgetown Formations as mapped in 2006. This data has been

Table 7.9: Environmental

Environmental	Trees				Grow Zones	Aquifer Recharge	Pollinator Habitat	Wetland	Rock Outcrop	Spring	Env Sensitivity	Soil Suitability
	2" to 19"	19" to 24"	24" and Over									
Balcones	14	2	3	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Very Limited
Bartholomew	38	10	5	250	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Somewhat Limited
Big Stacy	89	12	11	250	No	No	No	No	No	250	Medium Sensitivity	Somewhat Limited
Brentwood	42	5	7	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Somewhat Limited
Canyon Vista	0	0	0	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Very Limited
Civitan	1	0	3	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Not Limited
Colony Park	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Deep Eddy	0	0	2	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Dick Nichols	3	0	0	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Diftmar	30	3	5	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Dottie Jordan	106	10	11	250	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Very Limited
Dove Springs	5	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Garrison	76	8	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Very-Somewhat Limited
Gillis	29	10	22	250	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Givens	30	4	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Somewhat Limited
Govalle	59	17	24	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Very Limited
Kennemer	25	3	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Somewhat Limited
Little Stacy	99	25	23	250	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very-Somewhat Limited
Mabel Davis	40	2	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very-Somewhat Limited
Marlin	49	12	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Very Limited
Metz	37	5	8	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Montopolis	39	1	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Murchison	25	4	7	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Northwest	14	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Somewhat Limited
Parque Zaragoza	42	7	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Somewhat Limited
Patterson	17	6	10	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Somewhat Limited
Ramsey	39	4	7	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Somewhat Limited
Reed	12	4	3	250	Yes	No	250	250	250	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Rosewood	34	15	22	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Shipe	108	12	10	No	No	No	250	250	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Somewhat Limited
Springwoods	11	2	2	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Walnut Creek Park	21	1	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low Sensitivity	Very-Somewhat Limited
West Austin	2	0	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited
Westenfield	99	14	2	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Medium Sensitivity	Very Limited

produced by the City of Austin for the sole purpose of aiding internal processes and is not warranted for any other use. No warranty is made by the City of Austin regarding its accuracy or completeness.”

If all or a portion of a site is located within an aquifer recharge zone, that site is assigned a low score for this element.

Pollinator Habitat

This element utilizes the “Pollinator Habitat” shapefile, which catalogs locations within City of Austin parks. No existing aquatic sites contain a known pollinator habitat, but if one is located within 250 feet of the site, a low rating is assigned for this element for the Community/Regional Pool classification.

Wetlands

This data was prepared by the City of Austin Watershed Protection Department. According to the metadata, “wetland CEFs (Critical Environmental Features) were digitized from construction plans, environmental assessments, and City of Austin staff field observations. Features were digitized into a versioned SDE (Spatial Database Engine) database in ArcMap. Wetland delineation may be determined through a process of negotiation with land development interests and generally reflect the most protective arrangement that could be obtained. Additionally, ‘fringe wetlands’ were drawn using a standard 2’ width on either side of a waterway.”

If an aquatic site contains a wetland, it is assigned a low rating for this element. If a wetland is located within 250 feet, it is assigned a low rating for only the Community/Regional Pool classification.

Rock Outcrop

A rock outcrop is an above ground rock formation formed from bedrock. The presence of a rock outcrop makes development more difficult and costly. These formations may also be site features to be preserved.

The presence of a rock outcrop on site leads to a low rating (high rating for no rock outcrop). If one is located within 250 feet of the site, the site will receive a high rating for Neighborhood Pool and a low rating for Community/Regional Pool.

Springs

The metadata for the “Spring” shapefile states that the data was “digitized from construction plans, environmental assessments and City of Austin staff review and field observations.” The data refers to a spring, areas of seepage, and some artificial features.

Springs were not located on any of the existing sites, but a low score is assigned to a site with a spring within 250 feet for the Community/Regional classification.

Environmental Sensitivity

While this layer was provided by COA GIS, it was created using two layers prepared by other agencies. According to the metadata for the shapefile, “This layer is the result of the union of two layers, CAPCOG’s (Capital Area Council of Governments) Vacant Land Inventory and TxDOT’s (Texas Department of Transportation) GISST (Geographic Information System Screening Tool). Any 1km grid with a SUM of greater than 30 was deemed to be highly environmentally sensitive. Any parcel with an improvement value of less than 1/20th of the land value was categorized as vacant. This way environmental sensitivity could be viewed in the context of a given parcel’s development status.”

Environmental sensitivity is measured Low, Medium, or High with a higher rating assigned to a lower level of sensitivity.

Soil Suitability

This data provided by the City of Austin, but the soil survey was completed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). According to the metadata, “The information was prepared by digitizing maps, by compiling information onto a planimetric correct base and digitizing, or by revising digitized

maps using remotely sensed and other information. This data set consists of georeferenced digital map data and computerized attribute data. The map data are in a soil survey area extent format and include a detailed, field verified inventory of soils and miscellaneous areas that normally occur in a repeatable pattern on the landscape and that can be cartographically shown at the scale mapped.... The soil map units are linked to attributes in the National Soil Information System relational database, which gives the proportionate extent of the component soils and their properties.”

The suitability of each soil type was verified using tabular data provided by NRCS. The suitability of soils ranged from “Not Limited” to “Very Limited” with most sites scoring somewhere between. Not Limited received the highest rating and Very Limited received the lowest.

7.3.7 Regulatory (Table 7.10)

This criterion establishes ratings based on Regulatory requirements associated with each element. These elements are important because Regulatory requirements can cause delays, increase costs, or even prevent site development altogether.

Flood Zones

Flood zones represent flood prone areas where development should be avoided. For all floodplain designations (25, 100, or 500), a low rating was assigned if the site was located within the designated area and a high rating was assigned if it was not. If a site was outside of a floodplain but one was located within 250 feet, the site was assigned a high rating for Neighborhood Pool and a low rating for a Community/Regional Pool.

- 25-Year Floodplain
- 100-Year Floodplain
- 500-Year Floodplain

Zoning Designation

This element assigns ratings based on the zoning classification assigned to an aquatic site. Lower score are assigned to classifications that may be more limiting to potential development.

Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road)

Sub-Chapter E consists of a series of regulatory requirements (see Chapter 2). This element is concerned with the requirement for a shaded sidewalk to the entrance to the aquatic site. Accordingly, this element assigns a rating based on the distance from the road in feet to the entrance of the aquatic facility. A greater distance results in a lower score.

Erosion Hazard Review Buffer

The metadata for the shapefile states, “This dataset was created to show all areas where an erosion hazard zone analysis will be required for any proposed development. THIS LAYER DOES NOT REPRESENT A CALCULATED EROSION HAZARD ZONE. It simply indicates whether or not an erosion hazard zone analysis is needed per LDC.”

If part of an aquatic site contains an Erosion Hazard Review Buffer, the site is assigned a low rating for this elements. If an Erosion Hazard Review Buffer is located within 250 feet of the site, the site is assigned a low rating for only the Community/Regional classification. A high rating is assigned if no buffer is present on or near the site.

Table 7.10: Regulatory

Regulatory	Flood Zones			Zoning	Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	Erosion Hazard Zone Review Buffer	Resource Buffers	Watershed Regulation Areas	Water Quality Zones	Endangered Species	Bathroom	Restroom Distance
	25-Year	100-Year	500-Year									
Pool Name												
Balcones	No	No	No	P	360	No	No	Suburban	No	Yes	Yes	At pool
Bartholomew	150	100	100	P-NP	132	Yes	No	Urban	250 Critical	No	Yes	At pool
Big Stacy	130	115	No	P-NP	183	Within 250	No	Urban	250 Critical	No	Yes	At pool
Brentwood	80	80	No	P-NP	48	Yes	No	Urban	250 Critical	No	Restroom	At pool
Canyon Vista	No	No	No	SF-2-CO	370	No	No	Water Supply Suburban	250 Transition	Yes	No	180
Civitan	No	No	No	SF-3-NP	50	No	No	Suburban	No	No	No	70
Colony Park	No	No	No	P	445	No	CEF Buffer within 250	Suburban	No	No	N/A	N/A
Deep Eddy	No	Yes	Yes	P-H-NP	260	No	No	Water Supply Suburban	No	No	Yes	At pool
Dick Nichols	No	No	250	P	442	No	No	Barfan Springs Zone	Transition	No	Yes	At pool
Dittmar	No	No	No	P	225	No	No	Suburban	250 Critical	No	Yes	At pool
Dottie Jordan	Yes	Yes	Yes	P-NP	170	Within 250	No	Urban	Critical	No	Yes	At pool
Dove Springs	No	150	Yes	P-NP	1,310	No	No	Suburban	No	No	Yes	At pool
Garrison	No	No	No	P-NP	584	No	No	Suburban	No	No	Yes	At pool
Gillis	85	70	Yes	P-NP	118	Yes	No	Urban	250 Critical	No	No	110
Givens	230	230	230	P-NP	154	Within 250	No	Urban	250 Critical	No	Yes	At pool
Govalle	200	200	100	P-NP	324	Within 250	No	Urban	250 Critical	No	No	130
Kennemer	No	No	No	SF-3-NP	52	No	No	Urban	No	No	Yes	At pool
Little Stacy	100	100	100	P-NP	240	Within 250	No	Urban	250 Critical	No	No	180
Mabel Davis	No	No	No	P-NP	279	No	No	Suburban	No	No	Yes	At pool
Marfin	No	250	Yes	P-NP	108	No	No	Urban	No	No	Yes	At pool
Meitz	No	No	120	P-NP	25	No	No	Urban	No	No	Yes	At pool
Montopolis	No	No	No	P-NP	355	No	No	Suburban	No	No	Yes	At pool
Murchison	No	No	No	SF-3	95	No	No	Urban	No	No	Yes	At pool
Northwest	200	160	Yes	P	101	No	No	Urban	250 Critical	No	Yes	At pool
Parque Zaragoza	Yes	Yes	Yes	P-NP	212	Yes	No	Urban	Yes	No	Yes	At pool
Patterson	No	No	No	P-NP	531	No	No	Urban	No	No	No	100
Ramsey	No	No	No	UNZ	59	No	No	Urban	No	No	Yes	At pool
Reed	No	No	80	SF-3-NP	58	Yes	CEF Buffer	Water Supply Suburban	Transition	No	Yes	At pool
Rosewood	250	250	Yes	P-NP	200	No	No	Urban	Critical	No	Yes	At pool
Shipe	250	250	250	P-HD-NCCD-NP	42	Yes	No	Urban	No	No	No	50
Springwoods	No	150	90	I-RR	103	Within 250	No	Suburban	Critical	No	Yes	At pool
Walnut Creek Park	No	No	No	P	376	No	No	Suburban	250 Critical	No	Yes	At pool
West Austin	No	No	No	P-NP	142	No	No	Urban	No	No	No	30
Westenfield	No	No	Yes	P-NP	224	No	No	Urban	No	No	Yes	At pool

Resource Buffers

The metadata from the "Biologic Resource Buffer" shapefile reads, "This dataset represents CEF buffers identified during the development review process since 1995. Prior to 1995, data is either unavailable or lost. CEF buffers were digitized from construction plans, environmental assessments, and City of Austin staff field observations into a versioned SDE database using ArcMap. Actual buffers size for any particular feature may be determined through a process of negotiation with land development interests, and may differ from standard dimensions stated in the Land Development Code."

The data refers to a series of environmental characteristics, many of which are included in the Environmental criterion. This data is included because the buffers are more regulatory in nature, and much of the data is not duplicated in another element. The highest rating was assigned to a site that did not include resource buffers, and the lowest rating was assigned to those that did include a buffer. If a buffer was outside of the pool site but within 250 feet, it was assigned a high rating for Neighborhood Pool and a low rating for a Community/Regional Pool.

Watershed Regulation Areas

The metadata for this shapefile states that "this layer represents the watershed regulation areas inside the extent of the City of Austin's jurisdiction. The Barton Creek Watershed Ordinance introduced stream set back requirements that created five water quality zones with enumerated development restrictions for each one." The Watershed Regulation areas are assigned ratings from high to low in the following order: Urban, Suburban Development, Water Supply Suburban, Water Supply Rural, Barton Spring Zone.

Water Quality Zones

According to the metadata, this shapefile includes "critical water quality zone & water quality transition zone buffers for all creeks within the City of Austin jurisdiction. Guidelines for buffer creation are detailed in chapters 25-8-92 through 25-8-93 of the City of Austin Land Development Code (LDC)."

Sites with critical water quality zones are assigned the lowest score, while sites with transitional zones are assigned a middle score. Sites with no buffer zones are assigned the highest rating. If a critical or transitional zone is located within 250 feet of the aquatic site, the associated lower rating is assigned to the Community/Regional classification.

Endangered Species

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Critical habitat is a term defined and used in the Act. It is a specific geographic area(s) that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. Critical habitat may include an area that is not currently occupied by the species but that will be needed for its recovery."

This element identifies the location of critical habitat of two species of salamander, the Jollyville Plateau Salamander (threatened) and the Austin Blind Salamander (endangered). If the aquatic site includes critical habitat, it is assigned a low rating (no critical habitat yields a high rating).

Bathhouse

This element indicates whether an aquatic site has a bathhouse. The site is assigned the highest rating if a bathhouse is present and a middle rating if a restroom is present but no bathhouse. The lowest rating is assigned if neither is present on the site.

Restrooms (Distance from Pool)

This element measures the distance between an aquatic site the nearest restroom in feet. The highest rating is assigned where the pool has a restroom within the site area. The lowest rating is assigned to an aquatic site over 150 feet from a restroom.

7.3.8 Operations (Table 7.11)

The Operations criterion measures conditions related to the maintenance, access, and operation of the existing aquatic sites. These elements were evaluated by BCI as part of the Aquatic Assessment and were updated by PARD maintenance staff.

Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access

This element evaluates the ease of equipment access by staff. A low rating is assigned where staff must descend into a pit. A higher rating is assigned if equipment is easier to access.

Simplicity of Equipment

A lower rating is assigned for gravity sand requiring more valves. A filter with a high rate that is easier to operate receives a higher rating.

Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost

This element refers primarily to replacement cost with lower ratings for the gravity sand filters, which typically have cast iron valves and piping. Higher ratings are assigned for high rate sand with newer PVC piping.

Lawn/Landscaped Area

Larger landscaped areas require more maintenance and receive a lower rating.

Employee Safety Measures

Refers primarily to facilities that require staff to enter a pit, which receives a lower rating.

Tables 7.2 through 7.11 present the data for each of the eight criteria, one table for each of the criteria plus tables for two individual elements (Health/Safety issues and Attendance/Pool Capacity). The data for each element is provided by pool site. This data was converted to scores for each element based on the distribution of values shown in the Site Suitability Ratings Key (Table 7.1).

Table 7.11: Operations

Operations					
Pool Name	Equipment ease of access	Simplicity of Equipment	Equipment Condition / Replacement Cost	Lawn/Landscape Area	Employee Safety Measures
Balcones	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
Bartholomew	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Fair
Big Stacy	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good
Brentwood	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
Canyon Vista	Poor	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Poor
Civitan	Poor	Good	Poor	Fair	Good
Colony Park	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deep Eddy	Poor	Poor	Poor	3	Fair
Dick Nichols	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good
Dittmar	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Good
Dottie Jordan	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair
Dove Springs	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good
Garrison	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair
Gillis	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor
Givens	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor
Govalle	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

Operations					
Pool Name	Equipment ease of access	Simplicity of Equipment	Equipment Condition / Replacement Cost	Lawn/Landscape Area	Employee Safety Measures
Kenemer	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
Little Stacy	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Good
Mabel Davis	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor
Martin	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor
Metz	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Good
Montopolis	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor
Murchison	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good
Northwest	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor
Parque Zaragoza	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good
Patterson	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good
Ramsey	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good
Reed	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good
Rosewood	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor
Shipe	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
Springwoods	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Good
Walnut Creek	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair
West Austin	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Westenfield	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Excellent

Legend
Equipment ease of access - Low rating for a pit - higher rating for easier access
Simplicity of Equipment - Lower rating for gravity sand requiring more valves - higher rating of easier to operate
Equipment condition/replacement cost - primarily replacement cost with the lower ratings for gravity sand filters, which typically have cast iron valves and piping and higher ratings for high rate sand with newer PVC piping
Landscape area - Larger landscaped areas require more maintenance and receive a lower rating
Employee Safety - Pools where staff must enter a pit receive a lower rating

7.4 PROCESS AND WEIGHTING

The scores for each element were generally assigned a rating of 0 to 10 based on the range of possible results. Some elements contained quantitative data, while some elements were qualitative in nature. Quantitative elements were given rating of 0 to 10 based on the range of results, and any number from 0 to 10 was a possible rating for these elements. For example, a population of over 12,000 within a 20-minute walk was given a rating of 10, and as population decreased, the rating declined until the population was below 2,000, a rating of 0.

Qualitative elements typically had fewer than 10 possible scores; however, the range of options were distributed through the rating scale. Some elements had only two options, receiving either 0 or 10 points. In all cases, a higher score was given to a result that was more desirable for redevelopment or improvement of the site. The Site Suitability evaluation for each of the 34 aquatic facility sites is location in Appendix A.

7.4.1 Element Importance and Scoring

The eight criteria each contained between 5 and 12 elements, for a total of 78 elements considered as part of this analysis. Each element was assigned an Importance Factor, measured as a percentage, so that the collective total of the elements within each criterion add up to 100%. The Importance Factors were assigned based on the level of importance that each element should have with regard to decisions to improve or redevelop a site. The Importance Factors can be seen in Table 7.12.

The Consultant and the PARD Technical Team (TT) evaluated each of the elements to determine the Importance Factor that should be assigned. **Public input from the Needs Assessment, this Master Plan, and the SWIM 512 engagement, which took place between the Assessment and the Master Plan, was utilized as part of the determination of these Importance Factors. Every effort was made to ensure that the Importance Factors were assigned to represent how applicable and critical the element would be to future development decisions, because the purpose of this process was to evaluate the sites as objectively as possible.** For example, the location of a site within the floodplain is much more important than the zoning designation, because a floodplain will greatly limit the possibility for development and is much more difficult to change than a zoning designation. (Also, none of the zoning designations at these sites placed significant barriers to development.)

Table 7.12: Importance Factors

Criteria/ Elements	Importance Factor	
	Neighborhood	Community/Regional
Demographics		
20-Minute Walk		
Children	10%	3%
Seniors	5%	2%
Total Population	15%	5%
Median Household Income	5%	3%
Population Growth (5-Year)	5%	3%
Social Needs and Conditions Index	15%	10%
10-Minute Drive		
Children	3%	10%
Seniors	2%	6%
Total Population	6%	15%
Median Household Income	3%	5%
Population Growth (5-Year)	3%	8%
Capacity (based on surface area)	8%	10%
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	10%	10%
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	10%	10%
Demographics Total (Out of 100)	100%	100%
Site Conditions		
Entrance/Drive	10%	5%
Parking Spaces (Count)	10%	14%
Site Area (Acres)	40%	50%
Grade Constraints	0%	14%
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	20%	5%
Designated Historical Features (Count)	10%	6%
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	10%	6%
Site Total (Out of 100)	100%	100%
Location		
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	5%	5%
Distance from Road	5%	5%
Railroads	5%	5%
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	5%	5%
Competing Elements (Count)		
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	20%	8%
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	20%	8%
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	7%	3%

Criteria/ Elements	Importance Factor	
	Neighborhood	Community/Regional
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	3%	2%
Symbiotic Elements (Count)		
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	10%	19%
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	10%	20%
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	10%	20%
Location Total (Out of 100)	100%	100%
Accessibility		
Adjacent Roadway Class	5%	5%
Transit Access	15%	15%
Pedestrian Connectivity		
Walkways/Trails	15%	15%
Crosswalks	5%	5%
Traffic Controls	5%	5%
Overall	15%	15%
Bicycle Connectivity		
Lanes	10%	10%
Trails (Count)	15%	15%
Overall	15%	15%
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)	100%	100%
Infrastructure		
Electric Service Provider	10%	10%
Electric Service (Phases)	5%	10%
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	10%	20%
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	10%	15%
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	5%	15%
Pool Condition	25%	10%
Bathhouse Condition	20%	10%
Storage Conditions	10%	5%
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	5%	5%
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)	100%	100%
Environmental		
Trees (Number)		
2" to 19" in Diameter	3%	5%
19" to 24" in Diameter	3%	5%
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	11%	15%
Grow Zones	13%	10%
Aquifer Recharge	13%	13%
Pollinator Habitat	6%	5%
Wetlands	13%	10%
Rock Outcrop	13%	13%
Springs	13%	13%
Environmental Sensitivity	6%	5%
Soil Suitability	6%	5%
Environmental Total (Out of 100)	100%	100%
Regulatory		
Flood Zones		
25-Year Floodplain	20%	20%
100-Year Floodplain	10%	10%
500-Year Floodplain	5%	5%
Zoning Designation	5%	5%

Criteria/ Elements	Importance Factor	
	Neighborhood	Community/Regional
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	5%	5%
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	9%	10%
Resource Buffers	20%	20%
Watershed Regulation Areas	10%	10%
Water Quality Zones	3%	5%
Endangered Species	3%	5%
Bathhouse	5%	2%
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	5%	2%
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)	100%	100%
Operations		
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	20%	20%
Simplicity of Equipment	20%	20%
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	30%	30%
Lawn/Landscaped Area	20%	20%
Employee Safety Measures	10%	10%
Operations Total (Out of 100)	100%	100%

The process required that the importance of each element be compared with each of the elements within the criterion. Because the number of elements varies between criteria, the Importance Factor of an element cannot be compared to the Importance Factor of an element of a different criterion. The rating for each element (between 0 and 10) was then multiplied by the Importance Factor to determine an Element Score. The sum of Element Scores within each criteria represents the Criterion Score. Each criterion has a possible score of between 0 and 100.

7.4.2 Criteria Weighting

Once the scores for each criterion were determined, weights were required for the eight criteria. Like the elements they contain, the criteria varied in significance to a future decision process. For example, the Demographics criterion was assigned a higher weight than Operations, because the quantity and social characteristics of the population within the service area of a facility greatly impacts its potential level of use, while improvements to operations can be accomplished through the replacement or relocation of equipment.

7.4.3 Pool Classification Potential

Both the Importance Factors for elements and the weights for the criteria were modified to two improvement scenarios: Neighborhood Pool and Community/Regional Pool. The creation of these two scenarios was necessary because the site requirements vary significantly between a small neighborhood pool and the larger pool types that serve a wider area. For a Neighborhood Pool, the number of children within a 20-minute walk is more important than the number within a 10-minute drive because users of these pools are much more likely to live nearby. Most of the users of a Community or Regional pool will arrive by automobile, placing a greater demand for parking. Additionally, a larger pool requires a larger site to accommodate additional amenities.

7.4.4 Sustainable Aquatic Systems

The Site Suitability Ranking Process is a critical component to the Sustainable Aquatic Systems in Austin. The criteria and elements, along with their corresponding weights and Importance Factors, are designed to promote both sustainability of operations and equity in services for aquatic systems in Austin. Accordingly, the process places the highest weight on the demographics that represent the users of the pools, including those most in need of services. The remaining seven criteria focus on the aquatic site itself, evaluating a multitude of elements that impact the long-term sustainability of a site for aquatic services, which are evaluated both at the neighborhood level (Neighborhood Pool) and multi-neighborhood or regional level (Community/Regional Pool).

7.5 ANALYSIS

The scores for each criterion by pool can be seen in Table 7.14, Site Suitability Ranking Summary. This table also shows the weights assigned to each criterion under the two scenarios. The Site Suitability Rating Score for each pool site can be seen below the scores by criterion, including separate scores for the Neighborhood and Community/Regional scenarios. The Site Suitability Rating Score represents the summation of the criteria scores multiplied by the criteria weights. Scores could theoretically range from 0 to 100. Actual results ranged from 42 to 81 for Neighborhood Pool and 46 to 71 for Community or Regional Pool.

The process for calculating the Site Suitability Ranking Score is presented in Table 7.13, which uses Balcones as an example. The Criteria Scores are calculated by pool site using the associated elements (sum of Element Scores). The data for the individual Element Scores is located in Appendix A. The Site Suitability Ranking Score represents the sum of the eight (8) Weighted Scores, which as calculated by multiplying the Criteria Scores by the Weight. The process is applied twice, once for Neighborhood Pool and once for Community or Regional Pool. Separate calculations are required because the Weights and Criteria Scores vary depending on the potential pool size.

Table 7.13: Site Suitability Ranking Score

Balcones	Neighborhood Pool				Community or Regional Pool					
	Weight	multiplied by	Criteria Score	equals	Weighted Score	Weight	multiplied by	Criteria Score	equals	Weighted Score
Demographics	20%	x	40	=	8	20%	x	58	=	12
Site Conditions	20%	x	90	=	18	20%	x	86	=	17
Location	15%	x	73	=	11	15%	x	48	=	7
Accessibility	10%	x	47	=	5	10%	x	45	=	4
Infrastructure	20%	x	53	=	11	10%	x	58	=	6
Environmental	5%	x	78	=	4	10%	x	77	=	8
Regulatory	5%	x	95	=	5	12%	x	92	=	11
Operations	5%	x	52	=	3	3%	x	29	=	1
Sum of 8 Weighted Scores	100%				63	100%				66

Using the scores from this site suitability process, the pool sites were then ranked (against each other) by pool type. Sites that cannot be redeveloped as a larger pool, because they are too small (less than an acre) or are located within the floodplain (25 or 100 year), were not ranked for the larger pool types. These rankings are shown in the bottom three rows of the Site Suitability Ranking Summary (Table 7.13). The rankings for Neighborhood Pools are color coded based on high (green), medium (yellow), and low (red) ranked sites. The ranking can be seen by location in Figure 7.2. The Site Suitability Ranking Summary for Neighborhood Pools only can be seen in Table 7.15.

Table 7.14: Site Suitability Ranking Summary

Aquatic Facility Site			Balcones	Bartholomew	Big Stacy	Brentwood	Canyon Vista	Civitan	Deep Eddy	Dick Nichols	Dittmar	Dottie Jordan	Dove Springs	Garrison	Gillis	Givens	Govalle	Kenemer	Little Stacy	Mabel Davis	Marfin	Metz	Montopolis	Murchison	Northwest	Parque Zaragoza	Patterson	Ramsey	Reed	Rosewood	Shipe	Springwoods	Walnut Creek	West Austin	Westenfield	
Criteria	Facility Potential	Weight																																		
Demographics	Neighborhood	20%	40	68	68	55	32	49	41	46	52	59	69	61	61	61	50	72	39	56	52	56	68	46	56	68	60	38	22	73	66	34	36	34	51	
	Community or Regional	20%	58	74	68	58	34	54	53	49	61	58	58	71	52	63	53	69	36	71	52	54	64	44	59	63	67	43	25	69	68	50	56	31	56	
Site Conditions	Neighborhood	20%	90	96	72	69	52	48	74	94	92	84	92	84	44	80	67	76	21	90	85	81	90	94	82	54	62	44	33	73	27	96	92	23	56	
	Community or Regional	20%	86	92	11	26	31	24	39	82	28	34	63	66	22	70	23	36	23	79	31	30	45	36	86	23	26	24	28	18	19	35	78	12	27	
Location	Neighborhood	15%	73	69	47	67	70	38	56	72	75	74	74	82	55	73	62	62	50	64	67	48	53	67	71	44	61	68	65	59	66	70	78	53	27	
	Community or Regional	15%	48	53	40	49	43	30	46	54	54	53	59	67	46	57	43	34	44	39	64	46	46	52	55	52	50	45	42	63	56	45	60	42	22	
Accessibility	Neighborhood	10%	47	47	42	56	58	61	70	66	35	31	38	42	37	45	50	40	28	48	51	54	53	58	28	46	58	54	33	62	45	22	28	48	68	
	Community or Regional	10%	45	44	41	56	56	59	69	65	35	28	37	42	36	44	50	39	27	45	51	51	53	55	27	46	58	53	30	62	44	22	28	45	68	
Infrastructure	Neighborhood	20%	53	100	56	48	37	43	55	61	65	58	62	62	32	49	40	56	44	48	60	52	51	56	47	38	55	48	45	54	36	69	60	66	78	
	Community or Regional	10%	58	100	61	57	49	55	66	60	67	66	72	72	46	60	61	57	50	57	69	64	57	61	54	44	65	57	58	64	48	67	58	65	73	
Environmental	Neighborhood	5%	78	91	83	91	81	98	77	78	85	80	91	91	78	93	79	93	76	90	89	85	88	72	97	89	84	91	75	77	87	76	94	90	72	
	Community or Regional	10%	77	79	55	88	82	97	78	79	83	66	92	88	63	92	73	92	59	89	86	83	88	71	97	88	82	88	42	72	67	77	94	90	70	
Regulatory	Neighborhood	5%	95	89	98	88	74	91	76	85	96	60	87	92	81	98	95	95	92	95	94	99	94	95	95	51	90	100	59	90	87	90	95	96	93	
	Community or Regional	12%	92	48	52	53	75	92	76	78	91	48	77	92	46	48	45	94	44	94	83	94	94	94	59	47	92	99	52	57	51	62	90	97	92	
Operations	Neighborhood	5%	52	79	41	58	36	41	23	62	50	48	54	35	30	26	51	60	50	26	30	56	26	66	26	62	66	62	66	30	56	60	35	70	78	
	Community or Regional	3%	52	79	41	58	36	41	23	62	50	48	54	35	30	26	51	60	50	26	30	56	26	66	26	62	66	62	66	30	56	60	35	70	78	
SITE SUITABILITY RATING SCORE	Neighborhood	100%	63	81	61	62	50	51	58	69	68	64	71	69	49	64	57	66	42	63	65	62	65	67	61	53	62	54	43	65	52	64	63	50	60	
	Community or Regional	100%	66	72	NA	52	NA	NA	58	66	57	NA	64	70	NA	61	47	NA	NA	67	58	56	61	56	63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	66	NA	NA	
RANKING BY POOL CLASSIFICATION ¹	Neighborhood		14	1	21	17	30	29	24	3	5	11	2	3	32	11	25	7	34	14	8	17	8	6	21	27	17	26	33	8	28	11	14	30	23	
	Community		4	1		17			12	5	14		7	2		9	19			3	13	14	10	16	7							18	5			
	Regional		4	1						5				2		8				3					7									5		

1. Facilities which are of appropriate minimum site size and are not in the 25-year or 100-year floodplain. Ranked with 1 as the top or highest score. Community Pools must have a minimum size of 1.1 acres (2 acres minimum preferred) and Regional Pools must have minimum of 4.0 acres (5 acres minimum preferred).

NA - Not applicable due to location in a 25 or 100 year flood plain or site size is less than 1 acre. Therefore, the pool cannot be expanded.

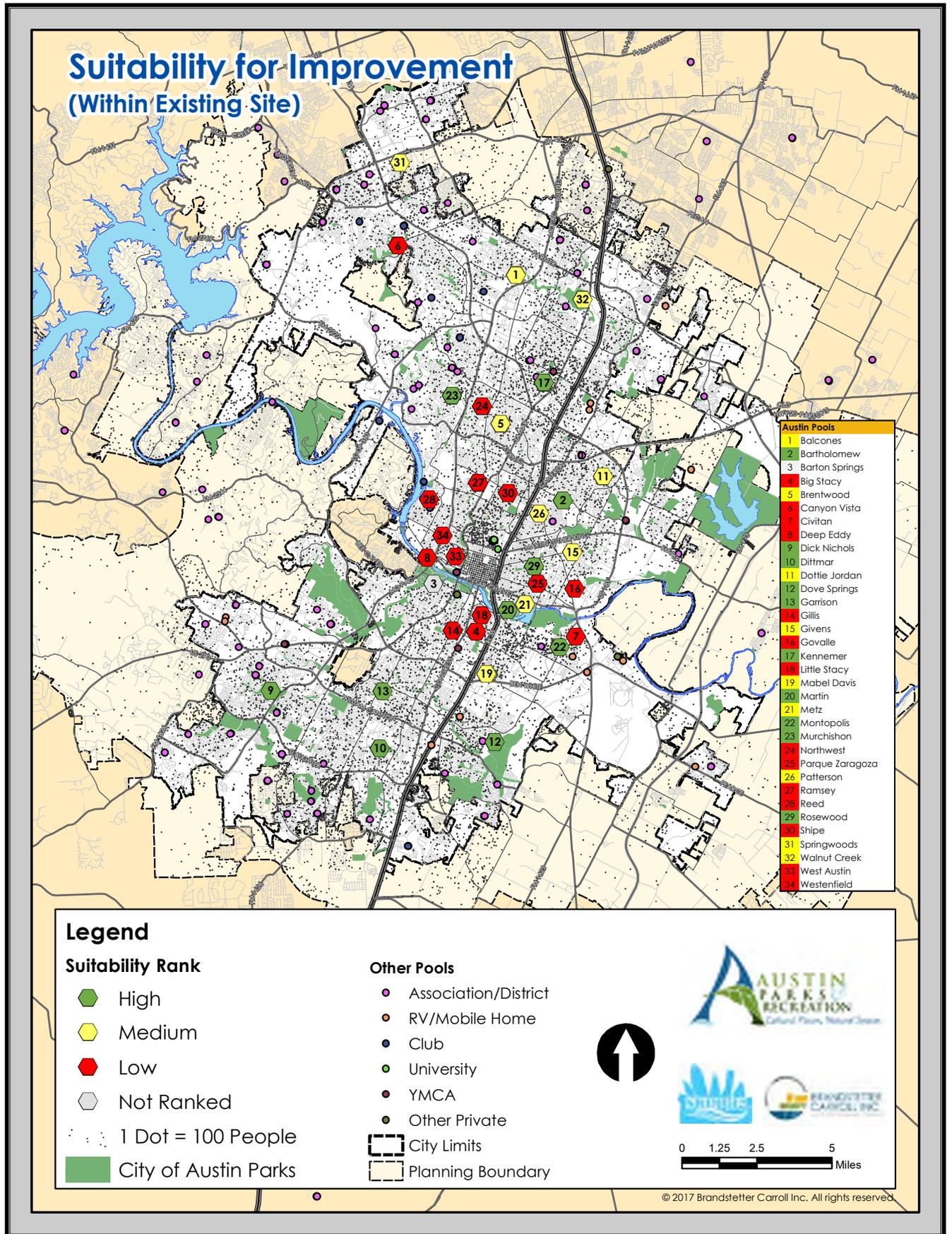
Color Coding Legend Top Ranked Neighborhood Pool Sites Middle Ranked Neighborhood Pool Sites Bottom Ranked Neighborhood Pool Sites

Table 7.15: Site Suitability Ranking Summary for Neighborhood Pools

Aquatic Facility Site		Balcones	Bartholomew	Big Stacy	Brentwood	Canyon Vista	Civitan	Deep Eddy	Dick Nichols	Dittmar	Dottie Jordan	Dove Springs	Garrison	Gillis	Givens	Govalle	Kenemer	Little Stacy	Mabel Davis	Martin	Mez	Montopolis	Murchison	Northwest	Parque Zaragoza	Patterson	Ramsey	Reed	Rosewood	Shipe	Springwoods	Walnut Creek	West Austin	Westenfield	
Criteria	Weight																																		
Demographics	20%	40	68	68	55	32	49	41	46	52	59	69	61	61	61	50	72	39	56	52	56	68	46	56	68	60	38	22	73	66	34	36	34	51	
Site Conditions	20%	90	96	72	69	52	48	74	94	92	84	92	84	44	80	67	76	21	90	85	81	90	94	82	54	62	44	33	73	27	96	92	23	56	
Location	15%	73	69	47	67	70	38	56	72	75	74	74	82	55	73	62	62	50	64	67	48	53	67	71	44	61	68	65	59	66	70	78	53	27	
Accessibility	10%	47	47	42	56	58	61	70	66	35	31	38	42	37	45	50	40	28	48	51	54	53	58	28	46	58	54	33	62	45	22	28	48	68	
Infrastructure	20%	53	100	56	48	37	43	55	61	65	58	62	62	32	49	40	56	44	48	60	52	51	56	47	38	55	48	45	54	36	69	60	66	78	
Environmental	5%	78	91	83	91	81	98	77	78	85	80	91	91	78	93	79	93	76	90	89	85	88	72	97	89	84	91	75	77	87	76	94	90	72	
Regulatory	5%	95	89	98	88	74	91	76	85	96	60	87	92	81	98	95	95	92	95	94	99	94	95	95	51	90	100	59	90	87	90	95	96	93	
Operations	5%	52	79	41	58	36	41	23	62	50	48	54	35	30	26	51	60	50	26	30	56	26	66	26	62	66	62	66	30	56	60	35	70	78	
SITE SUITABILITY RATING SCORE	100%	63	81	61	62	50	51	58	69	68	64	71	69	49	64	57	66	42	63	65	62	65	67	61	53	62	54	43	65	52	64	63	50	60	
RANKING		14	1	21	17	30	29	24	3	5	11	2	3	32	11	25	7	34	14	8	17	8	6	21	27	17	26	33	8	28	11	14	30	23	

Top Ranked Neighborhood Pool Sites
 Middle Ranked Neighborhood Pool Sites
 Bottom Ranked Neighborhood Pool Sites

Figure 7.2: Suitability for Improvement (Neighborhood Pool or Within Existing Site)



The aquatic sites were also ranked for Community Pools (see Table 7.16) and Regional Pools (see Table 7.17). Community Pool rankings were limited to sites 1.1 acres (the size of the smallest existing Municipal Pool—Springwoods) or larger. Regional Pool rankings were limited to sites of 4 acres or more. The top ten aquatic sites for Community Pools and top five for Regional Pools are listed below.

Table 7.16: Community Pool Ranking

Aquatic Facility Site		Balcones	Bartholomew	Brentwood	Deep Eddy	Dick Nichols	Dittmar	Dove Springs	Garrison	Givens	Govalle	Mabel Davis	Martin	Metz	Montopolis	Murchison	Northwest	Springwoods	Walnut Creek
Criteria	Weight																		
Demographics	20%	58	74	58	53	49	61	58	71	63	53	71	52	54	64	44	59	50	56
Site Conditions	20%	86	92	26	39	82	28	63	66	70	23	79	31	30	45	36	86	35	78
Location	15%	48	53	49	46	54	54	59	67	57	43	39	64	46	46	52	55	45	60
Accessibility	10%	45	44	56	69	65	35	37	42	44	50	45	51	51	53	55	27	22	28
Infrastructure	10%	58	100	57	66	60	67	72	72	60	61	57	69	64	57	61	54	67	58
Environmental	10%	77	79	88	78	79	83	92	88	92	73	89	86	83	88	71	97	77	94
Regulatory	12%	92	48	53	76	78	91	77	92	48	45	94	83	94	94	94	59	62	90
Operations	3%	52	79	58	23	62	50	54	35	26	51	26	30	56	26	66	26	60	35
SITE SUITABILITY RATING SCORE	100%	66	72	52	58	66	57	64	70	61	47	67	58	56	61	56	63	49	66
RANKING		4	1	17	12	5	14	7	2	9	19	3	13	14	10	16	7	18	5

1. Facilities which are of appropriate minimum site size and are not in the 25-year or 100-year floodplain. Ranked with 1 as the top or highest score. Community Pools must have a minimum size of 1.1 acres (2 acres minimum preferred).

Table 7.17: Regional Pools Ranking

Aquatic Facility Site		Balcones	Bartholomew	Dick Nichols	Garrison	Givens	Mabel Davis	Northwest	Walnut Creek
Criteria	Weight								
Demographics	20%	58	74	49	71	63	71	59	56
Site Conditions	20%	86	92	82	66	70	79	86	78
Location	15%	48	53	54	67	57	39	55	60
Accessibility	10%	45	44	65	42	44	45	27	28
Infrastructure	10%	58	100	60	72	60	57	54	58
Environmental	10%	77	79	79	88	92	89	97	94
Regulatory	12%	92	48	78	92	48	94	59	90
Operations	3%	52	79	62	35	26	26	26	35
SITE SUITABILITY RATING SCORE	100%	66	72	66	70	61	67	63	66
RANKING		4	1	5	2	8	3	7	5

1. Facilities which are of appropriate minimum site size and are not in the 25-year or 100-year floodplain. Ranked with 1 as the top or highest score. Regional Pools must have minimum of 4.0 acres (5 acres minimum preferred).

Community Pool

- Bartholomew
- Garrison
- Mabel Davis
- Balcones
- Walnut Creek (tied)
- Dick Nichols (tied)
- Northwest (tied)
- Dove Springs (tied)
- Givens
- Montopolis

Regional Pool

- Bartholomew
- Garrison
- Mabel Davis
- Balcones
- Walnut Creek (tied)
- Dick Nichols (tied)

7.6 IMPLEMENTATION

The Site Suitability Ranking for a pool is intended to be used as a tool in the decision-making process once conditions at a facility deteriorate to the point where continued operation in its current state is no longer sustainable. The Site Suitability Ranking will be an essential tool once the facility reaches the Faulty Operation state or a 50% deviation from the baseline (see Chapter 6 for details on Aquatic Facility Sustainability). These tools must be used in conjunction with community engagement in order to determine the future of any aquatic facility in Austin.

Once a threshold is reached, this process provides an important resource to reference and employ when determining the future of aquatic opportunities in Austin. The results of this process supply a detailed data-based evaluation of an aquatic site, which provide the City of Austin and the Parks and Recreation Department with an objective measurement of both the performance and sustainability of an existing or potential aquatic facility.

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RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

This chapter presents the recommendations that follow from the analyses and public engagement conducted throughout the Aquatic Assessment, SWIM 512, and Master Plan development process. This chapter provides details of recommended changes to facilities, operations, policies, partnerships, and programs in Austin. It is important to reiterate that this master is a living document that needs to be reviewed and revised (every 5 years) to respond to changing demographics and urban growth patterns of the City of Austin. Additionally, the implementation of these recommendations should include follow-up public input processes to ensure that any proposed changes meet the aquatic needs of the local community.

8.1 A SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE AQUATIC SYSTEM

Chapter 5 outlined the characteristics of the various classifications of proposed aquatic facilities, including Neighborhood Pools, Community Pools, Regional Aquatic Centers, an Indoor Community Pool, and a Premier Indoor Aquatic Center. Section 8.2 describes how these pool classifications would be applied to the long-term vision of a more sustainable aquatic system that also addresses equity in the provision of aquatic facilities and services.

Chapter 6 outlined the components of a sustainable aquatic system within five topical areas: Facilities; Budget/Cost; Staffing; Maintenance/Operations; and Programming. Chapter 6 then provided the components of measuring a sustainable system within a framework of a Sustainability Model with recommendations for baseline establishment in the areas of water use, attendance, annual maintenance repairs, and demographics. Actual cost per patron was recommended as a future measurement. It is recommended that this procedure be implemented immediately to work in conjunction with the Site Suitability Ranking to begin the process of determining the short- and long-term disposition of each aquatic facility.

8.2 AQUATIC FACILITIES AND DISTRIBUTION

8.2.1 City-Wide System Description

Based upon the need to develop a more sustainable and equitable system and the desires of the public as engaged throughout the process, Figure 8.1 demonstrates potential future aquatic service areas. This map, Aquatic Service Areas – 20 Year Plan, identifies the location of facilities for a system of aquatic facilities of varying sizes and market areas.

Figure 8.1 also shows areas to be served by proposed pools, based on the underserved areas identified in Chapter 2. The number one area identified in the process of developing the master plan is the Northeast quadrant of the City. The community of Colony Park has had a long history of pursuing a partnership with the City of Austin for an aquatic facility. Based on input received, this community has lobbied for an aquatic facility for several decades. The outcome of this petition has not yet been realized and has had an adverse effect on the relationship between the City of Austin and this community. On a brighter note, the City of Austin Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department, in partnership with the Colony Park neighborhood and the City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department (PARC), recently adopted the Colony Park District Park Master plan as part of the Colony Park Sustainable Community Initiative (CPSCI). The plan for the 93 acre Colony District Park, which includes the Turner-Roberts Recreation Center and Multi Use Facility, outlines the development of major park improvements, which include multi-purpose sports fields and other park amenities. More importantly, the master plan integrates an aquatic facility into the development of the park.

According to the proposed aquatic system, many existing pools would be upgraded from their current classification of Neighborhood or Municipal Pools to Community Pools or Regional Aquatic Centers. An upgrade to these new classifications does not necessarily indicate that the physical size of the pool will be expanded. In many cases, the upgrades include additional amenities, such as waterslides, zero depth entry, or interactive play features, but no increase in the size of the pool. Instead, the existing size of the pool was a positive element (see Chapter 7) for determining sites to upgrade because expansion of the pool would not be required.

Regional Aquatic Centers

Pools would be upgraded to Regional Aquatic Centers at the following sites:

- Balcones
- Bartholomew (completed in 2014)
- Garrison
- Northwest
- Deep Eddy (serves as a unique regional facility)

Community Pools

Pools would be upgraded (or developed) to Community Pools at the following sites:

- Dick Nichols
- Dittmar
- Dove Springs
- Givens
- Montopolis
- Springwoods
- Walnut Creek

Neighborhood Pools

The gaps between Regional and Community facilities will be filled by the existing Neighborhood Pools. The Site Suitability Ranking Process and Sustainability Processes should be utilized to determine whether a pool should be renovated/replaced, consolidated with another pool, or decommissioned. Ideally, a proactive approach will be applied in which a Neighborhood Pool will not be decommissioned until an adjacent facility within the same market area is developed or upgraded, avoiding further gaps in services.

When a Neighborhood Pool is determined to be unsustainable and is scheduled for decommissioning, PARC should work closely with the impacted neighborhoods to determine an alternate use. Pools must not be abandoned in place as they will become an eyesore, detracting from the neighborhood and the park (also a safety hazard). The pool must be demolished and an alternative use developed in its place,

based upon the park and community needs. The pool locations could become athletic fields or courts, picnic facilities, playgrounds, skate parks, or other uses.

New Aquatic Facilities

The following areas have been identified as potential locations of new aquatic facilities, based on public input and the analysis of this master plan. Of primary importance is the addition of an aquatic facility in the Northeast quadrant of the City, which contains the Colony Park/Lakeside communities.

Proposed new aquatic facilities:

1. Colony Park/Lakeside Community - To serve this underserved area (See Table 8.1 for preliminary ranking of Colony Park as a site for a new aquatic facility.)
2. Northeast (new) - To serve an underserved area (east of I-35 and north of Highway 290)
3. Northwest (new) - To serve as a long-term replacement of Canyon Vista. Canyon Vista Pool is leased from Round Rock ISD and subject to removal as part of potential school expansion. In addition, the market area warrants a larger pool and more features than Canyon Vista can offer on its limited footprint
4. Southeast (new) - To serve this growing population, including some areas with high social needs
5. Southwest (new) - To serve this growing area of Austin. There are several HOA pools in the area, but the continued growth and crowding at Dick Nichols indicates a strong need.

The Site Suitability Ranking Process, presented in Chapter 7, was applied to the potential Colony Park site, and the results can be seen in Table 8.1. Much of the infrastructure has not yet been built for the planned aquatic facility at this location. Accordingly, some elements including the entire operations category were omitted from the analysis. This site's score will likely increase as infrastructure is added at the park, since infrastructure represented its lowest scoring criteria. The site received high scores for several other criteria.

Table 8.1: Colony Park Site Suitability

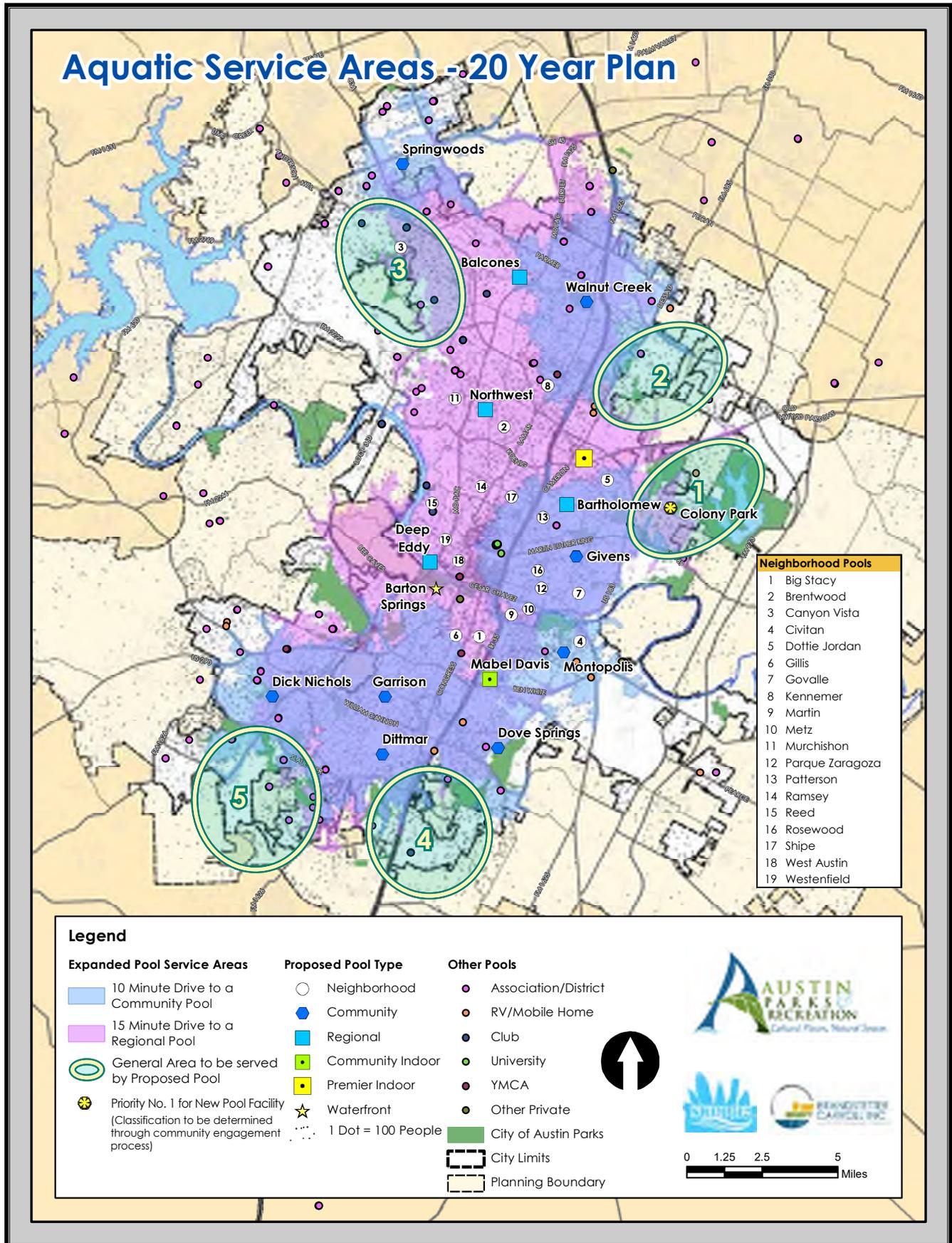
Aquatic Facility Site			Colony Park ¹
Criteria	Facility Potential	Weight	
Demographics	Neighborhood	20%	57
Site Conditions	Neighborhood	20%	88
Location	Neighborhood	15%	80
Accessibility	Neighborhood	10%	45
Infrastructure	Neighborhood	20%	25
Environmental	Neighborhood	5%	81
Regulatory	Neighborhood	5%	84
Operations	Neighborhood	5%	N/A
SITE SUITABILITY RATING SCORE	Neighborhood	100%	62
RANKING	Neighborhood		17

8.2.2 New Indoor Facilities

The location of the Premier Indoor Facility has not yet been determined; however, the process of selecting a locations should undergo a complete public engagement process, and potential sites should be subjected to the Site Suitability Ranking Process identified in Chapter 7. Figure 8.1 illustrates a potential location for the facility based on a central location with access to major roads.

A second proposed indoor facility would be a Community Indoor facility to serve the southern portion of the City. Potential locations are Garrison or Mabel Davis. Mabel Davis has surfaced as a favorable site if the previous use of portions of the site as a landfill does not restrict further development. This issue should be further researched. Partnerships with private organizations and public agencies (including Austin Independent School District and other educational institutions) should be considered as part of the development of both of these indoor facilities.

Figure 8.1: Aquatic Service Areas - 20 Year Plan



8.2.3 Existing Facility Recommendations

Table 8.2, Aquatic Facility Recommendations, provides a summary of the facility recommendations in this plan. More specific detail can be found in Appendix E (Individual Pool Recommendations and Costs). The City should also refer to the Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment Appendix I for more detail on specific improvements that need to be made to each facility in the interim. Table 8.1 identifies the following:

- Proposed facility category
- Recommendations for the pool, buildings, and site
- Recommended timeframe for the improvements (0-2 years, 3-5 years, 6-10 years, and 11-20 years)
- Budget costs for the pool, deck, pool house, pump building, and site
- Construction Cost Subtotal
- Total Project Cost with Owner Costs (including engineering and design, 2% for art, permitting, CIP inspections, PARD Project Management, etc.)

8.2.4 Capital Cost Estimates

Table 8.2 identifies a total project cost of just over \$57 million for the new facilities recommended to fill service area gaps and for the new centralized aquatic maintenance facility. The table also identifies a total of all project costs at just over \$193 million, if the City were to improve and upgrade all of its current facilities and add the new facilities.

Realistically, the City should consolidate some of its older and lower ranking pools (based on the Site Suitability Ranking Process), which are close to other facilities, within a floodplain, or rank lower for other reasons. The long-term reduction in the number of Neighborhood Pools by ten pools would reduce the total cost to approximately \$152 million.

Several major contributing factors lead to the high capital costs, including:

- The age of facilities, leading to the need for total replacement of the pool, pool house, filtration system, and pool deck for many pools
- Requirements for Silver LEED Certification, which increase construction and initial development costs, but should lead to energy savings and reduced operational costs in the long run
- Upgrades to the utility connections to include minimum 4" water lines, 8" sanitary sewers, and fire hydrants
- Stormwater detention and quality control measures
- Requirements for restrooms and showers at all pools (currently some facilities have no restrooms at the pool)
- The need to provide larger pool houses with family restrooms/gender neutral restrooms, improved office space, and concessions in larger facilities at every facility
- Sub-Chapter E requirements for shaded walks and bicycle access from the right-of-way to the pool
- Other regulatory and project management costs

8.3 AUSTIN'S UNIQUE AQUATIC FACILITIES

The City of Austin has three very unique and iconic year-round outdoor swimming facilities in Barton Springs Pool, Deep Eddy Pool, and Big Stacy Pool. Barton Springs was not included in the analysis in this Master Plan process as it has its own master plan in place. All three pools should continue to be updated and remain open for the foreseeable future.

8.3.1 Barton Springs Pool

The Barton Springs Pool Master Plan identifies the pool and its infrastructure: "The Pool is, of course, the centerpiece of the park and its reason to exist. The Pool we know today was built in the late 1920's with the

construction of two dams across Barton Creek that still exist, creating nearly two acres of pool water surface. When it was built, the Pool captured the waters of Eliza Spring and the Main Spring, but the 1975 bypass tunnel diverted Eliza's waters. So today, except when flooding overtops the upstream dam, the Main spring is the primary source of water for the Pool. It emerges from fissures in the exposed rock of the aquifer, just to the west of the diving board. Under non-flood conditions, all of the creek water is diverted around the Pool through the bypass tunnel."¹

The City of Austin website identifies that the pool itself measures two acres in size and is fed from underground springs with an average temperature of 68-70 degrees, ideal for year-round swimming. Barton Springs attracts a diverse crowd of both Austin residents and visitors and has seen record setting numbers of visitors nearing 800,000 in recent years.

"The Springs serves as home to the endangered Barton Springs Salamander, and is listed as a federally protected habitat. The pool is closed to the public every Thursday to allow for the vigorous and methodical cleaning methods required to help maintain the pool area for wildlife and guests alike. Depths of the pool range from 0' to 18' with surrounding grassy areas for patrons to lounge upon. Adjacent to the pool bathhouse is Splash!, an educational exhibit where patrons can learn about the history and biology of Barton Springs and the Edwards Aquifer which feeds it."²

On January 15, 2009, City Council passed a Resolution adopting the "Barton Springs Pool Master Plan: Concepts for Preservation and Improvement." Barton Springs Pool was not included in the Site Suitability Rating Process because it has a separate master plan. Therefore, it was outside of the scope of services for this project.

8.3.2 Deep Eddy Pool

The historic Deep Eddy Pool was first constructed in 1915 and is the oldest public swimming pool in Texas. It began as a swimming hole in the Colorado River, according to the Friends of Deep Eddy website. Like Barton Springs, Deep Eddy is a freshwater swimming pool. The water is cleaned out and replaced with fresh well water every day on alternating sides of the pool. The 600,000-gallon concrete pool is surrounded by grass and trees. The pool has averaged over 150,000 users per year for the past several years.

The Friends of Deep Eddy website describes the pool as follows:³

"Deep Eddy Pool is a historic, man-made swimming pool in Austin, Texas, United States. Deep Eddy is the oldest swimming pool in Texas and has a bathhouse built during the Depression-era, by the Works Progress Administration. The pool began as a swimming hole in the Colorado River, became a resort in the 1920s, and is today a popular swimming pool operated by the City of Austin.

Deep Eddy began simply as a swimming hole in the Colorado River that flows through Austin. Cold springs rose from the river banks and people swam in the river where a large boulder formed an eddy. In 1915, A.J. Eilers, Sr. bought the land surrounding the swimming hole and built the concrete pool. The pool served as the centerpiece of a resort, the Deep Eddy Bathing Beach, which featured cabins, camping, and concessions. Lorena's Diving Horse was one popular attraction. As seen in historic photographs, a ramp led to a 50 foot tall diving platform over the pool's deep end from which the horse and rider would dive. Other pool amenities included a zip line across the pool and a tall slide, while other attractions included a diving baby and a Ferris wheel.

In 1935, the City of Austin bought the property for \$10,000. Two weeks after the purchase, a massive flood on the Colorado River destroyed the bathhouse and other improvements, and filled the pool with mud and debris. The Works Progress Administration rebuilt the bathhouse and the pool opened as a public park in July 1936.

Over time, the city has put the property to a variety of uses. While the pool continues in operation, the city separated the western edge of the land as a park and playground named after A.J. Eilers. The city also converted Deep Eddy's bathhouse to alternative uses including a long service as a wildlife

¹ Limbacher & Godfrey Architects. (2008). Barton Springs Master Plan, Concepts for Preservation and Improvement. Austin, TX., 61.

² Barton Springs Pool. (2017, September 26). Retrieved August 14, 2017, from <http://www.austintexas.gov/department/barton-springs-pool>

³ Deep Eddy Pool. Retrieved August 14, 2017, from <http://www.deepeeddy.org/pool/>

science exhibit. In 2004 for safety reasons, the city removed the 70-year old, 50-foot tall cottonwoods that surrounded the pool.

Deep Eddy Pool is listed as a historic landmark on the National Register of Historic Places and has been the inspiration of various works of art. Texas musician, Jimmie Dale Gilmore wrote the song 'Deep Eddy Blues' about the pool and the nearby bar, the Deep Eddy Cabaret."

Site Suitability Rating

Ranked 24 out of 34 in the Neighborhood Pool category. The site also ranks 12th in the Community Pool category out of 18 sites. Criteria leading to its low ranking include:

- Demographics: low number of people within walking distance; low Social Needs and Conditions Index; higher median household income; and low population growth
- Location: service area overlap to other pools; no schools, daycare, or recreation centers in the area
- Environmental: low soil suitability
- Regulatory: located in 100-year floodplain
- Operations: poor rating for maintenance staff/equipment ease of use, simplicity of equipment, equipment condition/repair cost, and lawn/landscaped area to maintain. These conditions have worsened since the rankings were done with some well pumps not functioning properly and well water not being suitable for swimming, causing the pool to be closed.

Only the operations scores can be improved through capital upgrades. However, this pool functions more as a regional attraction rather than as Neighborhood Pool, making those ratings less important. In addition, Deep Eddy is a recognized City of Austin landmark and iconic to the fabric of the City. The year-round facility is recognized by the Aquatic Division of PARD as a prominent aquatic facility whose operation and function are a top priority. Its location, while leading to a lower score, is fundamental to the success of the pool.

8.3.3 Big Stacy Pool

Big Stacy Pool was built in 1936 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The historic bathhouse is still in use, and new restrooms and showers have been added in recent years. In winter, the pool water is heated by water from an Artesian Well 2,000 feet below the surface. The pool currently operates as a Neighborhood Pool and is a 4,000 square foot rectangular shape (40' by 100') with depth from 3'-6" to 10'-0". Big Stacy has averaged over 66,000 visitors per year, higher than all of the Neighborhood Pools.

Site Suitability Rating

Ranked 21 out of 34 pools in the Neighborhood Pool category. The size of the site does not allow for expansion to a Community or Regional facility.

- The main criteria that contributed to its lower ranking include:
- Location: service area overlap; lack of schools or recreation centers nearby; closeness to a road
- Accessibility: low pedestrian and bicycle connectivity; lack of traffic controls
- Operations: low score for equipment condition and landscaped area to maintain

The accessibility and operations factors can be improved to increase the ranking through the recommendations in this Master Plan. As a unique facility, the Aquatic Division of PARD recognizes the cultural and social attributes that Big Stacy Pool brings to the Austin Community. Its function is a priority to remain in operation.

8.3.4 Cultural and Historic Context

As with many American cities in the early 20th century, zoning regulations and development codes were created and adopted as master plans throughout the country. Austin was no exception. These plans and zoning codes reshaped the social and infrastructure pattern of American cities. In early January 1928, the City of Austin Council adopted the 1928 Master Plan. The adoption outlined specific improvements undertaken to create a comprehensive program of 'real city building' that would create the Austin we know today. Included in the 1928 Master Plan was the formal creation and development of 'Parks and Play Grounds' for the City of Austin. Included in the 1928 master plan was the proposed spacing of 'play grounds' at ½ mile radius and identified the Barton Springs Pool as an important recreational element within the City of Austin. The 1928 master plan document was influential in prescribing the makeup of recreation within the City of Austin.

The earliest documentation of public pools within the City of Austin occurred shortly after the plan was approved, in the early 1930's. This is evident from newspaper clippings announcing the purchase of a swimming pool site by City Council for the 'Negro' community. See Figure 8.2.

Figure 8.2: Rosewood Pool Articles



These article clippings represent what is now known as Rosewood Park which today contains the Rosewood Pool facility. The 1931 Parks and Recreation report documents the purchase of another property expressly for the use of 'Mexicans' residents of the City of Austin. See Figure 8.3.

Figure 8.3: Zaragosa Park Article

A very important addition to the Recreation Department during 1931 was the acquisition of Zaragosa Park for the Mexicans. This park contains 9.52 acres located in the eastern part of the city, and when fully developed will be one of the most attractive parks in the city. There are two concrete tennis courts, which are also used as dance pavilions, a band stand, comfort stations and a full-sized athletic field located on this park.

It is important to note, that Rosewood and Zaragoza pool sites are the first pools designed and build expressly to serve the segregated population of the Austin community. See Figure 8.4.

Figure 8.4: Excerpt from the 1928 Master Plan

In our studies in Austin we have found that the negroes are present in small numbers in practically all sections of the city, excepting the area just east of East Avenue and south of the City Cemetery. This area seems to be all negro population. It is our recommendation that the nearest approach to the solution of the race segregation problem will be the recommendation of this district as a negro district; and that all facilities and conveniences be provided the negroes in this district as an incentive to draw the negro population to this area. This will eliminate the necessity of duplication of white and black schools, white and black parks, and other duplicate facilities for this area. We are recommending that sufficient area be acquired adjoining the negro high school to provide adequate space for a complete negro play-field in connection with the negro high school. We further recommend that the negro schools in this area be provided with ample and adequate play ground space and facilities similar to the white schools of the City.

By the end of the 1930's, the City of Austin managed ten (10) pools for recreation purposes. Those pools include, Rosewood, Zaragoza, West Austin, Metz, Stacy (Big), Stacy Wading Pool, Shipe and Palm pools. The Palm pool site is no longer in operation. Also included are Barton Springs and Deep Eddy. Deep Eddy having been developed privately began to be managed by the City of Austin in the early 1930's. Also, of note is that the majority of these pools were constructed in conjunction with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the great depression.

As the City of Austin expanded in population and area, additional pool facilities were designed and constructed. During the 1940's only one (1) additional pool, Ramsey Pool was added to the facility list. The 1950's decade experienced another building boom of pool facilities. A total of six (6) pools were added to the pool facility inventory. Those include Northwest, Brentwood, Patterson, Givens, Govalle and Reed pools. Of these facilities, Northwest and Givens represent the first 50 yard and 50 meter pools for the system. Included at these large pool facilities were diving boards. This design and building of these pool facilities continued to be influenced by the standard segregation practice of this period. Pools were being built 'equally' to serve white and non-white residences.

During the 1960's, four pools were added, those include St. John, Bartholomew, Kealing and Civitan. Of these pools, St. John and Kealing are no longer operating. Bartholomew pool also contained 50 meter lap lanes and a diving well and represents the first desegregated aquatic facility for the City of Austin.

During the 1970's the following pools were designed and built: Kennemer, Murchishon, Montopolis and Martin Pools. During this time frame, Dottie Jordan, not designed or built by the City of Austin, began to be managed by the Park and Recreation Department. The 1980's saw another design and building boom for pool facilities.

These pools include Balcones, Walnut Creek, Mabel Davis, Garrison and Dittmar. Mabel Davis and Walnut Creek are representative of larger 50 meter pools including a diving well component. Canyon Vista was also built during the 1980's. This pool is sited on Round Rock Independent School District (RRISD) grounds but is maintained and managed by the Parks and Recreation Department. The 1990's saw the design and construction of two new pool facilities. Those are Dick Nichols and Dove Springs. Both of these pools offer the potential for 50 meter swim lanes. See Figure 8.5.

To understand the development pressures associated with the aquatic master plan document, consideration must be given to the social framework and historical context that the existing aquatic system developed from. Socially, most if not all of the existing pools represent a strong community identity. Many of the city's public pools have served multiple generations of the same families over the decades. During the course of developing the master plan, countless individuals throughout the system expressed cherished memories of activities at these pools. "I learned to swim here", "we use to hang out at the pool all summer long", "I learned to swim here and now my grandchildren are also learning to swim here" are all sentiments expressed by residents. Pools, where currently located, are cherished community elements that provide a sense of place and identity for residents of all ages.

Although Rosewood and Zaragosa pools were explicitly built to serve segregated communities, these pools became just as cherished by their remaining heritage families as other neighborhood pools, and now serve as strong points of community pride. At a larger scale, the existing system represents the embodiment of physical and social distance that was supported and practiced by local jurisdictions. The development of pools for specific 'races' was a practice that established pools not for the greater good or for ease of management, but rather to strengthen an ideology detrimental to equitable growth and recreational opportunities for all citizens.

As the City of Austin grew, the proposed siting of pools as a neighborhood amenity became a much more difficult proposition. Operating and maintenance of those facilities became increasingly difficult and complex. Fig 8.5 graphically depicts the spread of pools further from the center chronologically. It exemplifies how the system grew as a 'promised' amenity without an equitable and sustainable framework.

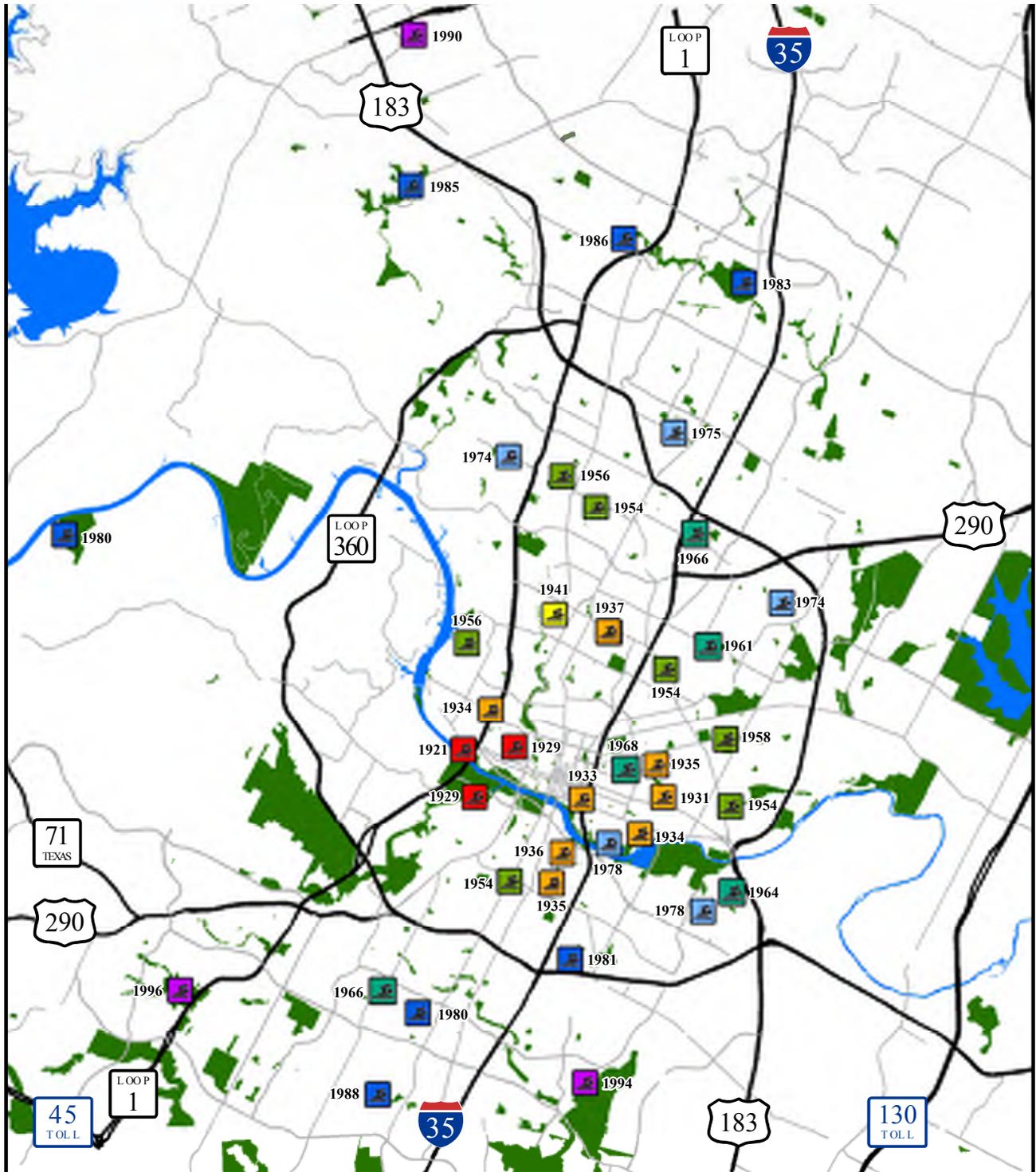
To address the cultural and historical importance of the existing pool system, an understanding of modern historic preservation concepts must be provided. Historic Preservation is a planning tool that guides the rehabilitation and redevelopment of historic buildings, structures and sites. Understanding the architectural and/or historical significance of a resource is key in a planning process. Evaluation of significance is based on the Secretary of the Interior's National Register Criteria for Evaluation. A historic resource must be associated with an important historic context and retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance. Following are some considerations for how historic preservation can be factored in as a component of the Aquatics Master Plan.

The threshold for a historic resource is 50 years. Once a resource, such as a building, object or site, nears 50 years old, it is prudent to evaluate its architectural and/or historical significance as a way of understanding how best to preserve/adapt/re-purpose the resource for future use. There are several pools that are currently officially designated historic resources as either individual structures or as part of a historic district.

In the absence of a full historic context, which would entail a formal evaluation of the architectural and historical significance of all Austin pools, following are several considerations:

- There are several pools that are formally designated as historic resources:
 - Barton Springs Pool (City of Austin Historic Landmark, State Antiquities Landmark, National Register of Historic Places)
 - Deep Eddy (City of Austin Historic Landmark, National Register of Historic Resources)
 - Shipe Pool (Park and Pool are contributing resources to the Hyde Park Local Historic District and National Register Historic District)
 - West Austin Pool (Park and Pool are contributing resources to the West Line National Register Historic District)

Figure 8.5: PARD Pools Locations and Dates



PARD Pools: Locations and Dates



Legend

1920's	1950's	1980's
1930's	1960's	1990's
1940's	1970's	City of Austin Parks

27 November 2017 hardya

This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries. This product has been produced by the Parks and Recreation Department for the sole purpose of geographic reference. No warranty is made by the City of Austin regarding specific accuracy or completeness.



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- Most pools more than 50 years old, assuming that they maintain historic integrity, would be eligible for historic designation for their role as a civic asset within the community, not unlike a school or library.
 - Further, there are historic pools that would meet additional criteria related to unique design or because the history of the pool has additional historical factors to consider. These include:
 - Rosewood Pool and Parque Zaragoza Pool were the first public municipal pools for the African American and Mexican American communities, respectively, during the Jim Crow era of segregation.
 - Many of the pools developed during the 1930s are reflective of the New Deal era of development of Austin. Collectively, these pools, along with parks, civic buildings, roads and bridges, reflect an important era of development.
 - There may be social history, significant events, or association with a historic figure that the department has not documented that have occurred at a pool.

Historic preservation, as a planning tool, can guide the preservation and redevelopment of pools. It is expected the buildings and sites adapt over time to accommodate ADA accessibility, sustainability and new innovations. The goal is to maintain the historic integrity. It is important to note that all pools have community value regardless of its age, Aquatic facilities are important assets for the greater community. Further, historic preservation is one of many planning tools that can be utilized in a planning process along with equity, sustainability, and accessibility. These factors are identified, expressed and are a key component of the aquatic master plan document and have been weighted as part of this planning process.

The fact that a pool is historic does not remove the facility from being a candidate for decommissioning, but can certainly be an important factor in the decision-making process identified in the aquatic master plan document. Furthermore, if a pool was decommissioned, consideration should be given to documenting the structure as part of the history of the site development of a park and if possible, adapting the pool structure or coping for a new use. There are many examples where historic elements such as pools have been repurposed for newer uses while maintaining historic and social context. The plans for the newly designed Govalle Pool for example, provides for the outline of the original pool as part of the design of the new pool. The outline is created by scoring patterns and embedded text, providing visitors to the site an idea of where the original pool was located in relationship to the new facility. Another example has been achieved for the newly designed Shipe Pool. The historic integrity of this site was kept intact by utilizing the existing pool area for the location of the new pool. The area where the small wading pool will be decommissioned is being proposed as a play area for small children within the outline of the old pool. Architecturally, both Shipe and Govalle respond to the local community in design of the bathhouse structures. This provides an example of adapting new codes and regulations to existing sites while maintaining historic integrity and social sensitivity. The designs for both of these pool facilities honors the cultural values of the communities they serve. Historically, they represent how modern preservation methods can honor the past while providing for the needs and wants of future generations and managing entities.

8.4 AQUATIC PROGRAMMING RECOMMENDATIONS

8.4.1 Opportunities

- With the SWIM512 process and the vision of the City to renovate and add new aquatic facilities, the input about the need for more “teachable, swimmable” water in the new or renovated facilities will be valuable.
- The success experienced with collaborative efforts such as SwimATX could serve to encourage new and creative cooperative efforts.
- Should the City pursue the concept of an Indoor Aquatic Center, attendance in year-round training, lifeguard and swim instruction will increase.
- Should the overall number of aquatic locations decrease, the emphasis on programming could be

less about quantities to cover programming needs at so many locations, to offering quality programs at fewer facilities. Staffing these programs would be more easily accomplished.

- Drowning statistics for minority children are growing in the United States. Collaborations with organizations like Colin's Hope, coupled with efforts from Austin Aquatics and Austin Fire Department and Austin-Travis County EMS, not only emphasize the need for Learn to Swim programs but also elevate public awareness of this tragic statistic and create a political environment for support of public pools and instruction. Model programs in Arizona and throughout the Southwest have proven successful and have received recognition nationwide.

8.4.2 Recommendations

- Utilize videos for parents to determine skill level for correct class placement for swim lessons
- Work with houses of worship, medical offices, and social services agencies to emphasize the need for drowning prevention programs and swim lessons
 - Provide promotional materials to these non-traditional partners to get more children enrolled
- Continue to offer evening lessons and consider offering weekend lessons to accommodate the needs of working parents who cannot get their kids to weekday swim lessons
- Automate pool rentals to reduce staff time related to these group uses
- Provide more “teachable” and “swimmable” water in any new facilities, including heating for early season lessons and active adult early morning programs
- Create new programs targeted to Active Adults and Seniors, such as Senior Water Aerobics, Post Mastectomy Aqua Classes, Kayaking, Paddleboarding, and balance and strength screenings programs
- Build on collaborative efforts, such as SwimATX, to provide more training and employment opportunities, particularly through expanded partnerships with local school districts
- Collaborate with other drowning prevention advocates to provide swim lessons and water safety opportunities for underserved families
 - Place the focus on drowning prevention and safety as a necessary lifetime skill
- Offer private lesson opportunities to retain talented instructors and meet customer needs

8.5 OPERATIONS, USE AGREEMENTS, AND PARTNERSHIPS

8.5.1 Opportunities

The PARD Aquatic Division could provide U.S. Coast Guard Approved Life Vests, which could be sponsored by local hospitals, doctors, and fraternal orders, such as the Elks, etc. They could be printed with logos as part of the sponsorship. Pools that provide these free Life Vests have seen a large decrease in the number of assists and rescues and an increase in participation by younger, inexperienced swimmers.

According to Recreation Management's 2017 State of the Industry Report, the number one planned program addition in public aquatic facilities is Special Needs Aquatic Programs, which would be offered through the Centralized Program Division. These programs are continuing to grow throughout the US. They have great potential for funding as well as partnerships with local organizations that support special needs programming. These programs also represent great grant potential from both government sources and non-profit partnerships.

Table 8.2: Capital Improvement Schedule (See Appendix E for More Detail)

Pool Name	Proposed Facility Category	Recommendations			Timeframe				Costs						
		Pool	Buildings	Site	0-2 Years	3-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-20 Years	Deck	Pool with Filtration	Pool House	Pump House	Site	Construction Cost Total	Total with Owner Costs (add 30%) ¹
Balcones	Regional	Replace completely as 25-yard Regional Pool	Major renovation	Expand parking; new driveway; stormwater		x			\$210,000	\$1,800,000	\$600,000	\$250,000	\$2,850,000	\$5,710,000	\$7,423,000
Bartholomew	Regional	New--No changes; opened in 2014													
Big Stacy	Neighborhood	Upgrade; no change in size; new deck	Renovate historic bathhouse; expand	Stormwater; ADA parking		x			\$40,500	\$800,000	\$250,000	\$10,000	\$1,400,000	\$2,500,500	\$3,250,650
Brentwood	Neighborhood	Replace completely; zero depth for wading pool	Replace pergola; addition for party/training room, office and family restroom	Accessible parking; new utilities; stormwater		x			\$70,500	\$820,000	\$525,000	\$5,000	\$1,390,000	\$2,810,500	\$3,653,650
Canyon Vista	Neighborhood	Long-term relocate as a Community Pool	Add bathhouse in interim	Accessible parking and access				x	\$81,000	\$656,000	\$450,000	\$0	\$1,280,000	\$2,467,000	\$3,207,100
Civitan	Neighborhood	Replace both pools if warranted; consolidate and decommission with improvements at Montopolis	Add bathhouse	Accessible parking; new utilities; stormwater		x			\$70,500	\$820,000	\$450,000	\$0	\$1,510,000	\$2,850,500	\$3,705,650
Dick Nichols	Community	Minor changes; add features to pool	Add family restrooms and party/training room	New utilities; stormwater				x	\$75,000	\$1,980,000	\$250,000	\$25,000	\$1,390,000	\$3,720,000	\$4,836,000
Dittmar	Community	Replace completely; backwash holding tank in interim	Refurbish existing bathhouse; addition for family restroom, party/training room and concessions	Utilities; stormwater				x	\$135,000	\$1,400,000	\$400,000	\$25,000	\$1,820,000	\$3,780,000	\$4,914,000
Dottie Jordan	Neighborhood	Replace completely if possible (within floodplain)	Replace bathhouse	New utilities; stormwater				x	\$70,500	\$820,000	\$450,000	\$50,000	\$1,700,000	\$3,090,500	\$4,017,650
Dove Springs	Community	Minor addition to pool; add features	Add family restrooms and party/training room	New utilities; stormwater				x	\$120,000	\$2,120,000	\$350,000	\$25,000	\$1,790,000	\$4,405,000	\$5,726,500
Garrison	Regional	Renovate/expand pool house; replace pool; replace wading pool with family activity pool	Major renovation; expansion for family restroom; office	Expand parking; new utilities; driveway; stormwater	x				\$210,000	\$2,800,000	\$800,000	\$250,000	\$3,480,000	\$7,540,000	\$9,802,000
Gillis	Neighborhood	Critical condition; replace completely if warranted	Add a bathhouse	ADA parking and accessible path; new utilities; stormwater		x			\$70,500	\$820,000	\$450,000	\$0	\$1,410,000	\$2,750,500	\$3,575,650
Givens	Community	Critical condition; replace completely	Major renovation and expansion	Utilities; stormwater	x				\$135,000	\$1,400,000	\$550,000	\$5,000	\$2,340,000	\$4,430,000	\$5,759,000
Govalle	Neighborhood	Currently being renovated--Not included in this analysis			x										
Kennemer	Neighborhood	Completely replace; backwash holding tank in interim	Renovate bathhouse; add family restroom; first aid room	ADA parking and accessible path; new utilities; stormwater				x	\$70,500	\$820,000	\$250,000	\$0	\$1,250,000	\$2,390,500	\$3,107,650
Little Stacy	Wading pool	Add zero depth entry; candidate for decommissioning	Add restrooms	ADA parking and accessible path; new utilities; stormwater		x			\$14,400	\$300,000	\$450,000	\$0	\$1,570,000	\$2,334,400	\$3,034,720
Mabel Davis	Indoor-Regional	New Community Indoor Facility; backwash holding tank in interim	New Natatorium	Expand parking; driveway; lighting		x			\$150,000	\$1,230,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,490,000	\$7,800,000	\$10,140,000
Martin	Neighborhood	Completely replace	Major renovation with addition	Restripe parking; accessible route; stormwater; parking lot lighting		x			\$70,500	\$820,000	\$225,000	\$0	\$1,950,000	\$3,065,500	\$3,985,150
Metz	Neighborhood	Long term replace if warranted	Major renovation and expansion	Utility connections; stormwater; parking lot lights				x	\$70,500	\$820,000	\$125,000	\$0	\$1,710,000	\$2,725,500	\$3,543,150
Montopolis	Community	Completely replace	renovate bathhouse; Add family restrooms, party/training room, and office	Expand parking; new utilities; stormwater	x				\$135,000	\$1,400,000	\$350,000	\$0	\$2,160,000	\$4,045,000	\$5,258,500
Murchison	Neighborhood	Completely replace	Major renovation; expansion for family restroom	New utilities; stormwater				x	\$70,500	\$820,000	\$275,000	\$20,000	\$1,230,000	\$2,415,500	\$3,140,150
Northwest	Regional	Large pool same size; replace wading pool with family activity pool	Major building renovation--No larger footprint	Stormwater detention; new utilities	x				\$210,000	\$2,800,000	\$800,000	\$250,000	\$2,620,000	\$6,680,000	\$8,684,000
Parque Zaragoza	Neighborhood	Difficult to upgrade due to 25-year floodplain; replace if warranted; good candidate for decommissioning	Current building condemned; new bathhouse if to continue	ADA parking; parking lot light; new utilities				x	\$70,500	\$820,000	\$450,000	\$0	\$1,850,000	\$3,190,500	\$4,147,650

Pool Name	Proposed Facility Category	Recommendations			Timeframe				Costs						
		Pool	Buildings	Site	0-2 Years	3-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-20 Years	Deck	Pool with Filtration	Pool House	Pump House	Site	Construction Cost Total	Total with Owner Costs (add 30%) ¹
Patterson	Neighborhood	New wading pool; replace main pool	New bathhouse; keep pumphouse with mural if possible	Utilities; stormwater; parking lot lighting				x	\$70,500	\$820,000	\$450,000	\$10,000	\$2,210,000	\$3,560,500	\$4,628,650
Ramsey	Neighborhood	Maintain in operation until unsustainable	Replace bathhouse and pump house	ADA parking; stormwater; parking lot lighting				x	\$70,500	\$820,000	\$450,000	\$0	\$1,850,000	\$3,190,500	\$4,147,650
Reed	Neighborhood	Limited room for expansion/upgrade; replace pool if warranted	New bathhouse; repurpose existing building	ADA parking and access; stormwater; parking lot light				x	\$70,500	\$820,000	\$450,000	\$10,000	\$2,390,000	\$3,740,500	\$4,862,650
Rosewood	Neighborhood	Pool recently renovated	New restroom being installed	Stormwater detention				x	\$57,000	\$1,734,000	\$521,000	\$0	\$1,750,000	\$4,062,000	\$5,280,600
Shipe	Neighborhood	Currently being renovated--Not included in this analysis (See Govalle)			x										
Springwoods	Community	Minor changes to pool, repair deck	Renovate bathhouse; add family restrooms	Expand parking; stormwater				x	\$75,000	\$880,000	\$300,000	\$10,000	\$1,550,000	\$2,815,000	\$3,659,500
Walnut Creek	Community	Completely replace/expand	Renovate and expand	New utilities; stormwater		x			\$135,000	\$1,400,000	\$350,000	\$0	\$2,300,000	\$4,185,000	\$5,440,500
West Austin	Neighborhood	Remain as a small round pool until unsustainable--No room for expansion	Add shade; storage; family restroom	ADA parking and access; stormwater; parking lot light				x	\$40,000	\$300,000	\$450,000	\$0	\$1,390,000	\$2,180,000	\$2,834,000
Westenfield	Neighborhood	Opened in 2014													
NEW SITES															Budget Figures
Colony Park	To Be Determined	New				x									\$5,000,000
Northwest (to replace Canyon Vista)	Community	New					x								\$5,000,000
Southeast	Community	New					x								\$5,000,000
Southwest	Community	New					x								\$5,000,000
Premier Indoor	Premier Indoor	New				x									\$35,000,000
Central Aquatic Maintenance Facility	Maintenance					x								\$2,000,000	\$2,600,000
														Subtotal - New Facilities	\$57,600,000
														Total Costs - All Facilities	\$193,400,000

1. Total with Owner Costs include design and engineering, 2% for Art, Permitting, Contract Management, CIP Inspections, PARC Project Management, etc.
2. All costs are in 2017 dollars.

The Austin-American Statesman Swim Safe program for Austin Kids is a great example of a partnership that has increased the accessibility and equitability of swim instruction for children in need. These types of partnerships could add more program offerings without increasing the operating budget.

A world class indoor aquatic facility would certainly make Austin a destination for excellence in aquatics. It could attract local, state, national, and international teams and have a positive impact on the economic life of Austin. While considering this type of facility, the most popular amenities that will serve Austin's changing demographics should be considered. The latest programs, including competitive, diving, water polo, synchronized swimming, wall climbing, log rolling, kayaking, and surfing, would attract customers.

With partnerships in mind, the City of Austin could work with private businesses to develop an aquatic center by providing tax incentives, land leases, and other public/private partnerships with organizations such as USA Swimming. With the industries currently thriving in Austin, naming and sponsorships of such a property could be attainable.

8.5.2 Pool Season Extension

The public engagement process indicated a strong desire to extend the swim season, both extensions of the current summer season and more year-round opportunities.

Year-Round Pools

PARD and AISD paid for the installation of heaters at Balcones and Dick Nichols in the past, but the operations costs and difficulty in keeping lifeguards resulted in the closing of the pools in the winter season. The pool houses also had plastic sheets installed to reduce the cold temperatures in the pool house. The heaters are still in place, but their functional use is not known because they have not been used in several years. Current year-round pools include the lap pool at Bartholomew (only 4 lap lanes), Springwoods, Big Stacy (heated from an Artesian Well), and the unheated pools at Deep Eddy and Barton Springs. For maximum use, pools to be open year-round should be distributed geographically to serve regions of Austin and have heated water, heated restrooms/changing rooms, and at least 6 lap lanes for swim team practice and lap swimming (the primary users in the off-season). Once indoor pool(s) are developed, the need for outdoor year-round pools can be reduced. Geographically, Dick Nichols is a logical choice for a year-round pool to serve the south due to its nine lap lanes and heaters in place. Garrison or Mabel Davis are other logical choices. Both are more centrally located in the south and easier to access. Either Balcones or an updated Northwest are logical candidates to serve the north.

A strong case can be made that the year-round facilities should be located at the 50 meter regional pools (Northwest and Garrison) because of their ability to maximize programming, larger number of lap lanes, and central locations in the north and south.

To accomplish the best possible year-round use of the outdoor pools, support high school and other local swim teams, host a variety of programs, attract more users, and have most potential for success, the following must be accomplished:

- The pool, pool deck, pool house (restrooms, changing rooms, mechanical rooms), and the mechanical systems must be designed to withstand potential cold weather and freezing. The pool houses should be designed for energy efficient temperature control.
- The total environment must be comfortable for all patrons and not just the strongly dedicated lap swimmers.
- PARD will need a larger number of year-round lifeguards and an increased operations budget for lifeguards, pool heaters, water, and chemicals, etc.

Extended Season Use

- The public engagement also indicated a desire to extend the season at both ends, before and after the summer swim season, which could mean opening for all of May and September and possibly longer. During these months, temperatures are still quite warm, and people want to cool off as well as exercise and recreate at pools. This desire is typical in many communities, but experience throughout

the country has indicated that the number of patrons using pools is much lower when local schools are in session, and the cost/benefit analysis usually results in keeping the pools open primarily during the school summer break.

- If the above measures are implemented, then those year-round pools will be the best candidates to extend the season in geographically distributed areas. If the City desires to extend the season at all pools, then PARD will have the extremely difficult task of maintaining a large number of lifeguards before they finish and after they start their school year at high school or college. Additional operations budget will also be required to pay for the lifeguards, water, chemicals, utilities, and maintenance.

8.5.3 Recommendations

- Make Free Life Vests (PFDs) available at all locations for children who cannot pass the swim test
- Recruit sponsors for Free Life Jackets (PFDs) at all aquatic facilities in the City
- Increase availability of Learn to Swim programs for children and adults with unique needs through partnerships and sponsors
- Utilize Wi-Fi and internet capabilities for scheduling, certification tracking, communications, and cash management to improve efficiency of aquatic operations
- Consider collaboration with private business to develop aquatic centers by providing tax incentives, land leases, and other public/private partnerships
- Begin to search out potential partners and sponsors for the development of an indoor aquatic facility
- Develop partnerships with club teams, high school teams and other groups, including competitive divers and synchronized swimmers, who might rent pool space at a premier indoor facility
- Seek partnerships with local school districts (and other educational institutions) as part of the development of any indoor aquatic facilities
- Explore opportunities for internal partnerships with other PARD division to offer needed programs such as Special Needs Aquatic Programs

8.6 MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

8.6.1 Opportunities

Active participation in the Aquatic Master Plan efforts will assist the residents and City officials to mutually understand the true needs of Aquatic Maintenance and the scope of their work.

As the City of Austin makes decisions on implementation of this Master Plan, Aquatic Maintenance Staff will have the opportunity to participate in the planning of the new facilities and the renovation of those that remain. Their practical knowledge will be helpful to the design team.

8.6.2 Recommendations

- Establish a central Aquatic Maintenance Facility with storage areas to maintain an inventory of backup pumps and supplies (The goal is to have standardized equipment to allow an efficient inventory so that repairs can be made quickly.)
 - Utilize to provide better storage for program equipment (protected during off-season, better inventory control, pre- and post-season testing)
- Synchronize supply inventory control and procurement policies to meet the growing demands of an aging system
- Work towards keeping lines of communication open between Aquatic Operations and Aquatic Maintenance for continuity of maintenance and reduction of emergency closings
- Consider connecting maintenance facility with proposed Premier Indoor Facility

-
- Include Wi-Fi and internet capabilities for chemical controllers and maintenance work orders, as facilities are improved, for greater efficiencies
 - Utilize online applications to improve the efficiency of the large and aging aquatic system through centralized tracking of chemical and maintenance schedules, managing repair orders, inspections, etc.
 - Assign full-time staff to pool sites to improve trailing of temporary staff and reduce maintenance burden since these staff can handle chemical and small mechanical issues

8.7 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY RECOMMENDATIONS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

With the overall sustainability of the aquatic system as a primary goal of this plan, environmental sustainability is a key component. The use of best management practices enforces and supports environmental sustainability. This plan recommends the following actions:

- Continue to design and operate all new structures to LEED Silver level guidelines as required for all large capital projects for the City
- Utilize variable frequency drive (VFD) pumps for energy efficiency
- Expand use of reclaimed water for irrigation where available
- Monitor water use with separate water meters (from the site) at each pool to respond quickly to any leaks, thus saving water
- Consider use of smart meters for both pools and pool facilities as a whole
- Utilize xeriscaping (landscaping for crowd control and reduce water use)
- Continue to specify grasses and landscape planting better suited for Austin's climate zone
- Locate pools near public transportation for ease of transportation network use (parking issues at some sites)
- Expand collection of rainwater and gray water for use in irrigation
- Reduce paper waste through digital connections, improved by providing Wi-Fi/internet (fiber)
- Utilize improved chemical controllers and automatic fill level controllers
- Ensure that pool backwash flows to 8" or larger sanitary sewer lines rather than into creeks or drainage corridors
 - Continue to incorporate settling basins into the system, if backwash must discharge to a creek
- Continuously research Best Management Practices of other large community Aquatic Divisions to learn from their experiences
- Coordinate Best Management Practices with the Offices of Sustainability, Watershed Protection, etc.
- Provide separate water taps and meters for pools to monitor water use
- Utilize natural light and/or LED fixtures in structures
- Utilize low-flow plumbing fixtures
- Consider mechanical pool covers when a pool is not in use to reduce evaporation
- Decommission pools located within 25- and 100-year floodplains (with the exception of Deep Eddy and Barton Springs)
- Use filtration systems to minimize water use, such as the Neptune Benson Defender Series Regenerative Filters currently used and Bartholomew and Westenfield
- Continue to consider the potential decades of use of a pool during the design process with consideration to ease of maintenance, energy use, and impact on the environment
- Consider use of photovoltaic (PV) systems at larger (non-neighborhood) aquatic facilities to offset cost of operation

8.8 INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND COMMON FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are general recommendations to be incorporated into the improvements at each pool that correspond to current aquatic industry standards and the desires of Austin residents as communicated in the many levels of public engagement.

8.8.1 Common Pool Improvements

1. Include replacement of the pool deck and addition of equipotential bonding in all pool renovations to meet electrical code
2. Include zero-depth entry at all wading and activity pools
3. Include water aeration systems at all new or renovated pools that are easily accessed to cool the water
4. Replaced all gravity filter systems with high rate sand filters or regenerative media (reduced water usage)
5. Installed Wi-Fi at each pool to allow for use in pool administration and communication, cash management, maintenance work orders, monitoring of chemical and water level controllers, and ideally for public use
6. Plan for the plumbing and electrical installation of UV systems in the future as they may become required
7. Utilize variable frequency drive (VFD) pumps for energy efficiency
8. Continue to evaluate pool shell construction methods and options to meet their specific needs, as well as most preferred coatings
9. Provide shade structures both on the deck/grass area and over portions of the pool

8.8.2 Common Site Improvements

1. Bring the number of parking spaces up to the minimum for the classification of recommended pool
2. Provide bicycle racks
3. Provide parking improvements to paving, curbs, accessible spaces, and lighting
4. Improve driveways and access roads
5. Provide sidewalks from the parking lot to the bathhouse entrance
6. Provide wayfinding signage
7. Provide required stormwater detention and quality treatment
8. Improve site grading and drainage
9. Provide 4" water service for domestic and pool use
10. Provide 2" water service for irrigation
11. Provide fire hydrants near the bathhouse with 8" water service
12. Provide 8" sanitary wastewater service
13. Provide independent meter for pool water use

8.8.3 Access/Connectivity

1. Relocated or rebuilt pools or bathhouses may trigger Access/Connectivity Criteria: COA Sub-Chapter E ordinance may require improved facilities to be as close to the street as possible and a shaded path to be provided between site elements. Sub-Chapter E requires the following:
 - Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connections from adjacent street right-of-way to bathhouse entrance
 - Sidewalks with shading from the street right-of-way to the bathhouse entrance
2. General Access/Connectivity Improvements: Install new building doorway, entrance gate, and wayfinding signage

8.8.4 Common Building Improvements

1. If the existing pool size remains the same, the existing number of plumbing fixtures can by code remain the same.
2. If the existing pool is modified or enlarged, calculations for new plumbing fixtures required are based on 1 person per 50 ft² of water, which has been acceptable to the Local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) recently in other COA pool replacements.
3. The required number of plumbing fixtures is calculated per the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) 25 TAC, 265.201(f)(1).
4. While it is not noted on each pool bathhouse, the existing plumbing fixtures on the whole do not meet current ADA requirements.

8.9 MARKETING RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase the use of social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.) and the marketing budget to allow for expanded marketing efforts (photos, videos, and more) to promote the facilities, programs, and to assist in Lifeguard recruitment
- Create new special events and networking opportunities through aquatic programming targeted at young adults without children to promote aquatic use by this demographic
- Get creative in partnering with fitness centers, physical therapists, hospitals, health insurance providers, fitness non-profit organizations, and clubs for sponsorships, leases, and rentals to increase revenue and promote new or renovated facilities
- Get involved with Corporate Sponsorships for Naming Rights to help to recover capital improvement costs or financially support programming. This collaboration could be done "in house" or through a Public Relations or Advertising Agency

8.10 POTENTIAL INCREASED REVENUE GENERATION METHODS

The topic of revenue generation has not been a mandate from the City or PARD leadership during the development of this Master Plan or the preceding Aquatic Assessment, but it would contribute to a more sustainable aquatic system, which has been a strong goal. The following opportunities for revenue generation should be further explored by PARD Staff, PARD leadership, and the City. Ultimately, City Council should consider approval of some of these opportunities, based upon City policies, such as fees, charges, and naming rights.

8.10.1 Fees and Charges

Throughout the three phases of the Aquatic Master Planning process, residents have indicated their love for free Neighborhood Pools but also indicated a willingness to pay a fee if required or needed. The proposed system provides a variety of aquatic opportunities with the Neighborhood Pools remaining free and varying

fees for the Community and Regional pools. A process should be developed to waive fees at these new facilities for those with financial needs.

The survey performed as part of the SWIM 512 program (Phase II) identified that 69% of the respondents are either *Extremely Likely* (34%), or *Likely* (35%) to be willing to pay a fee at pools, which do not currently charge. The addition of a minimal \$1 fee at the current Neighborhood Pools would generate approximately \$434,000 in revenue based upon the average attendance at the pools between 2002 and 2014. Additionally, the City of Austin could offer an annual membership, which would provide the City with funding upfront at the beginning of the season.

Attendance may decline due to the fee, additional expenses would be required to have staff to collect the fees or check membership cards. The increase in funds could be used toward debt payment on bonds. This method also places the costs directly on the persons that benefit from the pools. If this option is implemented, it would be advisable to implement a scholarship program to assist low-income children and families who may be unable to afford the usage fees.

An increase of \$1 per pool visitor at the Municipal Pools could result in an increase of revenues of approximately \$300,000 based on the average attendance from 2002-2015. An increase of \$1 at Barton Springs will result in an additional \$468,000 based on the average attendance from 2002-2015. Using the inflation adjusted average revenue for the past five years (2010-2014), raising the highest fee (non-resident adults) at Barton Springs to \$10 and scaling other fees accordingly would result in an additional \$1.8 million per year in revenues, assuming similar attendance figures. The Consultants recognize that fees collected at pools will be directed to the City's General Fund.

The current fee rates at Municipal Pools are \$1.00 for a child (age 11 and under), \$2 for a junior (12-17), \$3 for an adult, and \$1 for a senior (age 62 and over), and non-residents pay \$1 more within each age category. (Children under 1 and residents 80 or over are free.) Deep Eddy and Barton Springs also have different fees for residents and non-residents. With the increased features, amenities, and requirement for additional operations costs at the larger Regional Aquatic Centers, these fees could be raised.

The current fee structure for Municipal Pools is appropriate for the Community Pools. Neighborhood Pools should remain free, but with the new requirement for an attendant at the gate at all pools, the establishment of a fee is more feasible and would not increase staffing costs. The current Season Swim Pass rates are more comparable to other communities.

Improved facilities with more lanes would also likely lead to an increase of group rentals, birthday parties, competitive events, and club team rentals. PARD could also consider charging for usage of pools in winter or offering season pass promotional rates to increase membership.

8.10.2 Concessions

The development of Bartholomew Pool without a concession area is a lost opportunity. With the increased features and family-friendly design, visitors will stay longer at pools, especially if food and drink is available. All Regional Aquatic Centers (and potentially Community Pools) should have concession offerings with an appropriately sized shaded area for eating to avoid food and drink near the pools. These concessions could be provided by a concessionaire or by the City. With the number of concession stands in the new system, PARD could operate concessions at a substantial profit.

8.10.3 Naming Rights and Sponsorships

The quality of the new facilities offers an attractive opportunity for naming rights and sponsorships. Events and programs could also be sponsored. To effectively take advantage of these opportunities, the PARD Staff must include a person dedicated to this effort.

8.10.4 Partnerships

As discussed in the Use Agreements and Partnerships section of this chapter, there are opportunities to partner with health care providers, commercial entities, educational institutions, and others in the programming, rentals, and use of facilities.

8.10.5 Increased Programming

The upgraded facilities will offer an opportunity to expand program offerings and, thereby, increase revenue and help retain high performing instructors/programs staff/coaches.

8.10.6 Revenues to PARD

Currently, all aquatic revenue goes to the City General Fund, and funds are allocated annually to the Parks and Recreation Department budget. PARD would have more incentive to be proactive about increasing revenues if revenue generated by aquatic facilities were returned directly to PARD Aquatic Division.

8.11 PROBABLE COST PROJECTIONS (CAPITAL, REVENUES, AND OPERATIONS)

This section includes projections for the future of the potential aquatic system described earlier in this chapter. While capital requirements were described in Section 8.2, staffing, revenues, operations costs, and maintenance requirements are outlined below. This information is essential for the PARD Aquatic Division to prepare and plan for the future of aquatic opportunities in Austin.

8.11.1 Capital Cost Projections

Subsection 8.2.4 of this chapter identified capital costs in the range of \$152 to \$193 million, depending on how many of the current Neighborhood Pools are kept in operation.

8.11.2 Staffing Projections

An analysis of the pool staffing requirements for proposed system identified in section 8.2 indicates a need for a total of 980 staff (2016 staff included 768 total staff), including lifeguards, pool managers, attendants, etc., if fully implemented. This projection also assumes that some of the pools will be decommissioned. The newer pools at Westenfield and Bartholomew that recently opened, and the Shipe and Govalle Pools, which will be developed in the Fall of 2017 for the 2018 season opening, require more staff than the older rectangular pools, due to number of waterbodies, shape of pools, and features. The new indoor and outdoor facilities will also add to this total.

The recent Austin Public Health Department mandate to have attendants at the entrance to each pool also adds to the increased staff requirements. This dramatic increase further emphasizes the need to continue and boost the efforts toward increased recruitment, retention, and training as outlined in this plan. The indoor facilities will also provide an increased opportunity for training and recruitment through increased programming and partnerships, such as the SwimATX program.

8.11.3 Revenues

Increased income generation from the proposed system has great potential from the categories below.

- Concessions - At full build-out, income from concessions at the Community and Regional pools would be expected to generate net revenue of approximately \$350,000 to \$400,000 per year.
- Admission Fees - PARD has experienced income from attendance at the seven Municipal Pools (including Deep Eddy) in the range of \$550,000 to \$700,000 per year in recent years (not including Barton Springs). The proposed system includes five Regional Aquatic Centers (including Deep Eddy) and 11 Community Pools. If all of these charge fees, it would be expected to increase revenue from admission fees alone to a range of \$1.5 to \$2 million per year.
- Indoor Facilities – The indoor pools would generate revenues from increased programs, pool and lane rentals, swim meets, concessions, and other sources. In addition, similar indoor facilities throughout the country have benefited from both capital and operating funds from hotel taxes, tourism funds, sponsorships, naming rights, and partnerships. A feasibility study will better refine capital cost projections and likely operating expenditures/revenues.

-
- Programming – The outdoor pools may be more attractive for lessons and other aquatic programs, but a significant increase in the numbers of people utilizing the programs would not be anticipated, except as a result of continued growth of the population of Austin, resulting in a larger pool of potential program participants. Overall, increases from this source of revenue will be more related to increases in marketing budgets and population increases than other factors; however, continued program quality improvements associated with retention of high performing staff may also play a role.

8.11.4 Operations Costs

Once the recommendations are fully implemented, PARD should experience lower costs for operation per pool due to the newer condition of facilities, more energy efficient mechanical systems, reduced maintenance repairs, and the benefits of a LEED Certified and more environmentally sustainable system. Staffing costs will be higher due to the increased number of staff (primarily Lifeguards) required to operate the system as mentioned earlier in this chapter.

PARD is in the process of expanding the detail of its reporting of operation costs to gain a more exact cost of operations per pool, especially at its newer facilities, which will become the baseline to estimate future operations costs as facilities are upgraded. This improved record keeping was also recommended in the Sustainability discussion in Chapter 6.

8.11.5 Maintenance Repairs

Continuous maintenance repairs, both scheduled (known) and unscheduled (unknown), will remain constant until all of the pools are upgraded. The process outlined in Chapter 6 should be followed to examine the Sustainability of a pool going forward. In addition, PARD should not spend more than \$200,000 on a pool to keep it in operation unless the repairs will keep the pool operating for another 3-5 years and/or the repairs will be incorporated into the pool upgrade process.

A review of the repairs made between 2009 and 2016 and those scheduled for 2017 (see Table 6.3 in Chapter 6) identified 12 pools that expended over \$100,000 and only four that expended over \$200,000 in that nine-year period. In several cases the repairs have extended the life of the pools significantly. Therefore, the amount of \$200,000 over a ten-year period appears to be a reasonable threshold for limiting repairs that will keep a pool open but not necessarily contribute to the long-term recommendation for the pool.

8.12 POTENTIAL FUNDING SCENARIOS AND FISCAL EXPENDITURES PRIORITIES

If the City were to implement all of the capital facility improvements recommended in this plan, it would need at least \$8 to \$10 million per year over the next 20 years, plus the cost of inflation for improvement in future years. These capital improvements must be weighed against the other capital improvement needs of the City. A goal of this plan is to provide the City with the tools necessary to develop a more sustainable and equitable system of aquatic facilities and programs. PARD and the City should use this plan to develop a capital improvement plan that works with the other fiscal expenditure priorities of the City.

PARD should prioritize the following:

- Address the critical pools that are in danger of failing using the sustainability process and in conjunction with the Site Suitability Ranking
- Be proactive to make improvements that are geographically located so as to maintain quality facilities in each area of the City, in case other pools in the area fail (For example, upgrade Montopolis in order to make sure that the area has an operational pool considering that Civitan is in critical condition and a good candidate for decommissioning due to its low Site Suitability Ranking and close proximity to Montopolis.)
- Place a priority on the development of at least one of the indoor facilities to assist in the Lifeguard recruitment and training process as well as meeting a growing need for year-round programming and lap swimming
 - Conduct a feasibility study to further determine and evaluate indoor aquatic needs of Austin

residents, to better project the requisite capital and operating costs, and to estimate potential revenue from various sources

- Develop new pools based on population growth and to serve underserved areas as indicated in this plan, with Colony Park Pool developed first as other park facilities are developed in this park

Table 8.1 indicates the timeframe recommended for each capital improvement.

8.13 POTENTIAL LIFEGUARD RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION METHODS

The Aquatic Operations section of Chapter 2, Planning Context, outlined a variety of conditions providing challenges to the City for Lifeguard recruitment, training, and retention. The ensuing section summarizes potential recommendations to address these challenges framed within a series of subtopics. The PARD Aquatic Division has made strong strides toward improving the hiring process and continues to make improvements within the limitations of the City hiring practices.

8.13.1 Working Conditions

- Improve staff areas when facilities are selected for improvement or replacement
- Provide Support Staff at all facilities to meet Health Department requirements and serve as an incentive for Lifeguard recruitment at smaller, less popular locations

8.13.2 Pay Scale vs. Duties

- Provide Support Staff to assist Lifeguards in these additional tasks (janitorial, customer service)
- Consider tuition reimbursement or scholarship aid for Lifeguards who successfully earn certification and work for a defined period of time (already offer free recertification and a max fee for \$40 for course)
- Reduce janitorial obligations for the Lifeguards to improve the image of a professional Lifeguard for improved recruitment and retention efforts

8.13.3 Transportation

- Consider financial assistance, such as travel vouchers or providing daily transportation, due to the size of the City and long commutes (currently receive free bus passes)
- Focus recruitment efforts, affordable or subsidized training, and employment incentives in neighborhoods where Lifeguard applicants have been limited

8.13.4 Scheduling

- Incorporate online scheduling and payroll programs for greater efficiency and accuracy

8.13.5 Training

- Consider an indoor facility to increase In-Service and Pre-Season Training opportunities
- Create online videos and tutorials based on the Aquatic Staff Manual for increased training opportunities
- Consider incorporating shallow water training to allow site specific training and increasing the number of lifeguards

8.13.6 Hiring Process

- Automate the time and attendance process as well as the application process for greater efficiencies and accuracy

8.13.7 Staffing

Opportunities

- Head Lifeguards have consistently led to higher scores on audits.
- The possible reduction in the number of aquatic facilities may make recruitment, retention, and

training more successful.

- Affordable and accessible technology may provide assistance with scheduling and payroll. This type of software application would make staff time more efficient, freeing up their time for more vital tasks and serve as an incentive for employees (will require staff to dedicate time for implementation, which should have a phased approach).
- Communicating information with a large and seasonal staff is nearly impossible but imperative. Communication does occur at In-Service Trainings, but a more efficient method would be the use of technology or social networking platforms to disseminated information.
- The greatest opportunity for improvement is the obvious support of the Aquatic program by the residents of Austin and the City's aquatic legacy. Turning this support into advocacy for change and funding is the true opportunity.
- The result of SWIM512 coupled with the support of the community is the greatest opportunity to recharge aquatic opportunities in Austin. The Aquatic Management Staff must be given the opportunity to continue to be involved and their input respected throughout the implementation process.
- Each new or renovated facility should be equipped with Wi-Fi/internet (fiber) capability in order to take advantage of online attendance programs and water chemistry control systems available now and new technology in the future.

Recommendations

- Utilize the example set by SwimATX for future collaborative ventures and partnerships to assist the Aquatic Division meet their staffing goals
- Hire more Full-Time Head Lifeguards for a higher level of professionalism, ongoing coaching/training of temporary staff, better program supervision, and assistance with basic maintenance duties
- Utilize more attractive and "staff friendly" facilities as an incentive for recruitment
- Employ programs that can be accessed from home computers and cell phones to communicate with staff and document receipt of information
 - Carefully evaluate potential software to select an application that meets the needs of Austin's large and complex aquatic system
- Turn public support into an advocacy for change and funding
- Incorporate Wi-Fi/internet (fiber) at each facility and utilize technology as it becomes available to take advantage of online attendance programs, water chemistry control systems, and more

APPENDIX A - SITE SUITABILITY RATINGS BY POOL

Table A.1: Balcones

Balcones	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Rating	Importance Factor	Element Score	Rating	Importance Factor	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	853	1	10%	1.0	1	3%	0.3
Seniors	464	2	5%	1.0	2	2%	0.4
Total Population	5,045	3	15%	4.5	3	5%	1.5
Median Household Income	\$79,577	3	5%	1.5	3	3%	0.9
Population Growth (5-Year)	279	3	5%	1.5	3	3%	0.9
Social Needs and Conditions Index	55	2	15%	3.0	2	10%	2.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	28,988	9	3%	2.7	9	10%	9.0
Seniors	13,230	10	2%	2.0	10	6%	6.0
Total Population	148,656	9	6%	5.4	9	15%	13.5
Median Household Income	\$55,629	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	11,786	7	3%	2.1	7	8%	5.6
Capacity (based on surface area)	324	8	8%	6.4	8	10%	8.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	17,248	3	10%	3.0	3	10%	3.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	53.2	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	40		100%	58
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	72	10	10%	10.0	4	14%	5.6
Site Area (Acres)	5.1	10	40%	40.0	10	50%	50.0
Grade Constraints	Low-Moderate		0%	0.0	8	14%	11.2
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	50%	5	20%	10.0	5	5%	2.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	90		100%	86
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	10,010	7	5%	3.5	7	5%	3.5
Distance from Road	543	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Railroads	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	6	4	10%	4.0	4	20%	8.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	73		100%	48
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Collector	10	5%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
Transit Access	At Pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	Yes	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0

Balcones	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Rating	Importance Factor	Element Score	Rating	Importance Factor	Element Score
Overall	Fair	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Bicycle Connectivity							
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	47		100%	45
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	355	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	No	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	30	10	5%	5.0	10	15%	15.0
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	53		100%	58
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	14	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	2	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	3	8	11%	8.8	8	15%	12.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	Within	0	13%	0.0	0	13%	0.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	78		100%	77
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	P	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	360	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Suburban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	Within	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At Pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	95		100%	92
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Fair	5	30%	15.0	5	15%	7.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Employee Safety Measures	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	52		55%	29

Table A.2: Bartholomew

Bartholomew	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Rating	Importance Factor	Element Score	Rating	Importance Factor	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,526	4	10%	4.0	4	3%	1.2
Seniors	755	6	5%	3.0	6	2%	1.2
Total Population	7,406	5	15%	7.5	5	5%	2.5
Median Household Income	\$60,986	6	5%	3.0	6	3%	1.8
Population Growth (5-Year)	1,156	10	5%	5.0	10	3%	3.0
Social Needs and Conditions Index	97	5	15%	7.5	5	10%	5.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	25,289	8	3%	2.4	8	10%	8.0
Seniors	9,863	8	2%	1.6	8	6%	4.8
Total Population	126,444	8	6%	4.8	8	15%	12.0
Median Household Income	\$38,098	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	11,447	6	3%	1.8	6	8%	4.8
Capacity (based on surface area)	475	6	8%	4.8	6	10%	6.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	71,105	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	149.7	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	68		100%	74
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count))	160	10	10%	10.0	10	14%	14.0
Site Area (Acres)	8.0	10	40%	40.0	10	50%	50.0
Grade Constraints	Moderate		0%	0.0	5	14%	7.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	80%	8	20%	16.0	8	5%	4.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	96		100%	92
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	15,020	6	5%	3.0	6	5%	3.0
Distance from Road	132	3	5%	1.5	3	5%	1.5
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	33%	7	20%	14.0	7	8%	5.6
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	57	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	69		100%	53
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Collector	10	5%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
Transit Access	At pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0

Bartholomew	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Rating	Importance Factor	Element Score	Rating	Importance Factor	Element Score
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	47		100%	44
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	0'	10	10%	10.0	10	15%	15.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	0	10	5%	5.0	10	15%	15.0
Pool Condition	Excellent	10	25%	25.0	10	10%	10.0
Bathhouse Condition	Excellent	10	20%	20.0	10	10%	10.0
Storage Conditions	Excellent	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	100		100%	100
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	38	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	10	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	5	7	11%	7.7	7	15%	10.5
Grow Zones	250	10	13%	13.0	0	10%	0.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Somewhat Limited	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	91		100%	79
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	20%	20.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	5%	5.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	132	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Yes	0	9%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	250 Critical	10	3%	3.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	89		100%	48
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Excellent	10	20%	20.0	10	10%	10.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Excellent	10	30%	30.0	10	15%	15.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	79		55%	42

Table A.3: Big Stacy

Big Stacy	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,507	4	10%	4.0	4	3%	1.2
Seniors	987	9	5%	4.5	9	2%	1.8
Total Population	8,814	7	15%	10.5	7	5%	3.5
Median Household Income	\$59,376	6	5%	3.0	6	3%	1.8
Population Growth (5-Year)	425	7	5%	3.5	7	3%	2.1
Social Needs and Conditions Index	111	6	15%	9.0	6	10%	6.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	21,330	6	3%	1.8	6	10%	6.0
Seniors	8,644	5	2%	1.0	5	6%	3.0
Total Population	112,262	7	6%	4.2	7	15%	10.5
Median Household Income	\$41,615	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	12,554	8	3%	2.4	8	8%	6.4
Capacity (based on surface area)	217	2	8%	1.6	2	10%	2.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	70,432	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	324.9	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	68		100%	68
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	19	9	10%	9.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	1.0	10	40%	40.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Moderate-Severe		0%	0.0	2	14%	2.8
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	60%	6	20%	12.0	6	5%	3.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	4	0	10%	0.0	0	6%	0.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1936	1	10%	1.0	1	6%	0.6
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	72		100%	11
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	3,690	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Distance from Road	183	3	5%	1.5	3	5%	1.5
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	20%	10.0	5	8%	4.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	83%	2	20%	4.0	2	8%	1.6
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	1	2	10%	2.0	2	19%	3.8
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	11	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	47		100%	40
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	8	5%	4.0
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0

Big Stacy	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	42		100%	41
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	50'	8	5%	4.0	8	15%	12.0
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	56		100%	61
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	89	1	3%	0.3	1	5%	0.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	12	4	3%	1.2	4	5%	2.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	11	4	11%	4.4	4	15%	6.0
Grow Zones	Within 250	10	13%	13.0	0	10%	0.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	Within 250	10	13%	13.0	0	13%	0.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Somewhat Limited	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	83		100%	55
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	20%	20.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	183	7	5%	3.5	7	5%	3.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Within 250	10	9%	9.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	250 Critical	10	3%	3.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	98		100%	52
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	41		55%	24

Table A.4: Brentwood

Brentwood	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,236	3	10%	3.0	3	3%	0.9
Seniors	1,006	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.0
Total Population	8,526	7	15%	10.5	7	5%	3.5
Median Household Income	\$58,184	6	5%	3.0	6	3%	1.8
Population Growth (5-Year)	809	8	5%	4.0	8	3%	2.4
Social Needs and Conditions Index	92	4	15%	6.0	4	10%	4.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	24,687	8	3%	2.4	8	10%	8.0
Seniors	10,513	9	2%	1.8	9	6%	5.4
Total Population	118,118	8	6%	4.8	8	15%	12.0
Median Household Income	\$42,412	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	8,731	4	3%	1.2	4	8%	3.2
Capacity (based on surface area)	182	1	8%	0.8	1	10%	1.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	13,178	3	10%	3.0	3	10%	3.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	72.4	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	55		100%	58
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	No	0	10%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	1	1	10%	1.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	1.4	10	40%	40.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	68%	7	20%	14.0	7	5%	3.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1954	4	10%	4.0	4	6%	2.4
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	69		100%	26
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	2,150	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Distance from Road	48	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	30%	7	20%	14.0	7	8%	5.6
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	1	2	10%	2.0	2	19%	3.8
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	13	6	10%	6.0	6	20%	12.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	67		100%	49
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Collector	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Transit Access	10 minute	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Many	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Crosswalks	Some	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Brentwood	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Many	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	56		100%	56
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	50'	8	5%	4.0	8	15%	12.0
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	48		100%	57
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	42	6	3%	1.8	6	5%	3.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	5	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	7	6	11%	6.6	6	15%	9.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Somewhat Limited	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	91		100%	88
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	20%	20.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	48	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Yes	0	9%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	250 Critical	10	3%	3.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Restroom	5	5%	2.5	5	2%	1.2
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	88		100%	53
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Fair	5	30%	15.0	5	15%	7.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Employee Safety Measures	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	58		55%	32

Table A.5: Canyon Vista

Canyon Vista	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential			
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	
Demographics								
20-Minute Walk								
Children	1,170	3	10%	3.0	3	3%	0.9	
Seniors	689	5	5%	2.5	5	2%	1.0	
Total Population	4,624	3	15%	4.5	3	5%	1.5	
Median Household Income	\$109,267	0	5%	0.0	0	3%	0.0	
Population Growth (5-Year)	280	3	5%	1.5	3	3%	0.9	
Social Needs and Conditions Index	59	2	15%	3.0	2	10%	2.0	
10-Minute Drive								
Children	14,213	4	3%	1.2	4	10%	4.0	
Seniors	7,246	5	2%	1.0	5	6%	3.0	
Total Population	69,673	5	6%	3.0	5	15%	7.5	
Median Household Income	\$71,830	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0	
Population Growth (5-Year)	5,536	1	3%	0.3	1	8%	0.8	
Capacity (based on surface area)	101	0	8%	0.0	0	10%	0.0	
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	10,172	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0	
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	100.5	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0	
Demographics Total (Out of 100)				100%	32		100%	34
Site Conditions								
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0	
Parking Spaces (Count)	130	10	10%	10.0	8	14%	11.2	
Site Area (Acres)	0.2	0	40%	0.0	0	50%	0.0	
Grade Constraints	Severe		0%	0.0	0	14%	0.0	
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	60%	6	20%	12.0	6	5%	3.0	
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0	
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0	
Site Total (Out of 100)				100%	52		100%	31
Location								
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	2,190	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5	
Distance from Road	370	7	5%	3.5	7	5%	3.5	
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0	
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0	
Competing Elements (Count)								
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0	
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	0%	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0	
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0	
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0	
Symbiotic Elements (Count)								
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	1	2	10%	2.0	2	19%	3.8	
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0	
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0	
Location Total (Out of 100)				100%	70		100%	43
Accessibility								
Adjacent Roadway Class	Collector	10	5%	5.0	5	5%	2.5	
Transit Access	10 minute	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5	
Pedestrian Connectivity								
Walkways/Trails	Many	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0	
Crosswalks	Some	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5	
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0	
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5	
Bicycle Connectivity								

Canyon Vista	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Many	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	58		100%	56
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Other	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Electric Service (Phases)		5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	67'	10	5%	5.0	10	15%	15.0
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Nonexistent	0	20%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	37		100%	49
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	0	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	0	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	0	10	11%	11.0	10	15%	15.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	Yes	0	13%	0.0	0	13%	0.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	81		100%	82
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	SF-2-CO	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	370	4	5%	2.0	4	5%	2.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Water Supply Suburban	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Water Quality Zones	250 Transition	10	3%	3.0	5	5%	2.5
Endangered Species	Yes	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Bathhouse	No	0	5%	0.0	0	2%	0.0
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	180	0	5%	0.0	0	2%	0.0
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	74		100%	75
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Excellent	10	20%	20.0	10	10%	10.0
Employee Safety Measures	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	36		55%	19

Table A.6: Civitan

Civitan	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,687	5	10%	5.0	5	3%	1.5
Seniors	384	1	5%	0.5	1	2%	0.2
Total Population	5,407	3	15%	4.5	3	5%	1.5
Median Household Income	\$28,303	10	5%	5.0	10	3%	3.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	600	6	5%	3.0	6	3%	1.8
Social Needs and Conditions Index	185	10	15%	15.0	10	10%	10.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	24,090	8	3%	2.4	8	10%	8.0
Seniors	7,247	5	2%	1.0	5	6%	3.0
Total Population	102,077	7	6%	4.2	7	15%	10.5
Median Household Income	\$33,325	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	11,745	7	3%	2.1	7	8%	5.6
Capacity (based on surface area)	160	1	8%	0.8	1	10%	1.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	3,911	1	10%	1.0	1	10%	1.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	24.4	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	49	100%	54	
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	No	0	10%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	0.5	5	40%	20.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low-Moderate		0%	0.0	8	14%	11.2
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	60%	6	20%	12.0	6	5%	3.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1964	6	10%	6.0	6	6%	3.6
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	48	100%	24	
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	3,170	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Distance from Road	50	1	5%	0.5	1	5%	0.5
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	20%	10.0	5	8%	4.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	88%	1	20%	2.0	1	8%	0.8
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	1	2	10%	2.0	2	19%	3.8
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	5	3	10%	3.0	3	20%	6.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	38	100%	30	
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Collector	10	5%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Many	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Crosswalks	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Civitan	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	61		100%	59
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	71'	8	5%	4.0	8	15%	12.0
Pool Condition	Poor	2	25%	5.0	2	10%	2.0
Bathhouse Condition	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	43		100%	55
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	1	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	0	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	3	8	11%	8.8	8	15%	12.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Not Limited	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	98		100%	97
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	SF-3-NP	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	50	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Suburban	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	No	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	70	5	5%	2.5	5	2%	1.2
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	91		100%	92
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	41		55%	24

Table A.7: Colony Park

Colony Park	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	2,030	6	10%	6.0	6	3%	1.8
Seniors	304	1	5%	0.5	1	2%	0.2
Total Population	5,735	4	15%	6.0	4	5%	2.0
Median Household Income	\$33,337	9	5%	4.5	9	3%	2.7
Population Growth (5-Year)	683	7	5%	3.5	7	3%	2.1
Social Needs and Conditions Index	180	10	15%	15.0	10	10%	10.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	12,921	3	3%	0.9	3	10%	3.0
Seniors	3,501	2	2%	0.4	2	6%	1.2
Total Population	41,680	3	6%	1.8	3	15%	4.5
Median Household Income	\$37,229	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	4,715	0	3%	0.0	0	8%	0.0
Capacity (based on surface area)	N/A						
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	N/A						
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	N/A						
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			72%	57		70%	45
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	6.0	10	40%	40.0	10	50%	50.0
Grade Constraints	Low-Moderate		0%	0.0	8	14%	11.2
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	NA						
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			80%	88		95%	82
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	3,530	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Distance from Road	445	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	0%	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	1	2	10%	2.0	2	19%	3.8
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	1	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	5	3	10%	3.0	3	20%	6.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	80		100%	60
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	8	5%	4.0
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Colony Park	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Fair	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	45		100%	44
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	686'	0	5%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Pool Condition	N/A		25%	0.0		10%	0.0
Bathhouse Condition	N/A		20%	0.0		10%	0.0
Storage Conditions	N/A		10%	0.0		5%	0.0
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	25		100%	40
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	Many	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	Unknown	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	Unknown	5	11%	5.5	5	15%	7.5
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	81		100%	77
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	P	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	445	2	5%	1.0	2	5%	1.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	CEF Buffer within 250	10	20%	20.0	0	20%	0.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Suburban	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	No	0	5%	0.0	0	2%	0.0
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	2%	0.0
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	84		100%	69
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	N/A		20%	0.0		10%	0.0
Simplicity of Equipment	N/A		20%	0.0		10%	0.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	N/A		30%	0.0		15%	0.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	N/A		20%	0.0		10%	0.0
Employee Safety Measures	N/A		10%	0.0		10%	0.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	0		55%	0

Table A.8: Deep Eddy

Deep Eddy	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	346	0	10%	0.0	0	3%	0.0
Seniors	253	0	5%	0.0	0	2%	0.0
Total Population	2,814	1	15%	1.5	1	5%	0.5
Median Household Income	\$84,213	2	5%	1.0	2	3%	0.6
Population Growth (5-Year)	267	3	5%	1.5	3	3%	0.9
Social Needs and Conditions Index	41	1	15%	1.5	1	10%	1.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	13,088	3	3%	0.9	3	10%	3.0
Seniors	9,255	7	2%	1.4	7	6%	4.2
Total Population	93,485	6	6%	3.6	6	15%	9.0
Median Household Income	\$64,725	1	3%	0.3	1	5%	0.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	8,938	4	3%	1.2	4	8%	3.2
Capacity (based on surface area)	1,222	10	8%	8.0	10	10%	10.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	154,364	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	126.3	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	41		100%	53
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	73	10	10%	10.0	4	14%	5.6
Site Area (Acres)	3.2	10	40%	40.0	5	50%	25.0
Grade Constraints	Severe		0%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	68%	7	20%	14.0	7	5%	3.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	10	0	10%	0.0	0	6%	0.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	Yes	0	10%	0.0	0	6%	0.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	74		100%	39
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	17,060	6	5%	3.0	6	5%	3.0
Distance from Road	509	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	75%	2	20%	4.0	2	8%	1.6
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	19	9	10%	9.0	9	20%	18.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	56		100%	46
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	8	5%	4.0
Transit Access	At pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	Some	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Deep Eddy	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Trails (Count)	2	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Overall	Excellent	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	70		100%	69
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	0'	10	5%	5.0	10	15%	15.0
Pool Condition	Poor	2	25%	5.0	2	10%	2.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	55		100%	66
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	0	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	0	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	2	9	11%	9.9	9	15%	13.5
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	Yes	0	13%	0.0	0	13%	0.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	77		100%	78
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-H-NP	6	5%	3.0	6	5%	3.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	260	6	5%	3.0	6	5%	3.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Water Supply Suburban	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	76		100%	76
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Employee Safety Measures	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	23		55%	14

Table A.9: Dick Nichols

Dick Nichols	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,392	3	10%	3.0	3	3%	0.9
Seniors	601	4	5%	2.0	4	2%	0.8
Total Population	5,568	4	15%	6.0	4	5%	2.0
Median Household Income	\$101,693	0	5%	0.0	0	3%	0.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	293	3	5%	1.5	3	3%	0.9
Social Needs and Conditions Index	88	4	15%	6.0	4	10%	4.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	18,310	5	3%	1.5	5	10%	5.0
Seniors	7,095	6	2%	1.2	6	6%	3.6
Total Population	76,293	5	6%	3.0	5	15%	7.5
Median Household Income	\$82,038	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	6,663	2	3%	0.6	2	8%	1.6
Capacity (based on surface area)	621	7	8%	5.6	7	10%	7.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	46,189	9	10%	9.0	9	10%	9.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	74.4	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	46	100%	49	
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	57	10	10%	10.0	3	14%	4.2
Site Area (Acres)	9.8	10	40%	40.0	10	50%	50.0
Grade Constraints	Moderate		0%	0.0	5	14%	7.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	65%	7	20%	14.0	7	5%	3.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	94	100%	82	
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	5,090	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Distance from Road	442	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	0%	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	7%	3.5	5	3%	1.5
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	3%	1.5	5	2%	1.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	15	8	10%	8.0	8	20%	16.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	72	100%	54	
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	8	5%	4.0
Transit Access	At pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Many	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Crosswalks	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Dick Nichols	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	66		100%	65
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	350'	3	5%	1.5	3	15%	4.5
Pool Condition	Good	7	25%	17.5	7	10%	7.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	61		100%	60
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	3	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	0	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	0	10	11%	11.0	10	15%	15.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	Yes	0	13%	0.0	0	13%	0.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	78		100%	79
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	5%	5.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	442	2	5%	1.0	2	5%	1.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Barton Springs Zone	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Water Quality Zones	Transition	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	85		100%	78
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Good	7	30%	21.0	7	15%	10.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	62		55%	35

Table A.10: Dittmar

Dittmar	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,090	2	10%	2.0	2	3%	0.6
Seniors	449	2	5%	1.0	2	2%	0.4
Total Population	4,932	3	15%	4.5	3	5%	1.5
Median Household Income	\$54,016	7	5%	3.5	7	3%	2.1
Population Growth (5-Year)	255	3	5%	1.5	3	3%	0.9
Social Needs and Conditions Index	131	7	15%	10.5	7	10%	7.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	24,211	8	3%	2.4	8	10%	8.0
Seniors	9,904	8	2%	1.6	8	6%	4.8
Total Population	110,049	7	6%	4.2	7	15%	10.5
Median Household Income	\$55,260	4	3%	1.2	4	5%	2.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	11,426	6	3%	1.8	6	8%	4.8
Capacity (based on surface area)	345	3	8%	2.4	3	10%	3.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	29,800	6	10%	6.0	6	10%	6.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	86.3	9	10%	9.0	9	10%	9.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	52		100%	61
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	110	10	10%	10.0	6	14%	8.4
Site Area (Acres)	1.1	10	40%	40.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Severe		0%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	60%	6	20%	12.0	6	5%	3.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	92		100%	28
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	8,170	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Distance from Road	225	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	0%	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	1	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	6	3	10%	3.0	3	20%	6.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	75		100%	54
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Major Arterial	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Transit Access	No	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	Some	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Dittmar	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	35		100%	35
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	300'	5	5%	2.5	5	15%	7.5
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Potential	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	65		100%	67
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	30	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	3	3	3%	0.9	3	5%	1.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	5	7	11%	7.7	7	15%	10.5
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	85		100%	83
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	P	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	225	6	5%	3.0	6	5%	3.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Suburban	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Water Quality Zones	250 Critical	10	3%	3.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	96		100%	91
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Good	7	30%	21.0	7	15%	10.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	50		55%	29

Table A.11: Dottie Jordan

Dottie Jordan	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,824	5	10%	5.0	5	3%	1.5
Seniors	867	8	5%	4.0	8	2%	1.6
Total Population	7,475	5	15%	7.5	5	5%	2.5
Median Household Income	\$46,534	8	5%	4.0	8	3%	2.4
Population Growth (5-Year)	814	8	5%	4.0	8	3%	2.4
Social Needs and Conditions Index	143	8	15%	12.0	8	10%	8.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	24,478	8	3%	2.4	8	10%	8.0
Seniors	7,715	6	2%	1.2	6	6%	3.6
Total Population	95,246	6	6%	3.6	6	15%	9.0
Median Household Income	\$37,785	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	8,597	4	3%	1.2	4	8%	3.2
Capacity (based on surface area)	279	2	8%	1.6	2	10%	2.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	17,689	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	63.4	6	10%	6.0	6	10%	6.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	59		100%	58
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	27	10	10%	10.0	1	14%	1.4
Site Area (Acres)	0.9	9	40%	36.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	43%	4	20%	8.0	4	5%	2.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	84		100%	34
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	2,890	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Distance from Road	170	3	5%	1.5	3	5%	1.5
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	0%	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	1	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	6	3	10%	3.0	3	20%	6.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	74		100%	53
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Collector	10	5%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
Transit Access	At pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Poor	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Bicycle Connectivity							

Dottie Jordan	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	31		100%	28
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	0'	10	5%	5.0	10	15%	15.0
Pool Condition	Good	7	25%	17.5	7	10%	7.0
Bathhouse Condition	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Potential	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	58		100%	66
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	106	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	10	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	11	4	11%	4.4	4	15%	6.0
Grow Zones	Within 250	10	13%	13.0	0	10%	0.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	80		100%	66
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	20%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	170	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Within 250	10	9%	9.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	Critical	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	60		100%	48
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Fair	5	30%	15.0	5	15%	7.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Employee Safety Measures	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	48		55%	27

Table A.12: Dove Springs

Dove Springs	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	3,247	10	10%	10.0	10	3%	3.0
Seniors	523	3	5%	1.5	3	2%	0.6
Total Population	9,870	8	15%	12.0	8	5%	4.0
Median Household Income	\$41,038	8	5%	4.0	8	3%	2.4
Population Growth (5-Year)	826	8	5%	4.0	8	3%	2.4
Social Needs and Conditions Index	172	9	15%	13.5	9	10%	9.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	19,636	6	3%	1.8	6	10%	6.0
Seniors	3,317	1	2%	0.2	1	6%	0.6
Total Population	66,337	4	6%	2.4	4	15%	6.0
Median Household Income	\$38,658	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	6,610	2	3%	0.6	2	8%	1.6
Capacity (based on surface area)	691	8	8%	6.4	8	10%	8.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	30,914	6	10%	6.0	6	10%	6.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	44.7	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	69		100%	58
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	62	10	10%	10.0	3	14%	4.2
Site Area (Acres)	3.3	10	40%	40.0	5	50%	25.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	60%	6	20%	12.0	6	5%	3.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	92		100%	63
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	8,150	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Distance from Road	1,310	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	0%	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	7%	3.5	5	3%	1.5
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	2	1	10%	1.0	1	19%	1.9
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	1	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	15	7	10%	7.0	7	20%	14.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	74		100%	59
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	8	5%	4.0
Transit Access	10 minute	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Dove Springs	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	38		100%	37
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	1200'	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	0	10	5%	5.0	10	15%	15.0
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Potential	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	62		100%	72
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	5	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	0	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	0	10	11%	11.0	10	15%	15.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	91		100%	92
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	1,310	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Suburban	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	87		100%	77
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Fair	5	30%	15.0	5	15%	7.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	54		55%	31

Table A.13: Garrison

Garrison	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,366	3	10%	3.0	3	3%	0.9
Seniors	1,127	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.0
Total Population	7,227	5	15%	7.5	5	5%	2.5
Median Household Income	\$51,454	7	5%	3.5	7	3%	2.1
Population Growth (5-Year)	609	6	5%	3.0	6	3%	1.8
Social Needs and Conditions Index	117	6	15%	9.0	6	10%	6.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	27,055	9	3%	2.7	9	10%	9.0
Seniors	11,952	10	2%	2.0	10	6%	6.0
Total Population	131,337	9	6%	5.4	9	15%	13.5
Median Household Income	\$51,271	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	12,539	8	3%	2.4	8	8%	6.4
Capacity (based on surface area)	859	10	8%	8.0	10	10%	10.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	26,256	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	30.6	3	10%	3.0	3	10%	3.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	61		100%	71
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	39	10	10%	10.0	2	14%	2.8
Site Area (Acres)	4.0	10	40%	40.0	8	50%	40.0
Grade Constraints	Moderate		0%	0.0	5	14%	7.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	35%	4	20%	8.0	4	5%	2.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1966	6	10%	6.0	6	6%	3.6
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	84		100%	66
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	27,560	3	5%	1.5	3	5%	1.5
Distance from Road	584	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	0%	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	4	10	10%	10.0	10	19%	19.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	11	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	82		100%	67
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Major Arterial	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Transit Access	At pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Traffic Controls	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Garrison	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Poor	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	42		100%	42
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	0	10	5%	5.0	10	15%	15.0
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Potential	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	62		100%	72
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	76	2	3%	0.6	2	5%	1.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	8	6	3%	1.8	6	5%	3.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	1	9	11%	9.9	9	15%	13.5
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Very-Somewhat Limited	2	6%	1.2	2	5%	1.1
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	91		100%	88
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	584	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Suburban	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	92		100%	92
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	35		55%	20

Table A.14: Gillis

Gillis	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	2,217	7	10%	7.0	7	3%	2.1
Seniors	1,019	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.0
Total Population	11,195	9	15%	13.5	9	5%	4.5
Median Household Income	\$52,113	7	5%	3.5	7	3%	2.1
Population Growth (5-Year)	1,226	10	5%	5.0	10	3%	3.0
Social Needs and Conditions Index	142	8	15%	12.0	8	10%	8.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	16,738	5	3%	1.5	5	10%	5.0
Seniors	7,334	5	2%	1.0	5	6%	3.0
Total Population	94,032	6	6%	3.6	6	15%	9.0
Median Household Income	\$46,300	6	3%	1.8	6	5%	3.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	10,492	5	3%	1.5	5	8%	4.0
Capacity (based on surface area)	143	1	8%	0.8	1	10%	1.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	5,237	1	10%	1.0	1	10%	1.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	36.7	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	61		100%	52
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	No	0	10%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	0.5	5	40%	20.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low-Moderate		0%	0.0	8	14%	11.2
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	45%	5	20%	10.0	5	5%	2.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1954	4	10%	4.0	4	6%	2.4
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	44		100%	22
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	25,490	4	5%	2.0	4	5%	2.0
Distance from Road	118	2	5%	1.0	2	5%	1.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	20%	10.0	5	8%	4.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	37%	6	20%	12.0	6	8%	4.8
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	3	8	10%	8.0	8	19%	15.2
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	5	2	10%	2.0	2	20%	4.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	55		100%	46
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	8	5%	4.0
Transit Access	At pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Gillis	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	37		100%	36
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	110'	5	5%	2.5	5	15%	7.5
Pool Condition	Poor	2	25%	5.0	2	10%	2.0
Bathhouse Condition	Nonexistent	0	20%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Storage Conditions	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	5%	1.0
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	32		100%	46
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	29	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	10	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	22	0	11%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Grow Zones	Within 250	10	13%	13.0	0	10%	0.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	78		100%	63
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	20%	20.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	118	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Yes	0	9%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	250 Critical	10	3%	3.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	No	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	110	2	5%	1.0	2	2%	0.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	81		100%	46
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Employee Safety Measures	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	30		55%	16

Table A.15: Givens

Givens	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,713	5	10%	5.0	5	3%	1.5
Seniors	957	9	5%	4.5	9	2%	1.8
Total Population	7,199	5	15%	7.5	5	5%	2.5
Median Household Income	\$37,253	9	5%	4.5	9	3%	2.7
Population Growth (5-Year)	830	8	5%	4.0	8	3%	2.4
Social Needs and Conditions Index	148	8	15%	12.0	8	10%	8.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	22,194	7	3%	2.1	7	10%	7.0
Seniors	9,165	7	2%	1.4	7	6%	4.2
Total Population	110,419	7	6%	4.2	7	15%	10.5
Median Household Income	\$28,253	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	10,969	6	3%	1.8	6	8%	4.8
Capacity (based on surface area)	690	8	8%	6.4	8	10%	8.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	17,034	3	10%	3.0	3	10%	3.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	24.7	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	61		100%	63
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	140	10	10%	10.0	9	14%	12.6
Site Area (Acres)	4.7	10	40%	40.0	8	50%	40.0
Grade Constraints	Moderate-Severe		0%	0.0	2	14%	2.8
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	33%	3	20%	6.0	3	5%	1.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1958	4	10%	4.0	4	6%	2.4
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	80		100%	70
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	5,570	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Distance from Road	154	3	5%	1.5	3	5%	1.5
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	16%	8	20%	16.0	8	8%	6.4
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	1	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	13	6	10%	6.0	6	20%	12.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	73		100%	57
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	8	5%	4.0
Transit Access	At pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Poor	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Bicycle Connectivity							

Givens	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	All	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Excellent	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	45		100%	44
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	150'	5	5%	2.5	5	15%	7.5
Pool Condition	Fair	2	25%	5.0	2	10%	2.0
Bathhouse Condition	Good	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	2	10%	2.0	2	5%	1.0
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Potential	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	49		100%	60
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	30	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	4	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	4	8	11%	8.8	8	15%	12.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Somewhat Limited	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	93		100%	92
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	20%	20.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	5%	5.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	154	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Within 250	10	9%	9.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	250 Critical	10	3%	3.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	98		100%	48
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Fair	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Fair	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Fair	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Good	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Fair	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	26		55%	14

Table A.16: Govalle

Govalle	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,552	4	10%	4.0	4	3%	1.2
Seniors	629	5	5%	2.5	5	2%	1.0
Total Population	5,426	3	15%	4.5	3	5%	1.5
Median Household Income	\$36,615	9	5%	4.5	9	3%	2.7
Population Growth (5-Year)	682	7	5%	3.5	7	3%	2.1
Social Needs and Conditions Index	157	9	15%	13.5	9	10%	9.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	22,021	7	3%	2.1	7	10%	7.0
Seniors	7,761	6	2%	1.2	6	6%	3.6
Total Population	97,008	6	6%	3.6	6	15%	9.0
Median Household Income	\$25,053	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	11,393	6	3%	1.8	6	8%	4.8
Capacity (based on surface area)	160	1	8%	0.8	1	10%	1.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	6,646	1	10%	1.0	1	10%	1.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	41.5	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	50		100%	53
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	No	0	10%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	2	1	10%	1.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	1.5	10	40%	40.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low-Moderate		0%	0.0	8	14%	11.2
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	58%	6	20%	12.0	6	5%	3.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1954	4	10%	4.0	4	6%	2.4
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	67		100%	23
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	5,300	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Distance from Road	324	6	5%	3.0	6	5%	3.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	17%	5	20%	10.0	5	8%	4.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	8	4	10%	4.0	4	20%	8.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	62		100%	43
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Major Arterial	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Govalle	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	1	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	50		100%	50
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	285'	8	10%	8.0	8	15%	12.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	180' to 24"	5	5%	2.5	5	15%	7.5
Pool Condition	Nonexistent	0	25%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Bathhouse Condition	Nonexistent	0	20%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Storage Conditions	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	5%	1.0
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	40		100%	61
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	59	4	3%	1.2	4	5%	2.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	17	2	3%	0.6	2	5%	1.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	24	0	11%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	79		100%	73
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	20%	20.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	5%	5.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	324	4	5%	2.0	4	5%	2.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Within 250	10	9%	9.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	250 Critical	10	3%	3.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	No	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	130	8	5%	4.0	8	2%	2.0
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	95		100%	45
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	51		55%	29

Table A.17: Kennemer

Kennemer	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	5,012	10	10%	10.0	10	3%	3.0
Seniors	873	8	5%	4.0	8	2%	1.6
Total Population	16,168	10	15%	15.0	10	5%	5.0
Median Household Income	\$31,233	9	5%	4.5	9	3%	2.7
Population Growth (5-Year)	454	5	5%	2.5	5	3%	1.5
Social Needs and Conditions Index	186	10	15%	15.0	10	10%	10.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	36,024	10	3%	3.0	10	10%	10.0
Seniors	12,661	10	2%	2.0	10	6%	6.0
Total Population	150,730	10	6%	6.0	10	15%	15.0
Median Household Income	\$41,349	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	11,466	6	3%	1.8	6	8%	4.8
Capacity (based on surface area)	257	2	8%	1.6	2	10%	2.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	6,948	1	10%	1.0	1	10%	1.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	27.1	3	10%	3.0	3	10%	3.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	72		100%	69
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	0	10%	0.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	32	10	10%	10.0	1	14%	1.4
Site Area (Acres)	0.7	8	40%	32.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	70%	7	20%	14.0	7	5%	3.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	76		100%	36
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	10,280	7	5%	3.5	7	5%	3.5
Distance from Road	52	1	5%	0.5	1	5%	0.5
Railroads	None	1	5%	0.5	1	5%	0.5
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	0%	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	1	2	10%	2.0	2	19%	3.8
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	62		100%	34
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	8	5%	4.0
Transit Access	10 minute	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	Some	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Kennemer	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	40		100%	39
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	550'	2	5%	1.0	2	15%	3.0
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	56		100%	57
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	25	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	3	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	0	10	11%	11.0	10	15%	15.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Somewhat Limited	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	93		100%	92
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	SF-3-NP	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	52	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	95		100%	94
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Fair	5	30%	15.0	5	15%	7.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	60		55%	34

Table A.18: Little Stacy

Little Stacy	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,172	3	10%	3.0	3	3%	0.9
Seniors	661	5	5%	2.5	5	2%	1.0
Total Population	7,512	6	15%	9.0	6	5%	3.0
Median Household Income	\$63,812	5	5%	2.5	5	3%	1.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	528	5	5%	2.5	5	3%	1.5
Social Needs and Conditions Index	89	4	15%	6.0	4	10%	4.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	13,195	3	3%	0.9	3	10%	3.0
Seniors	4,687	3	2%	0.6	3	6%	1.8
Total Population	72,106	5	6%	3.0	5	15%	7.5
Median Household Income	\$40,858	3	3%	0.9	3	5%	1.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	8,553	4	3%	1.2	4	8%	3.2
Capacity (based on surface area)	100	0	8%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	6,420	1	10%	1.0	1	10%	1.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	64.2	6	10%	6.0	6	10%	6.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	39		100%	36
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	No	0	10%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	0.2	0	40%	0.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	45%	5	20%	10.0	5	5%	2.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1936	1	10%	1.0	1	6%	0.6
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	21		100%	23
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	190	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Distance from Road	240	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	20%	10.0	5	8%	4.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	83%	2	20%	4.0	2	8%	1.6
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	16	8	10%	8.0	8	20%	16.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	50		100%	44
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Park Road	2	5%	1.0	0	5%	0.0
Transit Access	10 minute	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Little Stacy	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	28		100%	27
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	1	0	5%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	30'	8	5%	4.0	8	15%	12.0
Pool Condition	Good	7	25%	17.5	7	10%	7.0
Bathhouse Condition	Nonexistent	0	20%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Storage Conditions	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	5%	1.0
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	44		100%	50
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	99	1	3%	0.3	1	5%	0.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	25	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	23	0	11%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Grow Zones	Within 250	10	13%	13.0	0	10%	0.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very-Somewhat Limited	2	6%	1.2	2	5%	1.1
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	76		100%	59
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	20%	20.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	5%	5.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	240	6	5%	3.0	6	5%	3.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Within 250	10	9%	9.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	250 Critical	10	3%	3.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	No	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	180	0	5%	0.0	0	2%	0.0
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	92		100%	44
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Fair	5	30%	15.0	5	15%	7.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	50		55%	29

Table A.19: Mabel Davis

Mabel Davis	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,038	2	10%	2.0	2	3%	0.6
Seniors	257	0	5%	0.0	0	2%	0.0
Total Population	4,944	3	15%	4.5	3	5%	1.5
Median Household Income	\$33,137	9	5%	4.5	9	3%	2.7
Population Growth (5-Year)	584	6	5%	3.0	6	3%	1.8
Social Needs and Conditions Index	182	10	15%	15.0	10	10%	10.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	36,330	10	3%	3.0	10	10%	10.0
Seniors	11,404	9	2%	1.8	9	6%	5.4
Total Population	162,915	10	6%	6.0	10	15%	15.0
Median Household Income	\$39,955	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	16,725	10	3%	3.0	10	8%	8.0
Capacity (based on surface area)	604	7	8%	5.6	7	10%	7.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	13,521	3	10%	3.0	3	10%	3.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	22.4	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	56		100%	71
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	91	10	10%	10.0	5	14%	7.0
Site Area (Acres)	6.5	10	40%	40.0	10	50%	50.0
Grade Constraints	Moderate-Severe		0%	0.0	2	14%	2.8
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	55%	6	20%	12.0	6	5%	3.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	1	8	10%	8.0	8	6%	4.8
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	90		100%	79
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	7,230	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Distance from Road	279	6	5%	3.0	6	5%	3.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	1	5%	0.5	1	5%	0.5
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	8%	9	20%	18.0	9	8%	7.2
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	6	3	10%	3.0	3	20%	6.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	64		100%	39
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Collector	10	5%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
Transit Access	At pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Mabel Davis	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	48		100%	45
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	280'	5	5%	2.5	5	15%	7.5
Pool Condition	Poor	2	25%	5.0	2	10%	2.0
Bathroom Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	48		100%	57
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	40	6	3%	1.8	6	5%	3.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	2	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	1	9	11%	9.9	9	15%	13.5
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very-Somewhat Limited	2	6%	1.2	2	5%	1.1
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	90		100%	89
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	279	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Suburban	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathroom	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	95		100%	94
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	26		55%	14

Table A.20: Martin

Martin	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,013	2	10%	2.0	2	3%	0.6
Seniors	838	8	5%	4.0	8	2%	1.6
Total Population	6,029	4	15%	6.0	4	5%	2.0
Median Household Income	\$42,584	8	5%	4.0	8	3%	2.4
Population Growth (5-Year)	568	6	5%	3.0	6	3%	1.8
Social Needs and Conditions Index	141	8	15%	12.0	8	10%	8.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	15,716	4	3%	1.2	4	10%	4.0
Seniors	6,138	4	2%	0.8	4	6%	2.4
Total Population	92,993	6	6%	3.6	6	15%	9.0
Median Household Income	\$28,873	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	10,099	5	3%	1.5	5	8%	4.0
Capacity (based on surface area)	277	3	8%	2.4	3	10%	3.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	13,491	3	10%	3.0	3	10%	3.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	48.6	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	52		100%	52
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	19	9	10%	9.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	1.3	10	40%	40.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	53%	5	20%	10.0	5	5%	2.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	1	8	10%	8.0	8	6%	4.8
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1977	8	10%	8.0	8	6%	4.8
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	85		100%	31
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	Unavailable	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Distance from Road	108	2	5%	1.0	2	5%	1.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	20%	10.0	5	8%	4.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	74%	7	20%	14.0	7	8%	5.6
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	1	2	10%	2.0	2	19%	3.8
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	1	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	46	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	67		100%	64
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Park Road	2	5%	1.0	2	5%	1.0
Transit Access	10 minute	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Martin	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Trails (Count)	1	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Overall	Excellent	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	51		100%	51
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	0'	10	5%	5.0	10	15%	15.0
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	60		100%	69
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	49	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	12	4	3%	1.2	4	5%	2.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	4	8	11%	8.8	8	15%	12.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	89		100%	86
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	108	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	94		100%	83
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Employee Safety Measures	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	30		55%	16

Table A.21: Metz

Metz	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,673	4	10%	4.0	4	3%	1.2
Seniors	954	9	5%	4.5	9	2%	1.8
Total Population	7,816	6	15%	9.0	6	5%	3.0
Median Household Income	\$36,659	9	5%	4.5	9	3%	2.7
Population Growth (5-Year)	548	5	5%	2.5	5	3%	1.5
Social Needs and Conditions Index	157	9	15%	13.5	9	10%	9.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	20,682	6	3%	1.8	6	10%	6.0
Seniors	6,797	5	2%	1.0	5	6%	3.0
Total Population	97,098	6	6%	3.6	6	15%	9.0
Median Household Income	\$36,195	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	11,235	6	3%	1.8	6	8%	4.8
Capacity (based on surface area)	218	2	8%	1.6	2	10%	2.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	8,851	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	40.6	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	56		100%	54
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	22	10	10%	10.0	1	14%	1.4
Site Area (Acres)	1.5	10	40%	40.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	60%	5	20%	10.0	5	5%	2.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1934	1	10%	1.0	1	6%	0.6
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	81		100%	30
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	3,440	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Distance from Road	25	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Railroads	Inactive	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	20%	10.0	5	8%	4.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	90%	1	20%	2.0	1	8%	0.8
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	1	2	10%	2.0	2	19%	3.8
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	1	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	9	4	10%	4.0	4	20%	8.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	48		100%	46
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Local	5	5%	2.5	0	5%	0.0
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Metz	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	1	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	54		100%	51
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	0'	10	5%	5.0	10	15%	15.0
Pool Condition	Poor	2	25%	5.0	2	10%	2.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Potential	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	52		100%	64
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	37	6	3%	1.8	6	5%	3.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	5	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	8	6	11%	6.6	6	15%	9.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	85		100%	83
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	5%	5.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	25	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	99		100%	94
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Good	7	30%	21.0	7	15%	10.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	56		55%	32

Table A.22: Montopolis

Montopolis	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	2,837	9	10%	9.0	9	3%	2.7
Seniors	638	5	5%	2.5	5	2%	1.0
Total Population	8,865	7	15%	10.5	7	5%	3.5
Median Household Income	\$28,346	10	5%	5.0	10	3%	3.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	1,011	10	5%	5.0	10	3%	3.0
Social Needs and Conditions Index	188	10	15%	15.0	10	10%	10.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	26,128	8	3%	2.4	8	10%	8.0
Seniors	7,981	6	2%	1.2	6	6%	3.6
Total Population	109,324	7	6%	4.2	7	15%	10.5
Median Household Income	\$33,899	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	12,755	8	3%	2.4	8	8%	6.4
Capacity (based on surface area)	277	2	8%	1.6	2	10%	2.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	9,842	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	35.5	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	68		100%	64
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	32	10	10%	10.0	1	14%	1.4
Site Area (Acres)	2.4	10	40%	40.0	2	50%	10.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	53%	5	20%	10.0	5	5%	2.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	90		100%	45
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	18,060	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Distance from Road	355	7	5%	3.5	7	5%	3.5
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	20%	10.0	5	8%	4.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	63%	4	20%	8.0	4	8%	3.2
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	1	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	8	4	10%	4.0	4	20%	8.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	53		100%	46
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Major Arterial	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Transit Access	At pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Traffic Controls	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Montopolis	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	53		100%	53
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	1000'	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	285'	5	5%	2.5	5	15%	7.5
Pool Condition	Poor	2	25%	5.0	2	10%	2.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Potential	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	51		100%	57
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	39	6	3%	1.8	6	5%	3.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	1	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	1	9	11%	9.9	9	15%	13.5
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	88		100%	88
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	355	4	5%	2.0	4	5%	2.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Suburban	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	94		100%	94
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	26		55%	14

Table A.23: Murchison

Murchison	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,384	3	10%	3.0	3	3%	0.9
Seniors	1,139	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.0
Total Population	9,819	8	15%	12.0	8	5%	4.0
Median Household Income	\$52,777	7	5%	3.5	7	3%	2.1
Population Growth (5-Year)	763	8	5%	4.0	8	3%	2.4
Social Needs and Conditions Index	61	2	15%	3.0	2	10%	2.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	17,133	5	3%	1.5	5	10%	5.0
Seniors	12,136	10	2%	2.0	10	6%	6.0
Total Population	89,236	6	6%	3.6	6	15%	9.0
Median Household Income	\$63,123	2	3%	0.6	2	5%	1.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	6,974	2	3%	0.6	2	8%	1.6
Capacity (based on surface area)	256	2	8%	1.6	2	10%	2.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	9,585	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	37.4	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	46		100%	44
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	34	10	10%	10.0	1	14%	1.4
Site Area (Acres)	1.5	10	40%	40.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	70%	7	20%	14.0	7	5%	3.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	94		100%	36
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	5,320	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Distance from Road	105	2	5%	1.0	2	5%	1.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	1%	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	2	0	7%	0.0	0	3%	0.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	3%	1.5	5	2%	1.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	4	10	10%	10.0	10	19%	19.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	67		100%	52
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Collector	10	5%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Traffic Controls	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Murchison	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	58		100%	55
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	72'	8	5%	4.0	8	15%	12.0
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	56		100%	61
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	25	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	4	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	7	6	11%	6.6	6	15%	9.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	Yes	0	13%	0.0	0	13%	0.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	72		100%	71
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	SF-3	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	95	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	95		100%	94
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Good	7	30%	21.0	7	15%	10.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	66		55%	37

Table A.24: Northwest

Northwest	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,078	2	10%	2.0	2	3%	0.6
Seniors	942	9	5%	4.5	9	2%	1.8
Total Population	5,888	4	15%	6.0	4	5%	2.0
Median Household Income	\$69,205	4	5%	2.0	4	3%	1.2
Population Growth (5-Year)	480	5	5%	2.5	5	3%	1.5
Social Needs and Conditions Index	94	5	15%	7.5	5	10%	5.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	16,451	5	3%	1.5	5	10%	5.0
Seniors	8,911	7	2%	1.4	7	6%	4.2
Total Population	85,683	6	6%	3.6	6	15%	9.0
Median Household Income	\$49,223	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	6,838	2	3%	0.6	2	8%	1.6
Capacity (based on surface area)	975	10	8%	8.0	10	10%	10.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	52,590	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	54.0	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	56		100%	59
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	191	10	10%	10.0	10	14%	14.0
Site Area (Acres)	6.4	10	40%	40.0	10	50%	50.0
Grade Constraints	Moderate		0%	0.0	5	14%	7.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	43%	4	20%	8.0	4	5%	2.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1956	4	10%	4.0	4	6%	2.4
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	82		100%	86
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	5,790	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Distance from Road	665	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	35%	6	20%	12.0	6	8%	4.8
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	18	9	10%	9.0	9	20%	18.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	71		100%	55
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	8	5%	4.0
Transit Access	10 minute	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Minimal	2	15%	3.0	2	15%	3.0
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Northwest	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	28		100%	27
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	370'	3	5%	1.5	3	15%	4.5
Pool Condition	Poor	2	25%	5.0	2	10%	2.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	47		100%	54
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	14	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	0	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	0	10	11%	11.0	10	15%	15.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Somewhat Limited	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	97		100%	97
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	20%	20.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	101	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	250 Critical	10	3%	3.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	95		100%	59
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	26		55%	14

Table A.25: Parque Zaragoza

Parque Zaragoza	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	3,084	10	10%	10.0	10	3%	3.0
Seniors	1,165	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.0
Total Population	11,770	9	15%	13.5	9	5%	4.5
Median Household Income	\$33,947	9	5%	4.5	9	3%	2.7
Population Growth (5-Year)	970	10	5%	5.0	10	3%	3.0
Social Needs and Conditions Index	148	8	15%	12.0	8	10%	8.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	22,332	7	3%	2.1	7	10%	7.0
Seniors	8,068	6	2%	1.2	6	6%	3.6
Total Population	116,922	8	6%	4.8	8	15%	12.0
Median Household Income	\$36,011	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	13,133	10	3%	3.0	10	8%	8.0
Capacity (based on surface area)	213	2	8%	1.6	2	10%	2.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	5,317	1	10%	1.0	1	10%	1.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	25.0	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	68		100%	63
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	No	0	10%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	2	1	10%	1.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	0.7	8	40%	32.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	53%	5	20%	10.0	5	5%	2.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1932	1	10%	1.0	1	6%	0.6
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	54		100%	23
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	7,180	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Distance from Road	681	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Railroads	Light Rail	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	2	0	20%	0.0	0	8%	0.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	94%	1	20%	2.0	1	8%	0.8
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	2	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	10	5	10%	5.0	5	20%	10.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	44		100%	52
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Minimal	2	15%	3.0	2	15%	3.0
Crosswalks	Some	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Poor	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Bicycle Connectivity							

Parque Zaragoza	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Many	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	46		100%	46
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	1	0	5%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	330'	3	5%	1.5	3	15%	4.5
Pool Condition	Poor	2	25%	5.0	2	10%	2.0
Bathhouse Condition	Nonexistent	0	20%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Potential	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	38		100%	44
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	42	6	3%	1.8	6	5%	3.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	7	6	3%	1.8	6	5%	3.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	4	8	11%	8.8	8	15%	12.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Somewhat Limited	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	89		100%	88
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	20%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	212	7	5%	3.5	7	5%	3.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Yes	0	9%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	Yes	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	51		100%	47
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Good	7	30%	21.0	7	15%	10.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	62		55%	35

Table A.26: Patterson

Patterson	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,560	7	10%	7.0	7	3%	2.1
Seniors	690	5	5%	2.5	5	2%	1.0
Total Population	9,453	9	15%	13.5	9	5%	4.5
Median Household Income	\$49,903	7	5%	3.5	7	3%	2.1
Population Growth (5-Year)	1,530	10	5%	5.0	10	3%	3.0
Social Needs and Conditions Index	77	3	15%	4.5	3	10%	3.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	30,272	10	3%	3.0	10	10%	10.0
Seniors	12,142	10	2%	2.0	10	6%	6.0
Total Population	166,328	10	6%	6.0	10	15%	15.0
Median Household Income	\$36,074	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	15,202	10	3%	3.0	10	8%	8.0
Capacity (based on surface area)	182	1	8%	0.8	1	10%	1.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	8,346	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	45.8	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	60		100%	67
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	No	0	10%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	1	0	10%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	0.9	8	40%	32.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	78%	8	20%	16.0	8	5%	4.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1954	4	10%	4.0	4	6%	2.4
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	62		100%	26
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	37,010	1	5%	0.5	1	5%	0.5
Distance from Road	468	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	43%	6	20%	12.0	6	8%	4.8
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	2	5	7%	3.5	5	3%	1.5
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	1	2	3%	0.6	2	2%	0.4
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	23	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	61		100%	50
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Major Arterial	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Many	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Patterson	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	1	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	58		100%	58
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	800'	5	10%	5.0	5	15%	7.5
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	360'	3	5%	1.5	3	15%	4.5
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Nonexistent	0	20%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	55		100%	65
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	17	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	6	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	10	5	11%	5.5	5	15%	7.5
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Soil Suitability	Somewhat Limited	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	84		100%	82
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	531	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	No	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	100	2	5%	1.0	2	2%	0.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	90		100%	92
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Good	7	30%	21.0	7	15%	10.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	66		55%	37

Table A.27: Ramsey

Ramsey	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	726	1	10%	1.0	1	3%	0.3
Seniors	430	2	5%	1.0	2	2%	0.4
Total Population	5,806	4	15%	6.0	4	5%	2.0
Median Household Income	\$51,034	7	5%	3.5	7	3%	2.1
Population Growth (5-Year)	437	4	5%	2.0	4	3%	1.2
Social Needs and Conditions Index	34	1	15%	1.5	1	10%	1.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	11,197	3	3%	0.9	3	10%	3.0
Seniors	7,529	6	2%	1.2	6	6%	3.6
Total Population	96,523	6	6%	3.6	6	15%	9.0
Median Household Income	\$43,185	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	8,787	4	3%	1.2	4	8%	3.2
Capacity (based on surface area)	216	2	8%	1.6	2	10%	2.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	18,275	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	84.5	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	38		100%	43
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	No	0	10%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	1	0	10%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	0.6	5	40%	20.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	55%	6	20%	12.0	6	5%	3.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1940	2	10%	2.0	2	6%	1.2
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	44		100%	24
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	11,880	7	5%	3.5	7	5%	3.5
Distance from Road	441	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	16%	8	20%	16.0	8	8%	6.4
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	9	4	10%	4.0	4	20%	8.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	68		100%	45
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	8	5%	4.0
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Ramsey	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	54		100%	53
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	80'	8	5%	4.0	8	15%	12.0
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	48		100%	57
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	39	6	3%	1.8	6	5%	3.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	4	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	7	6	11%	6.6	6	15%	9.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Somewhat Limited	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	91		100%	88
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	UNZ	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	59	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	100		100%	99
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Good	7	30%	21.0	7	15%	10.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	62		55%	35

Table A.28: Reed

Reed	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,001	2	10%	2.0	2	3%	0.6
Seniors	708	6	5%	3.0	6	2%	1.2
Total Population	3,765	2	15%	3.0	2	5%	1.0
Median Household Income	\$141,677	0	5%	0.0	0	3%	0.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	107	1	5%	0.5	1	3%	0.3
Social Needs and Conditions Index	28	0	15%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	7,687	1	3%	0.3	1	10%	1.0
Seniors	5,987	4	2%	0.8	4	6%	2.4
Total Population	68,029	5	6%	3.0	5	15%	7.5
Median Household Income	\$51,812	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	5,534	1	3%	0.3	1	8%	0.8
Capacity (based on surface area)	182	1	8%	0.8	1	10%	1.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	8,393	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	46.1	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	22		100%	25
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	1	0	10%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	0.2	0	40%	0.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	65%	7	20%	14.0	7	5%	3.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	2	5	10%	5.0	5	6%	3.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1956	4	10%	4.0	4	6%	2.4
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	33		100%	28
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	3,350	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Distance from Road	385	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	8%	9	20%	18.0	9	8%	7.2
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	7%	3.5	5	3%	1.5
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	3%	1.5	5	2%	1.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	5	3	10%	3.0	3	20%	6.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	65		100%	42
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Collector	10	5%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
Transit Access	10 minute	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Minimal	2	15%	3.0	2	15%	3.0
Crosswalks	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Reed	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	33		100%	30
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	0'	10	5%	5.0	10	15%	15.0
Pool Condition	Poor	2	25%	5.0	2	10%	2.0
Bathhouse Condition	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Storage Conditions	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	5%	1.0
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	45		100%	58
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	12	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	4	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	3	8	11%	8.8	8	15%	12.0
Grow Zones	Within 250	10	13%	13.0	0	10%	0.0
Aquifer Recharge	Yes	0	13%	0.0	0	13%	0.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	Within 250	10	13%	13.0	0	10%	0.0
Rock Outcrop	Within 250	10	13%	13.0	0	13%	0.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	75		100%	42
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	5%	5.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	SF-3-NP	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	58	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Yes	0	9%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	CEF Buffer	0	20%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Water Supply Suburban	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Water Quality Zones	Transition	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	59		100%	52
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Good	7	30%	21.0	7	15%	10.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	66		55%	37

Table A.29: Rosewood

Rosewood	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	2,782	9	10%	9.0	9	3%	2.7
Seniors	1,029	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.0
Total Population	11,688	9	15%	13.5	9	5%	4.5
Median Household Income	\$37,397	9	5%	4.5	9	3%	2.7
Population Growth (5-Year)	1,421	10	5%	5.0	10	3%	3.0
Social Needs and Conditions Index	123	7	15%	10.5	7	10%	7.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	24,165	8	3%	2.4	8	10%	8.0
Seniors	8,093	6	2%	1.2	6	6%	3.6
Total Population	115,620	8	6%	4.8	8	15%	12.0
Median Household Income	\$37,533	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	13,420	8	3%	2.4	8	8%	6.4
Capacity (based on surface area)	478	5	8%	4.0	5	10%	5.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	20,743	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	43.4	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	73		100%	69
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	36	10	10%	10.0	1	14%	1.4
Site Area (Acres)	0.7	8	40%	32.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Moderate-Severe		0%	0.0	2	14%	2.8
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	55%	6	20%	12.0	6	5%	3.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	1	8	10%	8.0	8	6%	4.8
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1932	1	10%	1.0	1	6%	0.6
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	73		100%	18
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	5,940	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Distance from Road	200	4	5%	2.0	4	5%	2.0
Railroads	Light Rail	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	20%	10.0	5	8%	4.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	71%	3	20%	6.0	3	8%	2.4
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	3	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	19	9	10%	9.0	9	20%	18.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	59		100%	63
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Major Arterial	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Transit Access	At pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Many	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Crosswalks	Some	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Rosewood	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	Some	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Excellent	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	62		100%	62
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	330'	7	5%	3.5	7	15%	10.5
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Potential	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	54		100%	64
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	34	7	3%	2.1	7	5%	3.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	15	2	3%	0.6	2	5%	1.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	22	0	11%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	77		100%	72
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	20%	20.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	200	7	5%	3.5	7	5%	3.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	Critical	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	90		100%	57
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Employee Safety Measures	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	10%	2.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	30		55%	16

Table A.30: Shipe

Shipe	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,187	3	10%	3.0	3	3%	0.9
Seniors	695	6	5%	3.0	6	2%	1.2
Total Population	14,473	10	15%	15.0	10	5%	5.0
Median Household Income	\$36,339	9	5%	4.5	9	3%	2.7
Population Growth (5-Year)	1,037	10	5%	5.0	10	3%	3.0
Social Needs and Conditions Index	112	6	15%	9.0	6	10%	6.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	22,494	7	3%	2.1	7	10%	7.0
Seniors	10,594	9	2%	1.8	9	6%	5.4
Total Population	145,122	9	6%	5.4	9	15%	13.5
Median Household Income	\$28,069	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Population Growth (5-Year)	13,438	8	3%	2.4	8	8%	6.4
Capacity (based on surface area)	292	3	8%	2.4	3	10%	3.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	16,981	3	10%	3.0	3	10%	3.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	58.2	6	10%	6.0	6	10%	6.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	66		100%	68
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	No	0	10%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	0.4	2	40%	8.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low-Moderate		0%	0.0	8	14%	11.2
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	53%	5	20%	10.0	5	5%	2.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	1	8	10%	8.0	8	6%	4.8
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1934	1	10%	1.0	1	6%	0.6
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	27		100%	19
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	19,620	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Distance from Road	290	6	5%	3.0	6	5%	3.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	25%	7	20%	14.0	7	8%	5.6
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	7%	3.5	5	3%	1.5
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	0	3%	0.0	0	2%	0.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	2	5	10%	5.0	5	19%	9.5
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	16	8	10%	8.0	8	20%	16.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	66		100%	56
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Minor Arterial	10	5%	5.0	8	5%	4.0
Transit Access	At pool	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	Some	5	5%	2.5	5	5%	2.5
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Shipe	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	45		100%	44
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	2700'	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	335'	3	5%	1.5	3	15%	4.5
Pool Condition	Poor	2	25%	5.0	2	10%	2.0
Bathhouse Condition	Nonexistent	0	20%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Storage Conditions	Poor	2	10%	2.0	2	5%	1.0
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	36		100%	48
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	108	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	12	4	3%	1.2	4	5%	2.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	10	5	11%	5.5	5	15%	7.5
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	Within 250	10	6%	6.0	0	5%	0.0
Wetlands	Within 250	10	13%	13.0	0	10%	0.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Somewhat Limited	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	87		100%	67
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	20%	20.0	0	20%	0.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	5%	5.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-HD-NCCD-NP	4	5%	2.0	4	5%	2.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	42	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Yes	0	9%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	No	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	50	8	5%	4.0	8	2%	2.0
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	87		100%	51
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Fair	5	30%	15.0	5	15%	7.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	56		55%	32

Table A.31: Springwoods

Springwoods	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	663	1	10%	1.0	1	3%	0.3
Seniors	312	1	5%	0.5	1	2%	0.2
Total Population	3,857	2	15%	3.0	2	5%	1.0
Median Household Income	\$62,462	5	5%	2.5	5	3%	1.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	643	6	5%	3.0	6	3%	1.8
Social Needs and Conditions Index	92	4	15%	6.0	4	10%	4.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	27,915	9	3%	2.7	9	10%	9.0
Seniors	11,487	9	2%	1.8	9	6%	5.4
Total Population	123,518	8	6%	4.8	8	15%	12.0
Median Household Income	\$75,028	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	14,654	9	3%	2.7	9	8%	7.2
Capacity (based on surface area)	293	3	8%	2.4	3	10%	3.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	3,035	1	10%	1.0	1	10%	1.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	10.3	1	10%	1.0	1	10%	1.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	34		100%	50
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	20	10	10%	10.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	1.1	10	40%	40.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low		0%	0.0	10	14%	14.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	80%	8	20%	16.0	8	5%	4.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	96		100%	35
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	16,410	6	5%	3.0	6	5%	3.0
Distance from Road	302	6	5%	3.0	6	5%	3.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	0%	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	1	2	10%	2.0	2	19%	3.8
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	5	2	10%	2.0	2	20%	4.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	70		100%	45
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Major Arterial	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Transit Access	No	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Springwoods	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	22		100%	22
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	75'	8	5%	4.0	8	15%	12.0
Pool Condition		7	25%	17.5	7	10%	7.0
Bathhouse Condition		10	20%	20.0	10	10%	10.0
Storage Conditions		5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	69		100%	67
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	11	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	2	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	2	9	11%	9.9	9	15%	13.5
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	Yes	0	13%	0.0	0	13%	0.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	76		100%	77
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	10%	10.0	0	10%	0.0
500-Year Floodplain	Within 250	10	5%	5.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	I-RR	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	103	9	5%	4.5	9	5%	4.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	Within 250	10	9%	9.0	0	10%	0.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Suburban	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Water Quality Zones	Critical	0	3%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	90		100%	62
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access		7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Simplicity of Equipment		7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost		7	30%	21.0	7	15%	10.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area		2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Employee Safety Measures		7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	60		55%	34

Table A.32: Walnut Creek

Walnut Creek	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	352	0	10%	0.0	0	3%	0.0
Seniors	211	0	5%	0.0	0	2%	0.0
Total Population	1,715	0	15%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Median Household Income	\$57,679	6	5%	3.0	6	3%	1.8
Population Growth (5-Year)	82	1	5%	0.5	1	3%	0.3
Social Needs and Conditions Index	79	4	15%	6.0	4	10%	4.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	27,794	9	3%	2.7	9	10%	9.0
Seniors	12,373	3	2%	0.6	3	6%	1.8
Total Population	179,317	10	6%	6.0	10	15%	15.0
Median Household Income	\$48,843	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	16,945	10	3%	3.0	10	8%	8.0
Capacity (based on surface area)	626	8	8%	6.4	8	10%	8.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	16,863	3	10%	3.0	3	10%	3.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	26.9	3	10%	3.0	3	10%	3.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	36		100%	56
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	Yes	10	10%	10.0	10	5%	5.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	76	10	10%	10.0	4	14%	5.6
Site Area (Acres)	4.6	10	40%	40.0	9	50%	45.0
Grade Constraints	Moderate		0%	0.0	5	14%	7.0
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	55%	6	20%	12.0	6	5%	3.0
Designated Historical Features (Count)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	92		100%	78
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	24,247	4	5%	2.0	4	5%	2.0
Distance from Road	1,100	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	0%	10	20%	20.0	10	8%	8.0
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	1	2	10%	2.0	2	19%	3.8
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	18	9	10%	9.0	9	20%	18.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	78		100%	60
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Major Arterial	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Minimal	2	15%	3.0	2	15%	3.0
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Poor	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Bicycle Connectivity							

Walnut Creek	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	None	0	15%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	28		100%	28
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	310'	3	5%	1.5	3	15%	4.5
Pool Condition	Fair	5	25%	12.5	5	10%	5.0
Bathhouse Condition	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	Potential	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	60		100%	58
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	21	8	3%	2.4	8	5%	4.0
19" to 24" in Diameter	1	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	0	10	11%	11.0	10	15%	15.0
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Soil Suitability	Fair-Somewhat Limited	2	6%	1.2	2	5%	1.1
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	94		100%	94
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	P	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	376	4	5%	2.0	4	5%	2.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Suburban	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Water Quality Zones	250 Critical	10	3%	3.0	0	5%	0.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	95		100%	90
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Poor	2	30%	6.0	2	15%	3.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Fair	5	20%	10.0	5	10%	5.0
Employee Safety Measures	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	10%	5.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	35		55%	20

Table A.33: West Austin

West Austin	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	644	1	10%	1.0	1	3%	0.3
Seniors	714	6	5%	3.0	6	2%	1.2
Total Population	7,759	6	15%	9.0	6	5%	3.0
Median Household Income	\$68,329	4	5%	2.0	4	3%	1.2
Population Growth (5-Year)	1,006	10	5%	5.0	10	3%	3.0
Social Needs and Conditions Index	62	2	15%	3.0	2	10%	2.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	8,026	1	3%	0.3	1	10%	1.0
Seniors	5,918	4	2%	0.8	4	6%	2.4
Total Population	81,072	5	6%	3.0	5	15%	7.5
Median Household Income	\$52,433	5	3%	1.5	5	5%	2.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	7,552	3	3%	0.9	3	8%	2.4
Capacity (based on surface area)	100	0	8%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	2,576	1	10%	1.0	1	10%	1.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	25.8	3	10%	3.0	3	10%	3.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	34		100%	31
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	No	0	10%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	0.2	0	40%	0.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Moderate-Severe	10	0%	0.0	2	14%	2.8
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	65%	7	20%	14.0	7	5%	3.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	1	8	10%	8.0	8	6%	4.8
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	1930s	1	10%	1.0	1	6%	0.6
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	23		100%	12
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	Unavailable	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Distance from Road	142	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Railroads	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	1	5	20%	10.0	5	8%	4.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	56%	4	20%	8.0	4	8%	3.2
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	1	2	10%	2.0	2	19%	3.8
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	7	3	10%	3.0	3	20%	6.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	53		100%	42
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Local	5	5%	2.5	0	5%	0.0
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Traffic Controls	None	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

West Austin	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	1	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	48		100%	45
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	3	10	5%	5.0	10	10%	10.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	2600'	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	185'	5	5%	2.5	5	15%	7.5
Pool Condition	Good	7	25%	17.5	7	10%	7.0
Bathhouse Condition	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Storage Conditions	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	5%	3.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	66		100%	65
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	2	9	3%	2.7	9	5%	4.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	0	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	1	9	11%	9.9	9	15%	13.5
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	90		100%	90
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	No	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	142	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Restroom	5	5%	2.5	5	2%	1.2
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	96		100%	97
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Good	7	30%	21.0	7	15%	10.5
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Employee Safety Measures	Good	7	10%	7.0	7	10%	7.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	70		55%	39

Table A.34: Westenfield

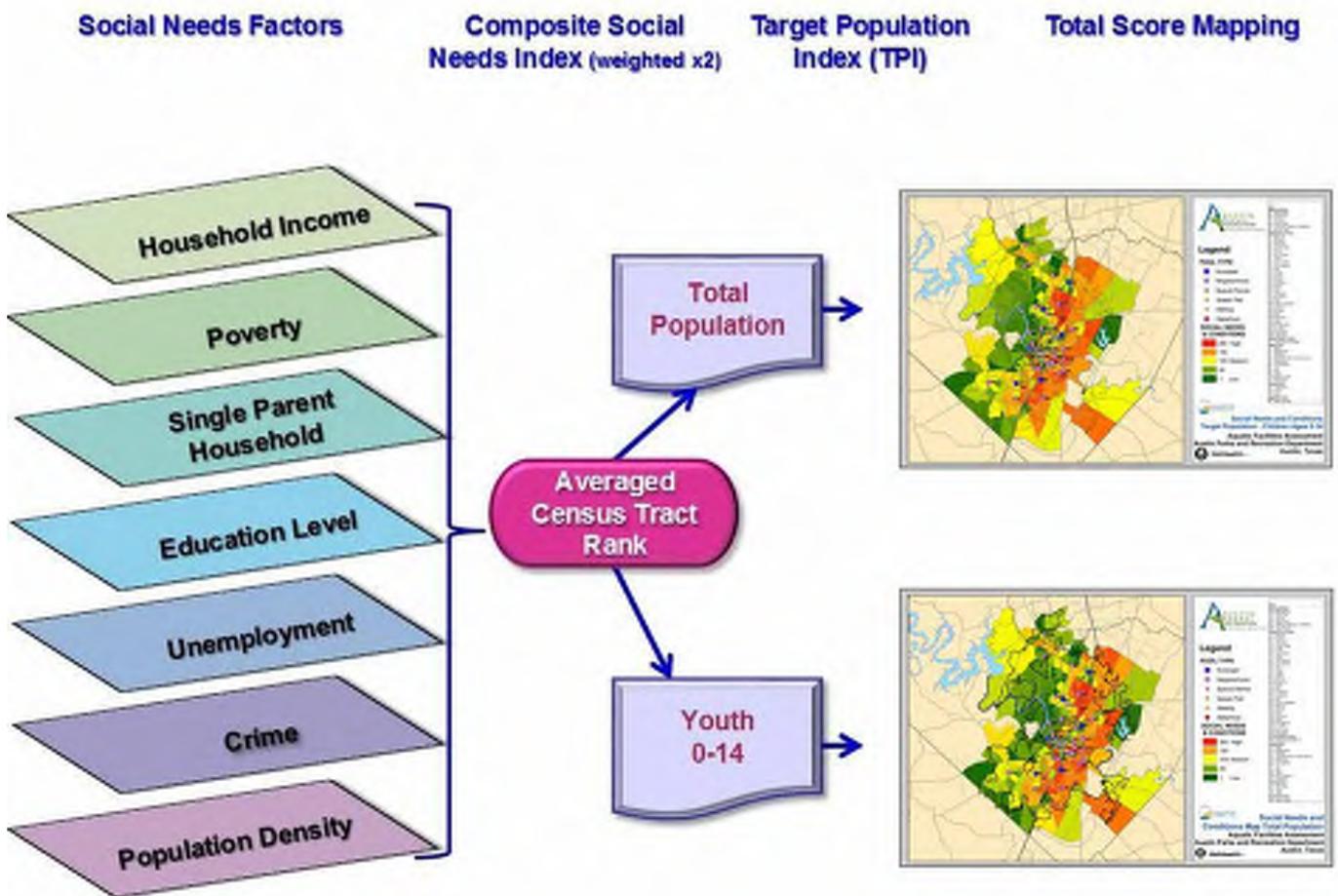
Westenfield	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Demographics							
20-Minute Walk							
Children	1,505	4	10%	4.0	4	3%	1.2
Seniors	974	9	5%	4.5	9	2%	1.8
Total Population	8,854	7	15%	10.5	7	5%	3.5
Median Household Income	\$92,134	1	5%	0.5	1	3%	0.3
Population Growth (5-Year)	765	8	5%	4.0	8	3%	2.4
Social Needs and Conditions Index	37	1	15%	1.5	1	10%	1.0
10-Minute Drive							
Children	16,287	5	3%	1.5	5	10%	5.0
Seniors	11,882	9	2%	1.8	9	6%	5.4
Total Population	133,500	9	6%	5.4	9	15%	13.5
Median Household Income	\$56,266	3	3%	0.9	3	5%	1.5
Population Growth (5-Year)	11,841	7	3%	2.1	7	8%	5.6
Capacity (based on surface area)	293	3	8%	2.4	3	10%	3.0
Attendance (5-Year Avg.)	22,110	4	10%	4.0	4	10%	4.0
Attendance/Capacity Ratio	75.5	8	10%	8.0	8	10%	8.0
Demographics Total (Out of 100)			100%	51		100%	56
Site Conditions							
Entrance/Drive	No	0	10%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Parking Spaces (Count)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	14%	0.0
Site Area (Acres)	0.6	5	40%	20.0	0	50%	0.0
Grade Constraints	Low-Moderate		0%	0.0	8	14%	11.2
Health, Safety, Welfare Issues	88%	9	20%	18.0	9	5%	4.5
Designated Historical Features (Count)	1	8	10%	8.0	8	6%	4.8
Historical Structure (Pool House or Pool)	No	10	10%	10.0	10	6%	6.0
Site Total (Out of 100)			100%	56		100%	27
Location							
Heavily Trafficked Roadways (Traffic Counts)	152,326	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Distance from Road	205	4	5%	2.0	4	5%	2.0
Railroads	Amtrack/Freight	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Flight Zones (Noise Level - Decibels)	None	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Competing Elements (Count)							
Other PARD Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	2	0	20%	0.0	0	8%	0.0
Service Area Overlap (20 Min. Walk)	66%	3	20%	6.0	3	8%	2.4
Private Aquatic Facilities (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	7%	7.0	10	3%	3.0
Programs By HOA/Private Orgs. (20 Min. Walk)	0	10	3%	3.0	10	2%	2.0
Symbiotic Elements (Count)							
Schools/Daycare Providers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	19%	0.0
Recreation Centers (5 Minute Walk)	0	0	10%	0.0	0	20%	0.0
Other Park Amenities (5 Minute Walk)	8	4	10%	4.0	4	20%	8.0
Location Total (Out of 100)			100%	27		100%	22
Accessibility							
Adjacent Roadway Class	Highway	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Transit Access	Yes	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Pedestrian Connectivity							
Walkways/Trails	Some	5	15%	7.5	5	15%	7.5
Crosswalks	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Traffic Controls	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	5%	5.0
Overall	Good	7	15%	10.5	7	15%	10.5
Bicycle Connectivity							

Westenfield	Condition	Neighborhood Potential			Community/Regional Potential		
		Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score	Ranking	Importance Rating	Element Score
Lanes	None	0	10%	0.0	0	10%	0.0
Trails (Count)	2	10	15%	15.0	10	15%	15.0
Overall	Fair	3	15%	4.5	3	15%	4.5
Accessibility Total (Out of 100)			100%	68		100%	68
Infrastructure							
Electric Service Provider	Austin Energy	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Electric Service (Phases)	2	5	5%	2.5	5	10%	5.0
Water (Dist. to 4" Line in ft.)	0	10	10%	10.0	10	20%	20.0
Reclaimed Water (Dist. in ft.)	None	0	10%	0.0	0	15%	0.0
Wastewater (Dist. to 8" Sewer Line in ft.)	0'	10	5%	5.0	10	15%	15.0
Pool Condition	Excellent	10	25%	25.0	10	10%	10.0
Bathhouse Condition	Excellent	10	20%	20.0	10	10%	10.0
Storage Conditions	Fair	5	10%	5.0	5	5%	2.5
COATN Service Area (Wi-Fi)	No	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Infrastructure Total (Out of 100)			100%	78		100%	73
Environmental							
Trees (Number)							
2" to 19" in Diameter	99	1	3%	0.3	1	5%	0.5
19" to 24" in Diameter	14	3	3%	0.9	3	5%	1.5
Over 24" in Diameter (Including Heritage)	2	9	11%	9.9	9	15%	13.5
Grow Zones	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Aquifer Recharge	Yes	0	13%	0.0	0	13%	0.0
Pollinator Habitat	No	10	6%	6.0	10	5%	5.4
Wetlands	No	10	13%	13.0	10	10%	10.0
Rock Outcrop	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Springs	No	10	13%	13.0	10	13%	13.0
Environmental Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	5	6%	3.0	5	5%	2.7
Soil Suitability	Very Limited	0	6%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Environmental Total (Out of 100)			100%	72		100%	70
Regulatory							
Flood Zones							
25-Year Floodplain	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
100-Year Floodplain	No	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
500-Year Floodplain	Yes	0	5%	0.0	0	5%	0.0
Zoning Designation	P-NP	8	5%	4.0	8	5%	4.0
Sub-Chapter E (Distance from Road in ft.)	224	7	5%	3.5	7	5%	3.5
Erosion Hazard Review Buffer	No	10	9%	9.0	10	10%	10.0
Resource Buffers	No	10	20%	20.0	10	20%	20.0
Watershed Regulation Areas	Urban	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Water Quality Zones	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Endangered Species	No	10	3%	3.0	10	5%	5.0
Bathhouse	Yes	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Restrooms (Distance from Pool in ft.)	At pool	10	5%	5.0	10	2%	2.5
Regulatory Total (Out of 100)			100%	93		100%	92
Operations							
Maintenance Staff/Equipment Ease of Access	Good	7	20%	14.0	7	10%	7.0
Simplicity of Equipment	Excellent	10	20%	20.0	10	10%	10.0
Equipment Condition/Replacement Cost	Excellent	10	30%	30.0	10	15%	15.0
Lawn/Landscaped Area	Poor	2	20%	4.0	2	10%	2.0
Employee Safety Measures	Excellent	10	10%	10.0	10	10%	10.0
Operations Total (Out of 100)			100%	78		55%	44

APPENDIX B - SOCIAL NEEDS AND CONDITIONS ANALYSIS

B.1 OVERVIEW

Certain socioeconomic characteristics should help to identify those individuals or target populations most likely to use and/or benefit from public sector programs and services, and community outreach programs. A Social Needs & Conditions Index was developed, using seven (7) socioeconomic indicators that measure the well-being of residents in each of Austin's 200 census tracts, to assist the project team in establishing priorities as they relate to outreach and program development.



B.2 METHODOLOGY

Information has been organized specifically for each of Austin's 200 census tracts. Most of the demographic data was taken directly from the 2010 Census data for the City of Austin or from the American Community Survey 5-year averages from years 2007-2011. The census tracts were selected which are within or touching the current city limits. Therefore, some extend beyond the current city limits for the City of Austin.

B.3 DATA DISCLAIMER

The information contained in the analysis was taken from the 2010 Census data and American Community Surveys data. It is correct, to the best of the author's knowledge; however, some census data is subjective.

It is as accurate as the information that the census participants reported at the time it was compiled.

B.4 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

The American Community Survey is a part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Decennial Census Program and is designed to provide more detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing estimates throughout the decade. The ACS provides information on more than 40 topics including: education, language ability, the foreign-born, marital status, migration, and many more. Each year the survey randomly samples 3.5 million addresses and produces statistics that cover 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year periods for geographic areas in the United States. The 5-year estimates are available in a variety of geographic areas. The 5-year estimates used in this analysis are the 5-year estimates covering the period from 2007 to 2011.

B.5 DATA DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

B.5.1 Total Population

(Universe: Total Population), Source: Census of Population & Housing, 2010 Tiger Files DPSF1 – Sex and Age – column DP0010001

B.5.2 Target Population

(Universe: Total Population), Source: Census of Population & Housing, 2010 Tiger Files DPSF1 - Column DP0010002-0004 for the various ages of children.

B.5.3 Educational Attainment

Population without a High School Diploma (Universe: Persons 25 Years and Over), Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years 2007-2011, column B23006 – Percent of persons over age 25 without a high school diploma.

B.5.4 Households

(Universe: Households), Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years 2007-2011, column B19001.

B.5.5 Median Household Income

(Universe: Households), Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years 2007-2011, column B19013 - Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars).

B.5.6 Population Density

Total population divided by the number of land acres (water area excluded) in the census tract area to result in the number of persons per acre. Source U.S. Bureau of the Census 2010 Tiger Files. Table is provided in square meters which were converted to acres.

B.5.7 Poverty Status

Quantity of the Total Population Living in Poverty – (Universe: Persons for Whom Poverty is Determined in 1999), Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years 2007-2011, column B17010 Households with income in the past 12 months below poverty level.

B.5.8 Employment Status: Percent Unemployed

(Universe: Persons 16 Years and Over in the Labor Force), Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years 2007-2011, column B23025 - In labor force, number employed, calculated as the percent of the labor force not employed.

B.5.9 Crime: Total Population per Actual Reported Incident

Source: City of Austin Police Department Records Management System Indexed and Non-Indexed Offenses by Year and Census Tract for Year 2012. Indexed crimes used in this analysis. The APD uses census tracts from previous census. Therefore, where tracts have split, the total incidents were divided by the number of new tracts from the parent tract.

B.5.10 Single Parent Households – Universe

Households with children under age 18. Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years 2007-2011, column B11004, sum of columns for households with single mothers and single fathers with children under the age of 18 in the household.

B.6 SOCIAL NEEDS & CONDITIONS INDEX

The Social Needs & Conditions Index was determined through a three-step process that included the following components: Total and Target Population Index (TPI); Composite Social Needs Index (CSNI); combining a weighted TPI score and a CSNI score to decide a final Composite Social Needs & Conditions score; and then ranking the census tracts based upon their final score.

B.6.1 Three-Step Process

- Total and Target Population Index (TPI)
- Composite Social Needs Index (CSNI)
- Index Number - Composite Social Needs & Conditions Index

B.6.2 Total and Target Population Index

The purpose of the Total and Target Population Index (TPI) is to identify the distribution of the total population and target populations citywide. Each of Austin's 200 census tracts was ranked by their total population and by identified target populations from one to two hundred according to its position citywide, with tied scores given the same ranking status. A number one ranking status suggests the neighborhood exhibiting the least need and a ranking status of 200 suggest the greatest need. When determining demand for target populations, the ranking of the total population and the target population are summed together, divided by the number of variables (usually two), resulting in a TPI score. The TPI scores are then ranked from one to 200 for each census tract.

$$A + B = \text{TPI Score}$$

$$X$$

$$A = \text{Total Population}$$

$$B = \text{Target Population}$$

$$X = \text{Total Number of Variables in the Numerator}$$

B.6.3 Composite Social Needs Index

A Composite Social Needs Index (CSNI) score was determined for each census tract. CSNI consists of the seven independent variables or indicators representing social conditions in each neighborhood. The seven (7) variables are independently ranked by census tract from one (1) to 200 according to the variables position citywide, with tied scores given the same rank. A number one (1) ranking status suggests the neighborhood exhibiting the least need and a ranking status of 200 suggests the greatest need. For each census tract, the ranking score for each of the seven variables were then summed into a composite score. This composite score was then divided by the number of variables (seven), weighted by a factor of two, and thus resulting in the CSNI score for each census tract. The CSNI scores are then ranked from one to 200 for each census tract.

$$2 \times (C + D + E + F + G + H + I) = \text{CSNI Score}$$

X

C = Variable

D = Variable

E = Variable

F = Variable

G = Variable

H = Variable

I = Variable

X = Total Number of Variables in the Numerator

B.6.4 Index Number - Composite Social Needs & Conditions Index

- The third step involved combining a weighted TPI score and a CSNI score for each of the independent neighborhood planning districts. This results in a final Composite Social Needs & Conditions Indicator (CSNCI) score for each census tract.

$$\text{TPI} + (2 \times \text{CSNI}) = \text{CSNCI Score}$$

- Finally, the final score for each census tract is ranked from one to 200. The highest index number represents the neighborhood with the greatest need, which is given a ranking status of 200, and the lowest index number, representing the neighborhood with the least need, is given a ranking status of one.

B.7 TOTAL POPULATION

The map of the Social Needs and Conditions for the Total Population indicates the census tracts exhibiting the highest social needs (red in color) are concentrated in a corridor extending north to south along Interstate 35, with the majority of the areas located east of I-35. The areas with the lower needs (green in color) are located in the growth areas in the southwest (South of Slaughter), northwest and west Austin areas (west of MoPac).

B.8 TARGET POPULATIONS – 0-14 IN AGE

One of the main priorities through the public input process has been on the delivery of aquatic facilities for children. Therefore this analysis was performed for the children in ages 0-14. Since there is a ten-year horizon for this plan, we have included the entire population of this age group rather than just teens. Of the 200 census tracts, the same general areas exhibited the greatest needs as the analysis for the total population with very minor differences.

Figure B.1: Total Population - Population Density

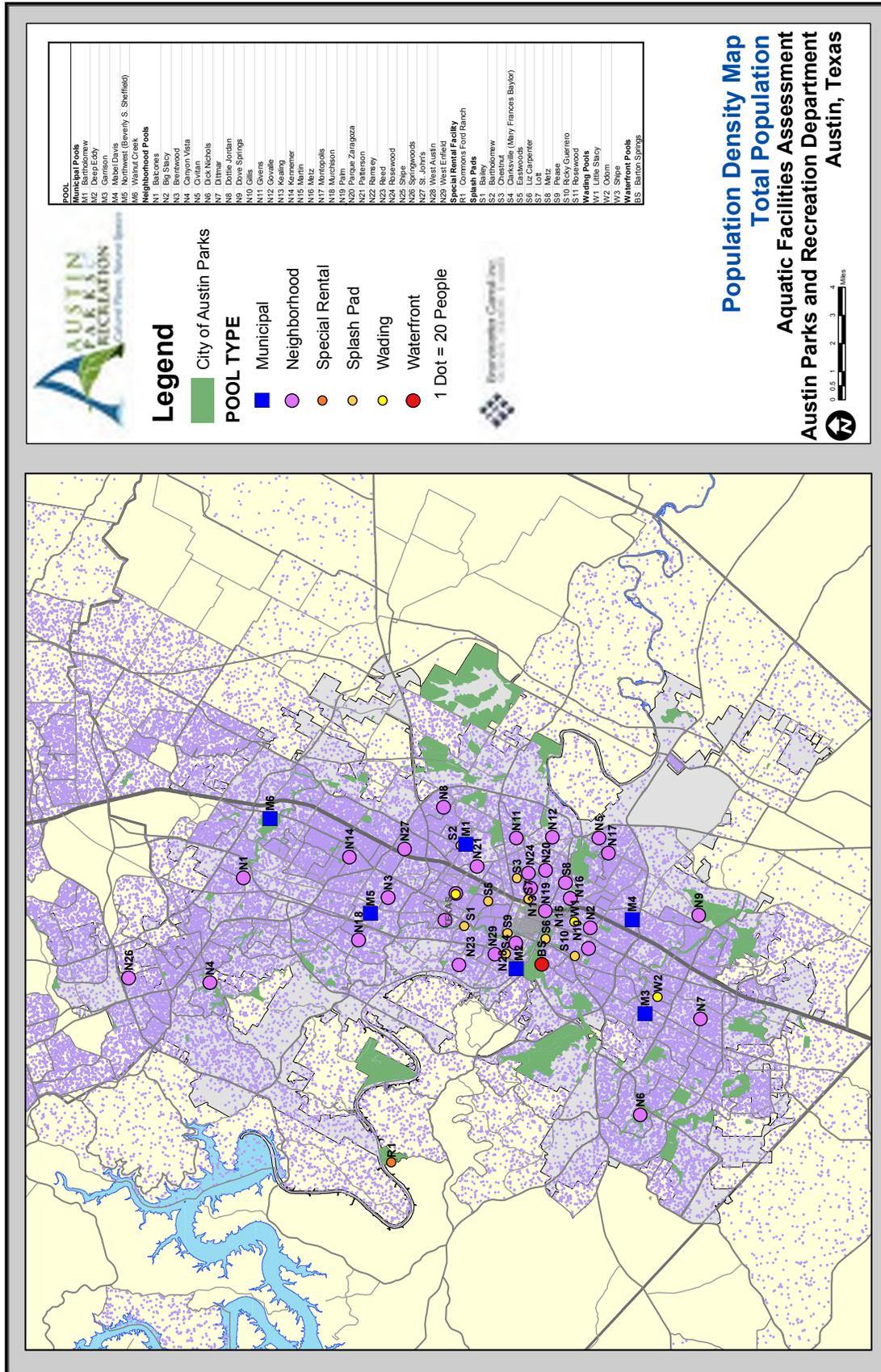


Figure B.2: Total Population - Social Needs and Conditions

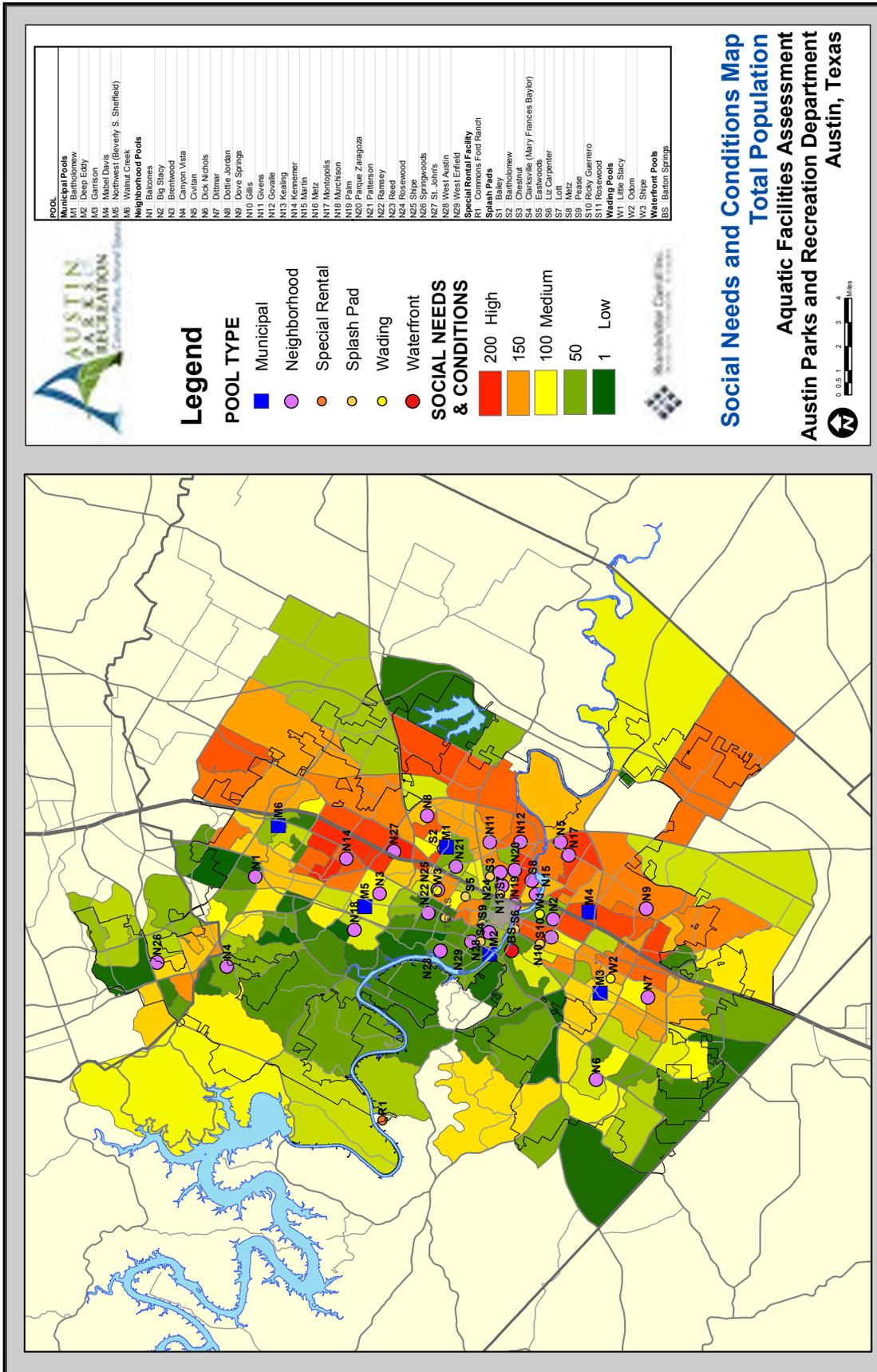


Figure B.3: Target Population – Children Ages 0-14 – Population Density

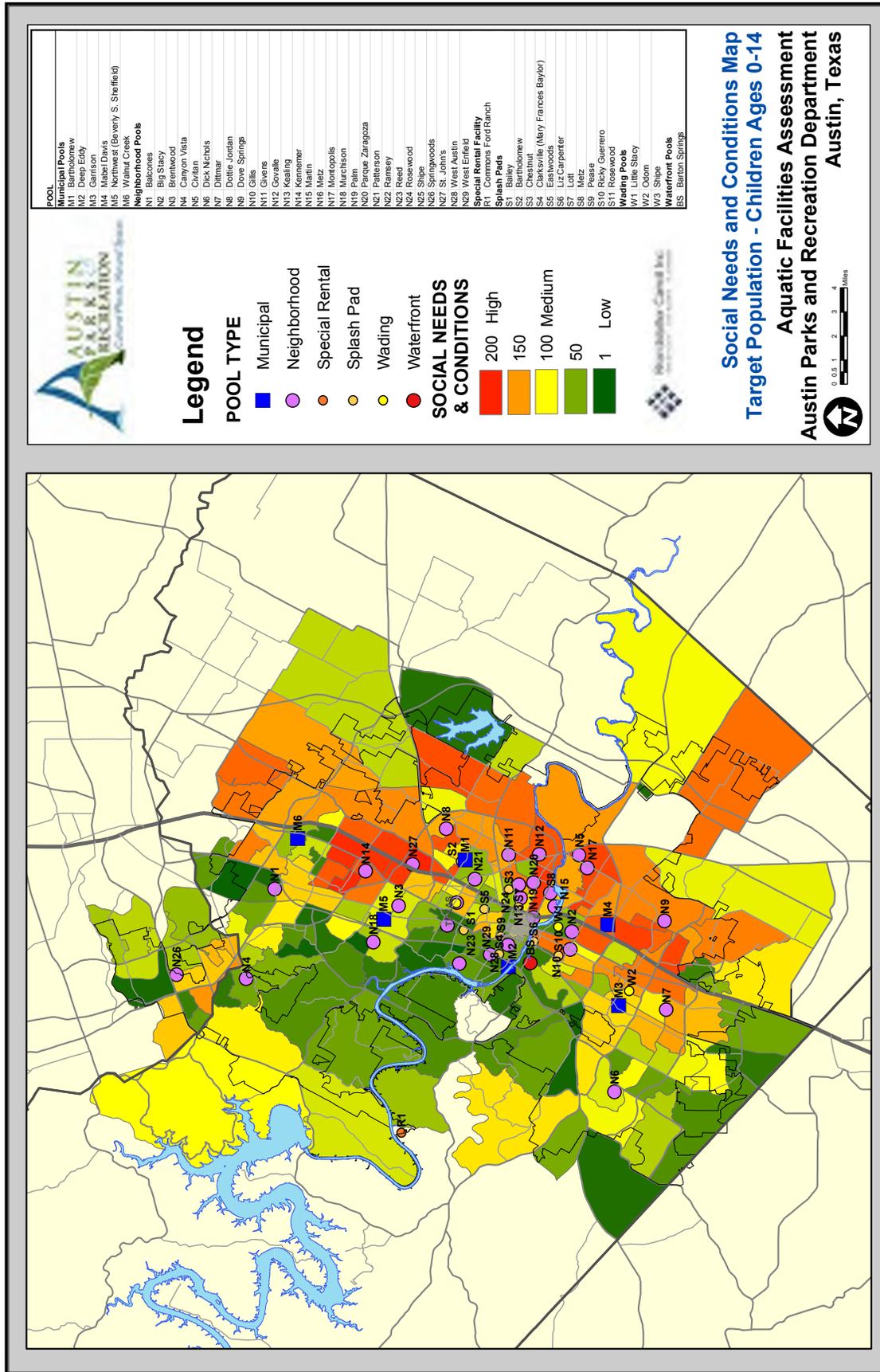
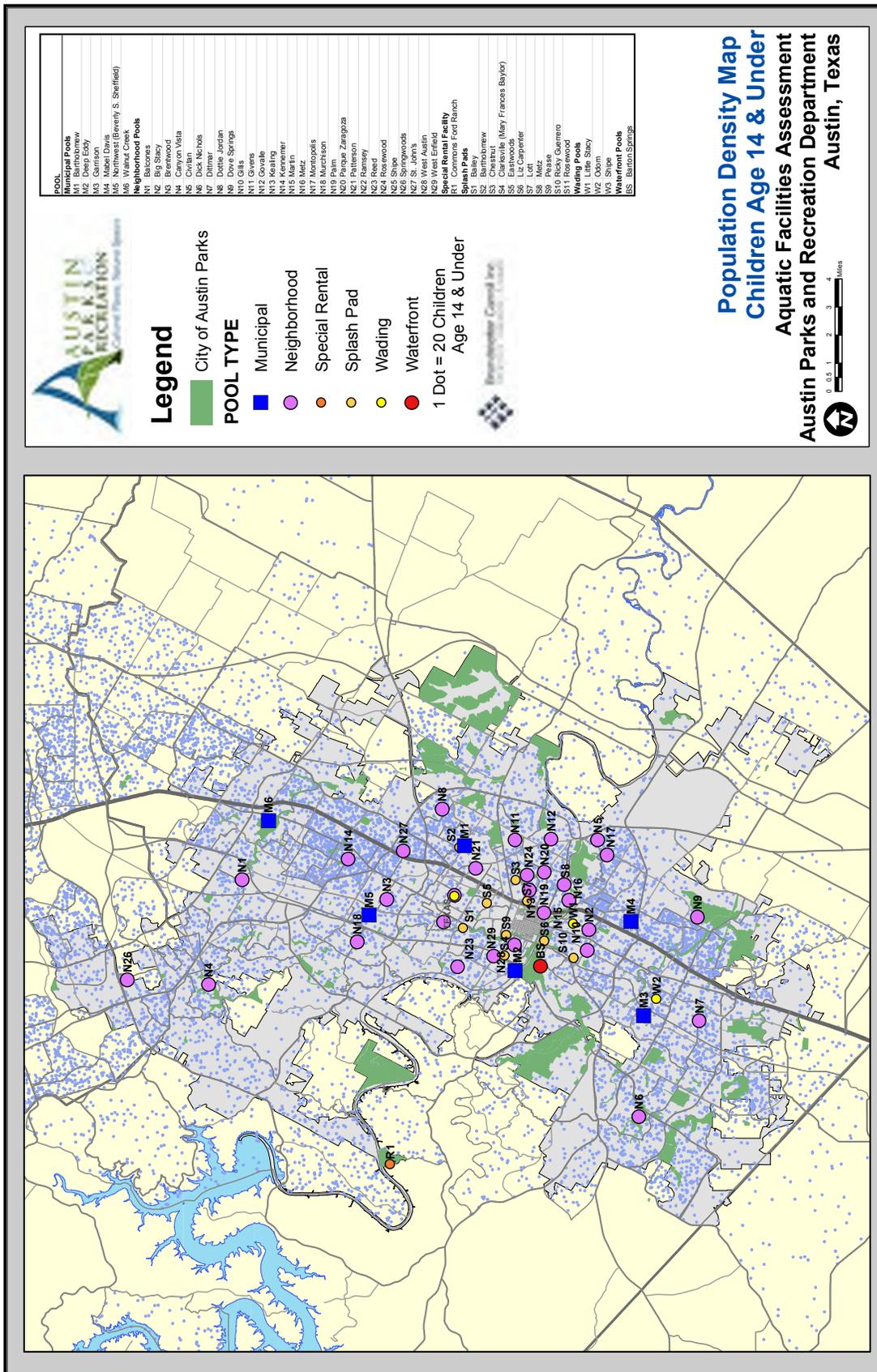


Figure B.4: Target Population – Children Ages 0-14 – Social Needs and Conditions



APPENDIX C -PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT SUMMARIES

C.1 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

The following public meetings were held during the three phases of the development of the Aquatic Master Plan. In all, the planning team met with the community on over 60 separate occasions in order to determine their priorities and desires for the future of aquatic facilities and programs in Austin.

C.1.1 Phase I – Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment (see that document for meeting summaries)

- Neighborhood Workshops (8 from August 2013 to November 2014)
 - Northwest Austin
 - Anderson High School - August 19, 2013
 - Northwest Recreation Center - November 21, 2014
 - Southwest Austin
 - Bowie High School - August 20, 2013
 - Dittmar Recreation Center - November 19, 2014
 - Northeast Austin
 - LBJ High School - August 21, 2013
 - Turner Roberts Recreation Center - November 23, 2014
 - Southeast Austin
 - Dove Springs Recreation Center - August 22, 2013
 - Mendez Middle School - November 23, 2014
- First Round of Public Workshops (4 in August 2013)
 - Anderson High School
 - Bowie High School
 - LBJ High School
 - Dove Springs Recreation Center
- Second Rounds of Public Workshops (4 in November 2013)
 - Dittmar Recreation Center
 - Northwest Recreation Center
 - Turner Roberts Recreation Center
 - Mendez Middle School
- Open Houses (2 in December 2013)
 - Turner Roberts Recreation Center Community Holiday Dinner - December 14, 2013
 - Dove Springs Recreation Center Christmas Gift Give-away and Festival – December 19, 2013
- Television and Telephone Town Hall (April 2014)
 - Interactive Town Hall Meeting - April 29, 2014

C.1.2 Phase II - SWIM512 Meetings

- On-site Community Conversations (3 Municipal Pools and 8 Neighborhood Pools in August 2015)
 - Municipal

-
- Garrison August - 17, 2015
 - Mabel Davis - August 19, 2015
 - Northwest August - 19, 2015
 - Neighborhood Pools
 - Dittmar - August 17, 2015
 - Dick Nichols - August 18, 2015
 - Dove Springs - August 18, 2015
 - Patterson - August 20, 2015
 - Brentwood - August 21, 2015
 - Martin - August 21, 2015
 - Dottie Jordan - August 22, 2015
 - Givens - August 22, 2015
 - Neighborhood Talks at neighborhood association and organization meetings (14 meetings September through November 2015)
 - Gracewood Neighborhood Association - September 1, 2015
 - Allendale Neighborhood Association - September 2, 2015
 - East Town Lake Community Neighborhood Association - September 2, 2015
 - River Oak Neighborhood Association - September 8, 2015
 - Colony Park Neighborhood Association - September 21, 2015
 - ANC Monthly General Meeting: Meet/Greet - September 23, 2015
 - Restore Rundberg Meeting - September 24, 2015
 - Ramsey Park Neighborhood Association Meeting - September 28, 2015
 - South River City Citizens Association - October 5, 2015
 - Colony Park National Night Out - October 6, 2015
 - Armadillo Park National Night Out - October 6, 2015
 - AISD Let's Talk Community Engagement Meeting - October 9, 2015
 - Friends of Gus Garcia Park and Recreation Center - October 28, 2015
 - Austin Council of Parent Teacher Associations - November 19, 2015
 - Community Focus Groups (7 meetings in November 2015)
 - Community Engagement Center - November 2, 2015
 - Dittmar Recreation Center - November 3, 2015
 - Turner-Roberts Recreation Center - November 2, 2015
 - Hancock Recreation Center (cancelled for weather) - November 5, 2015
 - Northwest Recreation Center (3 sessions) - November 7, 2015
 - Carver Museum & Cultural Center - November 12, 2015
 - Gus Garcia Recreation Center - November 23, 2015

C.1.3 Phase III - Aquatic Master Plan Meetings

- First Round of Public workshops (2 in March 2016)
 - Dove Springs Recreation Center - March 7, 2016
 - Turner-Roberts Recreation Center - March 8, 2016

-
- Neighborhood Meetings (2 one in April and one in August 2016)
 - Pecan Springs Neighborhood Association - April 9, 2016
 - Colony Park Neighborhood Association - August 15, 2016
 - Focus Group Meetings (2 in June 2016)
 - Lamar Senior Activity Center - June 30, 2016
 - Northwest Recreation Center - June 30, 2016
 - Second Round of Public Workshops (4 in July 2016)
 - Circle C Community Center - July 12, 2016
 - Montopolis Recreation Center - July 13, 2016
 - Spicewood Spring Branch Library - July 20, 2016
 - Asian American Activity Center - July 21, 2016
 - Third Round of Public workshops (in June 2017)
 - Pan Am Recreation Center - June 10, 2017
 - Spicewood Springs Public Library - June 13, 2017

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Phase A – Public Input Process

The following activities have been completed as part of Phase A – Process Development Phase

1. The Public Involvement Plan (PIP) was completed and approved on January 8, 2016. Several meetings were held in the preparation of this Plan. Presentations were made to the Land, Programming, and Facilities Sub-committee on January 11 and to the Park Board on January 26, 2016, at which meetings these bodies approved the plan.
2. Meetings were held with the Aquatic Advisory Board.
3. A Staff and Stakeholder PowerPoint presentation was prepared.
4. PARD Staff met with the Technical Advisory Group (TAG), Aquatic Advisory Board (AAB), and District Representatives Group (DRG) to provide an orientation to the process.
5. The web based survey was finalized, published, and promoted by the PARD PIO using Survey Monkey.
6. The database of stakeholders which was started as part of Dr. Cortez' SWIM 512 initiative is continuously being updated. This list was used to promote attendance for the workshops and to complete the surveys. A copy of the database which was color coded as to who was contacted and how was provided to PARD.
7. The first two Community Meetings were held (only one was in the scope of services) on March 7 and 8, 2016. Two meetings were held to better distribute the meetings throughout the community. A 16-page summary of the meetings is attached which includes documentation of the process, notifications, meeting materials, format, and summaries of the engagement.
8. In addition, Adisa Communications continues to meet with neighborhood and stakeholder groups to promote the survey and the Master Plan process. A two-page summary is attached (dated April 14, 2016) which identifies the targeted communities and process.
9. Following the Public Workshops, a debrief meeting was held on March 28, 2016 to discuss what worked and what did not, as well as ways to improve the process in future meetings. A few key points from that meeting include:
 - a. Earlier coordination of meeting materials and promotional efforts to allow for more coordination and review.
 - b. Try more to re-engage the SWIM 512 Stakeholders.
 - c. More signage at meeting locations to direct attendees.
 - d. Consultants to take the lead in the meetings with less of a role by PARD Staff.
10. On April 12, 2016 during a Team conference call, it was discussed that PARD would like to engage youth through their programs at after-school and summer camps regarding the Aquatic Master Plan. A ten to fifteen-minute time frame would be used and conducted by PARD Central Programming staff. BCI and Adisa are to provide input on methods and materials to be used in the process. Suggested methods include:
 - a. Introduction simply describing that the City is looking to improve its pools and needs the input from all citizens, especially children who will use the pools.
 - b. General discussion by PARD staff about pool and swimming safety. Key points such as swimming with an adult, wearing life jackets, etc. I am sure PARD staff can come up with some great points based on their swim lesson programs.

-
- c. Ask and write down the pools they currently use. Ask what they like about them. Have someone write the responses on a pad, not a flip chart. You will want to go fast to keep them engaged.
 - d. Show and discuss the two Aquatic Features visual preferences boards. Give them each two dots to put on their two favorite pool features they want and would use.
11. PARD Staff also suggested an additional public workshop in a similar format to be held in an underserved portion of the City. This would take place in May, 2016. Date and location to be set by PARD. The format would be similar to the original March workshops.
 12. PARD Staff asked about the possibility of a separate poll/survey of underserved populations. Adisa is preparing a proposal with a polling agency to provide these services.
 13. The additional meeting would result in moving the workshops originally scheduled in June to be moved to July. Suggested dates include July 12, 13, 20 and 21, 2016. But, these will be dependent on availability of suitable locations.
 14. At the April 12, 2016 conference call, the details of meeting promotion and supplies were discussed. It was clarified that the cost of printing of the promotional and meeting materials for the workshops are to be prepared and provided by the BCI Team. PARD will assist with promotion through distribution of flyers and other methods, email blasts, Next Door notifications, etc. It was the intent of the Amendment to the contract to include this in the contract. This clarifies paragraph 2.2.5 of the Agreement.

Patrick D. Hoagland

Patrick Hoagland, ASLA – Project Manager

Attachments:

- Community Meeting Summary (16 pages)
- April 14, 2016 Memo on Outreach (2 pages)

AQUATIC MASTER PLAN MY AUSTIN. MY POOL. COMMUNITY MEETING SUMMARY

Process Overview – Master Plan Kickoff Community Meetings

As part of the consulting team led by Brandstetter Carroll Inc. (BCI), Adisa Communications supported a multi-phase stakeholder process in order to educate interested parties, facilitate community engagement, and ensure community input on the Aquatic Master Plan (AMP). The community engagement process incorporated two open houses in order to diversify the manner in which input was received, and in order to include a wide array of public participants who might not otherwise be aware of the Aquatic Master Plan. The most common feedback received from the public meetings were the following:

- Longer seasonal hours
- More shaded areas
- Better maintenance of pool facilities

Notifications

The Adisa team utilized a variety of tools to notify potential stakeholders of the two open houses and the opportunity to provide input and learn about the Aquatic Master Plan. Meeting notifications were distributed via email to neighborhood associations and stakeholder lists, and follow up phone calls were made. Event posters and flyers were placed in all the Parks and Recreation Department’s recreation centers. Yard signs for the two open houses were placed at the recreation centers in order to notify recreation center traffic of upcoming open houses. Information was posted on “NextDoor,” an internet community calendar. Time Warner Cable News Austin aired a feature on the AMP open houses on Saturday evening, March 5, 2016.



Public Meeting Materials

Attendees were greeted and given a Fact Sheet, comment card, and “swim lane card.” The “swim lane card” was used as an incentive for participants to view all of the display boards, give input, and complete a survey. A completed swim lane card was entered into a drawing for one of five one-day swim passes valued up to \$8.00. Meeting materials were provided in both English and Spanish.

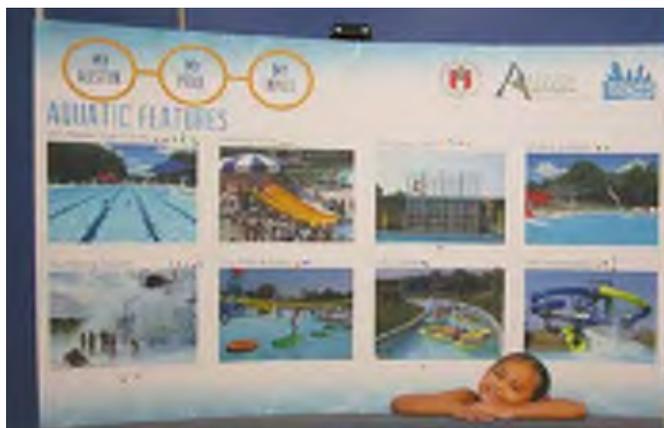


Overview of Open Houses

The Aquatic Master Plan Team held two Community Meetings to obtain input on the Aquatic Master Plan. The Community Meetings were held on Monday, March 7, 2016, from 4:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. at the Dove Springs Recreation Center, 5801 Ainez Drive, Austin 78744, and on Tuesday, March 8, 2016, from 4:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., at the Turner-Roberts Recreation Center, 7201 Colony Loop Drive, Austin, 78724. Approximately 35 attended the first open house, and approximately 29 people attended the second open house.

An open house format allowed the public to view illustrative boards and maps of the aquatic facilities in Austin and to interact with staff from the Aquatic Department and Brandstetter Carroll Inc team. The illustrative boards covered goals and timeline for the Aquatic Master Plan, history and location of water facilities in Austin, and results of Phases I and II of the AMP. A PowerPoint presentation complemented the illustrative boards and maps with additional details about the AMP (Presentation included in Attachments). A Spanish translation hard-copy of the Presentation was made available at the open houses.

Participants were asked to indicate their preferences on aquatic features and programs depicted on illustrative boards. Participants were also asked to comment on five questions around the Aquatic Master Plan (AMP). The five questions were also featured on an illustrative board. The full responses to the five questions are provided below as is a tally of input on aquatic features and programs.





Community Input

Participants were given a Comment Card with five questions (Attachment B) to collect information specific to the AMP. Participants could also write responses to the questions on a post-it note and place it on an illustrative board.

The most suggested changes for aquatics facilities based on written feedback from the Comment Cards are as follows:

- Longer seasonal hours
- Shaded areas
- Better maintained pools

In addition, Austin areas most mentioned in need of pool facilities are Colony Park and South Austin, in particular the 78744 area. The most mentioned key factors to consider for older pools are costs and funding for repairing and building and distance to the pools. Full results from Comment Cards can be found in Attachment G.

The top three aquatics features preferred from the visual preference boards by open house participants were:

- Shade over the pool deck – 16 votes
- Tall waterslides – 16 votes
- 50M lap lanes – 14 votes
- Shade over pool – 14 votes

The top three programming activities from the visual preference boards were:

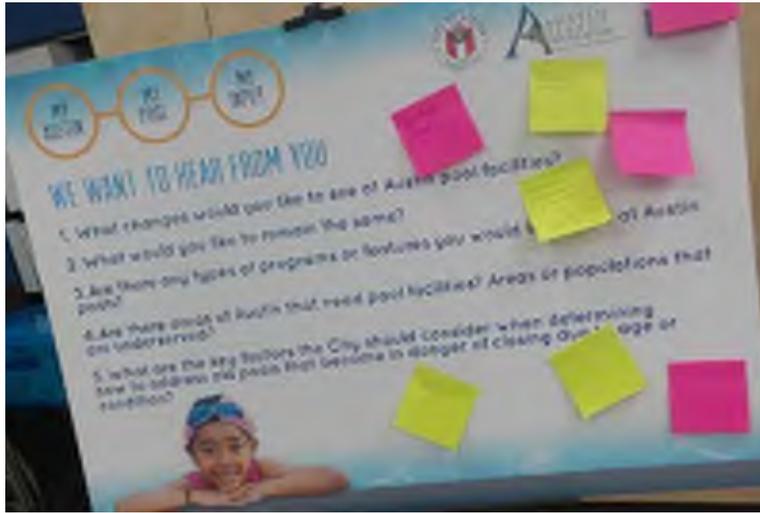
- Swim lessons – 39 votes
- Water fitness – 25 votes
- Lifeguard training – 26 votes
- Swim teams – 22 votes

Full results from visual preference boards can be found in Attachment F.

In summary, the suggested changes for Austin pool facilities are longer seasonal hours, shaded areas, and better maintained pools. Austin areas most mentioned in need of pool facilities are Colony Park and South Austin, in particular the 78744 area. The most mentioned key factors to consider for older pools are costs and funding for repairing and building and distance to the pools. Results from the visual preference facilities boards are as follows:

Other Opportunities for Engagement

Citizens of Austin who could not attend can provide input on the Aquatic Master Plan by completing an on-line survey at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/swim512>, sending an email to swim512@austintexas.gov or calling 512.895.9591. This information was included in all notices, flyers, invitations, fact sheet, illustrative boards, and PowerPoint presentation.



Attachments

- Attachment A: Fact Sheet (English and Spanish)
- Attachment B: Comment Card (two sided—English and Spanish)
- Attachment C: “Swim Lane Card” (two sided—English and Spanish)
- Attachment D: PowerPoint Presentation (English and Spanish)
- Attachment E: Invitation to Open Houses (two sided—English and Spanish)
- Attachment F: Full results from the visual preference boards
- Attachment G: Full results from Comment Cards

MY AUSTIN. MY POOL.

Join the Swim 512 Discussion and Plan the Future of Austin's Pools



WE NEED YOUR INPUT ON AUSTIN'S POOLS

Austin's public pools belong to you. That's right, the 51 pools and water play areas of Austin are yours to enjoy. One thing you might not know? — You and other Austinites can help decide the future of our pools by giving us your ideas for the Aquatic Master Plan Swim 512.

BE PART OF THE PLAN

The Master Plan will help the City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department decide how to manage aging pool facilities and the development of a guide to determine the future location of aquatic facilities to better serve the growing Austin population. Your input will help a skillful team of aquatic industry leaders and COA staff develop a vision for the next 20 years for the city of Austin aquatic facilities.



WHAT WE HAVE HEARD FROM AUSTINITES

More than 1,000 citizens, including adults and youth, have participated in public meetings. They told us they would like the following:

- Keep pools open and affordable
- Increase hours and swim season
- Improve bathhouse, shade, and seating

WHO IS LEADING THE PROCESS?

The Aquatic Division of Austin's Parks and Recreation Department is in charge of creating the Aquatic Master Plan. We are working with industry professionals, a citizen's advisory board, and you to create a 20-year vision for Austin's aquatic facilities. The Master Plan will be presented to the Austin City Council for adoption in late 2016.

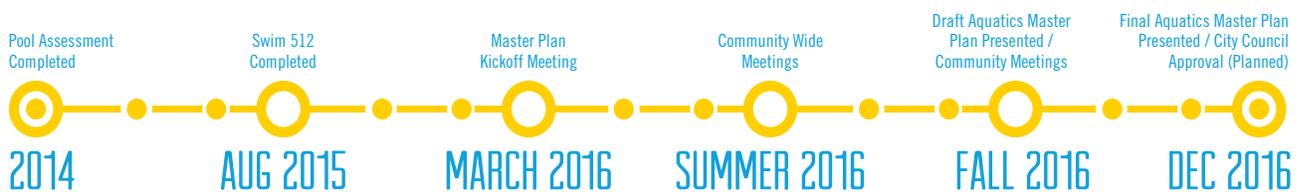
HERE'S HOW YOU CAN GIVE INPUT

Sharing your thoughts is simple. Join a meeting. Fill out a survey. Give us a call. Or send us an email.

YOU CAN FIND OUT MORE HERE: www.austintexas.gov/department/aquatics-assessment

PHONE NUMBER: (512) 895-9591

EMAIL: swim512@austintexas.gov



For more information call **(512) 895-9591**

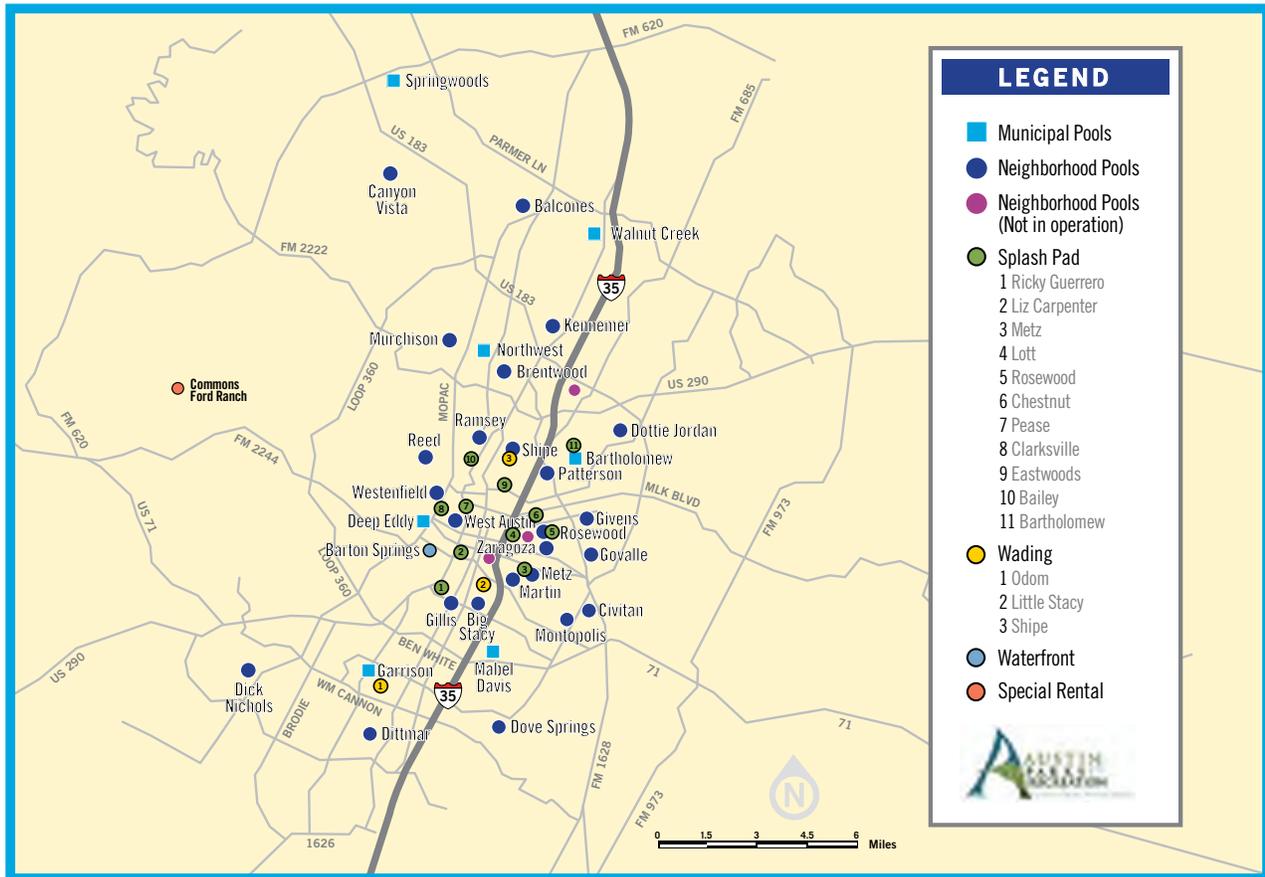
Email swim512@austintexas.gov

2818 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705

AUSTIN'S POOLS & WATER PLAY AREAS



The City of Austin has 51 public pool facilities, which includes 28 neighborhood pools, 7 municipal pools, 3 wading pools, 11 splash pads, 1 rental facility at Commons Ford Ranch, and Barton Springs Pool. These swimming facilities exist so every Austinite can enjoy our pools and water play facilities.



For more information call (512) 895-9591
 Email swim512@austintexas.gov
 2818 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705



Please share your thoughts about the Aquatic Master Plan.

1. What changes would you like to see at Austin pool facilities?

2. What would you like to remain the same?

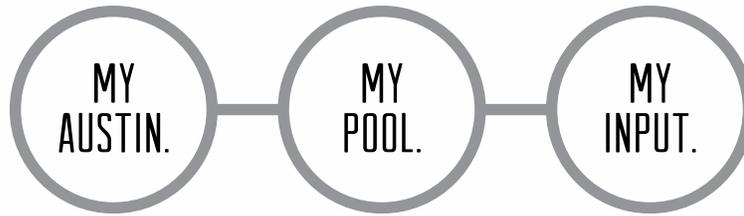
3. Are there any types of programs or features you would like to see at Austin pool facilities?

4. Are there areas of Austin that need pool facilities? Areas or populations that are underserved?

5. What are the key factors the City should consider when determining how to address old pools that become in danger of closing due to age or condition?

Thank you for your input. Please leave your comment card at the registration table.

Public comments submitted here will be considered as part of the Aquatic Master Plan process but will not be included in the Final Report. If you would like to provide more comments, please visit our survey on SurveyMonkey at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/swim512>.



Welcome to the Aquatic Master Plan Open House

Staff are here to answer questions and take your suggestions. To enter for a chance to win a city of Austin Summer Swim Pass, add a sticker to your swim lane card when you visit each display, write your comments on our “We Want to Hear from You” board, and complete a brief survey before you leave. Turn in your completed swim lane card to the front desk to enter to win one of 5 one time visit swim tickets.

Welcome to the Aquatic Master Plan	History of Austin Swimming Pools	About the Master Plan
We want to hear from you (complete and give to staff member)	FREE	What We Know
Aquatic Facility Preferences	Aquatic Program Preferences	Survey (complete and give to staff member)



Bienvenido a la Recepción Pública del Plan Maestro Acuático

Personal estará presente para responder a preguntas y escuchar sus sugerencias. Para participar en la rifa de un Pase de Natación, Austin Summer Swim Pass, ponga una etiqueta en su tarjeta "swim lane card" cuando visite cada exhibición, escriba sus comentarios en el CARTEL "Queremos Saber su Opinión - We Want to Hear from You," y complete una breve encuesta antes de irse. Entregue su tarjeta de natación una vez completada a la mesa de recepción para la rifa de natación para ganar una de 5 visitas.

Bienvenido a la Recepción Pública del Plan Maestro Acuático	Historia Acuática - Austin	El Plan Maestro Acuático
Queremos saber lo que usted desea (complete y devuelva al miembro del personal)	Gratis	Lo Que Sabemos
Preferencias de las Comodidades Acuática	Preferencias de Programa Acuática	La Encuesta (complete y devuelva al miembro del personal)

YOU ARE INVITED TO My Austin. My Pool.



WE NEED YOUR INPUT

Pools and water play areas have been an essential part of the Austin community and culture since 1927. Please join us at one of two community meetings to help the City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department plan for the future. Both meetings will be an Open House format, so please come at any time that is easy for you so that you can learn about the Aquatic Master Plan and have your questions answered!

MARCH 7, 2016 *Family-friendly, children welcome*

Dove Springs Recreation Center
5801 Ainez Drive, Austin, TX 78744
4:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.



MARCH 8, 2016 *Family-friendly, children welcome*

Turner-Roberts Recreation Center
7201 Colony Loop Drive, Austin, TX 78724
4:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

HELP CREATE THE FUTURE OF
AUSTIN'S PUBLIC POOL FACILITIES

JOIN THE DISCUSSION

Join the community conversation, share your vision, and help shape Austin's pool and water play areas. Tell us what programs, amenities and features, and improvements need to happen to make Austin a community model for public pools and water play areas. Your input will guide the City leaders, PARD staff, and pool industry experts lay out a 20-year vision for Austin's pools and water play areas.



CAN'T ATTEND? SHARING YOUR THOUGHTS IS SIMPLE.

Complete a survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/swim512>

Give us a call. **Phone Number: (512) 895-9591**

Send us an email. **Email: swim512@austintexas.gov**

YOU CAN FIND OUT MORE HERE: WWW.AUSTINTEXAS.GOV/SWIM512

Facilities and Programs Visual Preference Boards Responses

March 7 Results Facilities Boards

- 50M Lap Lanes – 7
- Family Slide – 3
- Climbing Wall – 5
- Diving Boards – 3
- Dumping Bucket – 7
- Lily Pad Bridge – 4
- Lazy River – 5
- Tall Waterslide – 5
- Splash Pad – 10
- Shallow Water – 2
- Shade over pool – 7
- Shade over deck – 8
- Vortex – 3
- Toddler Area – 5
- Indoor lap lanes – 5
- Indoor family activity area – 3

March 8 Results Facilities Boards

- 50M Lap Lanes – 7
- Family Slide – 1
- Climbing Wall – 6
- Diving Boards – 5
- Dumping Bucket – 1
- Lily Pad Bridge – 4
- Lazy River – 7
- Tall Waterslide – 11
- Splash Pad – 0
- Shallow Water – 4
- Shade over pool – 7
- Shade over deck – 8
- Vortex – 3
- Toddler Area – 4
- Indoor lap lanes – 3
- Indoor family activity area – 10

March 7 Results Programming Features

- Swim Lessons – 15
- Snorkeling – 1
- Water Fitness – 8
- Kayaking – 0
- Swim Teams – 7
- Lifeguard Training – 9
- Scuba Diving – 4
- Paddleboarding – 2
- Water Basketball – 1
- Battleship – 3
- Innertube Water Polo – 1
- Log Rolling – 1
- Synchronized Swimming – 1
- Paddleboard Yoga – 1
- Water Volleyball – 3
- Springboard Diving Lessons – 1

March 8 Results Programming Features

- Swim Lessons – 24
- Snorkeling – 5
- Water Fitness – 17
- Kayaking – 3
- Swim Teams – 15
- Lifeguard Training – 17
- Scuba Diving – 14
- Paddleboarding – 6
- Water Basketball – 3
- Battleship – 4
- Innertube Water Polo – 4
- Log Rolling – 3
- Synchronized Swimming – 3
- Paddleboard Yoga – 2
- Water Volleyball – 6
- Springboard Diving Lessons – 4



Please share your thoughts about the Aquatic Master Plan.

1. What changes would you like to see at Austin pool facilities?

More Shade. Tables and chairs. Charge small fees to help the City maintain pools in middle class areas.
Need more, at least one more pool, in SE Austin south of Ben White and east of IH 35
More splash pads and pools south
Longer seasons
Shade. Dove Springs pool has no seating. Sticker weeds in the grass.
Shower area never has shower curtains
Provide shades
Less pools but better maintained ones
Better distribution around the city-equitable
More in areas that many people have access to
Evening hours
Specifically, at Dove Springs—shade/fun
Poop activities—slides, diving boards, etc.
Reaching out to community about program neighborhood rec centers/swimming centers offer

2. What would you like to remain the same?

Free admission in lower class areas.
Repair the one at Dove Spring and maintain in good repair
Programming such as lessons, teams
Free pools in lower income areas
Opening hours
Keep pools clean
Relaxed atmosphere
Hours of operation

3. Are there any types of programs or features you would like to see at Austin pool facilities?

Free swimming. Life guard training.
Access for Sr. citizens and programs
Programs for children and adolescents
More child/young child friendly features (like shallow pools like Deep Eddy)

Senior aerobics
Teach people to swim
Swim lessons
Aquatic fitness
Like soccer water
Swim plus play—West Enfield is a great model
Swimming lessons, swim teams

4. Are there areas of Austin that need pool facilities? Areas or populations that are underserved?

I think there should be more splash pads built instead of pools. Would help with water and help other pools with staffing.

See #1 and YES!

NOTE: Do a comparison on spending between east of I 35 vs west of 35. Historically, less is spent on east of 35.

South/South East

Dell Valle has no pools.

And South Austin has no splash pads or year round pools

78744 is historically underserved by the city budget

Yes, S.W. Austin north of 290

Like in the South

Far south neighborhood pools are crowded—all the edges

n/a

5. What are the key factors the City should consider when determining how to address old pools that become in danger of closing due to age or condition?

The volume of people visiting these pools each year. Does it give kids and families around the area an activity to do especially in lower class areas.

Repair, but if beyond repair, replace with a new pool. We need pools that are free to the public in SE Austin.

Population, current facilities

Distance to other free pools

If it is used or not—partly used facilities like Givens can be converted to skate board park

What is the alternative

What is expense

What public transportation is available at alternative sites

Funding the pools

Can we centralized and upgrade to Bartholomew style?

Consider the population of the surrounding area before closing—how far is the pool closest to them.

Demographic: Is it underprivileged not have access to water facilities

Post it notes from board:

Swimming race

Shade: for guards & patrol

Open access

ADA/accessibility



Please share your thoughts about the Aquatic Master Plan.

1. What changes would you like to see at Austin pool facilities?

Updating and repairs for restrooms, covered areas, and landscaping
Clean functional bath houses and shade
Year round access
Water aerobics
Longer hours
Longer operation hours during the summer
Life guards that can relate to all races
Diversity hiring of people that will be able to help a child become successful
Better staff
Longer season
Longer hours
Givens needs repairs—showers, changing rooms
More shade

2. What would you like to remain the same?

Let the left lanes remain the same size. 50 meters not reduced
Free neighborhood pools
Nothing
Neighborhood pool's same
Currently open pools remain open
Prioritize fixing pools on needs list
Givens needs to remain the same
The hours that the pool are open

3. Are there any types of programs or features you would like to see at Austin pool facilities?

More swim lessons and swim teams
Swim fitness would help those in rehab from injuries
Continue to add ADA equipment
Swim programs for youth and for adults
Water aerobics
Aquatic pool—indoor heated pool
More swim lessons for younger children in the underserved areas of the city

Water polo
Lifeguard training for free for at risk students helping first job training
New aquatic facility at Colony Park
Water aerobics

4. Are there areas of Austin that need pool facilities? Areas or populations that are underserved?

The Colony Park area
And, the Delco Center, an indoor pool
There can never be enough pools
Colony Park/Lakeside neighborhood—we don't have a pool
Yes, Colony Park, LBJ Davis & White
North east Braker Avenue
Colony Park/Lakeside
East Austin
290 East & Springdale

5. What are the key factors the City should consider when determining how to address old pools that become in danger of closing due to age or condition?

Do the proper repairs to make them environmentally compliant and meet ADA requirements
Neighborhood usage levels/demands
Distance accessibility to from alternative facilities
Proximity to other pools
Population of active swimmers
Underserved children that don't have transportation to go to other pools. Children should have a neighborhood pool in every community
Same funds and move to other area
Prioritize \$ to fix them
The cost
Repair them if cost is not too high to repair

Post it notes from board:

Need security lighting trail & signage
More shade at Walnut Creek
Accessible Access from bust stop (North Lamar) to Walnut Creek Metro Park no sidewalks exist
Meeting rooms for teams, staff, and public (Walnut Creek)
Deck Showers and bathrooms to be shared with park users/pool (Walnut Creek)
Senior's life guards
Pools that are close down for repairs can be change for skate boards



To: Patrick Hoagland
From: Kevin Opp
Date: April 14, 2016
Re: Aquatics Master Plan Community Outreach Memo

Process Overview

Drawing from the City of Austin's Neighborhood Association database, Adisa team members are contacting leadership from underrepresented neighborhoods and minority focused organizations. Calls and follow-up emails are then made requesting that an Adisa team member be placed on the agenda to make a presentation during the Neighborhood Association's or organization's regularly scheduled meeting time.

Targeted Community Presentations

Adisa is targeting neighborhood associations in the following zip codes in communities underrepresented by public aquatic facilities in West and Northwest Austin.

- 78759
- 78750
- 78730
- 78732
- 78733
- 78735
- 78726

Adisa is also targeting neighborhood associations in the following zip codes in minority communities in Northeast and Southeast Austin:

- 78702
- 78721
- 78723
- 78752
- 78753
- 78741
- 78744

Additionally Adisa is targeting the following organizations:

- NAACP
- Austin Council of PTA's
- Boys and Girls Club
- Central Texas Water Safety Coalition
- Foundations Communities
- Go Austin (Vamos Austin)
- Urban League
- Easter Seals Central Texas
- Austin Interfaith



- Austin Optimist Club
- Communities in Schools
- Austin Swim Club
- Colin’s Hope
- Joe Jamail Foundation
- Young Men’s Business League
- Austin Sunshine Camps
- Austin Sports Academy
- Jewish Community Center
- YMCA swimming programs

Attendees are presented with information from the attached fact sheet, invited to complete the online summary, and informed about the upcoming charrette series. An Adisa team member is currently scheduled to present on the following dates:

- Windsor Park – completed on 3/12
- Pecan Springs/Springdale Neighborhood – 4/2 @10
- Mueller Neighborhood – 4/16 @10
- East MLK Combined Neighborhood - 4/18 @ 7:15
- Harris Branch Master Association w Michael McLaughlin (week of March 28)
- University Hill Neighborhood Association –August Regularly Scheduled Meeting

Additionally Adisa team members have already reached out to the following organizations:

- Responsible Growth for Windsor Park
- Mueller Neighborhood Association
- LBJ Neighborhood Association
- Axel Lane Neighborhood Association
- Sweeney Farms Neighborhood Association
- Colony Park Neighborhood Association
- Agave Neighborhood Association
- Cavalier Neighborhood Association
- Heritage Village Neighborhood Association
- Imperial Valley Neighborhood Association
- Eastfield Neighborhood Association
- Jackie Robinson Acres Neighborhood Associations

**TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NUMBER 3
AUSTIN AQUATIC MASTER PLAN
PROJECT NO. 15092**



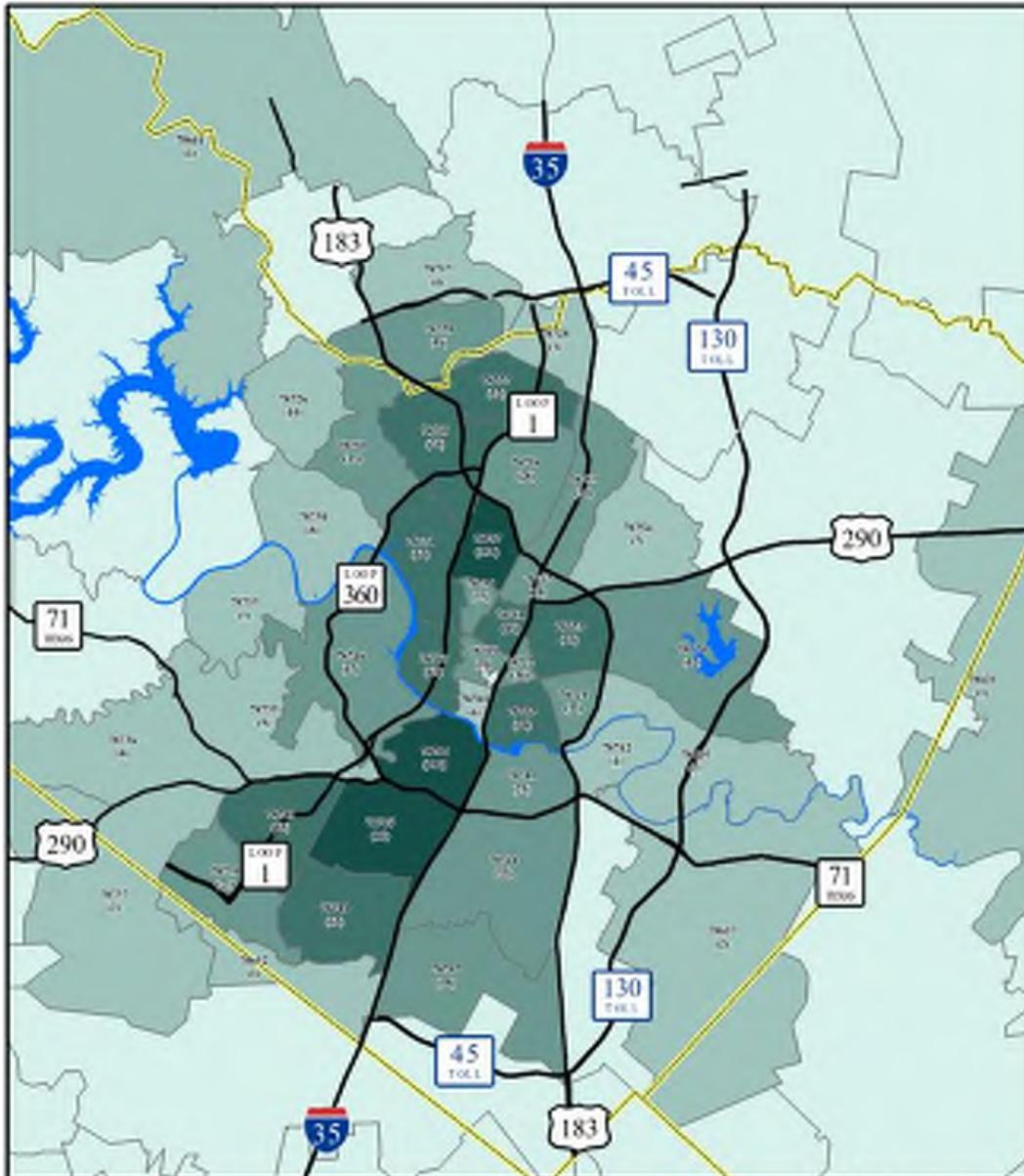
Technical Memorandum #3 includes the following components:

1. **SWIM 512 Survey Results** (Prepared by Cara Welch)
2. **June 30 Focus Group Agendas and Summaries**
Summary of the focus groups held on June 30, 2016 in advance of the July Public Workshops.
3. **July Public Workshops Summaries**
Summary of the four public workshops held in July, 2016
4. **Neighborhood Association Meetings Summaries.**
Summaries of the individual Neighborhood Association Meetings
5. **Youth Stakeholder Group Preferences**
Summary tables from the after school program and summer day camp programs

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SWIM 512 SURVEY RESPONSE SUMMARIES

The survey was conducted using Survey Monkey and printed versions that were then inserted into Survey monkey. A total of nearly 1,700 persons participated. The following are some of the key results. The responses were distributed as indicated on the following map.



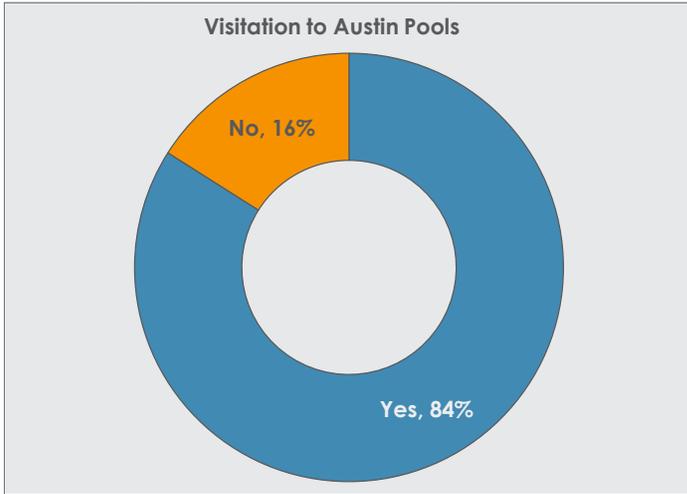
Swim 512 Survey:
Responses by Zipcode



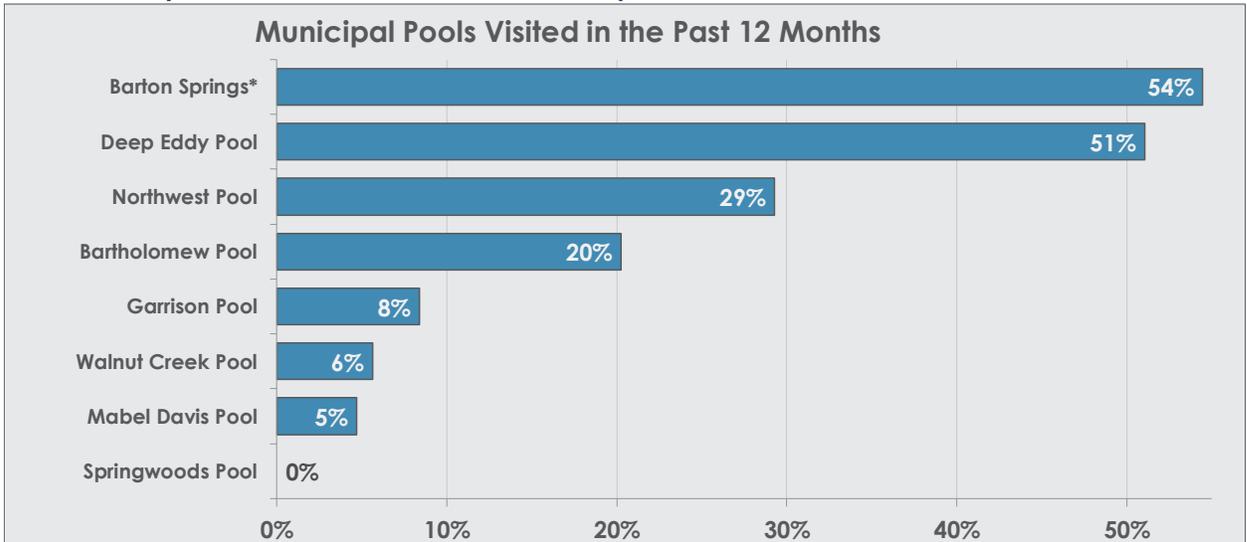
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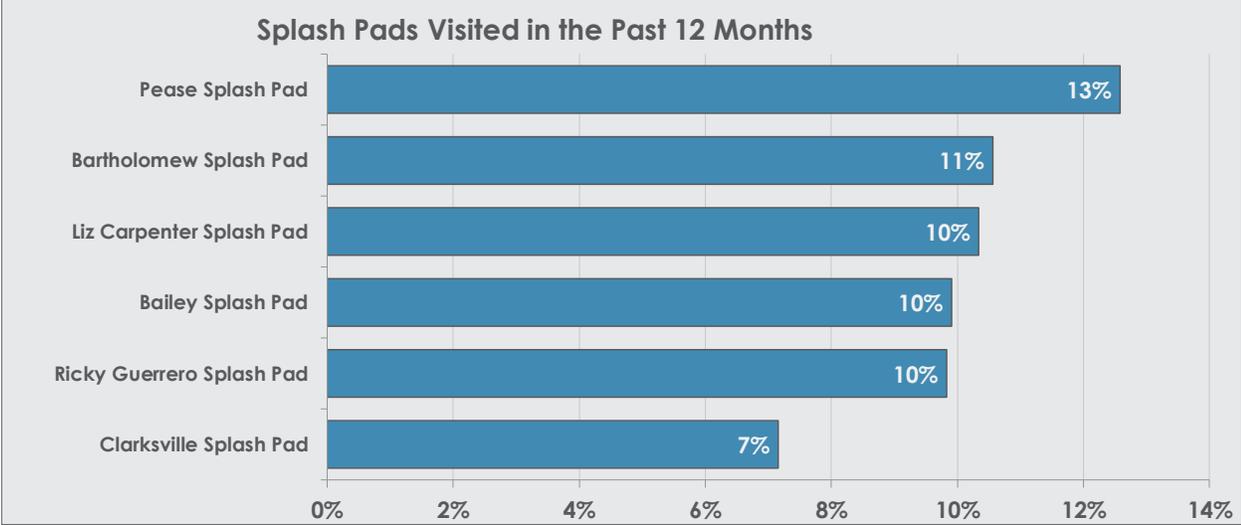
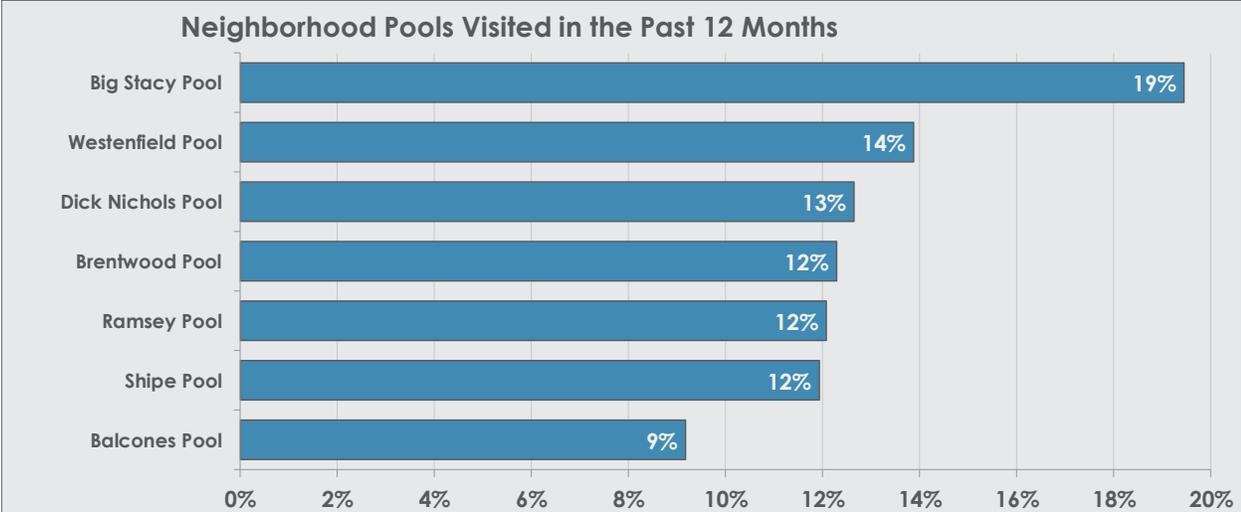
This product is for informational purposes only and is not intended for use in any other project. It does not represent the approximate relative location of property boundaries. The product has been produced by the Parks and Recreation Department for the sole purpose of geographic reference. No warranty is made by the City of Austin regarding specific accuracy or compliance.

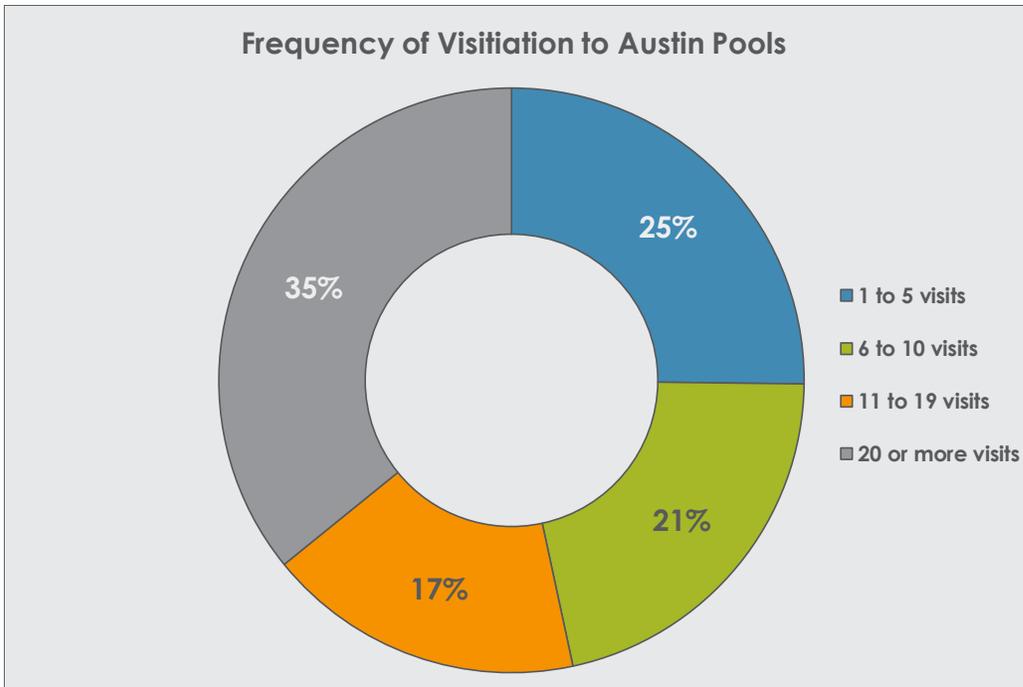
Question 1 - During the past 12 months, have you or any member of your household visited an outdoor aquatic facilities in the City of Austin?



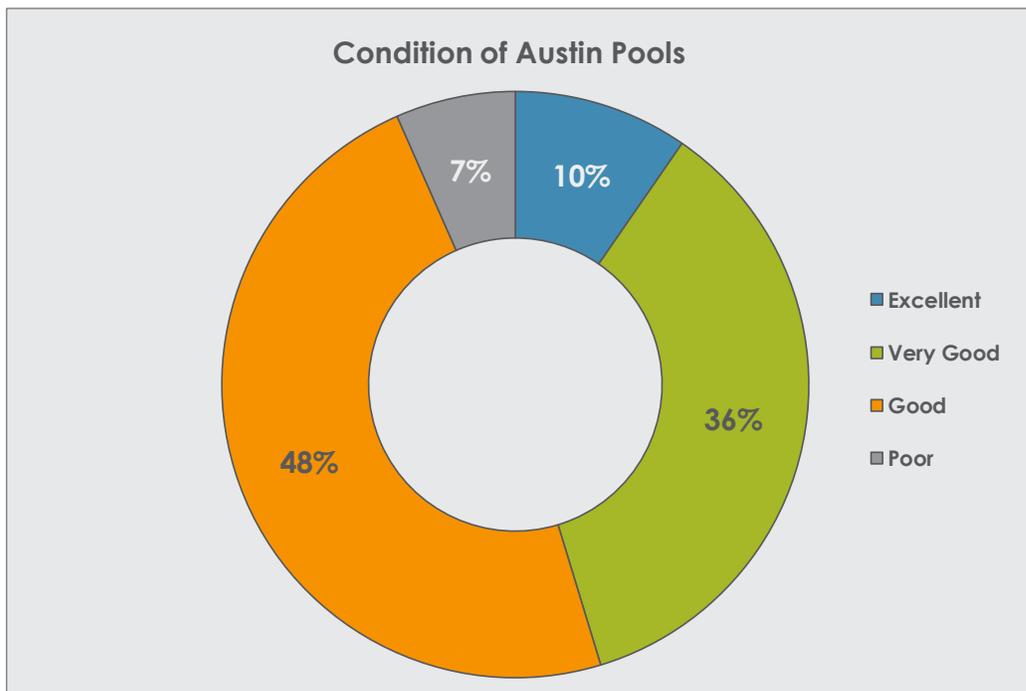
Question 2 - From the following list, please select ALL of the outdoor aquatic facilities that you or members of your household have visited in the past 12 months.







Question 1B- How would you rate the overall physical condition of the facilities you have visited

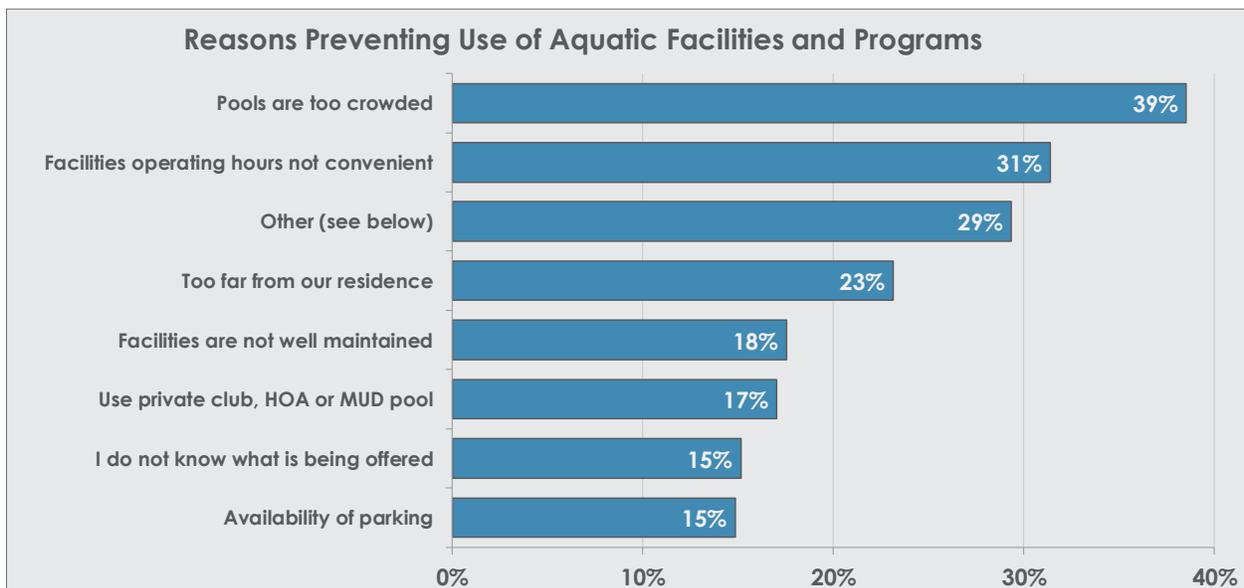


Question 3- Which three of the facilities from the list in Question #5 did you visit the most in the last 12 months?

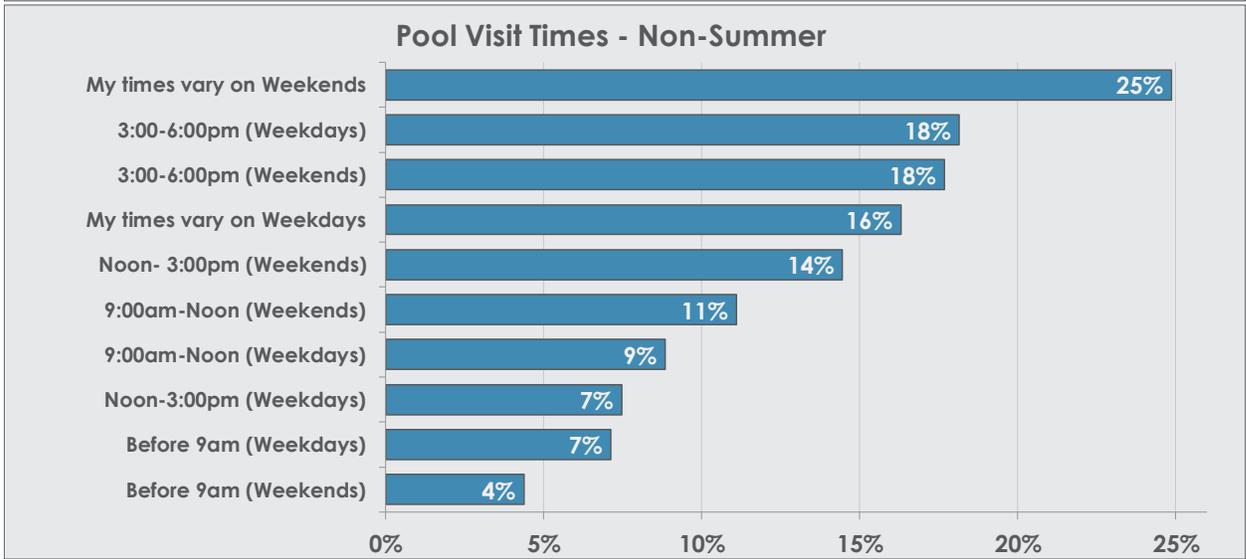
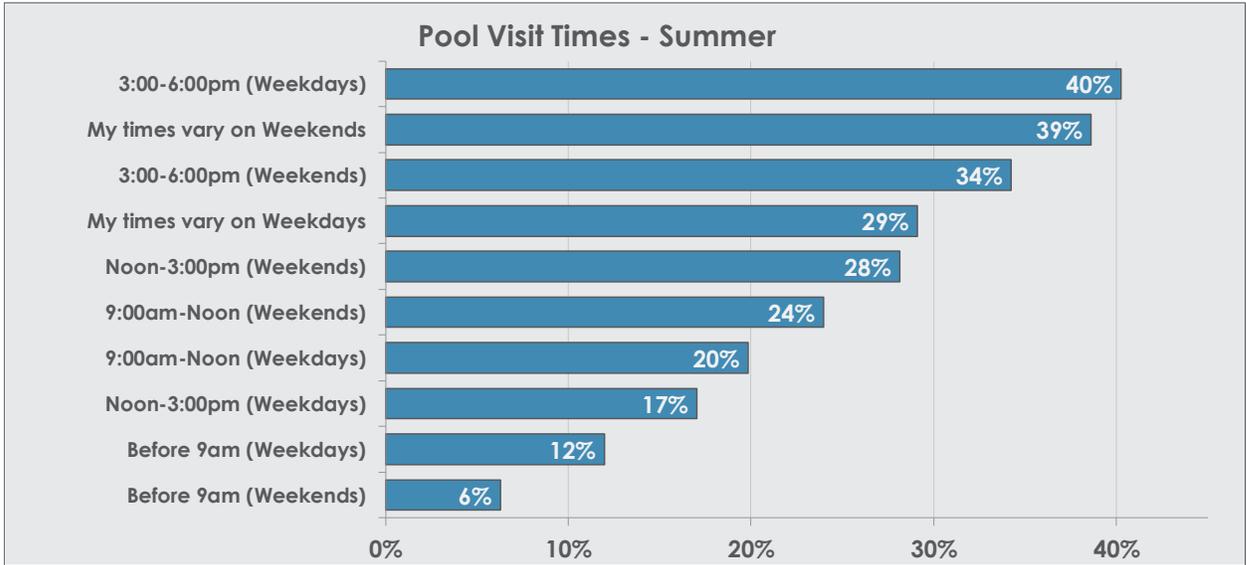
The most cited responses were Barton Springs Pool with a total of 475 responses, Deep Eddy Pool with 432 total responses, and Northwest Pool with 272 total responses. Other popular answers were various neighborhood pools and splash pads.

Question 4- Please indicate ALL the reasons that prevent you or other members of your household from using aquatic facilities and programs of the City of Austin more often.

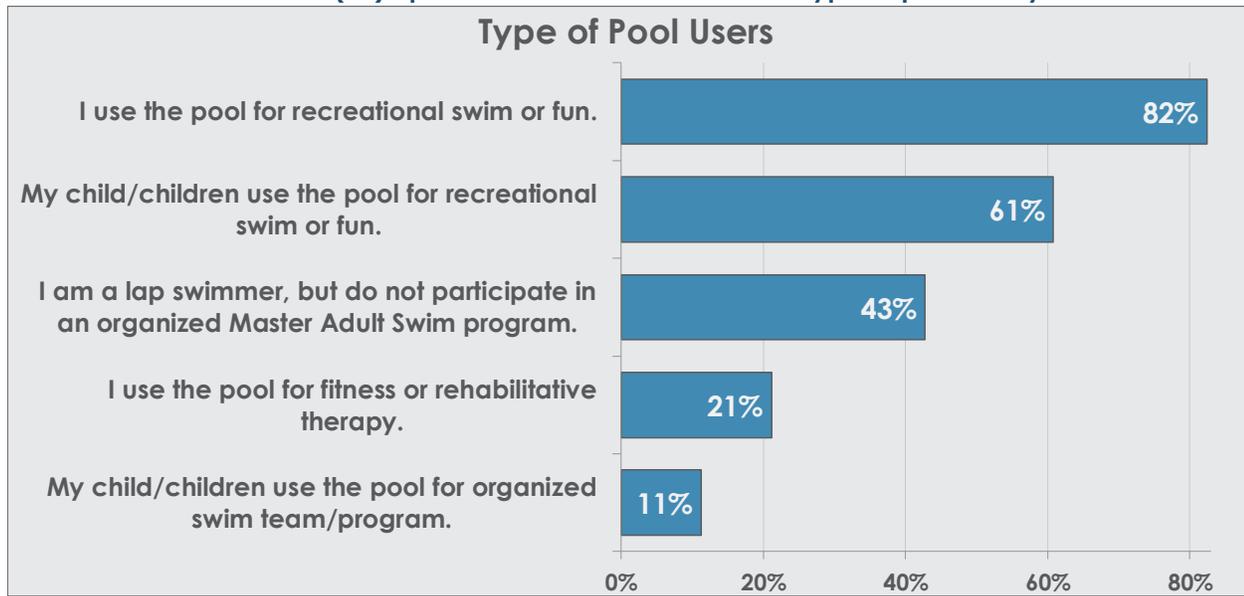
The most common answer provided to question 7 aside from the answer choices provided was that patrons did not use the pools because they were closed for various reasons (35.98%). Respondents cited causes from lifeguard shortages, to maintenance issues, to lack of pool hours that met the needs of the community and usage. The second most common responses referred to the type of amenities being offered (18.11%). Many respondents stated that the lack of an indoor pool, or heated pool caused them to use other facilities. Others noted lack of lap lanes, inadequate bathrooms, showers, and changing areas, and other amenities like toddler play areas, benches, lounge space and shade. The third most common response was a short swim season (15.14%). Respondents felt that the pool season did not meet the need of the extremely hot and long summers of Austin. Other reasons given were lack of maintenance of the facilities, convenience, the use of chlorine, shade, safety, and the use of private and other facilities. Some respondents stated that they did not use aquatic facilities because their children were either too young or too old.



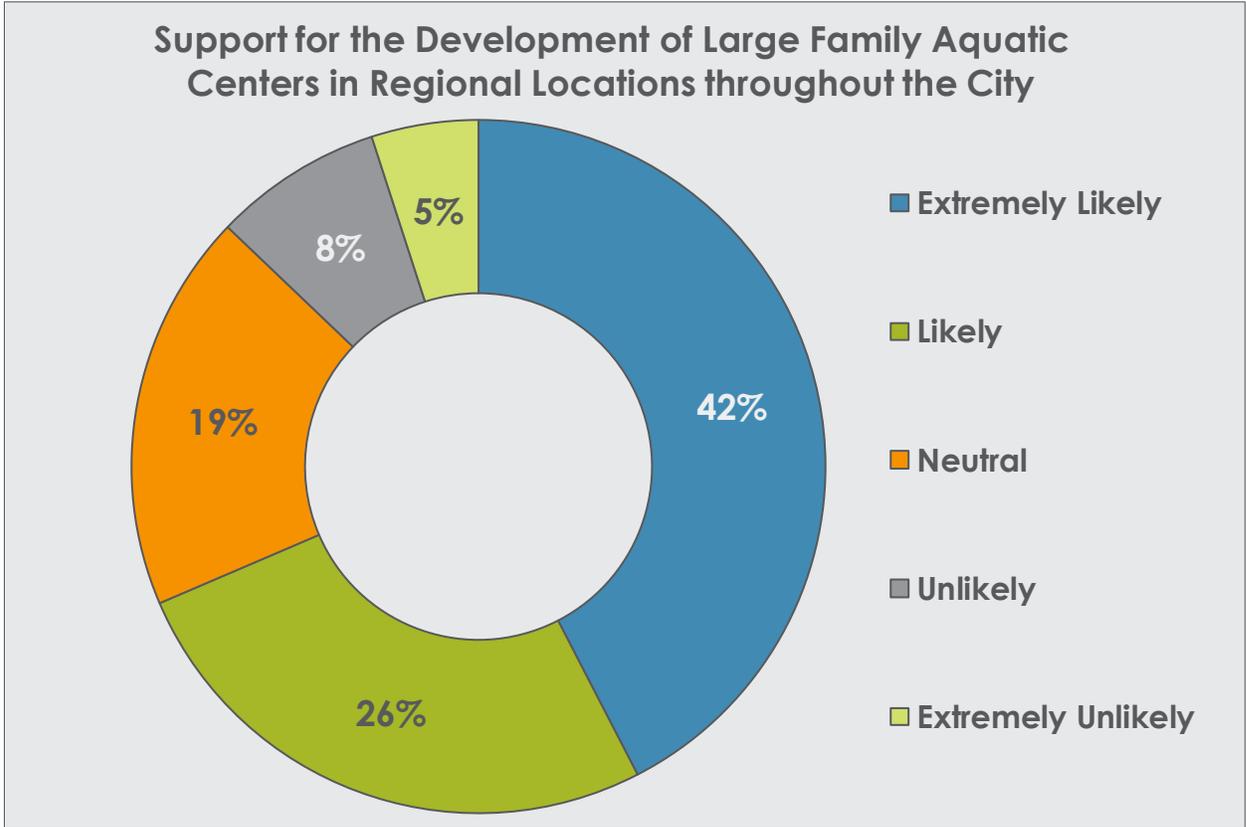
Question 5. What day and time does your swim or pool visits fall?



Question 6. Please select (all) options below that describe the type of pool user you are?



Question 7. With the tremendous success and popularity of Bartholomew Pool, how likely would you support the development of large family aquatic centers in regional locations throughout the city?



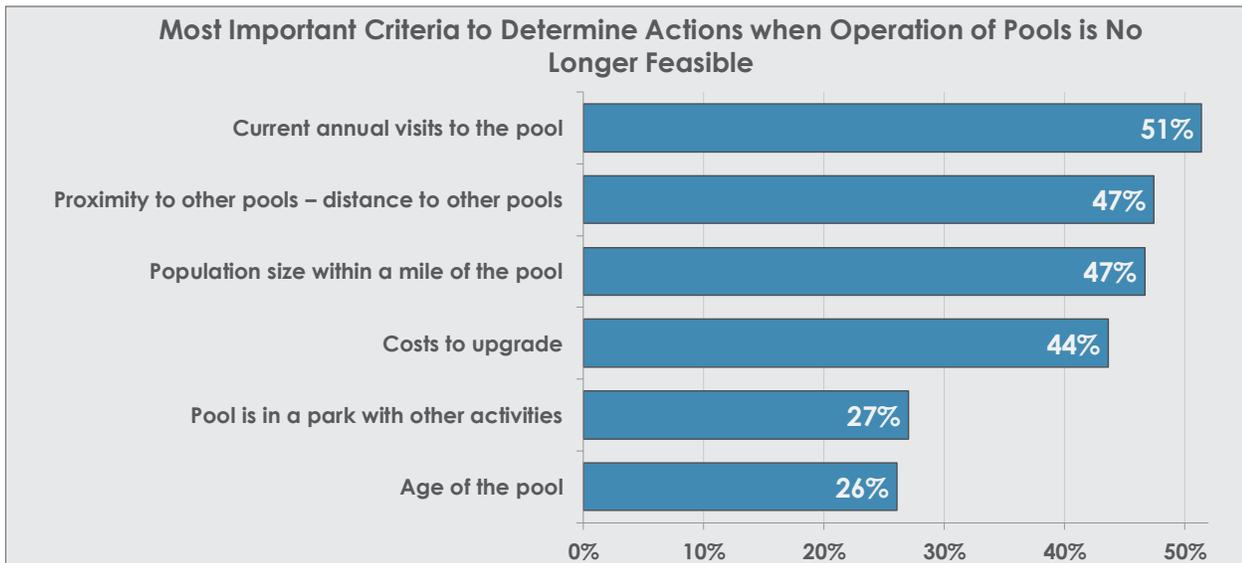
Question 8- If you are (unlikely or extremely unlikely) to support the development of aquatic centers in regional locations throughout the city, can you provide reasons why?

The most common answer provided to question 8 aside from the answer choices provided was the cost to support regional aquatic centers (26.13%). Respondents were concerned about both increased taxes and entry fees into the facilities. An addition 25.13% of the open ended answers provided stated that they preferred the neighborhood pool, which was an answer choice. The next most common response was in reference to proposed areas for regional centers (9.55%). Respondents were concerned that they would have to drive to these facilities, or that they would not be distributed equitably around Austin. The third most common response was the preference for other types of facilities (9.05%). Respondents noted places like Barton Springs and Deep Eddy, natural swim facilities, and non-chlorinated pools. Some referenced the need for heated pools and indoor facilities. Other concerns were staffing needs, safety, and crowding, which was an answer choice given.

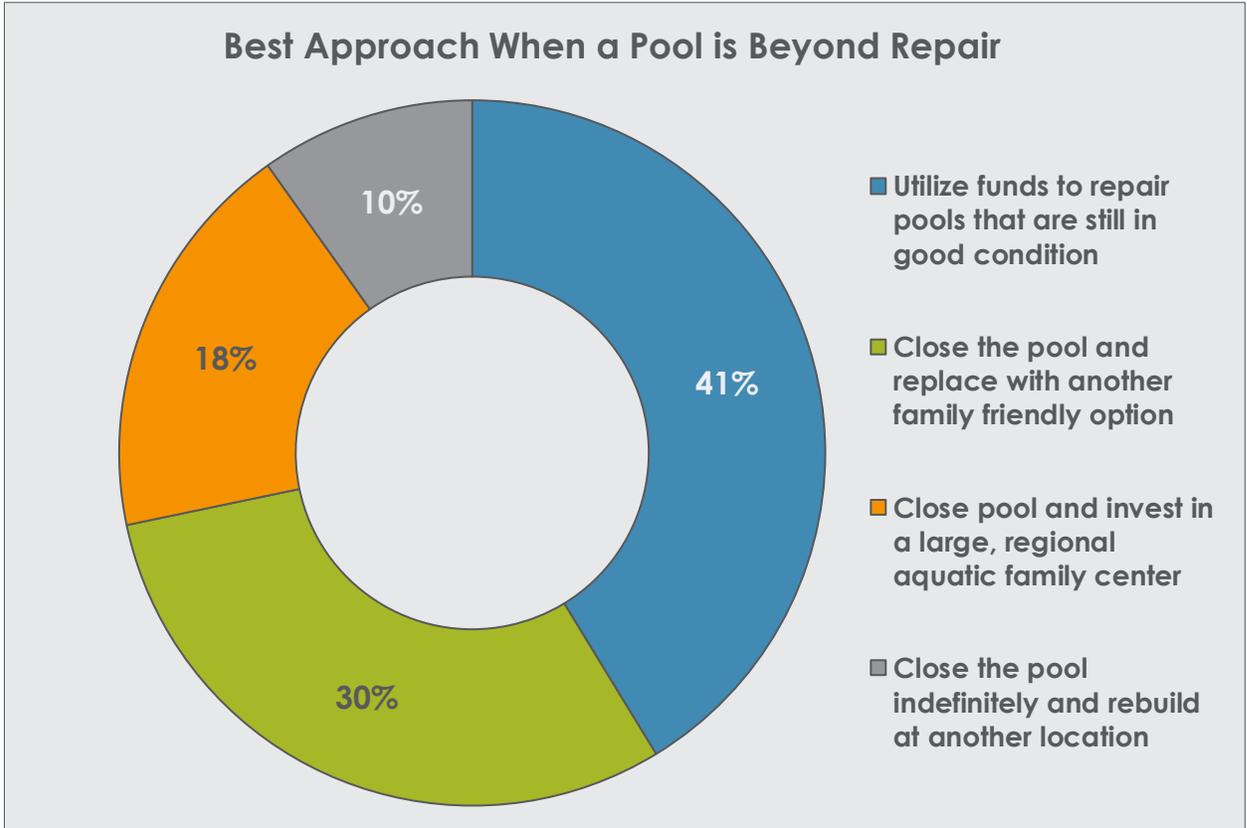
Question 9- In 2013, the City conducted an Aquatics Needs Assessment and discovered many pools were in critical need of repair to remain in operation. The City wants to have criteria in place to help determine what they should do when a pool is no longer feasible to operate in their current condition. What criteria do you feel should be most important in making the determinations?

The most common answer choice to question 12 aside from the answer choices provided was to establish criteria based off of neighborhood need or the benefit that having an aquatic facility

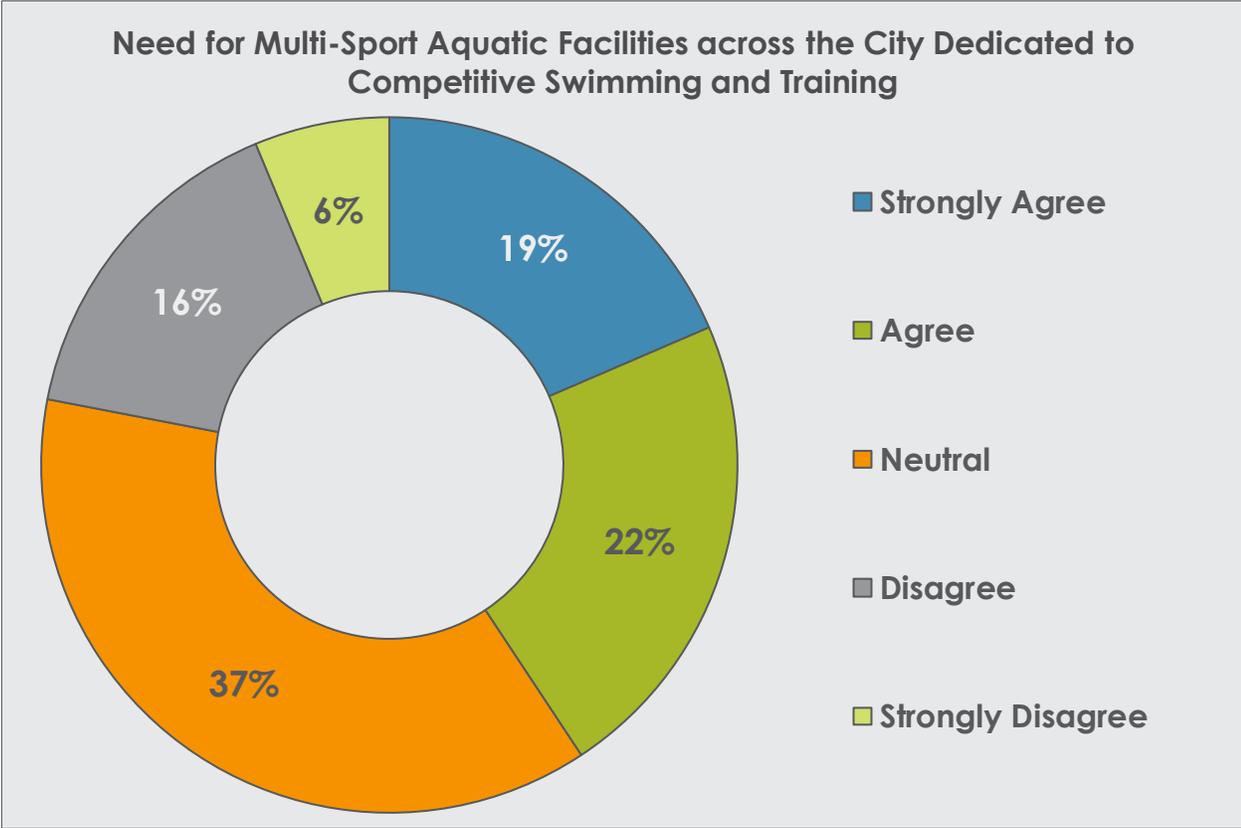
would add to the quality of life of that area (26.26%). Respondents believed the availability of private and other community pools should be considered before closing any pools. If the neighborhood pool is an asset that enhances the quality of life of the neighborhood, then respondents felt it should be preserved. The next most common response was that people believed that pools should be repaired regardless of the cost (25.7%). Respondents stated that it was community preference to preserve the pools, therefore funding should be applied to repair and replace them. Similarly, the third most common response was preferred pool maintenance (13.41%). Respondents stated that the department should prioritize funding to maintain the pools so that they do not deteriorate to a condition no longer feasible to operate. Other suggestions provided included the type of facility, who it serves, the historical significance, the neighborhoods ability to provide addition funding for repairs, and the pools proximity to other recreational facilities.



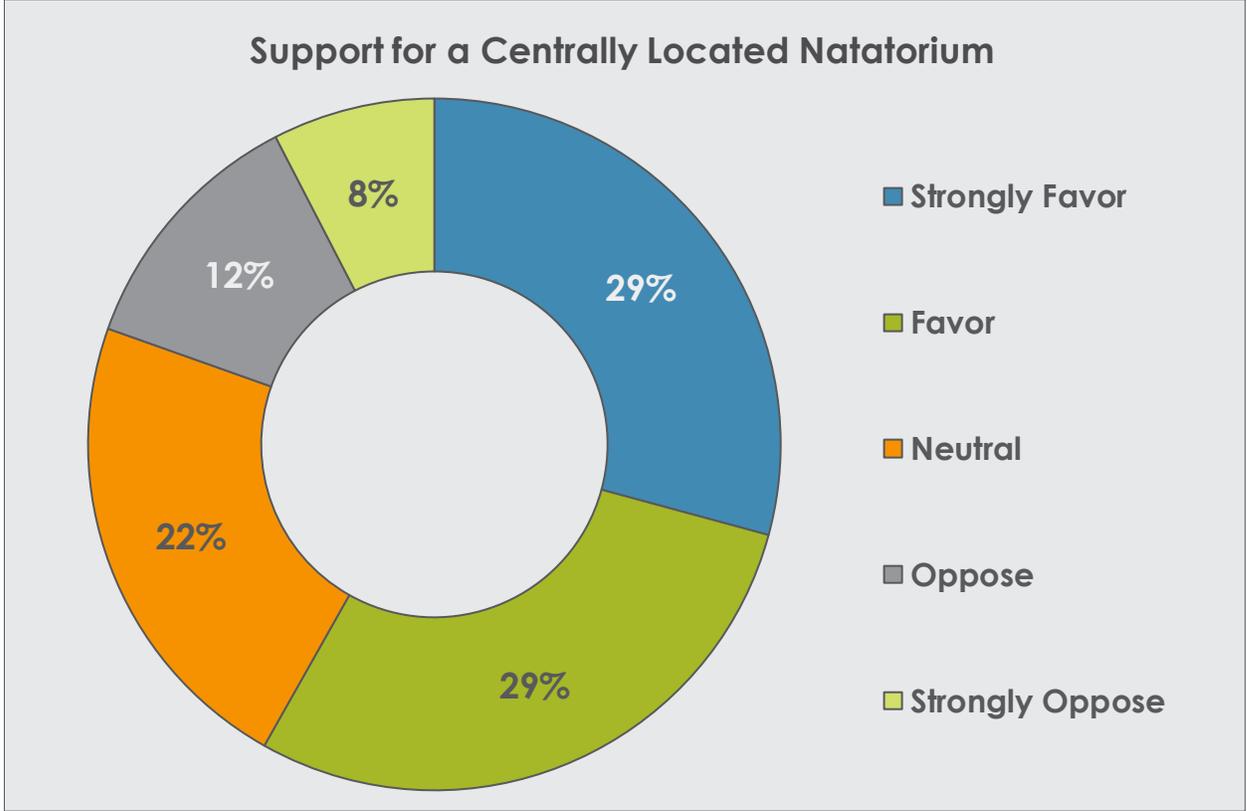
Question 10. What approach do you believe the City should take when a pool is beyond repair?



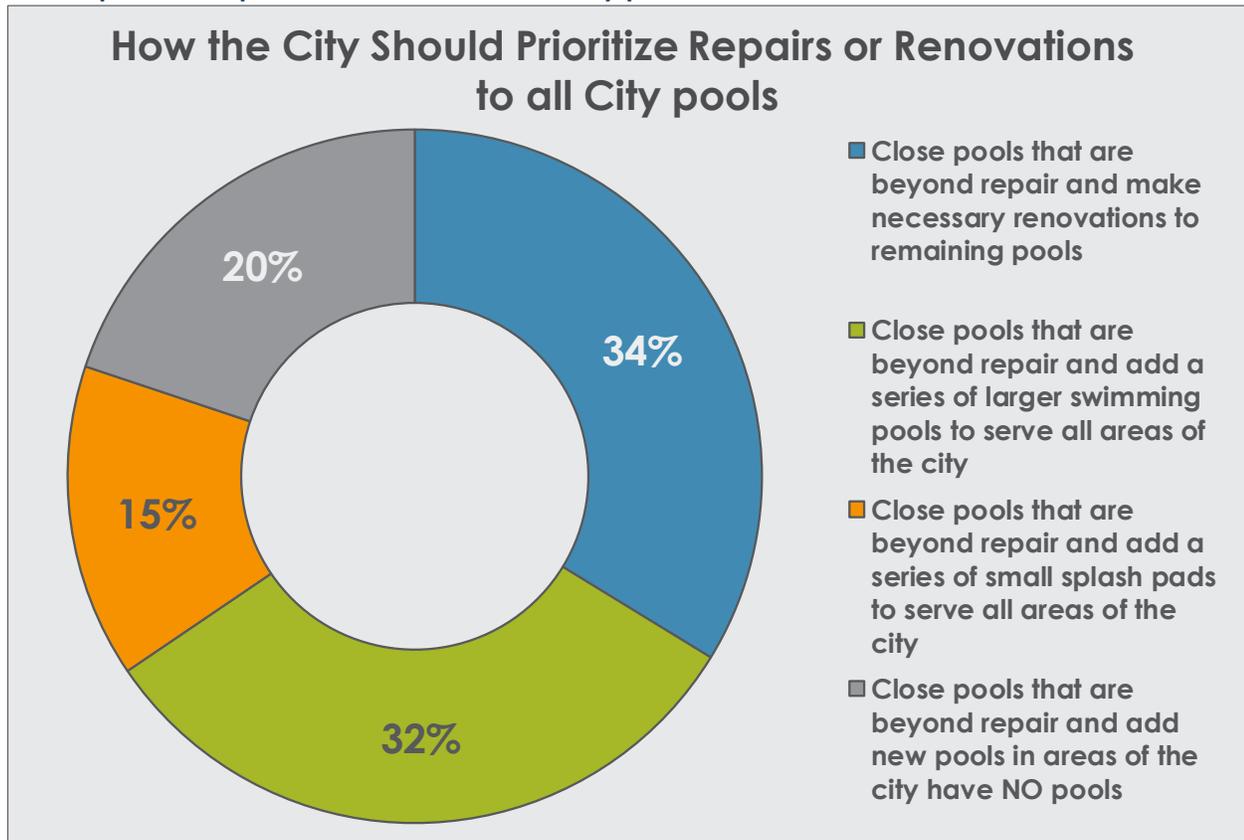
Question 11 - Do you believe there should be a series of multisport aquatic facilities across the City dedicated to competitive swimming and training?



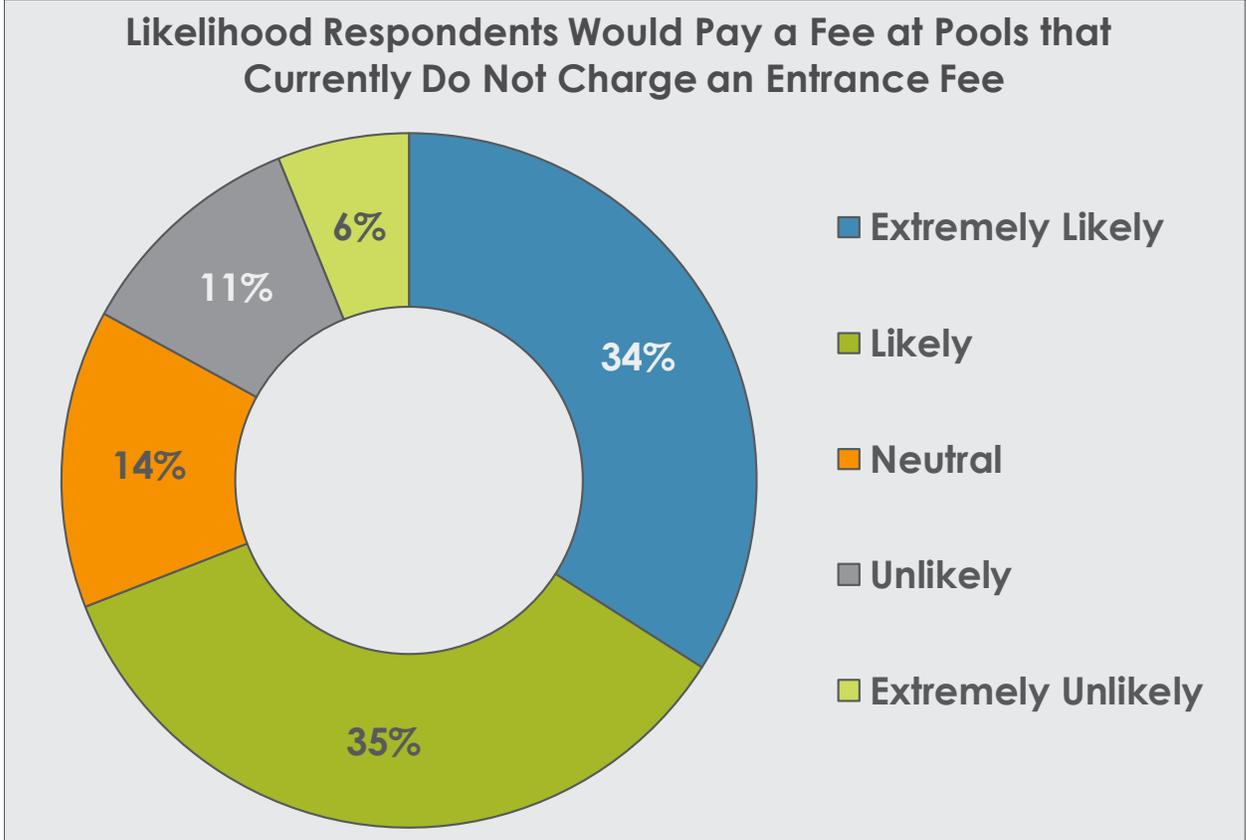
Question 12 - How likely would you support a centrally located Natatorium? A natatorium is an aquatic facility with an indoor swimming pool, running track, climbing walls, and exercise room?



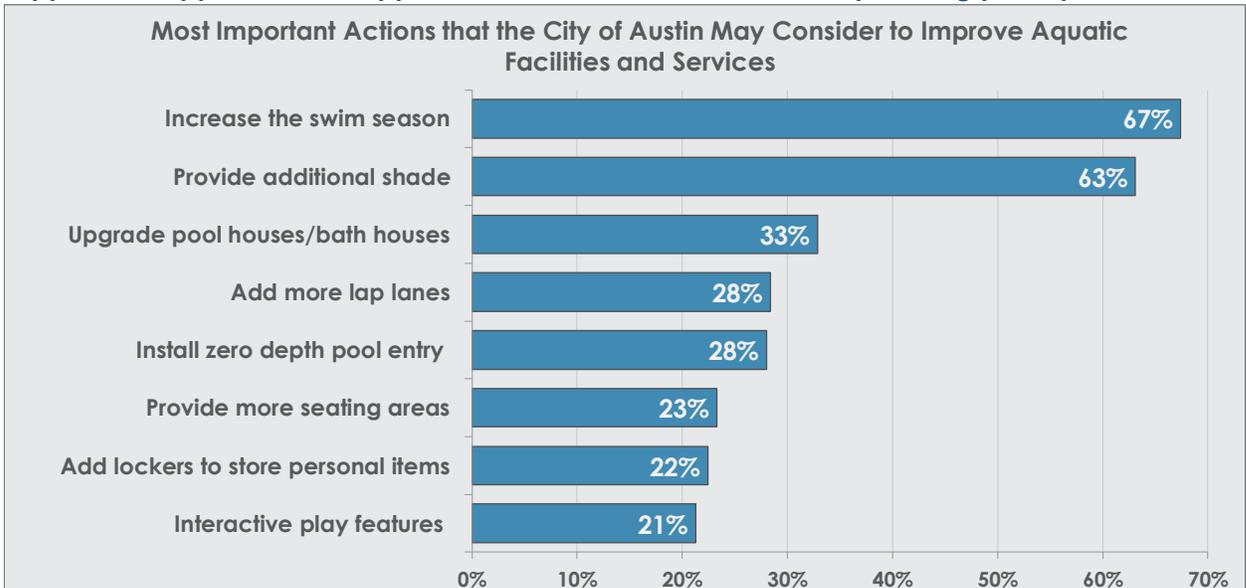
Question 13 - Given the limited amount of resources and funding, how do you believe the City should prioritize repairs or renovations to all City pools?



Question 14 - Given the limited amount of resources and funding, how likely would you pay a fee at pools that currently do not charge an entrance fee?



Question 15 - The following are actions that the City of Austin may consider to improve aquatic facilities and services. Please indicate whether you would be very supportive, somewhat supportive, supportive, not supportive, or not sure of each action by circling your option.



Question 16- As you may be aware, the City is working on various strategies to increase the number of lifeguards. Do you have any helpful ideas or suggestions on how we might recruit more individuals for these positions?

The most common response to improve lifeguard hiring and recruitment was to partner with local high schools (37.06%). Many respondents stated that recruitment could be done through the high schools and that training could be provided for PE credit. The next most common response was to increase wages (32.98%). Some respondents specifically cited the City of Austin living wage, others stated that lifeguards should be paid competitively and fairly for the skills they are required to have. Another popular response was to provide other benefits to lifeguards (22.49%). Many respondents provided examples like PE credit, college credit, and college scholarships. Other suggestions were hiring bonuses, incentives to returning guards, and other Austin perks from local businesses. Other responses suggested targeted outreach, social media marketing, partnerships with universities and swim teams, and targeting adults. Many respondents suggested year round training and recruitment.

Question 17- Do you have any additional feedback or comments?

A total of 703 open ended responses were submitted. Many of the comments were complex and provided multiple suggestions, support for certain elements of the current aquatic system, and overall concerns; however, several themes emerged. Most commonly respondents supported the notion of neighborhood pools (33.85%). Many people stated that they wanted to see the current neighborhood pools preserved and maintained. In many cases respondents were concerned that these pools would close, and felt that they should be renovated instead (16.5%). People believe that they should be able to walk to these neighborhood pools and that they are an asset for residents to get relief from the extreme Austin weather in the summer. In several comments respondents asked for new neighborhood pools to be built in specific areas where they are lacking. The next most common open ended responses related to other improvements that needed to be made to the overall aquatic system (16.93%). Many of these responses mentioned improved programming options, including more swim lessons, more programming for seniors, and swim teams. Many people commented on the need for new, different types of facilities, including a natatorium, indoor facility (4.98%), and/or heated pools. The need for more and improved splash pads was mentioned in 8.82% of the comments. Other improvements mentioned addressed amenities at the pools- shade, benches, water play features. Many comments addressed the need for more and better maintained bathrooms. Also, commonly expressed was the desire for an extended swim season (13.09%), and more lap/recreation swim options and times (8.11%). Many people expressed their opinions of fees at the public pools (4.98%); however, of those comments respondents were divided on whether fees should be imposed at the pools or not. Many people said that they would be willing to pay a fee if it meant the pools could be better maintained and that staffing issues would not be a problem. Others felt strongly that the pools should stay free. Other respondents requested that the department carefully prioritize the spending where there is most need (4.55%). A large number of respondents gave general support for what the Aquatic Division is currently doing (12.8%). They provided positive feedback to the hard work of the staff and stated that they "cherished" Austin pools.

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BCI101
CITY OF AUSTIN AQUATIC DEPARTMENT
AQUATIC MASTER PLAN
SWIM 512 FOCUS GROUP MEETING
MEETING DATES:
6.30.16

**AQUATIC MASTER PLAN
MY AUSTIN. MY POOL
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION MEETING SUMMARY**

Process Overview – Focus Group Meetings

As part of the consulting team led by Brandstetter Carroll, Inc. (BCI), Adisa Communications supported two follow up meetings with an established Focus Group for the Aquatic Master Plan. Two open public community meetings were held in March 2016 to obtain preferences on aquatic features and programs depicted on illustrative boards. The input on aquatic features and programs gathered from the established Focus Group and the community meetings were developed into three alternatives for Austin's aquatic facilities.

Notifications

Adisa sent email invitations and made phone calls to the Focus Group stakeholder list, neighborhood associations, and the Aquatic Division's subscription lists.

Meeting Materials

Attendees were provided with a workbook containing facts about Austin swimming pools, three Aquatic Master Plan alternatives, pros and cons for each alternative, and criteria to rank for redeveloping or closing existing pools.

Overview of Focus Group Meetings

The Aquatic Master Plan Team held two Focus Group meetings on Wednesday, June 30, 2016. The first meeting was held from 11:30 – 1:00 at Lamar Senior Activity Center, 2874 Shoal Crest Avenue. The second meeting was held from 7:00 – 8:30 at Northwest Recreation Center, 2913 Northland Drive. Approximately 13 people attended the earlier meeting, and 21 attended the evening meeting.

Three alternatives were presented to the Focus Groups:

- Alternative #1: Neighborhood Pool Focused;
- Alternative #2: Regional/Community Pool Centered; and
- Alternative #3: Combination Alternative.

Participants were asked to write in their workbooks reactions/responses to each of the three alternatives. The Adisa facilitator asked the following three questions to obtain feedback on each alternative: 1) What do you like about the alternative; 2) What do you not like, and 3) How

can this alternative be improved? The participants were also asked to rank criteria to be used in closing or upgrading existing aquatic facilities.

Focus Group Input

The two focus groups favored Alternative #3, the Combination Alternative, in that it provides a frame for planning for several options and keeps the neighborhood pools as part of the plan. Both groups emphasized the value of neighborhood pools as part of their communities and requested that their neighborhood pools be kept open and maintained.

The criterion to evaluate closure or redevelopment of exiting pools that emerged are as follows:

- Current annual visitation to the pool;
- Population within a mile of the pool;
- Distance to other pools; and
- Costs to upgrade to current standards.

Features, costs, and locations were the focus of discussions on Alternative #1: Neighborhood Pool Focused. Participants indicated that features could be varied depending on the need of the neighborhood; all groups were in favor of shade, bathhouses, and lap lane features. Concern was expressed about costs to maintain and/or upgrade existing pools, especially the costs of the shortage of lifeguards. Focus group participants wanted more information on how the City would determine where neighborhood pools would be built.

Participants questioned the expense of Alternative #2, Regional/Community Pool Centered, in terms of land use, transportation, and entrance fees. Participants asked how much acreage this plan requires and where community pools would be situated. Participants also questioned the equitability of charging entry fees and in transportation to and from the pools, especially for lower income neighborhoods. Participants indicated in their discussions that funds would be better used to fix and maintain existing pools.

The consistent comment from the focus groups during discussions of alternatives is that neighborhood pools are important to the community. The consistent question is how do existing neighborhood pools fit into the Aquatic Master Plan. One participant's written response, "There could be both neighborhood and centralized facilities. But there is no doubt that neighborhood pools work and the City should be committed to maintain them" summarizes the support the Focus Group participants feel for their neighborhood pools.

Future Opportunities for Engagement

Four open public community meetings are scheduled for July 12, 13, 19, and 20 in various locations around Austin. Flyers will be distributed, notices will be posted, email blasts will be sent, and reminder phone calls will be made

Attachments and Photographs

Appendix A – Workbook

Appendix B – Meeting flyer

MY AUSTIN. MY POOL.



AQUATIC MASTER PLAN FOCUS GROUP

JUNE 30, 2016





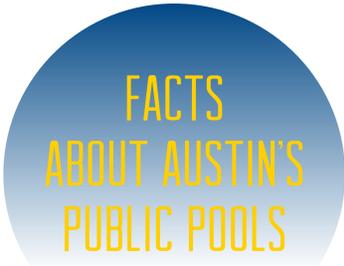
THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING!

We want to hear your thoughts on the future of Austin's aquatic facilities. Today you have the opportunity to give feedback on draft ideas for the Swim 512 Aquatic Master Plan. We appreciate your help with this process.

WE NEED YOUR INPUT ON AUSTIN'S AQUATIC FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

Austin's public pools and water play areas are yours to enjoy. We are working with industry professionals, a citizen's advisory board, and you to create a 15-30 year vision for Austin's aquatic facilities. Your input will help determine how to best manage aging pool facilities and guide installation of new pool facilities to best serve the Austin community.

The Master Plan will be presented to the Austin City Council for adoption in late 2016.



FACTS ABOUT AUSTIN'S PUBLIC POOLS

- Today, more than 1 million people use Austin's public pool facilities.
- Aging pools, growth, and funding pressures make strategic and sustainable planning a necessity
- Advancements in technology, materials, and science can be included in the aquatic system
- Public health and safety issues can be addressed

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION

ALTERNATIVE #1: NEIGHBORHOOD POOLS FOCUSED

This alternative focuses on creating a system of smaller, neighborhood-serving pools throughout the Austin community. In this alternative we upgrade existing facilities, for example adding:

- new bathhouse
- lap lanes
- activity pool with zero depth access
- new deck
- landscaping
- shade structures

An example of a neighborhood pool with these upgrades is Westenfield pictured on page 5.

The **Neighborhood Pools** alternative requires numerous facilities to equitably serve Austin residents, possibly as many as 50 facilities.

PROS

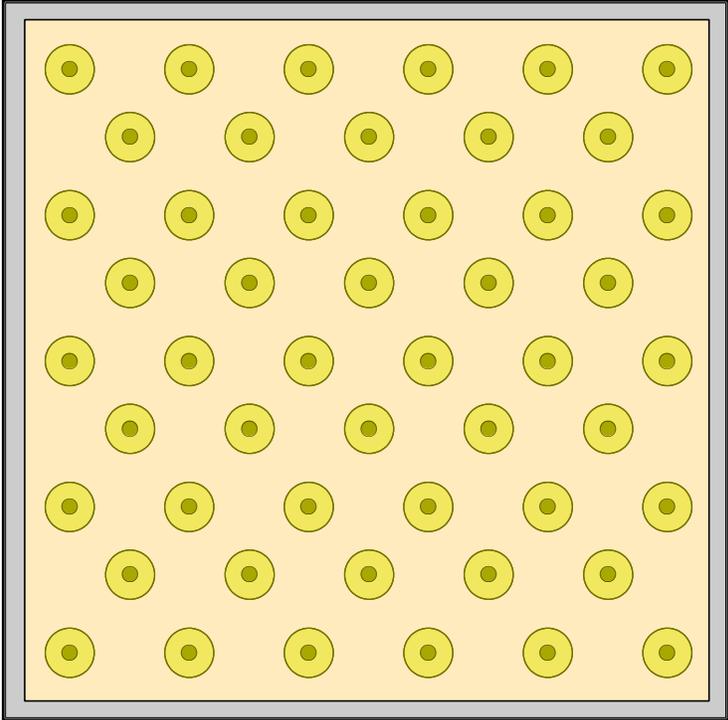
- Each facility located within a walkable or bikable distance
- Costs less to build each facility
- All facilities are free



CONS

- More facilities cost more to operate and maintain
- More facilities require more lifeguards
- Lack of variety and features across the system
- Doesn't bring money back into pool system

ALTERNATIVE #1: NEIGHBORHOOD POOLS FOCUSED



Service Areas

- 1 Mile Range of Neighborhood Pool
- 3 Mile Range of Community Pool
- 5 Mile Range Regional Family Aquatic Center
- 5 Mile Range Regional Fitness Aquatic Center

Public Pools

- Regional Family
- Regional Fitness
- Community
- Neighborhood



ALTERNATIVE #1: NEIGHBORHOOD POOLS FOCUSED

Neighborhood Pool



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:



ALTERNATIVE #2: REGIONAL/COMMUNITY POOL CENTERED

In this alternative there is a mix of facility types including larger regional and community scale facilities, each serving multiple neighborhoods across Austin. Community Pools would serve a three-mile or ten-minute drive area and the Regional Family/Fitness Centers would serve an

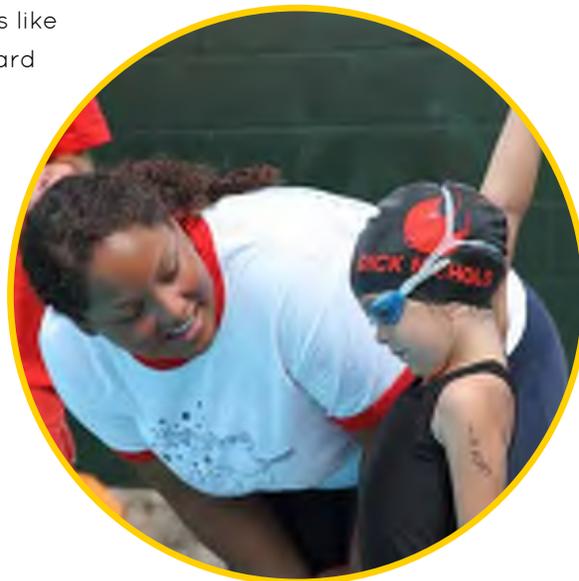
even larger area, about a five-mile radius or 15-minute drive area. Based on Austin's current size, this alternative would require about 3 Regional Fitness Aquatic Centers, 4 Regional Family Aquatic Centers, and 14 Community Aquatic Centers. Examples of these facilities can be found on pages 8-9.

PROS

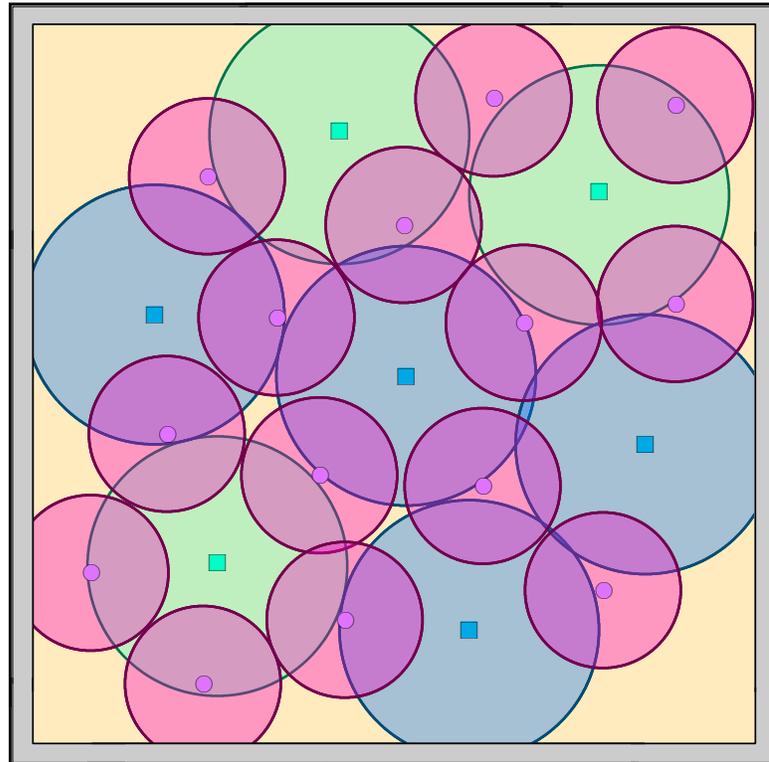
- Least expensive option to build out and maintain
- Requires the fewest number of lifeguards
- Least expensive way to serve the entire community equitably
- Increased programming options like swim lessons, meets, and lifeguard training

CONS

- Residents will have to travel farther
- Most facilities would require an entrance fee



ALTERNATIVE #2: REGIONAL/COMMUNITY POOL CENTERED



Service Areas

- 1 Mile Range of Neighborhood Pool
- 3 Mile Range of Community Pool
- 5 Mile Range Regional Family Aquatic Center
- 5 Mile Range Regional Fitness Aquatic Center

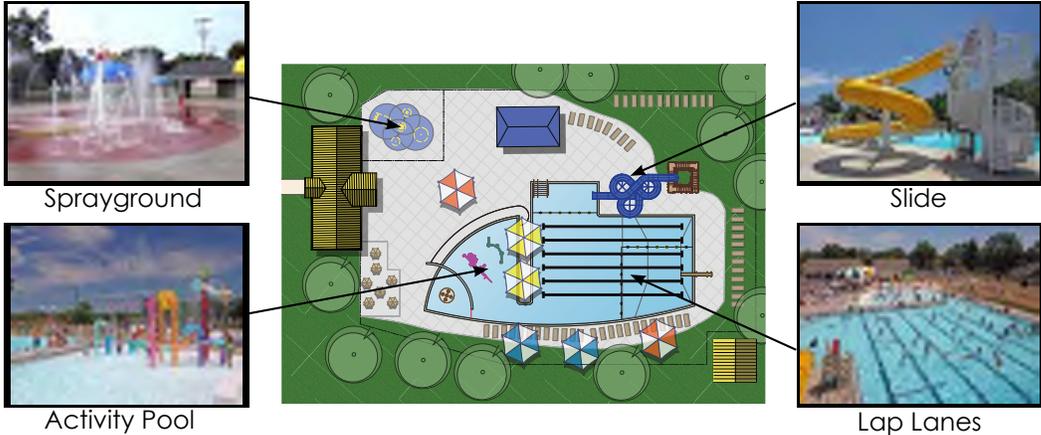
Public Pools

- Regional Family
- Regional Fitness
- Community
- Neighborhood



ALTERNATIVE #2: REGIONAL/COMMUNITY POOL CENTERED

Community Pool



Regional Family Aquatic Center



ALTERNATIVE #2: REGIONAL/COMMUNITY POOL CENTERED

Regional Fitness Aquatic Center



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:



ALTERNATIVE #3: COMBINATION ALTERNATIVE

This alternative provides aquatics users the opportunity to utilize four different types of facilities: Regional Family/Fitness, Community, and Neighborhood pools.

Regional Family and Regional Fitness Aquatic Centers would be distributed throughout the City to serve everyone equitably, supplemented by Community

Pools. Where there are gaps between the larger facilities, Neighborhood Pools would give residents access to facilities closer to their home. This alternative would require approximately 4 Regional Family Aquatic Centers, 3 Regional Fitness Aquatic Centers, 8 Community Pools, and 14 Neighborhood Pools.

PROS

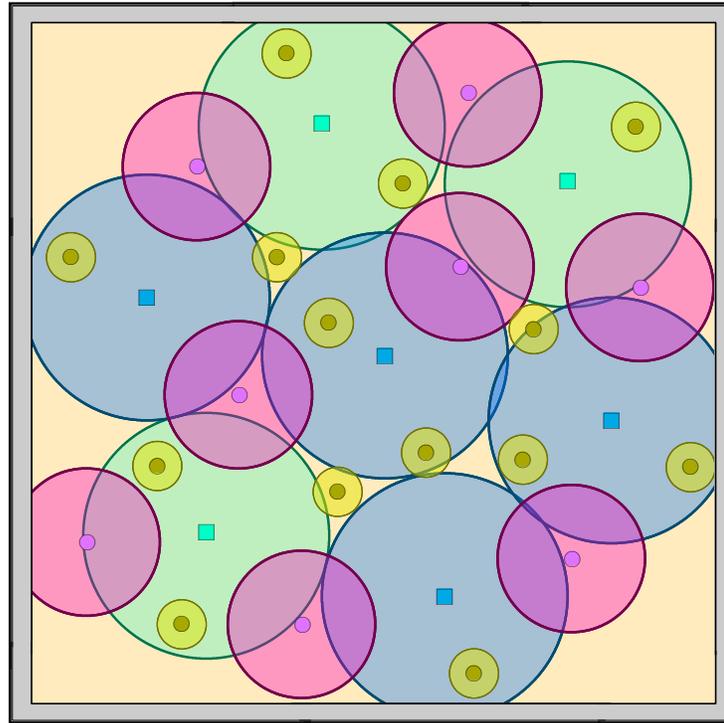
- Provides the most variety of options for features, fees, and experiences for residents
- Provides close to home/free options
- Equitably serves all residents
- Opportunity to generate revenue to support the aquatic system

CONS

- Requires the most investment to build out



ALTERNATIVE #3: COMBINATION ALTERNATIVE



Service Areas

-  1 Mile Range of Neighborhood Pool
-  3 Mile Range of Community Pool
-  5 Mile Range Regional Family Aquatic Center
-  5 Mile Range Regional Fitness Aquatic Center

Public Pools

-  Regional Family
-  Regional Fitness
-  Community
-  Neighborhood

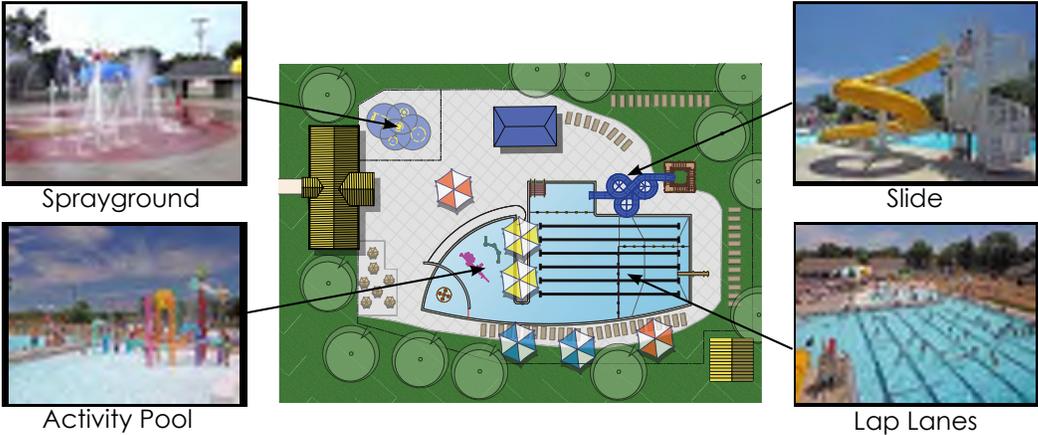


ALTERNATIVE #3: COMBINATION ALTERNATIVE

Neighborhood Pool



Community Pool



ALTERNATIVE #3: COMBINATION ALTERNATIVE

Regional Family Aquatic Center



Regional Fitness Aquatic Center



ALTERNATIVE #3: COMBINATION ALTERNATIVE

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:





WHAT DO WE DO WITH EXISTING POOLS?

We just talked about a vision for future aquatic facilities, but now we want you to tell us what the City should be looking at when evaluating the closure or redevelopment of existing pools. Please rank by order of importance from 1 to 11 (with 1 being most important, and 11 least important).

- _____ **Current annual visitation to the pool**
- _____ **Distance to other pools**
- _____ **Population within a mile of the pool**
- _____ **Costs to upgrade to current standards**
- _____ **Pool is in a park with other activities**
- _____ **Age of the pool**
- _____ **Need to develop bathhouses/bathrooms (significant expense)**
- _____ **Availability of parking**
- _____ **Access by public transportation**
- _____ **Historic or cultural significance of the existing facility**
- _____ **Other** _____



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:



MY AUSTIN. MY POOL.

Join the Swim 512 Discussion and
Plan the Future of Austin's Pools



You have two opportunities on
Thursday, June 30th to join us and give your
feedback on the Aquatic Master Plan process:

1ST

11:30 – 1:00 PM
THURSDAY, JUNE 30

Lamar Senior
Activity Center
2674 Shoal Crest Ave.

Discussion topics: Review of public input,
and Criteria for developing alternatives

2ND

7:00 – 8:30 PM
THURSDAY, JUNE 30

Northwest
Recreation Center
2913 Northland Dr.



For more information call 311 or (512) 695-9591
Email swim512@austintexas.gov
2816 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705

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BCI101
CITY OF AUSTIN AQUATIC DEPARTMENT
AQUATIC MASTER PLAN
SWIM 512 COMMUNITY MEETINGS
MEETING DATES:
7.12.16 and 7.13.16
7.19.16 and 7.21.16

**AQUATIC MASTER PLAN
MY AUSTIN. MY POOL
COMMUNITY MEETINGS SUMMARY**

Process Overview Community Meetings

As part of the consulting team led by Brandstetter Carroll, Inc. (BCI), Adisa Communications supported four community meetings held in Southwest, East, Northwest, and Northeast Austin. The purpose of the community meetings was to gather public input on three alternatives for Austin’s aquatic facilities. An interactive map exercise was introduced for the purpose of identifying where to build aquatic facilities in various areas throughout Austin. In total, approximately 73 people attended over the four meetings.

Notifications

Adisa sent email invitations and made phone calls to neighborhood associations, stakeholders, and previous meeting participants.

Meeting Materials

Attendees were provided with an agenda and concept feedback form. Display boards depicting the phases of the Aquatic Master Plan and the three concepts for aquatic facilities were placed around the meeting room.



Overview of Meetings

The Aquatic Master Plan Team held four community meetings to cover four areas of Austin:
July 12, 2016 Circle C Community Center, 7817 La Crosse Avenue, (Southwest Austin)
July 13, 2016 Montopolis Recreation Center, 1200 Montopolis Drive, (East Austin)
July 20, 2016 Spicewood Springs Branch Library, 8637 Spicewood Springs Road, (Northwest Austin)
July 21, 2016 Asian American Activity Center, 8401 Cameron Road, (Northeast Austin)

All meetings were held 6:00 – 8:00 pm. Approximate attendance at each meeting is as follows: 20 people attended the Circle C meeting, 12 attended the Montopolis meeting, 29 attended the Spicewood Springs meeting, and 12 attended the meeting at the Asian American Activity Center.

A PowerPoint presentation covering the phases of the Aquatic Master Plan and the three concepts were presented for discussion by Brandstetter Carroll. Three alternatives--Concept #1: Neighborhood Pool Focused; Concept #2: Regional/Community Pool Centered; and Concept #3: Combination Alternative were explained to the participants.



Participants were asked to identify their preference from the three concepts and to provide written feedback on 1) What they like about the alternative; 2) What did they not like, and 3) How can the preferred alternative be improved. The participants were also asked to rank 16 criteria to be used in closing or upgrading existing aquatic facilities with one being the highest or most important. See Appendix C.

City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department Aquatic staff were available to answer any questions about current facilities.

In addition to the four public meetings, the City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department sent via email to their database a survey of the three concepts using the same questions in the feedback form used at the public meetings. (See Appendix C). Fifteen responses were received; the responses are included in the Community Input and in Exhibits A and B.

Interactive Map

An interactive map to plan for neighborhood, community, and regional pools was introduced at the four community meetings. Participants placed various sized circles representing the different aquatic facilities on a map of Austin to create a layout of where neighborhood, community, and regional pools could be built.



Community Input

The four community groups and the email responses, as a whole, favored Alternative #3, the Combination Alternative. Forty-five participants favored Alternative #3, thirteen participants favored Alternative #2, and eleven participants favored Alternative #1.

The top five criterion to evaluate closure or redevelopment of existing pools that emerged are as follows:

- Current annual visitation to the pool;
- Population within the service area;
- Location in an area with no pools;
- Costs to upgrade to current standards/condition; and
- Proximity to other public aquatic facilities (avoid overlap).

Participants favored Alternative #3 in that it provides for neighborhood pools as well as larger facilities for lap lanes, swim teams, and other aquatic activities. “Variety,” “multiple uses,” and “equitable” were frequently mentioned as positives. As one participant stated about Alternative #3, “addresses concerns of those who just want a place to ‘cool off’ that is close to home while also ‘thinking big’ with the possibility of offering other aquatic opportunities—competition, water polo, synchronized swimming, etc.”

Geographic area of Austin may have impacted the preference of Alternative #2 as a second choice. Eight of the ten participants who favored Alternative #2 attended the community meeting in Southwest Austin. Alternative #2 was viewed as “a good compromise choice that utilizes economies in scale especially when factoring in private pools available.”

The consistent comment from the community groups during discussions of alternatives is that neighborhood pools are important to the community. Neighborhood pools were viewed as “community hubs,” “gathering places,” and “supporting neighborhood relations.” The focus groups placed the same emphasis on neighborhood pools. Also, universal priorities for the community and focus groups was keeping pools open with longer seasons and schedules and addressing the life guard shortage. Participants did not like having their neighborhood pool closed because a life guard was not available.

Participants were also concerned with costs to build facilities. Suggestions for offsetting costs included collaborative efforts with Austin Independent School District and private-public partnerships with Austin based companies.

Future Opportunities for Engagement

A proposed plan will be presented to Austin City Council at the end of 2016. Neighborhood associations and other special interest groups can schedule a meeting up to October 2016.

Attachments and Photographs

Appendix A – Comments

Appendix B – Criteria Results

Appendix C – Survey

Appendix D – Agenda / Fact Sheet

Appendix E - Presentation

Appendix A – Community Comments



BCI101
CITY OF AUSTIN AQUATIC DEPARTMENT
AQUATIC MASTER PLAN
SWIM 512 COMMUNITY MEETINGS
MEETING DATES:
7.12.16 and 7.13.16
7.19.16 and 7.21.16

APPENDIX A - COMMUNITY COMMENTS

Aquatic Master Plan Community Meetings

Tuesday, July 12, 2016 / Circle C Community Center, 7817 La Crosse Avenue, 6:00 – 8:00 pm

Wednesday, July 13, 2016 / Montopolis Recreation Center, 1200 Montopolis, 6:00 – 8:00 pm

Tuesday, July 20, 2016 / Spicewood Springs Branch Library, 8637 Spicewood Springs Road, 6:00 – 8:00 pm

Wednesday, July 21, 2016 / Asian American Activity Center, 8401 Cameron Road, 6:00 – 8:00 pm

Email Survey sent by Parks and Recreation Department, Community Engagement

Participants:

General Mailing list, Neighborhood associations, and stakeholders

Circle C Community Center

20 participants (NOTE: 7 children)

21 responses

Please check which concept you liked the most.

 0 Concept #1 Neighborhood Pools Focused

 8 Concept #2 Regional/Community Centered

 13 Concept #3 Combined

Concept #1 Neighborhood Pools Focused

What did you like about this concept?

No comments

What did you not like about this concept?

No comments

How do you think this concept can be improved?

No comments

Concept #2 Regional/Community Centered

What did you like about this concept?

- Funding will keep facilities current
- This was a good compromise choice that utilizes economies in scale especially when factoring in private pools available (e.g., HOAs, family pools & Nitro)
- It seems to be the most cost-effective.
- Least expensive and I believe can provide adequate swimming programs with smaller built out of land.
- That most pools are easily accessible by any means of transportation.
- It creates larger versatile pools that people tend to like while maintaining neighborhood pools that have history and are important to surrounding communities.
- More space, cheaper and upgrade existing pools.
- That it is better for the environment.

What did you not like about this concept?

- There needs to be a price break for affordability/free lunch
- My only complaint would be the user fees. It is palatable if only adults are charged, and the fees are nominal/reasonable.
- The idea of closing existing community pools. Maybe the city could slowly phase out neighborhood pools over time as the new pools gain attendance. Then there could be community input as to cool ideas of what to do with the old pools i.e., skateboard parks, gardens, playscapes, climbing walls etc. Hopefully get people excited about new opportunities.
- Hopefully can find land in South Austin area to build multiple community centered pools.
- I am not too happy about paying a fee to get in.
- Additional travel distance. Hopefully not longer than about 10 minutes.
- There's a lot of it overlaps.

How do you think this concept can be improved?

- Swim passes through schools
- Add concession space to increase revenue stream.
- Perhaps have a "frequent swimmer" card/program where a lap swimmer can pay one annual fee (of family) to use the pool's amenities.
- Provide good programs with small entrance fee to maintain them.
- Despite being easy to get to for most there are still groups where you may need to travel quite a distance to reach a pool.
- In order to figure out what pools to phase out or keep, meet with the community and neighborhood leaders. It's not just economics. It's people with a history.
- Maximize programs e.g., swim team, at large pools using this concept.
- Spread the pools out more.

Concept #3 Combined

What did you like about this concept?

- Balance
- Good way to utilize current pools and all layers of accessibility with larger facilities.
- This concept would allow access for underprivileged families along with the ability to provide revenue to the community.
- Most flexible
- Best compromise
- Coverage, needs met, variety
- Ambitious attempt to bring facilities with different focus within reasonable distance
- Variety—multiple uses
- Accessibility and variation of options, overlap
- Okay with fees, with options for passes for regular users or local area residents
- Some level of consolidation to reduce costs without losing the smaller pools
- It provides a little bit of everything
- Affective spread of pools
- Effective compromise between cost and equitable access to swimming for residents

What did you not like about this concept?

- It spaced all the pools (neighborhood and regional) evenly although I feel like keeping demographics in mind should be crucial.
- Not enough indoor pools
- Farther distance to neighborhood pools but that is understandable
- Cost
- Looks like the most expensive option
- Pools are farther away from people and less available
- Bigger pools, more distance
- Upfront cost could be a hard sell. More (heterogeneous) facilities could become expensive to maintain and prone to closure which could disproportionately affect a “combination” type plan

How do you think this concept can be improved?

- I would focus neighborhood pools in underprivileged areas
- Add public transportation to pools
- Covered pools that are mid-sized
- Sufficient space
- Ensure individualized approach based on community input for each area and facilities and incorporate creative access/programming for folks with disabilities.
- The interactive mapping table was excellent!
- If there was a little more of the neighborhood pools.
- Create an easy safe path to take to bigger pools.
- All three should be described in a manner more specific to the city. The abstract presentation is hard to conceptualize in terms of benefits to residents.

Additional Comments

I'm concerned about having pools for economically disadvantaged kids. I hope you consider placing pools on or near AISD schools so that lots of kids would have access for longer periods of the year. If you had a deal w/AISD, you might be able to defray more costs.

Montopolis Recreation Center

12 participants

7 responses

Please check which concept you liked the most.

- 1 Concept #1 Neighborhood Pools Focused
- 2 Concept #2 Regional/Community Centered
- 4 Concept #3 Combined

Concept #1 Neighborhood Pools Focused

What did you like about this concept?

- Free

What did you not like about this concept?

- Funding

How do you think this concept can be improved?

- Re-open closed pools—Palm, Civitan, Kealing

Concept #2 Regional/Community Centered

What did you like about this concept?

- Bigger, needed in community
- More space and activities

What did you not like about this concept?

- May take away from neighborhood focus
- Nothing

How do you think this concept can be improved?

- Community input

Concept #3 Combined

What did you like about this concept?

- More options at facilities
- Closer to dense areas
- Service is diversified between rec and fitness
- Income
- It may satisfy different kinds of needs from community and cover the most area of Austin
- Meets several needs
- Provides opportunity to close obsolete pools
- Reduces staffing needs
- Strategic for city growth
- Allows development in underserved areas

What did you not like about this concept?

- Cost to City of Austin therefore to taxpayers
- Still too many pools
- Capital costs—where is money coming from

How do you think this concept can be improved?

- Less overlap and greater accessibility in some neighborhoods
- It may be better if it is done based on a specific requirement analysis, population density analysis, budget, and so on.
- Reduce number of neighborhood pools
- Consider public transit to pool for youths

Spicewood Springs Branch Library

29 participants

21 responses

Please check which concept you liked the most.

 6 Concept #1 Neighborhood Pools Focused

 0 Concept #2 Regional/Community Centered

 15 Concept #3 Combined

Concept #1 Neighborhood Pools Focused

What did you like about this concept?

- Neighborhood pools are the most important amenity. Number 3 is ideal but neighborhood pools are most important.
- Supports neighborhood relations
- Reduces traffic
- Provides swim teams for kids
- More pools/less travel

-
- When your regular pool is closed one day a week, you don't want to drive 10 miles to find another. I'm 3 ½ miles from both of my closest pools
 - Neighborhood pools are community builders. They are more than just a place to cool down. They are gathering places for friends and neighbors. I have 2 kids, ages 6 and 8. We are members of the NW Family YMCA with their zero entry pool and slides and yet my kids 100% prefer Balcones District Park pool over the YMCA. Balcones is where their friends can be found. After the novelty of going down a slide the first few times wears off. What they really want to do is jump off the wall and splash with friends. I haven't been able to get them to Bartholomew Pool yet because they say they don't know anyone there. They want to be with the neighborhood kids. Beyond just what benefits my family, neighborhood pools that are free show Austin's population that we all count, not just the folks who can afford to pay an entrance fee.
 - Serves a good cross-section of the population.
 - I am most interested in having the pools open for longer season, and I believe that neighborhood pools are vital to community strength. Kids will find water. We need to provide well supervised places for families to swim.

What did you not like about this concept?

- Pool season is too short. Balcones Pool should continue to be open year-round
- Need basic amenities like shade.
- Fewer water activities for kids but think they'd rather have a pool with no slide than no pool
- There should be a few of the family aquatic pools but heavy on neighborhood pools!

How do you think this concept can be improved?

- Maintenance and operations are important
- Longer swim season
- Shade cover over pools could possibly reduce costs—plant more trees
- I come from a city with one pool that you paid to get in. This is part of Austin's greatness! Lots of parks-lots of free pools!
- Your surveying is skewed—there is doubt that the lower income segment of population was fully polled. They are not likely to vote for something they cannot pay an entry fee for.
- Neighborhood pools are the priority for me. I would like to see the pools open for a longer season and to have the neighborhood pool not charge additional fees. Neighborhood pools are community hubs. They are vital to improving and maintaining strong communities. Swim teams and lessons, lap swimming and family play areas are vital. A city wide natatorium and one or two regional centers would be great but not at the cost of the neighborhoods.

Concept #2 Regional/Community Centered

What did you like about this concept?

No comments

What did you not like about this concept?

- This increases traffic, destroys opportunities for neighbors to meet at the pool and is unnecessary since we have Zilker Park. (NOTE: Respondent favored Concept #1)

How do you think this concept can be improved?

No comments

Concept #3 Combined

What did you like about this concept?

- I'd support a natatorium. Regional events draw child development and competitive swimming
- Preserve free neighborhood pools
- Establish fitness aquatic centers with more features/capacities
- Most equitable
- It is the most feasible and equitable option
- Keep neighborhood pool open as well as larger facilities. Keep Balcones Park Pool open!
- The only realistic choice. The other two are straw men.
- I like 50 meter pool and would like access close to my home
- I think there is a great need for a large aquatic complex in Austin. I have been to many community pools around the US and have always been astounded that we don't have one. There are many competitive swim teams, synchro teams, water polo, and divers that need a year round indoor facility. A place for lap swimmers to go year round. You could have income from the above mentioned teams for practice and competitions if you are able to keep steady income.
- I really want to check concept 1 and 3 independent on criteria used to close pools. (Do not close pools in less affluent areas!)
- I like the idea of having variety, but that's about it. I think there are a lot more negatives than positives.
- Keep some neighborhood pools but add a central, new, more versatile indoor facility open year-round.
- This concept provides heterogeneous overlapping coverage to meet multiple needs.
- I attend my neighborhood pool almost daily and my wife goes downtown weekly to Deep Eddy. The combined plan provides both nearby convenience and distant amenities.
- It would address concerns of those who just want a place to "cool off" that is close to home while also "thinking big" with the possibility of offering other aquatic opportunities—competition, water polo, synchronized swimming, etc.
- Diversity of ways to give feedback.
- Meets mixed needs but what do we give up to get it.

What did you not like about this concept?

- Possibility of losing existing neighborhood pools
- Some neighborhood pools will close?
- The "conceptual diagrams" don't work. Do not raze viable facilities to build the Taj Mahal.

The new Taj Mahals should go in areas with population but no swim facilities.

- Cost
- As a synchro coach, we have a real need for a 25 yard, six lane pool with a minimum depth of 8 feet. Other than UT, which we cannot use, there is nothing else in Austin. I hope that you don't plan to what our current needs are, but what Austin's future needs are.
- My major concern is where they will locate these pools. Also, how do you determine which pools remain open? I use my neighborhood pool regularly. I love that it's free and it makes me feel like I get a real sense of community. Neighbors are regularly there. I'm afraid that the sense of community will be lost as well as affordability.
- I support closing a few pools in order to improve others. Looking at ones that don't have a lot of attendance or are close to others. Do not close Balcones Pool.
- These concepts do not tell us what we would be giving up. I love the neighborhood pool at Balcones District Part.
- The survey on opposite side could be used to justify almost any action, especially the asterisked ones which could be taken either way.
- Safety was not a variable mentioned in the models, i.e. 1) ability to provide lifeguards, and 2) place to hold swim lessons for all Austin children.
- What do we give up to get this.

How do you think this concept can be improved?

- We need to support/renovate older pools in East and Southeast Austin
- Model neighborhoods pools as large draw areas. One-mile circle under values the neighborhood pools. Scale service areas by average attendance.
- Longer season! Stay open for evenings and weekends after school year starts in Fall
- Keeping pools open (season, schedules, staffing, maintenance) should be priorities
- Don't do splash pads. Not worth the costs
- Placement is key. Put new facilities that have nothing. Close permanently the smallest, least attended, and in worst shape. Avoid closing pools that are getting decent attendance.
- Try to eliminate overlap between neighborhood, community to keep cost down
- Have you been in contact with the area school districts? Could they offer some funding so that high school teams have a place to practice.
- Have you contacted USA swimming about developing a complex that could be for elite athletes as well as the community? USA Swimming-USA synchro (probably also diving) want to have an aquatic facility with dorms where elite athletes can train and the infrastructure would be in place so that adding a community pool would be less expensive.
- Increase neighborhood pools in areas that are underserved and improve pools that are falling apart.
- Please keep our diverse population in mind, affordability and easy access are imperative.
- Charge at least \$0.50 for entry to help offset costs.
- I also support public/private partnerships to raise funds to build (e.g. Dell, etc.)
- Embrace heterogeneity by outfitting some pools with specialized features that appeal to special interests willing to commute, e.g. water volleyball at our pool, lazy river at another, and slide at another.
- Also, add artwork like at Deep Eddy. (This is Austin).
- Consider premium offerings like food or sales/rentals to supplement money while ensuring

broad access.

- A thought to consider (not related to above question): Every 4 years-Olympic years-the Olympic swim trials are held in Myrtha pools, which are assembled on site and then taken apart and sold after the event. Look ahead to 2020 and see if this is a viable option for a new Austin pool Austin would have to supply the land, etc. for it.
- Consider safety-how can we recruit lifeguards to staff all pools? We need a funnel to train lifeguards.
- Keep neighborhood pools—add regional and area

Asian American Activity Center

12 participants

5 responses

Please check which concept you liked the most.

 0 Concept #1 Neighborhood Pools Focused

 0 Concept #2 Regional/Community Centered

 5 Concept #3 Combined

Concept #1 Neighborhood Pools Focused

What did you like about this concept?

No comments

What did you not like about this concept?

No comments

How do you think this concept can be improved?

No comments

Concept #2 Regional/Community Centered

What did you like about this concept?

No comments

What did you not like about this concept?

No comments

How do you think this concept can be improved?

No comments

Concept #3 Combined

What did you like about this concept?

- Both smattering of neighborhood pools with larger pools w/more amenities
- Has good mix with neighborhood pools
- I like to swim laps and love having pools open for a long season or all year long. I also like the idea of neighborhood pools without a fee for anyone to use during summer. It is great to get people outside and active. Neighborhood swim team is also very important.
- People need all three kinds of pools for different occasions, activities, group sizes
- Need concept w/indoor pools—maybe not as large as the natatorium.
- Variety is good. Austin needs more of the larger multi-activity pools. Cost and accessibility for low income families is a priority consideration. I'd suggest an indoor facility at Home Depot/car dealerships at St. John.

What did you not like about this concept?

- Expense
- Too many regional fitness pools. Two max, one north and one south
- Nothing
- Nothing. I don't think the other two concepts make any sense. All neighborhood pools are too expensive and limiting (in terms of possible uses). All regional eliminates free pools.

How do you think this concept can be improved?

- Less pools in all categories. Downsize plans
- The "regional family" and "community" pools should be opportunistically located on basis of available land to reduce costs.
- More pools available year round. All central or south. Four are available and two are cold. Could Murchison be enclosed and/or hearted? Maybe a north pool. Bartholomew hours aren't great. Could it open at 11 am for the lunch crowd? Suggestion: M-F 11-7 and SS 1-6. I would pay a fee.
- Keep working to get a (premier) natatorium in the mix whether as a city/private partnership or possibility w/AISD.

Criteria for Redevelopment/What do we do with Existing Pools?

See Appendix B

NOTE: Comments from meeting held July 20, 2016 at Spicewood Springs Public Library:

- Neighborhood pool—longer hours, a) better for environment: reduced traffic; b) supports neighborhood relations; c) swim teams.
- Please change your presentation from discussing how much the city "loses" on pools per year. Pools are a subsidized public service that are accounted for in the city budget. The consultants need to realize that this discussion should not be about trying to "make money" on pools the discussion needs to be reframed to be making best decisions for all Austin given our resources. If we are trying to "make money" we'd be having a completely different conversation.
- I feel like the project planning started two years ago with the assumption that all of Austin

wants fancy, new slides and amenities. The surveys that we've been given are heavily biased towards regional aquatic centers-leading questions without explanations. People want open pools that they can easily access that are maintained! We don't need fancy amenities and if you give folks a survey asking clearly: this or this you'll get better answers. No one is going to want their neighborhood pool closed in exchange for a regional aquatic center.

- Swim teams (summer league and schools) seem to be treated as an afterthought. Supporting these programs with appropriate facilities and schedules should be a higher priority.
- Year-round lap-swim opportunities are important and I would be willing to pay to use it, more so than for family swim facilities. I don't mind paying for one person to swim laps, paying for six people to splash gets expensive.
- Amenities are nice but working, functional open pools is the priority.
- More neighborhood pools keep the numbers at the pools down and makes them safer.
- Number 1 criteria: Ability to recruit lifeguards for the facility
- Number 2 criteria: Hub for swim lessons for all kids
- Impact on the neighborhood-teaching kids to swim year round!
- Please consider a renewed relationship with Austin ISD. When the city quit heating Balcones and Dick Nichols, it left several high school teams without places to train. There could also be opportunities for swim lessons. If there was a way to have a facility where high school students could take life guard courses, it might alleviate the need for life guards. I have heard that several pools were short of guards for the past several years.
- Swim lessons for kids year-round would be doable! Colin's Hope is doing this successfully.

Interactive Pool Location Exercise

- Closest pool is Dick Nicols
- Preference for community pool south
- Youth prefer larger pools with slides
- Preference for neighborhood pools in "poor" areas
- Consider public transportation
- Need to know where HOA pools are to make informed decisions
- Questions about why we don't charge at some of the larger neighborhood pools
- Parking at Dove Springs and Dick Nicols is adequate to convert to larger family aquatic centers
- Look at 50 meter pools and facilities with parking to convert to family and regional fitness centers

Online Survey Responses

15 responses

Please check which concept you liked the most.

 4 Concept #1 Neighborhood Pools Focused

 3 Concept #2 Reginal/Community Centered

 8 Concept #3 Combined

Concept #1 Neighborhood Pools Focused

What did you like about this concept?

- Regional means the same thing as denying access to many young Austinites.
- Accessible
- The smaller neighborhood pools are more community focused. They are typically close by to neighborhoods whereby community can walk and bike to the pool without motorized transportation.
- Less crowded
- Less travel time to get there... within 1.5 miles/walking distance of my house.
- If I have to travel more distance I won't go. not convenient to go do laps then go back home to shower before going to work.

What did you not like about this concept?

- You have a duty to steward the parks on behalf of the citizens. To say you cannot fulfill that mission because of years of neglect is shameful. And then to say it is just as well, most kids who will not be able to reach the suburbanized style pool set up will just have to suffer?
- Pool areas tend to fall into neglect in areas such as landscaping, grass (or lack thereof) and fire ant control.
- Not open more months the year... especially since we have good swimming weather at least 8 months out of the year.
- Wish it could open at 7pm to do laps before work.

How do you think this concept can be improved?

- You should put more effort into training life guards. The shortage is of our own making.
- More attention to improving landscape and growing turf for grass areas; irrigation is much needed.
- During summer keep current hours but when school starts perhaps open early 7- 9 am then close until 4-7 pm. When swim classes can be offered and lap lanes available.

Concept #2 Regional/Community Centered

What did you like about this concept?

- Having a year round indoor swim center
- Happy to pay more for quality facilities
- That it does not close down all neighborhood pools.
- This option serves a greater pool of constituents while allowing the city to generate money off of its investment.

What did you not like about this concept?

- Might not be convenient, traffic is limiting accessibility to some locations
- It does not leave enough neighborhood pools in operation. How will they determine which pools remain?

-
- It's cost-prohibitive and doesn't offer equal access to all.

How do you think this concept can be improved?

- Community input
- The combined plan would be better if it had 1-2 less regional/community centers and 4-6 more neighborhood pools.
- Leaving pools in low-income areas open for free or reducing rates for people in those areas would allow for greater accessibility.

Concept #3 Combined

What did you like about this concept?

- It's the only realistic one. The others are straw men. The city is not going to build an additional 20 to 25 neighborhood pools while maintaining the ones you already have. It would be too expensive and wouldn't staff. Besides, if the city was going to do that, there would be no need for a master plan.
- The combined plan is obviously what the city is going to do. It should make use of existing facilities, build new ones in the most underserved areas first, and improve existing pools in order of how bad a shape they're in.
- You're going to close some existing pools which will be difficult. I think you should use a common sense approach to closing, starting with pools that have the least features and are in the worst shape; ideally, after a replacement pool is available.
- Maintains existing neighborhood pools (like Ramsey, our favorite), that are easy to bike/walk to from home, improvement to deck, surrounding areas provides more family-focused recreation options with more amenities. provides lap swim at convenient locations throughout city provides larger facilities for camps, etc. rather than overwhelming neighborhood pools may reduce overcrowding
- Not to disrespect the work of those who came up with the concept, but it seems that options #1 and #2 exist only to make option #3 the consensus choice. Option 3 is the only choice to offer both a diverse range of features and meet accessibility concerns in any real way.
- It seems to bring the greatest opportunity to provide swimming accessibility to the greatest number of people and areas of the community to maximize the enjoyment of swimming and all around aquatic pleasure all over the City of Austin. It also provides for free access within neighborhoods with simpler pool sizes and facilities, but then provides larger and more fully diverse facilities and opportunities for recreation at additional facilities that involve fees for those who wish to utilize those or go there occasionally. It also provides revenue to the City of Austin to help pay for operating the facilities and provides a compromise in the number of lifeguards needed within any other single other plan. In essence, there is more of "something for everyone" in the combined plan.
- serves needs for smaller, free facilities and larger, more amenity facilities
- Larger community pools are nice, but want to keep our small/free neighborhood pool (Shipe Park).
- Because people don't have to give up their well loved neighborhood pools, but also get some bigger centers located in multiple areas.
- Focus on the pools that we have and improve the facilities and extend the hours and the length of the season. I prefer the neighborhood pools and the family fitness centers

What did you not like about this concept?

- I worry about the city closing Northwest Pool. You're not very forthcoming on details like how you decide which pools are permanently closed or even what the decision process for that is.
- I'm sure everyone will worry that their neighborhood pool will be closed because you're going to close some of them.
- Indoor natatorium not important
- More recreational "free swim" space for children (not just super shallow water for little kids) - the rec swim areas in renderings looked small, crowded and focused primarily on young children.
- It is too heavy on Community and Regional Pools, and too light on neighborhood pools. The nature and features of the larger aquatic facilities seem to make them ore ideal for less densely populated and less walkable areas of the city. I don't think the distribution needs to be as even as implied on page 23 of the presentation.
- I have not really identified anything that I did not like about the plan, except like everything, all plans cost a lot of money. However, I am a product and my children are products of participation in the older City of Austin's Parks and Recreation swimming pools and swimming lessons. My 3 children all learned to swim free in City of Austin park pools by earning "Turtle, Duck, Fish, etc." badges and I believe the aquatics is one of the best opportunities for recreation that the City of Austin provides. I would be very pleased to see whatever can be provided to the residents of the city all over town. Some will need to be fee-based, but it would be wonderful if some could still be offered free of charge.
- Cost (2 responses)
- I don't like the idea of wasting money on fancy new facilities if it means losing some of the pools we have. We don't have enough as it is, and a pool needs to be very close to home to be a place that gets a lot of use.

How do you think this concept can be improved?

- By being more forthcoming about the details that determine which pools are closed.
- Understand that Neighborhood pools are more appropriate and preferable for some areas than others. Add to the number of neighborhood pools and reduce the number of larger facilities.
- I have not studied the details enough to know how improvements can be made, but I am sure that improvements will evolve as the plans are developed further.
- renovate existing pools
- Just start doing it!
- I think that every pool in this city should be maintained or improved. It is too hot to live here without adequate pools. I would recommend adding a very small (\$1-\$2) fee for the pool rather than eliminating any pools, and I would prefer that the existing pools be fixed rather than changed to these fancier, more expensive pool options.

Criteria for Redevelopment/What do we do with Existing Pools?

See Appendix B

NOTE: Comments from email surveys

- THIS QUESTION IS TOO LEADING TO ANSWER. HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU TWISTED THIS QUESTION TO GET THE STATS TO REFLECT YOUR GOAL OF A

MEGA/SUBURBANIZED POOL SYSTEM AND ONLY PRETENDED TO COLLECT INPUT?! Take care of neighborhood pools. You have failed in your work thus far and are now diverting attention.

- When money IS ALLOCATED APPROPRIATELY, what should we do with our existing pools? Help the City decide whether to renovate, upgrade, or replace.
- I do not understand this question and the ranking system. For example, if availability of parking receives the most votes as most important criteria, then does that mean that only current neighborhood pools with available parking will remain in operation? The wording is confusing and impossible to answer accurately.
- This is ambiguous. You should split the choices out between replace (or close) and the other two. Otherwise, I'm not sure what I'm ranking: the likelihood my pool will be closed or replaced or whether it might be repaired.
- Location in an area with no pools doesn't make sense. If this question is about existing pools, how can it be located in an area without pools?
- Annual visitation to the pool- - THIS CAN BE VERY MISLEADING AS MOST DON'T CURRENTLY GO TO AUSTIN POOLS BECAUSE THEY ARE OFTEN CLOSED AND VERY POORLY MAINTAINED; ATTENDANCE WOULD IMPROVE IF IT WAS A PLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

Appendix B - Community Meeting Criteria Ranking Results

Rank by Community Member

Criteria	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TOTAL MEETINGS																
location in an area w/no pool	7	9	11	3	4	4		3		1		1	3	2	2	
annual visitation to the pool	13	7	5	1	6	3	4	4	1	2	2		2	2	1	2
proximity to other facilities	2	3	6	5	5	8	5	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	
population w/in service area	5	10	5	7	6	4	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	
cost to upgrade	7	6	6	6	8	8	5	3	2	1	1	2	3	1		
located in park w/other facilities	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	5	5	4	2	1	3	2	3	8
age of facility	6	7	4	1	5	3	2	3	3	5	3	1	1	3	2	1
need to develop bathhouse	1	3	2	2	2	3	5	4	4	4	5	8	4	2		
parking	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	5	1	8	6	2	5	2	1
accessible by public transport	2	4	4	8	5	2	1	6	2	6	1	2	3	4	3	1
pedestrian safety	3	1	4	4	1	1	5	1	3	4	2	2	6	4	5	1
historic significance	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	5	3	7	5	11
ADA accessibility	1	2	3	2	6	8	2	3	1	5	1	8	6	1	1	
adequate area on the site																
HOA and private pools in area																
income level of neighborhood	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	8	9

Criteria	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Circle C Meeting 7 12 2016																
location in an area w/no pools		6	5			2				1		1	2		1	
annual visitation to the pool	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2					2	2		
proximity to other facilities	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	1			1				1	
population w/in service area	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1		2			1	2	
cost to upgrade	2	1	3	2	5		2	1			1	1	1	1		
located in park w/other facilities									3				2	2	1	7
age of facility	3	2	3		3	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1		
need to develop bathhouse							4		1	1	2	3	3			
parking					3	3					2	3	1	1	1	1
accessible by public transportation			2	3	1		1	3		3			2	2	2	
pedestrian safety	2			4					2	2			2	3	1	
historic significance								3	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	2
ADA accessibility		2		2		4	1	3		1	1	4				
adequate area on the site							2	2	4	2	2		2	2	2	1
HOA and private pools in area											3			2	2	3
income level of neighborhood	4								2	2					2	5

Criteria	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Montopolis Meeting 7 13 2016																
location in an area w/no pool	4	1														
annual visitation to the pool		1	1	1	1				1							
proximity to other facilities			2													
population w/in service area		1	1	2	1											
cost to upgrade		1	1				1	1								
located in park w/other facilities				2												
age of facility		1	2			1										
need to develop bathhouse		1			1						2					
parking		1		1					1					1		
accessible by public transport		1								1			1			1
pedestrian safety																
historic significance		1	1		1		1		1							
ADA accessibility		1	1			1										
adequate area on the site			1			1										
HOA and private pools in area				1		1										2
income level of neighborhood		2					1	1								1

Criteria	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Spicewood Springs Mtng 7 20 2016																
location in an area w/no pool	4	1	3	2				2								
annual visitation to the pool	9	3	1		1	1				1	1					
proximity to other facilities			2	2		2		3				1	1	2		
population w/in service area		5	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1						
cost to upgrade		3	2	1	3		1	1	1	1			1			
located in park w/other facilities		1	1	1	1	1		1	2	3	1		1			
age of facility		1	1			1	2	1	1	3	1			1	1	
need to develop bathhouse				2	1	1				1						
parking			3				2	1	2		4	2				
accessible by public transport				1			1	1	2			1				
pedestrian safety				3	4	1		2	1		1	1				
historic significance		1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1		2	2	1	1		2
ADA accessibility			1		1	3				1		3	3			
adequate area on the site				2			1				2	1	1	4	1	
HOA and private pools in area													2	1	3	5
income level of neighborhood		1	1					1	2			1	1	1	3	4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Criteria																
Asian American Activity Center Mting 7 21 2016																
location in an area w/no pool						2										
annual visitation to the pool		1	1		1		1									
proximity to other facilities		1	1	1	1											1
population w/in service area		1	1	1	1							1				
cost to upgrade		1	1	1	1											
located in park w/other facilities				2				1							1	
age of facility		1						1				1				
need to develop bathhouse							1		1							
parking									1				1			
accessible by public transportation						1				1				1		
pedestrian safety													2			1
historic significance		1													1	1
ADA accessibility										1			1	1		
adequate area on the site			1					1				1				
HOA and private pools in area											1	1		1		1
income level of neighborhood			1								1				2	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Criteria																
email responses																
location in an area w/no pool		1	3	1				1					1			1
annual visitation to the pool		2	1					2		1						1
proximity to other facilities		2	2	2	2	1	1					1				1
population w/in service area		2	2	2	2	1	1									1
cost to upgrade		4	1	2	1			2					1			
located in park w/other facilities		1			1			2		1	1	1				1
age of facility		2		1	2				1		1	2				1
need to develop bathhouse						2			2	1	1	2				
parking								1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
accessible by public transportation			2	2					1	1	2	1				1
pedestrian safety						1	1								3	
historic significance		1	1		1		2									2
ADA accessibility			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2			
adequate area on the site							3	1			1					
HOA and private pools in area					1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1		3
income level of neighborhood		2				1			2		1	1	2			

Appendix B - Focus Group Criteria Ranking Results

Rank by Focus Group Members

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Criteria											
current annual visitation	8	3	5		1	1		1	2	1	
distance		6	5	2	2	2	2	1		1	
population	7	3	1	4	2	2	2		1		
costs			5	3	3	2	3	3			2
pool in park w/activities	3	2			4	1	4	2	3		
age of pool				2	3	1	2	3	2	7	
need bathhouse		3	1		1			5	5	2	2
parking		1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2
public transportation		2	1	7	1		6	1	3	1	
historic	1	2	1	2		5			1	5	2

Meeting Logistics

Date:

July 12, 13, 19, 20

Number of attendees:

TBD

Meeting Locations:

Circle C, Montopolis Rec Center, Spicewood Springs Rec Center, Asian American Activity Center

Meeting Format

Meeting Title:

My Austin. My Pool. My Input.
Alternatives Open House Meeting

Purpose:

To present and solicit feedback from the general public on their preferred scenario of the Aquatics Master Plan process

Objectives:

- Provide information on the Aquatics Master Plan purpose and process, and present scenarios that came out of that process to the general public
- Solicit and collect input from participants in survey/questionnaire format about their scenario preferences

Format:

Presentation: Project team members will give an overview of the Aquatics Master Plan process, including: goals and objectives, outreach activities, and alternative options

Input/Interactivity Opportunities: Room will be set up with boards describing each alternative along with the option for interaction with a project team who can answer participant's questions. Survey/questionnaires will be handed out and the Aquatic Division will provide an incentive for participants who complete the survey.

Concepts Descriptions:

Each alternative option presented should include the following information:

1. Why are they proposing these alternatives? What are the benefits/opportunities to this particular option?
2. What are the drawbacks/tradeoffs to this option?
3. How close are these facilities to me?

4. What will these options cost me?
5. Are there any options that are ADA accessible?
6. What kind of facilities and programming is envisioned in these options?
7. What are the employment opportunities?
8. What is the order/timeline for building out alternatives? Does land need to be required? What about zoning changes? Opportunities to co-locate projects with other public facilities.
9. Does this have a negative environmental impact?
10. Are there any public/private partnership opportunities available for these facilities?

Agenda Overview

- Meeting should last up to 2 hours
- Attendee arrives and is provided a meeting overview and survey to solicit their preferred concept
- Presentation of Aquatics Master Plan purpose, process, and concepts
- Participants interact with project team members at boards going into each alternative into greater detail
- Participants fill out and return their survey/questionnaire as they exit

Room Set Up:

- Registration Table – At registration participants are greeted and provided with an overview of the meeting and placemat.
- Chairs arranged for main presentation
- Display Boards on easels of the alternatives (30” x 40”) Quantity TBD
- Aquatic Division can offer to provide a ‘daily swim pass’ as incentive to participants who fill out a survey/questionnaire.

Notifications

Item	Description	Staff
1. Invitation emailed to stakeholder list	Email blast to database	PARD
2. Phone calls to stakeholder list	Phone calls to database members	Adisa
3. Flyers	Meeting flyers placed in Aquatics, Park, Library, and Recreation facilities	PARD
4. Advertisement	Public Service, radio announcements, story on local news both print/television	Adisa
5. Neighborhood outreach	Ensuring that meeting notices are posted to targeted neighborhood listserves, newsletters, Nextdoor, etc.	Adisa

Meeting Supplies

Registration Table Supplies	Table, name tags, markers, sign in sheets, b/w copies of handouts Supplies: Markers Stickers Pens Sticky Notes Note pads – 10	Spend 100	Adisa
Refreshments	Individually wrapped goods, small bottles of water	25 for each mtg	Adisa
Presentation	Projector, screen, computer, remote		?
Easels for Boards	Quantity TBD		Adisa / PARD / BCI

Facility

TBD

Staffing:

- Wayne Simmons, Aquatic Program Manager
- Rey Hernandez, CIP-PM, PLA, CPO
- Pat Hoagland, ASLA, Project Manager; Brandstetter Carroll Inc.
- Kevin Opp, Adisa Communications
- Shuronda Robinson, Adisa Communications
- Christine Buendel, Adisa Communications

Meeting Materials

Title	Description	Notes
Agenda	Handout	Adisa
Survey/Questionnaire	Survey	Adisa
Signage for Registration	11x17 Table Signs	Adisa/Completed
City of Austin Aquatic Facilities Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (42 x 30) ▪ Description ▪ Map showing all locations 	Adisa/Completed
About the Master Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (42 x 30) ▪ Description ▪ Timeline 	Adisa/Completed
Assessment Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (42 x 30) ▪ Description <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Austin Pools Service Areas Map 2. Swim Lesson Locations 3. Closed Pools 4. 50 Meter Pools 5. Critical Pools 6. Current Extended Season Pools <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Bartholomew B. Deep Eddy C. Big Stacy D. Barton Springs E. Springwoods 	Adisa/Completed
How to Provide Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (42 x 30) ▪ List ways to provide input 	Adisa/Completed

ALTERNATIVES MEETING FOR THE AQUATIC MASTER PLAN



The Aquatic Master Plan will help the Parks and Recreation Department decide how to manage existing pools and guide installation of new pools where they are needed most.

JOIN US IN JULY for a discussion of Alternative Options of the Master Plan that'll guide the future of Austin's aquatic facilities.

TUESDAY, JULY 12

6:00 - 8:00 PM

Circle C
Community Center
7817 La Crosse Ave.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13

6:00 - 8:00 PM

Montopolis
Recreation Center
1200 Montopolis Dr.

TUESDAY, JULY 19

6:00 - 8:00 PM

Spicewood Springs
Branch Library
8637 Spicewood
Springs Rd.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20

6:00 - 8:00 PM

Asian American
Resource Center
8401 Cameron Rd.



www.austintexas.gov/swim512



For more information call 311 or (512) 895-9591

Email swim512@austintexas.gov

2818 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705

MY AUSTIN. MY POOL.

Join the Swim 512 Discussion and
Plan the Future of Austin's Pools

Fact Sheet - July Workshops



AGENDA

- **Introduction**
- **Meeting Purposes**
 - Share the Aquatic Master Plan purpose and process, and gather input regarding concepts that came from previous feedback processes.
 - Solicit and collect additional input from participants about concept preferences and criteria for implementation of the Master Plan
- **Presentation**
 - The State of Austin Aquatics
 - Public Engagement - What we heard from you
 - Potential new classifications of pool types to serve Austin
 - Potential City-wide Concepts
 - Criteria for Implementation of the Master Plan
- **Group Discussions**
 - Criteria for Development
 - City-wide Concepts
 - Aquatic Facility Mapping Exercise
 - Comment Cards

THREE PHASES OF THE AQUATIC MASTER PLAN

- Phase I – Facility Assessment – COMPLETED 2014
- Phase II – SWIM 512 Public Engagement – COMPLETED 2015
- Phase III – **Aquatic Master Plan Development** – CURRENT
- The Master Plan Addresses:
 - Accessibility
 - Amenities and features
 - Potential improvements to existing pool facilities
 - Aquatic Programs
 - System Financial Sustainability
 - Staffing Needs
 - Public and environmental safety
 - Maintenance and cost of new pools
 - Development of criteria to determine locations for new aquatic facilities and addressing existing facilities

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT – SWIM 512 PHASES I-III

- Engaged over **13,000** residents so far in all three phases
 - Public Workshops
 - Stakeholder groups and focus groups
 - Statistically valid, random sample surveys
 - Online and paper surveys
 - In-park interviews at pools
 - Neighborhood Association meetings
 - Television Town Hall
 - After-school and summer camps for youth



For more information call **(512) 895-9591**

Email swim512@austintexas.gov

2818 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705

AUSTIN'S AQUATIC FACILITIES



WHAT WE HEARD & LEARNED FROM YOU!

Phase I & II SWIM 512 (2013 – 2015)

- Keep pool facilities open and affordable
- Increase hours and swim season
- Improve restrooms, bathhouses, shade, and seating areas

Phase III Kick-Off Meetings (March 7 & 8, 2016)

- Longer hours and season
- More shade (deck and pool) and seating
- Better maintained/clean pools, bathhouses, restrooms
- Desired Amenities: Lap lanes, family friendly areas, waterslides, diving boards, shade
- Desired Programming: Lessons, water fitness, lifeguard training, swim teams, senior programs

AQUATIC SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION CRITERIA TO CONSIDER

- Location in an area with no pools
- Annual visitation to the pool
- Proximity to other public aquatic facilities (avoid overlap)
- Population within the service area
- Cost to upgrade to current standards / Condition
- Located in a park with other recreation facilities
- Age of the facility
- Need to develop bathhouses/restrooms (significant expense)
- Availability of parking
- Accessibility by public transportation (walk, bike, auto, bus)
- Pedestrian safety – Traffic controls
- Historic or cultural significance of the existing facility
- Accessibility – Ability to meet current ADA standards
- Adequate developable area on the site
- HOA and Private pools in the area
- Income levels of the neighborhood
- Other?

REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN TECHNICAL CRITERIA

- Access to required utilities (sanitary, storm, water, electricity)
- Avoid flood zones
- Zoning and site development permitting regulations
- Impact on Heritage and high value trees
- Proximity to Critical Water Quality Zones / Aquifers / Riparian zones
- Impact on endangered species
- Soil conditions
- Proximity to negative features such as flight zones, heavily trafficked roads, overhead powerlines, railroads, etc.
- Accessibility for maintenance



For more information call (512) 895-9591

Email swim512@austintexas.gov

2818 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705

MI AUSTIN. MI PISCINA/ALBERCA.

Únase a la Conversación de Natación/Swim 512
y Plané el Futuro de las Piscinas de Austin

Hoja Informativa – Talleres de Julio



AGENDA

• Introducción

• Propósito de las Reuniones

- Repasar juntos el propósito y proceso del Plan Maestro Acuático, y coleccionar opiniones sobre los conceptos que surgieron del proceso anterior de coleccionar opiniones de la comunidad.
- Solicitar y coleccionar comentarios adicionales de participantes sobre los conceptos preferidos y criterio para implementar el Plan Maestro.

• Presentación

- La Condición de Facilidades Acuáticas en Austin
- Participación del Público-Lo que Ustedes Nos Dijeron
- Posibles clasificaciones nuevas de tipos de piscinas que servirían a la comunidad de Austin
- Conceptos posibles para la ciudad entera
- Criterio para Implementar el Plan Maestro

• Conversaciones/discusiones de Grupo

- Criterio para el desarrollo
- Conceptos para la ciudad entera
- Ejercicio de Mapeo para Facilidades Acuáticas
- Tarjetas de Comentarios

LAS TRES FASES DEL PLAN MAESTRO ACUÁTICO

- Fase I – Asesoramiento de Facilidades – TERMINADO 2014
- Fase II – SWIM 512 Participación Pública – TERMINADA 2015
- Fase III – **Desarrollo del Plan Maestro** – ACTUAL
- El Plan Maestro-Incluye Temas de:

- Accesibilidad
- Comodidades y funciones especiales
- Mejoras de las facilidades de piscinas existentes
- Programas Acuáticos
- Sostenibilidad Financiera del Sistema
- Necesidades de Personal
- Seguridad del público y ambiental
- Mantenimiento y costo de piscinas nuevas
- Desarrollo de criterio para determinar ubicaciones de nuevas facilidades acuáticas y resolver la situación de facilidades existentes

PARTICIPACIÓN PÚBLICA –NATACIÓN/SWIM 512 FASES I-III

• Participación de más de 13,000 residentes hasta el presente en las tres fases

- Talleres Públicos
- Grupos de enfoque y de interés
- Encuestas estadísticamente válidas y muestreos aleatorios
- Encuestas en línea y impresas
- Entrevistas en los parques y en piscinas
- Reuniones de Asociaciones de Vecindarios
- Reunion Pública via Television
- Campamentos después de clases y en el verano para jóvenes



Para más información llame al (512) 895-9591
Email swim512@austintexas.gov
2818 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705

FACILIDADES ACUÁTICAS DE AUSTIN



¿LO QUE USTEDES NOS DIJERON Y LO QUE APRENDIMOS DE USTEDES!

Fases I & II NATACIÓN/SWIM 512 (2013 - 2015)

- Mantener abiertas las facilidades de piscinas, y economicamente razonable
- Aumentar horas y temporada de natación
- Mejorar los sanitarios, casas de baño/vestidores, sombra, y áreas para sentarse

Fase III Reuniones de Inauguración (Marzo 7 & 8, 2016)

- Extender horas de servicio y la temporada
- Más sombra (en la terraza de la piscina y en la piscina) y asientos
- Mejorar mantenimiento/limpiar piscinas, casas de baño/vestidores, sanitarios
- Comodidades Especiales: Carriles de natación para entrenamiento, áreas para familias, resbaladeros, trampolines, sombras
- Programas deseados: Lecciones, ejercicios acuáticos, capacitación para salvavidas, equipos de natación, programas para personas mayores

CONSIDERACIONES POSIBLES DEL CRITERIO PARA IMPLEMENTAR EL SISTEMA ACUÁTICO

- Ubicar piscinas en áreas sin piscinas
- Visitas anuales a la piscina
- Proximidad a otras facilidades acuáticas públicas (evitar duplicaciones)
- Población dentro del área de servicio
- Costo de actualizar para lograr estándares y condiciones deseables contemporáneas
- Ubicar o estar ubicada en parques con otras facilidades de recreación
- Antigüedad de la facilidad
- Necesidad de desarrollar casas de baños/ vestidores (gasto significativo)
- Disponibilidad de estacionamiento
- Accesibilidad vía transporte público (caminando, en bicicleta, auto, autobús)
- Seguridad peatonal-Control de tráfico
- Significancia histórica o cultural de la facilidad existente
- Accesibilidad - Habilidad de cumplir con estándares actuales de ADA (para personas discapacitadas)
- Área adecuada para desarrollo en el sitio
- HOA (asociación privada de vecinos) y piscinas privadas en el área
- Nivel económico-de ingresos personales en el vecindario
- ¿Otro?

CRITERIO REQUERIDO PARA CONSTRUIR/DISEÑO TÉCNICO

- Acceso a servicios públicos necesarios (sanidad, drenajes de tormentas, agua, electricidad)
- Evitar zonas de inundaciones
- Reglamentos de zonificación y permisos para desarrollo del sitio
- Impacto en árboles patrimoniales y de valor elevado
- Proximidad a Zonas Críticas para la Calidad del Agua/Acuíferos/Zonas Ribereñas
- Impacto en especies en peligro
- Condiciones del la tierra
- Proximidad a características negativas en el área tales como zonas de vuelo, calles, caminos muy transitables, líneas eléctricas aéreas, ferrocarriles, etc.
- Accesibilidad para mantenimiento



Para más información llame al (512) 895-9591
Email swim512@austintexas.gov
2818 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705



City of Austin Aquatic Master Plan Draft Concepts Review

My Austin. My Pool.

July, 2016



Agenda

- **Introduction**
- **Meeting Purposes**
 - Share the Aquatic Master Plan purpose and process, and gather input regarding concepts that came from previous feedback processes
 - Solicit and collect additional input from participants about concept preferences and criteria for implementation of the Master Plan
- **Presentation**
 - The State of Austin Aquatics
 - Public Engagement - What we heard from you
 - Potential new classifications of pool types to serve Austin
 - Potential City-wide Concepts
 - Criteria for Implementation of the Master Plan
- **Group Discussions**
 - Criteria for Implementation
 - City-wide Concepts
 - Aquatic Facility Mapping Exercise
 - Comment Cards



Three Phases of the Aquatic Master Plan

- **Phase I** – Facility Assessment – COMPLETED 2014
- **Phase II** – SWIM 512 Public Engagement – COMPLETED 2015
- **Phase III** – *Aquatic Master Plan Development* – CURRENT
- The Master Plan Addresses:
 - Accessibility
 - Amenities and features
 - Potential improvements to existing pool facilities
 - Aquatic Programs
 - System Financial Sustainability
 - Staffing Needs
 - Public and environmental safety
 - Maintenance and cost of new pools
 - Development of criteria to determine locations for new aquatic facilities and addressing existing facilities



The State of Aquatics in Austin

My Austin. My Pool.





Master Plan Public Engagement Process:

What we heard from you!

My Austin. My Pool.



Public Engagement - Swim 512 Phases I-III

Engaged over **13,000** residents so far in all 3 Phases

- Public Workshops in regional locations
 - Stakeholder groups and focus groups
 - Statistically valid, random sample surveys
 - Online and paper surveys
 - In-park interviews at pools
 - Neighborhood Association meetings
 - Television Town Hall
 - After-school and summer camps for youth
- 

What We Heard & Learned From You!

Phase I & II SWIM 512 (2013 – 2015)

- Keep pool facilities open and affordable
- Increase hours and swim season
- Improve restrooms, bathhouses, shade, and seating areas

Phase III Kick-Off Meetings (March 7 & 8, 2016)

- Longer hours and season
- More shade (deck and pool) and seating
- Better maintained/clean pools, bathhouses, restrooms
- Build pools where there are none
- Desired Amenities: Lap lanes, family friendly areas, waterslides, diving boards, shade
- Desired Programming: Lessons, water fitness, lifeguard training, swim teams, senior programs

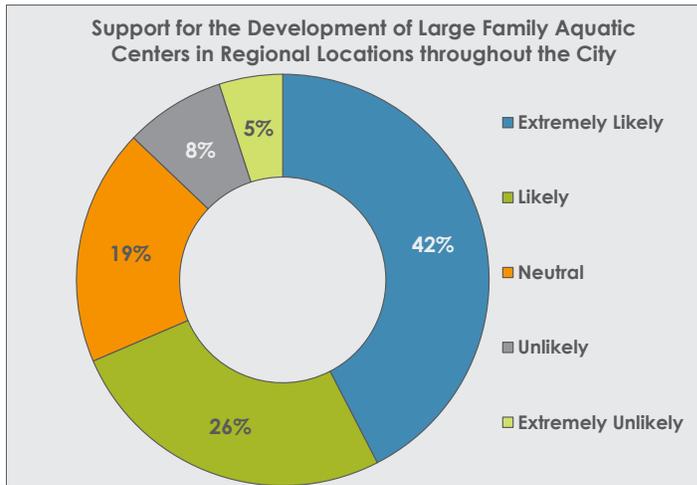


2016 Survey Results

- Completed by over 1,700 people
- Promoted by email, web site, workshops, phone, email, NeXT door, and visits to neighborhood associations.



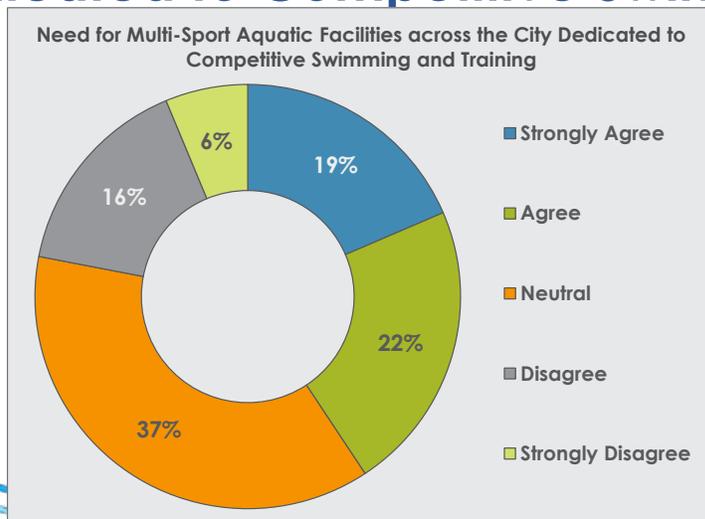
Support for Large Family Aquatic Centers



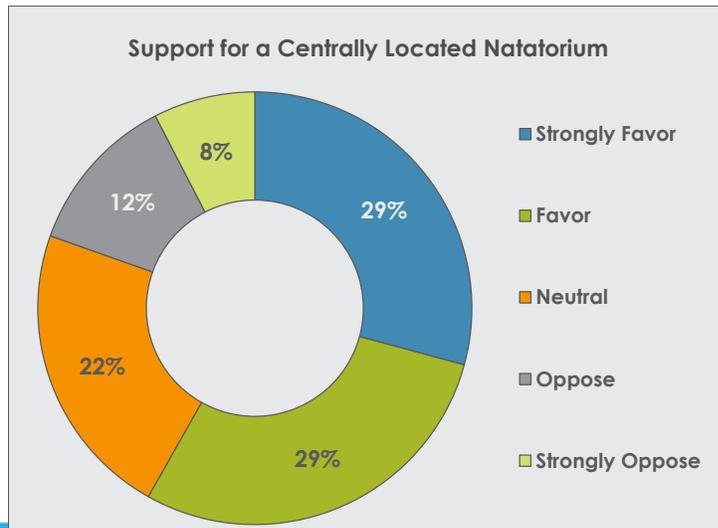
Follow-up Question

- Reason for not supporting
 - Prefer neighborhood pool
 - Too crowded
 - Cost
 - Too few lap lanes

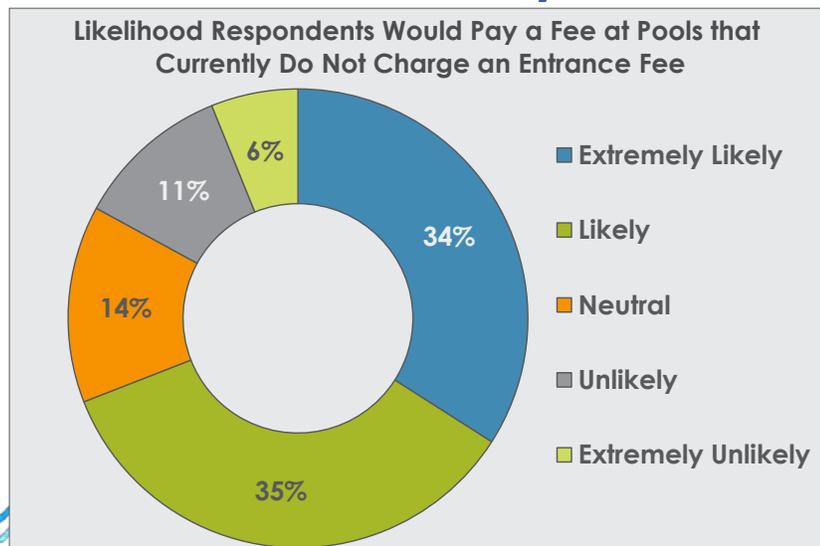
Need for Multi-Sport Facility Dedicated to Competitive Swimming



Support for Centrally Located Natatorium



Likelihood to Pay a Fee



Proposed Aquatic Facility Classifications

My Austin. My Pool.



Neighborhood Pool



Classification Elements

- Service Area:
 - Walkable and Bikeable
- Water Surface Area:
 - 3,000-5,000 s.f.
- Base Features:
 - Bathhouse, Family Changing Rooms
 - Activity Pool
 - Shade structures
 - Combined Lap/Recreation Pool (4-6 lap lanes x 75' length)
 - Shallow water area
 - Free admittance
- Programming Opportunities
 - Lap swimming
 - Swim teams
 - Swim lessons
- Cost
 - New = \$3-\$4 million
 - Renovated = \$1-\$2 m

Community Pool



Classification Elements

- Service Area:
 - 3 miles/ 10 minute drive
 - Bikeable
- Water Surface Area:
 - 5,000 – 7,000 s.f.
- Base Features:
 - Bathhouse with family changing rooms
 - Activity Pool
 - Small slide
 - Shallow water area with play features
 - Sprayground within fence
 - Combined Recreation/Lap Pool (6-8 lap lanes x 75' length)
 - Potentially fee based
 - Covered Eating Area
- Cost
 - New = \$5 m
 - Renovated = \$3-\$4 m



Regional Family Aquatic Center



Classification Elements

- Service Area:
 - 5 miles / 15 minute drive
- Water Surface Area:
 - 7,000 – 10,000 s.f.
- Base Features:
 - Recreation Pool
 - 6-8 lap lane pool x 75' length
 - Bathhouse with family restrooms
 - Concession area
 - Tall/long slides
 - 1 meter diving boards
 - Activity/wading pool with interactive features
 - Group pavilions
 - Meeting/training/ party room
 - Fee based
- Cost
 - New = \$7-8 m
 - Renovated/Expanded = \$4-\$6 m



Regional Fitness Aquatic Center



Classification Elements

- Service Area:
 - 5 miles / 15 minute drive
- Water Surface Area:
 - 10,000 – 12,000 s.f.
- Features:
 - 50 meter length by 8-12 lane Lap Pool by 25 yard width
 - Aerobics/program pool
 - Small slide
 - Diving boards at varying heights
 - Activity/wading pool or splash pad
 - 2-4 shade structures
 - Spectator area
 - Meeting/training/party room
 - To host swim lessons, exercise and swim teams
 - Concession area
 - Fee based
- Cost
 - New = \$8-9 m
 - Renovated/Expanded = \$5-\$7 m



Premier Indoor Aquatic Center



Classification Elements

- Partnership potential
- Economic Impact to Austin through hosting large meets
- Allows for year-round aquatic programs and lifeguard training

- Service Area:
 - City-wide
- Water Surface Area:
 - 10,000 + s.f.
- Features:
 - 50 meter length by 25 yard width Competition/Lap Pool
 - Aerobics/Program Pool
 - Diving Well Pool
 - Small Activity/Wading Pool
 - Meeting/training/party rooms
 - Spectator area for hosting swim/diving competitions
 - Fitness facilities
- Cost = \$18-\$25 million





City-Wide Facility Distribution Concepts

My Austin. My Pool.



Concepts – Legend

Legend

Service Areas

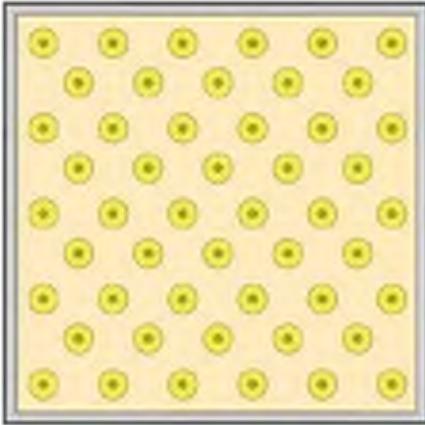
-  1 Mile Range of Neighborhood Pool
-  3 Mile Range of Community Pool
-  5 Mile Range Regional Fitness Aquatic Center
-  5 Mile Range Regional Family Aquatic Center

Pool Classification

-  Neighborhood
 -  Community
 -  Regional Family
 -  Regional Fitness
- 

Concept #1 –Neighborhood Pool Focused

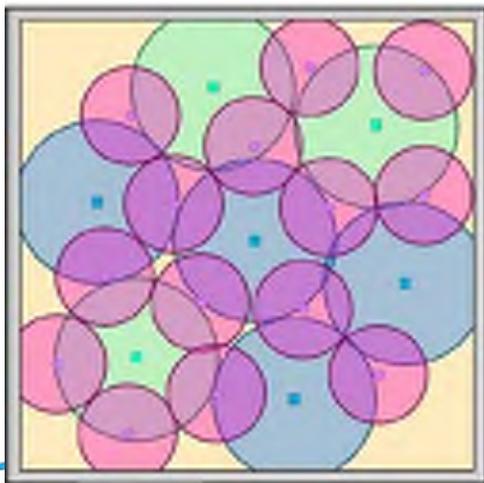
Numerous small facilities with one pool within a mile radius



- Opportunities
 - Each facility within a walkable or bikeable distance
 - Costs less to build each facility
 - All facilities are free
- Constraints
 - Increased number of facilities cost more to operate and maintain
 - Increased number of facilities will require more lifeguards
 - Lack of variety and features across the system
 - Does not bring revenue into the aquatic system
 - Many residents are not within a service area of a pool

Concept #2 – Regional/Community Centered

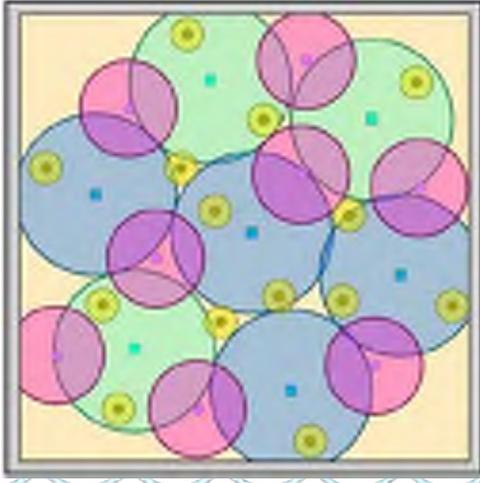
Combination of community and regional focus



- Opportunities
 - Least expensive option to build out and maintain
 - Fewer number of facilities costs less to develop
 - Requires less lifeguards overall
 - Most economic method to provide aquatic programming to all of Austin in a sustainable manner
 - Increased programming options
 - Most residents live within a bikeable distance to a pool.
- Constraints
 - Distance to aquatic facilities requires additional travel time
 - Most facilities would require a fee

Concept #3 – Combination Concept

Combines all pool classifications to serve a community



- **Opportunities**
 - Provides the most variety of aquatic facilities, features, fees, and experiences for residents
 - Neighborhood Pools provide close to home/free options
 - Equitably serves all residents
 - Provides an opportunity to generate revenue for the aquatic system
 - Supports availability of aquatic programming
- **Constraints**
 - Requires substantial capital investment



Criteria for Implementation of the Master Plan

My Austin. My Pool.



Aquatic System Implementation Criteria to Consider

- Location in an area with no pools
- Annual visitation to the pool
- Proximity to other public aquatic facilities (avoid overlap)
- Population within the service area
- Cost to upgrade to current standards / Condition
- Located in a park with other recreation facilities
- Age of the facility
- Need to develop bathhouses/restrooms (significant expense)
- Availability of parking
- Accessibility by public transportation (walk, bike, auto, bus)
- Pedestrian safety – Traffic controls
- Historic or cultural significance of the existing facility
- Accessibility – Ability to meet current ADA standards
- Adequate developable area on the site
- HOA and Private pools in the area
- Income levels of the neighborhood
- Other suggestions



Required Construction/Design Technical Criteria

- Access to required utilities (sanitary, storm, water, electricity)
- Avoid flood zones
- Zoning and site development permitting regulations
- Impact on Heritage and high value trees
- Proximity to Critical Water Quality Zones / Aquifers / Riparian zones
- Impact on endangered species
- Soil conditions
- Proximity to negative features such as flight zones, heavily trafficked roads, overhead powerlines, railroads, etc.
- Accessibility for maintenance





Let's Discuss Concepts

My Austin. My Pool.



Group Exercises

- **Group Discussions & Exercises**

- Discuss the type and number of pools in the Austin Aquatic System (specifically considering cost)- Mapping Exercise
- Prioritize the criteria from most important to least important when considering implementation
- Comment Cards



Thank You for Your Participation

- Future Meetings
 - Fall - Public Meeting to Review Draft Master Plan
 - Winter - Public Meeting on Final Master Plan

My Austin. My Pool.



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BCI101
BRANDSTETTER/COA PARD
AQUATIC MASTER PLAN – PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT
8.15.16 PRESENTATION TO COLONY PARK NA SUMMARY
8.26.16

Attendees:

23 Participants :
17 from Neighborhood Associations
5 from City of Austin (4 from PARD)

Topics:

Overview of the Aquatic Master Plan, three concepts for aquatic facilities, and the community input process.

Meeting Materials:

PowerPoint – Three Aquatic Concepts
Comment Card

Items Discussed:

- A. Aquatic Master Plan – City Staff reviewed the information about the Aquatic Master Plan (AMP) process prepared by Brandstatter Carroll Inc (BCI) for presentation at public meetings.
- B. A PowerPoint presentation was used to explain three concepts for aquatic facilities— Concept #1: Neighborhood Pool Focused; Concept #2: Regional/Community Pool Centered; and Concept #3: Combination Alternative--were explained to the participants.
- C. Attendees were invited to give their feedback through the Comment Card or online.

Feedback and Input

Neighborhood association members from Agave and Colony Park neighborhoods, representatives from Vision East, Sim Center, Forklift Danceworks, and Travis County Expo, and local business Halff Associates shared in the AMP discussion. Their questions and concerns were specific to funding a pool in their neighborhood and any implementation proposed by the Aquatic Master Plan and the timeline for the planning process.

Two Comment Cards were completed at the meeting. Both participants favored Concept # 3: Combined. One participant favored both Concept #2: Regional/Community Centered and Concept #3: Combined. One participant responded to the questions about the concepts.

In response to “What did you like about this concept?” the participant wrote, “I like both #2 and #3. I like the added features at the larger pools, but the distance is a concern – so link pools directly to trails so area kids can safely ride their bikes to a pool.”

The participant’s response to “What did you not like about this concept? was “distance to the larger pools.” And, the response to “How do you think this concept can be improved?” was “Can you partner with others who have pools? i.e., schools, YMCA or hospitals to build more pools?”

The top criteria for what to do with existing pools is as “Location in an area with no pools.” One participant noted that “the area east of 183 has no pools-very important to build one here.”

BCI101
Brandstetter Carroll/City of Austin PARD
AQUATICS MASTER PLAN
4.9.16 MEETING WITH PECAN SPRINGS NA
4.13.16

Attendees:

Kevin Opp, Adisa Communications

Topic:

Overview of the Aquatics Master Plan community input process

Materials Distributed:

My Austin. My Pool. Fact Sheet
Comment Card

Items Discussed:

- A. Aquatics Master Plan – Adisa reviewed the information about the Aquatic Master Plan process contained within the fact sheet, invited attendees to give their feedback through the online survey, and to take part in the series of community workshops planned for May and June

Feedback

- A. Association members were concerned whether the plan includes lap facilities
- B. A member was interested in whether aquatic climbing walls were currently available in the community
- C. Association members were interested to know whether new aquatic facilities would resemble the new Barthlomew pool, this was positive, and brought up a few points of concern:
 - a. Residents are concerned with the crowds, cleanliness, cost of entrance for children, and maintenance of Barthlomew, while they appreciate the features available



Please share your thoughts about the Aquatic Master Plan.

1. What changes would you like to see at Austin pool facilities?

Have more programs, specifically swimming lessons for children
Concerned about connectivity to existing YMCA pool with new highway 183
Hire more lifeguards

2. What would you like to remain the same?

Only minor changes with room for possible improvements
Swim lanes and free swim areas

3. Are there any types of programs or features you would like to see at Austin pool facilities?

Swim lessons, lifeguard training, water fitness, and increased capacity
Keep pools open for a longer time

4. Are there areas of Austin that need pool facilities? Areas or populations that are underserved?

We have great pools in Austin, but need more facilities for kids
PSSNA Area
A pool in the former Rio Lake Apts. (btwn Manor and Springdale)

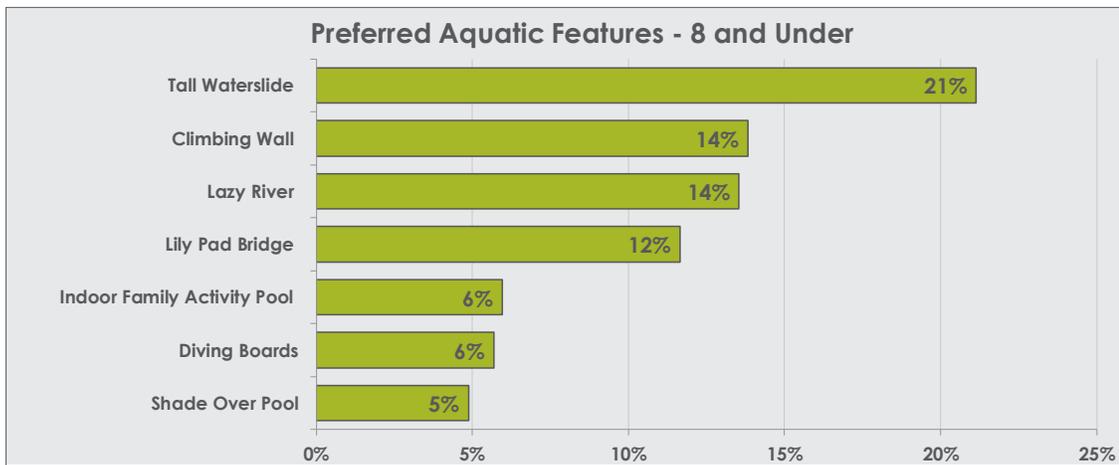
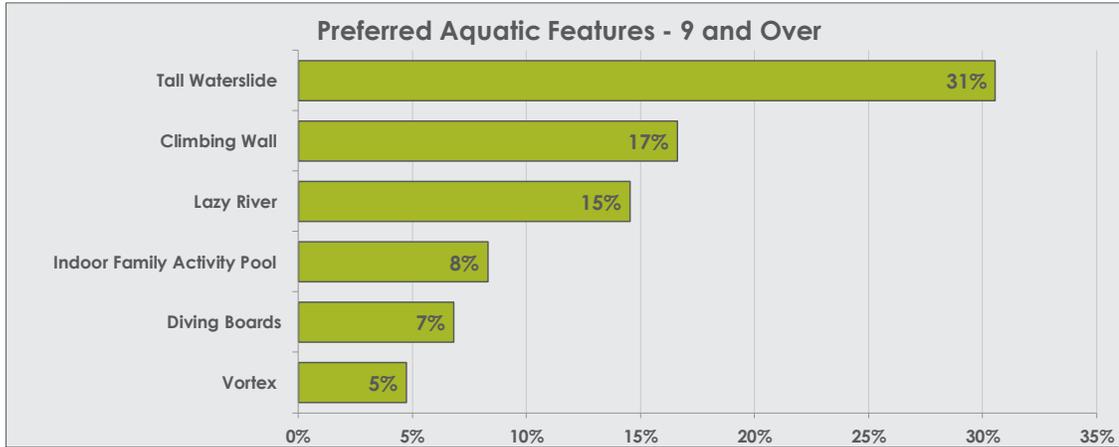
5. What are the key factors the City should consider when determining how to address old pools that become in danger of closing due to age or condition?

Cost and impact of reduced access.

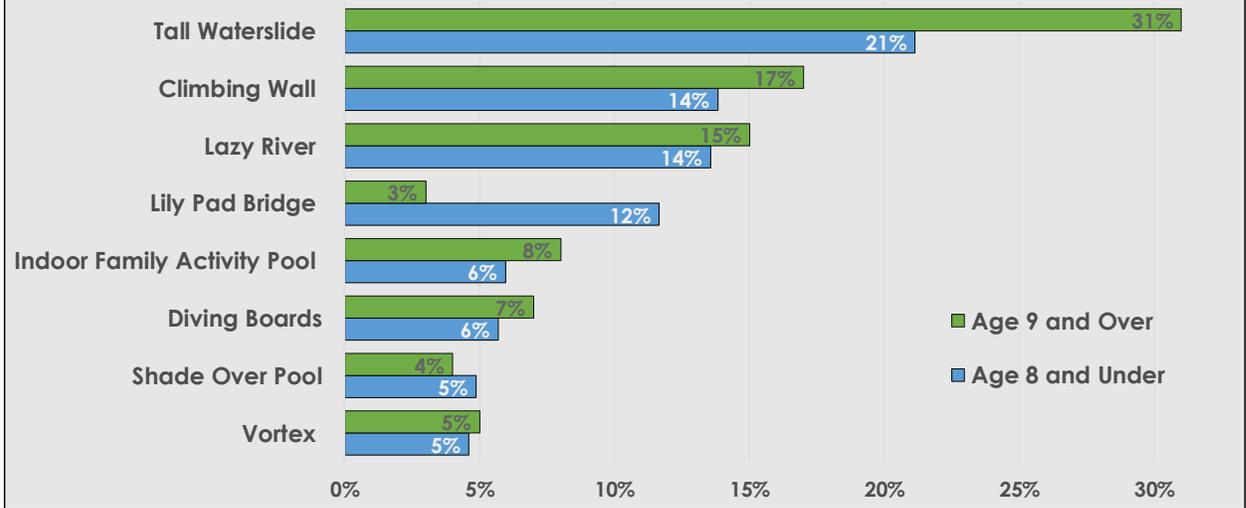
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YOUTH AFTER SCHOOL AND SUMMER CAMP PROGRAM PREFERENCES

In June 2016, the Aquatic Master Plan team visited summer camps and after school programs to receive feedback from children between 5 and 12 years old. The tables summarizing these results are provided below, separated into two age groups: 8 and under and 9 and over.

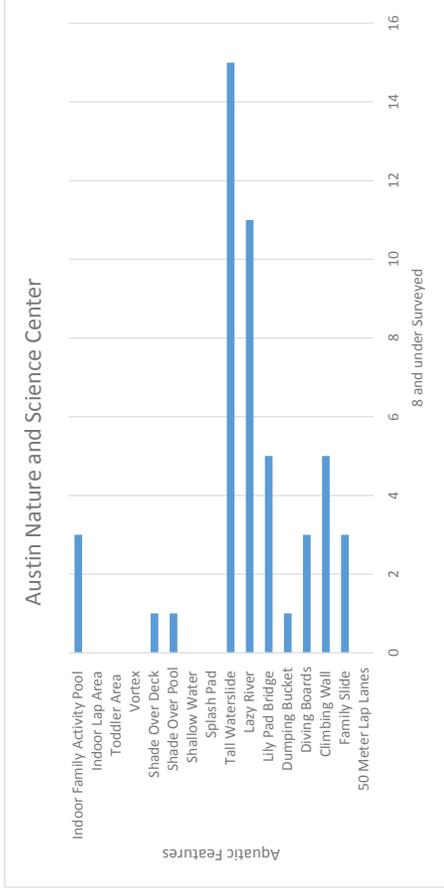


After-School and Summer Camp Youth



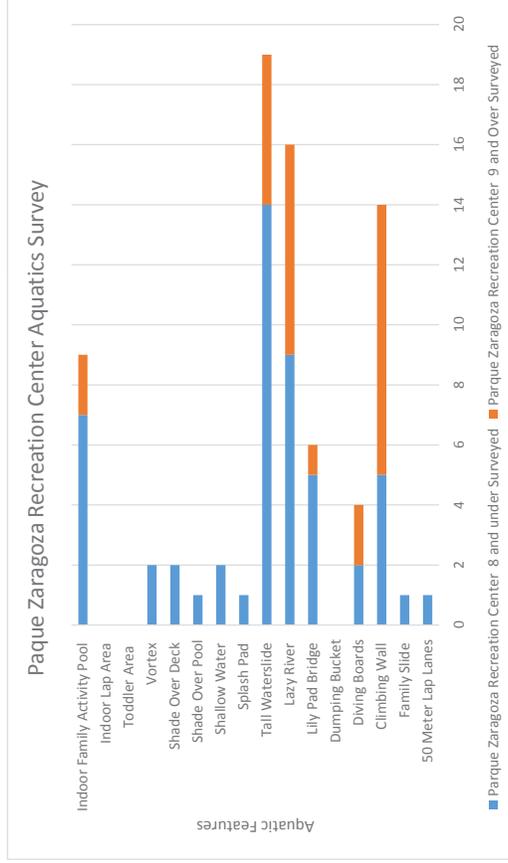
**Austin Nature and Science Center
8 and under Surveyed**

Aquatic Features	
50 Meter Lap Lanes	3
Family Slide	5
Climbing Wall	3
Diving Boards	1
Dumping Bucket	5
Lily Pad Bridge	11
Lazy River	15
Tall Waterslide	0
Splash Pad	0
Shallow Water	0
Shade Over Pool	1
Shade Over Deck	1
Vortex	0
Toddler Area	0
Indoor Lap Area	0
Indoor Family Activity Pool	3
Total Number of Responses	48



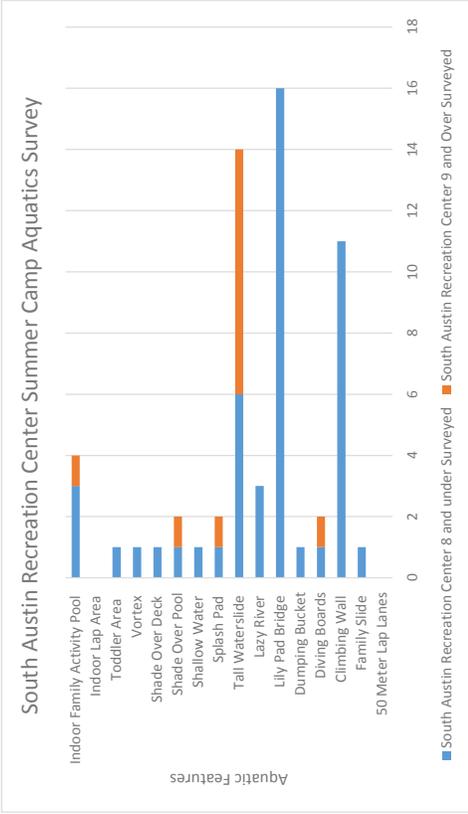
**Parque Zaragoza Recreation Center
8 and under Surveyed**

Aquatic Features	
50 Meter Lap Lanes	1
Family Slide	1
Climbing Wall	5
Diving Boards	2
Dumping Bucket	0
Lily Pad Bridge	5
Lazy River	9
Tall Waterslide	14
Splash Pad	1
Shallow Water	2
Shade Over Pool	1
Shade Over Deck	2
Vortex	2
Toddler Area	0
Indoor Lap Area	0
Indoor Family Activity Pool	7
Total Number of Responses	52



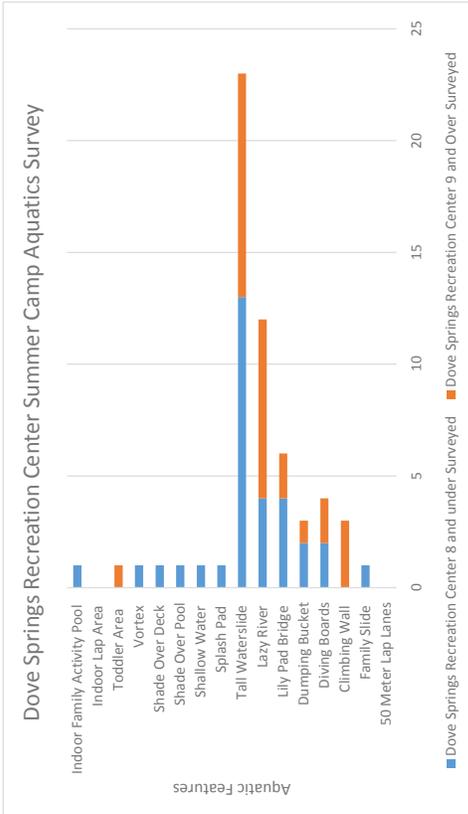
**South Austin Recreation Center
8 and under Surveyed 9 and Over Surveyed**

Aquatic Features	8 and under Surveyed	9 and Over Surveyed
50 Meter Lap Lanes	0	0
Family Slide	1	1
Climbing Wall	11	1
Diving Boards	1	1
Dumping Bucket	1	1
Lily Pad Bridge	16	0
Lazy River	3	0
Tall Waterslide	6	8
Splash Pad	1	1
Shallow Water	1	1
Shade Over Pool	1	1
Shade Over Deck	1	1
Vortex	1	1
Toddler Area	1	1
Indoor Lap Area	0	0
Indoor Family Activity Pool	3	1
Total Number of Responses	48	12



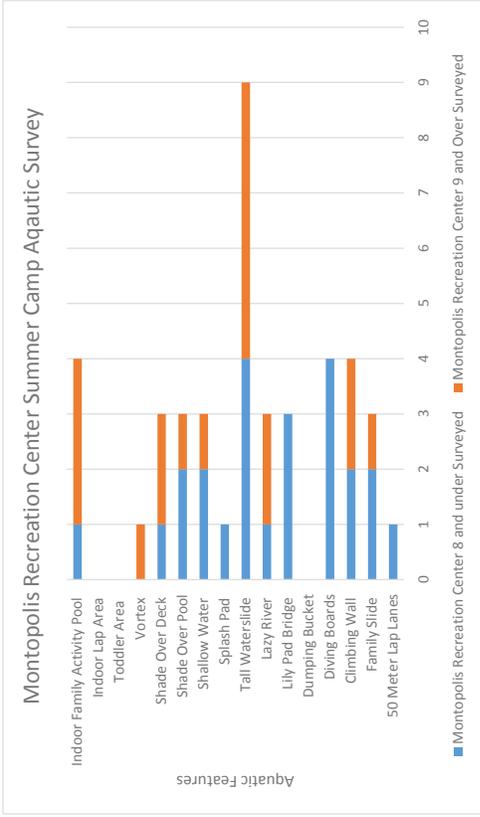
**Dove Springs Recreation Center
8 and under Surveyed 9 and Over Surveyed**

Aquatic Features	8 and under Surveyed	9 and Over Surveyed
50 Meter Lap Lanes	0	0
Family Slide	1	1
Climbing Wall	0	0
Diving Boards	2	2
Dumping Bucket	2	2
Lily Pad Bridge	4	4
Lazy River	4	4
Tall Waterslide	13	1
Splash Pad	1	1
Shallow Water	1	1
Shade Over Pool	1	1
Shade Over Deck	1	1
Vortex	1	1
Toddler Area	0	0
Indoor Lap Area	0	0
Indoor Family Activity Pool	1	1
Total Number of Responses	32	27



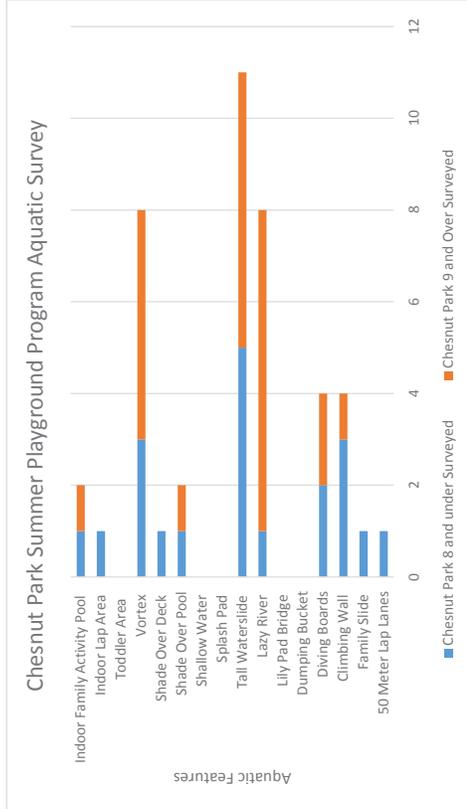
Montopolis Recreation Center 8 and under Surveyed 9 and Over Surveyed

Aquatic Features	8 and under Surveyed	9 and Over Surveyed
50 Meter Lap Lanes	1	1
Family Slide	2	2
Climbing Wall	2	2
Diving Boards	4	0
Dumping Bucket	3	0
Lily Pad Bridge	1	1
Lazy River	4	4
Tall Waterslide	1	1
Splash Pad	2	2
Shallow Water	2	2
Shade Over Pool	1	1
Shade Over Deck	0	0
Vortex	0	0
Toddler Area	0	0
Indoor Lap Area	1	1
Indoor Family Activity Pool	1	1
Total Number of Responses	24	24



Chesnut Park 8 and under Surveyed 9 and Over Surveyed

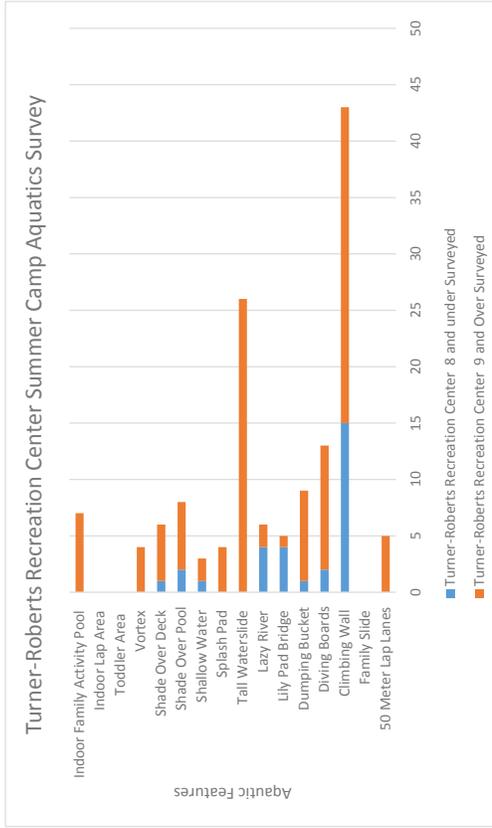
Aquatic Features	8 and under Surveyed	9 and Over Surveyed
50 Meter Lap Lanes	1	1
Family Slide	1	1
Climbing Wall	3	3
Diving Boards	2	2
Dumping Bucket	0	0
Lily Pad Bridge	0	0
Lazy River	1	1
Tall Waterslide	5	5
Splash Pad	0	0
Shallow Water	0	0
Shade Over Pool	1	1
Shade Over Deck	1	1
Vortex	3	3
Toddler Area	0	0
Indoor Lap Area	1	1
Indoor Family Activity Pool	1	1
Total Number of Responses	20	20



**Turner-Roberts Recreation Center
8 and under Surveyed 9 and Over Surveyed**

Aquatic Features
 50 Meter Lap Lanes
 Family Slide
 Climbing Wall
 Diving Boards
 Dumping Bucket
 Lily Pad Bridge
 Lazy River
 Tall Waterslide
 Splash Pad
 Shallow Water
 Shade Over Pool
 Shade Over Deck
 Vortex
 Toddler Area
 Indoor Lap Area
 Indoor Family Activity Pool
Total Number of Responses

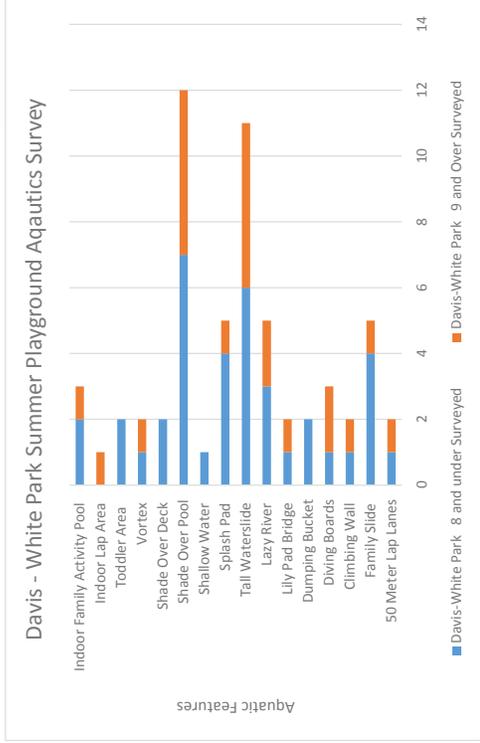
0
 0
 15
 2
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30



**Davis-White Park
8 and under Surveyed 9 and Over Surveyed**

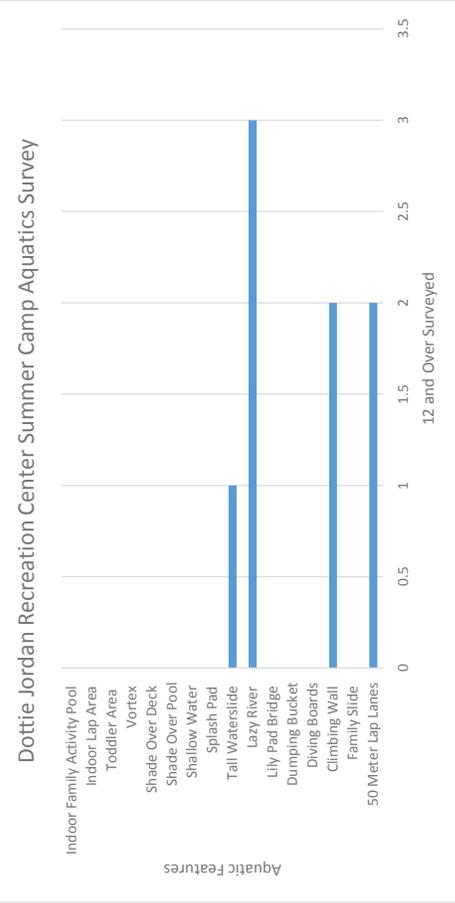
Aquatic Features
 50 Meter Lap Lanes
 Family Slide
 Climbing Wall
 Diving Boards
 Dumping Bucket
 Lily Pad Bridge
 Lazy River
 Tall Waterslide
 Splash Pad
 Shallow Water
 Shade Over Pool
 Shade Over Deck
 Vortex
 Toddler Area
 Indoor Lap Area
 Indoor Family Activity Pool
Total Number of Responses

1
 4
 1
 1
 2
 1
 3
 6
 4
 1
 7
 2
 1
 2
 0
 2
38



Dottie Jordan Recreation Center

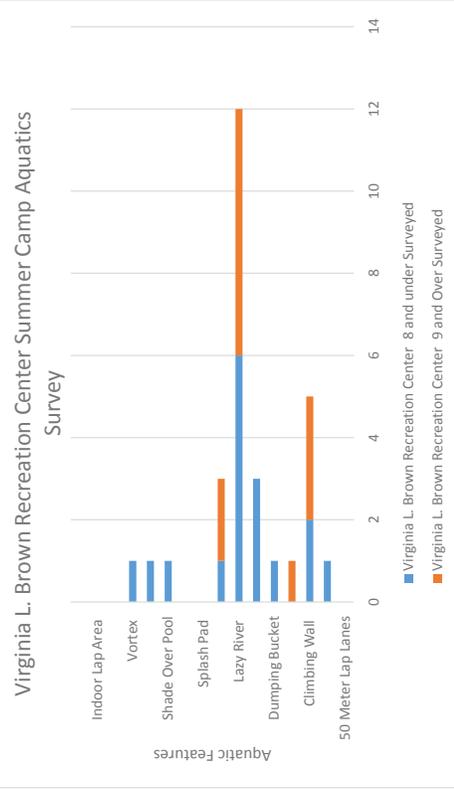
12 and Over Surveyed



Aquatic Features	
50 Meter Lap Lanes	2
Family Slide	0
Climbing Wall	2
Diving Boards	0
Dumping Bucket	0
Lily Pad Bridge	3
Lazy River	1
Tall Waterslide	0
Splash Pad	0
Shallow Water	0
Shade Over Pool	0
Shade Over Deck	0
Vortex	0
Toddler Area	0
Indoor Lap Area	0
Indoor Family Activity Pool	0
Total Number of Responses	8

Virginia L. Brown Recreation Center

8 and under Surveyed



Aquatic Features	
50 Meter Lap Lanes	1
Family Slide	0
Climbing Wall	1
Diving Boards	2
Dumping Bucket	1
Lily Pad Bridge	3
Lazy River	6
Tall Waterslide	1
Splash Pad	0
Shallow Water	0
Shade Over Pool	0
Shade Over Deck	1
Vortex	1
Toddler Area	0
Indoor Lap Area	0
Indoor Family Activity Pool	0
Total Number of Responses	17

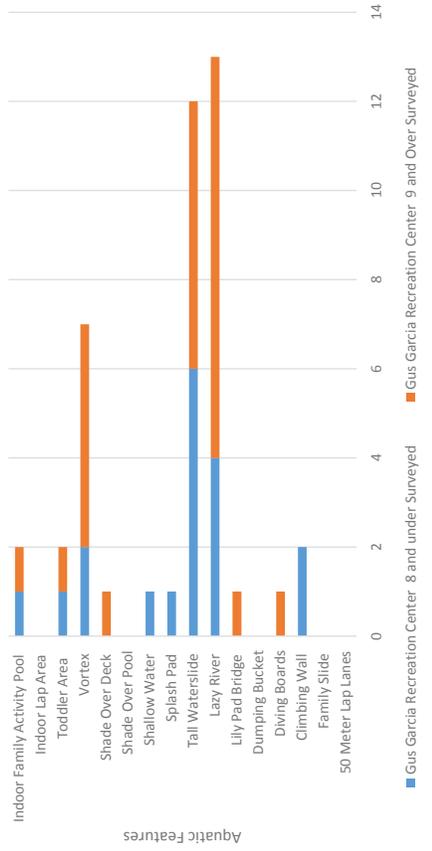
Gus Garcia Recreation Center

8 and under Surveyed

9 and Over Surveyed

Aquatic Features	8 and under Surveyed	9 and Over Surveyed
50 Meter Lap Lanes	0	0
Family Slide	0	0
Climbing Wall	2	0
Diving Boards	0	0
Dumping Bucket	0	0
Lily Pad Bridge	0	0
Lazy River	4	9
Tall Waterslide	6	6
Splash Pad	1	0
Shallow Water	1	0
Shade Over Pool	0	0
Shade Over Deck	0	0
Vortex	2	1
Toddler Area	1	1
Indoor Lap Area	0	0
Indoor Family Activity Pool	1	1
Total Number of Responses	18	25

Gus Garcia Center Summer Camp Aquatics Survey



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Aquatic Vision, Objectives and Goals

Austin Aquatic Master Plan

Information collected from a meeting held June 13, 2016 with Wayne Simmons, Pedro Petlan, Ashlee Wells, Aaron Levin

June 24, 2016

Purpose for Aquatic Division:

- Recreation\programming in water
- Meet age development goals
- Family oriented
- Safety in water

Vision:

- World Class - Indoor\outdoor training facility
- Year round training opportunities
- Programming opportunities year round
- Support Recreational swimming
- Year round heated pools
- Standardized features, ease of maintenance
- Limit pool closures
- Swimming event opportunities

Objectives:

- Year round programming
- Support development of new facilities that address needs
- Foster partnerships with AISD, UT, and other entities
- Establish an Aquatic only maintenance facility
- Increase, develop, and maintain staff including maintenance staff
- Reduce weather related influences
- Provide free training for potential life guards
- Provide free uniforms for lifeguards

Goals:

- Year round facility
- World class facilities and amenities
- Standardized equipment including mechanical and other aquatic components
- Streamline/Standard life guard and aquatic staff hiring practices
- Proper storage space for equipment, preferred one location
- Improve life guard comfort areas during summer heat
- Increase front line operational staff
- Programming infrastructure to support use of existing facilities for public and private events
- 20-25 full time life guards
- Increase pool mechanic staff
- Establish three (3) dedicated opening days

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Aquatic Master Plan Summer Meetings

June 10th and 13th, 2017

Overview

The team consisting of the Austin Parks and Recreation Department Aquatic Division, Brandstetter Carroll Inc. and Adisa Communications held two public meetings. The first was held on June 10th, 2017 at 10am at the Pan Am Rec Center. The second public meeting was held on June 13th, 2017 at 6:30pm at the Spicewood Springs Public Library.

Stakeholders — property owners, local neighborhood associations, City Council Members, staff and citizens — were informed of the meetings using multiple methods. Posters and fliers were distributed to community centers and yard signs were distributed to public areas. Adisa Communications was in charge of making over 200 phone calls to citizens. Adisa Communications also made about 40 phone calls to past attendees.

Attendees were greeted by the Adisa team and each person received a fact sheet, comment card, site suitability pamphlet and demographic card. The attendees were given the first half hour to look over the project boards and ask any questions to team members present. After 30-45 minute open house period, a presentation was given by Patrick Hoagland of Brandstetter Carroll. Seventeen (17) people attended the first meeting at Pan Am Rec Center, and thirty-four (34) people attended the second meeting at Spicewood Springs Library.

Input Received

The project team fielded questions from attendees about the proposed improvements as shown on the schematic. Questions voiced by the attendees are as follows:

- *Is our neighborhood pool indicated in red on the boards going to close?*
- *How do you prioritize your process?*
- *What are other measures for community input?*
- *How is the budget for the Aquatics Department created in relation to taxes?*
- *Is there a Master Plan draft available to the public?*

Comment Cards

Attendees were asked to answer three questions on the comment card. Below is a log of the comments received for each of the questions. A total of 17 comment cards were collected from both meetings. The questions were as follows:

1. Are there any parts of the Aquatic Master Plan that need clarifying?
2. What does the future of Austin's aquatic systems and pools look like to you?
3. Please share additional comments or questions here.



Format	Date	Zip Code	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
Comment Card	6/10/17	78756		I would hope that with Austin's growing population that the revenue would help cover the expenses of running these pools. With the population growing rapidly, there will be obviously a need for pools – preferably neighborhood pools that can be walked to, to help ease traffic congestion.	
Comment Card	6/10/17	78758	I appreciate all the time and work that has been done on this aquatic mater plan, but I, like many others, I believe, thought this plan might actually be an action plan. Instead, it sounds more like an emergency plan.	A city the size of Austin without a competitive swim facility – which can also service the community needs of lessons, lifeguard training, team training, etc. – is almost an embarrassment. UTX has one indoor facility which is touted as "Austin's Pool". But it's not accessible to most of us. Just as the 2013 AISD Bond that included a pool failed, it's looking as if the city is headed in the same direction.	A bigger facility can accommodate smaller needs, such as lessons, etc. and provide a competitive site, but no number of small neighborhood pools. As appealing as they are, can accommodate greater needs such as swim meet hosting, etc.
Comment Card	6/10/17	78759	The color coding is a bit confusing. I'd also like to see an estimate of which pools are looking at failure in the next 20 years. I know that it's impossible to accurately predict, but just to give the public a general idea of how dire the situation is and when they could be directly affected in their neighborhood.	I'd like to see current facilities maintained and improved, rather than developing new facilities. My main facility of use is Canyon Vista. The pool itself is great and we use it 3 times per week in the summer. It could use better shade coverage, some seating and table and restroom facilities.	Before any planned pool closings/renovations I would love to have a similar meeting for neighborhood residents to give feedback on any potential changes.



Format	Date	Zip Code	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
Comment Card	6/10/17	78757	All of it. What plan? There is no plan and apparently the plan is a vague set of guidelines.	Murky at best. Very concerned system rigged to make Bartholomew the cookie cutter model for all other pools.	Process is not transparent at all. Public meetings feature easels with not much info on them.
Comment Card	6/10/17	78703			Please figure out a way to keep the lap swimming pools cooler. Too many people are swimming laps at Deep Eddy because it is the only pool you can swim in due to pool water temperature.
Comment Card	6/10/17	78759	No: please continue offering all the info to the public via these meetings and your website. We really appreciate this transparency. If these boards and the slides aren't in the website already, please put them up.	A range of accessible, convenient options that serve all people, from young families to seniors. It looks like you're addressing this.	Please continue offering diving options. If you're going to change a fee, please offer seasonal or annual membership options. Don't turn everything into splash pads.
Comment Card	6/10/17	78757	I would like to see a more detailed explanation of the site suitability rating system.	Dire. Money seems to be a problem, but my priority on spending is to repair the existing pools before moving to new pools. I think the emphasis should be on family swimming experience servicing all ages. A traditional swimming pool does this. People will come up with their own activities and don't need slides, etc. to have a good time. I also think teaching kids to swim should be a priority, and for this, a traditional pool works just fine.	
Comment Card	6/10/17	N/A	Costs of repairs/replacements	Dire. It looks like some pools will fail before any improvements can even be implemented.	It would be good to organize some grassroots local engagement to drum up some interest/urgency on



Format	Date	Zip Code	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
					the conditions of our pools, and building not just for maintenance but for future generations.
Comment Card	6/10/17	78757	How will neighbor input be sought, collected, and used when the master plan tool assessment puts a pool in the crosshairs for redesign or retirement?		
Comment Card	6/13/17	78704 (Alison Breuse, 512-568-0033)	No.	I think there is more support for Sunday Pools than the process reflects and there is likely more support for Sunday.	<p>I swim at Stacey Pool (Big). Here are some fundraising ideas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) After hours where there is sufficient lighting, leagues be established in water polo and water volleyball, they are used as fundraising. They must pay for lifeguards so the leagues don't cost the city money. Scholarships are offered to people who can't afford it. 2) There would be a day where relays are conducted. People pay to participate (father-daughter, mother-daughter, friend-friend, etc.) I think this could produce money like the capital 10,000. 3) A car be raffled off but rather than pick the winning ticket, you can



Format	Date	Zip Code	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
					<p data-bbox="1256 344 1498 411">pick until one ticket is left and that's the winner, so it becomes an event.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 426 1252 447">Parking</p> <p data-bbox="1219 462 1503 688">1) A Leadership Austin for kids is developed. Lander Becker has done Leadership Austin and would be good for developing this program. The kinds can be like safety officers who help with parking like at Stacey – this would cost nothing.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 703 1455 724">Lifeguards – Visiting Lifeguards</p> <p data-bbox="1219 739 1503 806">1) Get volunteers from Austin Community to rent rooms for visiting lifeguards</p> <ul data-bbox="1295 821 1503 1192" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1295 821 1463 867">• Get volunteers from sister city <li data-bbox="1295 877 1503 945">• Contract crew that has lots of lifeguards <li data-bbox="1295 955 1503 1043">• Work with Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts to get them involved <li data-bbox="1295 1054 1503 1192">• Work with Deaf School to get deaf lifeguards. Gallaudet requires swimming so we would help them



Format	Date	Zip Code	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
					<p>meet a college requirement</p> <p>Bathrooms fixed –</p> <p>Wok with Habitat for Humanity, seniors, places where builders are trained to let them do training on our pools</p>
Comment Card	6/13/17	78745	The freakout over the possibility of closure needs to be addressed... maybe avoid the color red (my color-blind husband would agree for other reasons)	<p>Equity and Regularity/Predictability</p> <p>Fun</p> <p>Regular planning for upgrades and care</p>	<p>More help from PARD on sustaining Friends groups for neighborhood parks without current organizations.</p>
Comment Card	6/13/17	78757		<p>Maintaining current neighborhood pools is 1st. In order to do this the public needs to be more aware of how difficult and critical this issue is. Most lap swimmers at Deep Eddy or others I swim at are unaware of the magnitude.</p>	<p>Very helpful to know info on money – how and where \$ comes from. Without ne bonds, sounds like this is a crisis point for pools. Thanks for including us!</p>
Comment Card	6/13/17	78703	Looks good to me, although I think it's worth identifying additional/alternative sites since a number of pools are located in places where you may not be able to rebuild if a pool fails. I do think it's important to be clear that some pools won't survive but if we don't let these old pools go, we'll never have funds for new pools.	<p>It looks good but only if someone can power through the difficult decisions of closing some pools even when the partisans of that pool complain.</p>	<p>Thanks for doing a master plan.</p>



Format	Date	Zip Code	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
Comment Card	6/13/17	78704		Deep Eddy and Stacy (big and little) need to be continued – Stacy provides free swimming for more east Austin folks and local community and Deep Eddy provides both lap swimming into “spring water” (even when Barton Springs in flooded).	Pools like Northwest Pool and Garrison Pool need to be continued. Especially on weekends families with folks of all ages and races enjoy time together in the large pool as opposed to Bartholomew where participants are segregated by age based on slides and other age-related special facilities.
Comment Card	6/13/17	78757	<p>I confess that I haven't had a change to review the full plan, though I appreciate the attention given to neighborhood need.</p> <p>I wish there had been more time for questions</p> <p>Note: I worked for a city/county (not here) for almost 10 years and I know how much work goes into plans like this. Thank you!</p>	<p>An equitable distribution of high-quality aquatic systems/services accessible to all. The system should be sustainable, so that Austinites of all ages can enjoy these facilities for years to come.</p> <p>Have these possible tools been considered to help financial sustainability?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -concessions -bond measure- I'd vote for it! -increase the entry fee but develop kind of finance assistance program for those who need it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Love the idea of a centrally located natatorium – particularly if it is opened year round - Like others, I wish pools facilities were open more of the year - The pool system has the opportunity to be a crown jewel of Austin. It's boiling here for much of the years and it's a shame we can't use the system more extensively throughout the year. - Please save NW Pool. It draws an amazingly and wonderfully diverse crowd – fare more diverse than its home neighborhood – and it would be a terrible loss to let it go. We love it and summer wouldn't be the same without it. I'd say let Brentwood pool go if it would save NW.



Format	Date	Zip Code	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
					-Any chance Austin could salinate vs chlorinate?
Comment Card	6/13/17	78750 (Anita Murray)			I was unable to see most of the presentation. This is the time I swim down the street at Canyon Vista Pool. I have swam there with my family for 31 years (in addition to swim lessons and swim team). Our pools have been a huge positive force in building community, encouraging families to be healthy, kids to join swim team, and welcoming to families who move to the City. The pools are a safe and healthy place for our kids. Springwoods Pool is an excellent place to swim all year: I (and my husband sometimes) swam there most every day of the winter. Aaron Levin has promptly responded to all my concerns. Yes, there are issues but no insurmountable. <u>Please, please</u> keep our pools open, safe and free. Balcones is also an excellent pool.
Comment Card	6/13/17	78759	Clarify that because a pool is in "red" it doesn't mean it's going to be closed tomorrow. Clarify how/when the big pools would/could be built.	Bleak. The number of neighborhood pools are what makes Austin special. All the great things about our city are being disappeared one-by-one. You'll close Northwest Pool and luxury condos will be built. Or another strip mall. Don't make us drive in traffic to get to a massive pool somewhere. Please.	Rank the pools by need. Renovate them one-by-one. Get community around each pool motivated. Get \$\$ from local businesses.



Pan Am Rec Center

10am – 12 noon

Meeting Notes

1. Where's the balance of cost efficiency and clarity?
 - Pools that have an entrance fee offset the cost per participant (Deep Eddy and Stacy compared to Bartholomew)
2. Can you increase the lap swimming at Bartholomew?
 - That is one of the major criticisms, and it has been proposed
3. Can you clarify the weighing system?
 - Some elements had more factors than others.
4. Isn't it cheaper to have open outdoor facilities year round?
 - Not necessarily due to the operations costs and need for lifeguards and staff. Plus Attendance drops in the non-summer season..
5. Why does Bartholomew have bad hours in the winter?
 - The weather becomes an issue.
6. What happened to the ten-year plan? It went from 30 to 20 year plan.
 - The Master Plan will address a 30-20 year time frame.
7. If attendance is a sign of success, is Bartholomew "successful" because there are no other pools in the neighborhood?
 - Bartholomew is an example because it a facility that was designed by the community.
8. Is there already a Master Plan that is planning to be used?
 - There is a needs assessment, but there is not Final Master Plan.
9. Will our comments be considered?
 - Yes.
10. What is the future of Mabel Davis?
 - They are currently working with a contractor to identify scope of work.
11. Ramsey Parks - there is a low score on demographics, 20,000 annual attendance, it's \$1.57 a person and there are over 100 children on the swim team. Why is it in red?
 - The red indicates site suitability based on 78 factors. It is not on the "chopping block" but rather a way to indicate the suitability based on the factors we measured.
12. My neighborhood pool sits in red – are these pools on the chopping block?
 - It is possible that the pools will be closed, but if they are improved to a level of sustainability, they will remain.
13. How do they determine if they can be improved?
 - Through the baseline data, but the data is not available yet.



- As long as the pool serves at a sustainable level, it will remain open.

Spicewood Springs Public Library

6:30pm to 8:30pm

Meeting Notes

1. What makes a neighborhood worse?
 - Terms of conditions
 - Not a good candidate for investing further?
2. When I look at pool that is in the red, does that mean it is not a good candidate to invest further?
 - If you had a blank slate on where to put a pool, that area might not be the best option
3. Is the draft available?
 - Not yet.
4. Who is revising the Draft Plan?
 - Staff, advisory board
5. Where are the details? Does the board not want the public to see the draft?
 - The plan is a tool and guide to assist future decisions
6. At a past neighborhood meeting, a man said (regarding Bartholomew) that he didn't remember anyone asking how they wanted that pool to look? They didn't get input.
 - 3 community meetings
 - Specifically asked for public input one would like to see at Bartholomew
 - Went back to public after running into issues during construction
 - Lifeguard said, "When school closes, there will be small kids and old people, but no longer a place for families."
7. Will the final draft go back to the PARD board?
 - Yes
8. How are you prioritizing your process?
 - Preparing cost estimates
 - Priority: fix up what you have
 - 2 pools currently in design as a result of assessment.
9. If you close a neighborhood pool, what happens to that neighborhood?
 - Master plan will recommend what we do with that space
 - City has a lot of needs, the reason for the Assessment is so they have a tool that will help make decisions
 - We will have to use this document to guide some difficult decisions
10. Why are the Ramsey and Reed numbers the same?



- Close together, but they are in a floodplain. Numbers should be different and will be changed.
11. Is the Parks system budget based on a percentage of the taxes the city takes in? Do they get more money as the taxes go up?
- Not based on percentage, it's from the City General Fund
 - Based off of needs
 - Increased based on needs, and increase on cost of living
 - Present and make cases for needs
12. Given the overruns on maintenance for the past 5 years, if you were to continue to spend just the money you needed to spend to keep open the 51 pools we have, there's no way we would get a new pool or lovely facilities?
- We could not have kept the system operating if we did not have the bonds
13. The way Friends of Deep Eddy have offset their costs, is there a possibility that every neighborhood gets sponsors for their neighborhood pool?
- Always looking for alternative funding
 - Friends of Deep Eddy – a great partner, a good example
 - The dollar amounts needed are very large
- Jodi Jay of the PARD Aquatic Staff responded: "We would tread lightly with something like that because it could create inequity."
- What if you have a failing pool and there is community effort to raise funds, is this just throwing good money after bad? Would you be able to advise against throwing that money down the drain?
- Bigger decisions have to be made
14. Is there a realistic timeline on each individual pool and how each assessment comes into play?
- Givens and Shipe – repairs have been made because of the bond
15. Considering bond issue?
- We are.
16. Have you prioritized what you might request?
- Bond team is working on it, thoughts have been submitted.



Meeting Pictures







Fact Sheet

MY AUSTIN. MY POOL.

Swim 512 Aquatic Master Plan

BE A PART OF THE PLAN

Austin's public pools belong to you. That's right, the 51 pools and water play areas of Austin are yours to enjoy. One thing you might not know? — You and other Austinites can help decide the future of our pools by giving us your ideas for the Swim 512 Aquatic Master Plan. Over 13,000 Austin residents have participated so far through public workshops, surveys, focus groups, in the park interviews, Televised Town Hall, neighborhood association meetings, and engagement for youth.

WHAT WE HAVE HEARD FROM AUSTINITES

- Keep pool facilities open and affordable
- Increase hours and swim season
- Improve restrooms, bathhouses, shade, and seating areas
- More shade (deck and pool) and seating
- Better maintenance/clean pools, bathhouses, restrooms
- Build aquatic facilities in underserved areas
- Desired Amenities: lap lanes, family amenities, waterslides, diving boards, shade
- Desired Programming: lessons, water fitness, lifeguard training, swim teams, senior programs
- Support for a Central Indoor Natatorium Facility

WHAT IS THE PLAN?

The master plan being developed will be a tool that will guide a 20 year vision for the Austin Aquatic System. The Master Plan will assist the City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department decide how to manage aging pool facilities and determine new and future locations of aquatic facilities to better serve the growing Austin population.

It includes the following:

- A tool to evaluate the suitability of existing and potential pool sites for current or future aquatic facilities
- A process to establish sustainability benchmarks to determine the short and long term recommendations for pool operations & facilities
- A long range plan derived from public engagement and a long term sustainable model
- Model aquatic amenities and features to meet the current and future needs of Austin residents
- Recommendations for environmental and fiscal sustainability

WHAT IS SITE SUITABILITY?

Site suitability helps the Austin Parks and Recreation Department determine what the future could be for existing aquatic facilities; potential sites for development, and recommendations for renovation, expansion, consolidation, or

For more information call 311 or (512) 895-9591
Email swim512@austinfores.gov
2515 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705





decommissioning of aquatic facilities. Public input helped develop the elements and priorities that go into determining Site Suitability. It includes, in order of importance: demographics, site, location, accessibility, infrastructure, environment, regulatory, and operations. Site Suitability will tell TRPD what the classification of a pool should be.

WHAT IS 'SITE SUITABILITY' RANK?

The site suitability ranking is how an aquatic facility measures up to other sites. The Aquatic Master Plan Tool gives each facility a score, and those scores are compared to others, ranking the current system and future sites for the various pool classification types. The higher ranking pools are ideal to be updated or expanded; there is a middle range, and a lower range that perhaps are not ideal for redevelopment or improvements. The Parks and Recreation Department will use the ranking tool as a guide to make recommendations when a facility functionally fails or is no longer sustainable to operate.

WHAT ARE AQUATIC FACILITY CLASSIFICATIONS?

Classifications are pool types. Community feedback helped to develop features and amenities of the pool classifications. The Aquatic Facility Classifications for the master plan are Neighborhood Pool, Community Pool, Regional Aquatic Center, Year-Round Basic Indoor Facility, and Year-Round Premier Indoor Facility. Each facility classification has a different service area and features.

WHAT IS A SUSTAINABLE SYSTEM?

The Austin Parks and Recreation Department has defined what makes a sustainable aquatic system. It includes the following factors: budget and cost, staffing needs, maintenance and operations, and programming. There is a recommended sustainable cost to operate each facility. When the costs deviate from the sustainable baseline, TRPD will use the data in the Master Plan as a guide to determine the future of that facility and make recommendations.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN NOW?

After a period of public review, the Final Master Plan will be presented to Austin Mayor and City Council for adoption. The Aquatic Division will use the master plan and ranking tool as a guide to achieve the 20-year vision.

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PLAN

Find out more here: www.austintexas.gov/now/612
 Email the team: now/612@austintexas.gov



For more information call 311 or (512) 466-9600
 Email now/612@austintexas.gov
 2815 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705



MI AUSTIN, MI PISCINA.

Natación/Swim 512 Plan Maestro Acuático



PARTICIPE EN EL PLAN

Las piscinas públicas de Austin le pertenecen a usted. Así es, las 51 piscinas y áreas de juegos acuáticos de Austin son suyos para disfrutar. ¿Algo que quizás no sepa usted? - Usted y otros residentes de Austin pueden colaborar en decisiones sobre el futuro de nuestras piscinas dándonos sus ideas para el Plan Maestro Acuático/Swim 512. Más de 13,000 residentes de Austin han participado hasta hoy en talleres públicos, encuestas, grupos focales, en entrevistas en los parques, en teleconferencias públicas, reuniones de asociaciones de vecindarios, y en actividades para la participación de jóvenes.

¿QUÉ NOS HA DICHO LA CIUDADANÍA DE AUSTIN?

- Que mantengamos las piscinas abiertas y costeables
- Que aumentemos horas de servicio y la temporada de natación
- Que mejoramos los sanitarios, vestidores, áreas de sombra, y áreas de asientos
- Que tengamos más sombra (en terrazas, alrededor de las piscinas) y en áreas de asientos
- Que mejoramos el mantenimiento/limpieza de piscinas, vestidores, sanitarios
- Que construyamos facilidades acuáticas en áreas escasas de servicios
- Comodidades/servicios deseados: facilidades para entrenamiento, comodidades para familias, rinobaldeos acuáticos, plataformas de clavados, sombra
- Programas deseados: instrucción, acondicionamiento acuático, capacitación para salvavidas, equipos deportivos acuáticos, programas para los ancianos
- Apoyo para un Natatorio Central Interior



¿QUÉ ES EL PLAN?

El plan maestro es medio para guiar la visión de los próximos 20 años del Sistema Acuático de Austin. El Plan Maestro ayudará para que el Departamento de Parques y Recreación de la Ciudad de Austin decida cómo administrar las piscinas, actualizarlas y deterioradas y para determinar ubicaciones futuras de facilidades acuáticas para mejorar los servicios rendidos a la población en aumento de Austin.

Incluye lo siguiente:

- El Plan es herramienta/medio para evaluar la adecuación/comerancia de ubicaciones de piscinas actuales y potenciales para facilidades acuáticas actuales o futuras
- Proceso para incluir puntos de referencia y determinar recomendaciones a cortos y largos plazos para operaciones y facilidades acuáticas
- Plan a largo plazo determinado por participación pública, y un modelo sostenible a largo plazo
- Comodidades, servicios, y características acuáticas que sean modelo para cumplir las necesidades actuales y futuras de residentes de Austin
- Recomendaciones de sostenibilidad ambiental y fiscal



Para obtener más información, llame al 311 or (512) 695-9591
Email swim512@austintexas.gov
2415 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705



¿QUÉ ES LA ADECUACIÓN DE UBICACIÓN/SITIO?

Adecuación de la ubicación/sitio de facilidades ayuda para que el Departamento de Parques y Recreación de Austin (PARO) determine el futuro de las facilidades acuáticas actuales, sitios potenciales para desarrollo, y recomendaciones para renovaciones, expansiones, consolidaciones, o clausura de facilidades acuáticas. La aportación del público ayudará para desarrollar elementos y prioridades que determinan Adecuación de Ubicación de Facilidades. Incluye, en escala de importancia: la demografía, sitio, ubicación, accesibilidad, infraestructura, medioambiental, regulaciones, y operaciones. La adecuación de la ubicación le informará a PARO cuál sería la clasificación de la piscina.



¿QUÉ ES EL RANGO DE ADECUACIÓN DE UBICACIÓN?

La categoría o el rango es la designación de facilidades acuáticas en comparación con otros ubicaciones. La herramienta del Plan Maestro Acuático designa a cada facilidad una categoría, y luego estas categorías se comparan con otras, y se dan rangos o categorías a las piscinas de acuerdo con sus tipos de clasificaciones. Las piscinas con categoría más elevadas son ideal para actualizar o expandirse; hay una categoría en medio, y una categoría más baja, que indica que dicha facilidad posiblemente no sea ideal para desarrollarse o mejorarse. El Departamento de Parques y Recreación de Austin (PARO) usará la herramienta de rango para sus recomendaciones cuando una facilidad falla en su función, o cuando ya no es sostenible su operación.

¿CUÁLES SON LAS CLASIFICACIONES DE FACILIDADES ACUÁTICAS?

Las clasificaciones son tipos de piscinas. La aportación comunitaria se usó para desarrollar las características y tipos de clasificaciones de piscinas. Las clasificaciones de facilidades acuáticas usadas en el plan maestro son las siguientes: Piscinas de Vecindarios, Piscinas Comunitarias, Centro Regional Acuático, Facilidad Básica Interior en Servicio todo el Año, y Facilidad Acuática Interior de Primera en uso todo el Año. Cada clasificación de facilidad tiene diferente área de servicio y características.

¿QUÉ ES UN SISTEMA SOSTENIBLE?

El Departamento de Parques y Recreación de Austin (PARO) ha definido lo que significa un sistema acuático sostenible. Incluye los siguientes factores: presupuesto y costo, necesidades de personal, mantenimiento y operaciones, y programación. Hay un costo sostenible recomendado para operar cada facilidad. Cuando los costos difieren de la base de referencia sostenible, PARO usará la información en el Plan Maestro como guía para determinar el futuro de la facilidad y hará recomendaciones.

¿QUÉ SUCEDERÁ DE AQUÍ EN ADELANTE?

Después del periodo de repaso público, el Plan Final Maestro será presentado al Alcalde de Austin y al Consejo de la Ciudad para que sea adoptado. La División Acuática usará el plan maestro y la herramienta de categorías como guía para realizar la visión de los próximos 20 años.

INFÓRMESE MÁS TOCANTE EL PLAN

Infórmese más aquí: www.austintexas.gov/swim512

Envíe un Email al equipo: swim512@austintexas.gov





decommissioning of aquatic facilities. Public input helped develop the elements and priorities that go into determining Site Suitability. It includes, in order of importance: demographics, site, location, accessibility, infrastructure, environment, regulatory, and operations. Site Suitability will tell us what the classification of a pool should be.

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WHAT IS A SUSTAINABLE SYSTEM?

The Austin Parks and Recreation Department has defined what makes a sustainable aquatic system. It includes the following factors: budget and cost, staffing needs, maintenance and operations, and programming. There is a recommended sustainable cost to operate each facility. When the costs deviate from the sustainable baseline, PARC will use the data in the Master Plan as a guide to determine the future of that facility and make recommendations.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN NOW?

After a period of public review, the Final Master Plan will be presented to Austin Mayor and City Council for adoption. The Aquatic Division will use the master plan and ranking tool as a guide to achieve the 20-year vision.

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PLAN

Find out more here: www.austintexas.gov/owins12
 Email the team: owins12@austintexas.gov



For more information call 311 or (512) 896-9500
 Email owins12@austintexas.gov
 2016 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705

Invitation



YOU ARE INVITED!

My Austin. My Pool.



SWIM 512 AQUATIC MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

*Findings, Opportunities, & Future Recommendations
Review and Comment*

.....

Pools and water play areas have been an essential part of the Austin community and culture since 1927. The Austin Parks and Recreation Department has been working on the development of the Aquatic Master Plan, beginning with the Aquatic Assessment in 2013. Please join us for one of two community meetings to finalize the master plan for the future of Austin's pools and water play facilities. Both meetings will be an Open House format with a brief presentation. Come and learn about the Aquatic Master Plan and have your questions answered!

SATURDAY, JUNE 10 @ 10:00 AM

Pan Am Rec Center
2100 E. 3rd St
Austin, Texas 78702

PRESENTATION BEGINS
AT 10:30 AM

Family-friendly. Children welcome!



TUESDAY, JUNE 13 @ 6:30 PM

Spicewood Springs Library
8637 Spicewood Springs Rd
Austin, Texas 78759

PRESENTATION BEGINS
AT 7:00 PM

Family-friendly. Children welcome!

HELP CREATE THE FUTURE OF
AUSTIN'S PUBLIC POOL FACILITIES



CAN'T ATTEND? SHARING YOUR THOUGHTS IS SIMPLE.

Visit the project webpage: www.austintexas.gov/swim512

Send us an email: swim512@austintexas.gov



¡ESTÁ USTED INVITADO!

Mi Austin. Mi Piscina.



SWIM 512 PLAN MAESTRO ACUÁTICO ACTUALIZACIÓN DE DESARROLLO

**Determinaciones, Oportunidades, & Recomendaciones
Futuras Para Revisar y Comentar**

Piscinas y áreas de recreo acuático han sido parte esencial de la comunidad y cultura de Austin desde el 1927. El Departamento de Parques y Recreación se ha empeñado en elaborar el Plan Maestro Acuático, desde el inicio del Asesoramiento Acuático en 2013. Por favor participe con nosotros en una de dos reuniones comunitarias para finalizar el plan maestro tocante el futuro de las facilidades de piscinas y recreo acuático de Austin. Ambas reuniones serán en formato informal de recepciones públicas con breves presentaciones. ¡Lo invitamos a informarse más y recibir respuestas a sus preguntas tocantes el Plan Maestro Acuático!

SÁBADO, 10 DE JUNIO @ 10:00 AM
Pan Am Rec Center
2100 E. 3rd St
Austin, Texas 78702

PRESENTACIÓN COMIENZA
A LAS 10:30 AM

¡Familias y niños bienvenidos!



MARTES, 13 DE JUNIO @ 6:30 PM
Spicewood Springs Library
8637 Spicewood Springs Rd
Austin, Texas 78759

PRESENTACIÓN COMIENZA
A LAS 7:00 PM

¡Familias y niños bienvenidos!

AYUDE CREAR EL FUTURO DE FACILIDADES DE
PISCINAS PÚBLICAS DE AUSTIN



¿NO PUEDE ASISTIR? ES FÁCIL COMPARTIR SU OPINIÓN.

Visite la página web del proyecto: www.austintexas.gov/swim512

Envíenos un email: swim512@austintexas.gov



Please share your thoughts on the Draft Aquatic Master Plan! Please leave this comment card at the registration table.

Are there any parts of the Aquatic Master Plan that need clarifying?

What does the future of Austin's aquatic systems and pools look like to you?

Please share additional comments or questions here.



Por favor, comparta su opinión sobre el Plan Maestro Acuático. Por favor, deje su tarjeta de comentarios en la mesa de registro.

Cuáles aspectos del Plan Maestro Acuático necesitan mas clarificación?

En su opinión, cómo ves el futuro de los instalaciones de piscina en Austin?

Favor de compartir sus comentarios adicionales.

APPENDIX D - PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN (PIP)



CITY OF AUSTIN AQUATICS MASTER PLAN PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN (PIP)

Submitted By
Brandstetter Carroll Inc. And Adisa Communications

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The City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department (PARC), and the consultants with whom it has partnered for an Aquatics Master Plan to be conducted in 2015 are committed to an open, inclusive, proactive and transparent program of public engagement. This Public Involvement Plan (PIP) forms the basis for a common approach to communications and outreach. It includes goals and objectives to be achieved and strategies and tactics to be deployed by City staff, members of the consultant teams, and other communication partners as appropriate.

D.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1

To provide users, neighbors, and other direct stakeholders served by each existing pool facility with sufficient opportunity to contribute their input to the City of Austin and its consultants to inform and help shape the results of the Master Plan:

Objective 1-A

Utilize and expand upon the extensive community engagement gained through the SWIM 512 process and utilize the stakeholder contacts from this process in further engagement strategies.

Objective 1-B

Informing stakeholders about the Master Plan; the processes and timelines; the goals, objectives and anticipated outcomes; and their ongoing progress.

Objective 1-C

Collecting stakeholder input that aids in assessing and defining current characteristics, conditions and needs of each district.

Objective 1-D

Collecting stakeholder input that aids in developing a vision that defines the desired physical, functional, aesthetic and cultural character of each district.

Objective 1-E

Collecting stakeholder input to aid in identifying enhancement needs, including recommendations for policy measures, capital investments, and opportunities for collaboration with both public and private partners.

Objective 1-F

Presenting recommendations for public comment, review and feedback.

Goal 2

To ensure that traditionally underrepresented and hard-to-reach populations and groups have sufficient opportunity to engage in the Master Plan process. This goal will involve using targeted and customized outreach strategies to ensure opportunities to participate for populations and groups including the following:

Objective 2-A

Environmental justice (EJ) populations.

Objective 2-B

Non-profit, faith-based and other community-serving organizations and their clients.

Objective 2-C

School communities (students, parents and staff) for campuses served by each facility. Utilize AISD and PTA contacts established in the SWIM 512 Process.

Goal 3

To maintain communications and outreach between the City and its consultants and other aquatics providers, government agencies, and key public and private partners, including:

Objective 3-A

Targeted outreach to public officials and key decision-makers to inform them of Aquatics Master Plan goals, objectives, anticipated outcomes, process and timeline.

Objective 3-B

Coordination and collaboration between the City and other agencies, providers and partners to leverage the use of the various available communications channels and outreach opportunities.

Goal 4

To communicate and enable opportunities for input for interested citizens throughout the City through appropriate engagement and outreach strategies, including:

Objective 4-A

Informing the public of the purpose and need, process and outcomes for the Aquatics Master Plan and their relationship to the Needs Assessment and the City's overall mobility policies and programs.

Objective 4-B

Providing information and opportunities for engagement for recreational/aquatics advocates and other communities of interest that align with the purpose and need of the Master Plan.

Goal 5

Utilize and expand upon the extensive community engagement and contacts gained through the SWIM 512 Community Conversations, Neighborhood Talks, Community Focus Groups, and Community Survey, and utilize the stakeholder contacts from this process in further engagement strategies.

Objective 5-A

Analyze and utilize the results of the Community Conversations and Neighborhood Talks in the identification of community preferences and identification of alternative scenarios

Objective 5-B

Utilize the Community Preference Survey developed by Dr. Cortez to identify community preferences and priorities.

Objective 5-C

Incorporate the stakeholder lists and AISD contacts in further public engagement.

Objective 5-D

Utilize the findings of the Service-Learning Project in the establishment of scenarios to serve Austin.

D.2 AQUATICS MASTER PLAN STAKEHOLDER GROUPS AND RESOURCES

The Technical Advisory Group* (TAG) is primarily City staff and would include representatives from the following groups/agencies/departments:

- Watershed Protection to address water quality issues and City of Austin existing conditions, such as regulatory and ordinances and emptying to creeks. The person may be Liz Johnson from this group. She is also involved in the Govalle and Shipe projects.
- The Land Development Group is part of Public Works and is involved in the City of Austin permitting. They will identify some of the ramifications of any new or re-developed areas.
- Imagine Austin and Code Next is a big picture organization with emphasis on codes and zoning.
- The Austin Office of Sustainability with a role of environmental awareness. The person representing this group will be Angela Hanson.
- University of Texas Aquatics and Charles Logan will provide their technical expertise on pool operations and would be a possible renter of facilities.
- AISD is a potential partner in the use of the pools.
- A pool aquatics specialist from the construction industry is another potential partner.

The Aquatic Advisory Board* (AAB) is an existing committee of internal stakeholders with a thorough understanding and history of engagement with the pools and programs. There are seven members.

Technical Team* (TT) is primarily the PARD Aquatics Division staff which will review the details and operations of maintenance part of the planning as well as designs. This will include Rey Hernandez, Cheryl Bolin, Wayne Simmons, Pedro Patlin, the Aquatics Supervisor, Paul Slutes of Maintenance, George Moldanado from Facility Services, and Mr. Elbert who leads maintenance.

District Representatives Group (DRG) – There will be one representative from each of the Council Districts.

BCI Consultant Team – The contracted consulting team consisting of Brandstetter Carroll Inc., Architecture Plus, Adisa Communications, JLJ Enterprises, and Chan & Partners LLC.

SWIM 512 Process – PARD contracted with Dr. Laura Cortez of Cortez Consulting Services prior to the Master Plan contract being awarded. The purpose of her team's engagement was to start the process while the 2015 summer swim season was still open and to engage users. The SWIM 512 process also included: facilitation of focus groups, community conversations, neighborhood talks, assistance in establishing the District Representatives Group, AISD presentations, a service learning project to identify national trends in aquatics, and development of a survey instrument which could be used by the Consultant Team as part of the public engagement process.

Austin Public Information Office (COA-PIO) will assist with promotion of the public engagement process and development of a video of the existing conditions.

PARD Public Information Office (PARD PIO) will work with the Consultants and Master Plan Team in the promotion of the public engagement process and logistics for public engagement meetings.

Master Plan Team* - The Master Plan Team is comprised of the Aquatic Advisory Board, Aquatic Division Technical Team, and the Technical Advisory Group.

D.3 STRATEGIES AND TACTICS

Stakeholder Outreach

This strategy includes all activities that are specifically targeted to defined individual stakeholders and groups of stakeholders, such as neighborhood groups, business groups, adjacent property owners, elected officials and the groups serving them, etc. This outreach will be a vital component of the overall engagement strategy for the Master Plan and is intended to complement and enhance engagement opportunities designed for broad public participation (see Strategy 2 below). Tactics to be deployed include:

1. Developing stakeholder databases and contact lists. Initial lists of identified stakeholders for each District will be developed by the PARD and Consultation teams with input from the City. These lists should include sufficient coding to identify particular stakeholder groups, allowing for multiple codes for individual records. All persons who would receive standard notification of a City land-use action (e.g., adjoining property owners, identified registered neighborhood groups) should be included and appropriately coded in stakeholder databases. Members of the public who sign up to participate online or in person should, where possible, be appropriately coded as stakeholders. Participants in the SWIM 512 process from the Community Conversations, Neighborhood Talks, and Community Focus Groups will be included in further engagement. Stakeholder lists and databases should be maintained using tools and systems that allow for interchange of data as necessary between City and Consultant teams.
2. Individual and small-group meetings with identified stakeholders. These include meetings hosted by the City and consultant teams to which identified stakeholders are invited, or those (e.g., neighborhood association meetings) held by stakeholders to which the Aquatics Master Plan team is invited. In either case, a presentation and discussion guide should be developed to allow for consistent, structured input by all participating stakeholders. Detailed notes from these meetings should be prepared as work product for internal use by the City and consultant teams; input received should be summarized for public use. These meetings can include efforts to reach traditionally underrepresented and hard-to-reach populations as described in Goal 2 above.
3. Targeted information pieces. Both print and electronic should be developed as needed to supplement general project communications and address issues of specific relevance to defined stakeholder groups. These pieces should be developed to be consistent in look, feel, and tone with general project communications.
4. Technical Advisory Group meetings. This group will serve as a working group to provide input in the details of the Aquatics Master Plan.

Public Outreach

This strategy includes activities that are intended to be accessible to all interested citizens, even if those activities are programmed to emphasize the needs and interests of specific groups. Tactics include:

1. Initial Public Meeting to be Held City-Wide

This meeting should use an open-house format to communicate the purpose and process of the Master Plan, allow participants to sign in and sign up to receive ongoing project updates, and collect feedback and input using standardized techniques (e.g., comment forms). Meeting notices (including print and electronic mailings, flyers, posters and push cards for distribution in the study area); letters to public officials; and media release announcements to publicize these meetings should be distributed with sufficient notice to maximize participation. All records of participation and comments received should be documented and made available for internal use and summarized for public use. The primary purpose of this meeting will be part of the process to identify community values and priorities.

2. Participation in other Public Meetings

Opportunities for outreach provided by other public meetings and events in the Aquatics Master Plan areas should be leveraged where appropriate. These could include meetings being held as part of other City or partner agency initiatives or other types of community events. Exhibits developed for open-house

meetings, comment forms, and other such tools should be used. Participation should be documented and summarized as is feasible.

3. Public Workshops on the Aquatics Master Plan

A series of public workshops will be held to assist the City with planning for the Master Plan by engaging stakeholders and users of the system. These widely publicized meetings can be held in the quadrants of the City in order to encourage participation. Topics can include:

- Community Values
- Aquatics System Needs Assessment Results
- Alternative Aquatics Service Delivery Scenarios

4. Final Public Meeting (Draft Plan presentation)

A final public meeting of the Aquatics Master Plan will be held to present draft recommendations and allow for public feedback and comment. The format of this final public meeting, including the techniques used to collect feedback, should be determined as appropriate for the Master Plan, as long as this feedback is adequately collected, documented, and summarized. Notification and outreach to encourage participation should be conducted as outlined above.

5. Presentation to City Boards, Commissions, and City Council

The City Aquatics staff and consultant teams will conduct outreach as needed to support public awareness as well as take advantage of opportunities to engage City boards and commissions through briefings and presentations.

Print and Electronic Communications Materials

The City and consultant teams will develop necessary print and electronic materials for ongoing communication and education about the Master Plan to both general and specific audiences. Tactics include:

1. General interest list

Interest lists to be used for distribution of print and electronic materials should be maintained in conjunction with stakeholder databases as described in Strategy 1.

2. Fact sheet

Update the existing fact sheet template with consistent branding and messaging.

3. Website

Information for Master Plan will be hosted, maintained and made available at PARD website.

4. Initial Paper Survey

To be administered at community meetings in a face-to-face environment throughout the first 2-3 months of outreach. For the paper survey, the process would use the questions from the SWIM 512 Community Preference Survey. Dr. Cortez will be responsible for providing a final version of the Community Preference Survey in both English and Spanish based on the input provided from PARD and the BCI Master Plan Consultant Team. Adisa would be responsible for administering the survey. The City would be responsible for compiling the results. Results from the paper survey are intended to bolster minority and underrepresented populations' participation, particularly in East and South Austin.

5. Online/Electronic Survey

To be administered as part of the Master Plan during the Scenario Selection phase of the project. Adisa would work with the City of Austin to develop, administer, and compile results from the online survey.

D.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Generally, responsibility for activities to implement this PIP will be allocated between the City and the consultant team as outlined below.

City of Austin Staff

- Stakeholder identification, including provision of customary City notification lists
- Coordination of dates and locations for public meetings
- Preparing questionnaires, discussion guides, sign-in-sheets, comment forms, etc. for use in public meetings
- Distribution of meeting notices, letters to public officials, media releases
- Maintenance of web presence

Consultant Team

- Public involvement plan
- Stakeholder identification and database development /maintenance
- Interest list (mailing list) development and maintenance
- Exhibits for public and stakeholder meetings
- Staffing and logistics for public and stakeholder meetings
- Development of meeting notices, letters to public officials, media releases
- Documenting participation and input received at public meetings
- Development of print and electronic communications materials and Web content

D.5 ANTICIPATED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT TIMELINE

November – December 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PIP development ▪ Materials/Web development ▪ Initial stakeholder database and interest list development ▪ Planning/logistics for first public workshop ▪ Initial stakeholder meeting – Kick off with Aquatics Advisory Committee and Master Plan Team ▪ Focus Groups (by Dr. Cortez)
January 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Process Plan presentation and approval
February 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of Workshop and Stakeholder Meetings ▪ Distribution of Community Preference Surveys ▪ Launch SpeakUp Austin Questions

March 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Workshop #1 – Plan Overview and Community Values ▪ Distribution of print/electronic information materials ▪ Additional stakeholder database and interest list development ▪ Additional stakeholder/public meetings as needed
April – June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings with Technical and Council Advisory Groups, Master Plan Team ▪ Print/electronic project updates ▪ Web content ▪ Illustrate Alternative Scenarios (May) ▪ 4 Regional Public Workshops - Alternative Scenarios (June) ▪ Launch online survey regarding scenarios
July – August 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preliminary Recommendations ▪ Meetings with Technical and Council Advisory Groups, Master Plan Team ▪ Draft Action Plan (August) ▪ Public Workshop #6 – Draft Master Plan (August)
September - October 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goals, Objectives and Strategies ▪ Action Plan ▪ Print and electronic project updates ▪ Review by Master Plan Team and Input Groups ▪ Master Plan presentation to City boards, commissions, and City Council

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Figure D-5: Project Schedule

Phase / Task	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Process Development Phase											
Prepare a Process Plan / Schedule and review with PARD Staff; Refine Scope of Services	■										
Review current directions, policies, goals, objectives and reactions to the Needs Assessment with PARD Staff and Master Plan Team											
Prepare a Preliminary Public Engagement Plan in cooperation with the COA-PIO			■								
Aquatics Advisory Board Approval of PIP (12/1/2015)			■								
Park Board and Land, Facilities & Programming Sub-Committee Meetings				●	●						
Technical Memorandum No. 1 to summarize previous steps.											
PARD Aquatics Master Plan Team review meeting					■						
Planning Context Phase											
Review Aquatics Needs Assessment											
Review of demographic changes, neighborhood conditions, interests, and priorities											
Discussions with PARD Staff to assist in the following:											
Facilitate a SWOC Analysis with PARD Staff											
Review Aquatic Programs attendance, costs, locations, etc.											
Review operations and maintenance practices											
Identify health, safety and welfare issues											
Identify existing environmental concerns and sustainability BMP's											
Analysis of current use agreements and partnerships											
Stakeholder Group Orientation Meeting (orientation & identify HSW, environmental, and sustainability concerns)											
Technical Memorandum No. 2 to summarize previous steps.											
PARD Aquatics Master Plan Team review meeting											
Strategic Vision, Goals and Objectives Phase											
Initial City-wide Public Workshop											
Implement SWIM 512 Survey											
SpeakUp Austin, Web Engagement, Community Stakeholder Groups											
Prepare a Draft Vision, Goals, and Objectives											
Technical Memorandum No. 3 to summarize previous steps.											
PARD Aquatics Master Plan Team review meetings											
PARD Park Board and Land, Facilities & Programming Sub-Committee Meeting											
Preliminary Analysis and Recommendations Phase											
Identify alternative scenarios for the overall Aquatics System											
Review with PARD Aquatics Master Plan Team											
Identify and refine stakeholder/user groups and neighborhood groups based upon impacts											
Conduct second round of Stakeholder Meetings (Estimated ten meetings)											
Review meetings with AAB, DRG, TAG											
Regional Public Workshops (4 meetings)											
Prepare a Draft Preliminary Recommendations Report (Technical Memorandum No. 4)											
Review meetings with the PARD Master Plan Team, AAB, DRG, Tech Team											
Public presentation of Preliminary Recommendations											
Public review of Preliminary Recommendations											
AAB, TAG, DRG, and Master Plan Team review											
PARD Park Board and Land, Facilities & Programming Sub-Committee Meeting											
Action Plan Phase											
Refine recommendations based upon review process											
Prepare a Draft Action Plan (Phased Implementation Plan)											
Prepare long term goals, objectives, and priorities											
Prepare an Action Plan organized by Goals, Objectives, and Strategies,											
Submit Draft Action Plan (Technical Memorandum No. 5)											
Review Draft Action Plan with PARD Aquatics Master Plan Team, AAB, DRG, Tech Team, TAG											
PARD Park Board and Land, Facilities & Programming Sub-Committee Meeting											
Final Master Plan Phase											
Refine Action Plan based upon review comments											
Identify potential funding scenarios and mechanisms											
Identify probable cost projections of recommendations (capital, revenues, and operations)											
Prepare a Draft Master Plan to summarize all of the previous phases											
Review of Draft Master Plan with PARD Aquatics Master Plan Team											
Refinements based upon PARD Master Plan Team review											
Land, Facilities & Programming Sub-Committee and Park Board Presentation											
Public Presentations											

■ Review Meeting with PARD Aquatics Master Plan Team and/or others

● Land, Programming and Facilities Sub-Committee; or Park Board Presentation

★ Public Presentation

Legend

PIP = Public Engagement Plan
 SWOC = Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, & Challenges Discussion with Staff

Key Stakeholder Groups Abbreviations

AAB = Aquatic Advisory Board TT = Aquatic Division Technical Team PARB = Park and Recreation Board
 DRG = District Representatives Group TAG = Technical Advisory Group LF&P = Land, Facilities and Programming Sub-Committee of PARB

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APPENDIX E - INDIVIDUAL POOL RECOMMENDATIONS AND COSTS

E.1 INTRODUCTION

Appendix E provides more detailed information on the recommendations at each pool and serves as a supplement to Table 8.1 in the main report. The following are recommendations for improvements at each currently operating pool to keep them in operation for the next ten to twenty years and beyond. This appendix provides a detailed summary of the recommended improvements to each of Austin's Neighborhood and Municipal Pools. General notes regarding pool and site recommendations are provided below before the more detailed recommendation by pool.

The criteria for each improvement are based on the pool classifications as described in Chapter 5 or regulatory requirements as described in Chapter 2. As such, the costs are subject to change as a result of follow-up community input for each site. Recommendations are provided for the pool and deck (inside the fence), architecture (bathhouse and pump house), and for site (outside the fence – parking, access, utilities, environmental conditions, etc.). Architecture costs were prepared by Architecture Plus; site costs were prepared by Chan & Partners Civil Engineering (see Appendix F for greater detail); and pool costs were prepared by BCI. Total costs for each site (bottom line of table) include an additional 30% to cover design and engineering, art, permitting, contract management, CIP inspections, PARD project management, etc.

The recommendations are presented in alphabetical order by the recommended pool classification. Because Bartholomew and Westenfield were recently redeveloped, their recommendations are more limited and have a slightly different format. Similarly, Govalle, Rosewood, and Shipe, which are currently undergoing redevelopment, are summarize with projected costs at the beginning of the Neighborhood Pool section.

Each site discussion begins with a summary of the pool, site, and architectural recommendations, which is followed by a more detailed four-part discussion of site recommendations that includes specific recommendations for parking, access/connectivity, drainage, and water service. These four items represent the primary categories of site improvements related to the development of aquatic facilities outside of the fence. This order represent the order in which a visitor will likely interact with or view the site.

E.1.1 Pool General Notes

1. All pool renovations will include replacement of the pool deck and addition of equipotential bonding to meet electrical code.
2. All wading pools will include zero-depth entry.
3. All new or renovated pools should include water aeration systems that are easily accessed to cool the water.
4. All gravity filter systems will be replaced with high rate sand filters or regenerative media (reduced water usage).
5. Wi-Fi will be installed at each pool to allow for use in pool administration and communication, cash management, maintenance work orders, monitoring of chemical and water level controllers, and ideally for public use.
6. Plan for the plumbing and electrical installation of UV systems in the future as they may become required.
7. Utilize variable frequency drive (VFD) pumps for energy efficiency
8. PARD should continue to evaluate pool shell construction methods and options to meet their specific needs, as well as most preferred coatings.

E.1.2 Site General Notes

The site recommendations and costs typically include the following:

1. Bringing the number of parking spaces up to the minimum for the classification of recommended pool
2. Bicycle racks required
3. Parking improvements to paving, curbs, accessible spaces, and lighting
4. Driveway improvements
5. Sidewalks from the parking lot to the bathhouse entrance
6. Wayfinding signage
7. Stormwater detention and quality treatment required
8. Site grading and drainage
9. 4" water service for domestic and pool use
10. 2" water service for irrigation
11. Fire hydrants near the bathhouse with 8" water service
12. 8" sanitary wastewater service

Access/Connectivity

1. Relocated or rebuilt pools or bathhouses may trigger Access/Connectivity Criteria: COA Sub-Chapter E ordinance may require improved facilities to be required to be as close to the street as possible and a shaded path provided between site elements.
 - Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connections from adjacent street right-of-way to bathhouse entrance
 - Sidewalks with shading from the street right-of-way to the bathhouse entrance
2. General Access/Connectivity Improvements: Install new door and wayfinding signage.

Buildings General Notes

1. If the existing pool size remains the same, the existing number of plumbing fixtures can by code remain the same.
2. If the existing pool is modified or enlarged, calculations for new plumbing fixtures required are based on 1 person per 50ft² of water which has been acceptable to the Local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) recently in other COA pool replacements.
3. The required number of plumbing fixtures is calculated per the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) 25 TAC, 265.201(f)(1).
4. While it is not noted on each pool bathhouse, the existing plumbing fixtures on the whole do not meet current ADA requirements.

E.2 REGIONAL AQUATIC CENTERS

Two types of Regional facilities are recommended, which will vary greatly based upon the capabilities of the site and the desired features of the region of the City. The primary difference between the type types will be the presence of 50-meter length for the larger facilities, which lends to more fitness, exercise, and

competition uses. Both types would include a room for party rentals, training, and meetings. More details can be found in Chapter 5.

Typical Regional Aquatic Center Features

- Group Pavilion
- Shade
- Training
- Party Room
- Concessions
- Offices/space
- Storage
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom
- Water play features per community input

E.2.1 Bartholomew

New construction, not a part of this report.

Final project cost including all Change Orders, General Conditions, Bonds, Fee, etc. \$5,766,121.11

Site Recommendations (1800 E. 51st Street)

1. SPC-2011-0320C

- Bartholomew Pool was recently renovated under City of Austin Site Development Permit SPC-2011-0320C and reopened in June of 2014. According to the SPC-2011-0320C permit drawings:
 - Parking: 153 standard spaces + 6 accessible spaces + 18 bicycle spaces

2. Access/Connectivity

- Sidewalk along north side of East 51st Street, tree shaded adjacent to pool facility improvements
- Sidewalk along main entrance driveway connecting 51st Street ROW
- Pedestrian and bicycle connection from adjacent parkland
- Limited curb cuts

3. Drainage

- Existing stormwater detention pond
- New water quality treatment pond for 40.89% impervious cover at minimum required capture depth of 0.71". Required Water Quality Volume (WQV) = 3840.2 cf; provided WQV = 5287.0 cf.

4. Water Service

- 4" tap into existing water main along East 51st Street, 4" water line, 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer
- 2" tap into existing 6" reclaimed water service off the reclaimed water main along East 51st Street, 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer
- Existing 2 fire hydrants off water mains along East 51st Street, on south side of roadway, directly across street from pool facility

5. Other Recommendations

No site civil improvements outside the pool perimeter fence are required, unless new/redeveloped impervious cover is created associated with pool improvements. If there is new/redeveloped impervious cover associated with pool improvements, then:

- Construct flow splitter structure, _ cf detention volume structure, _ cf water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for _ sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping to collect runoff from the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

E.2.2 Balcones

Pool Recommendations

- Upgrade and expand the pool to serve as a Regional 25 Meter Aquatic Center
- Completely reconfigure the pool to develop a Regional Family Aquatic Center similar to the model provided in Chapter 5

Site Recommendations

- Expand parking to 150 spaces
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- New driveway
- Install stormwater system and detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Group Pavilion: None
- Shade Structure: No built structures, a few large trees.
- Training/ Party Room: None
- Concessions: None, used by staff for storage
- Office: None
- Storage: Approx. 40sf (former guard/ admission counter) Space is inadequate for staff work
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repair Recommendations

- Roof in need of immediate replacement.
- Paint all exterior trim.
- Stall partitions in need of replacing
- Recommend installing stainless steel plumbing fixtures
- Shower fixtures in need of replacing
- Accessories in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of refurbishing
- Add Training/ Party Room
- Add Concessions
- Add Offices
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Pump house in need of immediate roof replacement
- Pump house needs exterior trim painted immediately and light fixtures replaced

Building Recommendations

- Total pool replacement recommended. Major refurbishment of existing building. Construct new building to provide missing features.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	3,501	14,000	\$210,000
Pool	4,583	9,000	\$1,800,000
Pool House (to include a training/ party room, concessions, office and 2 new family restrooms)	1,240	4,500	\$600,000
Pump House	580	2,500	\$250,000
Total Impervious Cover	9,904	30,000	N/A
Total Site Costs			\$2,850,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$5,710,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$7,423,000

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	900	1	2	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2
Required per existing pool configuration (92 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (180 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		2	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (12017 Amherts Drive)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 69 standard spaces
- 3 accessible spaces with 1 access aisle space
- 4 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: 150 spaces minimum (existing 69 + 3)

- 150 parking spaces requires 5 accessible parking spaces
- 150 parking spaces requires 8 bicycle parking spaces (5% x 150 spaces) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 9 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Expand curbed parking from 73 spaces (69 standard spaces + 3 accessible spaces + 1 access aisle space) to 153 spaces (145 standard spaces + 5 accessible spaces + 3 access aisle spaces) = approx. 33,120 sf (80 spaces x 414 sf/space) expansion to the west of the existing parking lot.
- Construct 2 new accessible parking spaces + access aisles adjacent to the existing accessible space in front of the main entrance. Restripe existing accessible parking space with added access aisle. Add new signage to 3 accessible parking spaces.
- Remove the existing bicycle rack blocking sidewalk and install 2 new bicycle racks for total 9 bicycle spaces.

- Install wheel stops to 3 accessible spaces.
- Install 7 (80 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights.

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Amherst Drive ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Amherst Drive ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to existing site trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Duval Road, Scribe Drive, and Stony Drive)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct new 40' wide two-way driveway (reinforced concrete within Amherst Drive ROW and asphalt outside the ROW), with curb and gutter, from Amherst Drive to parking lot, including 8' wide bike lane.
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking spaces to front entrance.
- Construct new 5' side sidewalk from Amherst Drive ROW sidewalk to front entrance along main entrance drive with tree shading.
- Construct new 10' wide granite gravel connections from front entrance to existing hike & bike trails.
- Construct new 10' wide granite gravel pedestrian and bicycle access connection to Duval Road sidewalk, to Scribe Road sidewalk, and to Stony Drive sidewalk.
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater curb inlets in the parking lot expansion, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	33,100 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	3,800 sf
Pool Decks	14,000 sf
Building Roofs	7,000 sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	57,900 sf
Pool	9,000 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 11,580 cf (0.20cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 6,280 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 57,900 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover

-
- Construct 10' curb inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping within the parking lot expansion
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Amherst Drive, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Amherst Drive ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Amherst Drive, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Amherst Drive ROW, connect to site irrigation system.
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Amherst Drive, install 8" backflow preventer within Amherst Drive ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site.
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to wastewater main within Amherst Drive, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.2.3 Garrison

Pool Recommendations

- Upgrade and expand the pool to serve as a Regional 50 Meter Aquatic Center
- Replace the main pool tank but maintain its general configuration
- Add a slide and climbing wall (or selected amenities per community input) to the main pool
- Replace the wading pool with a more family-oriented activity pool with interactive water play features
- Replace the pool deck

Site Recommendations

- Expand parking to 150 spaces
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- New driveway
- Install stormwater system and detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Group Pavilion: None
- Shade Structure: None, other than some perimeter trees
- Training/ Party Room: None
- Concessions: None, One soda machine in an enclosed building which can be closed off with a garage style door
- Office: None , Existing admission/ ticket area: Approx. 400 sf
- Storage: Existing vending/ storage: Approx. 300 sf
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump house: Below the pool

Building Repair Recommendations

- Roof and soffit in need of replacing
- Tile finish is in need of replacing
- Toilet partitions in need of replacing
- Stainless steel toilet and lavatory plumbing fixtures could be re-used
- Shower fixtures in need of replacing
- Accessories in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Group Pavilion
- Add Shade Structure
- Add Training/ Party Room
- Add Office
- Add ADA and Family Restrooms
- Pump house needs extensive envelope and roof maintenance and repair
- Doors and wall louvers of pump house need replacing

Building Recommendations

Major renovation of existing facility, gut all non-structural interior walls, fixtures and furnishings. Construct an addition as required to provide ADA compliance and family toilet, existing open area dressing areas to be roofed, buildings to be repainted and refurbished.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	8,118	14,000	\$210,000
Pool	14,486	14,000	\$2,800,000
Pool House (to include a training/ party room, concessions, office and 2 new family restrooms)	1,250	4,500	\$800,000
Pump House	575	3,000	\$250,000
Total Impervious Cover	24,429	35,500	
Total Site Costs			\$3,480,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$7,540,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$9,802,000

Bathroom plumbing fixture requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	550	1	2	2	1
Women		3	0	2	1
Required per existing pool configuration (290 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	2	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2
Required when pool is replaced (280 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	2	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2

Site Recommendations - If not used for an indoor facility (6001 Manchaca Road)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 36 standard spaces
- 3 accessible spaces with 2 access aisle spaces
- 0 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: 150 spaces minimum (existing 36 + 3)

- 150 parking spaces requires 5 accessible parking spaces
- 150 parking spaces requires 8 bicycle parking spaces (5% x 150 spaces) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 9 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Expand parking from 41 spaces (36 standard spaces + 3 accessible spaces + 2 access aisle spaces) to 153 spaces (145 standard spaces + 5 accessible spaces + 3 access aisle spaces) = approx. 46,368 sf (112 spaces x 414 sf/space) expansion to the north of the existing parking lot.
- Construct 2 new accessible parking spaces + access aisles adjacent to the existing 3 accessible

spaces. Restripe existing 3 accessible parking spaces. Add new signage to existing 3 accessible parking spaces.

- Install 5 bicycle racks for 9 bicycle spaces
- Install wheel stops to 5 accessible spaces
- Construct 2,600 lf (153 spaces x 17 lf/space) of new curbs around perimeter of parking lot
- Install 9 (112 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Manchaca Road ROW to front entrance.
- Accessible bicycle connection from Manchaca Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to existing site trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Parkside Lane)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct new 40' wide two-way driveway (reinforced concrete within Manchaca Road ROW and asphalt outside the ROW), with curb and gutter, from Manchaca Road to parking lot, including 8' wide bike lane
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking spaces to front entrance
- Construct new 10' wide granite gravel connections from front entrance to existing hike & bike trails
- Reconstruct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk access from front entrance to Parkside Lane
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater curb inlets in the parking lot expansion, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure.

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover

Parking Expansion	59,200	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	3,500	sf
Pool Decks	14,000	sf
Building Roofs	7,500	sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	84,200	sf
Pool	14,000	sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 16,840 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 9,130 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 84,200 sf of new/redeveloped

impervious cover

- Construct 10' curb inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping within the parking lot expansion
- Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Manchaca Road, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Manchaca Road ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Manchaca Road, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Manchaca Road ROW, connect to site irrigation system.
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Manchaca Road, install 8" backflow preventer within Manchaca Road ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site.
- There is already an 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to wastewater main within Manchaca Road.

E.2.4 Northwest

Pool Recommendations

- Upgrade and expand the pool to serve as a Regional 50 Meter Aquatic Center
- Replace the main pool tank, but maintain its general configuration
- Add a slide and climbing wall to the main pool
- Replace the wading pool with a more family-oriented activity pool with interactive water play features
- Replace the pool deck
- Replace the filtration system

Site Recommendations

- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- New driveway
- Install stormwater system and detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Group Pavilion: None
- Shade Structure: 4 areas with bleachers or picnic tables that have a corrugated tin roof structure for shade
- Training/ Party Room: None
- Concessions: None, Vending machines under one shade structure
- Office: None
- Storage: Misc. Storage area behind the ticket counter, approx. 60 sf
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Stand alone building with a storage room addition
- Existing admission/ ticket counter: Approx. 300sf

Building Repair Recommendations

- Tile finish is in need of replacing
- Stall partitions in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacement/upgrade
- Shower fixtures in need of replacing
- Accessories in need of replacing
- All shade structure roof need replacing
- All shade structures need painting
- Add Training/Party area
- Add Concessions area
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Remove and rebuild pump house addition
- Pump house doors, wall louvers and trim need painting

Building Recommendations

- Major renovation of existing facility, gut all fixtures and furnishings, total renovation of Men's and Women's restrooms, existing open area dressing areas to be roofed. Construct new building for training/ party, concessions, office and ADA and family restrooms.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	10,512	14,000	\$210,000
Pool	13,392	14,000	\$2,800,000
Pool House (to include a training/ party room, concessions, office and 2 new family restrooms)	2,610	4,500	\$800,000
Pump House	580	3,000	\$250,000
Total Impervious Cover	27,094	35,500	
Total Site Costs			\$2,620,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$6,680,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$8,684,000

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	800	2	2	2	3
Women		5	0	2	2
Unisex	0	1	0	1	0
Required per existing pool configuration (268 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2
Required when pool is replaced (280 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	2	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2

Site Recommendations (7000 Ardath Street)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 186 standard spaces
- 5 accessible spaces
- 4 bicycle racks (7 bicycles per rack)

b. Parking Criteria:

- No parking lot expansion (150 standard spaces minimum; 186 spaces existing)
- No accessible parking expansion (5 accessible spaces minimum; 5 spaces existing)
- No bicycle parking expansion (9 bicycle spaces minimum; 28 spaces existing)

c. Parking Recommendations:

- Restripe parking spaces
- Install wheel stops for 5 accessible parking spaces

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria (Sub-Chapter E)

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Ardath Street/Albata Avenue ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Ardath Street/Albata Avenue ROW to front entrance
- Accessible sidewalk along Ardath Street/Albata Avenue ROW frontage with pool site
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to existing park trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (to Pegram Avenue and to Ellise Avenue)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations:

- Construct new 5' wide sidewalk within Ardath Street/Albata Avenue ROW frontage with pool site.
- Construct new 5' wide sidewalks from new Ardath Street/Albata Avenue ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Construct new 10' wide granite gravel trail connections front entrance to existing park trails
- Construct new 5' wide sidewalk connections from Ardath Street/Albata Avenue ROW fronting pool site to Pegram Avenue and to Ellise Avenue
- Reconstruct the main entrance ramp and its handrails to be ADA-compliant
- Reconstruct the exits to be ADA compliant
- Construct wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria:

- Site located in 100-year floodplain of Shoal Creek
- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater curb inlets in the parking lot expansion, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure, discharge piping, and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations:

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	0	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	3,000	sf
Pool Decks	14,000	sf
Building Roofs	7,500	sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	24,500	sf
Pool	600	sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 4,900 cf (0.20cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 2,660 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 24,500 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct new storm drain inlets and 18" piping to convey runoff to new flow splitter structure.
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets.

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Ardath Street, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Ardath Street ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Ardath Street, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Ardath Street ROW, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Ardath Street, install 8" backflow preventer within Ardath Street ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to wastewater main within Ardath Street, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.3 INDOOR FACILITIES

A community Indoor Pool would be the smaller of two potential indoor facilities, provided on the opposite side of Austin from the Premier Indoor Aquatic Center in order to provide equity and easy access for all Austin residents. This facility would be geared to local uses such as lifeguard training, swim lessons, rental use, recreational lap swimming, swim team practices, and much more. The main pool would be 25 yards by 8 or more lap lanes. See Chapter 5 for more details.

Typical Community Indoor Aquatic Center Features

- Spectator area
- Training
- Party Room
- Office
- Storage
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom

E.3.1 Mabel Davis Community Indoor Pool

Pool Recommendations

- Develop a Community Indoor Pool facility to serve the southern portion of Austin. Main features will include a 25 yard by 8 lane lap pool, possibly a 30' by 40' warm water pool, diving boards, training/party room, office, and outdoor patio area.

Site Recommendations

- Expand parking to 100 spaces
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- New driveway
- Install stormwater system and detention
- Parking lot lighting

Existing Architectural Features

- Spectator Area: None
- Existing pump house: None
- Training/ Party Room: None
- Office: None
- Storage: Approx. 120sf One room at the entry which can be closed off by a garage style coiling door
- Bathhouse/Family Restrooms: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: None
- Existing admission/ ticket area: Approx. 210sf includes storage closet off of main admission room

Building Repairs Identified

- Roof and soffit in need of immediate replacement
- Toilet partitions in need of replacing
- Restrooms need total renovation

- Accessories in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Spectator Area
- Add Training/ Party Room
- Add Office
- Add ADA and Family Restrooms

Building Recommendations

- Recommend replacing with newer, smaller indoor facility.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	7,830	10,000	\$150,000
Pool	11,717	6,150	\$1,230,000
Natatorium to Include bathhouse facilities, a training/party room, office and 2 new family restrooms)	2,185	3,000	\$7,800,000
Pump House	0	1,500	Included above
Total Impervious Cover	21,732	20,650	
Total Site Costs			\$2,490,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$7,800,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$10,140,000†

Bathhouse Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	490	2	1	2	1
Women		3	0	2	1
Required per existing pool configuration (268 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	2	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2
Required when pool is replaced (280 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		2	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (3427 Parker Lane)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 88 standard spaces
- 5 accessible spaces
- 3 bike racks

b. Parking Criteria: 100 spaces minimum (existing 88 + 3)

- 100 parking spaces requires 4 accessible parking spaces
- 100 parking spaces requires 5 bicycle parking spaces (5% x 100) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 6 total

c. Parking Recommendations:

- Expand parking from 96 spaces (88 standard spaces + 5 accessible spaces + 3 access aisle spaces) to 102 spaces (96 standard spaces + 4 accessible spaces + 2 access aisle spaces) = approx. 2,484 sf (6 spaces x 414 sf/space) expansion to the south of the existing parking lot.
- Construct 1 new accessible parking space adjacent to the existing 3 accessible spaces. Add new signage to existing 5 accessible parking spaces.
- No additional bicycle racks are needed. Relocate existing bicycle racks to not block accessible route.
- Install wheel stops to 6 accessible spaces.
- Construct 102 lf (6 spaces x 17 lf/space) of new curbs around perimeter of parking lot.
- Install 9 (102 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights.

2. Access/Connectivity**a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E**

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Parker Lane ROW to front entrance.
- Accessible bicycle connection from Parker Lane ROW to front entrance.
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance.
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to existing site trails.
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (E. Ben White Boulevard and Parker Lane).

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct new 40' wide two-way driveway (reinforced concrete within Parker Lane ROW and asphalt outside the ROW), with curb and gutter, from Parker Lane to parking lot, including 8' wide bike lane.
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking spaces to front entrance.
- Construct new 10' wide granite gravel connections from existing park trails to E. Ben White Boulevard and to Parker Lane.
- Construct 5' wide pedestrian sidewalk from Parker Lane ROW sidewalk to main entrance.
- Install new handrails along front entrance steps.
- Install wayfinding signage.

3. Drainage**a. Drainage Criteria**

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover.
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover.
- Provide site grading, stormwater curb inlets in the parking lot expansion, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure.

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover

Parking Expansion	13,340	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	2,500	sf
Building Roofs*	20,700	sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	36,540	sf

*Note: Indoor Pool

- Construct flow splitter structure, 7,130 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 3,960 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 36,540 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct 10' curb inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping within the parking lot expansion.
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets.

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Parker Lane, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Parker Lane ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Parker Lane, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Parker Lane ROW, connect to site irrigation system.
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Parker Lane, install 8" backflow preventer within Parker Lane ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site.
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to wastewater main within Parker Lane, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.4 COMMUNITY POOLS

Community Pools will be somewhat larger than Neighborhood Pools and have additional amenities to serve a larger market area or roughly a ten-minute drive. These facilities may charge a fee and will be designed to better host programs and swim teams. See Chapter 5 for additional details.

Typical Community Pool Architectural Features

- Shade
- Training/ Party Room
- Office
- Storage
- Bathhouse/ Family Restroom

E.4.1 Dick Nichols

Pool Recommendations

- This pool is currently larger in size than the typical characteristics of a Community Pool
- Add a water amenity per community input
- Add zero-depth access to the wading pool
- Add shade structures
- Replace pool deck when warranted
- Long term replace the pool tank
- Pool heaters were installed in the past. Analyze potential to start using them if warranted for off-season use.

Site Recommendations

- No additional parking required
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- Install stormwater system and detention
- Existing Architectural Features
- Shade Structure: (2) larger steel frame with corrugated steel roof structures for 2-3 picnic tables and (1) smaller shading a bench.
- Training/ Party Room: None
- Office: None
- Storage: Approx. 120sf (included in pool house SF) lifeguard storage. Additional vending/ storage of 120sf (included in pool house SF).
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repair Recommendations

- Roof in need of replacing within 3 years
- Repair/ replacement of the wood structure for the restroom roof
- Some of the lights need replacing
- Accessories in need of replacing

- Door hardware in need of replacing
- Sinks in need of replacing
- Building in need of minor repair
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Training/ Party Room
- Add Office
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Pump house roof in need of replacing in the near future
- Pump house in need of moderate maintenance to structure and building

Building Recommendations

- Minor changes. Construct new building for office, family restrooms and training/ party room

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	8,775	8,775	\$75,000
Pool	10,463	10,463	\$1,980,000
Pool House (to include a training/ party room, office and 2 new family restrooms)	2,600	3,000	\$250,000
Pump House	480	3,500	\$25,000
Total Impervious Cover	22,318	18,400	
Total Site Costs			\$1,390,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$3,720,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$4,836,000

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	1,500	2	3	2	5
Women		4	0	2	5
Required per existing pool configuration (210 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	2	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2
Required when pool is replaced (198 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		2	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (8011 Beckett Road)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 52 standard spaces
- 5 accessible spaces with _ access aisle spaces
- 2 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: 50 spaces minimum (existing 52 + 5)

- 57 parking spaces requires 3 accessible parking spaces
- 57 parking spaces requires 3 bicycle parking spaces (5% x 57) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 4 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- No additional standard parking spaces are required
- No additional accessible parking spaces are required
- No additional bicycle racks are required
- Restripe existing parking lot

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Beckett Road ROW to front entrance.
- Accessible bicycle connection from Beckett Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to existing site trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Davis Lane, Beckett Road, Vail Valley Drive, Convict Hill Road)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations:

- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk along main entrance drive from Beckett Road to front entrance
- Construct new 10' wide granite gravel connections from front entrance to existing hike & bike trails
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle granite gravel connections to Davis Lane, Beckett Road, Vail Valley Drive, Convict Hill Road
- Install new handrails at main entrance steps
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater curb inlets in the parking lot expansion, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations:

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	2,500 sf
Pool Decks	5,000 sf
Building Roofs	500 sf
IC for Detention and WQ	8,000 sf
Pool	0 sf

-
- Construct flow splitter structure, 1,600 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 870 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 8,000 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct 10' curb inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping within the entrance driveway expansion
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Beckett Road, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Beckett Road ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Beckett Road, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Beckett Road ROW, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Beckett Road, install 8" backflow preventer within Beckett Road ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to wastewater main within Beckett Road, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.4.2 Dittmar

Pool Recommendations

- Upgrade to a Community Pool. The current size is slightly smaller than the range of a Community Pool
- Replace the pool with the model Community Pool
- Replace filtration system

Site Recommendations

- No additional parking required
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- Install stormwater system and detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade Structure: (2) fabric shade structures over shallower end of pool and an additional (3) over the grass around the pool perimeter.
- Training/ Party Room: None
- Office: Appears to be a former ticket/admission area which could be repurposed as an office but is currently used for storage. Attached to the pool house and located at the entry to the pool.
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repair Recommendations

- Roof and soffit in need of replacing within the next 5-10 years
- Doors needed for toilet stalls
- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Training/ Party Room
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Pump house roof in need of replacing in next 10 years
- Pump house in need of minor maintenance/repair/new door

Building Recommendations

- Total pool replacement recommended, refurbish existing building. Construct new building to provide missing features.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	5,130	9,000	\$135,000
Pool	6,531	7,000	\$1,400,000
Pool House (to include a training/ party room, office and 2 new family restrooms)	1,210	3,000	\$400,000

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Pump House	176	800	\$25,000
Total Impervious Cover	13,047	19,800	
Total Site Costs			\$1,820,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$3,780,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$4,914,000

Bathhouse Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	1,210 *	1	2	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2
* SF includes 1 person restrooms which serve the adjacent park					
Required per existing pool configuration (131 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		2	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (140 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		2	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (1009 W. Dittmar Road)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 108 standard spaces
- 2 accessible spaces with _ access aisle spaces
- 6 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: 50 spaces minimum (existing 108 + 2)

- 110 parking spaces requires 5 accessible parking spaces
- 110 parking spaces requires 6 bicycle parking spaces (5% x 110) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 7 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Reconstruct existing parking to provide 5 new accessible parking spaces with 3 access aisles

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Dittmar Road ROW to front entrance.
- Accessible bicycle connection from Dittmar Road ROW to front entrance.
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance.
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to existing site trails.
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties.

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Reconstruct flatwork and handrails at main entrance to be TAS-compliant
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking spaces to main entrance
- Construct new 10' wide granite gravel connections along fire lane from parking lot to existing hike & bike trail at end of fire lane
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater curb inlets, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	5,200 sf
Pool Decks	9,000 sf
Building Roofs	3,800 sf
IC for Detention and WQ	18,000 sf
Pool	7,000 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 3,600 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 1,950 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 18,000 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
- Construct area drain inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements to convey runoff from new impervious cover to the new stormwater flow splitter structure.
- Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Dittmar Road, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Dittmar Road ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Dittmar Road, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Dittmar Road ROW, connect to site irrigation system.

-
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Manchaca Road, install 8" backflow preventer within Manchaca Road ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site.
 - Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to wastewater main on south side of creek to south of site, install new 72" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.4.3 Dove Springs

Pool Recommendations

- Upgrade to a Community Pool. The current size is larger than the range of a Community Pool
- Replace the pool with the model Community Pool, but with a configuration the same size as the existing
- Provide zero depth access to the wading pool
- Replace filtration system
- Replace pool deck

Site Recommendations

- No additional parking required
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- Install stormwater system and detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: (1) fabric shade structure over the grass on the east side of the large pool and (1) corrugated steel roof structure at the south end of the wading pool.
- Training/ Party Room: None
- Office: None
- Storage: Approx. 120sf (included in pool house SF) in Women's pool house. No vending machines currently and is being used for storage.
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repair Recommendations

- Roof and soffit in need of immediate replacing
- Repair/ replacement to the wood structure for the restroom roof
- Shower fixtures in need of replacing
- Some of the lights need replacing
- Accessories in need of replacing
- Toilet stall doors need replacing
- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Training/ Party Room
- Add Office
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Pump house roof in need of immediate replacement
- Pump house in need of moderate maintenance to structure and building

Building Recommendations

- Minor addition to pool, refurbish existing building. Construct new building for family restrooms, office and training/ party room.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	7,335	8,000	\$120,000
Pool	11,365	10,600	\$2,120,000
Pool House (to include a training/ party room, office and 2 new family restrooms)	1,716	1,716	\$350,000
Pump House	165	800	\$25,000
Total Impervious Cover	20,581	21,116	
Total Site Costs			\$1,790,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$4,405,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$5,726,500

Bathhouse Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	1,716	2	3	2	6
Women		4	0	2	6
Required per existing pool configuration (228 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	2	2	2
Women		3	2	2	2
Required when pool is replaced (212 Occupants)					
Men	-	1	2	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2

Site Recommendations (8501 Ainez Drive)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 58 standard spaces
- 4 accessible spaces with 3 access aisle spaces
- 2 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: 50 spaces minimum (existing 58 + 4)

- 62 parking spaces requires 3 accessible parking spaces
- 62 parking spaces requires 4 bicycle parking spaces (5% x 62) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 5 total

c. Parking Recommendations:

- Install 5 (62 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot light
- No additional standard parking spaces are required
- No additional accessible parking spaces are required
- No additional bicycle racks are required

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Ainez Drive ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Ainez Drive ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to existing site trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties and adjacent parkland (Ainez Drive, Hickory Drive)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Reconstruct existing 5' wide sidewalk to be TAS-compliant from main driveway to front entrance
- Reconstruct existing 5' wide sidewalk to be TAS-compliant from accessible parking to front entrance
- Construct new 10' wide granite gravel connections from front entrance to existing park trails
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle granite gravel connections to Ainez Drive, Hickory Drive
- Reconstruct flatwork at front entrance to be TAS-compliant
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater curb inlets in the parking lot expansion, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	3,000 sf
Pool Decks	8,000 sf
Building Roofs	2,500 sf
IC for Detention and WQ	13,500 sf
Pool	0 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 2,700 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 1,470 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 13,500 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the new impervious cover of the pool improvements to drain to the new stormwater flow splitter structure
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into existing 8" water main on site, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer to replace existing water meter at the pool site, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site
- Construct new 2" tap into existing 8" water main on site, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer at the pool site, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" tap into existing water main on site, install 8" backflow preventer at the pool site, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site.
- Pool already has an 8" wastewater line that discharges to the existing in-park private wastewater collector

E.4.4 Givens

Pool Recommendations

- Replace the pool with the model Community Pool
- Replace filtration system
- Replace pool deck

Site Recommendations

- No additional parking required
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- Install stormwater system and detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: No shade except for a few trees around the pool perimeter and about 20 linear ft. of corrugated metal steel roofing structure near the diving area
- Training/ Party Room: None
- Office: None
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Below the pool
- Maintenance Room: Former single toilet room

Building Repair Recommendations

- Repurpose unused information counter area to possibly an office and the former restroom off this area to storage.
- Roof and soffit in need of replacing
- Tile finish is in need of replacing
- Toilet partitions in need of replacing
- Shower stalls in need of complete renovation
- All sinks need replacing
- Stainless steel toilets could be reused
- Accessories in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Shade Structure
- Add Training/ Party Room
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Pump house doors and frames in need of replacing

Building Recommendations

- Total pool replacement recommended. Existing bathhouse may be considered historic and may not be feasible to remove. In that event, recommend major renovation of existing facility, gut all non-structural interior walls, fixtures and furnishings. Construct an addition as required to provide ADA compliance and family toilet, existing open area dressing areas to be roofed, buildings to be refurbished

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	3,200	9,000	\$135,000
Pool	10,700	7,000	\$1,400,000
Pool House (to include a training/ party room, office and 2 new family restrooms)	2,500	3,000	\$550,000
Pump House	1,525	800	\$5,000
Total Impervious Cover	17,925	19,800	
Total Site Costs			\$2,340,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$4,430,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$5,759,000

Bathhouse Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	2,000	2	1	3	1
Women		3	0	3	2
Required per existing pool configuration (214 occupants)					
Men	-	1	2	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2
Required when pool is replaced (140 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		2	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (3811 E. 12th Street)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 135 standard spaces
- 5 accessible spaces with _ access aisle spaces
- 3 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: 50 spaces minimum (existing 135 + 5)

- 140 parking spaces requires 5 accessible parking spaces
- 140 parking spaces requires 7 bicycle parking spaces (5% x 140) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 8 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Expansion of standard parking spaces is not needed

- Reconstruct the 5 accessible parking spaces and access aisles to be TAS-compliant. Add new signage and wheel stops to the reconstructed accessible parking spaces
- Additional bicycle racks are not needed

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from E. 12th Street ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from E. 12th Street ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to existing park trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (E. 12th Street, Springdale Road, Park Road, Oak Springs Drive, Grant Street, Pennsylvania Avenue)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from E. 12th Street ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking spaces to front entrance
- Construct new 10' wide granite gravel connections from front entrance to existing hike & bike trails
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk access from front entrance to Springdale Road, Park Road, Oak Springs Drive, Grant Street, Pennsylvania Avenue.
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover

Parking Expansion	0	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	22,800	sf
Pool Decks	9,000	sf
Building Roofs	3,800	sf
IC for Detention and WQ	35,600	sf
Pool	7,000	sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 7,120 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 23,620 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 3,860 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along E. 12th Street, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within E. 12th Street ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along E. 12th Street, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within E. 12th Street ROW, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along E. 12th Street, install 8" backflow preventer within E. 12th Street ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main on traversing the park site, install new 60" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.4.5 Montopolis

Pool Recommendations

- Replace the pool with the model Community Pool
- Replace filtration system
- Replace pool deck and fence

Site Recommendations

- Expand parking to a minimum of 50 spaces
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- Install stormwater system and detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: (1) fabric shade structure over shallow end, (1) shade structure over the grass and one small metal roof shade structure over a picnic table
- Training/Party Room: None
- Office: None
- Storage: First room in pump room area is currently being used for storage, not an advisable use
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Integrated into bathhouse building

Building Repair Recommendations

- Renovate toilet stalls to comply with ADA
- Lights in need of replacing
- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Training/ Party Room
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms

Building Recommendations

- Total pool replacement recommended. Minor refurbishment of existing building. Construct new building to provide for missing features

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	5,823	9,000	\$135,000
Pool	4,880	7,000	\$1,400,000
Pool House (to include a training/ party room, office and 2 new family restrooms)	1,350	3,000	\$350,000
Pump House	Included in pool house	800	Included above
Total Impervious Cover	12,053	19,800	

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Total Site Costs			\$2,160,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$4,045,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$5,258,500

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	1,000	1	1	1	0*
Women		2	0	1	0*
* 1 shower provided out in the public area, not ADA compliant.					
Required per existing pool configuration (98 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (140 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		2	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (1200 Montopolis Drive)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 30 standard spaces
- 2 accessible spaces with 1 access aisle
- 2 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: 50 spaces minimum (existing 30 + 2)

- 50 parking spaces requires 2 accessible parking spaces
- 50 parking spaces requires 3 bicycle parking spaces (5% x 50) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 4 total

c. Parking Recommendations:

- Expand parking from 33 spaces (30 standard spaces + 2 accessible spaces + 1 access aisle space) to 51 spaces (48 standard spaces + 2 accessible spaces + 1 access aisle space) = approx. 7,452 sf (18 spaces x 414 sf/space) expansion to the south of the existing parking lot
- Reconstruct the 2 accessible parking spaces and access aisle. Add new signage and wheel stops to the reconstructed accessible parking spaces
- Additional bicycle racks are not required
- Construct 306 lf (18 spaces x 17 lf/space) of new curbs around perimeter of parking lot
- Install 2 (18 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Montopolis Drive ROW to front entrance

- Accessible bicycle connection from Montopolis Drive ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to existing park trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Montopolis Drive, Begonia Circle, Carnation Terrace, Larch Terrace)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Montopolis Drive ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking spaces to front entrance
- Construct new 10' wide granite gravel connections from front entrance to existing hike & bike trails
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk access from front entrance to Montopolis Drive, Begonia Circle, Carnation Terrace, Larch Terrace
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	14,000 sf
Pool Decks	9,000 sf
Building Roofs	3,800 sf
IC for Detention and WQ	26,800 sf
Pool	7,000 sf
- Construct flow splitter structure, 5,360 cf (0.2cy/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 2,910 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 26,800 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct curb inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping in parking lot expansion
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets.

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Montopolis Drive, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Montopolis Drive ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Montopolis Drive, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Montopolis Drive ROW, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Montopolis Drive, install 8" backflow preventer within Montopolis Drive ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in Montopolis Drive ROW, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.4.6 Springwood

Pool Recommendations

- The pool is slightly smaller than the minimum for a Community Pool, but no enlargement is recommended
- Provide a backwash holding tank Replace pool deck and fence
- Replace pool deck where needed

Site Recommendations

- Ideal to expand parking to a minimum of 50 spaces from the current 21, but limited room is available
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants) if pool is upgraded in the future
- Install stormwater system and detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: (2) large fabric shade structures provided at perimeter of pool and one small pergola
- Training/Party Room: Large concessions area, vending machine and covered picnic area which could be used for a party area
- Office: Provided as well as a lifeguard break area and storage.
- Storage: Storage/mechanical/electrical room. Approx. 200sf
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repair Recommendations

- Restrooms need refurbishing in the next 5 years
- Accessories in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing (trim, walls, doors, structure and underside of roof)
- Shade Structure need to be repaired or replaced (ripped)
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Pump house in need of painting (structure, trim and underside of roof)

Building Recommendations

- Minor changes and upgrades to the existing bathhouse. Construct new building to provide for missing features

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	5,000	5,000	\$75,000
Pool	4,400	4,400	\$880,000
Pool House (to include a training/ party room, office and 2 new family restrooms)	865	865	\$300,000
Pump House	400	400	\$10,000
Total Impervious Cover	10,665	10,665	
Total Site Costs			\$1,550,000

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Construction Cost Totals			\$2,815,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$3,659,500

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	865	1	1	1	0*
Women		2	0	1	0*
* 4 showers provided in the public area					
Required per existing pool configuration (88 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (88 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (13320 Lyndhurst Street)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 18 standard spaces
- 2 accessible spaces with 1 access aisle
- 1 bicycle rack

b. Parking Criteria: 50 spaces minimum (existing 18 + 2)

- 50 parking spaces requires 2 accessible parking spaces
- 50 parking spaces requires 3 bicycle parking spaces (5% x 50) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 4 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Expand parking from 21 spaces (18 standard spaces + 2 accessible spaces + 1 access aisle space) to 51 spaces (48 standard spaces + 2 accessible spaces + 1 access aisle space) = approx. 12,420 sf (30 spaces x 414 sf/space) expansion to the northwest of the existing parking lot
- Add wheel stops to the accessible parking spaces
- Additional bicycle racks are not required
- Construct 510 lf (30 spaces x 17 lf/space) of new curbs around perimeter of parking lot
- Install 4 (50 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights.

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Lyndhurst Street ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Lyndhurst Street ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance

- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Lyndhurst Street, Parliament House Road)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Lyndhurst Street ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Reconstruct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking spaces to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk access from front entrance to Lyndhurst Street, Parliament House Road
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements and parking lot expansion, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	4,000 sf
Pool Decks	0 sf
Building Roofs	0 sf
IC for Detention and WQ	4,000 sf
Pool	0 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 800 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 440 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 4,000 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct curb inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping in parking lot expansion
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Lyndhurst Street, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Lyndhurst Street ROW, install

4" domestic water pipe to pool site

- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Lyndhurst Street, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Lyndhurst Street ROW, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Lyndhurst Street, install 8" backflow preventer within Lyndhurst Street ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in Lyndhurst Street ROW, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.4.7 Walnut Creek

Pool Recommendations

- Long term - Replace the pool with the model Community Pool of a size smaller than the existing pool
- Replace filtration system
- Replace pool deck

Site Recommendations

- No additional parking required
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- Install stormwater system and detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: None, a few trees around the pool perimeter
- Training/Party Room: None
- Office: None
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No family restroom
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repair Recommendations

- Roof and soffit in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Shade Structure
- Add Training/ Party Room
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Investigate moisture infiltration into walls of pump house prior to painting whole building

Building Recommendations

- Major renovations and addition to add missing features. Bathhouse building may be possible to renovate and expand as the interior is in moderately good condition

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	7,083	9,000	\$135,000
Pool	11,219	7,000	\$1,400,000
Pool House (to include a training/ party room, office and 2 new family restrooms)	2,460	3,000	\$350,000
Pump House	1,345	800	Included above
Total Impervious Cover	19,647	19,800	
Total Site Costs			\$2,300,000

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Construction Cost Totals			\$4,185,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$5,440,500

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	1640	1	2	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2
Required per existing pool configuration (225 occupants)					
Men	-	1	2	2	2
Women		3	0	2	2
Required when pool is replaced (140 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		2	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (12138 N. Lamar Boulevard)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 68 standard spaces
- 8 accessible spaces with 4 access aisles
- 3 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: 50 spaces minimum (existing 68 + 8)

- 76 parking spaces requires 4 accessible parking spaces
- 76 parking spaces requires 4 bicycle parking spaces (5% x 76) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 5 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- No additional parking is required
- Install signage at 1 accessible parking space
- Additional bicycle racks are not required
- Install 7 (76 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights (photos indicate possibly only one parking lot light)

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from N. Lamar Boulevard ROW to front entrance.
- Accessible bicycle connection from N. Lamar Boulevard ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to park trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (N. Lamar Boulevard, Yager Lane, Walnut Creek Park Road, Old Cedar Lane, Shady Springs Road, Lincolnshire Drive, Gracywoods Neighborhood Park, Tanglewood Drive, Cedar Bend Drive,

Scofield Farms Drive)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from N. Lamar Boulevard ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk access from front entrance to N. Lamar Boulevard, Yager Lane, Walnut Creek Park Road, Old Cedar Lane, Shady Springs Road, Lincolnshire Drive, Gracywoods Neighborhood Park, Tanglewood Drive, Cedar Bend Drive, Scofield Farms Drive
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	6,000 sf
Pool Decks	9,000 sf
Building Roofs	3,800 sf
IC for Detention and WQ	18,800 sf
Pool	7,000 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 3,760 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 2,040 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 18,800 sf of new impervious cover
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along N. Lamar Boulevard, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within N. Lamar Boulevard ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site

-
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along N. Lamar Boulevard, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within N. Lamar Boulevard ROW, connect to site irrigation system
 - Construct new 8" tap into water main along N. Lamar Boulevard, install 8" backflow preventer within N. Lamar Boulevard ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site
 - Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main along Wells Branch on the park site, install new 60" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.5 NEIGHBORHOOD POOLS

Neighborhood Pools will continue to serve areas within a 20-minute walk or about one mile. These facilities will remain free to the public and provide basic services. Westenfield is a good example of a new Neighborhood Pool. See Chapter 5 for more information.

Typical Neighborhood Pool Features

- Water surface of between 3,000 and 5,000 square feet with a lap pool and an activity pool with zero depth entry
- Bathhouse/ Family Restroom
- Shade

Pools Improved or Authorized Prior to the Completion of this Master Plan

Govalle

Currently in design under a separate project.

Opinion of Probable Construction Cost (OPCC)(still in design stage) provided by COA:

Architectural	346,881
MEP	235,510
Pool and Amenities	1,023,863
Civil/Site	522,396
Total (incl. GC, Bonds, etc.)	\$2,667,366

Rosewood

Currently in design under a separate project.

OPCC (still in design stage) provided by COA:

Architectural	400,270
MEP	120,160
Pool and Amenities	52,000
Civil/Site	220,960
Total (incl. GC, Bonds, etc.)	\$ 793,390

Shipe

Currently in design under a separate project.

OPCC (still in design stage) provided by COA:

Architectural	405,088
MEP	
Pool and Amenities	956,115
Civil/Site (includes MEP)	609,598
Total (incl. GC, Bonds, etc.)	\$2,623,164

Westenfield

Completed total replacement in the last 5 years.

Final project cost including all Change Orders, General Conditions, Bonds, Fee, etc. was \$2,536,125.90

E.5.1 Big Stacy

Pool Recommendations

- Big Stacy is unique in that it is a year-round warm water pool that is popular to many. But it was originally constructed in the 1930's.
- Replace pool tank and gutter
- Replace pool deck
- Replace filtration system

Site Recommendations

- Site is located in the 100 year flood plain of Blunn Creek
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- Install stormwater system and detention
- Reconstruct parking lot with 3 accessible spaces
- Add parking lot lighting

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: No shade structures, a few trees on the west side of the pool.
- Office: None, but lifeguard room is located above the existing pump house and could possibly accommodate the office. Approx. 860 sf
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: New building acts as family restroom as well as normal ADA compliant restroom.

Building Repair Recommendations

- Door hardware on new bathhouse in need of replacing
- Add Shade Structure
- Add Training/Party Room
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Office building in need of new lighting and interior painting
- Office building (pump room below) in need of underside of soffit painted
- Wood storage building in NE corner of property should be removed and new storage are built
- Historic pump house (now MEP room) in need of repointing all joints and replacing door and frame

The below items relate to the historic bathhouse

- Exterior brick joints in need of repointing, joints way too deep
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Added storage room needs to be removed and rebuilt, currently rotting
- Roof fascia in need of replacing, rotted
- Lights in need of replacing

Building Recommendations

- Total pool replacement of pool and deck with same size and configuration as existing. Minimal work to the existing pre-fabricated bathhouse, extensive work to the historic bathhouse and pump house. Construct a new building for missing features. Demolition of existing storage building.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	2,700	2,700	\$40,500
Pool	4,000	4,000	\$800,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	1,200 (SF includes historic bathhouse)	1,200	\$250,000
Pump House	945 (SF includes historic pump house)	945	\$10,000
Total Impervious Cover	8,845	8,845	
Total Site Costs			\$1,400,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$2,500,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$3,250,650

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men **	300	2	1	1	1
Women **		2	0	1	1
Family – Men	900	1	0	1	1
Family – Women		1	0	1	1
** Historic building, not accessible or ADA compliant					
Required per existing pool configuration (80 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (80 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (700 E. Live Oak Street)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 19 standard spaces (26 spaces measured from aerial view)
- 0 accessible spaces
- 2 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 26 + 0)

- 26 parking spaces requires 2 accessible parking spaces
- 26 parking spaces requires 2 bicycle parking spaces (5% x 26) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 3 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Reconstruct 3 existing parking spaces into 2 accessible parking spaces + 1 access aisle
- Add wheel stops and signage to the accessible parking spaces
- Additional bicycle racks are not required

- Reconstruct 442 lf (26 spaces x 17 lf/space) of new curbs around perimeter of parking lot
- Install 3 (26 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from E. Live Oak Street ROW to front entrance.
- Accessible bicycle connection from E. Live Oak Street ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from new accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Alameda Drive, E. Live Oak Street, East Side Drive)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from E. Live Oak Street ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Reconstruct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from new accessible parking spaces to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk access from front entrance to Alameda Drive, E. Live Oak Street, East Side Drive
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Site located in 100-year floodplain of Blunn Creek
- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements and parking lot, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure.

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	6,000 sf
Pool Decks	0 sf
Building Roofs	0 sf
IC for Detention and WQ	6,000 sf
Pool	0 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 1,200 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 650 cf (IC x .3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 6,000 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements.
 - Construct curb inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping in parking lot
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along E. Live Oak Street, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within E. Live Oak Street ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along E. Live Oak Street, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within E. Live Oak Street ROW, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along E. Live Oak Street, install 8" backflow preventer within E. Live Oak Street ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in E. Live Oak Street ROW, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.5.2 Brentwood

Pool Recommendations

- Reconstruct as a Neighborhood Pool according to the model, including all pool deck and filtration system

Site Recommendations

- Provide at least one accessible parking space
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- Provide new utility connections (domestic water, irrigation water, sanitary, fire line and hydrants)
- Install stormwater system and detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: A wooden pergola, which is not ADA accessible
- Office: None
- Storage: In area between men's and women's park restroom structure
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: None, uses park restroom located directly outside pool fence
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repair Recommendations

- Pergola structure is exhibiting possible structure instability, replace wood as needed
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add Bathhouse
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Pump house doors and frames in need of replacing

Building Recommendations

- Total pool replacement recommended. Repurpose existing building as a storage and staff office. Construct a new pool bathhouse. Replace pergola structure

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	2,700	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	2,731	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	28 (Sf is storage room only)	1,300	\$525,000
Pump House	245	470	\$5,000
Total Impervious Cover	5,704	10,570	
Total Site Costs			\$1,390,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$2,810,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$3,653,650

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men*	0	0	0	0	0**
Women*		0	0	0	0**
Family/ ADA	0	0	0	0	0**
* Nearest existing restrooms are on the other side of the pool fence and serve the park.					
** A public shower is located adjacent to the pool deck.					
Required per existing pool configuration (55 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (82 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (6710 Arroyo Seca)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 0 standard spaces
- 1 accessible space (parallel parking space on Arroyo Seco)
- 0 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 0 + 1)

- Assume at least 1 accessible drop-off is required
- Assume minimum 2 bicycle parking space (5% x36) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 3 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Reconstruct existing 1 parallel accessible parking space on Arroyo Seco to be TAS compliant accessible drop-off space. Install striping and signage for accessible drop-off space
- Additional parking is not required
- Install 2 bicycle racks
- Install 2 new street lights along Arroyo Seco curb parking

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Arroyo Seco ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Yates Avenue ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible drop-off space to front entrance

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Arroyo Seco ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Yates Avenue ROW sidewalk to front entrance

- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible drop-off space to front entrance
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	400	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	6,900	sf
Pool Decks	4,700	sf
Building Roofs	1,800	sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	13,800	sf
Pool	4,100	sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 2,760 cf (0.20cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 1,500 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 13,800 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- New fire hydrants are not needed. There is an existing fire hydrant at the intersection of Arroyo Seco and Ruth Avenue and an existing fire hydrant at the intersection of Arroyo Seco and Choquette Drive
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into water main along Arroyo Seco, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Arroyo Seco ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Arroyo Seco, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Arroyo Seco, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in Arroyo Seco, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.5.3 Canyon Vista

Pool Recommendations

- Pool is leased from the Round Rock ISD for ten years. Keep pool in operation as long as possible. Long term it may need to be moved due to school expansion. Therefore, plan to relocate the pool at a more suitable location in the general vicinity as this is the only pool in the area
- A new location will allow a more family-friendly experience with a bathhouse and restroom nearby. Currently restrooms are at the adjacent football field
- Replace gutter grating
- Other improvements as identified in the Needs Assessment

Site Recommendations

- Parking is primarily for the school. Reconstruct and restripe 5 parking spaces for accessible spaces
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: A wood pergola covers about half of the non-pool deck area
- Office: None
- Storage: Concessions area currently being used for storage, approx. 200sf
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: None
- Pump House: Separate outdoor fenced in area

Building Repair Recommendations

- Roof in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Door and frames in need of replacing (including coiling)
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Office
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Add Bathhouse

Building Recommendations

- Construct a bathhouse, long term the pool will be relocated

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	5,400	5,400 (existing)	\$81,000
Pool	3,280	3,280 (existing)	\$656,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	145 (SF is storage room only)	1,300	\$450,000
Pump House	80	80 (existing)	Included above
Total Impervious Cover	8,905	10,060	
Total Site Costs			\$1,280,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$2,467,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$3,207,100

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	0	0	0	0	0
Women		0	0	0	0
Required per existing pool configuration (55 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (8455 Spicewood Springs Road)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 128 standard spaces
- 2 accessible spaces
- 0 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 128 + 2)

- 130 parking spaces requires 5 accessible parking spaces
- 130 parking spaces requires 7 bicycle parking space (5% x130) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 8 total

c. Parking Recommendations:

- Reconstruct and restripe existing 5 standard parking spaces to be 3 accessible parking spaces plus 2 associated access aisles
- Install new signage and wheel stops for all accessible parking spaces
- Install 4 bicycle racks
- Additional parking is not required

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Spicewood Springs Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Spicewood Springs Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Spicewood Springs Road, Callanish Park Drive, Cedarcliffe Drive)
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to internal trail system

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle connection from Spicewood Springs Road ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Reconstruct accessible sidewalk and parking lot crossing from accessible parking spaces to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle connections to Spicewood Springs Road, Callanish Park Drive, and Cedarcliffe Drive

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle connection to internal trails
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria:

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations:

- New/redeveloped impervious cover:

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	5,000 sf
Pool Decks	4,700 sf
Building Roofs	1,800 sf
IC for Detention and WQ	11,500 sf
Pool	4,100 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 2,300 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 1,250 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 11,500 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- There are 2 existing fire hydrants close to the pool along Spicewood Springs Road also providing fire flow for Canyon Vista Middle School
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into water main along Spicewood Springs Road, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Spicewood Springs Road ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site
- Construct new 2" tap into water main along Spicewood Springs Road, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Spicewood Springs Road ROW, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main along Yaupon Drive (a lift station might be required), install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.5.4 Civitan

Pool Recommendations

- This pool is in poor condition and not well attended. It is also close to Montopolis, which per this Aquatic Master Plan, is recommended to be upgraded to a Community Pool. Long-term this pool would ideally be decommissioned after Montopolis is redeveloped.
- If this facility is to stay at this location, it will need to be completely replaced with a new Neighborhood Pool with a bathhouse. The below recommendations are based upon the premise that it will be replaced.

Site Recommendations

- Provide one TAS compliant parallel drop-off space on Vargas Road
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: There appears to one have been a wooden canopy shading the concrete area between the two pools but is no longer there. No other shade structures exist
- Office: None
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: None, uses park restroom located directly outside pool fence

Building Repair Recommendations

- Roof and soffit in need of replacing
- Add Shade Structure or reconstruct existing
- Add Office
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Add bathhouse
- Pump house cyclone fencing in need of replacement
- Minor maintenance and repairs needed in the pump house

Building Recommendations

- Recommend adding a bathhouse and associated spaces currently not provided

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	4,050	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	3,515	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	0	1,300	\$450,000
Pump House	250	470	Included above
Total Impervious Cover	7,815	10,570	
Total Site Costs			\$1,510,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$2,850,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$3,705,650

Bathhouse Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men*	0	0	0	0	0**
Women*		0	0	0	0**
* Nearest existing restrooms are just outside of the pool fence and serve the park.					
** A public shower is located adjacent to the pool deck.					
Required per existing pool configuration (81 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (94 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (513 Vargas Road)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 0 standard spaces
- 0 accessible spaces
- 2 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 0 + 0)

- Assume at least 1 accessible drop-off is required
- Assume minimum 2 bicycle parking space (5% x36) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 3 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Construct 1 parallel TAS compliant accessible drop-off space on Vargas Road. Install striping and signage for accessible drop-off space
- Additional parking is not required
- Install 1 bicycle rack
- Install 2 new street lights along Vargas Road curb parking

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Vargas Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Vargas Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible drop-off space to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Vargas Road, Ponca Street)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations:

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Vargas Road ROW sidewalk to front entrance

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Ponca Street ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible drop-off space to front entrance
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/redeveloped impervious cover:

Parking Expansion	300 sf	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	7,100	sf
Pool Decks	4,700	sf
Building Roofs	1,800	sf
IC for Detention and WQ	13,900	sf
Pool	4,100	sf
- Construct flow splitter structure, 2,780 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 1,510 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 13,900 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- New fire hydrants are not needed. There are 2 existing fire hydrants along Vargas Street near the pool site
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into water main along Vargas Street, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Vargas Street ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Vargas Street, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Vargas Street, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in Vargas Street, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.5.5 Dottie Jordan

Pool Recommendations

- Completely reconstruct the pool as a Neighborhood Pool as defined in Chapter 5

Site Recommendations

- The site is located in the 100 year floodplain of Little Walnut Creek
- Parking is provided at the adjacent Recreation Center
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: None
- Office: Approx. 150sf
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump house: Integrated into bathhouse building

Building Repair Recommendations

- Accessories in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Shade Structure
- Add Office
- Add ADA and family restrooms

Building Recommendations

- Construct a replacement bathhouse. Refurbish the existing building as shade, storage and staff office

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	5,346	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	4,550	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	900	1,300	\$450,000
Pump House	Included in the pool house	470	\$50,000
Total Impervious Cover	10,796	10,570	
Total Site Costs			\$1,700,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$3,090,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$4,017,650

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	450	1	1	1	0
Women		2	0	1	0
Required per existing pool configuration (91 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (82 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (2803 Loyola Lane)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 25 standard spaces
- 2 accessible spaces
- 2 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 25 + 2)

- 27 parking spaces requires 2 accessible parking spaces
- 27 parking spaces requires 2 bicycle parking spaces (5% x27) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 3 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Restripe existing parking spaces.
- Additional parking is not required
- Additional bicycle racks are not required
- Install 3 (27 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Loyola Lane ROW to front entrance.
- Accessible bicycle connection from Loyola Lane ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Loyola Lane, Auburndale Street, Lakeside Drive, Willamette Drive, Northeast Drive)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Loyola Lane ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Reconstruct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking spaces to front entrance

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk access from front entrance to Loyola Lane, Auburndale Street, Lakeside Drive, Williamette Drive, Northeast Drive
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Site located in 100-year floodplain of Little Walnut Creek
- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/redeveloped impervious cover:

Parking Expansion	0	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	10,000	sf
Pool Decks	4,700	sf
Building Roofs	1,800	sf
IC for Detention and WQ	16,500	sf
Pool	4,100	sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 3,300 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 1,790 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 16,500 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Loyola Lane, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Loyola Lane ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Loyola Lane, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Loyola Lane, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Loyola Lane, install 8" backflow preventer within Loyola Lane ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in Loyola Lane ROW, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.5.6 Gillis

Pool Recommendations

- Gillis is one of the “Critical Pools” as identified in the Aquatic Assessment. Completely reconstruct the pool as a Neighborhood Pool as defined in Chapter 5. A new location within the park may be better so the pool is closer to parking.

Site Recommendations

- Reconstruct 3 parking spaces to serve as 2 TAS compliant accessible spaces.
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: None
- Office: None
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: None
- Pump House: None

Building Repair Recommendations

- Add Shade Structure
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Add Bathhouse

Building Recommendations

- Construct a bathhouse

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	603	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	2,550	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	0	1,300	\$450,000
Pump House	0	470	Included above
Total Impervious Cover	3,153	10,570	
Total Site Costs			\$1,410,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$2,750,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$3,575,650

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men*	0	0	0	0	0**
Women*		0	0	0	0**
* Nearest existing restrooms are in the park and very remote.					
** A public shower is located adjacent to the pool deck (appears to possibly be a shower).					
Required per existing pool configuration (51 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (82 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (2504 Durwood Avenue)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 50 standard spaces
- 1 accessible space (near baseball field)
- 1 bicycle rack (near basketball court)

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 50 + 1)

- 51 parking spaces requires at least 3 accessible parking spaces
- Assume minimum 3 bicycle parking space (5% x 51) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 4 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Reconstruct 3 existing standard parking spaces to be 2 new accessible parking spaces and access aisle. Install striping, signage and wheel stops for all 3 accessible parking spaces
- Additional parking is not required
- Install 2 bicycle racks
- Install 2 new street lights along Vargas Road curb parking

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Vargas Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Vargas Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible drop-off space to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Vargas Road, Ponca Street)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Vargas Road ROW sidewalk to front entrance

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Ponca Street ROW sidewalk to front entrance.
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible drop-off space to front entrance
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria:

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations:

- New/redeveloped impervious cover:

Parking Expansion	0	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	5,500	sf
Pool Decks	4,700	sf
Building Roofs	1,800	sf
IC for Detention and WQ	12,000	sf
Pool	4,100	sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 2,400 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 1,300 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 12,000 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets.

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- New fire hydrants are not needed. There are 2 existing fire hydrants along Vargas Street near the pool sit
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into water main along Vargas Street, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Vargas Street ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Vargas Street, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Vargas Street, connect to site irrigation system
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in Vargas Street, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main

E.5.7 Kennemer

Pool Recommendations

- Completely reconstruct the pool as a Neighborhood Pool as defined in Chapter 5.

Site Recommendations

- Reconstruct 3 parking spaces to serve as 2 TAS compliant accessible spaces.
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: One wooden pergola over one picnic table. Trees are around the perimeter of the pool.
- Office: None
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Integrated into bathhouse building.

Building Repairs Recommendations

- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Pergola will need replacing in the next 5 years
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms

Building Recommendations

- Total pool replacement recommended. Refurbish the existing bathhouse. Construct a new building for missing features. Replace pergola.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	4,833	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	4,224	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	850	1,300	\$250,000
Pump House	Included in the pool house	470	Included above
Total Impervious Cover	9,907	10,570	
Total Site Costs			\$1,250,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$2,390,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$3,107,650

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	650	1	2	2	0
Women		3	0	2	0
Required per existing pool configuration (85 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (82 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (1031 Peyton Gin Road)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 32 standard spaces
- 0 accessible spaces
- 2 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 32 + 0)

- 32 parking spaces requires 2 accessible parking spaces
- 32 parking spaces requires 2 bicycle parking spaces (5% x32) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 3 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Reconstruct existing 3 parking spaces and restripe for 2 accessible spaces and access aisle. Install wheel stops and signage for accessible parking spaces
- Additional parking is not required
- Additional bicycle racks not required
- Install 3 (28 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Peyton Gin Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Peyton Gin Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Peyton Gin Road ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking spaces to front entrance
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/redeveloped impervious cover:

Parking Expansion	1,300	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	4,700	sf
Pool Decks	1,800	sf
Building Roofs	7,800	sf
IC for Detention and WQ	4,100	sf
Pool	4,100	sf
- Construct flow splitter structure, 1,560 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 845 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 7,800 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Peyton Gin Road, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Peyton Gin Road ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Peyton Gin Road, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Peyton Gin Road, connect to site irrigation system.
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Peyton Gin Road, install 8" backflow preventer within Peyton Gin Road ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site.
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in Collinfield Drive (at its intersection with Peyton Gin Road), install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.5.8 Little Stacy

Pool Recommendations

- If this facility is to remain open, redevelop the pool to include a zero-depth entry
- Replace the pool walls

Site Recommendations

- Develop at least one TAS compliant accessible spaces
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: None but the majority of the pool and area surrounding it are covered by tree canopy
- Office: None
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: None
- Pump House: Adjacent to the pool

Building Repairs Recommendations

- Add Shade Structure
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Add Bathhouse

Building Recommendations

- Recommend adding restrooms and replacing pool for a zero depth entry

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	960	960	\$14,400
Pool	1,500	1,500	\$14,400
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	-		\$450,000
Pump House	100	100	-
Total Impervious Cover	2560		
Total Site Costs			\$1,570,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$2,334,400
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$3,034,720

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	0	0	0	0	0
Women		0	0	0	0
Required per existing pool configuration (30 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (30 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (1500 Alameda Drive)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 0 standard spaces
- 0 accessible spaces
- 2 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 0 + 0)

- Assume at least 1 accessible drop-off is required
- Assume minimum 2 bicycle parking space + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 3 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Construct 1 parallel TAS compliant accessible drop-off space on East Side Drive. Install striping and signage for accessible drop-off space
- Additional parking is not required
- Install 1 bicycle rack
- Install 1 new street light at proposed East Side Drive accessible drop-off and 4 new street lights along Sunset Lane shoulder parking

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from East Side Drive ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from East Side Drive ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible drop-off space on East Side Drive to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (East Side Drive, Sunset Lane, Alameda Drive, Blunn Creek Road)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 5' wide sidewalk along East Side Drive
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from East Side Drive ROW sidewalk to front entrance

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from front entrance to East Side Drive, Sunset Lane, Alameda Drive, Blunn Creek Road)
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible drop-off space on East Side Drive to front entrance
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	5,500 sf
Pool Decks	0 sf
Building Roofs	300 sf
IC for Detention and WQ	5,800 sf
Pool	0 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 1,160 cf (0.20cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 630 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 5,800 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the pool pump room and bathroom facilities
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Alameda Drive, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within East Side Drive ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Alameda Drive, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within East Side Drive ROW, connect to site irrigation system.
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Alameda Drive, install 8" backflow preventer within Alameda Drive ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site.
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in East Side Drive, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.5.9 Martin

Pool Recommendations

- Completely reconstruct the pool as a Neighborhood Pool as defined in Chapter 5.
- Work at Martin should be completed before Metz

Site Recommendations

- Restripe accessible parking spaces to be TAS compliant accessible spaces.
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention
- New parking lights

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: None
- Office: None
- Storage: Doubles as the guard room and is an anteroom to the pool equipment, not an advisable situation.
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Integrated into bathhouse building.

Building Repair Recommendations

- Accessories in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and moderate refurbishing
- Add Shade Structure
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms

Building Recommendations

- Total pool replacement recommended. Major refurbishment of existing building and addition of missing features.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	5,967	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	4,880	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	1,350	1,300	\$225,000
Pump House	Included in pool house	470	
Total Impervious Cover	12,197	10,570	
Total Site Costs			\$1,950,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$3,065,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$3,985,150

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	800	1	1	2	0
Women		2	0	1	0
Family/ ADA	0	0	0	0	0
Required per existing pool configuration (98 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (82 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (1626 Nash Hernandez Sr. Drive)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 16 standard spaces
- 3 accessible spaces
- 2 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 16 + 3)

- 19 parking spaces requires 1 accessible parking space
- 19 parking spaces requires 1 bicycle parking space (5% x 19) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 2 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Restripe accessible parking spaces due to one of access aisles width does not comply with TAS
- Install new signage for accessible parking spaces
- Additional parking is not required
- Install 2 (19 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Nash Hernandez Sr. Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Nash Hernandez Sr. Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Nash Hernandez Sr. Road, Chicon Street, Salina Street, Chalmers Avenue)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Reconstruct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Nash Hernandez Sr. Drive ROW sidewalk to front entrance. Construct 5' wide sidewalk along Nash Hernandez Sr. Drive along frontage with pool site
- Reconstruct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking spaces to front entrance

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk access from front entrance to Nash Hernandez Sr. Road, Chicon Street, Salina Street, Chalmers Avenue
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure.

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/redeveloped impervious cover:

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	17,400 sf
Pool Decks	4,700 sf
Building Roofs	1,800 sf
IC for Detention and WQ	23,900 sf
Pool	4,100 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 4,780 cf (0.2cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 2,590 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 23,900 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Nash Hernandez Sr. Drive, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Nash Hernandez Sr. Drive ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Nash Hernandez Sr. Drive, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Nash Hernandez Sr. Drive, connect to site irrigation system.
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Nash Hernandez Sr. Drive, install 8" backflow preventer within Nash Hernandez Sr. Drive ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site.
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main from Chalmers Avenue to Nash Hernandez Sr. Drive, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.5.10 Metz

Pool Recommendations

- Completely reconstruct the pool as a Neighborhood Pool as defined in Chapter 5.
- Consider decommissioning this one as it is close to Martin

Site Recommendations

- Additional parking is not required
- Restripe accessible parking spaces to be TAS compliant accessible spaces.
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention
- New parking lights

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: None but the majority of the area surrounding the pool is covered by tree canopy.
- Office: None
- Storage: Located in area between Men's and Women's restroom
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repair Recommendations

- Roof and soffit in need of replacing
- Toilet stall doors in need of replacing
- Accessories in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Shade Structure
- Add Office
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Pump house door and frame in need of replacing

Building Recommendations:

- Total pool replacement recommended. The existing bathhouse has a community mural to be preserved. Major refurbishment of the existing building. Construct a building for missing features.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	2,565	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	3,992	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	450	1,300	\$125,000
Pump House	310	470	
Total Impervious Cover	7,317	10,570	

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Total Site Costs			\$1,710,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$2,725,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$3,543,150

Bathhouse Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	350	1	1	1	0
Women		2	0	1	0
Required per existing pool configuration (80 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (82 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (2407 Canterbury Street)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 20 standard spaces
- 2 accessible spaces
- 2 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 20 + 2)

- 22 parking spaces require at least 1 accessible parking space
- Assume minimum 2 bicycle parking space (5% x22) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 3 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Reconstruct existing 2 accessible parking spaces, and curb ramp. Install striping, signage and wheel stops for the 2 accessible parking spaces.
- Restripe existing parking spaces
- Additional parking is not required
- Additional bicycle racks not required
- Install 2 (22 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Canterbury Street ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Canterbury Street ROW to front entrance.
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking spaces to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection to internal trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Canterbury Street, Mildred Street, Garden Street, Holly Street, Pedernales Street)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Canterbury Street ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Mildred Street ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Garden Street ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Holly Street ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Pedernales Street ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Ann and Roy Butler Hike & Bike Trail to front entrance
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking spaces to front entrance
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria:

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure.

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	11,300 sf
Pool Decks	4,700 sf
Building Roofs	1,800 sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	17,800 sf
Pool	4,100 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 3,560 cf (0.20cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 1,930 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 17,800 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the pool building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Canterbury Street, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Canterbury Street ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Canterbury

Street, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Canterbury Street ROW, connect to site irrigation system.

- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Canterbury Street, install 8" backflow preventer within Canterbury Street ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near pool site.
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in Canterbury Street, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.5.11 Murchison

Pool Recommendations

- Completely reconstruct the pool as a Neighborhood Pool as defined in Chapter 5.
- Site Recommendations:
- Additional parking is not required
- Restripe accessible parking spaces to be TAS compliant accessible spaces.
- Restripe all parking spaces
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: Large wooden pergola in the southwest corner of grass area. Not ADA accessible.
- Office: None
- Storage: Located in back of bathhouse, approx. 81sf.
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repairs Recommendations

- Pergola in need of replacing in less than 5 years
- Lavatories fixtures in need of replacing
- Accessories in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Pump house doors and frames in need of replacing. Pump house has structural issues to be corrected.

Building Recommendations

- Total pool replacement recommended. Major refurbishment or replacement of existing building. Construct addition for missing features. Replace the pergola.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	4,023	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	4,224	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	350	1,300	\$275,000
Pump House	225	470	\$20,000
Total Impervious Cover	8,822	10,570	
Total Site Costs			\$1,230,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$2,415,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$3,140,150

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	350	1	2	2	0*
Women		3	0	2	0*
* (1) Public shower on the side of the bathhouse building.					
Required per existing pool configuration (85 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (82 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (3700 North Hills Drive)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 32 standard spaces
- 2 accessible spaces
- 3 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 32 + 2)

- 34 parking spaces requires 2 accessible parking spaces
- 34 parking spaces requires 2 bicycle parking space (5% x34) + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 3 total

c. Parking Recommendations:

- Restripe all parking spaces
- Install new signage and wheel stops for accessible parking spaces
- Additional parking is not required
- Install 3 (34 spaces x 0.08 lights/space) new parking lot lights

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Hart Lane ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Hart Lane ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Hart Lane, Far West Boulevard)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Reconstruct accessible sidewalk along accessible parking spaces
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover

- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	0 sf	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	700 sf	sf
Pool Decks	4,700	sf
Building Roofs	1,800	sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	7,200	sf
Pool	4,100	sf
- Construct flow splitter structure, 1,440 cf (0.20cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 780 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 7,200 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Hart Lane, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Hart Lane ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Hart Lane, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Hart Lane ROW, connect to site irrigation system.
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Hart Lane, install 8" backflow preventer within Hart Lane ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site.
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main along Hart Lane, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.5.12 Parque Zaragoza

Pool Recommendations

- Pool has considerable leaks
- If this pool is to continue in operation, a new bathhouse will need to be developed which may not be possible within the floodplain. This pool is also close to others and, therefore, is a candidate for decommissioning.
- If the pool is to continue in operation, completely reconstruct the pool as a Neighborhood Pool as defined in Chapter 5.

Site Recommendations

- This site is located within the floodplain
- Additional parking is not required
- Reconstruct one parking space to be TAS compliant accessible spaces.
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention
- Parking lot lights

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: None
- Office: None
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: None, The adjacent historic building has been condemned. Porta-potties are brought in during the summer.
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repair Recommendations

- Add Shade Structure
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Add Bathhouse

Building Recommendations

- Recommend repurposing condemned historic building adjacent to pool for bathhouse with a major renovation. Additional building may need to be added to accommodate all desired features.

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	2,673	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	3,992	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	1,920 (building historic but condemned)	1,300	\$450,000
Pump House	180	470	
Total Impervious Cover	8,765	10,570	
Total Site Costs			\$1,850,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$3,190,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$4,147,650

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	0	0	0	0	0
Women		0	0	0	0
Required per existing pool configuration (80 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (82 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (2608 Gonzales Street)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 2 standard spaces
- 1 accessible space
- 0 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 2 + 1)

- 3 parking spaces require at least 1 accessible parking space.
- Assume minimum 1 bicycle parking space + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 2 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Reconstruct existing 1 accessible parking space, access aisle and curb ramp. Install striping, signage and wheel stop for the accessible parking space
- Reconstruct and stripe existing 2 parking spaces
- Additional parking is not required
- Install 1 bicycle rack
- Install 2 new parking lot lights: 1 at the accessible parking space and 1 at the 2 standard parking spaces

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Webberville Road ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from Webberville Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking space to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from standard parking spaces to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection to internal trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Webberville Road, Francisco Street)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Webberville Road ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Webberville Road ROW sidewalk to front entrance

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Francisco Street ROW to front entrance.
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from internal trails to front entrance
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking space to front entrance
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from standard parking spaces to front entrance
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	0	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	14,000	sf
Pool Decks	4,700	sf
Building Roofs	1,800	sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	20,500	sf
Pool	4,100	sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 4,100 cf (0.20cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 2,230 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 20,500 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the pool building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Webberville Road, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Webberville Road ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Webberville Road, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Webberville Road ROW, connect to site irrigation system.
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Webberville Road, install 8" backflow preventer within Webberville Road ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near pool site.
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in Francisco Street, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.5.13 Patterson

Pool Recommendations

- If this pool is to continue in operation, a new bathhouse will need to be developed.
- If the pool is to continue in operation, completely reconstruct the pool as a Neighborhood Pool as defined in Chapter 5.
- The wading pool must be replaced and include zero-depth access.

Site Recommendations

- Additional parking is not required
- Reconstruct one parking space to be TAS compliant accessible spaces
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention
- Install a parking lot light

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: Wood pergola adjacent to the wading pool and fabric canopy entirely shading wading pool
- Office: None
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: None
- Pump House: Separate building with community mural

Building Repairs Recommendations

- Pergola in need of replacing in 5 years
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Add bathhouse
- Pump house doors and frames in need of replacing

Building Recommendations

- Total pool replacement. Construct bathhouse. Minor refurbishment to the pump house

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	1,485	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	2,731	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	0	1,300	\$450,000
Pump House	200	470	\$10,000
Total Impervious Cover	4,416	10,570	
Total Site Costs			\$2,210,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$3,560,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$4,628,650

Bathhouse Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men*	0	0	0	0	0**
Women*		0	0	0	0**
* Nearest existing restrooms are in the park and moderately remote.					
** (2) public showers by the fence entry to the pool.					
Required per existing pool configuration (55 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (82 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (4200 Brookview Road)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 0 standard spaces
- 1 accessible space
- 0 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 0 + 1)

- Assume at least 1 accessible parking space is required.
- Assume minimum 1 bicycle parking space + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 2 total

c. Parking Recommendations:

- Restripe existing accessible parking space and access aisle. Install signage and wheel stop for the accessible parking space
- Additional parking is not required
- Install 1 bicycle rack
- Install 1 new parking lot light at the accessible parking space

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Brookview Road ROW sidewalk to front entrance and from Brookview Road to Wilshire Boulevard
- Accessible bicycle connection from Brookview Road ROW to front entrance and from Brookview Road to Wilshire Boulevard
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking space to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection to internal trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Brookview Road, Wilshire Boulevard, Airport Boulevard, Schieffer Avenue)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Wilshire Boulevard along Brookview Road and from Brookview Road to front entrance

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Brookview Road ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Wilshire Boulevard ROW to front entrance.
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Airport Boulevard ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Schieffer Avenue to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from internal trails to front entrance
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking space to front entrance
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	20,000 sf
Pool Decks	4,700 sf
Building Roofs	1,800 sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	26,500 sf
Pool	1,700 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 5,300 cf (0.20cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 2,880 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 26,500 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the pool building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Schieffer Avenue, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Schieffer Avenue ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.

E.5.14 Ramsey

Pool Recommendations

- Maintain as is until unsustainable
- Completely reconstruct the pool as a Neighborhood Pool as defined in Chapter 5

Site Recommendations

- Additional parking is not required
- Reconstruct one parking space to be TAS compliant accessible spaces.
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention
- Install a parking lot light

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: None
- Office: None
- Storage: None
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Integrated into bathhouse building.

Building Repair Recommendations

- Finishes in both restrooms are in poor condition and are in need of replacing
- Toilet partitions in need of replacing
- Toilet and lavatory plumbing fixtures in need of replacing
- Accessories in need of replacing
- Lights in need of replacing
- Door and frames in need of replacing
- Building in poor condition and has structural damage
- Building is in need of painting and major refurbishing
- Add Shade Structure
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms

Building Recommendations

- Total replacement of pool. Replace bathhouse and pump house (although these could be regarded as historic and be prevented from being demolished)

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	2,844	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	3,800	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	685	1,300	\$450,000
Pump House	Included in pool house	470	Included above
Total Impervious Cover	7,329	10,570	

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Total Site Costs			\$1,850,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$3,190,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$4,147,650

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	300	1	1	1	0
Women		1	0	1	0
Required per existing pool configuration (76 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (82 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (4301 N. Rosedale Avenue)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 0 standard spaces
- 1 accessible loading space
- 1 bicycle rack

b. Parking Criteria:

- Accessible spaces minimum (existing 0 + 1)
- Assume at least 1 accessible loading space is required.
- Assume minimum 1 bicycle parking space + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 2 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Restripe existing accessible loading space and access aisle
- Reconstruct handrail on accessible ramp
- Additional parking is not required.
- Additional bicycle rack not required
- Install 1 new parking lot light at the accessible loading space

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from W. 42nd Street Road ROW sidewalk to front entrance.
- Accessible bicycle connection from W. 42nd Street Road ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible loading space to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection to internal trails
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (W.42nd Street, Rosedale Avenue, Burnet Road, W. 44th Street)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from W. 42nd Street to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Rosedale Avenue ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Burnet Road ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from W. 44th Street ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from internal trails to front entrance
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible loading space ramp to front entrance
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure.

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	0	sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	13,000	sf
Pool Decks	4,700	sf
Building Roofs	1,800	sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	19,500	sf
Pool	4,100	sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 3,900 cf (0.20cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 2,120 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 19,500 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
- Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
- Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the pool building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along W. 42nd Street, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within W. 42nd Street ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along W. 42nd Street, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within W. 42nd Street ROW, connect to site irrigation system.

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- Construct new 8" tap into water main along W. 42nd Street, install 8" backflow preventer within W. 42nd Street ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near pool site.
 - Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in Rosedale Avenue, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.5.15 Reed

Pool Recommendations

- Maintain as is until unsustainable
- Completely reconstruct the pool as a Neighborhood Pool as defined in Chapter 5
- Wading pool must be replaced to include zero-depth entry
- Wading pool needs a separate filtration system

Site Recommendations

- Additional parking is not required
- Reconstruct one parking space to be TAS compliant accessible spaces
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way
- New utility connections (domestic water, reclaimed water, fire line, fire hydrants, and sanitary sewer)
- Install stormwater detention
- Install a parking lot light

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: Wood pergola adjacent to wading pool but not ADA accessible
- Office: None
- Storage: Located between the two restrooms, approx. 25 sf
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repairs Recommendations

- Pergola in need of replacing in less than 5 years
- Accessories in need of replacing
- Add lights in bathhouse
- Doors and frames in need of replacing
- Building in need of painting and refurbishing
- Add Shade Structure
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Pump house door and frame in need of replacing

Building Recommendations

- Repurpose existing building as a staff office and storage, Add new bathhouse

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	3,501	4,700	\$70,500
Pool	2,731	4,100	\$820,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	220	1,300	\$450,000
Pump House	250	470	\$10,000
Total Impervious Cover	6,702	10,570	
Total Site Costs			\$2,390,000

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Construction Cost Totals			\$3,740,500
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$4,862,650

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	200	1	1	1	0*
Women		2	0	1	0*
* (1) Public shower located adjacent to pool deck.					
Required per existing pool configuration (55 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (82 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (2614 Pecos Street)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 0 standard spaces
- 1 accessible space (parallel to curb)
- 2 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 0 + 1)

- Assume at least 1 parallel accessible parking space is required.
- Assume minimum 1 bicycle parking space + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 2 total

c. Parking Recommendations:

- Reconstruct existing accessible parallel parking space, access aisle and curb ramp. Install accessible parking space signage and striping
- Additional parking is not required
- Additional bicycle rack not required
- Install 1 new parking lot light at the accessible parking space

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from Pecos Street ROW sidewalk to front entrance.
- Accessible bicycle connection from Pecos Street ROW to front entrance.
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking space to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection to internal trail
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (Pecos Street, Scenic Drive, Greenlee Drive)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Pecos Street to front entrance

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Scenic Drive ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Greenlee Drive ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from internal trail to front entrance
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking space to front entrance
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria:

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure.

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	26,000 sf
Pool Decks	4,700 sf
Building Roofs	1,800 sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	32,500 sf
Pool	4,100 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 6,500 cf (0.20cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 3,530 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 32,500 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover.
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the pool building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Pecos Street, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within Pecos Street ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along Pecos Street, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within Pecos Street ROW, connect to site irrigation system.
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along Pecos Street, install 8" backflow preventer within Pecos Street ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near pool site.
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in Pecos Street, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.5.16 West Austin

Pool Recommendations

- Maintain as is until unsustainable
- This pool is not a candidate to serve as a typical Neighborhood Pool due to its size limitations
- Long-term this is a candidate for repurposing as there is no room for a proper bathhouse

Site Recommendations

- Additional parking is not required
- Reconstruct one parking space to be TAS compliant accessible spaces.
- Provide accessible pedestrian and bicycle access from right-of-way. This may be challenging due to steep slopes
- Install stormwater detention
- Install a parking lot light

Existing Architectural Features

- Shade structure: None
- Office: None
- Storage: Located in historic restroom building located just outside the pool gates, approx. 60sf.
- Bathhouse/Family Restroom: No ADA or family restroom. Adjacent, Historic restroom building is not located inside pool fence (intended for use by park).
- Pump House: Separate building

Building Repairs Recommendations

- Add Shade Structure
- Add Office
- Add Storage
- Add ADA and family restrooms
- Add Bathhouse

Building Recommendations

- Construct a new building to house missing features, but the existing site may be too tight for a pool restroom expansion. Historic restroom building to be refurbished

	Existing (SF)	Proposed (sf)	Renovation/ Addition Est. Cost
Deck	2,655	2,655 (existing)	\$40,000
Pool	1,500	1,500 (existing)	\$300,000
Pool House (to include 2 new family restrooms)	0	1,000	\$450,000
Pump House	1,200	1,200 (existing)	
Total Impervious Cover	5,355	6,355	
Total Site Costs			\$1,390,000
Construction Cost Totals			\$2,180,000
Total with Owner Costs (add 30%)			\$2,834,000

Bathroom Plumbing Fixture Requirements (Verify with Health Department)

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men *	60	1	0	1	0
Women *		1	0	1	0
* Existing restrooms are not ADA compliant and are serving the park, not the pool.					
Required per existing pool configuration (30 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1
Required when pool is replaced (30 occupants)					
Men	-	1	1	1	1
Women		1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (1317 W. 10th Street)

1. Parking

a. Existing Parking

- 0 standard spaces
- 0 accessible spaces
- 5 bicycle racks

b. Parking Criteria: Accessible spaces minimum (existing 0 + 0)

- Assume at least 1 accessible parking space is required on W. 10th Street.
- Assume minimum 1 bicycle parking space + 1 for Sub-Chapter E (additional 10%) = 2 total

c. Parking Recommendations

- Construct 1 accessible parking space with access aisle on W. 10th Street. Install striping and signage for accessible parking space
- Additional parking is not required
- Additional bicycle racks are not required
- Install 1 new street light at accessible parking space on W. 10th Street and 4 along accessible route from parking space to front entrance

2. Access/Connectivity

a. Access/Connectivity Criteria: Sub-Chapter E

- Accessible pedestrian connection from W. 10th Street ROW to front entrance
- Accessible bicycle connection from W. 10th Street ROW to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian connection from accessible parking space to front entrance
- Accessible pedestrian and bicycle connection from front entrance to adjacent properties (W. 10th Street, Maufrais Street, W. 9th Street)

b. Access/Connectivity Recommendations

- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from W. 10th Street ROW sidewalk to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from Maufrais Street ROW to front entrance
- Construct 10' wide pedestrian and bicycle sidewalk from W. 9th Street ROW to front entrance
- Construct new 5' wide accessible sidewalk from accessible parking space on W. 10th Street to front entrance
- Install wayfinding signage

3. Drainage

a. Drainage Criteria

- Provide stormwater detention for increased Q2 – Q100 peak flows created by runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide stormwater quality treatment for runoff from new impervious cover
- Provide site grading, stormwater area inlets around the pool improvements, storm drain piping to stormwater detention/water quality treatment flow splitter structure and discharge piping and outfall structure.

b. Drainage Recommendations

- New/Redeveloped Impervious Cover:

Parking Expansion	0 sf
Exterior Sidewalks/Flatwork	6,300 sf
Pool Decks	0 sf
Building Roofs	1,000 sf
Total IC for Detention and WQ	7,300 sf
Pool	0 sf

- Construct flow splitter structure, 1,460 cf (0.20cf/sf of IC) detention volume structure, 800 cf (IC x 1.3") water quality treatment structure, and outfall structure for 7,300 sf of new/redeveloped impervious cover
 - Construct area inlets and 18" storm drain collector piping around the pool improvements
 - Construct site grading to drain runoff to storm drain inlets

4. Water Service

a. Water Service Criteria

- Provide 4" water line/meter for domestic water service
- Provide 2" water line/meter for irrigation water service
- Provide 2 fire hydrants close to the building and 8" fire line
- Provide 8" wastewater line for wastewater service

b. Water Service Recommendations

- Construct new 4" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along W. 10th Street, install 4" domestic water meter with backflow preventer within W. 10th Street ROW, install 4" domestic water pipe to pool site.
- Construct new 2" tap into new 8" fire hydrant lead that taps into water main along W. 10th Street, install 2" irrigation meter with backflow preventer within W. 10th Street, connect to site irrigation system.
- Construct new 8" tap into water main along W. 10th Street, install 8" backflow preventer within W. 10th Street ROW, install 8" fire hydrant lead pipe, install 2 fire hydrants near the pool site.
- Construct new 8" wastewater pipe from pool site to the wastewater main in W. 10th Street, install new 48" manhole at connection to wastewater main.

E.5.17 Westenfield

Features:

- Newly constructed, not a part of this report. Project information listed below for reference.
- Water area: 4,068sf
- Pool deck area: 4,696sf
- Gross building area: 2,062sf
 - First Aid: 80sf
 - Storage: 80sf
 - Pump house: 1,230sf
- Fenced area: 18,275sf

	Approximate SF	Toilet	Urinal	Lavatory	Shower
Existing					
Men	840	1	1	2	1
Women		2	0	2	1
Men's Family	120	1	1	1	1
Women's Family	120	1	0	1	1

Site Recommendations (2008 Enfield Road)

1. SPC-2011-0315C

Westenfield Pool was recently renovated under City of Austin Site Development Permit SPC-2011-0315C. According to the SPC-2011-0315C permit drawings:

- Parking: 1 standard space + 1 accessible space on Bridle Path/Sharon Lane (about 3000 feet from the front entrance to the pool)
- 10 bicycle space parking at the pool entrance
- Approximately 25 parallel parking spaces along the shoulder of Winsted Lane (per aerial photo)

a. Access/Connectivity

- Sidewalk along Enfield Road frontage, adjacent to pool facility
- Pedestrian and bicycle connections (internal circulation routes) to Enfield Road and Bridle Path/Sharon Lane
- Accessible route from accessible parking space to front entrance
- Pedestrian and bicycle connections to the park's internal circulation routes
- No sidewalk along Winsted Lane frontage
- Limited curb cuts

b. Drainage

- 12" storm drain and pool deck drain line, with drainage swale, discharging to local storm drain system at intersection of Enfield Road and Winsted Lane
- No existing on-site stormwater detention or water quality treatment

c. Water Service

- 4" domestic water service tap into existing water main along Enfield Road, 4" service line, 4" water meter, 4" service to pool
- 1-1/2" irrigation water service tap into 4" water service pipe, 1" irrigation water meter with backflow preventer
- Existing 2 fire hydrants off water main along Enfield Road, adjacent to pool site

2. Other Recommendations

- No site civil improvements outside the pool perimeter fence are recommended
- It is assumed that as a Neighborhood Pool, additional parking is not required. However, if pool improvements expand its use, then at least 1 additional accessible parking space will be required.