

Cabot City Council Agenda Meeting

Cabot City Annex
March 7, 2016 * 6:30 p.m.

***Call to Order**

***Public Works – Ed Long**

1. Highlands Bid Brian Boroughs
2. Cabot Parks & Recreation Master Plan 2016 John Crow
3. Public Works Community Input

***Budget & Personnel – Ann Gilliam**

1. Financials Tammy Yocom
(See Last Months Council Packet)
2. Budget & Personnel Community Input

***Police & Fire – Rick Prentice**

1. Monthly Reports – Fire Department Chief Robinson
(See Last Months Council Packet)
2. Monthly Reports – Police Department Chief Davis
(See Last Months Council Packet)
3. Police & Fire Community Input

***Community Development – Kevin Davis**

1. Community Development Input

***General Community Input**

***Adjournment**

RESOLUTION NO. OF 2015

A RESOLUTION TO ACCEPT THE UNIT PRICE BID SUBMITTED BY GENE SUMMERS CONST., INC. FOR HIGHLAND SUBDIVISION DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS; AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK~TREASURER TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT WITH THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

WHEREAS, the City of Cabot has funds available for the Highland Subdivision drainage improvements; and

WHEREAS, proper competitive bidding procedures have been followed pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. § 19-11-801 et al., and on February 25, 2016 a bid opening was held, sealed bids were opened, and Gene Summers Const., Inc. was the lowest responsible bidder, for its unit price bid totaling Eight Hundred Four Thousand Four Hundred Sixty One Dollars and No Cents (\$804,461.00) which may from time to time require change orders; and

WHEREAS, a certified bid tabulation is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by this reference; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the City of Cabot accept the unit price bid by Gene Summers and enter into a contract with Gene Summers Const., Inc., subject to the approval of this governing body.

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

SECTION 1: Gene Summers Const., Inc. is the lowest responsible bidder for its unit price bid in the amount of Eight Hundred Four Thousand Four Hundred Sixty One Dollars and No Cents (\$804,461.00) and said bid is hereby accepted.

SECTION 2: The Mayor and City Clerk~Treasurer are hereby authorized to enter into a contract between the City of Cabot and Gene Summers Const., Inc., which may include change orders as necessary as units may vary.

SECTION 3: The City Attorney shall review all agreements/contracts prior to execution.

SECTION 4: This resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

SPONSOR:
William A. "Bill" Cypert

PASSED:
DATE:
APPROVED:

William "Bill" A. Cypert, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

Jim Taylor, City Attorney

Tammy Yocom, City Clerk~Treasurer

BID TABULATION
HIGHLANDS SUBDIVISION DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS - Phase 1&2
CABOT, AR - 2/25/2016

Engineering Services, Inc.
 PO Box 282
 Springdale, Arkansas
 (479) 751-8733

HIGHLANDS DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS
 CITY OF CABOT, ARKANSAS

BASE BID - Phase "1":

| Item No. | Approx. Quantity | Unit | Item Description | Spurlock, Inc | | Gene Summers Const., Inc. | | Township Builders, Inc. | | Redstone Construction Group, Inc. | |
|----------|------------------|------|--|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | Unit Price | Total Bid Amount | Unit Price | Total Bid Amount | Unit Price | Total Bid Amount | Unit Price | Total Bid Amount |
| 1 | 1 LS | | Cleaning, Grubbing, Site Prep, and Paving/Storm Drainage Removal | \$15,000.00 | \$15,000.00 | \$27,575.71 | \$27,575.71 | \$70,000.00 | \$70,000.00 | \$174,500.00 | \$174,500.00 |
| 2 | 1 LS | | Erosion Control (SWPPP) | \$21,000.00 | \$21,000.00 | \$7,450.00 | \$7,450.00 | \$5,000.00 | \$5,000.00 | \$9,600.00 | \$9,600.00 |
| 3 | 1 LS | | Traffic Control | \$7,000.00 | \$7,000.00 | \$4,000.00 | \$4,000.00 | \$7,000.00 | \$7,000.00 | \$12,500.00 | \$12,500.00 |
| 4 | 1 LS | | Mobilization | \$4,000.00 | \$4,000.00 | \$2,500.00 | \$2,500.00 | \$4,000.00 | \$4,000.00 | \$3,200.00 | \$3,200.00 |
| 5 | 1 LS | | Trench and Excavation Safety System | \$500.00 | \$500.00 | \$1,250.00 | \$1,250.00 | \$500.00 | \$500.00 | \$29.00 | \$29.00 |
| 6 | 200 CY | | Remove and Replace Undercut w/ Select Backfill | \$14.00 | \$2,800.00 | \$27.10 | \$5,420.00 | \$45.00 | \$9,000.00 | \$40,000.00 | \$40,000.00 |
| 7 | 1 LS | | Topsoil/Sod Placement for Disturbed Areas (Not including Swales) | \$2,000.00 | \$2,000.00 | \$15,940.00 | \$15,940.00 | \$6,000.00 | \$6,000.00 | \$40,000.00 | \$40,000.00 |
| 8 | 480 SY | | Chip-Rap | \$50.00 | \$24,000.00 | \$42.00 | \$20,160.00 | \$50.00 | \$24,000.00 | \$62.00 | \$29,760.00 |
| 9 | 190 LF | | 2-30" RCP | \$146.00 | \$27,740.00 | \$173.00 | \$32,870.00 | \$175.00 | \$33,250.00 | \$153.00 | \$29,070.00 |
| 10 | 100 LF | | 2-30" ARCH RCP | \$175.00 | \$17,500.00 | \$199.30 | \$19,930.00 | \$200.00 | \$20,000.00 | \$190.00 | \$19,000.00 |
| 11 | 60 LF | | 3'X8' RCBC | \$584.00 | \$35,040.00 | \$531.53 | \$31,891.80 | \$490.00 | \$29,400.00 | \$522.00 | \$31,320.00 |
| 12 | 42 LF | | 2-3'X6' RCBC | \$824.00 | \$34,608.00 | \$803.37 | \$33,741.54 | \$880.00 | \$37,380.00 | \$992.00 | \$41,664.00 |
| 13 | 60 LF | | 2-3'X8' RCBC | \$1,146.00 | \$68,760.00 | \$911.46 | \$54,687.60 | \$1,000.00 | \$60,000.00 | \$1,095.00 | \$65,700.00 |
| 14 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 01 | \$17,756.00 | \$17,756.00 | \$11,520.00 | \$11,520.00 | \$35,000.00 | \$35,000.00 | \$21,750.00 | \$21,750.00 |
| 15 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 02 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$36,052.00 | \$36,052.00 | \$38,160.00 | \$38,160.00 | \$51,000.00 | \$51,000.00 | \$20,950.00 | \$20,950.00 |
| 16 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 03 | \$11,477.00 | \$11,477.00 | \$7,800.00 | \$7,800.00 | \$17,000.00 | \$17,000.00 | \$21,850.00 | \$21,850.00 |
| 17 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 04 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$15,042.00 | \$15,042.00 | \$5,460.00 | \$5,460.00 | \$15,000.00 | \$15,000.00 | \$23,000.00 | \$23,000.00 |
| 18 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 05 | \$15,882.00 | \$15,882.00 | \$11,592.00 | \$11,592.00 | \$31,000.00 | \$31,000.00 | \$25,182.00 | \$25,182.00 |
| 19 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 06 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$21,264.00 | \$21,264.00 | \$16,380.00 | \$16,380.00 | \$29,000.00 | \$29,000.00 | \$10,427.00 | \$10,427.00 |
| 20 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 07 | \$13,294.00 | \$13,294.00 | \$6,600.00 | \$6,600.00 | \$23,000.00 | \$23,000.00 | \$11,350.00 | \$11,350.00 |
| 21 | 1 LS | | Junction Box No. 08 | \$26,124.00 | \$26,124.00 | \$10,080.00 | \$10,080.00 | \$17,000.00 | \$17,000.00 | \$13,605.00 | \$13,605.00 |
| 22 | 1 LS | | Junction Box No. 09 | \$20,172.00 | \$20,172.00 | \$8,280.00 | \$8,280.00 | \$14,000.00 | \$14,000.00 | \$15,000.00 | \$15,000.00 |
| 23 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 10 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$35,248.00 | \$35,248.00 | \$2,880.00 | \$2,880.00 | \$5,000.00 | \$5,000.00 | \$10,050.00 | \$10,050.00 |
| 24 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 11 | \$11,822.00 | \$11,822.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$11,000.00 | \$11,000.00 | \$14,067.00 | \$14,067.00 |
| 25 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 12 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$14,478.00 | \$14,478.00 | \$7,800.00 | \$7,800.00 | \$11,000.00 | \$11,000.00 | \$20,225.00 | \$20,225.00 |
| 26 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 13 | \$10,798.00 | \$10,798.00 | \$4,320.00 | \$4,320.00 | \$7,000.00 | \$7,000.00 | \$13,250.00 | \$13,250.00 |
| 27 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 14 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$13,190.00 | \$13,190.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$5,000.00 | \$5,000.00 | \$20,225.00 | \$20,225.00 |
| 28 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 15 | \$10,960.00 | \$10,960.00 | \$4,320.00 | \$4,320.00 | \$7,000.00 | \$7,000.00 | \$18,500.00 | \$18,500.00 |
| 29 | 1 LS | | Headwall No. 16 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$13,156.00 | \$13,156.00 | \$7,800.00 | \$7,800.00 | \$12,000.00 | \$12,000.00 | \$20,225.00 | \$20,225.00 |
| 30 | 500 SY | | Class 7 Base Course 7" Thick | \$12.00 | \$6,000.00 | \$9.50 | \$4,750.00 | \$20.00 | \$10,000.00 | \$10.25 | \$5,125.00 |
| 31 | 270 SY | | Asphaltic Concrete Surface Course PG 70-22 (2" Thick) | \$20.00 | \$5,400.00 | \$6,659.00 | \$1,800.00 | \$32.00 | \$8,640.00 | \$55.00 | \$14,850.00 |
| 32 | 450 LF | | Hand Rails on Headwalls | \$72.00 | \$32,400.00 | \$46.00 | \$20,700.00 | \$85.00 | \$38,250.00 | \$120.00 | \$54,000.00 |
| 33 | 145 LF | | Sodded Swale A-A Sta. 4+70.67 to 6+13.01 (Line 2) | \$18.00 | \$2,610.00 | \$27.10 | \$3,929.50 | \$22.00 | \$3,190.00 | \$14.00 | \$2,030.00 |
| 34 | 95 LF | | Sodded Swale A-A Sta. 6+37.47 to 7+30.63 (Line 2) | \$18.00 | \$1,710.00 | \$27.25 | \$2,588.75 | \$22.00 | \$2,090.00 | \$13.50 | \$1,282.50 |
| 35 | 140 LF | | Sodded Swale B-B Sta. 0+00.00 to 1+38.88 (Line 2) | \$18.00 | \$2,520.00 | \$31.90 | \$4,466.00 | \$20.00 | \$2,800.00 | \$19.50 | \$2,730.00 |
| 36 | 120 LF | | Sodded Swale B-B Sta. 3+32.39 to 4+50.59 (Line 2) | \$22.00 | \$2,640.00 | \$25.00 | \$3,000.00 | \$20.00 | \$2,400.00 | \$19.50 | \$2,340.00 |
| 37 | 120 LF | | Sodded Swale C-C Sta. 0+00.00 to 1+15.64 (Line 8) | \$98.00 | \$11,760.00 | \$73.54 | \$8,824.80 | \$75.00 | \$9,000.00 | \$70.00 | \$8,400.00 |
| 38 | 190 LF | | Concrete Swale D-D Sta. 1+15.64 to 3+01.59 (Line 8) | \$100.00 | \$19,000.00 | \$73.54 | \$13,972.60 | \$80.00 | \$15,200.00 | \$70.00 | \$13,300.00 |
| 39 | 120 LF | | Concrete Swale E-E Sta. 3+01.59 to 5+63.55 (Line 8) | \$138.00 | \$16,560.00 | \$106.80 | \$12,816.00 | \$120.00 | \$14,400.00 | \$112.00 | \$13,400.00 |
| 40 | 75 LF | | Concrete Swale between HW 16 and HW 5 (Section F-F) | \$238.00 | \$17,850.00 | \$192.00 | \$14,400.00 | \$220.00 | \$16,500.00 | \$161.00 | \$12,075.00 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 41 | 1 LS | Mailbox Replacement | \$2,500.00 | \$750.00 | \$750.00 | \$175.00 | \$340.00 | \$340.00 |
| 42 | 1 LS | 8" Water Main Relocation | \$12,000.00 | \$8,869.20 | \$8,869.20 | \$7,000.00 | \$28,900.00 | \$28,900.00 |
| 43 | 20 LF | Concrete Encasement over Existing Sewer Main | \$50.00 | \$43.50 | \$870.00 | \$58.00 | \$120.00 | \$2,400.00 |
| 44 | 430 LF | 6" Privacy Fence Removal and Replacement | \$20.00 | \$21.00 | \$9,030.00 | \$40.00 | \$17,200.00 | \$17,200.00 |
| 45 | 135 SY | Concrete Driveway Repair | \$45.00 | \$42.50 | \$5,737.50 | \$65.00 | \$108.00 | \$14,580.00 |

TOTAL Amount Bid - Phase "1" \$551,142.00

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 41 | 1 LS | Mailbox Replacement | \$2,500.00 | \$750.00 | \$750.00 | \$175.00 | \$340.00 | \$340.00 |
| 42 | 1 LS | 8" Water Main Relocation | \$12,000.00 | \$8,869.20 | \$8,869.20 | \$7,000.00 | \$28,900.00 | \$28,900.00 |
| 43 | 20 LF | Concrete Encasement over Existing Sewer Main | \$50.00 | \$43.50 | \$870.00 | \$58.00 | \$120.00 | \$2,400.00 |
| 44 | 430 LF | 6" Privacy Fence Removal and Replacement | \$20.00 | \$21.00 | \$9,030.00 | \$40.00 | \$17,200.00 | \$17,200.00 |
| 45 | 135 SY | Concrete Driveway Repair | \$45.00 | \$42.50 | \$5,737.50 | \$65.00 | \$108.00 | \$14,580.00 |

TOTAL Amount Bid - Phase "1" \$788,310.00

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 41 | 1 LS | Mailbox Replacement | \$2,500.00 | \$750.00 | \$750.00 | \$175.00 | \$340.00 | \$340.00 |
| 42 | 1 LS | 8" Water Main Relocation | \$12,000.00 | \$8,869.20 | \$8,869.20 | \$7,000.00 | \$28,900.00 | \$28,900.00 |
| 43 | 20 LF | Concrete Encasement over Existing Sewer Main | \$50.00 | \$43.50 | \$870.00 | \$58.00 | \$120.00 | \$2,400.00 |
| 44 | 430 LF | 6" Privacy Fence Removal and Replacement | \$20.00 | \$21.00 | \$9,030.00 | \$40.00 | \$17,200.00 | \$17,200.00 |
| 45 | 135 SY | Concrete Driveway Repair | \$45.00 | \$42.50 | \$5,737.50 | \$65.00 | \$108.00 | \$14,580.00 |

TOTAL Amount Bid - Phase "1" \$931,001.25

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 41 | 1 LS | Mailbox Replacement | \$2,500.00 | \$750.00 | \$750.00 | \$175.00 | \$340.00 | \$340.00 |
| 42 | 1 LS | 8" Water Main Relocation | \$12,000.00 | \$8,869.20 | \$8,869.20 | \$7,000.00 | \$28,900.00 | \$28,900.00 |
| 43 | 20 LF | Concrete Encasement over Existing Sewer Main | \$50.00 | \$43.50 | \$870.00 | \$58.00 | \$120.00 | \$2,400.00 |
| 44 | 430 LF | 6" Privacy Fence Removal and Replacement | \$20.00 | \$21.00 | \$9,030.00 | \$40.00 | \$17,200.00 | \$17,200.00 |
| 45 | 135 SY | Concrete Driveway Repair | \$45.00 | \$42.50 | \$5,737.50 | \$65.00 | \$108.00 | \$14,580.00 |

TOTAL Amount Bid - Phase "1" \$931,001.25

BID - Phase "2":

| Item No. | Approx. Quantity | Unit | Item Description | Unit Price | Total Amount | Unit Price | Total Amount | Unit Price | Total Amount |
|----------|------------------|--------|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Cleaning, Grubbing, Site Prep, and Paving/Storm Drainage Removal | \$5,000.00 | \$5,000.00 | \$10,000.00 | \$10,000.00 | \$180,000.00 | \$180,000.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 LS | Erosion Control | \$9,000.00 | \$18,000.00 | \$2,000.00 | \$2,000.00 | \$9,600.00 | \$9,600.00 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 LS | Traffic Control | \$3,000.00 | \$3,000.00 | \$3,000.00 | \$3,000.00 | \$12,750.00 | \$12,750.00 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 LS | Trench and Excavation Safety System | \$500.00 | \$500.00 | \$1,000.00 | \$500.00 | \$1.25 | \$1.25 |
| 5 | 100 CY | 100 CY | Remove and Replace Undercut w/ Select Backfill | \$14.00 | \$1,400.00 | \$27.10 | \$2,710.00 | \$28.50 | \$2,850.00 |
| 6 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Topsoil/Sod Placement for Disturbed Areas (Not including Swales) | \$12,000.00 | \$12,000.00 | \$4,000.00 | \$4,000.00 | \$39,000.00 | \$39,000.00 |
| 7 | 350 SY | 350 SY | Rip-Rap | \$50.00 | \$17,500.00 | \$42.00 | \$14,700.00 | \$61.44 | \$21,504.00 |
| 8 | 35 LF | 35 LF | 15" CMP | \$49.00 | \$1,715.00 | \$38.50 | \$1,347.50 | \$51.43 | \$1,800.05 |
| 9 | 10 LF | 10 LF | 18" RCP | \$58.00 | \$580.00 | \$45.60 | \$456.00 | \$110.00 | \$1,100.00 |
| 10 | 205 LF | 205 LF | 36" RCP | \$82.00 | \$16,810.00 | \$95.47 | \$19,571.35 | \$117.07 | \$23,999.35 |
| 11 | 180 LF | 180 LF | 36" ARCH RCP | \$116.00 | \$20,880.00 | \$107.10 | \$19,278.00 | \$127.78 | \$23,000.40 |
| 12 | 200 LF | 200 LF | 2-36" RCP | \$165.00 | \$33,000.00 | \$153.00 | \$30,600.00 | \$235.00 | \$47,000.00 |
| 13 | 20 LF | 20 LF | 2-36" ARCH RCP | \$234.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$230.00 | \$4,600.00 | \$275.00 | \$5,500.00 |
| 14 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 17 | \$12,443.00 | \$12,443.00 | \$5,460.00 | \$5,460.00 | \$10,200.00 | \$10,200.00 |
| 15 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Area Inlet No. 18 | \$5,850.00 | \$5,850.00 | \$4,290.00 | \$4,290.00 | \$6,000.00 | \$6,000.00 |
| 16 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Junction Box No. 19 | \$11,650.00 | \$11,650.00 | \$5,850.00 | \$5,850.00 | \$10,000.00 | \$10,000.00 |
| 17 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 20 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$18,734.00 | \$18,734.00 | \$11,700.00 | \$11,700.00 | \$26,000.00 | \$26,000.00 |
| 18 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 21 | \$19,792.00 | \$19,792.00 | \$9,360.00 | \$9,360.00 | \$16,000.00 | \$16,000.00 |
| 19 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Junction Box No. 22 | \$11,650.00 | \$11,650.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$7,000.00 | \$7,000.00 |
| 20 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 23 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$16,434.00 | \$16,434.00 | \$14,430.00 | \$14,430.00 | \$20,000.00 | \$20,000.00 |
| 21 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 24 | \$9,950.00 | \$9,950.00 | \$3,960.00 | \$3,960.00 | \$6,000.00 | \$6,000.00 |
| 22 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Area Inlet No. 25 | \$5,840.00 | \$5,840.00 | \$5,760.00 | \$5,760.00 | \$9,000.00 | \$9,000.00 |
| 23 | 2 EA | 2 EA | 18" Flared End Section | \$580.00 | \$1,160.00 | \$510.00 | \$1,020.00 | \$600.00 | \$1,200.00 |
| 24 | 150 SY | 150 SY | Class 7 Base Course 7" Thick | \$12.00 | \$1,800.00 | \$9.50 | \$1,425.00 | \$20.00 | \$3,000.00 |
| 25 | 100 SY | 100 SY | Asphaltic Concrete Surface Course PG 70-22 (2" Thick) | \$20.00 | \$2,000.00 | \$26.00 | \$2,600.00 | \$32.00 | \$3,200.00 |
| 26 | 100 LF | 100 LF | Hand Rails on Headwalls | \$72.00 | \$7,200.00 | \$46.00 | \$4,600.00 | \$85.00 | \$8,500.00 |
| 27 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Detention Pond (Lot 143) | \$8,000.00 | \$8,000.00 | \$21,936.00 | \$21,936.00 | \$6,000.00 | \$6,000.00 |
| 28 | 2 EA | 2 EA | 8" Water Main Relocation | \$12,000.00 | \$24,000.00 | \$9,574.80 | \$19,149.60 | \$12,547.50 | \$25,095.00 |
| 29 | 410 LF | 410 LF | 6" Privacy Fence Removal and Replacement | \$20.00 | \$8,200.00 | \$21.00 | \$8,610.00 | \$40.00 | \$16,400.00 |
| 30 | 50 SY | 50 SY | Concrete Driveway Repair | \$45.00 | \$2,250.00 | \$42.50 | \$2,125.00 | \$65.00 | \$3,250.00 |

TOTAL Amount Bid - Phase "2" \$608,614.65

TOTAL Amount Bid - Phase "1" \$931,001.25

TOTAL Amount Bid - Phase "1+2" \$1,539,615.90

| Item No. | Approx. Quantity | Unit | Item Description | Unit Price | Total Amount | Unit Price | Total Amount | Unit Price | Total Amount |
|----------|------------------|--------|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Cleaning, Grubbing, Site Prep, and Paving/Storm Drainage Removal | \$5,000.00 | \$5,000.00 | \$10,000.00 | \$10,000.00 | \$180,000.00 | \$180,000.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 LS | Erosion Control | \$9,000.00 | \$18,000.00 | \$2,000.00 | \$2,000.00 | \$9,600.00 | \$9,600.00 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 LS | Traffic Control | \$3,000.00 | \$3,000.00 | \$3,000.00 | \$3,000.00 | \$12,750.00 | \$12,750.00 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 LS | Trench and Excavation Safety System | \$500.00 | \$500.00 | \$1,000.00 | \$500.00 | \$1.25 | \$1.25 |
| 5 | 100 CY | 100 CY | Remove and Replace Undercut w/ Select Backfill | \$14.00 | \$1,400.00 | \$27.10 | \$2,710.00 | \$28.50 | \$2,850.00 |
| 6 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Topsoil/Sod Placement for Disturbed Areas (Not including Swales) | \$12,000.00 | \$12,000.00 | \$4,000.00 | \$4,000.00 | \$39,000.00 | \$39,000.00 |
| 7 | 350 SY | 350 SY | Rip-Rap | \$50.00 | \$17,500.00 | \$42.00 | \$14,700.00 | \$61.44 | \$21,504.00 |
| 8 | 35 LF | 35 LF | 15" CMP | \$49.00 | \$1,715.00 | \$38.50 | \$1,347.50 | \$51.43 | \$1,800.05 |
| 9 | 10 LF | 10 LF | 18" RCP | \$58.00 | \$580.00 | \$45.60 | \$456.00 | \$110.00 | \$1,100.00 |
| 10 | 205 LF | 205 LF | 36" RCP | \$82.00 | \$16,810.00 | \$95.47 | \$19,571.35 | \$117.07 | \$23,999.35 |
| 11 | 180 LF | 180 LF | 36" ARCH RCP | \$116.00 | \$20,880.00 | \$107.10 | \$19,278.00 | \$127.78 | \$23,000.40 |
| 12 | 200 LF | 200 LF | 2-36" RCP | \$165.00 | \$33,000.00 | \$153.00 | \$30,600.00 | \$235.00 | \$47,000.00 |
| 13 | 20 LF | 20 LF | 2-36" ARCH RCP | \$234.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$230.00 | \$4,600.00 | \$275.00 | \$5,500.00 |
| 14 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 17 | \$12,443.00 | \$12,443.00 | \$5,460.00 | \$5,460.00 | \$10,200.00 | \$10,200.00 |
| 15 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Area Inlet No. 18 | \$5,850.00 | \$5,850.00 | \$4,290.00 | \$4,290.00 | \$6,000.00 | \$6,000.00 |
| 16 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Junction Box No. 19 | \$11,650.00 | \$11,650.00 | \$5,850.00 | \$5,850.00 | \$10,000.00 | \$10,000.00 |
| 17 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 20 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$18,734.00 | \$18,734.00 | \$11,700.00 | \$11,700.00 | \$26,000.00 | \$26,000.00 |
| 18 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 21 | \$19,792.00 | \$19,792.00 | \$9,360.00 | \$9,360.00 | \$16,000.00 | \$16,000.00 |
| 19 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Junction Box No. 22 | \$11,650.00 | \$11,650.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$7,000.00 | \$7,000.00 |
| 20 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 23 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$16,434.00 | \$16,434.00 | \$14,430.00 | \$14,430.00 | \$20,000.00 | \$20,000.00 |
| 21 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 24 | \$9,950.00 | \$9,950.00 | \$3,960.00 | \$3,960.00 | \$6,000.00 | \$6,000.00 |
| 22 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Area Inlet No. 25 | \$5,840.00 | \$5,840.00 | \$5,760.00 | \$5,760.00 | \$9,000.00 | \$9,000.00 |
| 23 | 2 EA | 2 EA | 18" Flared End Section | \$580.00 | \$1,160.00 | \$510.00 | \$1,020.00 | \$600.00 | \$1,200.00 |
| 24 | 150 SY | 150 SY | Class 7 Base Course 7" Thick | \$12.00 | \$1,800.00 | \$9.50 | \$1,425.00 | \$20.00 | \$3,000.00 |
| 25 | 100 SY | 100 SY | Asphaltic Concrete Surface Course PG 70-22 (2" Thick) | \$20.00 | \$2,000.00 | \$26.00 | \$2,600.00 | \$32.00 | \$3,200.00 |
| 26 | 100 LF | 100 LF | Hand Rails on Headwalls | \$72.00 | \$7,200.00 | \$46.00 | \$4,600.00 | \$85.00 | \$8,500.00 |
| 27 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Detention Pond (Lot 143) | \$8,000.00 | \$8,000.00 | \$21,936.00 | \$21,936.00 | \$6,000.00 | \$6,000.00 |
| 28 | 2 EA | 2 EA | 8" Water Main Relocation | \$12,000.00 | \$24,000.00 | \$9,574.80 | \$19,149.60 | \$12,547.50 | \$25,095.00 |
| 29 | 410 LF | 410 LF | 6" Privacy Fence Removal and Replacement | \$20.00 | \$8,200.00 | \$21.00 | \$8,610.00 | \$40.00 | \$16,400.00 |
| 30 | 50 SY | 50 SY | Concrete Driveway Repair | \$45.00 | \$2,250.00 | \$42.50 | \$2,125.00 | \$65.00 | \$3,250.00 |

TOTAL Amount Bid - Phase "2" \$608,614.65

TOTAL Amount Bid - Phase "1" \$931,001.25

TOTAL Amount Bid - Phase "1+2" \$1,539,615.90

| Item No. | Approx. Quantity | Unit | Item Description | Unit Price | Total Amount | Unit Price | Total Amount | Unit Price | Total Amount |
|----------|------------------|--------|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Cleaning, Grubbing, Site Prep, and Paving/Storm Drainage Removal | \$5,000.00 | \$5,000.00 | \$10,000.00 | \$10,000.00 | \$180,000.00 | \$180,000.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 LS | Erosion Control | \$9,000.00 | \$18,000.00 | \$2,000.00 | \$2,000.00 | \$9,600.00 | \$9,600.00 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 LS | Traffic Control | \$3,000.00 | \$3,000.00 | \$3,000.00 | \$3,000.00 | \$12,750.00 | \$12,750.00 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 LS | Trench and Excavation Safety System | \$500.00 | \$500.00 | \$1,000.00 | \$500.00 | \$1.25 | \$1.25 |
| 5 | 100 CY | 100 CY | Remove and Replace Undercut w/ Select Backfill | \$14.00 | \$1,400.00 | \$27.10 | \$2,710.00 | \$28.50 | \$2,850.00 |
| 6 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Topsoil/Sod Placement for Disturbed Areas (Not including Swales) | \$12,000.00 | \$12,000.00 | \$4,000.00 | \$4,000.00 | \$39,000.00 | \$39,000.00 |
| 7 | 350 SY | 350 SY | Rip-Rap | \$50.00 | \$17,500.00 | \$42.00 | \$14,700.00 | \$61.44 | \$21,504.00 |
| 8 | 35 LF | 35 LF | 15" CMP | \$49.00 | \$1,715.00 | \$38.50 | \$1,347.50 | \$51.43 | \$1,800.05 |
| 9 | 10 LF | 10 LF | 18" RCP | \$58.00 | \$580.00 | \$45.60 | \$456.00 | \$110.00 | \$1,100.00 |
| 10 | 205 LF | 205 LF | 36" RCP | \$82.00 | \$16,810.00 | \$95.47 | \$19,571.35 | \$117.07 | \$23,999.35 |
| 11 | 180 LF | 180 LF | 36" ARCH RCP | \$116.00 | \$20,880.00 | \$107.10 | \$19,278.00 | \$127.78 | \$23,000.40 |
| 12 | 200 LF | 200 LF | 2-36" RCP | \$165.00 | \$33,000.00 | \$153.00 | \$30,600.00 | \$235.00 | \$47,000.00 |
| 13 | 20 LF | 20 LF | 2-36" ARCH RCP | \$234.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$230.00 | \$4,600.00 | \$275.00 | \$5,500.00 |
| 14 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 17 | \$12,443.00 | \$12,443.00 | \$5,460.00 | \$5,460.00 | \$10,200.00 | \$10,200.00 |
| 15 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Area Inlet No. 18 | \$5,850.00 | \$5,850.00 | \$4,290.00 | \$4,290.00 | \$6,000.00 | \$6,000.00 |
| 16 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Junction Box No. 19 | \$11,650.00 | \$11,650.00 | \$5,850.00 | \$5,850.00 | \$10,000.00 | \$10,000.00 |
| 17 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 20 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$18,734.00 | \$18,734.00 | \$11,700.00 | \$11,700.00 | \$26,000.00 | \$26,000.00 |
| 18 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 21 | \$19,792.00 | \$19,792.00 | \$9,360.00 | \$9,360.00 | \$16,000.00 | \$16,000.00 |
| 19 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Junction Box No. 22 | \$11,650.00 | \$11,650.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$4,680.00 | \$7,000.00 | \$7,000.00 |
| 20 | 1 LS | 1 LS | Headwall No. 23 w/ Energy Dissipaters | \$16,434.00 | \$16,434.00 | \$14,430.00 | \$14, | | |

CITY OF CABOT PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN 2016

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks to the following people who made this plan possible:

Mayor

Bill Cypert

Cabot City Council

Ward 1

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Kevin Davis

Ward 2

Jon Moore

Ward 3

Doyle Tullos

Rick Prentice

Ward 4

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Cabot Parks and Recreation Commission

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MARCH 2016

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01

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Introduction

Cabot is located in Lonoke County, 25 miles from downtown Little Rock and 10 miles north of Jacksonville. The suburban community has a 2014 estimated population of 25,627, which has grown from 19,257 in 2000, likely due to its reputation for good schools and a family-friendly quality of life.

Existing Park System

The existing park system is comprised of 369 acres of park land, predominately in the form of community parks that range in size from 15-40 acres. The city has two larger regional parks, the new Cabot Sports and Aquatics Complex, and the mostly-undeveloped Lonoke County Regional Park. All of the city's parks, with the exception of the Lonoke County Regional Park, are located on the east side of Highway 67/167. Older areas of the community are well-served by existing city parks, however, newer growth areas to the northwest and southeast do not enjoy having parks within a short distance.

Vision and Goals

The vision and goals for the City of Cabot Parks and Recreation Master

Plan were developed with input from public meetings, stakeholders, the project steering committee, and the results from a statistically-valid citizen survey. The vision and goals are centered around themes of connecting Cabot, in both physical as well as metaphorical terms. The plan's vision statement reads, "Provide a wide variety of park amenities and options for both passive and active recreation to serve Cabot residents and visitors of all ages and interests."

Three supporting goals include:

1. Connect residents to park amenities for active living,
2. Connect neighborhoods to parks via a trail and open space network, and
3. Connect residents to one another through social spaces, events and opportunities that unite the community.

Needs

Strong support was shown for the Parks Department as well as several of the parks and recreation amenities. The biggest needs that were expressed included trails, neighborhood parks, community parks, an indoor running/walking track, indoor and outdoor swimming facilities, an indoor fitness and exercise facility, and playgrounds. Citizens also expressed a need for a wider variety of programs, beyond youth sports.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plan Framework

Based on citizen feedback as well as national benchmarks and comparisons of peer communities, target levels of service were established to guide the development of parks and recreation land and facilities to keep pace with growth and development in Cabot through the year 2030. This includes the following:

- Five to ten new neighborhood parks, approximately 5-10 acres in size each, located where current service gaps exist (northwest and southeast Cabot and their related planning areas)
- Three new community parks, each approximately 50 acres in size, to include standard park amenities but each to include one of the following facilities that have been identified as a need within Cabot:
 1. An indoor recreation and aquatics facility
 2. A soccer complex to include 6 youth soccer fields and 3 adult soccer fields
 3. A baseball/softball complex to include 3 youth baseball fields, 4 adult softball fields, 3 youth softball fields, and 2 adult baseball fields. Optionally, this site should include a Miracle League field, if such a field is not located at Richie Road Park.
- One new regional park approximately 50-100 acres in size, to serve future residents of Cabot as the population growth has a shown need for such a facility, with a program to reflect the desires of the population at the time of development.
- Fifteen miles of trails located around the city to connect residential areas to schools, parks, retail areas, and community destinations.
- An expanded variety of programs to meet a wider range of age groups and interests.

Recommendations

Specific strategies and actions were developed for each objective of the plan. These recommendations include the following:

- Renovations to existing parks
- The addition of trails, park land, and facilities
- Adjustments to program offerings
- Recreation management within the department
- Maintenance of department properties and assets
- Branding, communications, and public events

Furthermore, prioritizing capital investment projects should give precedence to projects that can accomplish these things (listed in order of importance:

- Provide benefits to multiple user groups
- Provide an opportunity to strengthen and link existing or planned public investment
- Are accessible to a larger population (connectivity to schools, neighborhoods, etc.)
- Fill an unmet need or serve as a new park or recreation type
- Meet an expressed need identified during this planning process.

Resource allocation should follow these steps:

- First: Take care of and enhance what you have
- Second: Expand the system to keep pace with growth
- Third: Create the “wow” factor

Multiple funding sources have been identified and paired with the respective Cabot Parks and Recreation functions. These sources include options such as partnerships, foundations, trusts, fundraisers, fees, permits, taxes, sales, and rights, as well as specific grants.



02

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

**BACKGROUND
DEMOGRAPHICS**

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COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

background



Photo Courtesy Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism



The City of Cabot is the largest city in Lonoke County, Arkansas. In 2014, the estimated population of Cabot was 25,627 (according to <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/05/0510300.html>). It is the third highest median household income in Arkansas, behind Maumelle and White Hall. Cabot began as a small settlement at a refueling station on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad in 1873, and was thought to have been named after a railroad surveyor (thus the city seal that includes a train backdrop behind a surveyor). The city was officially incorporated on November 9, 1891 as the 139th city in Arkansas. Cabot was located on the Memphis to Fort Smith spur of the Butterfield Overland Stagecoach Route.

Today its major transportation routes are US Highway 67/167 and Interstate 40 as well as the railroad currently owned by Union Pacific. Growth occurred in the 1950s and 1960s due to its proximity to the Little Rock Air Force Base which opened in 1955. Cabot has experienced phenomenal population growth from the 1980s to today. The aforementioned Air Force Base along with a top-rated school district

are reasons for such community growth (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabot,_Arkansas). According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 19.2 square miles of which 19.1 square miles is land and 0.1 square mile is water. More open space land for possible future growth is on the north side of US 67/167 even though some recent growth has occurred on the south end of town.

The City of Cabot is situated on moderately hilly land, on the north end of town near Greystone Country Club with fingers of lowland areas to the south next to Jacksonville. The City is bisected on a northeast to southwest angle by US Highway 67/167. The town is served by two primary interchanges off the US highway. This transportation corridor connects the city to adjacent towns both north and south, but presents a barrier that has affected the community character of the town's development. The historic downtown area is located east of the highway (along the rail corridor) surrounded by more established neighborhoods, the high school and middle school, and a larger concentration of parks and amenities. Newer neighborhoods and commercial areas as

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

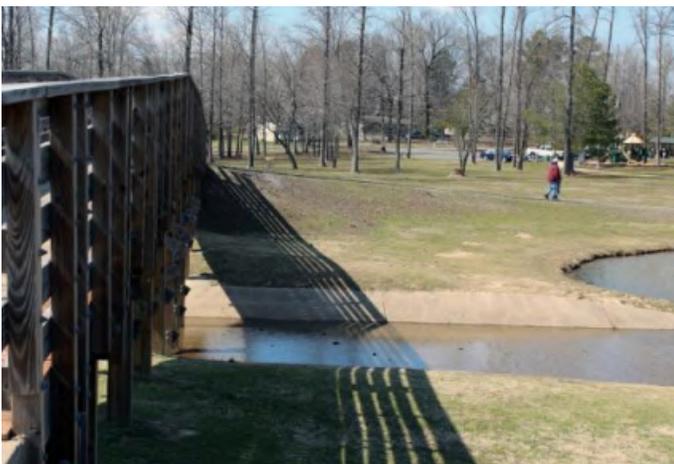
background

well as the Lonoke County Regional Park are located on the west side of the highway. The newest park, Cabot Sports & Aquatics Complex, is located on the southeast side of town adjacent to Hwy 321 near Kerr Station Road which leads north into downtown. That new park is located in a primarily agricultural area but as the town continues to grow toward the south, the surrounding land use will likely change. The new complex is well connected, to US 67/167 at the first Cabot exit (from the Little Rock/North Little Rock area, via Hwy 321, that currently has a few hotels and restaurants but will likely see more as tournaments and usage at the complex increases.

Cabot's reputation is of a town in which to raise a family, in part due to the top quality schools, but another factor may be the numerous competitive sports programs currently offered. In 2013, the median age of residents in Cabot was 34.4 years old (<http://www.city-data.com/city/Cabot-Arkansas.html>).

During the planning process, both at the public meetings and the stakeholder interviews, it was made clear that many Cabot residents work in Little Rock / North Little Rock (approximately 25 miles to the south) and are accustomed to driving that distance on a regular basis. Some indicated that they utilize park amenities that not offered in their city. Many said they travel as far as Burns Park in North Little Rock, while others said they drive on a regular basis to the Arkansas River Trail to bike, run, or walk. It was no surprise that the desire for trails in and around Cabot was high on the survey respondent's list for desired open space facilities. Other amenities and programs rose to the top based on community values and what the park users wished they had in their town.

The City of Cabot realized the importance of a Parks System Master Plan and engaged the Crafton Tull Team to develop recommendations for growth and improvements to serve Cabot residents today and for years to come.



COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

demographics

Population

In 2013, the population estimate for Cabot was 25,434, according to the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau). The population increased by 6.9% from 2010, a moderately-fast pace as compared to Jacksonville (1.4%), Little Rock (2.0%), Lonoke County (3.5%) and the state (1.5%). Of that population, 93.1% is white, 4.1% is Hispanic or Latino, and 1.6% is black. This demographic makeup is not extremely dissimilar for the rest of Lonoke County, but is quite different from its neighboring communities of Jacksonville and Little Rock, whose populations have notably lower white populations and higher black populations.

Age distribution in Cabot reinforces the belief that the community is comprised of young families in a suburban setting. 8.0% of the population is under the age of 8, and 30.5% of the population (almost one-third of the total population) is under 18 years old. These percentages are higher than the state as a whole. Conversely, Cabot has a lower

percentage of population over 65 years old as compared to the state, at 10.3% and 14.4%, respectively. Cabot and Jacksonville have similar age distribution patterns.

Also reinforcing this assumption is the higher number of persons per household, at 2.72 people in each household, as compared to Little Rock's 2.37 people and the state's 2.51. Cabot's per capita income is slightly higher than the state's, but lower than Little Rock's, but has a notably higher median household income than both. These trends closely follow those of Lonoke County as a whole. Not surprisingly, Cabot residents have longer than average commuting times to work, at 26 minutes, as compared to Little Rock's 17.9 minutes and 21.3 minutes across the state population as a whole.

Cabot's population has a high percentage of high school graduates, at 92.2%, while 22.9% have a bachelor's degree or higher. By comparison, 89.2% of Little Rock's population have high school diplomas and 38.4% have bachelor's degrees or higher.

| | Cabot | Jacksonville | Little Rock | Lonoke Co. | Arkansas |
|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Population, 2013 estimate | 25,434 | 28,749 | 197,357 | 70,753 | 2,959,373 |
| Population, 2010 census | 23,776 | 28,364 | 193,524 | 68,356 | 2,915,918 |
| Population % change, 2010 to 2013 | 6.9% | 1.4% | 2.0% | 3.5% | 1.5% |
| White | 93.1% | 57.7% | 48.9% | 90.6% | 77.0% |
| Black or African American | 1.6% | 32.7% | 42.3% | 6.1% | 15.4% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 4.1% | 6.7% | 6.8% | 3.9% | 6.4% |
| Persons under 5 years | 8.0% | 8.9% | 7.0% | 6.8% | 6.8% |
| Persons under 18 years | 30.5% | 26.9% | 24.1% | 26.8% | 24.4% |
| Persons 65 years and over | 8.9% | 10.3% | 11.3% | 12.1% | 14.4% |
| Persons per household | 2.72 | 2.58 | 2.37 | 2.71 | 2.51 |
| Per capita income | \$24,712 | \$20,356 | \$29,841 | \$22,791 | \$22,007 |
| Median household income | \$55,762 | \$40,257 | \$45,135 | \$51,499 | \$40,531 |
| Median value of owner-occupied housing units | \$138,900 | \$112,100 | \$150,800 | \$119,100 | \$106,300 |
| Mean travel time to work (minutes) | 26.0 | 18.7 | 17.9 | 25.8 | 21.3 |
| High school graduate or higher | 92.2% | 87.3% | 89.2% | 86.2% | 83.3% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 22.9% | 17.1% | 38.4% | 17.9% | 19.8% |

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

demographics

Growth

Cabot's population has grown from 19,257 in 2000 to 28,388 in 2010 and 30,366 (estimated) in 2015 within the city limits combined with its planning jurisdiction, which is the area beyond the city limits which Cabot may annex at some point in the future and has the legal right to plan within.

Population projections have been provided by Metroplan, which is Central Arkansas' metropolitan planning organization (MPO). Three trends have been identified, with the high based on Imagine Central Arkansas 2040 projections, while the medium and low series are based on a growth increment from 2010 to 2015, which was considerably a slower pace of growth than Cabot experienced from 1990 to 2010. This rate of growth was repeated for each five-year interval to 2040, then tapered.

The 2030 high, medium, and low projections are 40,637, 36,102, and 32,717, respectively. Looking ahead to 2050 (the more long-range the projections), the higher probability of inaccuracies as unforeseen changes in the economy and growth are more likely. The 2050 high, medium, and low projections are 49,797, 41,087, and 34,657, respectively.

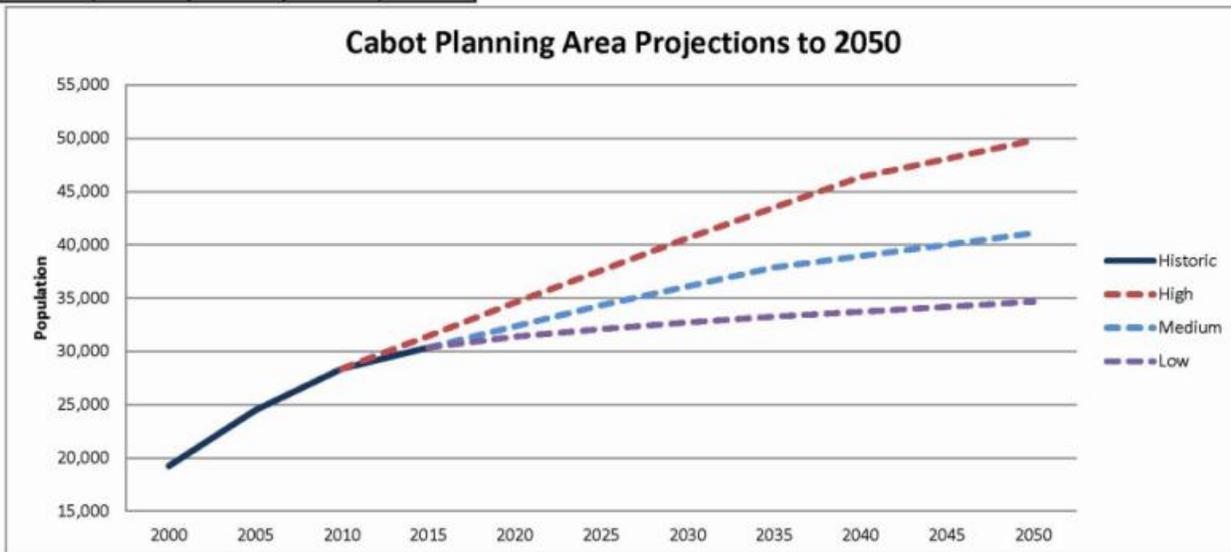
For purposes of this planning study, the medium series of projections has been utilized. While the document looks ahead to the 2050 numbers, concentration should be given to the 2030 benchmarks and outcomes, with knowledge of potential 2050 growth as long-term consideration.

| | Historic | High | Medium | Low |
|------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2000 | 19,257 | | | |
| 2005 | 24,499 | | | |
| 2010 | 28,388 | 28,388 | | |
| 2015 | 30,366 | 31,450 | 30,366 | 30,366 |
| 2020 | | 34,577 | 32,344 | 31,389 |
| 2025 | | 37,607 | 34,322 | 32,093 |
| 2030 | | 40,637 | 36,102 | 32,717 |
| 2035 | | 43,500 | 37,883 | 33,262 |
| 2040 | | 46,362 | 38,951 | 33,727 |
| 2045 | | 48,080 | 40,019 | 34,192 |
| 2050 | | 49,797 | 41,087 | 34,657 |

Sources:

1. Census data 2000 and 2010.
2. Metroplan estimates for 2005 and 2015.
3. ICA 2040 Plan for High series
4. Extrapolations from 2010-2015 trend for Medium and Low series.

Compiled by
Metroplan
9/29/2015



03 PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

**THE ROLE OF PARKS +
CLASSIFICATION OF PARK TYPES
EXISTING PARKS SYSTEM
STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS
CITIZEN SURVEY
ASSESSMENT OF RESPONSES
SWOT ASSESSMENT
USER PROFILES
PROGRAMS ASSESSMENT**

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PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

the role of parks



Since the birth of the American city, communities have placed a value on parks for people to escape, unwind, or gather. Early parks consisted of town greens and commons in the city center, or cemeteries along its edges. Since then, parks have changed in size and function, but the simple fact that parks are an integral part of the community has remained. Small parks located near neighborhoods play a different role in the park system than regional parks along the interstate. The scale of the park and who the intended users are differ from site to site as does the facilities and programs offered. Regardless of scale, programs or uses, parks today serve a city's citizen's physical, mental, and social well-being. The following are planned benefits of parks:

Parks reflect a community's values. How a community envisions, plans, and utilizes its park facilities is a direct indicator of its values, whether the community is a young suburban city focused on sports fields and playgrounds, an urban core preserving historic open spaces, or an environmentally-conscious town concerned with conserving its natural amenities.

Parks reveal a community's identity. They remind its users of who they are and where they came from. Parks can showcase historic structures, landscapes, or events, as well as the natural attributes and beauty of a region. Trails can be used to connect places of significance to other open space locations, providing alternate access options that create a sense of place unique to that community.

Parks reinforce a community's social fabric. By providing gathering spaces, venue or public events spaces, or simple open green spaces for relaxation and recreation, parks provide spaces which bring the community together. Whether two residents visit while jogging or two thousand enjoy an open-air event at a local amphitheater, parks connect people to other people.

Parks encourage a community's health and well-being.

Safe, well-maintained, and well-programmed parks provide places for people to exercise, play, or unwind. Parks inspire people to take it outside regardless of their ability level. Both active and passive recreational opportunities provide inherent health benefits.

Parks enhance a community's quality of life. Parks provide relief from dense urban development, a green oasis of sorts, that can increase surrounding property values, stimulate tourism, and stimulate economic growth by providing spaces for special events and tournaments.

Parks lead to economic development. League competition brings guests to the city and general park location. Tax revenue spent on a weekend event will benefit local hotels, restaurants, shops. Parks along with schools are factors when one considers moving to a new community. A park's unique elements can create an identity for an adjacent neighborhood or district and trail connections to that park link it other areas of town for shared experiences.

Whether creating a master plan for a specific park site or a citywide parks system, it is imperative that a community's vision and values be gathered and organized. It is this vision that guides planning efforts to applicable alternatives, strategies, and solutions that succeed for the community. The planning process utilized on the Cabot Park System Mater Plan is a great example of how input from the community coupled with thorough analysis and level of service comparisons lead to strategic recommendations that will benefit the community for decades to come.

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

classification of park types

Parks are classified into four major types, according to the facility types that each have, their relative size, and the population who utilizes them. Although parks are classified for planning purposes to understand the makeup of the parks system and for setting goals for future park levels of service, some parks will fulfill multiple classification functions.

Mini Parks

Mini parks are parks under 5 acres in size; often times they are less than one acre in size. In many cases, they are small lots with a playground, or sometimes leftover spaces that may only contain a pavilion. Many times they are not heavily used, and create a maintenance burden on City departments.

Mini Parks in Cabot:

- Cindy Kelsey Memorial Park

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks can range from five to twenty acres in size, but are more distinguishable by the types of facilities they provide and the audience they serve. They are typically located in or near neighborhoods, are easily accessible by walking or bicycling, and are not located along streets with heavy traffic. Children should be able to safely access these parks.

Many times neighborhood parks include playground equipment, seating, shade, sidewalks, and open play spaces. Larger neighborhood parks will include one or two sports practice fields, a splash pad, pavilions, a walking path, or community gardens. These parks are usually geared to active recreation, but passive areas may be present in larger neighborhood parks. Cabot lacks neighborhood parks; the one park that fits this category is located near the rear of a neighborhood, in an area that frequently floods which makes it unusable for long periods of time.

Neighborhood Parks in Cabot:

- Fairlen Ward Memorial Park



Community Parks

Community parks range from 20-50 acres, or are specialized facilities on smaller sites that serve the entire community (such as a community center, a dog park, or a skate park). These facilities are often times accessed by cars and require appropriate amounts of parking, but should be sited so they are accessible by walking or bicycling from adjacent neighborhoods.

Community parks often times serve a neighborhood park function to adjacent residential areas (if they are easily accessible) since they usually include facilities such as playgrounds, open play areas, pavilions, and walking trails as found in neighborhood parks. However, the larger size of community parks allows them to serve more specialized functions with the inclusion of competitive sports fields, ponds/fishing areas, recreation centers, amphitheaters/performance spaces, outdoor pools or aquatics, dog parks, etc.

Community Parks in Cabot:

- Cabot Community Pond Park
- Allman/Bevis Sports Complex
- Crouch Flag Football Complex
- Veterans Park & Community Center
- Cabot Skate Park
- Richie Road Park

Regional Parks

Regional parks are usually over 50 acres in size and serve populations from multiple municipalities based on the specialized facilities and programs they offer. These may include tournament facilities, large aquatics facilities, visual arts / museums / performing arts spaces, festival spaces, or arboretums / botanical gardens / nature centers. These parks generally include support facilities found in smaller parks as well.

Regional parks in Cabot:

- Lonoke County Regional Park and Cabot BMX Complex
- Cabot Sports and Aquatics Complex



PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

existing park system

A thorough inventory of Cabot's existing parks at the start of the planning process was conducted by the planning team and park staff. The following information provides a general overview of what each park has to offer to residents and visitors alike.

Fairlen Ward Memorial Park

Address: Stonehaven

This twenty acre park is home to one playground and one pavilion. A paved path of .25 miles connects the playground and two picnic sites to the small parking area. The condition of the park is fair but occasional flooding (6 months of the year) takes its toll on the built elements in the park. The location of this site is directly adjacent to the Stonehaven neighborhood. Access to the park is through the neighborhood so park users from outside the area are not as prevalent as ones that can walk or ride their bike.



Fairlen Ward Memorial Park

Cabot Community Pond & Walking Park

Address: 1881 Kerr Station Road

This community park is 35 total acres with 8 acres in water and 10 in open space recreation. A paved walking trail (.39 miles) provides access to three pavilions (one large multi-family pavilion), three playgrounds and fishing areas (with ADA fishing pier). Arkansas Game & Fish stocks the pond to support the community fishing program held at this park. A nine hole disc golf course and plenty of passive recreational options are offered at this popular park. The park is located near numerous residents south of downtown. The condition of the park is fair due to heavy use.



Cabot Community Pond Park

Allman / Bevis Sports Complex

Address: 3001 South 1st Street

This sports oriented park, named after a former Mayor and late County Judge, is 40 acres with two distinct areas. The front is home to four competitive softball fields while the rear of the park houses 14 soccer fields and youth football fields. The community holds a Special Olympics Softball Tournament at this park annually. There are two lighted youth football fields and two batting cages. Three concessions are scattered on the site as well as the Cabot Parks maintenance shop. Ample parking for the softball is located off the front entry drive. This park has a total of six pavilions. Parking for the soccer is limited to gravel lots near the youth football complex and along the loop drive. A paved trail connects the ball fields to the playground and parking. Future trail expansions may extend the network into the wetland areas to the north and east. Aside from some periodic flooding of certain soccer the condition of the park is good thanks to the practices of the maintenance staff.



Allman/Bevis Sports Complex

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS



Veterans Park & Community Center

Cindy Kelsey Memorial Park

Address: 508 North Lincoln

This small one acre park is home to one playground and one pavilion. There is a memorial along with benches and a paved path that connects the playground and pavilion to the small parking area. The park was traded with the Cabot School District during the course of this study. (no photo included)

Veterans Park Community Center

Address: 508 N. Lincoln Street

The 10 acre Veterans Park is home to the large recreation center that includes an indoor aquatics facility, basketball courts, raised walking track and other indoor fitness options. Cabot Parks & Rec. administration offices are housed here. The park gets its name from a veteran's memorial located just south of the entry drive. The 10 year old building has undergone a recent expansion to provide options for an entertainment room & kitchen for community or private events. The roof of the facility was also replaced in 2013. This park is centrally located within the community, directly adjacent to the Middle School and High School.



Cabot Skate Park

Cabot Skate Park

Address: 508 N. Lincoln Street

A 80' x 100' skate park, opened in 2012, is located on the north east side of Veterans Park. Several ramps and skill challenge stations for skateboard are contained within a perimeter fence. Shared parking from the community center is adjacent to this facility. The Cabot Middle School and High School are located across the street from this location. The condition is good but due to the lack of shade trees, benches and water fountains, this end of the park appears very open and public. This location is within walking distance from numerous neighborhoods.



Richie Road Park

Richie Road Park

502 Richie Road

This partially wooded, partially open park is approximately 20 acres in size. Active sports like 2 basketball courts, 1 tennis court and 6 baseball/softball fields are contained within the confines of this park. Other park facilities in the Richie Road are the three pavilions, three playgrounds, four concession/restroom facilities, a multipurpose building, a maintenance shop, one in-ground concrete pool and trails that connect the various elements to the parking areas. This park is over 40 years old yet is in good maintenance in spite of its heavy usage.

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

Crouch Flag Football Complex

Address: Panther Trail

This 15 acre park dedicated to five flag football fields is located near the Cabot Jr High and the Cabot Middle School on Panther Trail off Kerr Station Road. One pavilion, concessions and one picnic area are located nearby between the fields for ease of access. Gravel parking for 20 cars serves the park users that arrive by car. Numerous established neighborhoods are located in the surrounding are.



Crouch Flag Football Complex

Lonoke County Regional Park

235 Willie Ray Road

The Regional Park is over 168 acres of open space and wooded hilly land located on the north end of town adjacent to US Highway 67/167. The vehicular entrance to this park is on the access road north of Hwy 89. Very few residential neighborhoods abut this site but easy highway access makes it perfect for supporting future community recreation and gathering opportunities. The currently programs park located at this park are: the BMX complex, a pistol shooting range. This site can easily handle numerous new programs and facilities at both large and small scales.



Lonoke County Regional Park

Cabot BMX Complex

235 Willie Ray Road

The BMX track, which is less than five years old, offers 1150 feet of track starting with a skyscraper gate, national caliber obstacles and wide pro-style asphalt turns. The course, which is open 6 days a week (closed Mondays) is sanctioned by USA BMX. Grand stands provide panoramic views for spectators, while concessions and restrooms facilities are available.



Cabot BMX Complex

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS



Cabot Sports and Aquatics Complex (Source: www.cabotparks.com)



At a ribbon cutting for the new Cabot Sports and Aquatic Complex, Maggie Cope, chairwoman of the Cabot Parks and Recreation Commission, and Cabot Mayor Bill Cypert hold up an artist's rendering of the new complex. Source: www.arkansasonline.com

Cabot Sports and Aquatic Complex

1245 Foster Memorial Highway

This new 50 acre complex contains two youth football fields, nine baseball fields, an aquatics center with an indoor party area, lazy river, slides, diving pool, zero entry area with splash pads and a competitive lap pool. The site is located south of downtown in an area of relatively flat agricultural land on highway 321 with direct access to Hwy 67/167.

Systemwide Overview

Cabot has an impressive quantity and quality of community parks. With 218 acres of regional parks, 130 acres of community parks, 20 acres of neighborhood parks, and one acre of mini parks, the system as a whole offers 14.2 acres of park land for every 1,000 residents of Cabot.

These parks are distributed well through the core of the community and its neighborhoods. However, parks have not kept up with growth as the city has expanded to the northwest and southeast. Furthermore, there is an absence of smaller neighborhood-scaled parks within the system. When considering the role of elementary school playgrounds and open play fields which can sometimes serve as neighborhood open spaces, there are still notable system gaps in the newer growth areas. Lonoke County Regional Park is the only park located northwest of Hwy 67/167, and it is predominately undeveloped.

As in many communities, many of the parks have been sited on otherwise "undevelopable" sites, often times in or adjacent to floodplains and floodways, leaving several of the parks with flooding and drainage issues.

Cabot currently has no multiuse trails located outside of park properties (internal walking paths). Additionally, there are no on-road bicycle facilities, such as bicycle lanes or sharrows. Efforts are underway for sidewalk improvements and additions, which can aid in connecting neighborhoods with parks and other community destinations.

The issues related to park types, distribution, trails, and flooding have all been recognized by community leadership and citizens alike. In spite of these issues, the residents of Cabot value their parks and rate the quality of their parks highly.

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

stakeholder interviews

A very important part of community outreach involved one-on-one interviews with community leaders, elected officials, parks and recreation volunteers and advocates, recreational league representatives, and city staff. The input received from these interviews helped to identify issues and opportunities, as well as shape the vision, goals, and strategies of the master plan. The full summary of responses can be found in Appendix A.

What should be at the top of the list of desired outcomes for the Cabot Parks System Master Plan and its process?

- Meet all users' needs
- Funding for the Department
- Communication (between Department and the public, between Department and leagues)
- Connectivity (trails, bike/ped)

What are the three best attributes (characteristics) of the Cabot parks system today?

- Department leadership
- Partnership with schools
- Recreational programs (specifically youth)

What will be the three biggest problems faced by parks, trails, and open space users today?

- City growth and land availability
- Trails
- Facilities (miscellaneous)

What are the three biggest opportunities for the future development of the Cabot parks system? The three biggest challenges/constraints?

OPPORTUNITIES

- Trails
- Land acquisition, also additional development within existing parks
- Community center expansion

CHALLENGES/CONSTRAINTS

- Funding
- Advertising
- Community support/mindset

Without considering the facilities already available, what type of activities and/or facilities do you want to have available within the parks system? Choose any/all that you think are relevant.

10 RESPONDENTS SELECTED:

- Picnicking

9 RESPONDENTS SELECTED:

- Bicycling
- Children's play areas/playgrounds
- Dog parks/off-leash areas
- Public events/sports, cultural, etc. facilities
- Walking, running, jogging

8 RESPONDENTS SELECTED:

- Basketball
- Senior activities
- Soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, field hockey, Frisbee golf



PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

From the list above, please list the new activities/facilities (top 3) that you believe are the most important to make available within Cabot.

- Picnicking
- Playgrounds
- Sports facilities/programs/youth programs
- Running/walking/trails
- Aquatics
- Senior programs/activity spaces

What new recreational activities would you find unacceptable within the parks system?

- Boating
- Equestrian

How would you rate the following existing park elements and issues? Rank these regarding your understanding of each with one (1) being the most in need, three (3) being average, and five (5) being in the best condition.

The most responses tended toward the following rankings:

- 1-2 Fields (football, soccer, baseball, softball)
- 3 Courts (tennis, volleyball)
- 3 Aquatic facilities (pools, splash pads)
- 2 Playgrounds
- 1 Walking trails
- 1 Natural areas/passive recreation areas
- 1 Cultural facilities

In your opinion, what are the top three considerations when determining an appropriate mix of activities/facilities within the parks system?

The numbers below indicate the number of times each was selected as a top-three choice:

- 5 Environmental
- 6 Economical
- 1 Social
- 0 Historical
- 8 Recreational
- 6 Aesthetic (beauty of the area)
- 2 Political (whatever City government decides)

Has Cabot done a good job of protecting its natural resources or open space?

- Yes: 5 responses
- No: 4 responses
- Not Sure: 4 responses

If you had \$100, how much would you spend on each of the following aspects of the park system?

Responded dollar amounts have been averaged per category:

- \$37.69 Capital Improvements (land acquisition or construction or renovation of park facilities)
- \$25.51 Maintenance
- \$20.90 Recreational Programs
- \$15.90 Operations

Do you think existing park facilities are adequately maintained? Why or why not? Please list specific examples.

- Yes: 6 responses
- No: 4 responses

Additional miscellaneous comments indirectly indicating a “yes” or “no” response are in the full summary.

Is there a park located within an acceptable distance of your home that fulfills your recreational needs?

- Yes: 3 responses
- No: 9 responses

Do you think that recreational facilities are distributed adequately across the city? If no, where and what are they lacking?

- Yes: 4 responses
- No: 9 responses (west, north, northwest the most common responses for lack of facilities)



PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

citizen survey

A statistically-valid survey was mailed to a randomly selected portion of the population across all census block groups. The responses to this survey represent the general public, both parks and programs users and non-users, across all age groups and ethnic backgrounds.

In general, the results indicated that Cabot has a maturing parks system that has met the needs of youth and can expand into diversified offerings for various age groups. Furthermore, when asked about household needs for various types of facilities, the following items topped the list: walking trails, small neighborhood parks, large community parks, indoor fitness, indoor track, outdoor swimming, and playground equipment. Sports fields ranked considerably lower, implying perhaps that the need for sports facilities is currently being met by the city's inventory of fields and courts. Likewise, the most needed programs included those such as adult fitness and wellness, special events (concerts, movies, etc.), water fitness, nature programs, and adult programs (which tied with youth sports programs). Non-sports related programs had the greatest amount of unmet needs.

Respondents were generally supportive of the physical condition of parks and facilities, as well as the use of city tax dollars to fund them.

Major Findings

Household Use of City Parks: Thirty percent (30%) of respondents indicated, over the past 12 months, they visited City of Cabot parks 12 times or more. Other usage levels are as follows: 6 to 11 times (14%), 1 to 5 times (30%), and none (26%).

Household Satisfaction with the Physical Condition of All City of Cabot Parks Visited: Based on the percentage of respondents who visited City of Cabot parks during the past 12 months, 75% rated the physical condition of the parks as "excellent" or "good," 23% rated the condition as "fair," 1% rated it "poor" and 1% did not have an opinion.

Parks and Recreation Facilities That Households Used: Sixty-one percent (61%) of respondents indicated they use Cabot Community Pond Park, and 60% use Veterans Park and Community Center. Other facilities used include: Richie Road Park (34%), Allman/Bevis Sports Complex (20%), and Crouch Flag Football Complex (10%).

How Respondents Rate the Condition of Parks and Recreation Facilities Used: Eighty-six percent (86%) of respondents who used Cabot Community Pond Park rated the condition of the park as "excellent" or "good". Other facilities with similar ratings include: Veterans Park and Community Center (84% "excellent" or "good"), Lonoke County Regional Park/Cabot BMX Complex (77%), and Allman/Bevis Sports Complex (69%).

Two Facilities That Households Used Most During the Past Year: Based on the percentage of respondents' top two most used facilities, 46% indicated that Cabot Community Pond Park was used by their household the most. Other most used facilities include: Veterans Park and Community Center (40%), Richie Road Park (22%), and Allman/Bevis Sports Complex (14%).

Participation in Recreation or Sports Programs: Thirty percent (30%) of respondents indicated they participated in City of Cabot recreation or sports programs during the past 12 months. Of those, the number of programs in which they participated is as follows: 7 to 10 programs (2%), 4 to 6 programs (6%), 2 to 3 programs (51%), and 1 program (41%).

Ratings of the Overall Quality of Recreation or Sports Programs: When those who participated in recreation or sports programs during the past 12 months were asked to rate the overall quality of the programs, 80% rated the quality as "excellent" or "good;" 13% rated it as "fair," 6% rated the quality as "poor," and 1% did not have an opinion.

All Public/Non-Profit and Private Organizations Where Households Have Participated in Recreation Programs During the Past 12 Months: When asked about all the organizations where households have participated in recreation programs during the past 12 months, 23% indicated they participated at private fitness clubs; 13% participated in recreation programs in other communities, and 1% used the YMCA.

All the Ways Households Learn About City of Cabot Parks and Recreation Department Programs and Activities: Fifty-one percent (51%) of respondents indicated they learn about City of Cabot parks and recreation programs and activities from friends and neighbors; 31% learn from social media, and 28% learn from newspaper articles.

Reasons that Prevent Households from Using Parks, Recreation and Sports Facilities or Programs More Often: Based on the percentage of respondents, 25% indicated that not knowing what is being offered prevents them from using parks, recreation and sports facilities or programs more often. Other reasons that prevent households include: fees are too high (15%), program times are not convenient (12%), and facilities lack the right equipment (11%).

Households That Have a Need for Parks and Recreation Facilities: Based on the percentage of respondents, 62% or 5,340 households indicated that they have a need for walking and biking trails. Other facilities respondents have a need for include: small neighborhood parks (61% or 5,228 households), large community parks (53% or 4,583 households), indoor fitness and exercise facilities (51% or 4,377 households), and indoor running/walking track (49% or 4,222 households).

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

Most Important Facilities: Based on the percentage of respondents' top four most important facilities, 35% indicated that walking and biking trails are the most important facility. Other facilities that are most important to households include: small neighborhood parks (32%), indoor fitness and exercise facilities (27%), large community parks (24%), and outdoor swimming pools/splash pads (22%).

Households That Have a Need for Parks and Recreation Programs: Based on the percentage of respondents, 43% or 3,706 households indicated that they have a need for adult fitness and wellness programs. Other programs respondents have a need for include: special events (42% or 3,569 households), water fitness programs (30% or 2,605 households), and nature programs/environmental education (30% or 2,563 households).

Most Important Programs: Based on the percentage of respondents' top four most important programs, 30% indicated that adult fitness and wellness programs are the most important. Other programs that are most important to households include: special events (25%), youth sports programs (22%), adult programs for 50 years and older (20%), and water fitness programs (17%).

Programs Participated in Most Often: Based on the percentage of respondents' top four programs participated in most often, 16% indicated that youth sports programs are the one in which they participated most often. Other programs in which respondents participated most often include: adult fitness and wellness programs (13%), water fitness programs (8%), and youth learn to swim programs (5%).

All the Types of Formats in Which Respondents Like to Participate or View Programs: When asked which types of formats respondents like to participate or view programs, 62% indicated they preferred "on my own (self-directed)"; 42% preferred a self-improvement format, and 39% preferred a social format.

Facilities or Usages That Households Would Like to See at the Lonoke County Regional Park: Based on the percentage of respondents, 69% indicated they would like to see walking and hiking trails at the Lonoke County Regional Park. Fifty-one percent (51%) would like to see picnic pavilions/rental spaces; 44% would like to see playgrounds, and 37% would like to see a splash pad at the Lonoke County Regional Park.

Lonoke County Regional Park Facilities/Usages That Are Most Important to Households: Based on the percentage of respondents' top four most important facilities and usages at the Lonoke County Regional Park, 59% indicated that walking and hiking trails are the most important. Other facilities and usages that are most important to households include: picnic pavilions/rental spaces (34%), playgrounds (30%), splash pad (24%), dog park (20%), and nature center/arboretum (20%).

Level of Agreement With Various Benefits Being Provided by Parks, Trails, and Recreation Facilities: The highest

levels of agreement with various benefits being provided by parks, trails, and recreation facilities, based upon the combined percentage of "strongly agree" and "agree" responses from residents who had an opinion, were: improving physical health and fitness (89%), making Cabot a more desirable place to live (89%), improving mental health and reducing stress (83%), preserving open space and the environment (76%), and increasing property values in surrounding area (74%).

Benefits Being Provided by Parks, Trails, and Recreation Facilities That Are Most Important to Households: Based on the percentage of respondents' top three most important benefits provided by parks, trails, and recreation facilities, 57% indicated that improving physical health and fitness was most important. Other benefits that are most important to households include: making Cabot a more desirable place to live (47%), helping reduce crime (30%), increasing property values in surrounding area (29%), and improving mental health and reducing stress (25%).

How Respondents Would Allocate an Additional \$100 for City of Cabot Parks, Trails, Sports, and Recreation Facilities: When asked how respondents would allocate an additional \$100 for City parks, trails, sports, and recreation facilities, the funds were distributed as follows: improvements to existing parks and sports facilities (\$22), maintenance of existing parks and facilities (\$22), acquisition and development of new park sites and facilities (\$16), acquisition and development of walking and biking trails (\$24), and operation of recreation programs (\$16).

Satisfaction With Overall Value That Households Receive from the City of Cabot Parks and Recreation Department: Nearly half (48%) of respondents were either "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with the overall value that households receive from the City of Cabot Parks and Recreation Department. Of the remaining households, 24% indicated they were "neutral," 10% were "somewhat dissatisfied," 5% were "very dissatisfied," and 13% did not have an opinion.

Level of Support for the City of Cabot Using Tax Dollars to Develop/Operate the Types of Facilities, Trails, Sports and Recreation Programs Most Important to Households: Most households (79%) are either "very supportive" or "somewhat supportive" of the City using tax dollars to develop and operate the types facilities, trails, sports and recreation programs that are most important. Of the remaining respondents, 12% were not sure and 9% were not supportive.

How Important Households Feel It Is to Fund Parks and Recreation Facilities and Services Compared to Other Priority Services for the City: Four percent (4%) of respondents feel it is more important to fund parks and recreation facilities and services compared to other priority services for the City; 41% feel it is equally important, 48% feel it is less important, and 7% are not sure.

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

assessment of responses

Expressed Needs Table

Throughout the planning process, input was received on a number of issues through a variety of means. The table below outlines responses to issues such as needs, importance, utilization, support, and issues. These topics have been organized into the following categories; park land, facilities, programs, and expenditures.

Input in blue boxes was received from stakeholders, the steering committee, and/or city staff. Green boxes reflect input received from the citizen survey. By comparing the types of input side by side, common themes and priorities begin to emerge, which can be assessed simultaneously.

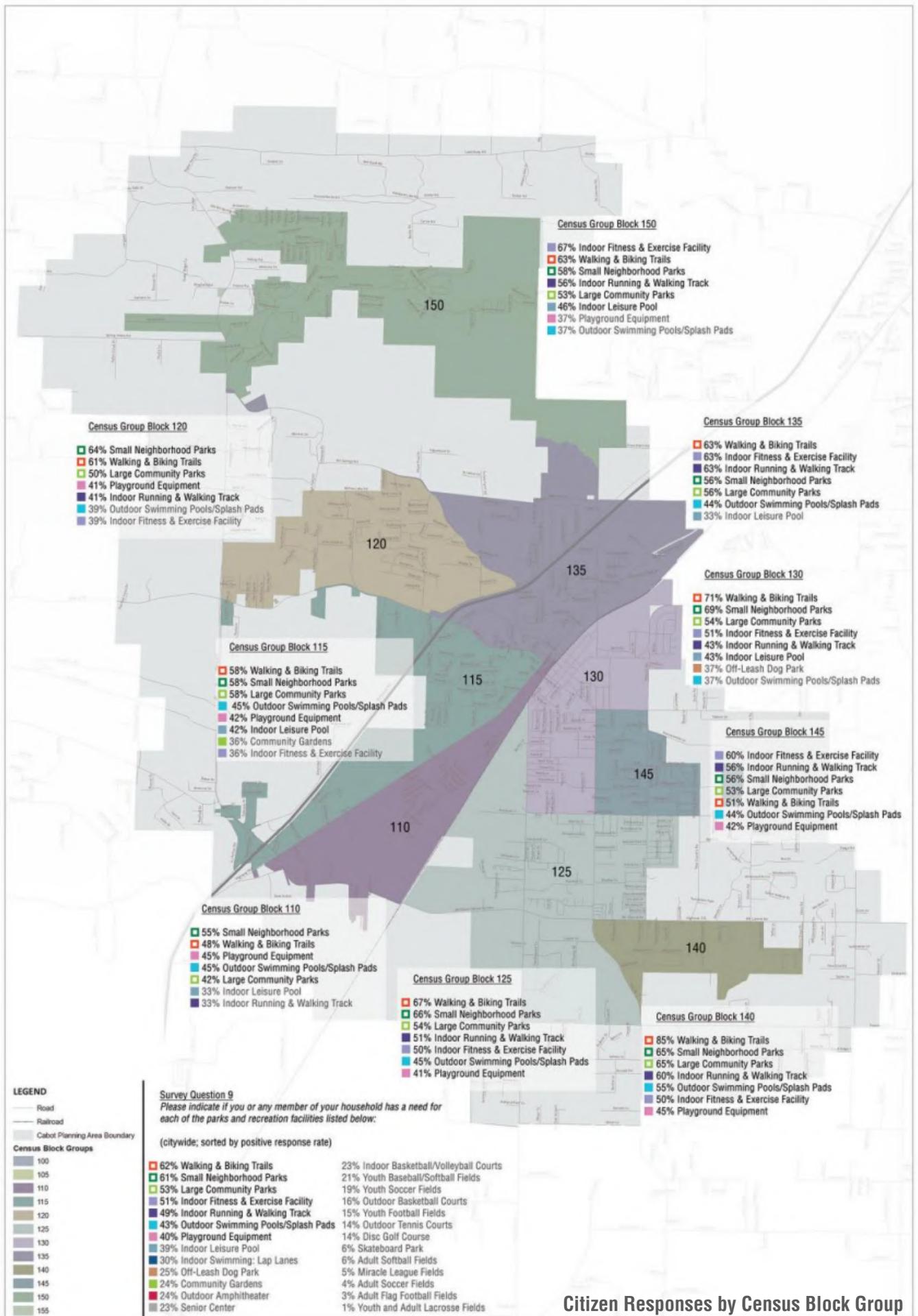
Percentages within the green boxes indicate the percentage of respondents from the survey indicated the particular response. More detailed responses to stakeholder interviews and the citizen survey can be found in the appendices at the end of this document.

Citizen Responses by Census Block Group

The graphic on the adjacent page depicts responses to the citizen survey about the need for specific facilities within the respondent's household, divided by census block group to assess specific identified needs within different geographic areas of the community. In general, all census block groups had high levels of support for walking and biking trails, neighborhood parks, and an indoor fitness and exercise facility. In fact, the top six responses in each census block group were almost identical, though appearing in a different order of importance. The legend at the bottom of the map reflects the citywide response by each facility type, arranged in order from the highest response rating to the lowest.

| Parks | | Facilities | | Programs | | Expenditures | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Expressed Need: Parks | | Expressed Need: Facilities | | Expressed Need: Programs | | Expressed Need: Expenditures | |
| Passive parks Natural areas Urban park in downtown | 61% Small Neighborhood Parks 53% Large Community Parks | Picnicking (10) Bicycling (9) Play Areas/Playgrounds (9) Dog Parks (9) Public Events (9) Walking/Running/Jogging (9) Basketball (8) Senior Activities (8) Soccer/Football/Lacross (8) Aquatics (7) Natural Area Activities (7) Softball/Baseball (7) Tennis (7) | 62% Walking & Biking Trails 51% Indoor Fitness & Exercise Facilities 49% Indoor Running / Walking Track 40% Playground equipment 39% Indoor Leisure Pool 30% Indoor Lap Lanes 25% Off-leash Dog Park 24% Community Gardens 24% Outdoor Amphitheater 23% Senior Center 23% Indoor Basketball | Sports Programs Youth Programs Senior Programs | 43% Adult Fitness & Wellness 42% Special Events 30% Water Fitness 30% Nature Programs / Environmental Education | \$37.69 Capital Improvements (purchases or renovation) \$25.51 Maintenance \$20.90 Recreational Programs \$15.90 Operations | \$24 Acquisition & Development: Walking & Biking Trails \$22 Improvements to Existing Parks & Sports Facilities \$22 Maintenance of Existing Parks & Facilities \$16 Acquisition & Development: New Park Sites & Facilities \$16 Operations of Recreation Programs |
| Most Important Type: Parks | | Most Important Type: Facilities | | Most Important Type: Programs | | Most Important Type: Expenditures | |
| Not indicated | Same as above | Picnicking Playgrounds Sports Facilities Running/Walking Trails Aquatics Senior Activity Spaces <small>(source: interview rankings)</small> | 36% Walking & Biking Trails 27% Indoor Fitness & Exercise Facilities 22% Outdoor Swimming / Splash Pads 20% Indoor Walking Track | Sports Programs Senior Programs | 30% Adult Fitness & Wellness 25% Special Events 22% Youth Sports 20% Adult Programs (age 50 and over) 17% Water Fitness | \$37.69 Capital Improvements (purchases or renovation) | \$24 Acquisition & Development: Walking & Biking Trails |
| Utilization: Parks | | Utilization: Facilities | | Utilization: Programs | | Utilization: Expenditures | |
| Not indicated | 61% Cabot Community Pond Park 60% Veterans Park and Community Center | Keep older fields for practice as new fields are constructed | Not polled | Additional fitness programs with Community Center expansion | 16% Youth Sports Programs 13% Adult Fitness & Wellness Programs 8% Water Fitness Programs 5% Swim Programs | See above | See above |
| Support: Parks | | Support: Facilities | | Support: Programs | | Support: Expenditures | |
| Land acquisition to grow with population Marketing/Advertising | Small Neighborhood Parks Large Community Parks Playgrounds | Bicycle/Pedestrian network Future revenue-generators Marketing/Advertising | Trails Dog park Entertainment space | Programs for all age groups Marketing/Advertising | Adult Fitness & Wellness Programs Special Events | Marketing/Advertising Capital investments Maintenance | Tax \$ Use for Parks: 37% Very Supportive 42% Somewhat Supportive |
| Issues: Parks | | Issues: Facilities | | Issues: Programs | | Issues: Expenditures | |
| Skewed distribution of parks across Cabot Parks are not within an acceptable distance from home Not enough land to accommodate demand for programs | Maintenance Distribution Keeping pace with growth | Funding for maintenance Lack of connectivity Maintenance Drainage/Flooding Age and condition Parking, accessibility Location | Maintenance Age Drainage Connectivity | Miscommunication within sports programs Programs for all age groups needed Need senior activities | Need wider variety of programs to include arts, lectures, book clubs, etc. for older adults Variety: concerts, festivals, craft shows; not just sports Communication of availability Community Ctr fees too high | Department should not be self-supporting Need funding for operations, maintenance, infrastructure, and expansion Political support | Maintain what we have within budget |

Expressed Needs Table



Citizen Responses by Census Block Group

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

user profile



Photo Courtesy Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism

Results from the citizen survey were tabulated by several identifying qualities, including age, income, and physical address of respondents. This information was then assembled to understand preferences for parks, facilities, programs, participation levels, and support by each identifier (age, income, location). The following user profile explores these preferences based on age and income. Preferences by location can be found in “Assessment of Responses” and the supporting map, located on pages 28-29.

Park System Funding

- Regardless of age, income, program participation or non-program participation, citizens are supportive of using tax dollars to develop and operate the park system.
- Regardless of age, income, program participation or non-program participation, over 41% of citizens are supportive of funding the park and recreation department when compared to all other city departments.

Park Usage

- Citizens involved in the recreation program use the park system more than those who are not, however, this may be an indication of how the parks are developed.
- 29.8% of non-program users do use the park system 1-5 times per year
- Families with children under age 10 are the largest user group for most individual parks and the recreation program

Information Source

- Citizens learn about what the department is offering by word of mouth, newspaper articles, and social media whether they are involved in the recreation program or not

Reason for non-participation

- The number one reason for non-participation is that citizens do not know what is being offered regardless of age, income, participation in the recreation program or non-participation in the recreation program

Preferred Facilities

- Regardless of age, income, program participation or non-program participation, citizens want:
 - o walking and biking trails
 - o small neighborhood parks
 - o indoor fitness and exercise facilities
 - o indoor running/walking track
 - o large community parks

Preferred Recreation Program Format

- Regardless of age, income, recreation program participation or non-program participation, citizens want:
 - o self-directed program opportunities
 - o self-improvement program opportunities

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

Program Participant Preferences by AGE

Citizens were asked about their parks visitation and participation. Their responses were then examined based on the ages of those in their household. Systemwide, most households that visit Cabot's parks have children under the age of ten. Those parks with the highest visitation rates by households with children under age 10 include Lonoke County Regional Park, Allman/Bevis, Crouch Flag Football Complex, Veterans Park and Community Center, and Richie Road Park. This is likely due to youth sports recreational programs being held at the complexes within these parks, or the participation of the parents of younger children in the flag football program offered at the Crouch Complex. In contrast, households with children between the ages of 10 and 19 were the pri-

mary visitors at the Cabot Skate Park and the Cabot Community Pond Park, which is generally more passive in nature with walking paths and fishing opportunities which may attract a different user.

Overall, recreation program participation was most heavily geared to families with children under age 10, as children over age 10 are moving into private club leagues. All age groups most strongly supported trails followed by small neighborhood parks and fitness facilities. Adult fitness and special events were very strongly supported across all age groups, perhaps indicating a satisfaction with the level of youth recreation programs and a shift in focus to expanding into additional program types.

Program Participant Preferences by AGE

| Name | Households with children under age 10 | Households with children ages 10-19 | Adult households ages 20-54 | Adult households age 55+ |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Overall Park Visitation | | | | |
| | X | | | |
| Use of Individual Parks | | | | |
| Lonoke County Regional Park | X | | | |
| Allman/Bevis | X | | | |
| Cabot Community Pond Park | | X | | |
| Crouch Flag Football Complex | X | | | |
| Veterans Park and Community Center | X | | | |
| Skate park | | X | | |
| Richie Road Park | X | | | |
| Fairlen Ward Memorial Park | | Very under-used park; barely used by anyone | | |
| Recreation Program Participation | | | | |
| | X | | | |
| Use of Other Providers is for Private Fitness Clubs | | | | |
| | | X | | |

How citizens learn about recreation programs - word of mouth and social media

The primary reason for not participating in programs - citizens do not know what is going on

Facility Support - Strongest support across all age groups for park and recreation facilities is for trails followed by small neighborhood parks and indoor fitness and exercise facilities

Program Support - Strongest support for recreation programs that are the most important across all age groups is for adult fitness and wellness programs followed by special events

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

Program Participant Preferences by HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Likewise, when citizens were asked about their visitation and preferences for park facilities and programs. These results were then sorted by household income. As indicated in the table below, most park participants have a household income of \$75,000-\$99,999. Visitors of the Cabot Skate Park generally had the lowest household incomes, visitors of Cabot Community Pond Park, Richie Road Park, and Fairlen Ward Memorial Park had slightly higher household incomes, and visitors

of the Crouch Flag Football Complex, Veterans Park and Community Center, and Allman/Bevis had the highest household incomes.

Regardless of income, the strongest support was for trails followed by neighborhood parks and community parks. Most notably, regardless of age OR income, the primary reason that participants did not participate in programs is because they did not know what was going on.

Program Participant Preferences by HOUSEHOLD INCOME

| Name | Under \$25,000 | \$25,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 - \$74,999 | \$75,000 - \$99,999 | \$100,000 or more |
|---|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Overall Park Visitation | | | | | |
| | | | | X | |
| Use of Individual Parks | | | | | |
| Lonoke County Regional Park | | | X | | |
| Allman/Bevis | | | | | X |
| Cabot Community Pond Park | | X | | | |
| Crouch Flag Football Complex | | | | X | |
| Veterans Park and Community Center | | | | X | |
| Skate park | X | | | | |
| Richie Road Park | | X | | | |
| Fairlen Ward Memorial Park | | X | | | |
| Recreation Program Participation | | | | | |
| | | | | | X |
| Other Provider Preference is for Private Fitness Clubs | | | | | |
| | | | | | X |

How citizens learn about recreation programs - word of mouth and social media

The primary reason for not participating in programs - citizens do not know what is going on

Facility Support - Strongest support across all household income groups is for trails followed by small neighborhood parks and large community parks

Program Support - Strongest support for programs across all household income groups is for adult fitness and wellness programs followed by special events

Program Format Preferences - Strongest support across all age groups for program formats is for self-directed followed by self-improvement

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

Non Program Participant Preferences

The final assessment compared the preferences of program participant users to those of non-program participant park users. Interestingly, NON-program participant park users gave higher ratings to park conditions AND had higher levels of agreement with the benefits provided by parks and recreation. They had similar levels of support with program

participant park users regarding funding issues.

Program participant park users expressed higher levels of facility needs and program needs, as well as higher levels of frequent park use (12 or more times annually) and private program provider facilities.

Non Program Participant Preferences

| Item | Non-Program Users | Program Users |
|---|--|--|
| Park Usage | 34.6% (1-5 times) | 29.8% (1-5 times) 30.3% (12 or more) |
| Park Condition Rating of "Good" or "Excellent" | 78.7% | 74.8% |
| Preferred Facility Provider | Not big users of facilities provided by others | 22.5% use private fitness clubs |
| Program Information Source | 47.2% from friends and neighbors 32% from newspaper articles | 51.4% from friends and neighbors 27.9% from newspaper articles |
| Reason for Not Participating | 27.1% do not know what is being offered | 25.1% do not know what is being offered |
| Facility Needs | 55.4% walking and biking trails 53.5% small neighborhood parks 45.4% indoor fitness and exercise facilities 44.6% indoor running/walking track 43.5% large community parks | 62.1% walking and biking trails 60.8% small neighborhood parks 50.9% indoor fitness and exercise facilities 49.1% indoor running/walking track 53.3% large community parks |
| Program Needs | 37.9% adult fitness and wellness programs 36.8% special events (concerts, movies, etc.) | 43.1% adult fitness and wellness programs 41.5% special events (concerts, movies, etc.) |
| Program Format Preference | 62.8% self-directed 37.2% self-improvement | 61.6% self-directed 41.8% self-improvement |
| Benefits Received from Parks and Recreation <i>(percentages shown are a sum of "strongly agree" and "agree")</i> | 70.6% increased property values 78.2% improved mental health and stress reduction 49.5% increased opportunities to interact with people of a different culture 69.5% attracting new residents and businesses 56.4% protecting historical attributes of the city 55.7% promoting tourism | 66.6% increased property values 74.5% improved mental health and stress reduction 45.9% increased opportunities to interact with people of a different culture 66.1% attracting new residents and businesses 49.3% protecting historical attributes of the city 52.5% promoting tourism |
| Use of Tax Dollars to Develop and Operate the Park System <i>(percentages shown are the sum of "very supportive" and "supportive")</i> | 77.0% | 78.4% |
| Funding of the Park System when Compared to Other City Departments <i>(percentage shown is the sum of "very supportive" and "supportive")</i> | 41.2% | 45.5% |

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

programs assessment

This assessment is created to provide the Park and Recreation Department with an evaluation of its current program and suggestions about what its future program should be. It is the intent of this assessment that all programming decisions will be made in alignment with the Vision Statement included in the master plan: “Provide a wide variety of park amenities and options for both passive and active recreation to serve Cabot residents and visitors of all ages and interests.”

Basic Tenets

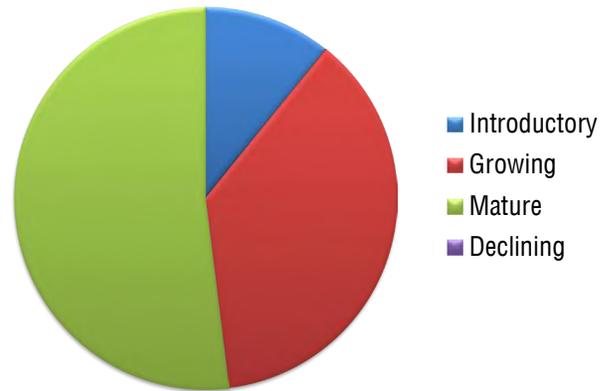
- The existing program has evolved over time with input that may have been received from special interest groups, citizens-at-large, elected officials, the Parks and Recreation Commission, and staff of the Park and Recreation Department.
- There are other providers of recreation programs in the community including not-for-profits such as the First Baptist Church, a newly forming Boys & Girls Club, and Cabot Public Schools. Additionally, there are private providers including three gymnastics studios, four dance studios, two performing arts studios, and three workout studios
- The existing and future program is contingent upon facilities either owned by the city or available to the city through its partners such as the school district.
- A balanced program is contingent upon both indoor and outdoor facilities.
- Future program preferences are best predicted by using data from the 2015 statistically valid citizen survey as prepared, distributed, and distributed by the market research firm of ETC/Leisure Vision in conjunction with the development of the 2015 Park System Master Plan.
- There is a stated goal by elected officials in Cabot to recover 65% of the overall Park and Recreation Department Budget. This is an expectation that is 31% higher than the national average of 34% as researched and published by Dr. John Crompton of Texas A & M University, the most prolific author/researcher in the history of the park and recreation profession.

Existing Program Analysis

To analyze the existing program, the consultant reviewed data provided by the Park and Recreation Department for its entire list of programs in the areas of:

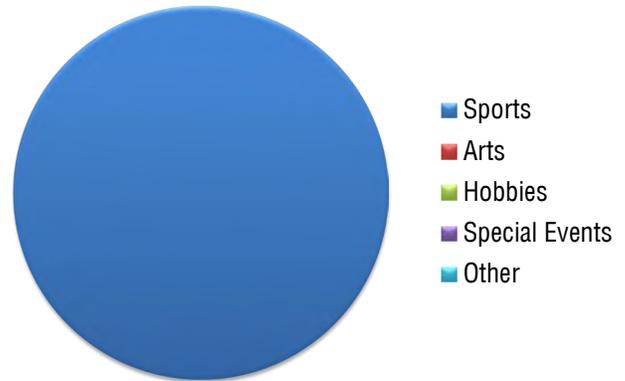
1. Life cycle stages – introduction, growth, maturation, and decline
2. Program type – visual and graphic arts, performing arts, crafts, dance, drama, environmental activities, music, sports/athletics/aquatics, hobbies, trips/travel/tourism, social recreation, special events, literary programs, outdoor recreation, wellness
3. Program format – self-directed, spectator, competitive, recreation, social, and self-improvement
4. Age group served – preschool, elementary school, middle school, high school, young adults, adults, middle-age adults, senior adults and families

Program Life Cycle



- 1a. Life Cycle Stages – Of the program life cycle stages, the program is more mature than any of the other stages. The challenge to the department during the maturation stage is to continue to satisfy its customers because the reliance during this stage is on repeat customers as very few new participants are entering the program.

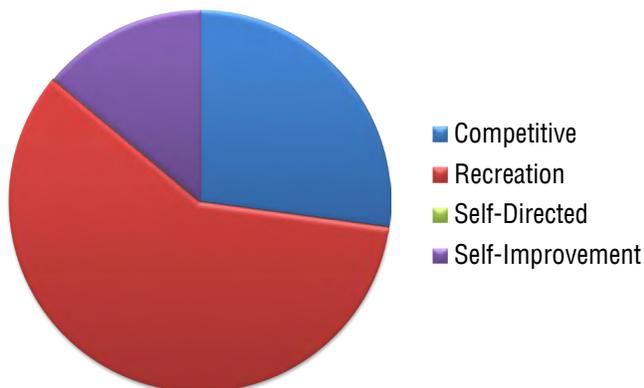
Program Type



- 2a. Program Type – Of the available program types to all communities, the department is offering exclusively sports, athletics, aquatics. It was learned in the citizen survey that adults are seeking fitness and wellness opportunities and special events.

PARK SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

Program Format



3a. Program Format – Of the program formats available to all communities, the department is offering mostly recreational opportunities followed by competitive opportunities. It was learned in the citizen survey that adults are seeking self-directed and self-improvement opportunities.

Recreation Facilities

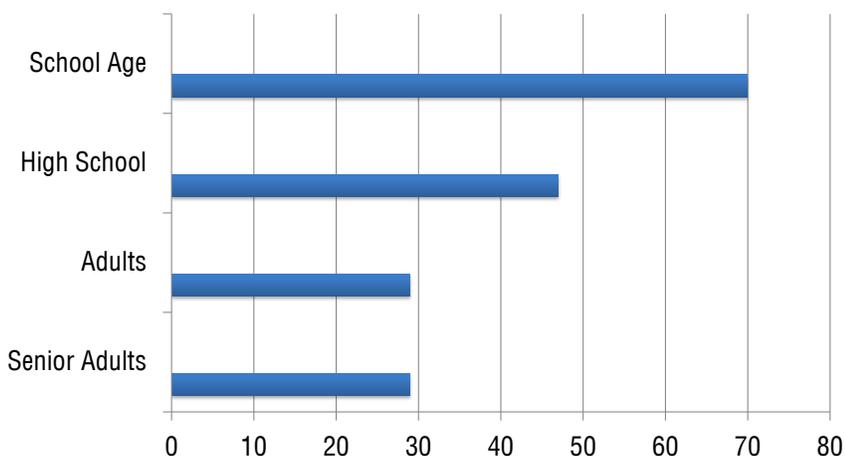
An effective recreation program is dependent upon a mix of indoor and outdoor facilities as they are literally the arenas within which the programs occur. Further, a quality program experience is dependent upon quality facilities that are developed in a manner to fit the basic program needs that occur within them. For example:

- A youth baseball program played on a large field designed for older teens or adults does not provide the youngsters with the same experience as if it were played on a field to fit their capabilities
- A drama program is not effective if produced in a room without proper acoustics, lighting, a sound system, properly sized stage, and comfortable seating with good sight lines for the audience

Existing Recreation Facilities

- Athletic fields for baseball, softball, and soccer.
- An indoor community center that features a heated therapy pool, basketball courts, walking track, cardio equipment.
- BMX Track
- Skate Park
- Community Pond
- 18 hole disc golf course
- Trails

Age Group



4a. Age Group Served – Of the age groups in Cabot and all communities, the department is offering the majority of its programs to the children at high school age or below. We know from our study of demographics that millennials who between the ages of 20 and 35 are the largest age group. We also know that our older adults are much more active than ever before. With this in mind, there should be opportunities to program more for those two age groups in the future.

Future Recreation Facilities (either under construction, formally planned, or mentioned)

- Athletic complex
- Contemporary aquatic facility featuring zero depth water, lazy river, slides, and 10 locations for special parties
- An addition to the indoor community center that will provide more opportunities for programming, special events, and rental space for meetings and family events.
- Development of Lonoke County Regional Park (amphitheater, trails, parking, restrooms)

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04

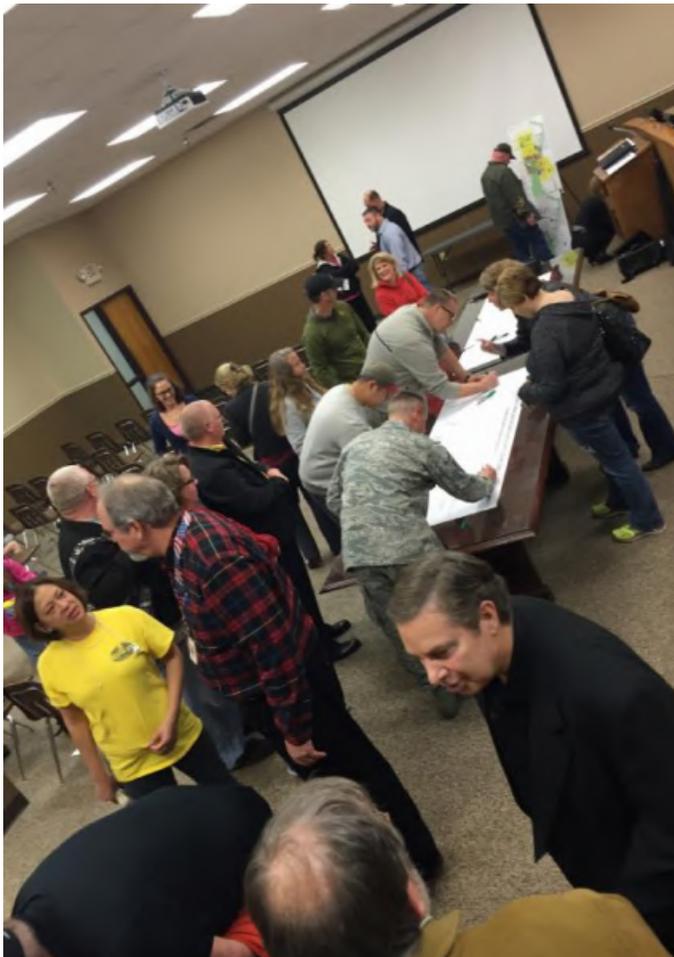
PLANNING PROCESS

**OUTREACH
VISION + GOALS**

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PLANNING PROCESS

outreach



Input from the citizens of Cabot at various milestones of the planning process was important for multiple reasons. It gave the planning team a baseline for typical community values both in terms of what existing parks they prefer and why, as well as what quality of life elements they desire. The input also provided a list of park programs and amenities that are not currently meeting their needs. The third reason the public input was vital is it marks a period of time from which to measure improvements as the plan gets implemented. The strategies and recommendations in this document are based on the input received and at different points in the future, one will be able to compare the wish list with the completed list.

ETC Institute conducted a statistically-valid Community Interest and Opinion Survey for the City of Cabot during the summer of 2015 to help establish priorities for the future improvement of parks, recreation facilities, natural areas, programs and services within the community. The survey was mailed to a random sample of households in the City of Cabot.

The goal was to complete a total of 300 surveys. A total of 383 households completed the survey. The results for the sample of 383 households have a 95% level of confidence with a precision rate of at least +/- 5%. The summary of survey results can be found on pages 26-27.

Public meetings were held where community attendees could provide direct input to the planning team and answer questions posed to the audience. The first meeting, well attended by numerous park users, kicked off the project by showing the audience details about the planning process and by gathering information the team needed to move forward. Those in attendance answered the following question by writing on a large banner: "I Want the Future of Cabot's Park System to Be...."

The second public meeting began with an update on the master plan, results of the citizen survey, and explanation of levels of service, then proceeded with a session that gaged community support for the planned concepts presented. "What new experiences would you like in the park system" was the question posed to the attendees. The team re-

PLANNING PROCESS

outreach

Community Interest and Opinion Survey: *Let your voice be heard today!*

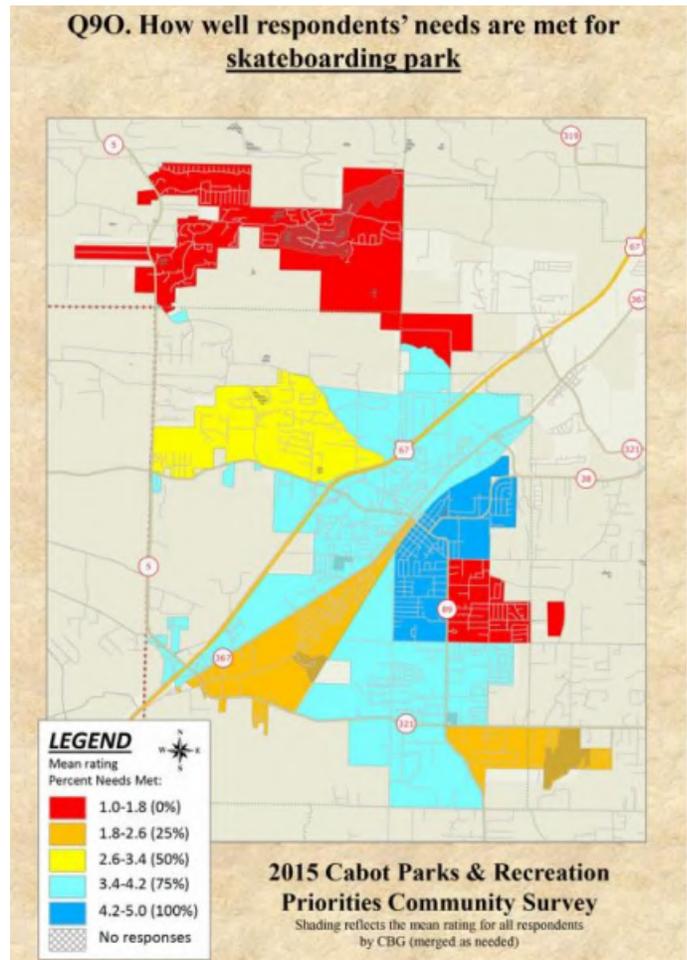
The City of Cabot Parks and Recreation Department would like your input to help determine park and recreation priorities for our community. **This survey will take 10-15 minutes to complete.** When you are finished, please return your survey in the enclosed postage-paid, return-reply envelope. We greatly appreciate your time.

- How often have you and members of your household visited City of Cabot Parks over the past 12 months?
 - (1) 12 times or more
 - (2) 6-11 times
 - (3) 1-5 times
 - (4) None [please skip to Q#2]
- Overall, how would you rate the physical condition of ALL the City of Cabot parks you have visited?
 - (1) Excellent
 - (2) Good
 - (3) Fair
 - (4) Poor
- Please indicate if YOU or any member of your HOUSEHOLD has used any of the following major parks and recreation facilities listed below by circling the YES or NO next to the park/facility. If YES, please indicate how you would rate the condition of the parks and recreation facilities by circling the corresponding number to the right of the facility.

| Name of Facility | Do You Use this Facility? | | If YES You Use, How would you rate the condition of the facility? | | |
|--|---------------------------|----|---|------|------|
| | Yes | No | Excellent | Good | Poor |
| A. Lonoke County Regional Park/Cabot BMX Complex | Yes | No | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| B. Aliman/Blevins Sports Complex | Yes | No | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| C. Cabot Community Pond Park | Yes | No | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| D. Crouch Flag Football Complex | Yes | No | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| E. Veterans Park and Community Center | Yes | No | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| F. Cabot Skate Park | Yes | No | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| G. Richie Road Park | No | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| H. Fairten Ward Memorial Park | No | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
- Which TWO of the FACILITIES from the list in Question #3 have you or members of your household used the most during the past year? [Using the letters in Question #3 above, please write in the letters for the facilities you use most or circle 'NONE'.]

1st _____ 2nd _____ NONE

©Leisure Vision/ETC Institute for the City of Cabot Page 1



ceived some thoughtful input that provided insight for the next phases of the plan. Responses from both public meetings can be found in Appendices B and C.

Another way public outreach was achieved was through stakeholder interviews. The planning team met one-on-one with thirteen leaders from the community, with respect to their position related to the city or to park programs (i.e. competition sports league leaders). These interviews were designed to provide answers to a targeted list of questions related to capital improvements, recreational programs, maintenance and operations. These answers were then presented to the steering committee for a discussion that provided direction to the planning team during the Needs Assessment phase of the project. The summary of Stakeholder Interviews can be found in Appendix A.

The planning effort was guided by the Cabot Parks Commission and the project steering committee, who assisted the planning team at three steering committee meetings and responded to various requests to input and technical review. The first meeting's intent was to gather data and to craft /approve the plan's vision and goals. At this meeting the planning team discussed the planning process and project milestones.

The second meeting was to present findings, approve target levels of service, vet concepts, and present next steps. The committee helped the planners understand the findings of the public survey and how those results impacted the direction of the master plan. The third meeting presented a draft of the final Park System Master Plan document to get feedback from the committee prior to the City Council adoption hearing.

PLANNING PROCESS

vision + goals

What should the vision of a Park System Master Plan for the City of Cabot be? What goals should be achieved to ensure the plan meets the needs of the community? These were questions posed to the attendees at the first community meetings early in the planning process. Once established, these guiding principles acted as a check list of items that helped steer the progress of the plan to ensure the key issues were considered and addressed.

The following **Vision Statement** was developed to guide the plan:

Provide a wide variety of park amenities and options for both passive and active recreation to serve Cabot residents and visitors of all ages and interests.

Three supporting goals were developed as well:

- Goal 1: Connect residents to park amenities for active living
- Goal 2: Connect neighborhoods to parks via a trail and open space network
- Goal 3: Connect resident to one another through social spaces, events and opportunities that unite the community.

The key word that was identified in the early fact gathering was 'connect', both physically and in the community sense of spirit. A good park system can be the ties that bind a community together. It became evident in Cabot that their current park system was doing just that, but more connections were needed to fully embrace the city.

Each goal includes objectives that further define the need of that goal. They are as follows:

Goals & Objectives: "Connecting Cabot"

1. Connect residents to park amenities for active living.

- Provide active and passive recreational opportunities where appropriate in existing and future parks to meet the needs of users across all age groups.
- Implement a capital improvements program to update existing park facilities to best serve the residents of Cabot.
- Implement a maintenance program to insure that each park and park facility are maintained at an appropriate level of quality.
- Acquire new park properties and easements to meet park and trail needs and keep pace with the growth of the community.

2. Connect neighborhoods to parks via a trail and open space network.

- Develop a citywide trail network that will tie existing and proposed neighborhoods to existing and future parks, promote modes of alternate transportation, and encourage physical activity.
- Utilize the existing sidewalk network in providing connectivity to park destinations.

3. Connect residents to one another through social spaces, events and opportunities that unite the community.

- Provide public gathering spaces, event locations and other open space amenities that will encourage social interaction between two or more park users.
- Utilize social media and publications to strengthen connections between the community and the parks department by communicating about programs and event.



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05

PLAN FRAMEWORK

DEFINING “NEEDS”

EXPRESSED NEEDS: APPLICATION TO STANDARDS

STANDARD-BASED NEEDS: LEVELS OF SERVICE

CURRENT + PROJECTED NEEDS

DISTRIBUTION

TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES

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PLAN FRAMEWORK

defining “needs”



Purpose of a Needs Assessment

Needs assessments are necessary to determine the types and quantities of park land and facilities needed within a community as well as its future growth areas (planning jurisdiction) over the duration of the planning timeframe. Understanding the needs of the park system is important when determining the plan’s strategies and action steps for implementing a system of parks and recreational facilities and programs that reinforce a community’s identity.

Types of Needs Assessments

Demand-based, or Expressed Needs, are those needs that are voiced by local citizens and park users. A statistically-valid survey, sent to a random sample of the population of a community, is the most accurate way to assess these needs. While it is important to understand the desires of those who participate in the public process, often times the general public’s voice is not fully understood without the use of such a survey. These results, combined with the input received from stakeholder interviews, the plan’s steering committee, meeting attendees, as well as local boards and commissions, help to form a clear picture of the desires of the community.

Standard-based Needs are determined by completing a Level of Service (LOS) analysis and comparing this to the levels of service of peer communities, as well as to regional and national benchmarks. Once existing levels of service for land and facilities are known, *target levels of service* can be set based on measurable data as well as community input to determine current as well as future land and facility needs.

Historically, a standards-based approach to park system planning was the preferred manner to determine the direction of a park system. However, community differences such as geography, culture, demographics, and lifestyle are not reflected using this approach.

A successful park system should include a variety of spaces, distributed in a way that reflects its specific community’s values:

1. Traditional organized recreation (sports: baseball/softball, soccer, football, volleyball, basketball, tennis)
2. Active recreation/free-play (open play fields, playgrounds, exercise stations, skate parks)
3. Passive recreation (pavilions, picnic areas, birding, people watching, relaxation)
4. Expanded uses (dog parks, community garden space, interpretive nature areas)
5. Community gathering space (farmers markets, festivals, concerts, performance spaces)
6. Connectivity (sidewalks and trails)
7. Natural areas (preservation of wetlands, woodlands, grasslands, etc.)

Some of these types of spaces cannot be quantified by standards and benchmarks. The creation of quality, user-friendly spaces and experiences should be given priority over checking off a list of land and facility recommendations that may not result in effective community placemaking. The result has been a movement toward community-specific expressed needs, utilizing benchmarks as a way of confirming needs and projecting them out over a defined timeframe into the future.

PLAN FRAMEWORK

expressed needs: application to standards

Expressed needs are essential in determining quantifiable targets for the growth and expansion of park land and facilities to keep pace with population changes. By understanding what specific types of parks and recreation facilities contained within them are important to the citizens of Cabot, target Levels of Service can be established to reflect the desires of the community. As part of the community survey that was conducted for this master plan, citizens were asked specifically about the importance of, and their need for, various park and facility types.

Expressed Needs: Park Land

When asked what the most important parks and recreation facilities were to their households, 32% of respondents answered small neighborhood parks, 32% of respondents answered small neighborhood parks, 32% of respondents answered small neighborhood parks.

Additionally, 24% indicated the importance of large community parks. These response rates were higher than the national average response rates of 28% and 19%, respectively. In fact, the *only* parks and recreation facility that received a higher percentage of responses was walking and biking trails, at 35%.

Likewise, when asked what parks and recreation facilities are needed for their households, 61% of respondents answered small neighborhood parks, and 53% answered large community parks. These response rates closely follow the national averages in both categories. Again, the *only* parks and recreation facility to surpass these response rates were for walking and biking trails, at 62%.

| Facility Type | Most important parks and recreation facilities to respondent households | | | Parks and recreation facilities that respondent households have a need for | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|
| | Rank | National Average | City of Cabot 2015 | Rank | National Average | City of Cabot 2015 |
| Playground Equipment for Children | 6 | 19% | 15% | 5 | 43% | 39% |
| Small Neighborhood Parks | A | 28% | 32% | A | 60% | 61% |
| Large Community Parks | B | 19% | 24% | B | 55% | 53% |
| Citywide Parks | No data | | | No data | | |
| Regional Parks | No data | | | No data | | |
| Averages: Park Land | | 22% | 24% | | 53% | 51% |



PLAN FRAMEWORK

expressed needs: application to standards

Expressed Needs: Facilities

When asked about facilities contained within parks, the highest responses regarding the importance of and the need for specific types, some interesting trends emerged. Higher response rates were given to indoor fitness, indoor and outdoor swimming, and non-sports related special facilities such as dog parks and community gardens. Organized sports fields trended lower on the list of responses, likely indicating that the intended focus on providing such facilities now meets the community's need, and that there is now a need to diversify park offerings to a broader population who may not participate in organized sports.

The tables on these pages organize the response rates to these two questions and are separated into two tables: one for park types (neighborhood parks, community parks, and playgrounds) and one for facilities that are located within parks (sports fields, courts, pools, etc.). The facilities themselves are ranked, with those receiving the highest response rates being near the top of the table and those with low response rates near the bottom. Each is compared to national averages, for reference.

These specific responses to the citizen survey can be utilized to guide benchmarking and a standard-based approach to levels of service, as described on the pages following.

| Facility Type | Survey Question 10 | | | Survey Question 9 | | |
|---|---|------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|
| | Most important parks and recreation facilities to respondent households | | | Parks and recreation facilities that respondent households have a need for | | |
| | Rank | National Average | City of Cabot 2015 | Rank | National Average | City of Cabot 2015 |
| Walking & Biking Trails | 1 | 42% | 35% | 1 | 69% | 62% |
| Indoor Fitness & Exercise Facilities | 2 | 20% | 27% | 2 | 47% | 51% |
| Outdoor Swimming: Pools/Aquatics Facilities | 3 | 18% | 22% | 4 | 44% | 43% |
| Indoor Running/Walking Track | 4 | 15% | 20% | 3 | 41% | 49% |
| Playground Equipment for Children | 5 | 19% | 15% | 5 | 43% | 40% |
| Indoor Swimming: Pools/Aquatic Center | 6 | 17% | 14% | 6 | 43% | 39% |
| Off-Leash Dog Parks | 7 | 12% | 12% | 8 | 27% | 25% |
| Indoor Swimming: Lap Lanes | 8 | 8% | 11% | 7 | 30% | 30% |
| Youth Baseball Fields | 9 | 9% | 11% | 12 | 23% | 21% |
| Community Gardens | 10 | 8% | 10% | 9 | 33% | 24% |
| Soccer, Lacrosse Fields | 11 | 8% | 9% | 13 | 22% | 19% |
| Senior Centers | 12 | 9% | 8% | 11 | 22% | 23% |
| Outdoor Amphitheater | 13 | 8% | 7% | 10 | 34% | 24% |
| Football Fields | 14 | 3% | 7% | 15 | 14% | 15% |
| Outdoor Basketball Courts/Multi-Use Courts | 15 | 5% | 3% | 14 | 24% | 16% |
| Outdoor Tennis Courts | 16 | 7% | 3% | 16 | 26% | 14% |
| Ultimate Frisbee/Disc Golf | 17 | 3% | 3% | 17 | 13% | 14% |
| Skateboarding Park/Area | 18 | 3% | 2% | 18 | 13% | 6% |
| Adult Softball Fields | 19 | 4% | 2% | 19 | 15% | 6% |
| Youth Softball Fields | | n/a | 11% | | n/a | 21% |
| Indoor Basketball/Volleyball Courts | | n/a | 5% | | n/a | 23% |
| Adult Soccer Fields | | n/a | 1% | | n/a | 4% |
| Miracle League Fields | | n/a | 1% | | n/a | 5% |



Source: Community Interest and Opinion Survey for Cabot, AR, August 2015, by ETC Institute

PLAN FRAMEWORK

standard-based needs: levels of service

Levels of service (LOS) are a measure of services provided to a population. These measurements are frequently used to gauge municipal services such as police, fire, library, schools, roads, and parks. By setting a Target Level of Service for parks and recreational facilities, future park land and facility needs can be anticipated.

In order to derive a Target LOS, several measures must be considered. These include 1) national benchmarks, 2) the levels of service provided by communities of similar size, demographics, and geographic locations, 3) the levels of service provided by Cabot today, and most importantly, 4) the needs that have been expressed by the citizens of Cabot (see “Expressed Needs: Application to Standards” on pages 48-49).

PARK LAND: STANDARDS

| TYPE | NRPA | ULI | AGGREGATE 1 (US) 2013 * | AGGREGATE 2 (AR & Border States) 2013 ** | AGGREGATE 1 (US) 2014 * | AGGREGATE 2 (AR & Border States) 2014 ** | PARK LAND: LOS | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | CURRENT LOS CABOT | TARGET LOS STANDARD: CABOT |
| | | | | | | | <i>(current total acres)</i> | |
| Mini Parks/Playgrounds | | | | | | | 1 acre | |
| Recommended Size (Acres) | 2500 s.f. - 1 ac. ² | n/a | | | | | 0.25-0.5 ac. | n/a |
| Recommended Service Radius | < 0.25 miles ² | n/a | | | | | one neighborhood | n/a |
| Recommended Acres/1000 Population | 0.25 - 0.50 ¹ | 3.0 | | | | | 0.04 | 0.0 |
| Neighborhood Parks | | | | | | | 20 acres | |
| Recommended Size (Acres) | 5-10 ac. ² | 5-10 ac. | | | | | 5-10 ac. | 5-20 ac. |
| Recommended Service Radius | 0.25-0.5 miles ² | 0.5 miles | | | | | several neighborhoods | 0.5 miles |
| Recommended Acres/1000 Population | 1.0-2.0 ¹ | 2.0 | | | | | 0.77 | 2.0 |
| Community Parks/Sports Fields | | | | | | | 130 acres | |
| Recommended Size (Acres) | 30-50 ac. ² | 40-100 ac. | | | | | varies | 20-50 ac. |
| Recommended Service Radius | 0.5-3 miles ³ | 2 miles | | | | | citywide | 2 miles |
| Recommended Acres/1000 Population | 5.0-8.0 ¹ | 3.5 | | | | | 4.99 | 8.0 |
| Citywide /Large Urban/District | | | | | | | n/a | |
| Recommended Size (Acres) | 50+; 75+ optimal ² | 100-200 ac. | | | | | varies | n/a |
| Recommended Service Radius | entire community ² | 3 miles | | | | | surrounding cities | n/a |
| Recommended Acres/1000 Population | | 2.0 | | | | | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| Regional Parks | | | | | | | 218 acres | |
| Recommended Size (Acres) | 200+ ¹ | 500-1000 ac. | | | | | varies | varies |
| Recommended Service Radius | | 10 miles | | | | | surrounding cities | Central Arkansas |
| Recommended Acres/1000 Population | 5.0-10.0 ¹ | 15.0 | | | | | 8.37 | 8.0 |
| TOTAL ACRES | 11.25-20.5 | 25.5 | 18.6 | 15.2 | 20.6 | n/a | 14.2 | 18.8 |

PRORAGIS GENERAL AGGREGATE INFORMATION: DEMOGRAPHICS

| | 15,000-35,000 | 15,000-35,000 | 15,000-35,000 | 15,000-35,000 | 26,040 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Population | 78.30% | 79.60% | 72.50% | 74.48% | 93.10% |
| White/Caucasian | 8.03% | 8.00% | 9.58% | 12.31% | 1.60% |
| Black/African American | 9.58% | 10.42% | 11.60% | 21.24% | 4.10% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 12 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 20.12 |
| Square Mileage of Jurisdiction ¹ | \$1,789,339 | \$3,678,000 | \$1,581,134 | n/a | |
| Jurisdiction Capital Budget ² | \$27,400 | \$25,745 | \$28,241 | \$21,916 | \$24,712 |
| Jurisdiction Per Capita Income ³ | \$54,500 | \$58,672 | \$60,103 | \$52,791 | \$55,762 |
| Jurisdiction Median Household Income ³ | 23,177 | 19,789 | 23,993 | 29,557 | 26,040 |
| Jurisdiction Population ² | 25.90% | 27.20% | 26.55% | 27.90% | 30.50% |
| Population Under 18 ² | 13.00% | 11.10% | 12.25% | 11.10% | 8.90% |
| Population Over 65 ² | 4.50% | 14.05% | 3.80% | 1.40% | 5.42% ⁴ |
| Growth Rate 2000-2010 ³ | 14 | 12 | 13 | n/a | 20 |
| Number of Parks ² | 224 | 191 | 276 | n/a | 369 |
| Number of Park Acres ² | 12 | 11.9 | 15.2 | n/a | 14.2 |
| Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Population (Median) | 18.6 | 15.2 | 20.6 | n/a | 14.2 |
| Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Population (Average) | 218 | n/a | 502 | n/a | 0.0 |
| Total Acres of Open Space/Conservation/Preservation | 11.08 | 6.51 | 16.3 | n/a | 2.89 |
| Total Mileage of Greenways and Trails | | | | | |

* Aggregate includes cities 15,000-35,000 population in size across the US participating in the PRORAGIS survey
 ** Aggregate includes cities 15,000-35,000 population in AR, MO, TN, MS, LA, TX, and OK participating in the PRORAGIS survey.
¹ 1983 NRPA Standard
² 1995 NRPA Standard
³ Median Values
⁴ Annual percentage growth rate for population change from 2000-2010

PLAN FRAMEWORK

standard-based needs: levels of service

National Benchmarks

Historically, national and regional planning and parks organizations created benchmarks for measuring park land and facilities. These include the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) as well as the Urban Land Institute. Across the country, regional organizations also created benchmarks, but none have been used as a point of comparison in this study, based on age and geography. These benchmarks should be viewed as one way of viewing and classifying parks and their function within the larger parks and recreation system.

Peer Communities

(Aggregate 1, Aggregate 2, PRORAGIS demographic information)
The approach of considering benchmarks alone has been criticized in recent years since they tend to address quantity over quality, and don't account for differences in local or regional recreational preferences. Therefore, it is helpful to consider what other communities of a similar size are providing. PRORAGIS is a database of self-reporting communities' parks and recreation system that was created by NRPA in 2010 and contains extensive information regarding park department facilities,

FACILITIES: STANDARDS

| Facility Type | NRPA | AGGREGATE 1 (US) 2013 * | AGGREGATE 2 (US) 2014 * |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Population</i> | <i>n/a</i> | <i>15,000-35,000</i> | <i>15,000-35,000</i> |
| Walking Trails | No standard | n/a | n/a |
| Total Miles | | 11.08 | 16.3 |
| Fitness Centers | No standard | 1 per 27,472 | no data |
| Pools (outdoor, non-competition) <i>Accommodate 3-5% of pop. at a time</i> | 1 per 20,000 ¹ | 1 per 21,000 | no data |
| Indoor Track | No standard | no data | no data |
| <i>1/4 Mile Running Track</i> | <i>1 per 20,000</i> | | |
| Playgrounds | No standard | 1 per 3,040 | 1 per 2,555 |
| Pools (indoor, non-competition) | <i>See outdoor</i> | 1 per 30,030 | no data |
| Dog Park | No standard | 1 per 23,000 | 1 per 22,035 |
| Pools (indoor, competition) | <i>See outdoor</i> | 1 per 25,113 | no data |
| Baseball Fields - youth | <i>1 per 5,000</i> | 1 per 6,198 | 1 per 2,084 |
| Community Gardens | No standard | 1 per 21,000 | no data |
| Soccer Fields - small fields | <i>See regulation</i> | 1 per 4,229 | 1 per 3,649 |
| Senior Centers | No standard | 1 per 24,826 | 1 per 23,938 |
| Outdoor Amphitheater | No standard | no data | no data |
| Football Fields - game | 1 per 20,000 | 1 per 7,667 | 1 per 17,645 |
| Basketball Courts (outdoor) | 1 per 5,000 ¹ | 1 per 7,270 | 1 per 5,309 |
| Tennis Courts (outdoor) | 1 per 2,000 | 1 per 3,717 | 1 per 2,555 |
| Disc Golf | No standard | no data | no data |
| Skateboard Park | No standard | no data | no data |
| Softball Fields - adult | <i>See youth std.</i> | <i>54.00% offer</i> 1 per 10,010 | <i>61.90% offer</i> 1 per 5,825 |
| Softball Fields - youth | 1 per 5,000 ¹ | 1 per 8,802 | 1 per 4,788 |
| Baseball Fields - adult <i>Baseball Fields - lighted</i> | <i>See youth std.</i> <i>1 per 30,000</i> | 1 per 16,675 | 1 per 10,242 |
| Soccer Fields - regulation size | 1 per 10,000 ¹ | 1 per 7,175 | 1 per 8,515 |
| Golf (18-hole standard) <i>Driving Range</i> | 1 per 50,000 <i>1 per 50,000</i> | n/a <i>1 per 28,592</i> | n/a <i>no data</i> |
| Recreation Centers | No standard | 1 per 21,524 | 1 per 22,035 |

FACILITIES: LOS

Includes proposed inventory following completion of

| Cabot: Existing LOS | Cabot: Target LOS Standard |
|---|----------------------------|
| <i>26,040</i> | <i>n/a</i> |
| 1 mile per 9,9010 <i>2.89</i> | 1 mile per 2,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 13,020² | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 3,255 | 1 per 2,500 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 20,000 |
| 0 | 1 per 20,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 20,000 |
| 1 per 1,736 | 1 per 2,000 |
| 0 | 1 per 25,000 |
| 1 per 2,170 | 1 per 2,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 25,000 |
| 0 | 1 per 20,000 |
| 1 per 13,020⁴ | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 13,020 | 1 per 10,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 25,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 25,000 |
| 1 per 13,020 | 1 per 5,000 |
| 1 per 6,510 | 1 per 5,000 |
| 0 | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 10,000 |
| 1 per 8,680³ | 1 per 50,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | see Fitness Center |

* Aggregate includes cities 15,000-35,000 population in size across the US participating in the 2013 and 2014 PRORAGIS surveys, median values
 ** Aggregate includes cities 15,000-35,000 population in AR, MO, TN, MS, LA, TX, and OK participating in the 2013 PRORAGIS survey, median values
¹ Standard does not specify field size
² Football field at parks only; not including schools
³ Includes 1 outdoor pool and 1 aquatic complex with multiple facilities, under construction
⁴ Private golf courses

PLAN FRAMEWORK

standard-based needs: level of service

lands, programs, and budgets. Four aggregates were compiled for comparison (two each in 2013 and 2014); the first (Aggregate 1) is a comparison of all communities in the US with populations between 15,000 and 35,000 people. The second (Aggregate 2) is a comparison of communities with populations between 15,000 and 35,000 people that are located in Arkansas and its border states (Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana).

Existing Levels of Service

Existing Levels of Service are depicted as the current amount of park land or recreational facilities serving the current population of Cabot. Levels of service for park land are calculated as the number of acres per 1,000 people ("x" acres per 1,000 people). For facilities, levels of service are depicted as 1 facility per "x" number of people.

Expressed Needs

More importantly, the citizen preferences expressed within the Cabot Community Interest and Opinion Survey have been included on the two Level of Service sheets as well (see previous pages for their specific breakout, or the complete table in Appendix D), listed as percentages of respondents who indicated a need for each type of park or recreational facility.

Target Levels of Service: Park Land

Mini Parks/Playgrounds

Cabot currently has one mini park, which is going to be phased out. It is the recommendation of this plan that the city not construct mini parks in the future, since they generally cost more to maintain and provide fewer amenities than neighborhood parks.

Neighborhood Parks

Cabot currently provides 0.77 acres of neighborhood parks per 1,000 people. Benchmarks suggest a range of 1.0-2.0 acres per 1,000 people. Additionally, neighborhood parks were rated highly as a need on the citizen survey. Therefore, the Target LOS is 2.0 acres per 1,000 people.

Community Parks

Cabot currently has 4.99 acres of community parks per 1,000 people. The NRPA benchmark indicates a range of 5.0-8.0 acres per 1,000 people. Community parks were also rated very highly as a need on the citizen survey, resulting in a Target LOS of 8.0 acres per 1,000 people.

Regional Parks

Cabot currently has 8.37 acres of regional park land per 1,000 people. However, some of this land is still undeveloped, and a new regional park was just added to the system. Maintaining regional parks at this level of service as population grows is adequate in Cabot, which is located in a larger metropolitan area with several regional park amenities located within a 30-minute drive. The Target LOS should be maintained at 8.0 acres per 1,000 people, which is within the range of NRPA's recommendation for regional parks.

Total: Park Land Target LOS

Currently, Cabot provides 14.2 acres of park land per 1,000 residents. Based on the comparison to benchmarks, peer communities, and survey results, the Target LOS for total park land is 18 acres of park land per 1,000 residents.

Target Levels of Service: Facilities

Cabot meets or exceeds the benchmarks or the LOS offered by peer communities in most sports fields, fitness centers, and outdoor and indoor pools. However, the city falls behind in areas such as trails, playgrounds, dog parks, community gardens, and other non-sports related facilities. These are the same areas expressed as needs within the citizen survey. Note: Existing LOS includes the planned improvements and relocations scheduled to occur as a result of the opening of the Cabot Sports and Aquatic Complex.

As a result, facilities that now have a higher Target LOS than Existing LOS include the following. In some cases, higher Target levels of service were determined based on community input, even if the Existing level of service meets or exceeds benchmarks or peer community data. In other cases, the Target LOS is higher than the Existing LOS but still lower than benchmarks and/or peer community data:

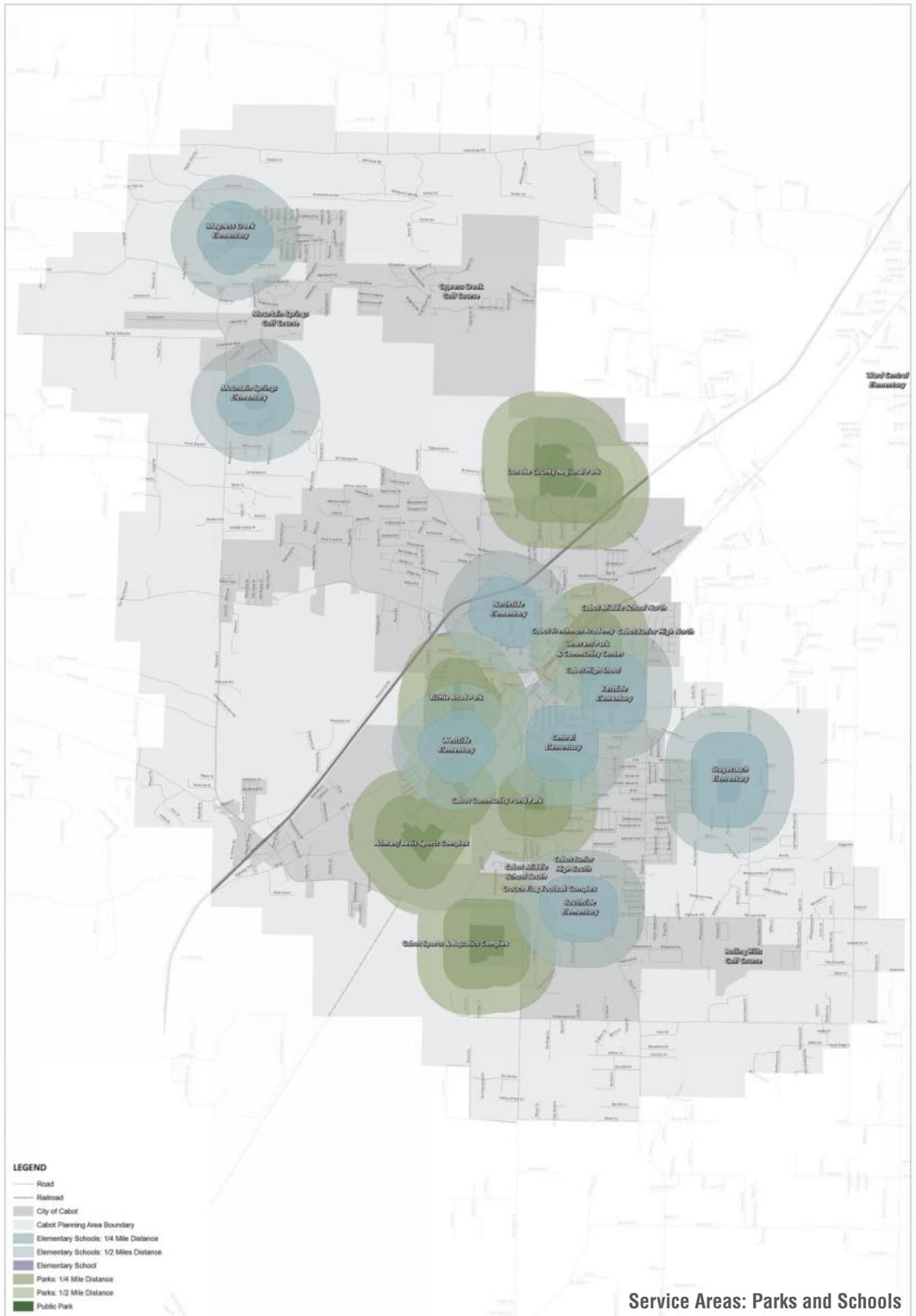
- Walking Trails
- Fitness Centers/Recreation Centers
- Indoor Track
- Playgrounds
- Indoor Pools (competition and non-competition)
- Dog Park
- Community Gardens
- Outdoor Amphitheater
- Basketball Courts
- Tennis Courts
- Adult Softball Fields
- Adult Baseball Fields
- Regulation Size Soccer Fields

The following facilities have a Target LOS that is roughly equal to the Existing LOS:

- Youth Soccer Fields
- Senior Centers
- Disc Golf
- Skateboard Park
- Youth Softball Fields

The following facilities have a Target LOS that is lower than the Existing LOS:

- Outdoor Pools
- Youth Baseball Fields
- Football Fields
- Golf



Service Areas: Parks and Schools

PLAN FRAMEWORK

current + projected needs

According to the outcomes of the citizen survey, the following trends emerged:

- Strong preferences for trails and neighborhood parks
- Sports are well accounted for; gaps are in adult fitness facilities
- Respondents desire an expansion into arts, environmental, and cultural activities
- Maturing parks system; parks have met the needs of youth and should expand into diversified offerings for various age groups.

These trends were then cross checked utilizing a standard-based needs assessment, as described below.

Target Levels of Service, or the service goals that Cabot strives to achieve, have been indicated in the green columns on the tables below, based on the comparison of national benchmarks, peer communities, existing levels of service, and expressed needs. These targets are explained in greater detail on pages 50-52.

Projected needs have been calculated based on the Target Levels of Service. These include current needs (2016), needs based on a 2030 projected population, and those based on a 2050 projected population.

Park Land

For comparison purposes, Projected Needs for 2030 and 2050 were first examined based on the notion of maintaining Current Levels of

Service as the population increases. Results from this analysis yielded a need of 8 acres of neighborhood parks, 50 acres of community parks, and 84 acres of regional parks by 2030.

However, the Current Level of Service for neighborhood parks is quite low (0.77 acres per 1,000 people), and citizen response indicated a strong desire for additional neighborhood-scaled parks and playgrounds. As a result, the Target Level of Service was raised to 2.0 acres per 1,000 people, resulting in a Projected Need based on the Target Level of Service of 52 acres by 2030; 32 acres of which is a current need based on Cabot's current population.

Likewise, the Current Level of Service for community parks (5 acres per 1,000 people) was raised to a Target Level of Service of 8 acres per 1,000 people, based on public input and resident's expressed needs for community parks. This results in a need for approximately 160 acres of community park land by 2030 (approximately 80 acres of which is a current 2016 need, based on Target Level of Service).

Regional parks are currently provided at 8.37 acres per 1,000 population. The current regional park is still largely undeveloped. The Target Level of Service was adjusted downward slightly to 8 acres per 1,000 population, resulting in no current additional need for land (though it is recommended that the existing park be developed with its intended program), and an additional 70 acres needed by 2030.

PROJECTED NEEDS based on CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE

| TYPE | CURRENT SIZE RANGE | CURRENT ACRES PER PARK TYPE | CURRENT LOS ACRES/1000 POP (CURRENT) | PROJECTED NEED based on CURRENT LOS (2030 MTPLN MED SERIES) | PROJECTED NEED based on CURRENT LOS (2050 MTPLN MED SERIES) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Population</i> | | | 26,040 | 36,102 | 41,087 |
| Mini Parks | 0.25-0.5 ac. | 1 | 0.04 | 0.39 | 0.58 |
| Neighborhood Parks | 0.5-1 ac. | 20 | 0.77 | 7.73 | 11.56 |
| Community Parks/Sports Fields | varies | 130 | 4.99 | 50.23 | 75.12 |
| Regional Parks | varies | 218 | 8.37 | 84.24 | 125.97 |

PROJECTED NEEDS based on PROPOSED LEVEL OF SERVICE

| TYPE | PROPOSED SIZE RANGE | TARGET LOS STANDARD ACRES/1000 POP | CURRENT NEED based on TARGET STANDARD | PROJECTED NEED based on TARGET STANDARD (2030 MTPLN MED SERIES) | PROJECTED NEED based on TARGET STANDARD (2050 MTPLN MED SERIES) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Population</i> | | | 26,040 | 36,102 | 41,087 |
| Mini Parks | 0.5-1 ac. | 0 | -1.00 | -1.00 | -1.00 |
| Neighborhood Parks | 1-5 ac. | 2 | 32.08 | 52.20 | 62.17 |
| Community Parks/Sports Fields | 20-50 ac. | 8 | 78.32 | 158.82 | 198.70 |
| Regional Parks | 100+ ac. | 8 | -9.68 | 70.82 | 110.70 |

2015 Metroplan Estimate - City of Cabot: 26,040; 2015 Metroplan Estimate - Cabot Planning Area: 30,366
2013 US Census Bureau Estimate: 25,434

PLAN FRAMEWORK

FACILITIES: STANDARDS

| Facility Type | NRPA | AGGREGATE 1 (US) 2013 * | AGGREGATE 2 (US) 2014 * |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Population</i> | <i>n/a</i> | <i>15,000-35,000</i> | <i>15,000-35,000</i> |
| Walking Trails | No standard | n/a | n/a |
| Total Miles | | 11.08 | 16.3 |
| Fitness Centers | No standard | 1 per 27,472 | no data |
| Pools (outdoor, non-competition) | 1 per 20,000 ¹ | 1 per 21,000 | no data |
| <i>Accommodate 3-5% of pop. at a time</i> | | | |
| Indoor Track | No standard | no data | no data |
| 1/4 Mile Running Track | | 1 per 20,000 | |
| Playgrounds | No standard | 1 per 3,040 | 1 per 2,555 |
| Pools (indoor, non-competition) | See outdoor | 1 per 30,030 | no data |
| Dog Park | No standard | 1 per 23,000 | 1 per 22,035 |
| Pools (indoor, competition) | See outdoor | 1 per 25,113 | no data |
| Baseball Fields - youth | 1 per 5,000 | 1 per 6,198 | 1 per 2,084 |
| Community Gardens | No standard | 1 per 21,000 | no data |
| Soccer Fields - small fields | See regulation | 1 per 4,229 | 1 per 3,649 |
| Senior Centers | No standard | 1 per 24,826 | 1 per 23,938 |
| Outdoor Amphitheater | No standard | no data | no data |
| Football Fields - game | 1 per 20,000 | 1 per 7,667 | 1 per 17,645 |
| Basketball Courts (outdoor) | 1 per 5,000 ¹ | 1 per 7,270 | 1 per 5,309 |
| Tennis Courts (outdoor) | 1 per 2,000 | 1 per 3,717 | 1 per 2,555 |
| Disc Golf | No standard | no data | no data |
| Skateboard Park | No standard | no data | no data |
| Softball Fields - adult | See youth std | 1 per 10,010 | 1 per 5,825 |
| Softball Fields - youth | 1 per 5,000 ¹ | 1 per 8,802 | 1 per 4,788 |
| Baseball Fields - adult | See youth std | 1 per 16,675 | 1 per 10,242 |
| Baseball Fields - lighted | | 1 per 30,000 | |
| Soccer Fields - regulation size | 1 per 10,000 ¹ | 1 per 7,175 | 1 per 8,515 |
| Golf (18-hole standard) | 1 per 50,000 | n/a | n/a |
| Driving Range | 1 per 50,000 | 1 per 28,592 | no data |
| Recreation Centers | No standard | 1 per 21,524 | 1 per 22,035 |

* Aggregate includes cities 15,000-35,000 population in size across the US participating in the 2013 and 2014 PRORAGIS surveys; median values

** Aggregate includes cities 15,000-35,000 population in AR, MD, TN, MS, LA, TX, and OK participating in the 2013 PRORAGIS survey; median values

¹ Standard does not specify field size

² Football field at parks only; not including schools

³ Includes 1 outdoor pool and 1 aquatic complex with multiple facilities, under construction

⁴ Private golf courses

FACILITIES: LOS

Includes proposed inventory following completion of Cabot Sports and Aquatics Park

| Cabot: Existing LOS | Cabot: Target LOS Standard |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 26,040 | n/a |
| 1 mile per 9,9010 | 1 mile per 2,000 |
| 2.89 | |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 13,020 ⁴ | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 3,255 | 1 per 2,500 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 20,000 |
| 0 | 1 per 20,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 20,000 |
| 1 per 1,736 | 1 per 2,000 |
| 0 | 1 per 25,000 |
| 1 per 2,170 | 1 per 2,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 25,000 |
| 0 | 1 per 20,000 |
| 1 per 13,020 ² | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 13,020 | 1 per 10,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 25,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 25,000 |
| 1 per 13,020 | 1 per 6,000 |
| 1 per 6,510 | 1 per 5,000 |
| 0 | 1 per 15,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 10,000 |
| 1 per 8,680 ⁴ | 1 per 50,000 |
| 1 per 26,040 | see Fitness Center |

FACILITIES: NEEDS

| Need: CURRENT | Need: 2030 METPLN MED SERIES | Need: 2050 |
|---------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 26,040 | 36,102 | 41,067 |
| 10 | 15 | 18 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 5 | 7 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| -2 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 6 | 9 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 |

Facilities

According to Target Levels of Service, many facilities do not have a large current need. The exception to this is the need for trails, as indicated as the highest expressed need on the citizen survey. According to the resulting Target Level of Service, 15 miles of trails should be constructed by 2030, 10 of which are a current need based on today's population. However, benchmarks are a rule of thumb, and it is far more important to create meaningful experiences along trails that connect relevant destinations, in order to maximize their use and enjoyment.

Additional "current" needs include an additional recreation/fitness center and indoor track, a playground, dog park, community garden, amphitheater, youth soccer field, outdoor basketball court, tennis court, two adult softball fields, one youth softball field, two adult baseball fields, and two regulation soccer fields. Projected 2030 needs include slight increases in facilities, with a slightly larger increase in the number of playgrounds, youth baseball fields, youth soccer fields, youth and adult softball fields, and regulation soccer fields.

PLAN FRAMEWORK

needs + distribution

These needs can be translated into the following parks package:

Five to ten (5-10) new Neighborhood Parks (5-10 acres each), to include playgrounds, water, seating, shade, open play fields, internal walking paths, multi-use courts, small pavilions, and optionally: splash pads, community gardens, small off-leash areas for dogs.

Three (3) new Community Parks (approximately 50 acres in size, each), to include playgrounds, water, seating, shade, pavilions, ponds/fishing piers, exercise/challenge courses, internal walking paths, passive recreation areas, and practice fields. Additionally, each new community park should include one of these focuses:

- Indoor Recreation and Aquatics Facility
- Soccer Complex (6 youth soccer, 3 adult soccer fields)
- Baseball/Softball Complex (3 youth baseball, 4 adult softball, 3 youth softball, 1 Miracle League field, optionally 2 adult baseball fields)

One (1) new Regional Park (approximately 70 acres in size), program to be determined by citizen preferences as Cabot's population grows.

Geographic Distribution

In order to determine where new parks should be located, existing parks are usually considered to have a "service area" based on their size and their function. Neighborhood parks typically have smaller service areas, since they should be accessible within a 5-10 minute walk and they serve one or multiple neighborhoods. Conversely, community parks usually serve much larger areas of the community, and are accessible by walking, bicycling, or driving since they offer additional facilities that are generally not located in neighborhood parks.

Service Areas

Complex route analyses can be performed to determine walksheds around parks, based on the road and trail network that serves them. For purposes of this study, service areas are considered relative in terms of the populations they serve. Neighborhood parks were calculated to have a ½-mile service radius, and community parks a 2-mile service radius.

Since most existing parks in Cabot are community parks, there are few areas of town that are not adequately served by one. However, there are very few neighborhood parks. Cabot Parks and Recreation and the Cabot School District utilize each other's facilities for recreational purposes. Oftentimes elementary school yards can serve a neighborhood park function with the presence of playgrounds, open play fields or practice fields, walking paths or tracks, and other facilities. In order to determine the areas currently served by neighborhood parks (or equivalent), the following two assumptions were made:

1. Community parks by nature, oftentimes also serve a neighborhood park function to those areas immediately surrounding them.
2. Elementary school playgrounds can provide a neighborhood park role to their surrounding residential areas.

The graphic on page 53 shows both a ¼ and ½ mile service radius around each park and school, with park radii in green and school radii in blue. Darker rings depict the ¼ mile radius, while lighter rings depict the ½ mile radius.

Service Gaps

Conversely, the areas NOT served by parks and schools are located in "service gaps". In this analysis, non-residential land uses were removed from the map, leaving residential and agricultural land uses (which may be developed as residential uses) that are not within the service radii of parks or schools.

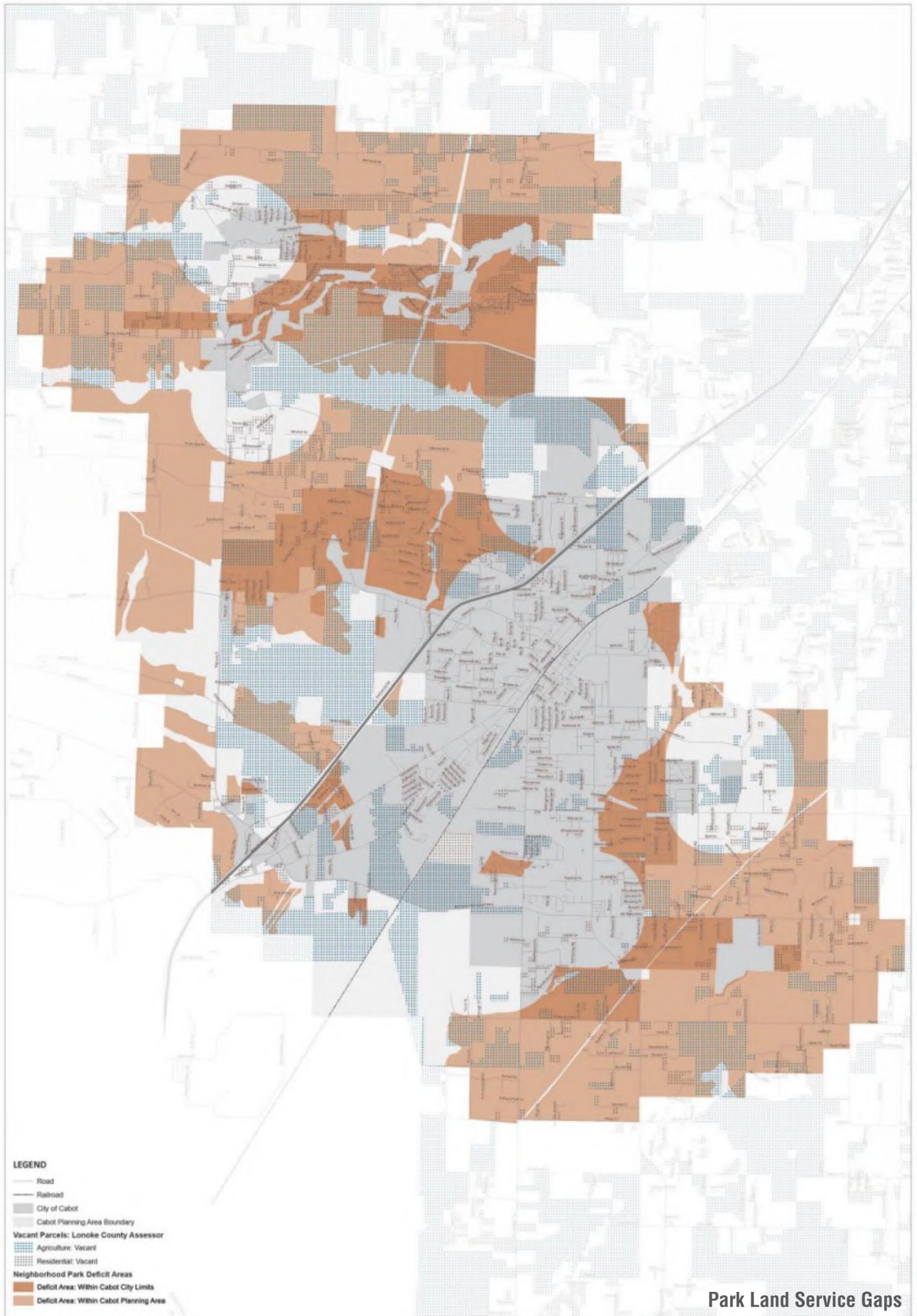
Cabot's service gaps are indicated in the graphic on page 57. The darker tan tones indicate service gaps within Cabot's city limits, while the lighter tans indicate gaps within Cabot's planning area: land which may one day be annexed by the City and need the services provided by municipal parks and recreation facilities. These service gap areas are not intended to be a literal interpretation of where services start and end, but rather to illustrate where park services are concentrated.

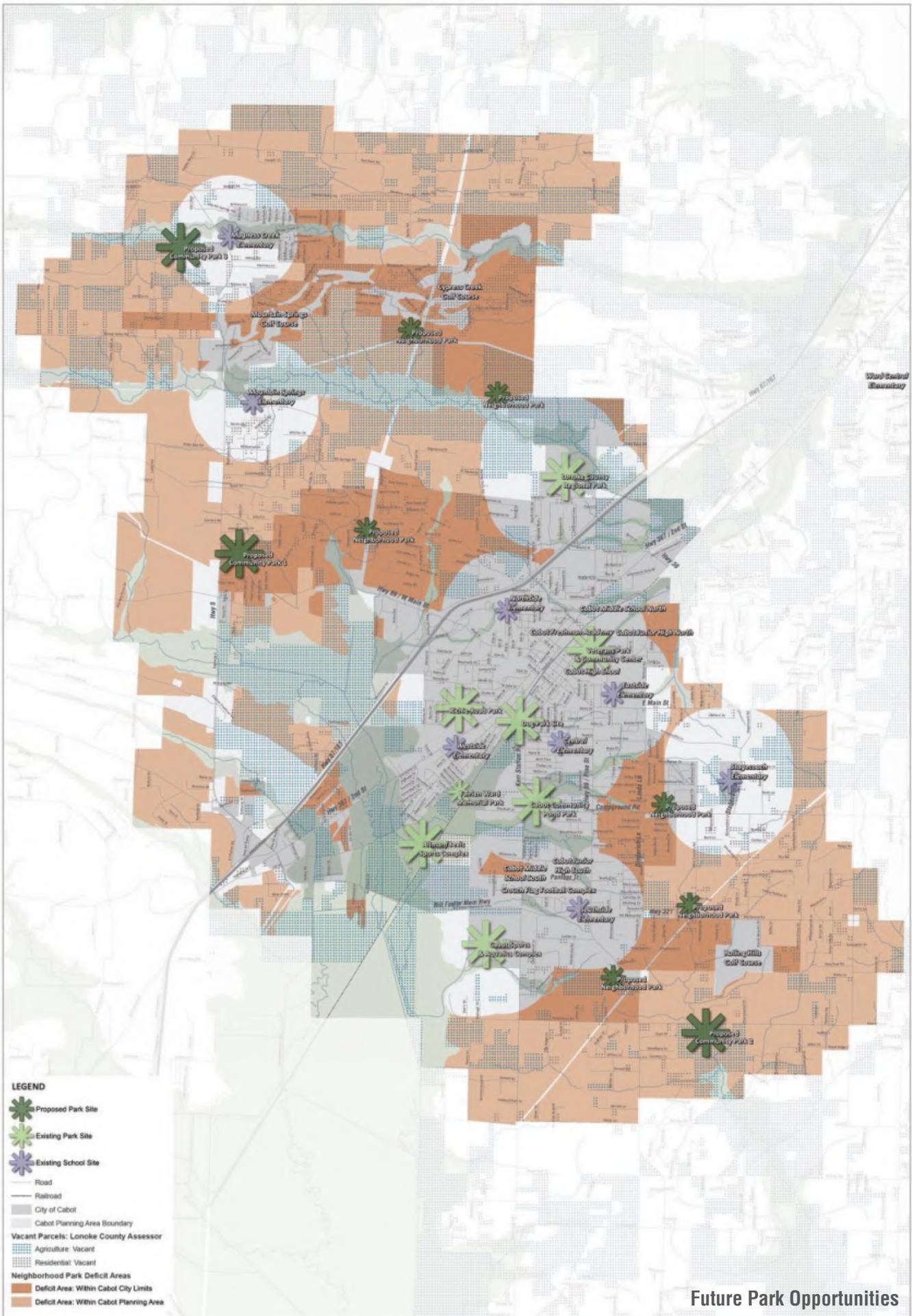
While central Cabot is well served by parks, areas north and west of Highway 67/167 are not. Likewise, areas within Cabot's planning area to the southeast are also not served. This analysis gives planner an indication where new parks may need to be located in the future. Given further consideration is the overlay of parcels that are vacant agriculture or vacant residential, according to the Lonoke County Tax Assessor's office. Areas with blue dots are taxed as vacant agriculture land, while areas with black dots are taxed as vacant residential land.

Future Parks

The needs assessment indicated the need for 3-5 community parks by 2030, as well as 5-10 neighborhood parks. The graphic on page 58 shows where these parks (light green) may be located geographically to provide services in areas that have none today. Two community parks are proposed north and west of Hwy 67/167 and one additional one in the southeast planning area. Three additional neighborhood parks are shown north and west of Hwy 67/167 and three more to the south and east. Regional parks are generally highly-specialized destination facilities, and as such, have not been indicated on this graphic until a specific need or opportunity is identified.

Existing parks are shown on the graphic in dark green, and elementary school sites in light purple. An additional graphic on page 61 depicts the proposed park locations without the service gap or vacant land layers, for clarity.





Future Park Opportunities

PLAN FRAMEWORK

trails opportunities

Trails and trail connections are an important part of any community's park system. A good trail network connects neighborhoods to parks and other community destinations so residents and visitors have alternative transportation options for access to those destinations, particularly children, older adults, and those who do not have access to a vehicle. Following the overwhelming feedback regarding the desire for trails, opportunities for future connections were assessed as part of the master planning process. This cursory look is not intended to be a comprehensive network study, and a bicycle and pedestrian master plan should be completed upon approval of the this plan in order to more closely identify on- and off-road trail connections.

When looking at a trail network, the following types of opportunities may be conducive for accommodating some form of bicycle or pedestrian facility:

Off-Road Opportunities

- Floodplains / drainage corridors
- Utility corridors

On-road opportunities

- Bicycle lanes, sharrows and cycle tracks

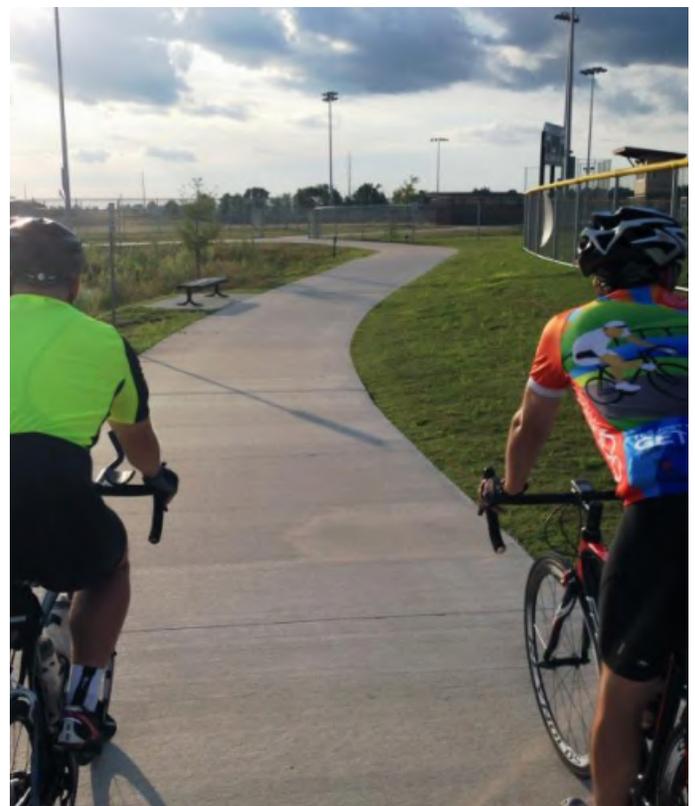
- Complete streets
- Wide separated paths within the right-of-way

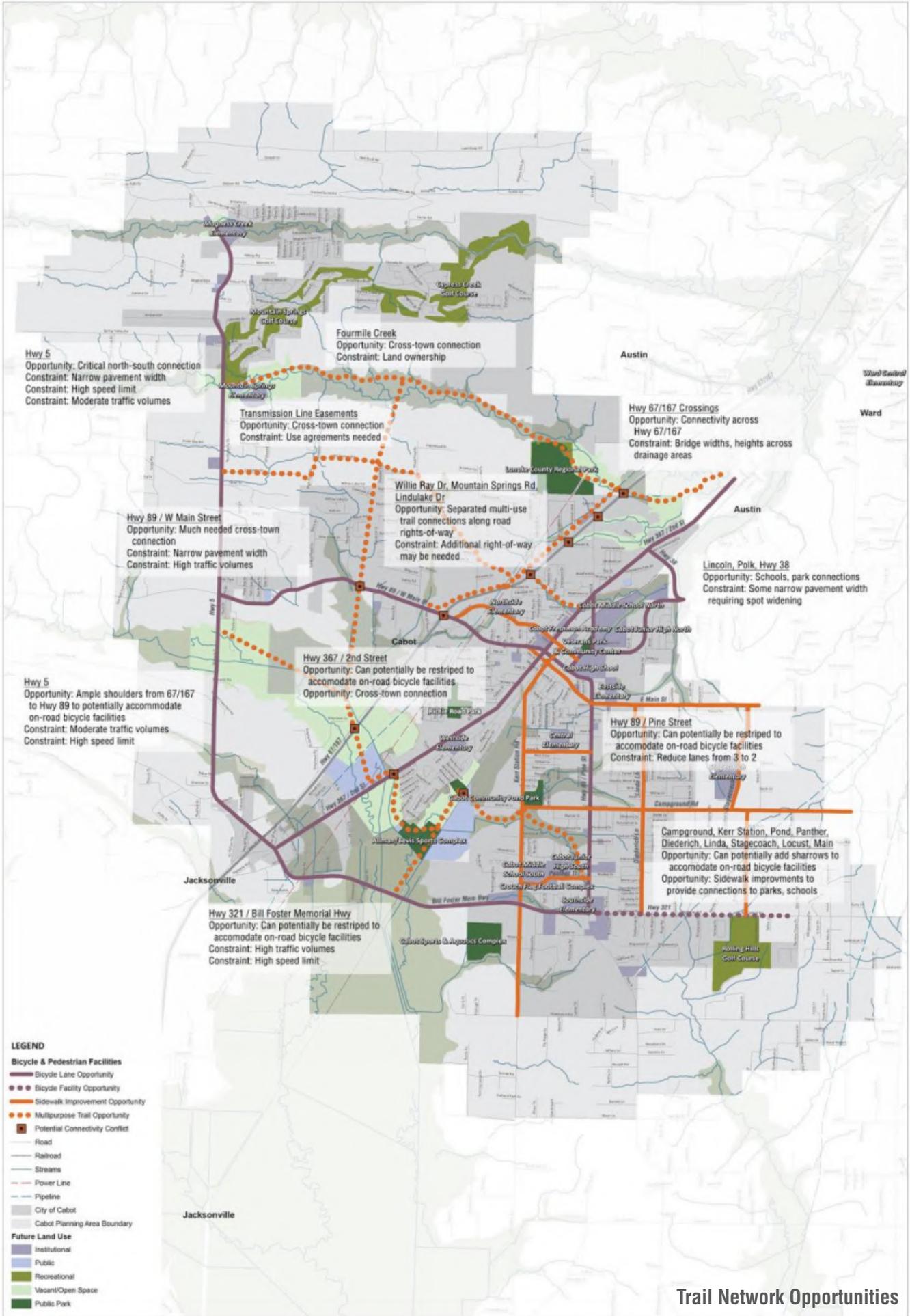
The survey respondents made it very clear that the residents of Cabot want trails. Trails come in many forms, but the survey results indicate that citizens are ready to have the opportunity to bike, walk, or jog from their neighborhoods to their schools, parks, and other community points of interest rather than drive to those locations or to drive to another town to use their trail network.

The map on page 60 shows potential trail opportunities within Cabot's planning area. The solid purple lines are roads with potential bicycle lane opportunities, the purple dots are other possible future bike facilities opportunities (such as sharrows or bicycle routes), the solid red lines are roads that could support sidewalk improvements while the red dots show possible multipurpose trail locations (paved, off-road trails). The red boxes denote locations of potential connectivity conflicts, such as difficult road or rail crossings, if the current route doesn't provide for safe multimodal usages. The information to note on the map is how these proposed trail facilities connect to neighborhoods, parks, schools and other amenities in town. As mentioned above, a proper bicycle and pedestrian master plan will be needed to further study these facility types, locations, and connections in greater detail.



Photo Courtesy Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism





Hwy 5
 Opportunity: Critical north-south connection
 Constraint: Narrow pavement width
 Constraint: High speed limit
 Constraint: Moderate traffic volumes

Fourmile Creek
 Opportunity: Cross-town connection
 Constraint: Land ownership

Transmission Line Easements
 Opportunity: Cross-town connection
 Constraint: Use agreements needed

Hwy 67/167 Crossings
 Opportunity: Connectivity across Hwy 67/167
 Constraint: Bridge widths, heights across drainage areas

Hwy 89 / W Main Street
 Opportunity: Much needed cross-town connection
 Constraint: Narrow pavement width
 Constraint: High traffic volumes

Willie Ray Dr, Mountain Springs Rd, Lindulake Dr
 Opportunity: Separated multi-use trail connections along road
 Constraint: Additional right-of-way may be needed

Lincoln, Polk, Hwy 38
 Opportunity: Schools, park connections
 Constraint: Some narrow pavement width requiring spot widening

Hwy 5
 Opportunity: Ample shoulders from 67/167 to Hwy 89 to potentially accommodate on-road bicycle facilities
 Constraint: Moderate traffic volumes
 Constraint: High speed limit

Hwy 367 / 2nd Street
 Opportunity: Can potentially be restriped to accommodate on-road bicycle facilities
 Opportunity: Cross-town connection

Hwy 89 / Pine Street
 Opportunity: Can potentially be restriped to accommodate on-road bicycle facilities
 Constraint: Reduce lanes from 3 to 2

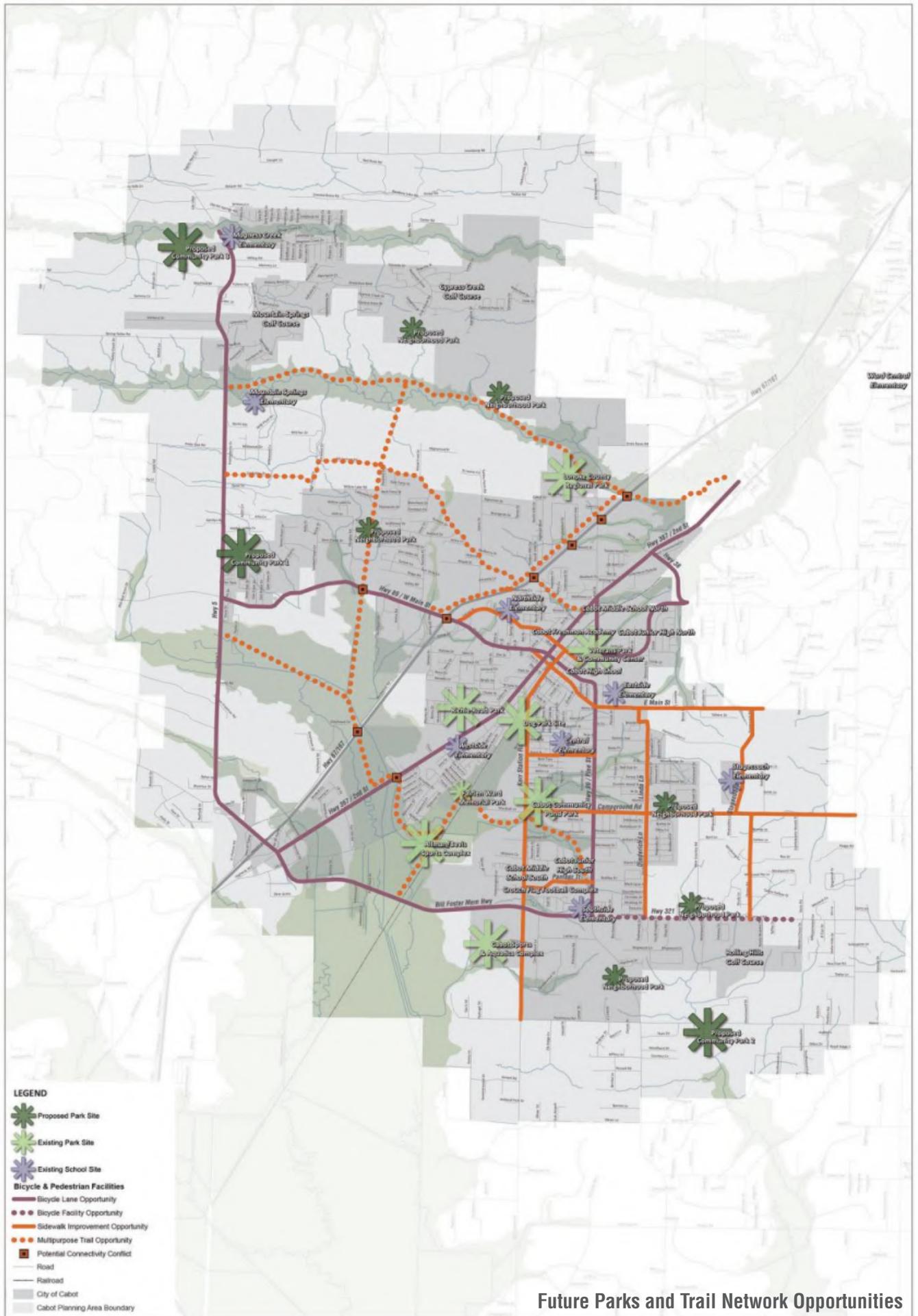
Hwy 321 / Bill Foster Memorial Hwy
 Opportunity: Can potentially be restriped to accommodate on-road bicycle facilities
 Constraint: High traffic volumes
 Constraint: High speed limit

Campground, Kerr Station, Pond, Panther, Diederich, Linda, Stagecoach, Locust, Main
 Opportunity: Can potentially add sharrows to accommodate on-road bicycle facilities
 Opportunity: Sidewalk improvements to provide connections to parks, schools

LEGEND

- Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities**
- Bicycle Lane Opportunity
- Bicycle Facility Opportunity
- Sidewalk Improvement Opportunity
- Multipurpose Trail Opportunity
- Potential Connectivity Conflict
- Road
- Railroad
- Streams
- Power Line
- Pipeline
- City of Cabot
- Cabot Planning Area Boundary
- Future Land Use**
- Institutional
- Public
- Recreational
- Vacant/Open Space
- Public Park

Trail Network Opportunities



Future Parks and Trail Network Opportunities

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06

IMPLEMENTATION

**PROGRAMS RECOMMENDATIONS
MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
ORGANIZATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS
STRATEGIES + ACTIONS
PRIORITIZATION
CREATING PLACES FOR PEOPLE
COST
FUNDING SOURCES**

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IMPLEMENTATION

programs recommendations

It is time for the Department to embrace the Vision Statement included in this master plan - *Provide a wide variety of park amenities and options for both passive and active recreation to serve Cabot residents and visitors of all ages and interests.* To that end, all of the recommendations detailed below are in the spirit of expanding passive, self-directed, and self-improvement opportunities in Cabot that augment the athletic, aquatic, and other active experiences currently available.

Future Recreation Program

Future recreation program recommendations are taken primarily from preferences expressed in the survey document. The highest ranking program requests are as follows:

- Adult fitness and wellness
- Special events
- Self-directed opportunities
- Self-improvement opportunities
- Programs for millennials between the ages of 20 and 35 as they are demographically the largest age group
- Adult programs for 50 years old and older

Future Recreation Management Recommendations

Marketing

Embrace the challenge of finding successful ways to inform the public about the opportunities that are available to them. From the survey, we learned of this need as the highest rated reason that more people do not utilize the program.

- The use of social media is a high priority options that is an affordable, timely, and effective tool to use.

- In its marketing campaign, the Department should always promote the EXPERIENCES and BENEFITS that are linked to the programs and services that are offered. For example, rather than promote Aerobics Classes, the Department should promote the health and wellness opportunities available by taking an aerobics class.

Department Programming Role

There are two primary options the department can use to determine how best it can get involved within the community to offer programming. Those options are:

- Continue to be a direct provider as it has in the past with the understanding that this role will limit the programs that can be offered due to staff limitations
- To be a facilitator by assisting others to organize and produce programs. The facilitation option allows the department to expand its role in the community as its time spent on task is less than when acting as a direct provider.

Positioning

The Department should “position” itself in the community to be at the forefront of citizens’ minds when anything programming/special events are occurring. In addition to direct facilitation and facilitation opportunities as detailed above, the Department can align itself with highly regarded agencies; e.g. health care providers, the American Heart Association, Boys & Girls Club, Chamber of Commerce, United Way, School District.

Recreation Program Management

Develop a formal process to identify new programs, to analyze existing programs, and to determine when best to drop older programs whose life cycle has reached the end. Below are some guidelines to follow:



IMPLEMENTATION

programs recommendations



- New program identification – facilitate one or two staff and community-wide discussions annually to discuss which new programs would best serve the community’s needs in the areas of type, format, life cycle, and age group served.
- Mature programs – track existing programs to understand that the Department is considered to be very conservative and traditional if 90% of its programs are old. On the other hand, if only 70% of the Department’s programs are old, it is considered to be more innovative and on the creative edge.
- Repeat customers – If 60% to 70% of the Department’s program participants are repeat customers, that is a good sign.

Future Recreation Facility Recommendations

Trails

Develop and implement as funds become available a master trails plan. Trails are the highest rated facility preference by citizens in Cabot.

Athletics

Given the current investment in the sports complex and the quality of older athletic fields, it is time to invest in other types of recreation facilities.

Aquatics

Given the current investment in the new aquatic facility and the availability of the indoor aquatic facility at the community center, it appears that the best investment would be for a large splash pad to replace the old outdoor pool at Richie Road Park.

Skate Park

The current location for the skate park adjacent to the community center is not working well. A new location should be determined that considers:

- the need for high visibility
- compatibility with adjacent uses
- synergy considerations that could occur if placed near other extreme sport venues
- logistical appropriateness for the average age of skaters which is typically in the low teens
- effects of noise that is caused when the skates interact with the surface they are used on

Community Pond

Continue to make upgrades as needed around the community pond.

Cost Recovery and Pricing

Regardless of the outcome of the stated goal of recovering 65% of the Department’s total budget, the creation of a formal pricing and cost recovery policy is needed. The approach to creating a pricing and cost recovery policy is to track costs for all programs and services; to list all programs and services into categories according to who benefits; e.g. individual, enhanced services that benefit the individual more than the general community, merit services that benefit the individual and community equally, and the entire community; and to assign percentages of cost recovery from 0% to 100% based on the categories above.

IMPLEMENTATION

maintenance management recommendations

This assessment is created to provide an evaluation of the level of service that Cabot citizens can expect in their park system from the resources allocated to its maintenance. Ultimately, the park system must support the vision that is presented in this master plan - Provide a wide variety of park amenities and options for both passive and active recreation to serve Cabot residents and visitors of all ages and interests.

Basic Tenets

- The level of service (LOS) that is applied to the maintenance of the park system is directly related to the resources available to staff and staff's ability to work efficiently as it goes about its work.
- The most acceptable level of service (LOS) is one that provides:
 - o safety
 - o security
 - o approval by citizens-at-large; and
 - o enhances the economic, environmental, social, and personal benefits expected of it

Assessment Methodology

To assess the level of service of the Cabot park system, six categories were analyzed:

- citizen satisfaction
- consultant on-site observations
- maintenance type (preventive, cyclical, corrective)
- maintenance mode (level 1, level 2, level 3, or level 4)
- maintenance functions and their maintenance frequency
- benchmarking comparisons

Citizen Satisfaction

Generally, citizens feel good about the condition of the park system. We learned this from the results of the statistically valid citizen survey that was completed as part of the development of the overall park system master plan. See "Citizen Satisfaction" table, below.

Consultant On-Site Observations

On-site observations of the park system rated as high for these reasons:

- based on the quality of the turf, it was determined that mowing, trimming and edging occurs on a regular basis
- amenities such as playgrounds, pavilions, and hard surfaces appear to be in safe condition

Maintenance Type

There are three maintenance types against which Cabot is evaluated. Those three types are:

1. Preventive - The goal of Preventive Maintenance is to schedule routine actions on each asset that is to be maintained.
2. Cyclical - Cyclical Maintenance generally is defined as the maintenance action on a key element of an asset that will need to be replacement or refurbishment one or more times during the life of the asset.
3. Corrective - Corrective Maintenance is the last type of repair action. Equipment may break down before it is scheduled to be replaced. Generally speaking, corrective repairs should be a relatively small part of the maintenance time. Corrective repairs are a signal that something is not working. See "Maintenance Types" table, below.

Citizen Satisfaction for the Quality of the Park System

| Item | Cabot Citizen Rating of "Excellent or Good" | National Average |
|--|---|------------------|
| Quality of Cabot parks and | 75% | 85% |
| Visitation to the park system during the past year | 74% | 79% |

Maintenance Types

| Type | Cabot | Comments |
|--------------|-------|---|
| Preventative | | |
| Cyclical | | |
| Corrective | X | Based on staff comments and linked to resource limits |

IMPLEMENTATION

maintenance management recommendations

Maintenance Modes

There are four maintenance modes as described below and against which Cabot is evaluated. Data from the evaluation of the park system came from staff input and on-site consultant observations.

See “Maintenance Mode Description” table, below.

See also “Maintenance Mode of Existing Parks” table, below.

Maintenance Mode Description and National Benchmark of Dollars Spent per Acre

| Mode | Description | National Benchmark for Dollars Spent per Acre |
|--------|--|---|
| Mode 1 | High level maintenance usually associated with high traffic areas such as those around the perimeter of your buildings and most heavily used parks | \$6,000 |
| Mode 2 | High level maintenance associated with well-developed park areas with reasonably | \$4,500 |
| Mode 3 | Moderate level of maintenance associated with locations with moderate to low levels of development, moderate to low levels of visitation, or with agencies that because of budget restrictions cannot afford a higher level of maintenance | \$3,400 |
| Mode 4 | Moderately low level of maintenance associated with low level of development, low visitation, undeveloped areas or remote parks | \$1,800 |

Maintenance Mode of Existing Parks

| Mode | Cabot |
|--------|---|
| Mode 1 | Veterans Park Allman/Bevis |
| Mode 2 | Community Pond Park Richie Road Park |
| Mode 3 | Fairlen Ward |
| Mode 4 | Lonoke County Regional Park |

Maintenance Functions and their Maintenance Frequency

Frequency of maintenance is determined by resources, staff efficiency, and citizen expectations. As the new project work order system is implemented, staff will have the ability to track the current man hours needed to maintain the system as its current level and, when needed, it will be in a position to calculate the additional resources needed to elevate the level of service.

We know from the citizen survey, staff input, and on-site observations that the current level of service is meeting adequate.

See the “Maintenance Functions and their Maintenance Frequency” table on the following page.

Current Capital Maintenance Needs

See “Capital Maintenance Needs in 2015” table on the following page.

Benchmarking Comparisons

Comparing key indicators linked to national averages and/or best practices provides another perspective when analyzing Cabot’s level of service that results from its maintenance management.

See “National Averages, Benchmarks, and other Relevant Data” table on the following page.

IMPLEMENTATION

maintenance management recommendations

Maintenance Functions and their Maintenance Frequency

| Function | Current Annual Man Hours | Maintenance Frequency | Additional Hours Needed to Reach a Higher Maintenance Mode |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Administration | | Daily | |
| Building Maintenance | | Weekly | |
| Equipment/Vehicle Maintenance | | Weekly | |
| Facility Maintenance | | Weekly | |
| Flower Maintenance | | Monthly | |
| Grounds Maintenance | | Weekly | |
| Herbicide Application | | Monthly | |
| Irrigation | | Sparingly | |
| Mowing | | Weekly | |
| Weed-eating | | Weekly | |
| Recreation Equipment | | Monthly | |
| Restroom Maintenance | | Daily | |
| Snow Removal | | Sparingly | |
| Training | | Annually | |
| Trash Pickup | | Daily | |
| Tree Care / Removal | | Monthly | |
| Lighting | | Monthly | |

Capital Maintenance Needs in 2015

| Item | Approximate Cost for Replacement/Repair |
|--|---|
| Indoor pool resurface | \$9,000 |
| Gym lighting | \$10,000 |
| Richie Road ballfield renovations | \$60,000 |
| Richie Road pool renovation | \$450,000 |
| Playground improvements | \$50,000 |
| Softball and baseball lights | \$420,000 |
| Lonoke County Regional Park road and parking | \$150,000 |
| Allman/Bevis drainage and parking pavement | \$500,000 |
| TOTAL | \$1,649,000 |

IMPLEMENTATION

maintenance management recommendations

National Averages, Benchmarks, and other Relevant Data

| Item | Cabot | National Average and/or Benchmark |
|---|--|---|
| Annual budget for capital maintenance, maintenance equipment and asset depreciation | \$66,200 (average annual budget request from 2014 to 2018) | High performing agencies develop a percentage of their total assets to be budgeted annually for capital improvements |
| Expenditures per resident | \$71.50 | \$71.00 |
| Maintenance budget per acre for maintained areas? | \$1,736 | Mode 4 - \$1,800 |
| Park acres per 1,000 residents | 14.2 | 17.3 |
| Number of full-time employees per 1,000 residents | 0.28 | 0.94 |
| Number of part-time staff employees per 1,000 residents | 0.6 | 0.62 |
| Annual hours allocated to non-park mandates from city council or administration; e.g. hanging Christmas lights, setting up for special events? | 80 | This appears to be a low number and should be updated when the work order system is implemented |
| Is there an automatic equipment replacement program based on age or operating hours on each piece of equipment? | No | Varies; however, an automatic equipment replacement program based on equipment hours of usage or age is ideal |
| Does the Department have the right kind of equipment for the tasks that it is required to perform? | Yes, for the most part. Implemented a five year capital equipment program that requires city commission approval | Critical that equipment is of the right type, otherwise, efficiency is dramatically affected in a negative way |
| Are there facilities, parks, or amenities that can and should be abandoned, razed, or given away? | Fairlen Ward due to the wet conditions in the park for approximately six months each year | Not unusual to identify a park amenity or a parcel of land that has become disposable; however, most communities take a hard stand against disposing of park property |
| Are there hobbyists, special interest groups, or other partners who do, or can do maintenance to meet your expectations that will offset your workload? | BMX special interest group maintains the track | Varies |
| Is the Department outsourcing any of its maintenance at this time? | Turf chemical treatment Community Center Janitorial Electrical needs Some Plumbing | Varies |

IMPLEMENTATION

maintenance management recommendations



Findings and Recommendations

Maintenance Modes

The current maintenance mode is one of corrective and in a Mode 4 funding category of \$1,736 per acre which is the lowest category. The recommendation is to develop an approach with the necessary funding to move into cyclical and preventive modes.

Capital Budget

The current annual budget for capital maintenance, maintenance equipment and asset depreciation is low. The recommendation is to:

- Determine the value of the total assets in the Department
- Continuously update the capital improvement needs of the Department and present to the city during the annual budgeting process
- Seek city commission support for a dedicated funding source for capital needs that is a set percentage of the total assets of the Department

Staffing

Staffing levels will be low as the new aquatic and athletic complex opens in the spring. The recommendation is to seek new full-time and part-time staff to meet the new demand.

Work Order System

There is no work order system at this time. The recommendation is to acquire a system and implement it as soon as possible. The system is critical for scheduling work and for collecting important data that can be used to validate operating and capital budget requests.

Formal Partnership Policy

There is not a formal partnership policy at this time. The recommendation is to develop a formal policy as soon as possible. It can be used with the BMX special interest group and other current and future volunteers to ensure that their efforts are at an acceptable standard that coincides with the city's level of service. When developed, the policy should include the following as a minimum:

- Contact information
- Date when the agreement will be reviewed on an annual basis
- Goals for each partner and assurance that they are mutually beneficial
- Dollar value of contributions by each partner
- Expected/projected revenue
- How best to communicate
- Insurance requirements
- Agreement terms
- Approved signatures of each partner

IMPLEMENTATION

organizational recommendations

This assessment is created to provide an assessment of the Park and Recreation Department relative to the way it is structured and functions. Ultimately, the department must be structured in a manner that positions it to meet its stated goals and that it is constant pursuit of the vision that is presented in this master plan - *Provide a wide variety of park amenities and options for both passive and active recreation to serve Cabot residents and visitors of all ages and interests.*

Basic Tenets

- The existing organizational structure has evolved over time under the direction of several Directors of Parks and Recreation and leadership provided by city managers, mayors, and other elected officials who may have greatly influenced it.
- Performance is the end which all activities serve.
- The first step in structuring an organization is to identify and organize the building blocks of the organization, that is, the activities which have to be encompassed in the final structure to carry the load.
- An organization that wants to build a high spirit of performance recognizes that people decisions on placement, pay, promotion, demotion, and firing are the true control of an organization. They far outweigh the financial reports and all other department controls when behavior is modeled and molded.
- It is the recipient who communicates. Unless there is one who hears, there is no communication, there is only noise.
- An effective organizational structure follows strategy. Strategy answers the questions:
 - o What is our business?
 - o Where are we now?
 - o Where are we going?

Assessment Methodology

To assess the organization, four categories of questions were asked and included the following:

1. External environment
2. Organizational motivation
3. Organizational capacity
4. Organizational performance

External Environment Questions

- What are the political realities in Cabot that affect the Department?
- Is the Park and Recreation Board functioning in a manner that is supportive of the Department?
- Are there social and/or cultural changes occurring in Cabot that are affecting the Department?
- Is the Department faced with social equity demands/opportunities?
- Are there stakeholder issues facing the Department; e.g. special interest groups?
- Describe economic conditions, good or bad, that are affecting the Department.

- Are there legal issues affecting the Department?
- What are the international, national, regional, and local trends affecting the city of Cabot and the Park and Recreation Department?
- What technological innovations are providing the Department with increased citizen demands/opportunities?

Organizational Motivation Questions

- Has the history of the Department set a solid foundation upon which to build for the future?
- Is the Vision for the Department current?
 - o Give an example of how the Vision is used to make decisions for resource allocation
- How does the Department recognize its employees and departmental successes?
- Is there a pay for performance plan that evaluates employees on what they do and how they do it?
- How would employees in the Department rate their opportunities to communicate up the chain of command with a rating of 0 to 10?
- What is the level of staff turnover?
- Are there opportunities within the Department to work with others on a team to solve problems?

Organizational Capacity Questions

- Are the departmental processes efficient and effective; e.g. registrations, purchasing?
- Human Resources; e.g. employee training, succession planning, overall employee growth
- Program Management; e.g. recreation program development process
- Structure; e.g. is the current structure efficient and effective and has it been organized as a result of a strategy?
 - o What is our business?
 - o Where are we now?
 - o Where are we going?
 - o Are people assigned to important tasks?
 - Who is assigned to marketing?
 - Who is assigned to partnership management?
 - Who is assigned to innovations?
- Do all employees understand the vision of the agency? In other words, do they understand how their role fits into the larger vision?
- Are decisions being made at the right level? Does the existing structure impede or strengthen the decision-making process?
- Is the department stable and adaptable?
- Does department leadership spend its time on urgent issues that are important or not important or does department leadership spend its time non urgent issues that are important or not important? (*see Time Management Matrix, next page*)
 - o Important and urgent – crises, pressing problems, last-minute meetings, cramming on projects, rushing to meet

IMPLEMENTATION

organizational recommendations

| | URGENT | NOT URGENT |
|---------------|--|---|
| IMPORTANT | <p>1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crises • pressing problems • last-minute meetings • cramming on projects • rushing to meet deadlines | <p>2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning • crisis prevention • relationship building • needed relaxation • getting the job done within reasonable time limits |
| NOT IMPORTANT | <p>3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • needless interruptions • unimportant phone calls • unnecessary reports • unimportant meetings | <p>4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • busywork • junk mail • excessive relaxation • idle chit-chat • time wasters |

Time Management Matrix

- o deadlines
- o Important and non-urgent – planning, crisis prevention, relationship building, needed relaxation, getting the job done within reasonable time limits
- o Not important and urgent – needless interruptions, unimportant phone calls, unnecessary reports, unimportant meetings
- o Not important and not urgent – busywork, junk mail, excessive relaxation, idle chit-chat, time wasters

Organizational Performance Questions

1. From 0 to 10, what rating would the Director use to evaluate the Department’s effectiveness as it relates to achieving its goals?
2. From 0 to 10, what rating would others use to evaluate the Department’s effectiveness as it relates to achieving its goals?
3. From 0 to 10, what rating would the Director use to evaluate the Department’s relevance in the community when compared with other city departments?
4. From 0 to 10, what rating would others use to evaluate the Department’s relevance in the community when compared with other city departments?
5. Efficiency is defined as doing the right things? How do we know when we are doing the right things in Cabot? In other words, our best effort is not good enough unless we are doing the right things.

Findings

Based on responses to the organizational assessment questionnaire and interviews with staff, there are several findings which will enable the Department to move forward in its pursuit of high performance when they are implemented. Below are those findings:

External Environment

- There is a conservative approach to new taxes.
- The Department is receiving strong support from its Parks and Recreation Board.
- Due to socio-economic changes occurring in Cabot, more services and emphasis is being placed on social equity.
- Special interest groups are requesting dog parks and soccer.
- More dollars are needed for capital maintenance, maintenance equipment, and asset depreciation.
- A trend affecting the Department in both a positive and negative way is the use of social media. It can be an inexpensive and helpful way to promote activities provided by the Department, but, it is also used at times by those spreading false or misleading information.
- Technologically, the Department is beginning to take better advantage of smart phones to allow the public to report concerns such as maintenance issues and to more easily interact with Department administration.

IMPLEMENTATION

organizational recommendations

Organizational Motivation

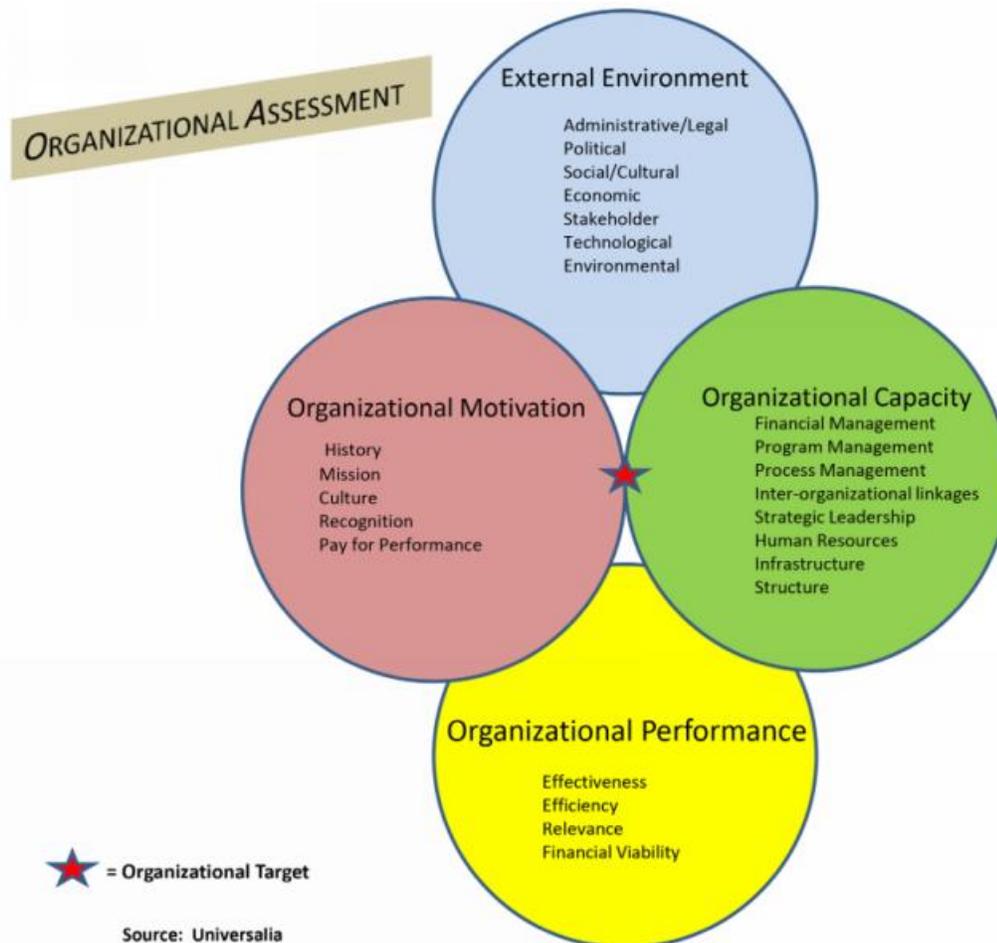
- The history of the Department has been rocky at times, thus the current administration has been working hard to rebuild the trust needed to engage the public and public officials in the progress needed to achieve goals.
- There is no Department Vision Statement.
- There is not an existing staff recognition program.
- There is not a pay for performance plan but there is a goal-oriented evaluation program.
- An employee rating of their opportunity to communicate up the chain of command in the Department would likely rate from 5 to 8 on a scale of 0 to 10 according to the Director.
- The level of staff turnover is very low.
- Opportunities to work within the Department as a team are abundant and there is an existing cross-training program.

Organizational Capacity

- Departmental processes such as online program registration are moving forward. There is work to be done with an automated work order system.
- Staff training includes two annual educational opportunities for

full-time staff and occasional “lunch and learn” sessions.

- There is not a formal process at this time that is followed to develop new programs; however, staff does participate in informal discussions about new program opportunities.
- The current organizational structure is a result of discussions between staff and the city commission.
- Since the Department does not yet have a vision statement, it is fair to say that an effort will be needed to educate staff about their role and how it fits into the overall vision when it has been created.
- Decision-making made at the right level in the Department is evolving. Recalling the rocky history of the Department, the internal staff culture takes a cautious approach about getting involved.
- The Department is in a stable and adaptable condition at this time as the current administration is moving it further away from its rocky history.
- Time spent by the Director is typically in the category of urgent but less important than where it should be; e.g. needless interruptions, unimportant phone calls, unnecessary reports, and unimportant meetings. Slowly, the Director is moving closer to spending time on important and not urgent opportunities such as



IMPLEMENTATION

organizational recommendations

Organizational Performance

| Performance Measure | Performance (rated on a scale of 0-10 with 10 being the highest score) |
|--|--|
| Department's effectiveness as reaching goals as rated by the Director | 6 to 7 |
| Others' rating of the Department's effectiveness at reaching goals | 7 to 8 |
| Director's rating of the Department's relevance in the community when compared with other city departments | 9 |
| Others' rating of the Department's relevance in the community when compared with other city departments | 9 |
| Director's rating when asked if the Department is doing the right things (efficiency) | 9 |

planning, crisis prevention, relationship building, needed relaxation, and getting the job done within reasonable time limits.

Refer to the "Organizational Performance" table, above.

Recommendations

The Department is moving at a rapid pace right now given the capital investment for aquatics and athletics. In addition, there are specific plans to expand the community center by adding 9,000 sq. ft. and talks about additional capital projects.

The combination of managing the Department for routine operations while also responding to the challenges of constructing and preparing for operating new facilities is huge. While each of the identified issues above in the external, motivation, capacity, and performance categories is important, the consultant is of the opinion that the best return on the investment of time to enhance the organization is to do the following:

Develop a Vision Statement

The Department must develop a vision statement that aligns it the city commission, school district, special interest groups and citizens-at-large. When the statement has been created, its message can be framed and branded in a manner that clarifies the future direction of the Department.

Develop Goals

Departmental goals are a component of this 2015 master plan. When the Plan has been adopted, the Department will be in a better position to work with its staff, Park and Recreation Board, city commission,

and others to target the allocation of resources with confidence.

Develop a Cost Recovery Policy

The process of developing a cost recovery policy provides an opportunity for a community-wide discussion about the issues and opportunities related to creating it. During that process, the existing cost recovery expectation of 65% for the overall department will be thoroughly discussed. The results of that discussion will clarify the current concern with the overwhelming challenge facing the Department with what may be an unachievable expectation.

Amend the organizational chart

Expansion of the community center and expansion of the aquatics and athletic complex gives reasons to amend the existing organizational chart. Below are the changes that should be made:

Marketing and Promotions

- Community Center - Create an event manager position with the skill set needed to market the facility and to make additional sales to renters of the banquet and meeting spaces.
- Departmental Marketing – The community center manager could also be helpful with promoting the all programs and services provided by the Department in response to the citizen survey data that emphasized citizens' need to know more about what is going on.

Athletic Program Education

Create a position to work with the Program Director to work with coaches and parents to educate them about how best to support their children in a recreational or competitive environment.

IMPLEMENTATION strategies + actions



“Connecting Cabot” is the theme overarching organizing theme for the Park System Master Plan goals. If the City can 1) connect residents to park amenities for active living, 2) Connect neighborhoods to parks via a trails and open space network, and 3) connect residents to one another through social spaces, events, and opportunities that unite the community, then Cabot will have made great strides in raising the quality of life even higher for its residents.

The strategies and actions below have been organized according to the goal and objective that they serve. Most sections include cross references to the report sections from which the strategies were derived.

To view the goals and strategies in table format, with their prioritization and estimates of probable cost, refer to Appendices E, F, and G.

Goal 1: Connect residents to park amenities for active living

Why is it important to connect the community’s residents to its places and to one another? The reason is health – both for a healthy city and for healthy citizens. A healthy community is a strong community with a vibrant park system that plays a big role in providing active living options for all users. That park system must implement capital improve-

ment programs to update each park to meet the needs of the residents. It must also maintain each park and facility at a level appropriate for the type of use provided. Growth of the park system is imperative in order to stay ahead of community growth trends and needs as well.

Objective 1.1: Provide active & passive recreational opportunities in existing and future parks to meet the needs of users across all age groups (facilities & programs)

Facilities

- Development of Lonoke County Regional Park (dog park, outdoor amphitheater, community garden, potential skate park relocation)
- Recreation Center to include the following: Indoor fitness center, indoor running and walking track, indoor basketball/volleyball courts
- Outdoor swimming pools/splash pads (to accommodate at Richie Road)
- Indoor aquatics facility (including indoor lap lanes)
- Baseball/softball complex (3 youth baseball, 4 adult softball, 3 youth softball, 1 Miracle League)
- Soccer complex (6 youth soccer, 3 adult soccer)

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strategies + actions

See also *Current + Projected Needs*, page 54.

Recreation Programs (as indicated by order of importance)

- Adult fitness and wellness
- Special events
- Self-directed opportunities
- Self-improvement opportunities
- Programs for millennials between age 20-35 (demographically the largest age group)
- Adult programs for 50 years and older

See also *Programs Recommendations*, page 65.

Recreation Management (as indicated by order of implementation)

- Develop a formal process to identify new programs, to analyze existing programs, and to determine when to best drop older programs whose life cycle has reached the end:
 - New program identification – facilitate one or two staff and community-wide discussions annually to discuss which new programs would best serve the community’s needs in the areas of type, format, life cycle, and age group served.
 - Mature programs – track existing programs to understand that the Department is considered to be very conservative and traditional if 90% of its programs are old. Conversely, if only 70% of the Department’s programs are old, it is considered to be more innovative and on the creative edge.
 - Repeat customers – if 60% to 70% of the Department’s program participants are repeat customers, that is a good sign.
- Implement the recreation programs identified by citizens of Cabot as preferred.
- Department programming role: determine how the Department can best get involved within the community to offer programming, by either continuing to be a direct provider, with the under-

standing that this role will limit the programs that can be offered due to staff limitations; or to be a facilitator by assisting others to organize and product programs, allowing the Department to expand its role in the community.

- “Position” the Department within the community to be at the forefront of citizens’ minds when any programming/special events are occurring. In addition to facilitation opportunities, the Department can align itself with highly regarded agencies (health care providers, American Heart Association, Boys & Girls Club, Chamber of Commerce, United Way, Cabot School District, etc.)
- Create a formal pricing and cost recovery policy by tracking costs for all programs and services, listing all programs and services into categories according to who benefits, and assigning percentages of cost recovery from 0% to 100% based on the categories above.

See also *Programs Recommendations*, page 65.

Objective 1.2: Implement a capital improvements program to update existing park facilities to best serve the residents of Cabot

Capital Improvements: Designate 2% of the value of the department’s capital assets annually for capital improvements into the budget. *Note: This amount will not account for all capital improvements as directed in this plan by the year 2030. Additional funding from outside sources will be required.*

Lonoke County Regional Park

- Specific Proposed Facilities: Walking/hiking trails, Picnic pavilions/rentals, Playgrounds, Splash Pad, Dog Park, Nature Center
- General Improvements: Enhance access (future highway exit)
- Other considerations: Relocation of the skate park (compatibility with adjacent BMX track)



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strategies + actions



Cabot Community Pond Park

- Correct drainage and flooding issues, Continue to make upgrades as needed around the park

Veterans Park & Community Center

- Expansion underway to include a fitness area, racquetball, a banquet hall, catering kitchen, and offices
- Explore a variety of programming opportunities allowed by physical expansion

Cabot Skate Park

- Relocate the skate park to a site that has the following characteristics
 - High visibility
 - Compatibility with adjacent uses
 - Synergy considerations that could occur if placed near other extreme sport venues
 - Logistical appropriateness for the average age of skaters (typically in the low teens)
 - Effects of noise

Allman/Bevis Sports Complex

- Correct drainage issues
- Re-crown softball fields
- Provide overflow parking on stabilized grass areas

Crouch Flag Football Complex (Cabot School District Property)

- Field improvements
- Temporary bleachers

Richie Road Park

- Replace outdoor pool with a large outdoor splash pad
- Correct accessibility issues on the north side of the park
- Construct a Miracle League field



- Install lighting along walking trail

Fairlen Ward Memorial Park

- Relocate active recreation components to another site
- Retain land for future trail connection and/or trail head

Playground upgrades: Replace aging, unsafe, or obsolete equipment (corrective vs. preventative)

Objective 1.3: Implement a maintenance program to ensure that each park and facility are maintained at an appropriate level

- Acquire a work order system and implement it as soon as possible; it is critical for scheduling work and for collecting important data that can be used to validate operating and capital budget requests.
- Develop a formal partnership policy as soon as possible to be used with current and future volunteers to ensure that their maintenance efforts are at an acceptable standard that coincides with the Department's level of service.
- Develop a maintenance approach that moves the Department from a "corrective" mode with Mode 4 funding into "cyclical" and "preventative" modes with appropriate Mode funding to support Modes 1 and 2.
- Determine the value of the total assets in the Department.
- Adjust the capital budget for capital maintenance, maintenance equipment, and asset depreciation.
- Continuously update the capital improvement needs of the Department and present to the City during the annual budgeting process.
- Seek new full-time and part-time staff to meet the new demand created by the opening of the new aquatic and athletic complexes.
- Seek City Commission support for a dedicated funding source

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for capital needs that is a set percentage of the total assets of the Department.

See also *Maintenance Management Recommendations*, page 67.

Objective 1.4: Acquire new park properties and easements to meet park and trail needs and keep pace with community growth

Neighborhood Parks: Add 52 acres (approximately 5-10 neighborhood parks) by 2030

- Approach: Investigate opportunities for land acquisition north and west of 67/167 and far southeast Cabot (including ETJ areas)
- Program: Include simple comforts (seating, shade, water), playgrounds, multi-use open play fields or practice fields, multi-use courts, pavilions, community gardens
- Siting: Adjacent to or within neighborhoods, along lower-volume streets, connected by sidewalks and/or trails
- Considerations: Avoid siting in immediate proximity with schools, which also house playgrounds and open play fields, to maximize service area. Do not site on undevelopable land or exclusively within a floodplain.

Community Parks: Add 160 acres (approximately 3-5 community parks) by 2030

- Approach: Investigate opportunities for larger-parcel land acquisition north and west of 67/167
- Program: Include simple comforts (seating, shade, water), playgrounds, pavilions, restrooms, ponds/fishing piers, exercise/challenge courses, internal walking paths, passive recreation areas (lighted game fields and dog parks priced separately)
- Siting: Near residential areas, with ease of access for vehicles and parking, connections via sidewalks and trails
- Considerations: Avoid constraining park use to a single entry



point and a single mode of access, encourage ease of access from many locations around the site and via many modes of transportation, creating frontage and use along all sides of the park rather than one. Do not site on undevelopable land or exclusively within a floodplain.

- Recommended Future Community Parks:
Community Park 1: Recreation & Aquatics Center
Community Park 2: Soccer Complex
Community Park 3: Baseball/Softball Complex

Regional Parks: Add 70 acres (one regional park) by 2030

- Approach: Investigate sites that will accommodate the specific focus of the regional park, such as access, adjacent land uses, visibility, topography, and drainage.
- Program: Include uses from neighborhood and community parks, with an emphasis on specialty facilities that have a regional draw. These facilities may be active (such as an Extreme Sports Park) or passive (such as an arboretum) in type.
- Siting: Dependent on the programming focus of the regional park.
- Considerations: Carefully consider program elements to create a destination, revenue-generating facility

Trails: Add 15 miles of trails by 2030.

- Begin land acquisition or easement agreements along Fourmile Creek, powerline, etc.
- Begin construction of multiuse trails and bicycle lanes following the adoption of a citywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Trails Master Plan

See also *Current + Projected Needs*, page 54.

Impact Fees: Implement impact fees to offset funding for neighborhood parks to keep pace with new development and growth.

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strategies + actions



Goal 2: Connect neighborhoods to parks via a trail and open space network

Park users need ways to access the parks, and what better way than a network of trails that tie Cabot neighborhoods to existing and future parks in each part of town. These connections can be accommodated via sidewalks, paved trails or bike lanes along roads. Some park users will find that the journey to a park is as enjoyable as the activities that await them in the park. Others will utilize the trail network as a series of connected linear parks to meet their recreational needs. The best approach to a network layout is to provide multiple loops of different lengths. This approach affords runners or cyclists numerous options for a variety of routes to/from their homes or trailheads.

Objective 2.1: Develop a citywide trail network that ties existing and proposed neighborhoods to existing and future parks, promote alternate modes of transportation, and encourage physical activity

- Complete and adopt a citywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Trails Master Plan
- Adopt a Complete Streets Policy
- Build partnership with AHTD to implement bicycle lanes along 89, 321, 367
- Begin budgeting for trail improvements in annual CIP in partnership with Public Works

Objective 2.2: Utilize the existing sidewalk network in providing connectivity to park destinations

- Implement Sidewalk Improvements Plan (Walkable Cabot 2007)
- CARTS design standards will be used in new and retro-fit sidewalk construction, incorporating both ADA and AASHTO standards.

- Make pedestrian walkway construction and maintenance regular budgeted line items on Cabot's Public Works annual program.
- All new residential and commercial construction will incorporate sidewalks.
- Provide safe and convenient pedestrian crosswalks including pedestrian refuges in appropriate areas.

Goal 3: Connect residents to one another through social spaces, events and opportunities that unite the community

Another important connection is that of residents to one another through social spaces, events, and opportunities that serve to unite the community. A city that comes together to celebrate an event (4th of July), support a cause (charity 5k) or cheer a team (sporting event) is a community with a commonality. The means for connecting Cabot citizens to each other is via social media and publications that provide information about programs and events. The more options residents know about, the more inclined they are to participate and support local events. Connections both in the physical sense and through communication will ensure that the citizens can continue to make Cabot Parks & Recreation an integral part of their lives.

Objective 3.1: Provide public gathering spaces, event locations, and other open space amenities that encourage social interaction between two or more park users

- Create new gathering spaces that bring people together with common interests - amphitheater for performances, farmers market for local foods, dog park for pet recreation, etc.
- Create events that bring people together for a common cause – 5k community run for fund raising, holiday fireworks or light display, food truck gathering, or culinary event.
- Have a presence at large community festivals by manning a Cabot Parks & Recreation booth to promote upcoming events, programs, and celebrate past successes.

Objective 3.2: Utilize social media and publications to strengthen connections between the community and Parks & Recreation Department by communicating information about programs and events

- Hire or designate a community outreach staff member or Parks Board member to promote events and update residents using Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and web site posts. Coordinate with Cabot schools so messages reach the youth of the community as well.
- Maintain a calendar of events on the Parks & Recreation web site page to inform park users of upcoming events.
- Run print media ads, radio ads or access cable television spots to provide information on key public events both prior to and afterward to promote and celebrate successes.

See also the implementation tables, found in Appendices E, F, and G.

IMPLEMENTATION

prioritization

Once needs have been established that respond to the plan's vision and goals as well as Target Levels of Service, strategies and actions are developed to define measurable steps toward implementation. However, it is important to establish a method of prioritization for the strategies and actions in order to determine how to allocate time and resources toward achieving plan goals.

The prioritization criteria that are considered address various aspects of potential projects including how they are sited, where they are located, what safety concerns are addressed, what types of funding or partnership opportunities are available, what groups of users are served, and what other opportunities the project may provide for the city as a whole. These are posed to assess the *values* of the community when considering which projects will be implemented first.

The prioritization criteria below were evaluated by the steering committee to determine a ranking of the most important criteria that new

projects should achieve in order to be considered the highest priorities for implementation.

The same prioritization criteria appeared (in different orders) within the top five by both level of agreement and by rank. These include:

Top Six Criteria by Level of Agreement

1. Provide benefits to multiple user groups
2. Be accessible to a larger population (connectivity to schools, neighborhoods, etc.)
3. Fill an unmet need or serve as a new park or recreation type
4. Provide an opportunity to strengthen and link existing or planned public investment
5. Meet an expressed need identified during this planning process
6. Connect two or more community destinations

| Criterion: The proposed project/renovation/expansion has the opportunity to: | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | No Answer | Total | Weighted Rank | Sorted Rank |
|---|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------------|
| | 3 | 1 | 0 | -1 | -3 | 0 | | | |
| Provide benefits to multiple user groups | 6 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Score | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | | |
| Be located in an underserved area of town | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | | | 8 | 10 |
| Score | 9 | 3 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | | |
| Meet an expressed need identified during this planning process | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 5 | 3 |
| Score | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | | |
| Fill an unmet need or serve as a new park or recreation type | 4 | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 4 |
| Score | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | | |
| Provide an opportunity to strengthen and link existing or planned public investment | 4 | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Score | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | | |
| Be accessible to a larger population (connectivity to schools, neighborhoods, etc.) | 6 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 4 |
| Score | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | | |
| Connect two or more community destinations | 3 | 4 | | | | | | 6 | 8 |
| Score | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | | |
| Promote community character or re-enforce community pride | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 9 | 9 |
| Score | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | | |
| Be of regional significance | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 12 | 12 |
| Score | 3 | 3 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | |
| Further the implementation of, or be compatible with, other community plans | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 7 | 6 |
| Score | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | | |
| Provide a catalyst for economic development | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 9 | 7 |
| Score | 9 | 2 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | | |
| Be appropriately sited on land already owned by the City | 2 | | 3 | 2 | | | | 13 | 14 |
| Score | 6 | 0 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | | |
| Demonstrate success with relatively little expense | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | 13 | 11 |
| Score | 3 | 2 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | | |
| Generate revenue or be self-supporting | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 15 | 15 |
| Score | 6 | 1 | 0 | -2 | -3 | 0 | 2 | | |
| Have a donor or implementation partner ready to proceed | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | | 11 | 13 |
| Score | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | |

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prioritization



Top Six Criteria by Rank

1. Provide benefits to multiple user groups
2. Provide an opportunity to strengthen and link existing or planned public investment
3. Meet an expressed need identified during this planning process
4. Fill an unmet need or serve as a new park or recreation type
5. Be accessible to a larger population (connectivity to schools, neighborhoods, etc.)
6. Further the implementation of, or be compatible with, other community plans

The top prioritization criteria closely followed the vision and goals established for the plan, with themes related to providing new facility and program types, connectivity, leveraging public investment, and expanding park and program types to a broader user base all receiving the highest ratings.

Each of the criteria were given a weight, and every strategy from the action plan (see Strategies + Actions on page 76) was evaluated by each of the prioritization criteria. The resulting score then determined if each strategy was a high, medium, or low priority.

See also the Implementation Tables in Appendices E, F, and G.

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creating places for people

Every Park Tells a Story

Once you have the park system master plan completed and adopted by the community leaders, what is next? Implementing a master plan is more than just following a check list of recommendations, performing action items then checking each off and moving on. The plan may have taken a 10,000 foot view of your city, but the success of any park system lies in the details at each park. These details are what make that park unique and those kinds of parks are what make your community special. Placemaking is planner speak for distinguishing your community – a one of a kind space that speaks to the character of your town. The following are examples of how to implement a park system master plan by focusing on the important details.

Celebrate what makes your community special

Every community has something that makes them unique, whether its natural resources like a lake, river, wetlands, mountain or valley, wildlife or even a scenic vista. The park system master plan addressed these special aspects of the community with trail connections to or parks in or around the resource. Your community should strive to celebrate and promote those amenities. A special feature can become a community trademark that draws visitors and residents to it. A local example of a natural feature element is Pinnacle Mountain in west Little Rock while an example of a local man-made amenity that draws local and out of state visitors is Pulaski County's Big Dam Bridge. Both have become landmarks that are economic development generators. Not every town has their equivalent but the concept of celebrating what makes your community special is the same. Cabot has wetlands that could be a natural resource for a unique trail system or a Regional Park with a first class BMX track that could include other extreme sport offerings not found in Central Arkansas.

Sometimes communities tap into their cultural heritage, like the annual King Biscuit Blues Festival in Helena or the Hope Watermelon Festival, that both bring in visitors from across the region. Marathons or Cycle Festivals have been known to attract crowds to a town to spend time and money in the host city for the duration of the event. Little Rock has recently created a food truck festival on Main Street that has begun to grow in popularity to the point that it is one of the largest ones of its kind in the country. These examples may seem somewhat removed from traditional park planning or open space activities until you remember that parks play an important role in the community with respect to connecting people and place. Connecting people to each other is another perfect side effect.

Public art and unique architectural elements is another way to celebrate what makes your community special. The Tulsa River Trail commissioned large bronze sculptures of animals indigenous to the area and placed them in key locations along the linear park adjacent to the river. Those beautiful sculptures, we initially intended to be public art, have evolved into place making icons. You can tell someone to meet you at the café near the buffalo or use the trail head parking near the bears to convey a landmark to represent a location. Architectural elements

designed for specific use like an amphitheater can design in a creative way to become the image of a park or community. A laser tower located behind an amphitheater intended to add a visual effect to night performances can become an architectural feature that acts as a beacon seen from afar. Creativity of design professionals can elevate how your community is perceived which can translate to economic development dollars if done strategically.

Promote your community through branding

How does your community promote its distinctiveness; direct visitors to experience what is uniquely Cabot? The answer: branding! Branding comes in many shapes, sizes and colors customized to help tell your story. Contrary to popular belief - branding is more than just a logo. It's a deliberate effort to differentiate your community through design of spaces, wayfinding & signage, use of construction materials, levels of maintenance that implies quality or importance and through programs & services. Branding when done successfully should make subliminal impressions that elevate a product (in this case a park system) in the viewer's eyes. A good example of this can be found in Bentonville. When one visits Bentonville Arkansas today, they are guided to landmarks via consistent signage (wayfinding), with the city logo, in key locations (color & style) to the Town Square (history/culture), Crystal Bridges (architecture & art), and to community parks that utilize stone and wood on most structures (materials). All these design elements tie together to present a "brand" of Bentonville. Some things are subliminal while other are very noticeable yet tastefully done. The visitor leaves with a favorable impression of what the community is about – not by one element but by all elements working in concert. Cabot can utilize a branding strategy to tell a story that is uniquely its own. The important takeaway is that it must be consistent and convey the message that Cabot wishes to tell.

Implementing a park system master plan is not just checking off action items and moving on. It's addressing the details that promote the system through branding that ties it all together and celebrates what makes the Cabot community special. This next level of thinking can take a park system from good to great and find ways to leverage that greatness to make an economic impact that will provide a quality of life that the residents of Cabot deserve and that visitors will return to experience again.



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cost



Resource Allocation

When prioritizing the allocation of resources, three things should be considered: taking care of and enhancing what you have, expanding to keep pace with growth, and creating the “wow” factor. Many times, citizens want to be assured that the existing park system is operating efficiently, before supporting the addition of new assets that may be perceived to place additional burden on the department.

First: Taking Care Of and Enhancing What You Have

- **Maintenance:** maintaining the parks and facilities that you already have is an important first step in allocation of resources. It is difficult, if not impossible, to generate support for the addition of new parks, trails, or facilities if the department does not already demonstrate the ability to maintain what it already has. Moving from a corrective to a preventative maintenance cycle will help position the department in budgeting and preparing for unexpected maintenance needs that won't be corrected at the expense of other assets within the system.

Refer to Maintenance Management Recommendations, page 67, and to items 1.3.a through 1.3.h of the Estimates of Probable Cost Table.

- **Corrective improvements:** Fixing the aspects of existing parks that are not functioning as they should is also a top priority for resource allocation. Examples of this include structural repairs, field drainage issues, lighting, outdated playground equipment, accessibility issues, and resurfacing of courts, pools, walkways,

drives, and parking. Once these issues have been mitigated, moving from this approach into a preventative maintenance approach is recommended.

Near-term corrective improvements include drainage improvements at Cabot Community Pond Park and Allman/Bevis Sports Complex, pool resurfacing or replacement at Richie Road Park, and obsolete playground equipment replacements. Refer to items 1.2.a through 1.2.i of the Estimates of Probable Cost Table.

- **Renovations & Expansions:** Once the existing parks and facilities are functioning properly and maintained at appropriate levels, then it is time to consider upgrading facilities or adding new ones within existing parks. Removing obsolete or unused equipment or park elements adds opportunities for providing new experiences with a different type of recreational amenity. For example: adding new types of playground equipment, challenge courses, dog parks, community gardens, or other activities that are suitable for the type of park which may not have been considered when the park was initially constructed.

Renovations & expansions projects include the Community Center expansion and the development of Lonoke County Regional Park. Refer to items 1.2.a through 1.2.i of the Estimates of Probable Cost Table.

Second: Expanding to Keep Pace with Growth

- **Trails rights of ways and/or recreational easements:** Creating

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cost

a network of connected destinations is most successful when planned before available land is developed. Multi-use trail routes along drainage corridors, power line easements, and other off-road locations can be secured years before trail surfacing is constructed. Purchasing land and securing rights of ways and/or recreational easements is a critical first step in building a trails system. Frequently, trails systems through developed areas of town are limited to opportunities within street rights-of-ways, such as widened sidewalks, bicycle lanes, or sharrows.

Refer to items 1.4.d.i and 1.4.d.ii of the Estimates of Probable Cost Table.

- Park land acquisition: Securing or assembling buildable parcels of an appropriate size for park development is advantageously completed before an area develops and land values increase. Growth areas of communities often times find themselves without parks if the city does not anticipate and keep up with park development as residential areas are built. Such areas were denoted in the “Distribution” component of this document, on pages 56-57. As a rule of thumb, acquiring property the general vicinity as a planned elementary school will usually result in a needed future park. Land swaps with owners or developers can also be an effective means of acquiring property in strategic locations.

Refer to items 1.1.a.iv through 1.1.a.vi, and 1.4.a through 1.4.c, of the Estimates of Probable Cost Table.

- Facilities development as needs arise (already positioned with land purchased): If a community has some park undeveloped park parcels in its inventory, the addition of appropriate facilities becomes easier as specific needs are identified.

Refer to the Facilities Table in the Plan Framework: Current + Projected Needs section, on page 55.

Third: Creating the “Wow” Factor

- Specialized, destination, or regional facilities: The wow factor is a park or space that incorporates something that pleasantly surprises the visitor, a must-see element that is unique enough to impress those who experience it. A good example of this is the Cloud Gate in Millennium Park in Chicago. Visitors put this element on the top of their ‘must see’ list. Photos of their experience at the Cloud Gate are readily shared on social media and most viewers know where they are based on this famous icon. Though this example is grand, Cabot can create destination parks with “wow” factor elements of an appropriate type and scale. Place-making through quality design can bring visitors back again and again is how the “wow” factor is achieved.
- New programs or events: Tradition is good: it can form the back-

bone of the community’s events. However, today’s communities are competing with each other for economic development and trying to find ways to draw families to their town. Events that reinforce the community’s quality of life are the most common ways to appeal to both visitors and residents alike. Events or festivals that address the social aspect of the community, like a food truck festival, may be a hit for a few years, but it cannot be assumed that the same event will continue to draw people over time. Communities that keep the ideas coming don’t lose out to neighboring towns that are more creative in their new events. This approach holds true with programs as well. As described in the Programs Assessment and Programs Recommendations sections, evaluating programs frequently and diversifying program types and formats help to maintain interest and support. Adding arts, drama, and nature/discovery programs, to name a few, to a comprehensive sports program, reinforces a vibrant, healthy community.

- Revenue producing sites & activities: Not every program or park offering can produce revenue; in fact, few produce more than is needed to run the program. However, sites and programs with the “wow” factor frequently do just that. Cabot will likely find that the new Aquatics and Sports Complex will generate revenue due to the popularity of a new site with new activities. The first few years may even exceed projected profits. The difficult period comes when the complex is no longer the new place to go, when most residents and visitors have experienced the offerings which are still fun but not the most recent addition to the park system. That is when creativity is needed the most. The department will want to find programs that challenge park users in ways that were different than the last time they came to the complex. Creativity is the key, and the next step after creative programs is to expand the complex by adding a second phase that includes new elements.

Cost

Estimates of probable cost have been calculated for major projects as recommended by this master plan. The Estimates of Probable Cost table, located in Appendix G, is arranged by the goals, objectives, and strategies, as found in the Strategies + Actions section of this document. Both capital and operating costs have been identified, where applicable. A few items to note regarding the estimates:

- These are planning-level costs, meant to be utilized for comparison of various projects and initiatives.
- All numbers are calculated in 2015 dollars, and do not account for inflation.
- Capital project costs for new facilities and parks estimate land costs and facility costs, but do not account for general site improvements such as site investigation, permitting, mitigation or mediation, general site grading and drainage, or utilities, since the cost of these items vary greatly depending on the site.

IMPLEMENTATION

funding sources

Introduction

All municipal agencies search for funding sources to meet the demands placed on them for capital improvements/facilities, programs, services, maintenance and operations. The city of Cabot is certainly no exception, thus the need to identify as many internal and external sources as possible.

Basic Tenets

1. Outside funding sources are almost always available through a variety of sources that are listed in this document.
2. If the city determines that it will be aggressive in its pursuit of outside funding sources, it will likely require the full attention of an employee dedicated to that purpose. A reason that would require a position dedicated for this purpose is:
 - a. It is time consuming to identify outside sources, to determine if they are a good match for the city, to write the grant if it is a good match, to monitor the grant to ensure it is being spent the way it was intended, and to manage the relationship with the grantor with the hope that additional funds will be secured in the future
3. If the city's goal is to provide a level of service in its park system that meets or exceeds citizen expectations, local funding through the fiscal tools that are available to it will always be required. There simply is not a way to succeed by relying totally on outside sources of funding.

General Funding Categories

Corporate Sponsorships

This revenue-funding source allows corporations to invest in the development or enhancement of new or existing facilities in park systems. Sponsorships are also highly used for programs and events.

Partnerships

Partnerships are joint development funding sources or operational funding sources between two separate agencies, such as two government entities, a non-profit and a city department, or a private business and a city agency. Two partners jointly develop revenue producing park and recreation facilities and share risk, operational costs, responsibilities and asset management, based on the strengths and weaknesses of each partner.

Foundations/Gifts

These dollars are raised from tax-exempt, non-profit organizations established with private donations in promotion of specific causes, activities, or issues. They offer a variety of means to fund capital projects, including capital campaigns, gifts catalogs, fundraisers, endowments, sales of items, etc.

Private Donations

Private Donations may also be received in the form of funds, land, facilities, recreation equipment, art or in-kind services. Donations from local and regional businesses as sponsors for events or facilities should always be considered.

Friends Associations

These groups are formed to raise money typically for a single purpose that could include a park facility or program that will improve the community as a whole and their Association's special interest.

Irrevocable Remainder Trusts

These trusts are set up with individuals who typically have more than a million dollars in wealth. They will leave a portion of their wealth to the city in a trust fund that allows the fund to grow over a period of time and then is available for the city to use a portion of the interest to support specific park and recreation facilities or programs that are designated by the trustee.

Volunteerism

This revenue source is an indirect revenue source. People can donate time to assist the department in providing a product or service on an hourly basis. This reduces the city's cost in providing the service and builds advocacy into the system.

Special Fundraisers

Many park and recreation agencies have special fundraisers on an annual basis to help cover specific programs and capital projects.

Capital Fees

Capital fees are added to the cost of revenue producing facilities such as golf courses, pools, recreation centers, hospitality centers and sports complexes and are removed when the improvement is paid off.

Dedication/Development Fees

These fees are assessed for the development of residential properties with the proceeds to be used for parks and recreation purposes, such as open space acquisitions, community park site development, neighborhood park development, regional park acquisition and development, etc.

Impact Fees

These fees are on top of the set user rate for accessing facilities such as golf courses, recreation centers and pool facilities to support capital improvements that benefit the user of the facility.

Recreation Service Fees

This is a dedicated user fee which can be established by local ordinance or other government tools. It is for the purpose of constructing and maintaining recreation facilities. It can apply to all organized activities which require a reservation of some type or other purposes as defined

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funding sources

Master Plan Projects and Funding Options

| Item | Funding Options | Comments |
|--|---|--|
| Capital Improvement Program for park amenity upgrades and new facilities/amenities | Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Naming Rights Friends Associations USDA Rural Development Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism Bond Issue Sales Tax A & P Funds | |
| Recreation Programs | Fees and Charges | Develop a Pricing Policy to determine the percentage of costs to be recovered for all programs and services offered by the Department |
| Maintenance Program: Acquire work order system Upgrade the level of maintenance in the system | Sales Tax A & P Funds General Fund | |
| Land Acquisition | Sales Tax A & P Funds Bond Issue General Fund | |
| Trail Construction | American Trails Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department Bond Issue Sales Tax | |
| Planning Documents/Policies: *Trail Master Plan Partnership Policy Maintenance Management Policy Social Media Policy Partnership Policy | *Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department *Donations *Friends Associations *Operating Budget | *But for the Trail Master Plan, it is possible that the other policies can be written by staff |
| Citizen Awareness: Social media Advertising Special Event Presence Calendar of Events | Operating Budget | But for occasional advertising expenses that may need to be purchased, the other options are considered to be typical for existing staff |

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funding sources

by the local government. Examples of such activities include adult basketball, volleyball, tennis, and softball leagues, youth baseball, soccer, football and softball leagues, and special interest classes. The fee allows participants an opportunity to contribute toward the upkeep of the facilities being used.

Fees/Charges

The Department must position its fees and charges to be market-driven and based on both public and private facilities. The potential outcome of revenue generation is consistent with national trends relating to public park and recreation agencies which generate an average 35% to 50% of operating expenditures.

Ticket Sales/Admissions

This revenue source is on accessing facilities for self-directed activities such as pools, ice skating rinks, ballparks and entertainment facilities. These user fees help offset operational costs.

Permits (Special Use Permits)

These special permits allow individuals to use specific park property for financial gain. The city either receives a set amount of money or a percentage of the gross service that is being provided.

Reservations

This revenue source comes from the right to reserve specific public property for a set amount of time. Reservation rates are established and apply to group picnic shelters, meeting rooms for weddings, reunions and outings or other types of facilities for special activities.

Equipment Rental

This revenue source is available for the rental of equipment such as tables, chairs, tents, stages, bicycles, roller blades, boogie boards, etc. that are used for recreation purposes.

Partnership Enhancement Monetary Grant Program

Partnership Enhancement Monetary Grant Program is administered by the National Tree Trust. Matching grants are available on a 50/50 cost share basis. Funds are available for projects which promote public awareness in support of tree planting, maintenance, management, protection and cultivation of trees in rural, community and urban settings. These are small grants ranging from \$500 to \$20,000.

CDBG Funding

Funding received in accordance with the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Programs national objectives as established by the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development. Funding may be applied to such programs as Infrastructure Improvements, Public Facility and Park Improvements, Human Service Enhancements, Lead-Based Paint Education and Reduction, Housing Education Assistance, and Economic Development and Anti-poverty strategies.

Land Trust

Many systems have developed land trusts to help secure and fund the cost for acquiring land that needs to be preserved and protected for greenway purposes. This could be a good source to look to for acquisition of future land.

Property Taxes

Ad valorem taxes on real property.

Lighting and Landscape District

Special property owner approved assessment.

Hotel, Motel and Restaurant Tax

Tax based on gross receipts from charges and meal services which may be used to build and operate sports fields, regional parks, golf courses, tennis courts, and other special park and recreation facilities.

Special Improvement District/Benefit District

Taxing districts established to provide funds for certain types of improvements that benefit a specific group of affected properties. Improvements may include landscaping, the erection of fountains, and acquisition of art, and supplemental services for improvement and promotion, including recreation and cultural enhancements.

Sales Tax

This existing revenue source has been very successful in funding park systems throughout the United States. This tax is very popular in high traffic tourism cities, counties, and state parks.

Food and Beverage Tax

The tax is usually associated with convention and tourism bureaus. However, since park and recreation agencies manage many of the tourism attractions, they receive a portion of this funding source for operational or capital expenses.

Public Improvement District (PID)

New developments can establish a Public Improvement District (PID) when authorized by the city council and set up according to state law. This taxing district provides funds especially for the operation and maintenance of public amenities such as parks and major boulevards.

Catering Permits and Services

This is a license to allow caterers to work in the park system on a permit basis with a set fee or a percentage of food sales returning to the city.

Pouring Rights

Private soft drink companies often execute agreements with the city for exclusive pouring rights within park facilities. A portion of the gross sales are returned to the city.

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Concession Management

Concession management is from retail sales or rentals of soft goods, hard goods, or consumable items.

Private Concessionaires

Contract between the city with a private business to provide and operate desirable recreational activities financed, constructed and operated by the private sector.

Greenway Utility

Greenway utilities are used to finance acquisition and development of greenways. It is accomplished by selling underground development rights for businesses; e.g. fiber optics.

Easements

This revenue source is available when the city allows utility companies, businesses or individuals to develop some type of an improvement above ground or below ground on their property for a set period of time and a set dollar amount to be received by the city on an annual basis.

Naming Rights

Many cities and counties are selling naming rights for new buildings or renovation of existing buildings and parks for the development cost associated with the improvement.

Private Developers

Developers lease city-owned land through a subordinate lease. The subordinate lease pays a set dollar amount plus a percentage of gross dollars generated for recreation enhancements; e.g. golf course, marina, restaurants, driving ranges, sports complexes, equestrian facilities, recreation centers and ice arenas.

Advertising Sales

This revenue source is for the sale of tasteful and appropriate advertising on park and recreation related items such as the program guide, scoreboards, dasher boards and other visible products or services that are consumable or permanent.

Inter-local Agreements

Contractual relationships entered into between two or more local units of government and/or between a local unit of government and a non-profit organization for the joint usage/development of sports fields, regional parks, or other facilities.

Earned income opportunities not mentioned above

1. Revenue producing facilities
2. Special event development
3. Specialty programs that generate revenue
4. Gifts Catalog
5. Grants
6. Contracting opportunities
7. Franchise fees
8. Benefit Districts
9. Capital Improvement fees
10. Tourism tax
11. Reservations, permits and rentals
12. Parking fees
13. Licensing Fees
14. Hospitality & Catering
15. Maintenance Endowment
16. Sale of development rights
17. Surcharge on sports & entertainment tickets



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funding sources



State of Arkansas Grant Sources

Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism: Matching Grant

The 50/50 Matching Grant Program is a reimbursable grant program. This means that the grantee will be reimbursed for half of the amount of the project cost up to the grant amount. The grantee must finance 100% of the cost of the project, which can include in-kind labor, land donations, contributions and general appropriations. We will not reimburse the grantee for any more than the amount of cash they spend. Fifty percent of the eligible expenditures, up to the grant amount, may be reimbursed by periodic billings during the project period, or the grantee may wait until project completion to request total reimbursement.

The purpose of the Matching Grant Program is to build outdoor recreation facilities. Enclosed facilities cannot be constructed within the area described by the park boundary map, except as support to an outdoor facility (i.e., rest rooms or concession stands). Pavilions cannot have sides that give the effect of a closed-in building, nor can facilities constructed with LWCF or NCRGTF monies be enclosed at a later date

Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism: Trails for Life Grant

The purpose of the Trails for Life Grant Program is to provide an incentive to Arkansans to develop facilities in local neighborhoods and parks and by encouraging active healthy life-styles including vigorous exercise as a part of a regular routine. Within this grant source, there are both a Standard Health & Fitness Trail and a Custom Health & Fitness Project:

- Standard Health & Fitness Trail Applicants may submit an application for \$35,000 to develop a standard looped fitness trail consisting of a hard surface trail, a minimum of 6 ft. wide (8 ft width is preferable) and approximately ¼ mile in length, constructed of asphalt (preferred), concrete or other material suitable to comply with the Architectural Barriers Act.
- Custom Health & Fitness Project Applicants may submit a detailed grant proposal (maximum \$70,000) for projects that target public health and fitness improvements in their communities. Projects might include linear trails with the primary purpose of providing a health and fitness experience, interconnection of existing trails for fitness use, provide or enhance walking or bicycle access, signage, curb cuts and other structures giving children and others

access between home and school or to other recreation facilities. Buildings, such as restrooms, are not eligible for funding. Proposals can include multiple site locations within city or community jurisdictions.

Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism: Tourism Feasibility Study Grant

This tourism feasibility study grant program is designed to assist incorporated cities and counties in Arkansas with feasibility studies pertaining to tourism attraction projects. A tourism feasibility study is research conducted for the purpose of determining the possibility and potentiality of a specific tourism attraction within the city or county boundaries.

Only incorporated cities and counties in Arkansas are eligible for the one-to-one matching feasibility study grants. Applicants may apply for up to \$15,000 in reimbursable matching funds. If funded, the feasibility study grants will be awarded in three cycles with the deadlines for applications on the last Friday in July, the last Friday in September, and the last Friday in November.

Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department: Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

The Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) is a reimbursement-type grant program. The program provides for an 80 percent federal share and a 20 percent match will be required from the eligible sponsor. Use of in-kind match will not be permitted for TAP projects. The 20 percent match must be in cash. In-kind match will be permitted for RTP projects.

Federal funds provided can only be used for project construction. Costs associated with preliminary engineering, environmental documentation, right-of-way and utility adjustments, and construction inspection will be the responsibility of the eligible sponsor.

Plans which include the design of structural components, such as pedestrian bridges, tunnels, or scenic overlooks, must be stamped by a Registered Professional Engineer. Plans which include the design of only non-structural components, such as concrete sidewalks or paved trails, must be stamped by a Registered Professional Engineer or a Licensed Architect. Plans which include the design of only non-infrastructure components will not require either. Funding limitations are as follows:

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- There will be no minimum requested funding amount on projects containing only non- infrastructure components.
- Projects containing infrastructure components will have a minimum requested funding amount of \$20,000.
- All TAP and RTP projects will have a maximum requested funding amount of \$500,000.

Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department: Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

This program, administered by the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD), provides funding to local project sponsors (public and private/nonprofit agencies) to construct and maintain motorized and non-motorized recreational trails and trail support facilities.

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is a reimbursement-type grant program. The program provides for an 80 percent federal share and 20% non-federal share for each project. The main priority in allocating funding is for the construction of new trails and for major maintenance of existing trails. Support facilities such as restrooms, benches, trailhead parking and lighting have been viewed by ARTAC as less important.

Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department: Safe Routes to School Program

The purpose of the Safe Routes to School Program is to:

- Enable and encourage children, including those with disabilities, to walk and bicycle to school;
- To make bicycling and walking to school a safer and more appealing transportation alternative, thereby encouraging a healthy and active lifestyle from an early age; and
- To facilitate the planning, development, and implementation of projects and activities that will improve safety and reduce traffic, fuel consumption, and air pollution in the vicinity of schools.

The Four types of funding available through the Safe Routes to School Program are:

1. Planning Document
2. Walking School Bus
3. Bicycle/Pedestrian Education
4. Infrastructure Improvements

Additional Sources

Playground Grant - Dr. Pepper Snapple Group has made a three-year, \$15 million commitment, as part of KaBOOM!'s Let's Play Initiative, to help construct and improve playground areas. Municipalities and non-profit organizations with a playground or outdoor recreational

space that is currently unsafe for children can apply for construction grants. The Initiative also offers Let's Play Completion Grants, which can be used toward the completion or improvement of an existing playground.

Tony Hawk Foundation Skatepark Grants: The focus of this program is to facilitate and encourage the design, development, construction, and operation of new skatepark facilities, primarily located in low-income communities in the United States.

USDA Rural Development Office: They have grants for community facilities. They also offer direct and guaranteed loans for building community facilities.

<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/>

American Trails: They are a nonprofit organization that advocates for the planning and development of trails and greenways. A link to funding resources is found at: <http://www.americantrails.org/resources/funding/index.html>

State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources: Open Space, Land Acquisition and Development Grants. This is a grant in aid program designed for communities who wish to acquire and/or develop land for recreational uses. Swimming pools and community centers qualify for funding under this program.

<http://dnr.state.il.us/ocd/gaoutnew.htm>

Simplified Municipal Telecommunications Tax: This enables municipalities to impose a tax on the sale and use of a variety of telecommunications equipment and services. The village of St. Joseph voted to apply this tax to cellular phone equipment and service. They are using the revenue to fund parks and recreation.

<http://www.iml.org/download/SB88/PA92-526dl.htm>

American Hiking Society: They have grants to help fund the development of recreation trails. Grants range from \$500 to \$10,000. For more information go to:

<http://www.americanhiking.org/alliance/fund.html>

Rails to Trails Conservancy: (www.railtrails.com): They provide reports and information on the value and importance of trails and greenways. They also have a TrailDART (Trail Development Assistance Response Team) which offers referrals and information for organizations who seek more local assistance with trail development. This is a fee for service program.

Federal Transportation Enhancements Grants: This program addresses bicycle and pedestrian accommodations that are made with road improvements and other transportation projects. For more information, and for state specific information go to: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/transportation_enhancements/guidance/

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- A: STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS SUMMARY
- B: PUBLIC MEETING ONE OUTCOMES
- C: PUBLIC MEETING TWO OUTCOMES
- D: NEEDS TABLE
- E: STRATEGIES + ACTIONS TABLE
- F: PRIORITIZATION TABLE
- G: ESTIMATES OF PROBABLE COST TABLE

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stakeholder interviews

1. How would you describe your role or involvement in parks and recreation development/planning within Cabot?

- “Selling” Cabot to potential residents
- Have grandkids involved in parks dept. programs
- Have a hard time selling the parks dept. in the past - playing catch up, have been behind
- City planner for city
 - o Updating walkable Cabot
 - o Corridor plans, land use plan in draft form
- President of flag football program, 365 participants in one season, 40 teams, 20 new players a year
- BMX trade operator, oversees operations of facility
- Former baseball, soccer, basketball coach and kids participate
- Council
- Children in sports
- President of youth football, attend monthly meetings
- School District in Cabot is a draw. Role= close tie with respect to civic involvement even faith based.
- Coach all swim teams in Cabot. H.S. / summer/ USA (year round). 300-400 kids
- Work for school district - liaison between school and parks
- Baseball advisory board - involved (coach), rule keeper, “field superintendent”
- President of soccer association (450-650 members) includes kids from other communities (Jacksonville, Searcy, Ward, etc.)
- Mayor of Cabot
- President of Softball (registered 206 + 40 more)
 - o 4 years office (16 and under), 6 tournaments per year including District and State

2. What do you think should be at the top of the list of desired outcomes for the Cabot Parks System Master Plan and its process?

- Proper funding - City doesn’t fund the dept properly - money to maintain parks
- Media - websites, Facebook, not selling it-hearing this from younger people (communication)
- Miscommunication within individual sports programs - communication with coaches and players (from program directors)
- Lack of pedestrian connectivity
 - o Millage for sidewalks \$110,000 per year
- Something to set Cabot apart as a “quality of life” leader
- Moving from sidewalk system to a bike/pedestrian network
- Communication between leagues and the City
- No concessions or lighting at Crouch, which lengthens tournaments (since there are no night games)...no fields that accommodate needs. Flag football teams want to be on City property; benches and picnic tables are in bad shape; they not maintained, just mowed.
- A growth in local participation and local notoriety
- BMX track is known in a multi-state area for being a good facility and hosts events almost every weekend. It is self-sustaining for maintenance and operations, but not for capital improvements.
- The Parks and Recreation Department can’t be self-supporting; it will require economic development, marketing, sponsorships. The bond was renewed and paid for capital improvements.
- Partner with schools to offer programs
- Need retail, restaurants, connectivity, walkability, and education

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- Need to reach all ages and users (currently limited)
- Second community center (near the new sports park) north and south end
- More smaller options after school, especially in mid-town
- Meet the needs of family
- Need to be competitive with Searcy, Conway, Bryant – losing more families
- Safe place, meet all users' needs
- Voices heard and needs met (no one voice left out)
- What it can do for the community
- Swimming studied as a need
- Active community
- More passive parks
- Bike trails (i.e. from sports park to downtown)
- Improvements to the system (i.e. baseball facilities)
- New parks needed
- Community Center improvements (create a draw to the community)
- Parks and schools need to be the draw
- Need to fund the Parks & Recreation Department
- Strategic long-range plan
- Serve community as a whole
- Improve quality of life (amenities and progress)
- Need batting cages – can generate revenue if Parks Department owns/operates
- Shooting range (like Jacksonville)
- Future revenue generators
- Archery range

3. What are the three best attributes (characteristics) of the Cabot parks system today?

- A good variety of programs for a good variety of age groups; some of the facilities need improvement.
- Community center
- Parks commission moving in the right direction; they are being open-minded and aggressively trying to improve our image
- Commission is open to ideas - that are well thought out
- Department is forward looking and making movement to get there
- Got rid of the good old boy system
- Department is well organized
- Offers a variety of recreational programs
- Community center
- New sports complex
- Close knit community
- Moved to Cabot due to parks
- Strong leadership with vision
- Bond issue passed; people want to move forward
- Partnership with school with joint-use agreement to maximize offerings
- New outdoor water park
- Good outdoor parks with trails for running
- Well-positioned to broaden options

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- Frisbee golf
- Programs for youth
- Relationship between parks and school system
- Fitness classes and kids' swimming
- Programs and options
- Added programs (wrestling, youth volleyball, swimming)
- Kids can play in parks and participate in recreation programs, even if not in school
- Leadership and staff at Parks and Recreation Department
- Willingness to make positive change
- Potential to grow
- Great grounds crew
- John Crow is a good leader
- Cabot people voted to pass the bond

4. What will be the three biggest problems faced by parks, trails, and open space users today?

- Some sports facilities are bad: undersized, dilapidated, and not enough parking
- There are no walking trails
- Maintenance buildings at Allman/Bevins are unsightly - screen it! Shouldn't be visible to users.
- Facilities
- No trails or open space in place; not well advertised; need more natural surface trails; need to market our assets
- Environmental and flooding issues (at soccer fields; trying to resolve)
- Baseball fields are bad (new park will fix)
- Doing better with communication expectations to coaches
- Budget constraints
- Not enough land/facilities to accommodate demand in recreational program.
- Traffic issues: can't access some locations
- Growth has been fast; parks need to keep up with growth
- Availability of land
- Current community center doesn't meet needs of patrons
- Need parks on north side of town
- Ongoing funding, operations and maintenance, infrastructure and expansion
- Not enough options – parks are scattered
- Not an equal advertising for all – soccer is at the top and swimming is at the bottom
- Have space, have people, need funds
- Money
- Fast growth; lack of planning
- Acquiring land for trails
- Facilities: age and condition.
- Overzealous parents versus referees (referees are volunteers)
- Land acquisition to grow
- Current land is unsuitable (i.e. 2nd Street fields don't drain)
- Need to raise standards - not inviting or accessible
 - o Small, scattered, not enough parking, etc.
- Needs improvement

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- Needs new facilities, planning
- Needs programs that generate revenue
- Lack of parking; much is not paved
- Handicapped assessable parking
- Not enough senior activities

5. What are the three biggest opportunities for the future development of the Cabot parks system? The three biggest challenges/constraints?

OPPORTUNITIES

- Fully develop the 50 acres at the new park on Hwy 321, not just the baseball fields
- Expansion of the community center will provide programs and facilities
- Development of quality-of-life attributes to set Cabot apart
- North interchange
- Connections between Greystone and interchange
- Mountain bike trails, natural surface trails, already pursuing
- Urban presence, need something in downtown – like the Hot Springs Promenade; Main Street; the square
- Vision
- Purchased land now for future growth
- Natural open space park (passive recreation)
- Second community center located in south at Hwy 321
- Outdoor amphitheater
- Bond passed - supported by all
- Lots of open space (i.e. trails/ parks) not locked in
- Young families, volunteers, and users (use schools)
- Need aquatic center- will put Cabot on the map with competitors (Collierville, MS - basic pool resulted in hotels and restaurants coming to town)
- Outdoor facilities
- Trails and running - need more outside
- People that drive to Little Rock or North Little Rock – users are here
- Gym/fitness types if community center is expanded for revenue
- Health and wellness equals community benefits and workforce
- New park will bring people to Cabot (as a magnet)
- Community is growing
- Good leadership
- Still land available and room to expand (physically)
- Can improve what is present now (maintenance, upgrades)
- Trails for running
- Support age groups with kids
- Programs that incite volunteers
- New sports and aquatics facility under construction
- Trails linking Cabot neighborhoods to Cabot parks (i.e. Allman Bevis Park could add a trail in the back to connect it to the neighborhood)
- Add senior amenities to City Pond Park (expansion)
- Farmers market at permanent location at a city park (use for social and cultural events)

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CHALLENGES/CONSTRAINTS

- Money
- Cooperation between City Parks Commission and City Council
- The sprawled nature of the community
- Funding to serve the needs among spread out development; to serve everyone well
- Advertising; a cohesive place to find events assets in real time. (Have to look at private Facebook page – this information is not on an official Cabot page (resources, sporting events, etc.))
- Marketing - should all be in one place
- County funding
- Traffic / hectic city
- Land availability
- Money, funding
- Getting facilities built – getting families here
- Playing catch-up – people are moving here, but the City is behind in building parks for the population
- Mindset - this is not a priority - parks are a part of economic development; helps with water sewer, infrastructure...need a balance
- Funds / money to build and maintain
- High school needs facilities; clubs can't use them
- Funding.
- Selling it to voters; educating the importance of health and wellness
- Support from City government; priorities
- Parent issues/referees
- Politics; importance (but moving in the right direction)
- Funding; money to improve parks
- Mindset to make changes
- To be completely in a partnership mode with city government.
- Funding for capital investments
- To increase dependence in the city funding (parks need to be self-sufficient)
- Playgrounds and picnic areas associated with ball fields
- Walking trails to Ward or Beebe
- Funding of system growth
- Traffic to and from parks

6. Without considering the facilities already available, what type of activities and/or facilities do you want to have available within the parks system? Circle any/all that you think are relevant.

- 7 Aquatics facilities/swimming
- 8 Basketball
- 9 Bicycling
- 3 Boating – canoeing/kayaking
- 1 Boating – sailing
- 1 Boating – motorized
- 9 Children's play areas/playgrounds
- 5 Community gardens
- 9 Dog parks/off-leash areas
- 1 Equestrian activities

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| | |
|-----------|---|
| <u>7</u> | Natural area activities/environmental education |
| <u>4</u> | Historical interpretation/education |
| <u>5</u> | In-line skating, skateboarding, BMX bicycling |
| <u>10</u> | Picnicking |
| <u>9</u> | Public events/sports, cultural, etc. facilities |
| <u>6</u> | Relaxing/people watching/quiet contemplation |
| <u>8</u> | Senior activities |
| <u>8</u> | Soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, field hockey, Frisbee golf |
| <u>7</u> | Softball and baseball |
| <u>5</u> | Teen activities |
| <u>7</u> | Tennis |
| <u>6</u> | Volleyball |
| <u>9</u> | Walking, running, jogging |
| <u>1</u> | Other (please specify) |

7. From the list above, please list the new activities/facilities (top 3) that you believe are the most important to make available within Cabot.

- Playgrounds
- Senior activities
- Walking
- Venue for performances
- Passive recreation, like Lake Willastein in Maumelle
- Greenway system defined; to set the community apart
- Anything to keep children active physically out of trouble.
- Mentor programs
- Family-related activities (picnicking, outdoor amphitheater, etc.)
- Basketball, baseball, soccer (sports programs)
- Natural areas
- Public events
- Walking trails (even in downtown)
- Children's playground
- Aquatics facility expansion (more opportunities – diving, seniors classes, never open for “free swim”)
- Aquatics facilities
- Senior activities
- Natural areas / passive recreation
- Senior activity spaces
- Walking, running, biking, etc.
- Youth programs
- Senior programs
- Aquatics
- Basketball
- Dog park
- Sports complexes
- Walking, running, picnic areas, playgrounds, outdoor areas
- Soccer, football, lacrosse
- Aquatics
- Children's play

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8. What new recreational activities would you find unacceptable within the parks system?

- None – be open-minded
- All are okay if family-oriented
- Equestrian
- People watching
- Boating
- Community gardens
- Boating
- Boating, sailing
- Boating (motorized)
- Equestrian activities
- Boating
- Equestrian activities
- Boating
- Equestrian activities
- Boating
- Equestrian activities
- Relaxing
- People watching
- Boating
- Equestrians
- Relaxing

9. How would you rate the following existing park elements and issues? Rank these regarding your understanding of each with one (1) being the most in need, three (3) being average, and five (5) being in the best condition.

| RANKING | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fields (football, soccer, baseball, softball) | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| Courts (tennis, volleyball) | 2 | 1 | 4 | | |
| Aquatic facilities (pools, splash pads) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Playgrounds | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Walking trails | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Natural areas/passive recreation areas | 6 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Cultural facilities | 4 | 1 | | | |

10. In your opinion, what are the top three considerations when determining an appropriate mix of activities/facilities within the parks system? (total times each was selected as a top-three choice)

| RANKING | |
|--|---|
| Environmental | 5 |
| Economical | 6 |
| Social | 1 |
| Historical | 0 |
| Recreational | 8 |
| Aesthetic (beauty of the area) | 6 |
| Political (whatever City government decides) | 2 |

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11. Has Cabot done a good job of protecting its natural resources or open space?

Yes 5 No 4 Not Sure 4

Comments:

- Should be the City's responsibility first, not the Park Department's.
- Doing the best they can do; didn't plan for growth early on. Lots of flooding
- Not utilizing the maximum potential of open space
- Can do more – add boardwalks and trails

12. If you had \$100, how much would you spend on each of the following aspects of the park system?

 \$37.69 Capital Improvements (land acquisition or construction or renovation of park facilities)

 \$20.90 Recreational Programs

 \$25.51 Maintenance

 \$15.90 Operations

13. Do you think existing park facilities are adequately maintained? Why or why not? Please list specific examples.

- Funding lags behind because dependent on revenues generated from existing facilities. City needs to fund parks
- No
- No
- Crouch Field - lack of maintenance besides mowing and striping
- Good job maintaining fields
- Yes
- No, football complex parking is still not paved, have rope barriers with missing parts, no money added
- Park at First Street floods. Natural, but not maintained
- Yes, pleased with current state of parks
- Doing the best they can do with what they have
- Staff has a lot to do with what can be done (programming)
- Yes
- Yes, for what we offer
- New facility will require more upkeep
- No, but not Park and Recreation Department's fault (struggling to keep up soccer and softball). Graffiti in the bathroom, signage at entry poor condition, drives have potholes, no paving, fields don't drain, can't hold tournament here, too small, usage agreement with City (clubs vs. City leagues)
- With current funding resources, yes
- Yes, as of now, with what they have to work with, especially softball, baseball, and soccer

14. Is there a park located within an acceptable distance of your home that fulfills your recreational needs?

Yes 3 No 9

APPENDIX A

Comments:

- Greystone has no parks in walkable distance, but need parking at the parks that must be driven to.
- No; Crouch Field has a lack of maintenance beyond mowing and field striping.
- Burns Park – drive 30 minutes for more amenities. Can locate some of the same amenities here. Mountain bike trails there are user built and maintained. Can provide some of these services locally.
- New park is good
- Trail network tough due to development locations
- South area of town is not served
- No, you must drive

15. Do you think that recreational facilities are distributed adequately across the city? If no, where and what are they lacking?

Yes 4 No 9

Comments:

- No facilities on the west side of Cabot – need rec parks (not necessarily sports complexes) in west Cabot.
- Not enough parks in the northern part of the city
- Lacking out west / after school and lower income areas. Germantown and Memphis good examples.
- Cabot is not a big city...it is easy to access facilities across town.
- None west of 67/167
- Lacking out west, after school and lower income areas
- Need 2 or 3 more like Kerr Campground
- Germantown/Memphis is a good example
- Some areas have more options
- More need on the north side of town
- South end needs more (the new park helps). Growing toward the south, not north (Greystone has empty homes)
- New complex at 321 will help on the south side
- Nothing on the north side behind Walmart. Nothing close to Main Street. School fields help. Northwest side lacks parks.
- Northwest lacks parks
- Northwest underserved

16. Do you have any other comments about the priorities for the Cabot parks system that should be considered when developing the Master Plan? Please be specific and candid.

- Referees' uniforms in basketball and tackle football look professional; should do the same in baseball
- Need to train kid who take money at games to do their job correctly; need to speak to patrons
- Lonoke County Regional Park will be good to develop when next new exit is constructed - walking trails, picnic areas, playgrounds. Needs better access before it'll be successful - like Craighead Forest Park in Jonesboro.
- Better facilities needed, concessions needed.
- An agreement with the school district for lights and hot water tank for concessions
- Perception
- Maintenance issues; need to fund for operations and maintenance
- Growth too fast - parks not keeping up
- New park at Hwy 321 is designed for immediate needs, but storage or other needs are not considered
- Large nature park (i.e. Burns Park with natural areas and active areas) Hwy 321 park could add these as well

APPENDIX A

- Dog park - not just bare minimum, but competition events with pond
- Build for future options, not just immediate needs.
- Few after school courts, due to all located at school gyms
- Racquetball courts - no support. Garner community support for programs; don't build and hope they will be used
- Archery range at nature park
- Amphitheater
- Current parks not aesthetic
- Program needs - teach golf (Starting New At Golf (SNAG) in Conway)
- Cabot Parks' website is improved, but don't know what is offered (less program info – photos needed)
- Program advertising registration (marquee to promote info from 67/167)
- City must make parks a priority
- School District can only carry a city so far, but parks have family importance
- City is competitive with others that have better parks
- Running group (Cabot Cruisers) over 100-150 members
- No race in Cabot for cycling
- 5K here would love to partner with parks to do bike ride in the area with proceeds going to the Parks and Recreation Department.
- Issues with attitude between parents and coaches due to clashes officiating
- After-school program through joint-use agreement at schools with parks and recreation to monitor (check with John and Travis on this)
- Summer Programs – “kids fit” classes
- Richie Road – parking nightmare – safety factor
- Miracle League – can double with 3-4 yr. old teams
- Handicap accessibility a must at all facilities and fields
- Emphasis needs to be on parks (like the school system)
- No industry or much commercial in town
- Parks sell the community
- Keep people here, any money here (not North Little Rock or Burns Park)
- Quality of life = economic development
- Strategic mission of Parks Department = quality of life, which drives retail development

APPENDIX B

public meeting one outcomes

Following a presentation that introduced the planning process, presented demographic findings, and explained the classification of park types, levels of service, and the public input process, attendees were asked to visit four stations to provide input to two statements and two questions:

1. I want the future of Cabot's park system to be...
2. I want Cabot's parks and recreation resources to include...
3. What are Cabot parks' greatest opportunities?
4. What are Cabot parks' greatest constraints?

The following lists document the citizen input received.

"I Want the Future of Cabot's Park System to Be...."

- More comprehensive for entire community. Outdoor activities
- More spread out across the city
- If you build it they will come!!!
- Built with a strong promotion of inclusion (likely meant "inclusion") of all ages and abilities. Culturally sensitive and inclusive.
- Available and publicized to all. It's surprising how little I know about what is available to us.
- Long course pool for central Arkansas – there is none! If we build it, we can host meets from our state sectional – people, swimmers, food, gas, hotels. Build it, we can fill it – people will come!
- Summer league swim up 205%. We need a larger pool facility. High school swim needs a diving well!
- Security cameras 24/hrs.
- A place that our community goes to instead of going away from.
- A safe and centralized location to bring families together.
- Clean R.V. parking and inviting for new members of the community.
- Able to host long course swim meets! More revenue for Cabot by hosting them!
- Secure lighting
- Security lighting
- Then envy of Arkansas. The staple of the community.
- Clean! Secure! Smoke free!
- Aquatic center with 8 lane pool
- Long course swim pool so Cabot can sponsor events
- Place everyone wants to be!
- Long course pool to be the best swim town!
- A great service for ALL residents. Offer quality swimming areas for training athletes.
- The outdoors feeling inside the city. "The Woodlands, TX parks"
- Great happy knowledgeable people running community center desk. Secure place for teenagers.

"I Want Cabot's Parks and Recreation Resources to Include..."

- (Locations/Types/Facilities/Programs)
- Cabot needs a swimming pool and rec facility that equals Paragould and Bryant and Lonoke. They have more exercise equipment than Cabot – why?
- 50-meter pool with seating

APPENDIX B

- Biking/walking trail
- Olympic size pool and diving! Amen!
- Volleyball courts
- Fabulous aquatics center including 8 lanes and lots of room for spectators to watch. Swim needs a score board as well. Bryant is a great example. Pools in Texas even better. Lewisville has a wonderful new facility!
- 50-meter pool! Even a town like Clarksville, AR has a better swim team facility than Cabot. It's embarrassing.
- Options!
- Bike trail
- 50-meter pool with 8+ lanes, with diving. Bring business to town.
- Biking/running trail
- More exercise equipment
- Indoor 50-meter pool with 8 lanes with diving pool with seating
- 50-meter pool and diving
- 50-meter aquatic center/pool
- Storage facility for youth football equipment
- Indoor 50-meter pool
- Improve dog park: more water, shade, seats, tables, etc.
- Indoor 50-meter pool with 10 lanes and diving pool! With seating, parking and score board.
- Public golf course 9 or 18 holes!
- More run trails
- 50-meter pool and diving pool
- We have waited 1 ½ years for a scoreboard in the pool!! Please fix this. We have district high school meets. We look foolish when compared to Paragould and Bryant. A year and a half we still do not have a scoreboard!
- Our money goes to L.R., Bryant, Benton, Conway – change this for us!
- 50-meter pool!
- Side road for street
- Indoor competition pool and outdoor water park (like) facilities – bike and running trails (equestrian facilities?)
- New outdoor pool! Current one is outdated
- Bike/walking trails!
- Improve the indoor pool ventilating/cooling system. It's like a sauna.
- Within 10 years, will need another youth football field (3 total)
- Nature/relaxation
- 50-meter pool with 8 lanes, or more
- Educational events i.e. Shakespeare in the Park, clinics (soccer, football, swimming, etc. and classes for all demographics and segments of the population)
- Trails, four-wheeler/motocross and walking
- Outdoor amenities – rifle/pistol ranges
- Park activities
- Bike and walking trails
- Larger indoor pool

APPENDIX B

What are Cabot Parks' Greatest Opportunities?

- Scoreboard for swimming
- To be a known parks system for central AR to offer greatest swimming and outdoor activities
- More revenues for the City (because of visitors)
- Seating and new scoreboard at community pool
- Lots of opportunity to bring in people to community when host big meets
- Need for quality swimming area/competition sized pool for swim team – quality to grow swimmers to college level. Great advertisement for Cabot.
- Revenue from swim meets hosted in Cabot (hotels, restaurants)
- Jobs! Growth!
- Our kids!
- 50-meter pool for large swim meets bringing in people from all over the state.
- Advertising – scoreboard for pool
- City growth
- Revenue (outside business, res., hotels, etc.)
- Long course swim pool; 50-meter long course swim meets would bring revenue to the City
- Community growth and promotion of a healthy community
- When hosting swim meets there is a lot of opportunity for business/commerce as there are 100's of people that show up for said events. i.e. fees, food, lodging, shopping!

What are Cabot Parks' Greatest Constraints?

- Scoreboard for pool
- Scoreboard for pool!
- Funding
- Central Arkansas is in need of a long course pool! 50 meter
- More seating at Cabot pool
- Constraint = no score board at Cabot pool
- Major aquatic center
- A 50-meter pool
- Bigger pool for competitions. More seating. Scoreboard
- Scoreboard for pool! More parking and sidewalks. Long course pool! More seating around the pool.
- Congestion
- More seating around Cabot pool
- Vision!!!
- Parking for major swimming events
- Money seating around pool
- Scoreboard for pool
- Seating in pool area
- Participation from more residents
- Swim teams have outgrown facilities
- More seating and bathroom facilities for the pool area
- Additional seating in pool area
- Access roads in and out of the facility
- Parking and no sidewalks to connect the recreation areas/parks

APPENDIX C

public meeting two outcomes

Following a presentation that reviewed the outcomes of the citizen survey and stakeholder interviews, introduced the vision and goals of the plan, and explained a needs assessment based on both expressed needs and standard-based needs, the meeting participants were asked to provide feedback on new experiences they wish to see.

“What new experiences would you like in the park system in Cabot?””

- Dog park
- Community lawn – large open space
- Trail system – connectivity
- Impressive dog park to draw residents and to serve the young and older dog loving population
- Dog park
- Camping/hiking areas
- More community water facilities (splash pads, indoor pool)
- Senior Center
- Pavilions and cookout facilities
- Camp sites
- Dog park
- Bike trails
- Adult recreation
- Passive recreation
- Large open green spaces
- Interested in a camping/hiking/backpacking class group that would share ideas, plan excursions, and possibly have classes that teach all about the outdoor experience
- Primitive camp area for older Scouts (11-17)
- Developed camp area for family camping (younger Scouts (6-11) and families)
- Could have swimming hold and trails, fire rings, etc.

APPENDIX D

needs table: park land

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PARK LAND: STANDARDS

| TYPE | NRPA | ULI | AGGREGATE 1 (US) 2013 * | AGGREGATE 2 (AR & Border States) 2013 ** | AGGREGATE 1 (US) 2014 * | AGGREGATE 2 (AR & Border States) 2014 ** |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Mini Parks/Playgrounds | | | | | | |
| Recommended Size (Acres) | 2500 s.f. - 1 ac. ² | n/a | | | | |
| Recommended Service Radius | < 0.25 miles ² | n/a | | | | |
| Recommended Acres/1000 Population | 0.25 - 0.50 ¹ | 3.0 | | | | |
| Neighborhood Parks | | | | | | |
| Recommended Size (Acres) | 5-10 ac. ² | 5-10 ac. | | | | |
| Recommended Service Radius | 0.25-0.5 miles ² | 0.5 miles | | | | |
| Recommended Acres/1000 Population | 1.0-2.0 ¹ | 2.0 | | | | |
| Community Parks/Sports Fields | | | | | | |
| Recommended Size (Acres) | 30-50 ac. ² | 40-100 ac. | | | | |
| Recommended Service Radius | 0.5-3 miles ² | 2 miles | | | | |
| Recommended Acres/1000 Population | 5.0-8.0 ¹ | 3.5 | | | | |
| Citywide /Large Urban/District | | | | | | |
| Recommended Size (Acres) | 50+; 75+ optimal ² | 100-200 ac. | | | | |
| Recommended Service Radius | entire community ² | 3 miles | | | | |
| Recommended Acres/1000 Population | | 2.0 | | | | |
| Regional Parks | | | | | | |
| Recommended Size (Acres) | 200+ ¹ | 500-1000 ac. | | | | |
| Recommended Service Radius | | 10 miles | | | | |
| Recommended Acres/1000 Population | 5.0-10.0 ¹ | 15.0 | | | | |
| TOTAL ACRES | 11.25-20.5 | 25.5 | 18.6 | 15.2 | 20.6 | n/a |

PARK LAND: LOS

| CURRENT LOS: CABOT <i>(current total acres)</i> | TARGET LOS STANDARD: CABOT |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 acre | |
| 0.25-0.5 ac. | n/a |
| one neighborhood | n/a |
| 0.04 | 0.0 |
| 20 acres | |
| 5-10 ac. | 5-20 ac. |
| several neighborhoods | 0.5 miles |
| 0.77 | 2.0 |
| 130 acres | |
| varies | 20-50 ac. |
| citywide | 2 miles |
| 4.99 | 8.0 |
| n/a | |
| varies | n/a |
| surrounding cities | n/a |
| 0.00 | 0.0 |
| 218 acres | |
| varies | varies |
| surrounding cities | Central Arkansas |
| 8.37 | 8.0 |
| 14.2 | 18.0 |

PARK LAND: DEMAND-BASED NEEDS

| Facility Type | Most important parks and recreation facilities to respondent households | | | Parks and recreation facilities that respondent households have a need for | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|
| | Rank | National Average | City of Cabot 2015 | Rank | National Average | City of Cabot 2015 |
| Playground Equipment for Children | 6 | 19% | 15% | 5 | 43% | 39% |
| Small Neighborhood Parks | A | 28% | 32% | A | 60% | 61% |
| Large Community Parks | B | 19% | 24% | B | 55% | 53% |
| Citywide Parks | No data | | | No data | | |
| Regional Parks | No data | | | No data | | |
| Averages: Park Land | | 22% | 24% | | 53% | 51% |

PRORAGIS GENERAL AGGREGATE INFORMATION: DEMOGRAPHICS

| | 15,000-35,000 | 15,000-35,000 | 15,000-35,000 | 15,000-35,000 | 26,040 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Population | | | | | |
| White/Caucasian | 78.30% | 79.60% | 72.50% | 74.48% | 93.10% |
| Black/African American | 8.03% | 8.00% | 9.58% | 12.31% | 1.60% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 9.58% | 10.42% | 11.60% | 21.24% | 4.10% |
| Square Mileage of Jurisdiction ³ | 12 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 20.12 |
| Jurisdiction Capital Budget ³ | \$1,789,339 | \$3,678,000 | \$1,581,134 | n/a | |
| Jurisdiction Per Capita Income ³ | \$27,400 | \$25,745 | \$28,241 | \$21,916 | \$24,712 |
| Jurisdiction Median Household Income ³ | \$54,500 | \$58,672 | \$60,103 | \$52,791 | \$55,762 |
| Jurisdiction Population ³ | 23,177 | 19,789 | 23,993 | 29,557 | 26,040 |
| Population Under 18 ³ | 25.90% | 27.20% | 26.55% | 27.90% | 30.50% |
| Population Over 65 ³ | 13.00% | 11.10% | 12.25% | 11.10% | 8.90% |
| Growth Rate 2000-2010 ⁴ | 4.50% | 14.05% | 3.80% | 1.40% | 5.42% |
| Number of Parks ³ | 14 | 12 | 13 | n/a | 20 |
| Number of Park Acres ³ | 224 | 191 | 276 | n/a | 369 |
| Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Population (Median) | 12 | 11.9 | 15.2 | n/a | 14.2 |
| Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Population (Average) | 18.6 | 15.2 | 20.6 | n/a | 14.2 |
| Total Acres of Open Space/Conservation/Preservation | 218 | n/a | 502 | n/a | 0.0 |
| Total Mileage of Greenways and Trails | 11.08 | 6.51 | 16.3 | n/a | 2.89 |

PROJECTED NEEDS based on CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE

| TYPE | CURRENT SIZE RANGE | CURRENT ACRES PER PARK TYPE | CURRENT LOS ACRES/1000 POP (CURRENT) | PROJECTED NEED based on CURRENT LOS (2030 MTPLN MED SERIES) | PROJECTED NEED based on CURRENT LOS (2050 MTPLN MED SERIES) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Population | | | 26,040 | 36,102 | 41,087 |
| Mini Parks | 0.25-0.5 ac. | 1 | 0.04 | 0.39 | 0.58 |
| Neighborhood Parks | 0.5-1 ac. | 20 | 0.77 | 7.73 | 11.56 |
| Community Parks/Sports Fields | varies | 130 | 4.99 | 50.23 | 75.12 |
| Regional Parks | varies | 218 | 8.37 | 84.24 | 125.97 |

PROJECTED NEEDS based on PROPOSED LEVEL OF SERVICE

| TYPE | PROPOSED SIZE RANGE | TARGET LOS STANDARD: ACRES/1000 POP | CURRENT NEED based on TARGET STANDARD | PROJECTED NEED based on TARGET STANDARD (2030 MTPLN MED SERIES) | PROJECTED NEED based on TARGET STANDARD (2050 MTPLN MED SERIES) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Population | | | 26,040 | 36,102 | 41,087 |
| Mini Parks | 0.5-1 ac. | 0 | -1.00 | -1.00 | -1.00 |
| Neighborhood Parks | 1-5 ac. | 2 | 32.08 | 52.20 | 62.17 |
| Community Parks/Sports Fields | 20-50 ac. | 8 | 78.32 | 158.82 | 198.70 |
| Regional Parks | 100+ ac. | 8 | -9.68 | 70.82 | 110.70 |

* Aggregate includes cities 15,000-35,000 population in size across the US participating in the PRORAGIS survey
 ** Aggregate includes cities 15,000-35,000 population in AR, MO, TN, MS, LA, TX, and OK participating in the PRORAGIS survey.
¹ 1983 NRPA Standard
² 1995 NRPA Standard
³ Median Values
⁴ Annual percentage growth rate for population change from 2000-2010

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FACILITIES: DEMAND-BASED NEEDS

| Facility Type | Survey Question 10 | | | Survey Question 9 | | |
|---|---|------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|
| | Most important parks and recreation facilities to respondent households | | | Parks and recreation facilities that respondent households have a need for | | |
| | Rank | National Average | City of Cabot 2015 | Rank | National Average | City of Cabot 2015 |
| Walking & Biking Trails | 1 | 42% | 35% | 1 | 69% | 62% |
| Indoor Fitness & Exercise Facilities | 2 | 20% | 27% | 2 | 47% | 51% |
| Outdoor Swimming: Pools/Aquatics Facilities | 3 | 18% | 22% | 4 | 44% | 43% |
| Indoor Running/Walking Track | 4 | 15% | 20% | 3 | 41% | 49% |
| Playground Equipment for Children | 5 | 19% | 15% | 5 | 43% | 40% |
| Indoor Swimming: Pools/Aquatic Center | 6 | 17% | 14% | 6 | 43% | 39% |
| Off-Leash Dog Parks | 7 | 12% | 12% | 8 | 27% | 25% |
| Indoor Swimming: Lap Lanes | 8 | 8% | 11% | 7 | 30% | 30% |
| Youth Baseball Fields | 9 | 9% | 11% | 12 | 23% | 21% |
| Community Gardens | 10 | 8% | 10% | 9 | 33% | 24% |
| Soccer, Lacrosse Fields | 11 | 8% | 9% | 13 | 22% | 19% |
| Senior Centers | 12 | 9% | 8% | 11 | 22% | 23% |
| Outdoor Amphitheater | 13 | 8% | 7% | 10 | 34% | 24% |
| Football Fields | 14 | 3% | 7% | 15 | 14% | 15% |
| Outdoor Basketball Courts/Multi-Use Courts | 15 | 5% | 3% | 14 | 24% | 16% |
| Outdoor Tennis Courts | 16 | 7% | 3% | 16 | 26% | 14% |
| Ultimate Frisbee/Disc Golf | 17 | 3% | 3% | 17 | 13% | 14% |
| Skateboarding Park/Area | 18 | 3% | 2% | 18 | 13% | 6% |
| Adult Softball Fields | 19 | 4% | 2% | 19 | 15% | 6% |
| Youth Softball Fields | | n/a | 11% | | n/a | 21% |
| Indoor Basketball/Volleyball Courts | | n/a | 5% | | n/a | 23% |
| Adult Soccer Fields | | n/a | 1% | | n/a | 4% |
| Miracle League Fields | | n/a | 1% | | n/a | 5% |

Source: Community Interest and Opinion Survey for Cabot, AR, August 2015, by ETC Institute

FACILITIES: STANDARDS

| Facility Type | NRPA | AGGREGATE 1 | AGGREGATE 2 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | (US) 2013 * | (US) 2014 * |
| Population | n/a | 15,000-35,000 | 15,000-35,000 |
| Walking Trails | No standard | n/a | n/a |
| Total Miles | | 11.08 | 16.3 |
| Fitness Centers | No standard | 1 per 27,472 | no data |
| Pools (outdoor, non-competition) | 1 per 20,000 ¹ | 1 per 21,000 | no data |
| Accommodate 3-5% of pop. at a time | | | |
| Indoor Track | No standard | no data | no data |
| 1/4 Mile Running Track | 1 per 20,000 | | |
| Playgrounds | No standard | 1 per 3,040 | 1 per 2,555 |
| Pools (indoor, non-competition) | See outdoor | 1 per 30,030 | no data |
| Dog Park | No standard | 1 per 23,000 | 1 per 22,035 |
| Pools (indoor, competition) | See outdoor | 1 per 25,113 | no data |
| Baseball Fields - youth | 1 per 5,000 | 1 per 6,198 | 1 per 2,084 |
| Community Gardens | No standard | 1 per 21,000 | no data |
| Soccer Fields - small fields | See regulation | 1 per 4,229 | 1 per 3,649 |
| Senior Centers | No standard | 1 per 24,826 | 1 per 23,938 |
| Outdoor Amphitheater | No standard | no data | no data |
| Football Fields - game | 1 per 20,000 | 1 per 7,667 | 1 per 17,645 |
| Basketball Courts (outdoor) | 1 per 5,000 ¹ | 1 per 7,270 | 1 per 5,309 |
| Tennis Courts (outdoor) | 1 per 2,000 | 1 per 3,717 | 1 per 2,555 |
| Disc Golf | No standard | no data | no data |
| Skateboard Park | No standard | no data | no data |
| Softball Fields - adult | See youth std. | 54.00% offer 1 per 10,010 | 61.90% offer 1 per 5,825 |
| Softball Fields - youth | 1 per 5,000 ¹ | 1 per 8,802 | 1 per 4,788 |
| Baseball Fields - adult | See youth std. | 1 per 16,675 | 1 per 10,242 |
| Baseball Fields - lighted | 1 per 30,000 | | |
| Soccer Fields - regulation size | 1 per 10,000 ¹ | 1 per 7,175 | 1 per 8,515 |
| Golf (18-hole standard) | 1 per 50,000 | n/a | n/a |
| Driving Range | 1 per 50,000 | 1 per 28,592 | no data |
| Recreation Centers | No standard | 1 per 21,524 | 1 per 22,035 |

* Aggregate includes cities 15,000-35,000 population in size across the US participating in the 2013 and 2014 PRORAGIS surveys, median values
 ** Aggregate includes cities 15,000-35,000 population in AR, MO, TN, MS, LA, TX, and OK participating in the 2013 PRORAGIS survey, median values
¹ Standard does not specify field size
² Football field at parks only; not including schools
³ Includes 1 outdoor pool and 1 aquatics complex with multiple facilities, under construction
⁴ Private golf courses

FACILITIES: LOS

Includes proposed inventory following completion of Cabot Sports and Aquatics Park

| Facility Type | Cabot: Existing LOS | Cabot: Target LOS Standard | Need: CURRENT | Need: 2030 METPLN MED SERIES | Need: 2050 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | 26,040 | n/a | 26,040 | 36,102 | 41,087 |
| Walking Trails | 1 mile per 9,9010 | 1 mile per 2,000 | 10 | 15 | 18 |
| Total Miles | 2.89 | | | | |
| Fitness Centers | 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 15,000 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Pools (outdoor, non-competition) | 1 per 13,020 ² | 1 per 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Indoor Track | 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 15,000 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1/4 Mile Running Track | 1 per 3,255 | 1 per 2,500 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Pools (indoor, non-competition) | 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 20,000 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Dog Park | 0 | 1 per 20,000 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Pools (indoor, competition) | 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 20,000 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Baseball Fields - youth | 1 per 1,736 | 1 per 2,000 | -2 | 3 | 6 |
| Community Gardens | 0 | 1 per 25,000 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Soccer Fields - small fields | 1 per 2,170 | 1 per 2,000 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Senior Centers | 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 25,000 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Outdoor Amphitheater | 0 | 1 per 20,000 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Football Fields - game | 1 per 13,020 ² | 1 per 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Basketball Courts (outdoor) | 1 per 13,020 | 1 per 10,000 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Tennis Courts (outdoor) | 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 15,000 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Disc Golf | 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 25,000 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Skateboard Park | 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 25,000 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Softball Fields - adult | 1 per 13,020 | 1 per 5,000 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Softball Fields - youth | 1 per 6,510 | 1 per 5,000 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Baseball Fields - adult | 0 | 1 per 15,000 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Baseball Fields - lighted | 1 per 26,040 | 1 per 10,000 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Soccer Fields - regulation size | 1 per 8,680 ⁴ | 1 per 50,000 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Golf (18-hole standard) | 1 per 26,040 | see Fitness Center | 1 | 1 | 2 |

FACILITIES: NEEDS

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APPENDIX E

strategies + actions table

Cabot Parks and Recreation Master Plan: Recommendations

| Goal | Recommendation | Type | Priority | Timeframe | Cross Reference |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, Programs, Policy • Design and Construction • Operations • Communication, Outreach, Awareness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High: Score of 136-225 • Medium: Score of 101-135 • Low: Score of 0-100 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near-Term: within 36 months of plan adoption • Mid-Term: 3-7 years • Long-Term: 7-15 years | |
| Goal 1. Connect residents to park amenities for active living | | | | | |
| 1.1 Provide active & passive recreational opportunities in existing and future parks to meet the needs of users across all age groups (facilities & programs) | | | | | |
| 1.1.a | Facilities (as indicated by order of importance) | | | | |
| 1.1.a.i | Development of Lenoque County Regional Park (dog park, outdoor amphitheater, community garden, potential skate park relocation) | Design and Construction | High | Near-Term | 1.2.b, 1.2.e |
| 1.1.a.ii | Recreation Center to include the following: Indoor fitness center, indoor running and walking track, indoor basketball/volleyball courts | Design and Construction | High | Mid-Term | 1.1.b.i, 1.4.b.v |
| 1.1.a.iii | Outdoor swimming pools/splash pads (to accommodate at Richie Road) | Design and Construction | Medium | Near-Term | 1.2.h |
| 1.1.a.iv | Indoor aquatics facility (including indoor lap lanes) - could an indoor facility be accommodated on aquatics center site? | Design and Construction | Medium | Long-Term | 1.1.b.i, 1.4.b.v |
| 1.1.a.v | Baseball/softball complex (3 youth baseball, 4 adult softball, 3 youth softball, 1 Miracle League) | Design and Construction | Medium | Mid-Term | 1.4.b.vii |
| 1.1.a.vi | Soccer complex (6 youth soccer, 3 adult soccer) | Design and Construction | Low | Mid-Term | 1.4.b.vi |
| 1.1.b | Recreation Programs (as indicated by order of importance) | | | | 1.1.c |
| 1.1.b.i | Adult fitness and wellness | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | 1.1.a.ii, 1.1.a.iv, 1.1.c.i, 1.1.c.ii, 1.1.c.iii, 1.1.c.iv |
| 1.1.b.ii | Special events | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | 1.1.c.ii, 1.1.c.iii, 1.1.c.iv, 3.1, 3.2 |
| 1.1.b.iii | Self-directed opportunities | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | 1.1.c.ii, 1.1.c.iii, 1.1.c.iv |
| 1.1.b.iv | Self-improvement opportunities | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | 1.1.c.ii, 1.1.c.iii, 1.1.c.iv |
| 1.1.b.v | Programs for millennials between age 20-35 (demographically the largest age group) | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | 1.1.c.ii, 1.1.c.iii, 1.1.c.iv |
| 1.1.b.vi | Adult programs for 50 years and older | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | 1.1.c.ii, 1.1.c.iii, 1.1.c.iv |
| 1.1.c | Recreation Management (as indicated by order of implementation) | | | | |
| | Develop a formal process to identify new programs, to analyze existing programs, and to determine when to best drop older programs whose life cycle has reached the end: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New program identification – facilitate one or two staff and community-wide discussions annually to discuss which new programs would best serve the community's needs in the areas of type, format, life cycle, and age group served. • Mature programs – track existing programs to understand that the Department is considered to be very conservative and traditional if 90% of its programs are old. Conversely, if only 70% of the Department's programs are old, it is considered to be more innovative and on the creative edge. • Repeat customers – if 60% to 70% of the Department's program participants are repeat customers, that is a good sign. | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | |
| 1.1.c.ii | Implement the recreation programs identified by citizens of Cabot as preferred, in Goal 1.1.b. above | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | 1.1.b |
| 1.1.c.iii | Department programming role: determine how the Department can best get involved within the community to offer programming, by either continuing to be a direct provider, with the understanding that this role will limit the programs that can be offered due to staff limitations; or to be a facilitator by assisting others to organize and product programs, allowing the Department to expand its role in the community. | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | |

APPENDIX E

strategies + actions table

| | | | | | |
|----------|--|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1.1.c.iv | <p>"Position" the Department within the community to be at the forefront of citizens' minds when any programming/special events are occurring. In addition to facilitation opportunities, the Department can align itself with highly regarded agencies (health care providers, American Heart Association, Boys & Girls Club, Chamber of Commerce, United Way, Cabot School District, etc.).</p> | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | 1.1.b |
| 1.1.c.v | <p>Create a formal pricing and cost recovery policy by tracking costs for all programs and services, listing all programs and services into categories according to who benefits, and assigning percentages of cost recovery from 0% to 100% based on the categories above.</p> | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | |
| 1.2 | <p><i>Implement a capital improvements program to update existing park facilities to best serve the residents of Cabot</i></p> | | | | |
| 1.2.a | <p>Designate 2% of the value of the department's capital assets annually for capital improvements into the budget. <i>Note: This amount will not account for all capital improvements as directed in this plan by the year 2030. Additional funding from outside sources will be required.</i></p> | Operations | High | Near-Term through Long-Term | |
| 1.2.b | <p>Lenox County Regional Park Specific Proposed Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking/hiking trails • Picnic pavilions/rentals • Playgrounds • Splash Pad • Dog Park • Nature Center <p>General Improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access (future highway exit) • Other considerations: • Relocation of the skate park (compatibility with adjacent BMX track) | Design and Construction | High | | 1.1.a.i |
| 1.2.c | <p>Cabot Community Pond Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct drainage and flooding issues • Continue to make upgrades as needed around the park | Design and Construction | Medium | Near-Term | |
| 1.2.d | <p>Veterans Park & Community Center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion underway to include a fitness area, racquetball, a banquet hall, catering kitchen, and offices • Explore a variety of programming opportunities allowed by physical expansion | Planning, Programs, Policy | Medium | | 1.1.b, 1.1.c |
| 1.2.e | <p>Cabot Skate Park</p> <p>Relocate the skate park to a site that has the following characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visibility • Compatibility with adjacent uses • Synergy considerations that could occur if placed near other extreme sport venues • Logistical appropriateness for the average age of skaters (typically in the low teens) • Effects of noise | Design and Construction | Low | Near-Term | 1.2.b |
| 1.2.f | <p>Allman/Bevis Sports Complex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct drainage issues • Re-crown softball fields • Provide overflow parking on stabilized grass areas | Design and Construction | Low | Mid-Term | |
| 1.2.g | <p>Crouch Flag Football Complex (Cabot School District Property)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field improvements • Temporary bleachers | Design and Construction | Low | Mid-Term | |
| 1.2.h | <p>Richie Road Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace outdoor pool with a large outdoor splash pad • Correct accessibility issues on the north side of the park • Construct a Miracle League field • Install lighting along walking trail | Design and Construction | Medium | Near-Term | 1.1.a.iii |
| 1.2.i | <p>Fairien Ward Memorial Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate active recreation components to another site • Retain land for future trail connection and/or trail head | Design and Construction | Low | Near-Term | 1.4.d, 2.1.d |
| 1.2.j | <p>Playground upgrades: Replace aging, unsafe, or obsolete equipment (corrective vs. preventative)</p> | Design and Construction | High | Ongoing | 1.3.c |

APPENDIX E

strategies + actions table

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| 1.3 Implement a maintenance program to ensure that each park and facility are maintained at an appropriate level (as listed in order of implementation) | | | |
| 1.3.a | Acquire a work order system and implement it as soon as possible; it is critical for scheduling work and for collecting important data that can be used to validate operating and capital budget requests. | Operations | High Near-Term |
| 1.3.b | Develop a formal partnership policy as soon as possible to be used with current and future volunteers to ensure that their maintenance efforts are at an acceptable standard that coincides with the Department's level of service. | Planning, Programs, Policy | High Near-Term |
| 1.3.c | Develop a maintenance approach that moves the Department from a "corrective" mode with Mode 4 funding into "cyclical" and "preventative" modes with appropriate Mode funding to support Modes 1 and 2. | Operations | High Near-Term through Long-Term |
| 1.3.d | Determine the value of the total assets in the Department. | Operations | High Near-Term |
| 1.3.e | Adjust the capital budget for capital maintenance, maintenance equipment, and asset depreciation. | Operations | High Ongoing |
| 1.3.f | Continuously update the capital improvement needs of the Department and present to the City during the annual budgeting process. | Operations | High Ongoing |
| 1.3.g | Seek new full-time and part-time staff to meet the new demand created by the opening of the new aquatic and athletic complexes. | Operations | High Near-Term |
| 1.3.h | Seek City Commission support for a dedicated funding source for capital needs that is a set percentage of the total assets of the Department. | Operations & Communication, Outreach, Awareness | High Near-Term |
| 1.4 Acquire new park properties and easements to meet park and trail needs and keep pace with community growth | | | |
| 1.4.a | Neighborhood Parks: Add 52 acres (approximately 5-10 neighborhood parks) by 2030 | Design and Construction | Medium Near-Term to Long-Term |
| 1.4.a.i | Approach: Investigate opportunities for land acquisition north and west of 67/167 and far southeast Cabot (including ETJ areas) | Planning, Programs, Policy | Near-Term |
| 1.4.a.ii | Program: Include simple comforts (seating, shade, water), playgrounds, multi-use open play fields or practice fields, multi-use courts, pavilions, community gardens | Design and Construction | |
| 1.4.a.iii | Siting: Adjacent to or within neighborhoods, along lower-volume streets, connected by sidewalks and/or trails | Planning, Programs, Policy | 1.4.d.2.1 |
| 1.4.a.iv | Considerations: Avoid siting in immediate proximity with schools, which also house playgrounds and open play fields, to maximize service area. Do not site on undevelopable land or exclusively within a floodplain. | Planning, Programs, Policy | |
| 1.4.b | Community Parks: Add 160 acres (approximately 3-5 community parks) by 2030 | Design and Construction | High Near-Term to Long-Term |
| 1.4.b.i | Approach: Investigate opportunities for larger-parcel land acquisition north and west of 67/167 | Planning, Programs, Policy | Near-Term |
| 1.4.b.ii | Program: Include simple comforts (seating, shade, water), playgrounds, pavilions, restrooms, ponds/fishing piers, exercise/challenge courses, internal walking paths, passive recreation areas (lighted game fields and dog parks priced separately) | Design and Construction | |
| 1.4.b.iii | Siting: Near residential areas, with ease of access for vehicles and parking, connections via sidewalks and trails | Planning, Programs, Policy | |
| 1.4.b.iv | Considerations: Avoid constraining park use to a single entry point and a single mode of access; encourage ease of access from many locations around the site and via many modes of transportation, creating frontage and use along all sides of the park rather than one. Do not site on undevelopable land or exclusively within a floodplain. | Planning, Programs, Policy | |
| 1.4.b.v | Recommended Future Community Parks: Community Park 1: Recreation & Aquatics Center (1.1.a.i and 1.1.a.ii) Community Park 2: Soccer Complex (1.1.a.vi) Community Park 3: Baseball/Softball Complex (1.1.a.v) | Design and Construction | 1.1.a.ii, 1.1.a.iv, 1.1.a.v, 1.1.a.vi |
| 1.4.c | Regional Parks: Add 70 acres (one regional park) by 2030 | Design and Construction | High Long-Term |
| 1.4.c.i | Approach: Investigate sites that will accommodate the specific focus of the regional park, such as access, adjacent land uses, visibility, topography, and drainage. | Planning, Programs, Policy | |
| 1.4.c.ii | Program: Include uses from neighborhood and community parks, with an emphasis on specialty facilities that have a regional draw. These facilities may be active (such as an Extreme Sports Park) or passive (such as an arboretum) in type. | Design and Construction | |
| 1.4.c.iii | Siting: Dependent on the programming focus of the regional park. | Planning, Programs, Policy | 1.4.c.i, 1.4.c.ii |
| 1.4.c.iv | Considerations: Carefully consider program elements to create a destination, revenue-generating facility | Planning, Programs, Policy | 1.4.c.ii |

APPENDIX E

strategies + actions table

| 1.4.d | Trails: Add 15 miles of trails by 2030. | Design and Construction | High | Near-Term through Long-Term | 2.1, 1.2.i |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.4.d.i | Begin land acquisition or easement agreements along Fourmile Creek, powerline, etc. | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | 2.1 |
| 1.4.d.ii | Begin construction of multiuse trails and bicycle lanes following the adoption of a citywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Trails Master Plan | Design and Construction | High | Near-Term | 2.1 |
| 1.4.e | Implement impact fees to offset funding for neighborhood parks to keep pace with new development and growth | Planning, Programs, Policy | Medium | Near-Term | |
| Goal 2: Connect neighborhoods to parks via a trail and open space network | | | | | |
| <i>2.1 Develop a citywide trail network that ties existing and proposed neighborhoods to existing and future parks, promote alternate modes of transportation, and encourage physical activity</i> | | | | | |
| 2.1.a | Complete and adopt a citywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Trails Master Plan | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | 1.4.d |
| 2.1.b | Adopt a Complete Streets Policy | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Mid-Term | 1.4.d |
| 2.1.c | Build partnership with AHTD to implement bicycle lanes along 89, 321, 367 | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Mid-Term | 1.4.d |
| 2.1.d | Begin budgeting for trail improvements in annual CIP in partnership with Public Works | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Near-Term | 1.4.d, 1.2.i |
| <i>2.2 Utilize the existing sidewalk network in providing connectivity to park destinations</i> | | | | | |
| 2.2.a | Implement Sidewalk Improvements Plan (Walkable Cabot 2007) | Design and Construction | High | Near-Term | 1.4.d |
| 2.2.a.i | CARTS design standards will be used in new and retro-fit sidewalk construction, incorporating both ADA and AASHTO standards. | Design and Construction | High | Near-Term | Walkable Cabot |
| 2.2.a.ii | Make pedestrian walkway construction and maintenance regular budgeted line items on Cabot's Public Works annual program. | Operations | High | Near-Term | Walkable Cabot |
| 2.2.a.iii | All new residential and commercial construction will incorporate sidewalks. | Planning, Programs, Policy | High | Mid-Term | Walkable Cabot |
| 2.2.a.iv | Provide safe and convenient pedestrian crosswalks including pedestrian refuges in appropriate areas. | Design and Construction | High | Near-Term | Walkable Cabot |
| Goal 3: Connect residents to one another through social spaces, events, and opportunities that unite the community | | | | | |
| <i>3.1 Provide public gathering spaces, event locations, and other open space amenities that encourage social interaction between two or more park users</i> | | | | | |
| 3.1.a | Create new gathering spaces that bring people together with common interests - amphitheater for performances, farmers market for local foods, dog park for pet recreation, etc. | Design and Construction | Medium | Near-Term through Long-Term | 1.1.a.i, 1.2.a, 1.4b, 1.4.c |
| 3.1.b | Create events that bring people together for a common cause – 5k community run for fund raising, holiday fireworks or light display, food truck gathering, or culinary event. | Planning, Programs, Policy | Medium | Near-Term through Long-Term | 1.1.b.ii, 3.2 |
| 3.1.c | Have a presence at large community festivals by manning a Cabot Parks & Recreation booth to promote upcoming events, programs, and celebrate past successes. | Planning, Programs, Policy | Medium | Near-Term through Long-Term | 1.1.b.ii, 3.2.a, 3.2.b |
| <i>3.2 Utilize social media and publications to strengthen connections between the community and Parks & Recreation Department by communicating information about programs and events</i> | | | | | |
| 3.2.a | Hire or designate a community outreach staff member or Parks Board member to promote events and update residents using Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and web site posts. Coordinate with Cabot schools so messages reach the youth of the community as well. | Communication, Outreach, Awareness | High | Near-Term | 1.1.b, 3.1.b |
| 3.2.b | Maintain a calendar of events on the Parks & Recreation web site page to inform park users of upcoming events. | Communication, Outreach, Awareness | High | Ongoing | 1.1.b, 3.1.b |
| 3.2.c | Run print media ads, radio ads or access cable television spots to provide information on key public events both prior to and afterward to promote and celebrate successes. | Communication, Outreach, Awareness | Medium | Ongoing | 1.1.b.ii, 3.1.b |

APPENDIX F

prioritization table

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Cabot Parks and Recreation Master Plan: Prioritization

| Recommendation | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | Total | Weighted Total | RANK | Priority •High: 136 - 225 •Medium: 101 - 135 •Low: 0 - 100 | |
|--|----------|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|----------------|------|---|--------|
| | PRIORITY | Provide benefits to multiple user groups | Provide an opportunity to strengthen and link existing or planned public investment | Be accessible to a larger population (connectivity to schools, neighborhoods, etc.) | Fill an unmet need or serve as a new park or recreation type | Meet an expressed need identified during this planning process (survey) | Further the implementation of, or be compatible with, other community plans | Connect two or more community destinations | Provide a catalyst for economic development | Be located in an underserved area of town | Promote community character or re-enforce community pride | Be of regional significance | Demonstrate success with relatively little expense | Have a donor or implementation partner ready to proceed | Be appropriately sited on land already owned by the City | Generate revenue or be self-supporting | | | | |
| | WEIGHT | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Goal 1: Connect residents to park amenities for active living | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Provide active & passive recreational opportunities in existing and future parks to meet the needs of users across all age groups (facilities & programs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.a Facilities (as indicated by order of importance) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.a.i | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 51 | 157 | 2 | High |
| 1.1.a.ii | | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 44 | 136 | 6 | High | |
| 1.1.a.iii | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 35 | 103 | 13 | Medium |
| 1.1.a.iv | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 39 | 113 | 9 | Medium | |
| 1.1.a.v | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 35 | 107 | 11 | Medium |
| 1.1.a.vi | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 32 | 96 | 15 | Low |
| 1.1.b Recreation Programs (as indicated by order of importance) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.b.i | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1.1.b.ii | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1.1.b.iii | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1.1.b.iv | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1.1.b.v | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1.1.b.vi | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1.1.c Recreation Management (as indicated by order of implementation) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.c.i | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1.1.c.ii | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1.1.c.iii | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1.1.c.iv | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1.2 Implement a capital improvements program to update existing park facilities to best serve the residents of Cabot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.a | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | | |

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| 1.2.b | Lonoke County Regional Park Specific Proposed Facilities: • Walking/hiking trails • Picnic pavilions/rentals • Playgrounds • Splash Pad • Dog Park • Nature Center General Improvements: • Enhance access (future highway exit) Other considerations: • Relocation of the skate park (compatibility with adjacent BMX track) |
| 1.2.c | Cabot Community Pond Park • Correct drainage and flooding issues • Continue to make upgrades as needed around the park |
| 1.2.d | Veterans Park & Community Center • Expansion underway to include a fitness area, racquetball, a banquet hall, catering kitchen, and offices • Explore a variety of programming opportunities allowed by physical expansion |
| 1.2.e | Cabot Skate Park Relocate the skate park to a site that has the following characteristics • High visibility • Compatibility with adjacent uses • Synergy considerations that could occur if placed near other extreme sport venues • Logistical appropriateness for the average age of skaters (typically in the low teens) • Effects of noise |
| 1.2.f | Allman/Bevis Sports Complex • Correct drainage issues • Re-crown softball fields • Provide overflow parking on stabilized grass areas |
| 1.2.g | Crouch Flag Football Complex (Cabot School District Property) • Field improvements • Temporary bleachers |
| 1.2.h | Richie Road Park • Replace outdoor pool with a large outdoor splash pad • Correct accessibility issues on the north side of the park • Construct a Miracle League field • Install lighting along walking trail |
| 1.2.i | Fairlen Ward Memorial Park • Relocate active recreation components to another site • Retain land for future trail connection and/or trail head |
| 1.2.j | Playground upgrades: Replace aging, unsafe, or obsolete equipment (corrective vs. preventative) |
| 0 | |
| 1.3 | <i>Implement a maintenance program to ensure that each park and facility are maintained at an appropriate level (as listed in order of implementation)</i> |
| 1.3.a | Acquire a work order system and implement it as soon as possible; it is critical for scheduling work and for collecting important data that can be used to validate operating and capital budget requests. |
| 1.3.b | Develop a formal partnership policy as soon as possible to be used with current and future volunteers to ensure that their maintenance efforts are at an acceptable standard that coincides with the Department's level of service. |
| 1.3.c | Develop a maintenance approach that moves the Department from a "corrective" mode with Mode 4 funding into "cyclical" and "preventative" modes with appropriate Mode funding to support Modes 1 and 2. |
| 1.3.d | Determine the value of the total assets in the Department. |
| 1.3.e | Adjust the capital budget for capital maintenance, maintenance equipment, and asset depreciation. |
| 1.3.f | Continuously update the capital improvement needs of the Department and present to the City during the annual budgeting process. |
| 1.3.g | Seek new full-time and part-time staff to meet the new demand created by the opening of the new aquatic and athletic complexes. |
| 1.3.h | Seek City Commission support for a dedicated funding source for capital needs that is a set percentage of the total assets of the Department. |
| 0 | |
| 1.4 | <i>Acquire new park properties and easements to meet park and trail needs and keep pace with community growth</i> |
| 1.4.a | Neighborhood Parks: Add 52 acres (approximately 5-10 neighborhood parks) by 2030 |
| 1.4.a.i | Approach: Investigate opportunities for land acquisition north and west of 67/167 and far southeast Cabot (including ETJ areas) |
| 1.4.a.ii | Program: Include simple comforts (seating, shade, water), playgrounds, multi-use open play fields or practice fields, multi-use courts, pavilions, community gardens |
| 1.4.a.iii | Siting: Adjacent to or within neighborhoods, along lower-volume streets, connected by sidewalks and/or trails |
| 1.4.a.iv | Considerations: Avoid siting in immediate proximity with schools, which also house playgrounds and open play fields, to maximize service area. Do not site on undevelopable land or exclusively within a floodplain. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n/a |
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| n/a |
| 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| | | | |
|----|-----|----|--------|
| 51 | 157 | 2 | High |
| 38 | 110 | 10 | Medium |
| 45 | 135 | 7 | Medium |
| 30 | 84 | 16 | Low |
| 32 | 100 | 14 | Low |
| 28 | 72 | 17 | Low |
| 34 | 106 | 12 | Medium |
| 25 | 71 | 18 | Low |
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| 39 | 135 | 7 | Medium |

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| 1.4.b | Community Parks: Add 160 acres (approximately 3-5 community parks) by 2030 |
| 1.4.b.i | Approach: Investigate opportunities for larger-parcel land acquisition north and west of 67/167 |
| 1.4.b.ii | Program: Include simple comforts (seating, shade, water), playgrounds, pavilions, restrooms, ponds/fishing piers, exercise/challenge courses, internal walking paths, passive recreation areas (lighted game fields and dog parks priced separately) |
| 1.4.b.iii | Siting: Near residential areas, with ease of access for vehicles and parking, connections via sidewalks and trails |
| 1.4.b.iv | Considerations: Avoid constraining park use to a single entry point and a single mode of access, encourage ease of access from many locations around the site and via many modes of transportation, creating frontage and use along all sides of the park rather than one. Do not site on undevelopable land or exclusively within a floodplain. |
| 1.4.b.v | Recommended Future Community Parks: Community Park 1: Recreation & Aquatics Center (1.1.a.i and 1.1.a.ii) Community Park 2: Soccer Complex (1.1.a.vi) Community Park 3: Baseball/Softball Complex (1.1.a.v) |
| 1.4.c | Regional Parks: Add 70 acres (one regional park) by 2030 |
| 1.4.c.i | Approach: Investigate sites that will accommodate the specific focus of the regional park, such as access, adjacent land uses, visibility, topography, and drainage. |
| 1.4.c.ii | Program: Include uses from neighborhood and community parks, with an emphasis on specialty facilities that have a regional draw. These facilities may be active (such as an Extreme Sports Park) or passive (such as an arboretum) in type. |
| 1.4.c.iii | Siting: Dependent on the programming focus of the regional park. |
| 1.4.c.iv | Considerations: Carefully consider program elements to create a destination, revenue-generating facility |
| 1.4.d | Trails: Add 15 miles of trails by 2030. |
| 1.4.d.i | Begin land acquisition or easement agreements along Fourmile Creek, powerline, etc. |
| 1.4.d.ii | Begin construction of multiuse trails and bicycle lanes following the adoption of a citywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Trails Master Plan |
| 1.4.e | Implement impact fees to offset funding for neighborhood parks to keep pace with new development and growth |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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|----|-----|---|------|
| 43 | 147 | 5 | High |
| 49 | 155 | 4 | High |
| 49 | 169 | 1 | High |

Goal 2: Connect neighborhoods to parks via a trail and open space network

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| 2.1 | <i>Develop a citywide trail network that ties existing and proposed neighborhoods to existing and future parks, promote alternate modes of transportation, and encourage physical activity</i> |
| 2.1.a | Complete and adopt a citywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Trails Master Plan |
| 2.1.b | Adopt a Complete Streets Policy |
| 2.1.c | Build partnership with AHTD to implement bicycle lanes along 89, 321, 367 |
| 2.1.d | Begin budgeting for trail improvements in annual CIP in partnership with Public Works |

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| 2.2 | <i>Utilize the existing sidewalk network in providing connectivity to park destinations</i> |
| 2.2.a | Implement Sidewalk Improvements Plan (Walkable Cabot 2007) |
| 2.2.a.i | CARTS design standards will be used in new and retro-fit sidewalk construction, incorporating both ADA and AASHTO standards. |
| 2.2.a.ii | Make pedestrian walkway construction and maintenance regular budgeted line items on Cabot's Public Works annual program. |
| 2.2.a.iii | All new residential and commercial construction will incorporate sidewalks. |
| 2.2.a.iv | Provide safe and convenient pedestrian crosswalks including pedestrian refuges in appropriate areas. |

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Goal 3: Connect residents to one another through social spaces, events, and opportunities that unite the community

| | |
|-------|---|
| 3.1 | <i>Provide public gathering spaces, event locations, and other open space amenities that encourage social interaction between two or more park users</i> |
| 3.1.a | Create new gathering spaces that bring people together with common interests - amphitheater for performances, farmers market for local foods, dog park for pet recreation, etc. |
| 3.1.b | Create events that bring people together for a common cause - 5k community run for fund raising, holiday fireworks or light display, food truck gathering, or culinary event. |
| 3.1.c | Have a presence at large community festivals by manning a Cabot Parks & Recreation booth to promote upcoming events, programs, and celebrate past successes. |

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| 3.2 | <i>Utilize social media and publications to strengthen connections between the community and Parks & Recreation Department by communicating information about programs and events</i> |
| 3.2.a | Hire or designate a community outreach staff member or Parks Board member to promote events and update residents using Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and web site posts. Coordinate with Cabot schools so messages reach the youth of the community as well. |
| 3.2.b | Maintain a calendar of events on the Parks & Recreation web site page to inform park users of upcoming events. |
| 3.2.c | Run print media ads, radio ads or access cable television spots to provide information on key public events both prior to and afterward to promote and celebrate successes. |

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APPENDIX G

estimate of probable cost table

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Cabot Parks and Recreation Master Plan: Estimates of Probable Cost

| Recommendation | Priority | Capital Costs | | | | Operating Costs | | |
|--|----------|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Units | Unit Cost | # of Units | Cost | Staff Time Costs (annual) | Program/Capital Costs | Operating/Maintenance Costs (annual) |
| Goal 1: Connect residents to park amenities for active living | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Provide active & passive recreational opportunities in existing and future parks to meet the needs of users across all age groups (facilities & programs) | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.a Facilities (as indicated by order of importance) | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.a.i | High | each | \$5,400,000 | 1 | \$5,400,000 | | | |
| 1.1.a.ii | High | sq. ft. | \$200 | 50,000 | \$10,000,000 | | | |
| 1.1.a.iii | Medium | each | \$300,000 | 1 | \$300,000 | | | |
| 1.1.a.iv | Medium | sq. ft. | \$250 | 50,000 | \$12,500,000 | | | |
| 1.1.a.v | Medium | each | \$9,000,000 | 1 | \$9,000,000 | | | |
| 1.1.a.vi | Low | each | \$6,500,000 | 1 | \$6,500,000 | | | |
| 1.1.b Recreation Programs (as indicated by order of importance) | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.b.i | High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | |
| 1.1.b.ii | High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | |
| 1.1.b.iii | High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | |
| 1.1.b.iv | High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | |
| 1.1.b.v | High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | |
| 1.1.b.vi | High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | |
| 1.1.c Recreation Management (as indicated by order of implementation) | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.c.i | High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | |
| Develop a formal process to identify new programs, to analyze existing programs, and to determine when to best drop older programs whose life cycle has reached the end: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New program identification – facilitate one or two staff and community-wide discussions annually to discuss which new programs would best serve the community’s needs in the areas of type, format, life cycle, and age group served. • Mature programs – track existing programs to understand that the Department is considered to be very conservative and traditional if 90% of its programs are old. Conversely, if only 70% of the Department’s programs are old, it is considered to be more innovative and on the creative edge. • Repeat customers – if 60% to 70% of the Department’s program participants are repeat customers, that is a good sign. | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.c.ii | High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | |
| 1.1.c.iii | High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | |
| 1.1.c.iv | High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | |
| 1.2 Implement a capital improvements program to update existing park facilities to best serve the residents of Cabot | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.a | High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 1.2.b Lonoke County Regional Park | | | | | | | | |
| Specific Proposed Facilities: | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking/hiking trails • Picnic pavilions/rentals • Playgrounds • Splash Pad • Dog Park • Nature Center | | | | | | | | |
| General Improvements: | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access (future highway exit) | | | | | | | | |
| Other considerations: | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of the skate park (compatibility with adjacent BMX track) | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.c Cabot Community Pond Park | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct drainage and flooding issues • Continue to make upgrades as needed around the park | | | | | | | | |

New programs will be included in the Department’s normal review process. Routinely, programs are added/dropped depending on demand; therefore, it is not anticipated that new programs will add to capital/operating costs.

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| 1.2.d | Veterans Park & Community Center • Expansion underway to include a fitness area, racquetball, a banquet hall, catering kitchen, and offices • Explore a variety of programming opportunities allowed by physical expansion |
| 1.2.e | Cabot Skate Park Relocate the skate park to a site that has the following characteristics • High visibility • Compatibility with adjacent uses • Synergy considerations that could occur if placed near other extreme sport venues • Logistical appropriateness for the average age of skaters (typically in the low teens) • Effects of noise |
| 1.2.f | Allman/Bevis Sports Complex • Correct drainage issues • Re-crown softball fields • Provide overflow parking on stabilized grass areas |
| 1.2.g | Crouch Flag Football Complex (Cabot School District Property) • Field improvements • Temporary bleachers |
| 1.2.h | Richie Road Park • Replace outdoor pool with a large outdoor splash pad • Correct accessibility issues on the north side of the park • Construct a Miracle League field • Install lighting along walking trail |
| 1.2.i | Fairlen Ward Memorial Park • Relocate active recreation components to another site • Retain land for future trail connection and/or trail head |
| 1.2.j | Playground upgrades: Replace aging, unsafe, or obsolete equipment (corrective vs. preventative) |
| 0 | |
| 1.3 | <i>Implement a maintenance program to ensure that each park and facility are maintained at an appropriate level (as listed in order of implementation)</i> |
| 1.3.a | Acquire a work order system and implement it as soon as possible; it is critical for scheduling work and for collecting important data that can be used to validate operating and capital budget requests. |
| 1.3.b | Develop a formal partnership policy as soon as possible to be used with current and future volunteers to ensure that their maintenance efforts are at an acceptable standard that coincides with the Department's level of service. |
| 1.3.c | Develop a maintenance approach that moves the Department from a "corrective" mode with Mode 4 funding into "cyclical" and "preventative" modes with appropriate Mode funding to support Modes 1 and 2. |
| 1.3.d | Determine the value of the total assets in the Department. |
| 1.3.e | Adjust the capital budget for capital maintenance, maintenance equipment, and asset depreciation. |
| 1.3.f | Continuously update the capital improvement needs of the Department and present to the City during the annual budgeting process. |
| 1.3.g | Seek new full-time and part-time staff to meet the new demand created by the opening of the new aquatic and athletic complexes. |
| 1.3.h | Seek City Commission support for a dedicated funding source for capital needs that is a set percentage of the total assets of the Department. |
| 0 | |
| 1.4 | <i>Acquire new park properties and easements to meet park and trail needs and keep pace with community growth</i> |
| 1.4.a | Neighborhood Parks: Add 52 acres (approximately 5-10 neighborhood parks) by 2030 |
| 1.4.a.i | Approach: Investigate opportunities for land acquisition north and west of 67/167 and far southeast Cabot (including ETJ areas) |
| 1.4.a.ii | Program: Include simple comforts (seating, shade, water), playgrounds, multi-use open play fields or practice fields, multi-use courts, pavilions, community gardens |
| 1.4.a.iii | Siting: Adjacent to or within neighborhoods, along lower-volume streets, connected by sidewalks and/or trails |
| 1.4.a.iv | Considerations: Avoid siting in immediate proximity with schools, which also house playgrounds and open play fields, to maximize service area. Do not site on undevelopable land or exclusively within a floodplain. |
| 1.4.b | Community Parks: Add 160 acres (approximately 3-5 community parks) by 2030 |
| 1.4.b.i | Approach: Investigate opportunities for larger-parcel land acquisition north and west of 67/167 |
| 1.4.b.ii | Program: Include simple comforts (seating, shade, water), playgrounds, pavilions, restrooms, ponds/fishing piers, exercise/challenge courses, internal walking paths, passive recreation areas (lighted game fields and dog parks priced separately) |
| 1.4.b.iii | Siting: Near residential areas, with ease of access for vehicles and parking, connections via sidewalks and trails |
| 1.4.b.iv | Considerations: Avoid constraining park use to a single entry point and a single mode of access, encourage ease of access from many locations around the site and via many modes of transportation, creating frontage and use along all sides of the park rather than one. Do not site on undevelopable land or exclusively within a floodplain. |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------------|-----|--------------|-------|--|
| Medium | each | budgeted | 1 | budgeted | | |
| Low | each | \$250,000 | 1 | \$250,000 | | |
| Low | each | \$500,000 | 1 | \$500,000 | | |
| Low | each | \$305,000 | 1 | \$305,000 | | |
| Medium | each | \$1,500,000 | 1 | \$1,500,000 | | |
| Low | each | \$150,000 | 1 | \$150,000 | | |
| High | each | \$50,000 | 1 | \$50,000 | | |
| High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 5,000 | 500 |
| High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |
| High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |
| High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |
| High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | Equipment: \$75,000 |
| High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | Lifeguards: \$100,000 Maintenance (2), Recreation Programming (1): \$104,000 |
| High | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |
| Medium | acre | \$5,000 | 52 | \$260,000 | | |
| | each park | \$1,500,000 | 7 | \$10,500,000 | | |
| | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |
| | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |
| High | acre | \$5,000 | 160 | \$800,000 | | |
| | each park | \$5,200,000 | 3 | \$15,600,000 | | |
| | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |
| | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |

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