

Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment



City of Austin, Texas

Acknowledgements

Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment City of Austin, Texas

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Existing Aquatic Facilities in Austin

The City of Austin has six (6) municipal pools, 29 neighborhood pools, three (3) wading pools, and one (1) waterfront pool (Barton Springs). The City also operates eleven (11) splash pads and a rental facility. Two pools (Bartholomew and Westenfield) have recently been reconstructed, and four (4) pools are closed (Kealing, Palm, St. John's, and Odom). The splash pads are recent developments, and Deep Eddy and Barton Springs are totally unique facilities that have had other plans prepared in recent years.

The Need for a Facility Assessment

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

The replacement of all pools over a 50 year period would require two new pools per year. An aggressive plan for repairs, renovations, and replacements is clearly needed.

The demographics of Austin have also changed since many of the pools were constructed. The population of the City has grown from under 200,000 to over 800,000 in approximately 50 years and is expected to continue to grow. The proportion of the population over 65 is growing, while the proportion 19 and under is declining (but growing in absolute numbers). Austin is a Majority-Minority city with increasing Hispanic and Asian populations. Fewer families are located in the urban core as urban sprawl is intensifying with much of the wealth moving to the suburbs. These demographic shifts have led to a changing of needs for aquatic services in Austin.

The City of Austin, through its Contract Management Department and Parks and Recreation Department, sought Statements of Qualifications from qualified firms to provide services for the Assessment of existing aquatic facilities for the Aquatic Division.

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

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

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

A Publicly Driven Process

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

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

What Austinites Said

Throughout all of the various methods of public input, the residents indicated clear and consistent messages as to their priorities. The order varied throughout the different methods, but the top items of importance consistently were:

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

The Current State of Aquatic Facilities in Austin

Two on-site assessment visits, addressing all aspects of the pool experience, were conducted

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for each of the 36 pools within the scope of this project: one between February and March, 2013 when most pools were empty of water and a second in August of 2013 when some pools were still in operation and all were filled with water. The assessments addressed all aspects of the pool experience including: the parking lot, the bath houses, restroom buildings, and pump rooms and included cost information for the repair or renovation of the facilities. An estimate for the cost to keep each pool operating for a minimum of 10 years was also included. (Qualitative Assessment Form for each pool located in Appendix I, a separate document). Important findings include:

- Intended life for an aquatic facility is 30 years, but Austin pools are between 25 and 80 years old.
- Majority of the pools have concrete floors and walls that require annual painting plus sandblasting and resurfacing every five years.
- Some concrete pools have structural problems that have caused leaks.
- Paint is toxic during installation and being phased out.
- Metz and West Austin pools and wading pools at Shipe and Stacy have had liners installed to reduce the need for regular painting.

Other significant findings:

1. The Virginia Graeme Baker (VGB) Act

- Required modifications to every pool to reduce the potential for accidents around drains (PARD has successfully improved all of working pools).
- Grates have an anticipated life of 5 years (if not constructed of stainless steel).

2. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

- New guidelines in place since March, 2012 for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- All facilities need to meet the new guidelines.

- Require two means of access at pools with over 300 linear feet of wall space.
- Requires a zero depth entry or ramp into all wading pools – has not been accomplished.
- Chair lifts and temporary stairs were installed to meet with these current guidelines.

Other ADA deficiencies include:

- A lack of accessible curb ramps from the parking lots.
- Improperly designed parking spaces and access.
- Improper signage.
- Inadequate door widths.
- Deteriorated toilet stalls.
- Excessive slopes on sidewalks.

3. Bathhouse Buildings and Restrooms

- Majority are well constructed of masonry or stone, but many need updating and refurbishing.
- Deteriorated plumbing fixtures, toilet stalls, doors, etc. (weather and adjacency to pool chemicals).
- Buildings were constructed prior to ADA accessibility requirements and will be difficult to retrofit.
- A few have structural problems – minor or major structural cracking through the wall, foundation, and roof of the structures.

4. Pump House Buildings

- Most were adequate, but inadequate buildings had issues such as insufficient ventilation, flooding issues, and old electrical infrastructure.
- Corrosive chemicals should be stored away from other equipment – eye wash stations have been installed in almost all facilities.

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- Mechanical equipment varied in age and variety, but most were in working order.
 - Pumps, valves not standardized.
 - Chemical pumping systems and controls were in good working order and were the most standardized equipment.
5. Equipotential Pool Bonding
- New hydraulic lifts for ADA access and other metal extrusions may not be bonded to the pool.
 - Ladders, life guard chairs, and ADA lifts should all be tied into the rebar for the pool and deck for proper bonding.
6. Pool Decks
- Majority of the pool decks are concrete slabs, often only just 6' to 8' wide.
 - Many have large gaps and elevation differences, causing tripping hazards.
 - These hazards are currently painted yellow, as a warning (a temporary solution – decks need to be replaced).
7. Wading Pools Adjacent to Main Pools
- Required to have a zero depth access or ramp.
 - Some on the same circulation system as adjacent pool but are required to have a higher turnover rate.
8. Electrical Systems
- Many of the electrical panels, switches, and other electrical equipment are rusting and deteriorating, caused by the water treatment chemicals in the air.
 - Some of this equipment is open to the elements, allowing rain and wind to impact their useful life. Some electrical outlets are near showers.

The Future of Aquatic Facilities in Austin

The qualitative assessment for each pool facility, combined with the desires of the community as outlined in the public engagement process

through the statistically valid survey, web survey, Speak-Up Austin engagement, surveys at the pools, television town hall meeting, and the eight public workshops held previously, clearly identified a need to (as noted previously):

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

The public was generally unaware of the condition of the pools and their abilities to serve the community into the future. Therefore, a combination of the qualitative assessment and public input was used to generate the options for improving the aquatic experience in Austin.

Options

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

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

Communities are replacing rectangular and “L” shaped pools with facilities with more family oriented features such as waterslides, spray grounds, and lazy rivers. These new facilities are leading to sharp increases in attendance. As part of these new developments, code changes are requiring additional safety measures and ADA access.

A number of funding mechanisms were discussed that could be employed to finance these types of upgrades to existing pools in addition to needed repairs and renovations. The favorite, identified at the Television Town Hall Meeting, was the addition of fees at no-fee facilities. Many communities charge daily or annual fees for the use of public pools. The implementation of such fees plus an increase of fees at current fee-based facilities could help pay for needed improvements.

Other funding options included bonds, selling of naming rights, tax increases, public-private partnerships, and closure of facilities.



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Finally, alternative scenarios were discussed based on reducing the overall number of pools in the City of Austin while maintaining or improving service levels. Austin has more pools than the national median of 2.0 pools per 100,000 population.

This analysis consisted of a blank slate scenario identifying where pools would be placed if none existed and a hybrid scenario which attempted to combine this scenario with existing facilities. Due to significant duplication of services, the City of Austin could close or consolidated several pools without a significant reduction in service levels.

Consultant's Recommendations

The following are the objectives and recommendations based on public input and the qualitative assessment and are primarily based on the status quo of facilities and operating procedures:

High Priority Objectives:

1. Increase the budget to extend the swim season and daily hours.
 - Already budgeted by City Council to allow all pools to open by June 6, 2014 through August 24. Deep Eddy, Barton Springs, and Big Stacy are planned to be open year round.
 - Summer operating hours have also been expanded to be open from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm on weekdays and 11:00 am to 8:00 pm weekends.
2. Improve pools which are not likely to survive the next five years without major repairs or replacement.
 - Givens: Age – 62 years. Replacement of pool recommended.
 - Montopolis: Age – 36 years. Replacement of pool as indoor pool recommended.
 - Northwest: Age – 58 years. Replacement of pool recommended.
 - Gillis: Age – 60 Years. Replacement of pool and relocation closer to the parking lot is recommended.

- Civitan: Age – 50 Years. Redevelop to serve as the outdoor pool for the area.
 - Govalle: Age – 60 Years. Renovate or replace existing pool recommended.
 - Shipe: Age – 80 Years. Renovate or replace existing pool recommended.
3. Improve accessibility to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
 - Larger pools must have two (2) means of access.
 - Wading pools must have zero depth entry or ramps.
 - An Accessibility Audit must be performed for all PARD facilities.
 - Priorities for improvements to meet the guidelines include:
 - Access from the parking lot to the facility.
 - Access to the pool.
 - Access to the restrooms.
 4. Implement improvements required to meet Health Code and the new Model Aquatic Code.
 5. Increase opportunities for year-round or nine-month swimming to meet needs of residents and AISD swimming programs.
 6. Repurpose the following pools which are currently closed and have not yet been brought to current ADA or VGB standards: St. John, Kealing, Palm, and Odom Wading Pool.
 7. Repair/replace existing and add new shade structures where feasible.

Long Term Objectives

1. Reconfigure and modernize the restroom and pool house facilities.
 - Add restrooms where none are present and improve others to meet ADA Guidelines
 - Make restrooms attractive and inviting.



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2. Replace worn or damaged equipment.
 - Standardize pool mechanical equipment to assist in the ability to keep spare parts.
 - Develop a proactive plan of equipment replacement.
3. Improve safety of visitors.
 - Repair uneven pool decks (and other unsafe conditions).
4. Extend the useful life of the pools to continue in service for at least the next ten to twenty years.
5. Maintain 50 meter pool lengths at Northwest, Garrison, and Mabel Davis Pools.
 - 50 meter length pools are strongly desired by lap swimmers.
 - Heat the Mabel Davis Pool to provide year-round 50 meter pool.
6. Provide new pools in the following areas that are underserved:
 - East of Route 183 (LBJ and Rogers Hill Neighborhoods).
 - Northeast Austin, east of I-35.
 - Northwest Austin between Canyon Vista and Balcones to fill a gap in service as a second priority expansion area.
 - Southwest Austin.
 - Southeast Austin.
7. Develop standardization of facility equipment including design standards for future Municipal, District, and Neighborhood Pools.
8. Perform a feasibility study to evaluate the need and potential revenue/expenses of an indoor/joint use natatorium.
2. For cast in place concrete pools, replace paint with a flexible covering, some options include the following: PVC Membrane System, Acrylic/urethane copolymer, Polyurethane and Polyurea, Acrylic Modified (Flexible) Cementitious Waterproofing. For dry mix concrete pools replace paint with one of these flexible coverings or one of the following non-flexible coverings: Tile, Marcite (Plaster), Exposed Aggregate.
3. Use newer design practices to prevent uneven, cracking, and pulling away of decks in the future.
4. Replace broken or missing pressure and flow gauges and post signs with the proper operating ranges.
5. Prioritize A.D.A. access in the following order:
 - Access to the front door
 - Access the pool.
 - Access and use of restrooms.
 - Provide more than one type of access.
 - Zero depth entry at wading pools.
6. Prioritize facilities to remain in service over those scheduled for renovation or replacement.
7. Consider replacement of chemical controllers to better monitor and control

Prototypical Pool Plans

Two new pools, Bartholomew Municipal Pool and Westenfield Neighborhood Pool, opened in the summer of 2014 and provide examples of the type of facilities envisioned for new or redeveloped facilities. Bartholomew Municipal Pool has experienced a dramatic increase in attendance over previous years of operation with 60,686 visitors in the first two months compared to an average of 16,501 per year in its last three years prior to the pool's closing. Features that can be expected at Municipal Pools include:

1. Modern pool house
2. Lap lanes

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3. Diving well
4. Shallow water
5. Water slides
6. Shade structures

Westenfield Neighborhood Pool is typical of the recommendations for neighborhood pools. Westenfield, which had averaged 15,461 annual visits prior to the renovation, has experienced 25,770 visits in its first two months of operation. Features at this type of pool include:

1. Pool house
2. Lap lanes
3. Zero depth entry pool
4. Shallow water
5. Shade



Bartholomew Municipal Pool



Westenfield Neighborhood Pool

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I. Introduction

A. Project Purpose and Background

The City of Austin Parks Recreation Department (PARD) sought Statements of Qualifications from qualified firms to provide services for the Assessment of existing aquatic facilities to develop a long range *Strategic Master Plan* for facility improvements. The analysis was to include inspection, evaluation, and recommendation for renovation, redevelopment and/or replacement of existing facilities.

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

The Scope of Services for the project included the following six (6) phases:

1. Planning Context

The first phase of the project consisted of data gathering and analyses necessary for the next phases of the process. A demographic and land use trends analysis was conducted to review Austin's neighborhood land use patterns, history, demographics, socioeconomic trends, and transportation as they influence aquatic facility location and demand. This phase also entailed a Social Needs and Conditions Analysis to determine and rank City neighborhoods based on social needs using seven socio-economic criteria.

The Consultant prepared a historical summary of the Aquatic Department's management of current pool facilities. The historical summary included the compilation, review, and documentation of existing architectural components of these facilities, noting any potentially historic or cultural significance.

This phase also included: a transportation analysis of accessibility (public transportation, pedestrian, and vehicular); a review of zoning, land use, and environmental regulations that impact facility sites; a review of previous studies, reports, and capital improvement projects related to aquatic services delivery; establishment of a City-wide aquatic facility map; and a review of the past five years of budgets, attendance, revenue, and operating expenses for these facilities.

2. Inventory and Analysis

An Advance Team performed a preliminary review of each facility that included a minimum five (5) year historical review of attendance, financial records, previous pool and pool facility improvements based on CIP project history, and work order history for each facility. A thorough qualitative review of each facility was then conducted by a team of professionals and recorded on a Qualitative Assessment Form. The assessment included criteria for the pool, the pool house, and for the site of the facility. The pool house, pool, and site were also evaluated for ADA compliance. The assessments yielded information of the condition, cost to repair, priority level, and preliminary recommendations for each facility.

During this phase, a summary of programs offered at each facility plus a review of existing use agreements and partnerships was also generated. Finally, the Consultant produced a map displaying service areas for each facility. This map illustrated existing facilities by type, population density dots based on Census Data, council districts, and facility service areas in order to determine the existing level of service and to identify "gaps" in service areas.

3. Needs Assessment

The Public Participation Process which was conducted by City of Austin Communication and Public Information Office (COA-PIO). Specific public and stakeholder meetings included:

- a. An initial round of neighborhood workshops to identify issues, concerns, and vision for the current facilities.
- b. A statistically valid random household survey to identify overall community use level, satisfaction level, concerns, and priorities which were geo-coded to allow mapping of the results to identify trends around various facilities and within various neighborhoods.
- c. A web based survey to allow all residents to participate.
- d. COA PARD Staff Stakeholder Sessions.
- e. User Group Stakeholder Meetings.
- f. Partner Group Meetings.
- g. In-Park User Intercept Surveys to identify perceptions of the customer interface and to obtain instant response.
- h. A second round of public workshops to review findings from the public input and assessment findings and to allow for additional suggestions and comments.
- i. A Television Town Hall Meeting

4. Strategic Plan

Based on data collected and analyzed in earlier phases, Vision, Goals and Objectives were established. Strategies were identified for short and long term goals for facilities and programs.

5. Physical Planning and Preliminary Recommendations

During this phase, the Consultant provided City-wide recommendations and alternatives for PARD aquatic facilities. These recommendations included individual facility recommendations with pro-typical concept plans for typical scenarios illustrating preferred circulation patterns, critical facility relationships, and required infrastructure. Graphics were provided to clearly communicate the recommendations, including plans and photographs of the two new facilities.

Capital costs estimates were also provided of probable construction costs for each facility recommendation with identified capital improvement priorities. Additionally, recommendations for user fees and opportunities for revenue generation and programming partnerships were identified. Finally, presentations were made to the public for the review of the preliminary recommendations.

6. Options Phase

This phase of the project entailed the preparation of a series of options describing potential changes to both operational procedures and the number of pools in the City of Austin based on national trends. Current and future funding options were identified for the capital development and operations of the proposed improved facilities, including usage based charges, bonds, and public-private partnerships. Two scenarios were prepared to describe alternative numbers of pool facilities and locations while maintaining or improving service levels.

I. Introduction

This phase, and the project, culminated in a final report and presentation of findings to the Parks and Recreation Department (PAR) Team, Parks Board, Council Members, and City officials.

B. Resolutions

The following is the Recommendation for Council Action (CMD) by the Austin City Council authorizing funding for the project:

The City of Austin commenced construction of aquatic facilities in the early 1930s. In principle, the existing aquatic facilities of the Parks and Recreation Department (PAR) were planned to operate for fifty years and most aquatic facilities are approaching, or have exceeded their operating life span. The Aquatic Facilities Strategic Master Plan will provide PAR a guide to address existing facility needs and future development of aquatic facilities in the Austin area.

The Strategic Master Plan is a top priority for PAR and the City of Austin. The geographical, environmental, recreational, historical, and cultural qualities of the existing facilities provide an opportunity for enhancement and expansion of the aquatic program for PAR and the City of Austin. The selected consultant will be tasked with providing PAR a comprehensive evaluation of existing aquatic facilities along with recommendations for future opportunities.

The Strategic Master Plan that results from this effort shall be used as a marketing tool to generate public interest, support, funding, and design efforts for future development of aquatic facilities and associated uses. The selected consultant will work in partnership with the City of Austin Corporate Public Information Office and with an independent public facilitation consultant under separate contract with PAR.

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II. Planning Context

A. Introduction

The Planning Context provides the basic information from which to begin the assessment of the City of Austin (COA) Parks and Recreation Department (PARD) aquatic facilities. This section outlines background pertaining to demographic trends, community development trends, aquatic programs, aquatics budget, attendance, zoning, land use, transportation analysis, historical and cultural overview, and summaries of related previous studies and reports.

The Planning Context is a summary of those historical factors and trends that influence the delivery of aquatic services throughout the City of Austin (COA). This section provides a summary of the following: the population trends in Austin; aquatics budget history and overview; programs summary; zoning, land use, and environmental regulations that impact pools; historical overview of pools in Austin; an analysis of the transportation access to pools; and a summary of previous studies for background.

B. Population Trends

An overall understanding of the population trends of Austin is necessary to identify the present and predicted future needs for aquatic services and facilities. Table 1 illustrates the population trends for the City from 1960 to 2025. These tables use US Census Bureau data and projections from City Demographer Ryan Robinson for future projections. Trends indicate that the population has increased continuously with the largest growth spurts from 1970-2000 and is expected to continue to grow at a steady pace.

Table 1: Austin, Texas Population History and Projections (1960-2017)

Projections of Total Population: Austin

	Census						Projections			
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2017	2020	2025
Austin	186,545	251,808	345,890	499,125	656,562	790,390	842,750	905,529	951,562	1,251,021
10 Year Growth %		34.90%	37.30%	44.30%	31.50%	20.38%			20.39%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and City Demographer Ryan Robinson for 2013 to 2025.

Table 2 shows the household and family size from 1990 to 2017 and indicates that in Austin, the average household size increased slightly from 1990 to 2000 and is expected to remain steady at 2.37 into 2017. The average family size for residents in Austin is lower than for the United States, Travis County and the State of Texas. The 2010 average household size is 2.37 as compared to 2.48 for Travis County, 2.75 for the State of Texas, 2.58 for the USA.

Table 2: Household and Family Size (1990-2017)

	Households	Average Household Size				
		1990	2000	2010	2012	2017
USA	116,716,292	2.63	2.59	2.58	2.58	2.58
Texas	25,145,561	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.75	2.76
Travis County	324,892	2.39	2.47	2.48	2.47	2.48
Austin	324,892	2.34	2.40	2.37	2.37	2.37

Table 3, Median Age, identifies a trend throughout Austin, Travis County, Texas, and the USA of an increasing median age. The median age in Austin was 29.0 in 1990 and is expected to increase to 31.6 by 2017. It should be noted that the median age for Austin is slightly lower than for the County and the State, and significantly lower than the U.S. The

II. Planning Context

median age in 2010 was 31.1 in Austin as opposed to 32.0 for Travis County, 33.6 for Texas, and 37.1 for the USA. The age of the residents is important, because PARD needs to plan for the appropriate age groups that it will be serving through its aquatic facilities.

Table 3: Median Age (1990-2017)

	1990 ¹	2000 ¹	2010 ¹	2012	2017 ²
USA	32.9	35.3	37.1	37.3	37.8
Texas	30.8	32.4	33.6	33.8	34.2
Travis County	29.5	30.4	32.0	32.0	32.4
Austin	29.0	29.6	31.1	31.3	31.6
1. Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2. Source: ESRI Bis Forecast					

Table 4 displays the population age 65 and over from 1990 to 2017 and indicates that this age group decreased in percentage from 1990 to 2000 from 7.1% to 6.7% of the population in Austin. It then increased back to 7.0% in 2010 and is expected to increase again to 8.5% by 2017. Although the median age is projected to increase, all of the other jurisdictions have a higher percentage of the population in this age cohort with the City currently (as of 2010) at approximately 7.0%, the County at 7.3%, the State at 10.4%, and the USA at 13.0% of the population. The percentage of persons over age 65 is significantly lower in Austin and Travis County than the other jurisdictions.

Table 4: Population Age 65 and over (1990-2017)

	1990 ¹		2000 ¹		2010 ²		2017 ²	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
USA	31,241,831	12.6%	34,991,753	12.4%	40,267,984	13.0%	49,179,343	15.2%
Texas	1,716,576	10.1%	2,072,532	9.9%	2,601,886	10.4%	3,401,117	12.2%
Travis County	41,861	7.3%	54,824	6.7%	74,759	7.3%	105,111	8.75%
Austin	55,695	7.1%	43,905	6.7%	55,695	7.0%	78,681	8.5%
1-Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2-Source: ESRI Bis Forecast								

Table 5 identifies the population age 19 and under from 1990 to 2017. The table indicates a steady decrease in the percentage for this age range in the City of Austin from 27.7% in 1990 to 25.0% in 2017. This decline corresponds to the previous table which identified the growing population over age 65. It should be noted that the percentage of the population age 19 and under in Austin is lower than for the County, the State, and the USA. Currently, Austin has 25.6% of the population within this age cohort as opposed to 27.1% for Travis County, 30.3% for the State, and 26.9% for the USA. Despite the decreasing percentage of this age group, the total number of residents 19 and under is increasing dramatically in Austin due to continued population growth.

Table 5: Population 19 and Under (1990-2017)

	1990 ¹		2000 ¹		2010 ¹		2017 ²	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
USA	71,321,886	28.7%	80,473,265	28.6%	83,267,556	26.9%	84,788,223	26.2%
Texas	5,392,271	31.7%	6,546,236	31.4%	7,621,714	30.3%	8,246,948	29.5%
Travis County	161,903	28.0%	222,694	27.4%	277,458	27.1%	318,376	26.5%
Austin	138,552	27.7%	173,859	26.5%	202,599	25.6%	230,715	25.0%

1. Source: U.S. Census Bureau
2. Source: ESRI Bis Forecast

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

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

The following text is adapted from the City of Austin web page and edited to trends pertinent to the demand for aquatic facilities.

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

1. No majority

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

Although there has been absolute growth in the total number of Anglo households in Austin, the growth of other ethnic groups has outpaced the growth of Anglo households. For example, the growth rate of Latino and Asian households far exceeds the growth of Anglo households in Austin.

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

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

Citywide, the trends have been similar in that the overall number of families-with-children has increased while the share of total households from families-with-children has decreased. This relative loss of families-with-children households has significant implications for the City's focus for delivery of park and recreation services.

The absolute number of children in the city is going up, while their share of total population is declining. This paradox is further exacerbated by the fact that in absolute terms the demand for services will increase as the share of families that remain within the city will become, in relative terms at least, increasingly poor because of who is left and who is moving in.

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3. African American percent declining

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

4. Hispanic share of total population

The City's Hispanic share in 1990 was under 23%. The Census 2000 figure was almost 31%, and this share of total is just over 35% today (2010 US Census). Importantly, Austin's stream of incoming Hispanic households is socio-economically diverse. Middle-class Hispanic households have migrated to Austin from other parts of Texas and the Country for high-tech and trade sector jobs, while international immigrant Hispanic and Latino households have come to the City for construction and service sector jobs.

Among other effects on the total population, the huge influx of Hispanic families into Austin, with higher-than-average household sizes and more children per household, has acted to dampen the increase in the City's median age, keeping Austin one of the youngest cities in the USA. Moreover, if not for Hispanic families moving into the urban core, the City's families-with-children share would have had a much steeper descent.

5. Asian share skyrocketing

The Asian share of total population in Austin almost doubled during the nineties, leaping from 3.3% in 1990 to almost 5% by 2000 and stands at approximately 6.3% today (2010 US Census). Like their Hispanic counterparts, the incoming Asians to Austin during the past 15 years are a much more diverse sub-population than what existed in Austin previously. Today, Austin hosts an Asian population that spans the socioeconomic spectrum and is sourced by several countries of origin, with India, Vietnam, and China as the largest contributors.

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

Amazingly, within 10 years, the number of Asians in Austin will more than likely exceed the number of African Americans. While the general population of Austin has doubled every 20 to 25 years, the number of Asians in Austin is doubling every ten years.

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

The critical mass and historically heavy concentration of African American households in east Austin began eroding during the 1980s, and by the mid-1990s, had really begun to break apart.

Over the past 25 years, middle-class African American households have left east Austin for the suburbs and other parts of Austin. The level of residential segregation for African Americans has dropped significantly as their level of spatial concentration has diminished. Many community leaders talk today of how many of these families are still returning to churches in east Austin on Sunday morning. However, many of these same community leaders fear that the newly-suburban African American population will

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eventually build suburban churches closer to home, leaving the original houses of worship somewhat stranded. The potential impact of the loss of these churches and their community outreach and community care programs could be devastating to the remaining African American households in east Austin.

7. Geography of Hispanics – intensifying urban neighborhoods along with movement into rural areas

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

The import of this trend is as follows: while ethnic minority populations are moving into the middle-class and are more capable than ever to live anywhere they choose, parts of the City are experiencing intense ethnic concentration. However, lower-income minority households are most likely to participate in the clustering phenomenon.

8. An increasingly sharp edge of affluence

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

This trend of wealth-creep out of the City creates an even greater burden for citizens funding services and facilities that are used and enjoyed by individuals from across the region. Austin is becoming a more divided city, divided not just in terms of income but also in terms of cultural attributes, linguistic characteristics, and political persuasions.

9. Regional indigent health care burden

During the foreseeable future, the regional indigent health care burden will continue to grow and the City's disproportionate shouldering of the cost will increase as well.

10. Intensifying urban sprawl

The Austin region will continue to experience intense urban sprawl. Although there is an enormous amount of residential development currently underway within the urban core and in downtown Austin, these thousands of new units will be only a drop in the regional bucket of total new residential units. There simply are very few constraints on land availability in the territory surrounding Austin.

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

11. Conclusion

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

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

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

(Text adapted from Ryan Robinson, City of Austin Demographer)

D. Social Needs and Conditions Index

1. Overview

Certain socioeconomic characteristics should help to identify those individuals or target populations most likely to use and/or benefit from public sector programs, services, and community outreach programs. The results of this analysis apply to much more than just parks and recreation services, but rather indicate those neighborhoods that would benefit most from community services, of which aquatic facilities and programs are only one.

A Social Needs & Conditions Index was developed from seven socioeconomic indicators that measure the well-being of residents in each of Austin's 200 census tracts to assist the project team in establishing priorities as they relate to outreach and program development. A summary of the process and findings are included here, and a more detailed summary is included as Appendix A.

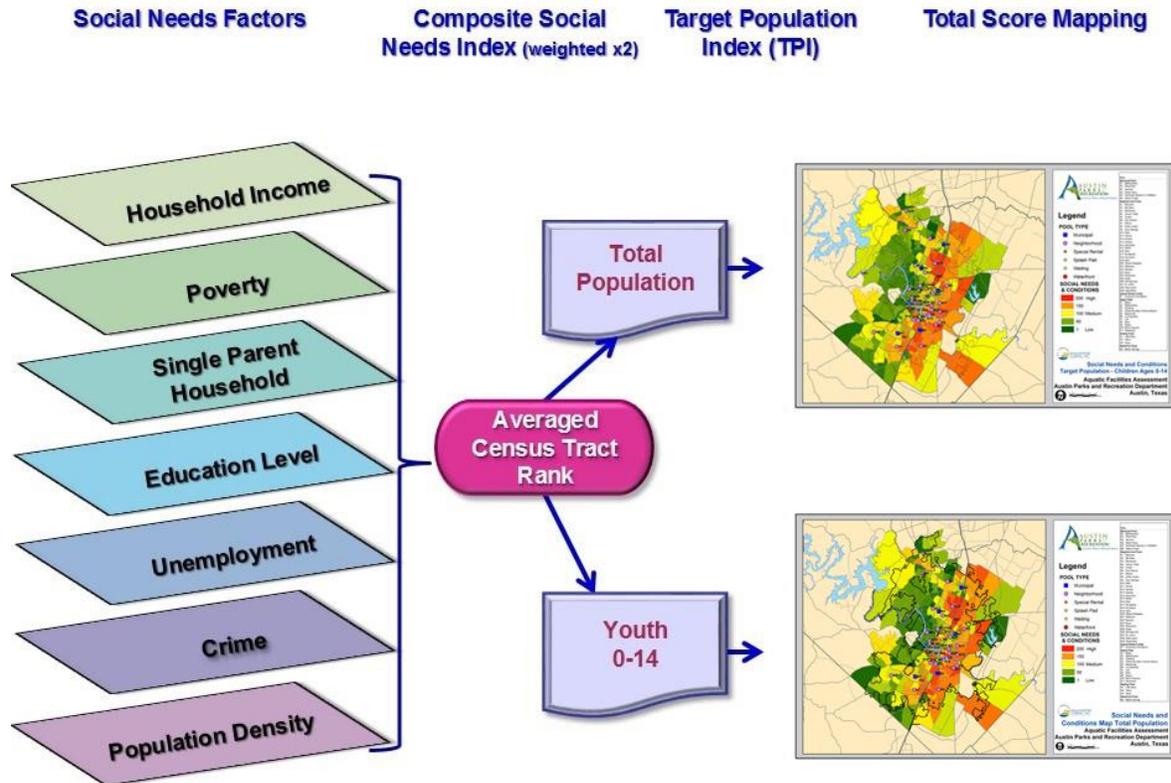
2. Methodology

Information has been organized specifically for each of Austin's 200 census tracts. Most of the demographic data was taken directly from the 2010 Census data for the City of Austin or from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year averages from 2007-2011. The census tracts were selected which are within or touch the current city limits and therefore, some extend beyond the current city limits of the City of Austin. The process ranked each of the census tracts in order for each of seven social needs factors, including:

- a. Median Household Income
- b. Poverty
- c. Single Parent Households
- d. Education Level
- e. Unemployment
- f. Crime
- g. Population Density

These factors were averaged and given a weight of two and then compared to the target population, which, in this case, was the entire population with a separate ranking for households with children ages 14 and under. Figure 1 outlines the process for determining the Social Needs and Conditions Index.

Figure 1: Social Needs and Conditions Methodology



3. American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Decennial Census Program and is designed to provide more detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing estimates throughout the decade. The ACS provides information on more than 40 topics, including education, language ability, the foreign-born, marital status, migration, and many more. Each year the survey randomly samples 3.5 million addresses to produce statistics that cover 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year periods for geographic areas in the United States. The 5-year estimates are available in a variety of geographic areas. The 5-year estimates used in this analysis are the 5-year estimates covering the period from 2007 to 2011. Figure 2 shows the population density (using ACS numbers) of the study area with one dot representing 20 people.

4. Total Population

The map of the Social Needs and Conditions for the Total Population (Figure 3) indicates the census tracts exhibiting the highest social needs (red in color) are concentrated in a corridor extending north to south along Interstate 35, with the majority of the areas located east of I-35. The areas with the lower needs (green in color) are located in the growth areas in the southwest (South of Slaughter), northwest and west Austin areas (west of MoPac).

The neighborhoods that ranked in the highest ten percent with the highest social needs (Neighborhood names from the City of Austin Neighborhood Reporting Areas) included the following:

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- The neighborhoods surrounding I-35 at Route 183 and Kenner Pool including NACA, North Lamar, Georgian Acres, Heritage Hills, Highland, St. Johns, Windsor Hills, Windsor Park, and North Loop.
- Southeastern neighborhoods of Montopolis, Pleasant Valley, Riverside, McKinney, St. Edward, Parker Lane, and across Lady Bird Lake at East Cesar Chavez, and Holly.
- Far eastern areas of Rogers Hill and LBJ (Area also known as Colony Park/Lakeside).
- Bouldin Creek south of Lady Bird Lake.

Figure 2: Population Density

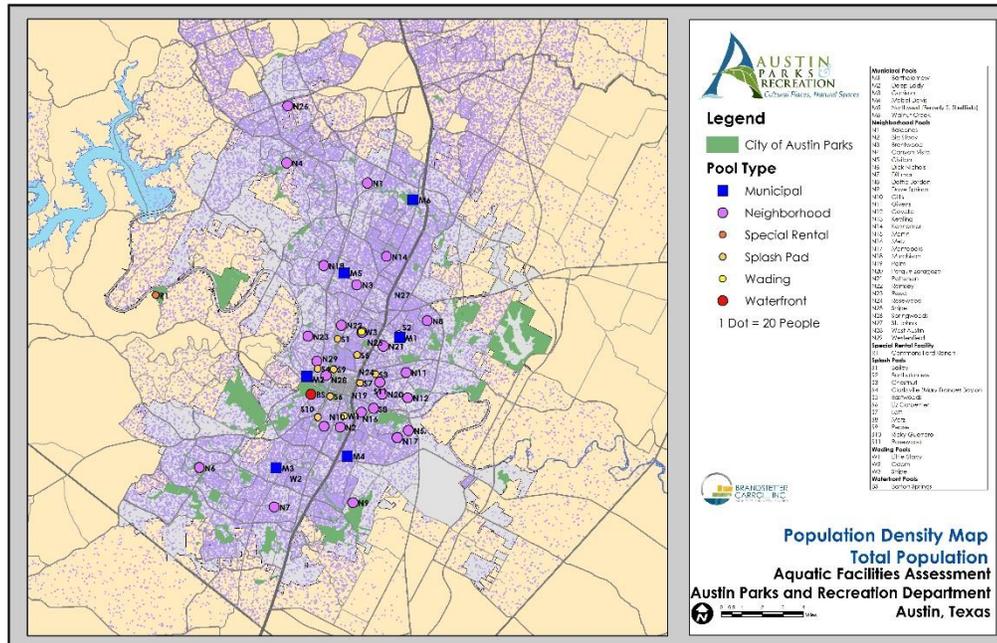
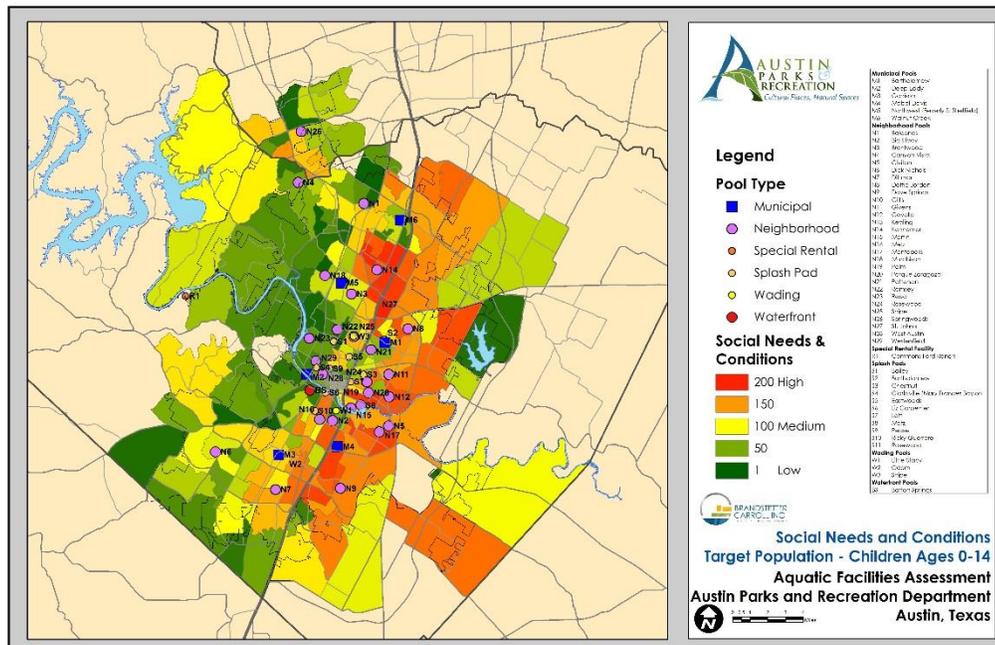


Figure 5: Social Needs and Conditions Map - Ages 14 and Under



E. Existing Outdoor Aquatic Programs

The Austin Parks and Recreation Department hosts a wide variety of aquatic programs for youth, adults, and families. The following is a list of some of the programs offered by the City:

- Swim Lessons – provided at 18 Neighborhood or Municipal Pools. Classes are divided into nine sessions from May 13 to September 12 (2013 season). Classes include:
 - 16 years and older – 40 minute class
 - Adult Beginner
 - Fitness Swimmer
 - Snorkeling for ages 8 and older
 - Junior Lifeguard
 - Parent and Child Level 1-2 – Ages 6 months to 2 years-11 months
 - Preschool Levels 1-3 – Ages 3-5
 - Learn to Swim Level 1-6 – Ages 6-12
 - Stroke Clinic, ages 10 and under and 11-17
- Recreational Swim Team Programs – 14 locations for ages 5-17
- Statesman Swim Safe for Austin Kids program is a non-profit addressing the critical need for accessible swimming instruction. These classes are programmed through eight recreation centers and are primarily aimed at east Austin children with limited resources from grades kindergarten through third grade.
- Project Safe – Partnership of PARD, YMCA and Colin's Hope. Teaches basic water safety, swimming skills, and physical fitness to first graders from an AISD School.

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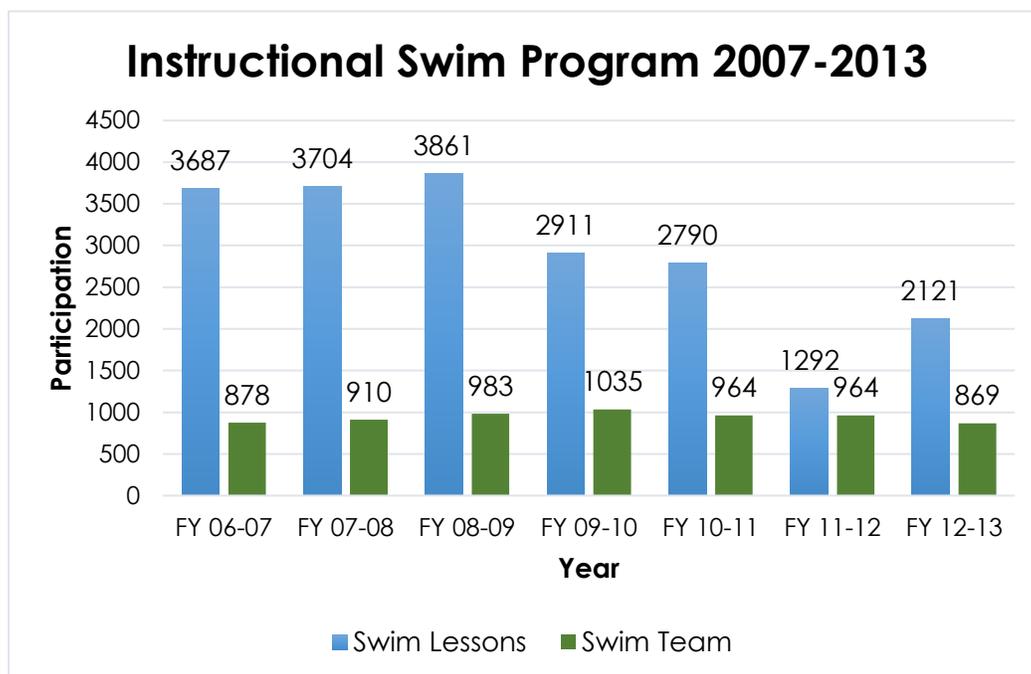
5. Deep Eddy Movie Nights are hosted on five evenings in July and August.
6. City of Austin PE Program for Employees – Programs to help City employees become the fittest workforce in the country.

The following table identifies the number of participants in PARD aquatic programs over the 2012-2013 year.

Table 6: Program Participation – 2012-2013

Year	FY 2012-2013
Instructional Swim Program	2,121
Swim Safe	423
Stroke Clinic	118
Swim Team	869
Snorkeling	15
Project Safe	236
Fitness Swimmer	14

Figure 6: Instructional Swim Program Participation – 2007-2013



The most popular time for swim lessons were July 8-18 followed by June 10-20, and then June 24-July 4, followed by late July and early August. With fewer pools open in the other months, the numbers are significantly less in spring, late August and September. The largest participation in the Instructional Swim Program is in the 3 to 5 year old age category, followed by the 6 to 16 year old category.

F. Aquatic Incidents

An incident is any situation that occurs at an aquatic facility which requires the aquatic staff to render assistance to an individual. Incidents typically include first aid, wading assistance, pullouts, or any other medical emergencies. The amount of aquatic incidents

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has risen steadily over the past seven years. Austin PARD had 328 incidents in 2012-2013, with 48% of those occurring at Barton Springs. The rest of the pools had 31 or fewer incidents that year. Of the total incidents, 34% were active victim incidents, 29% were distressed swimmer, 16% needed first aid, and a smaller number of occurrences of the various other categories.

G. Budget Overview

The budget for the PARD Aquatic Division is allocated through the COA General Fund and allocated through Aquatic Administration, which divides the funds into four separate categories: Public Pools, Barton Springs Pool, Aquatic Maintenance, and Instructional Swim. Admission fees provide revenue and are set by City Council; currently, fees at Municipal Pools are:

Age Group	Daily Use Fee
Child (ages 11 and under)	\$1.00
Junior (ages 12-17)	\$2.00
Adult (ages 18-61)	\$3.00
Senior (ages 62 and over)	\$1.00

The Consultants were provided a variety of information relating to the budget, attendance, and programs through completion of the 2012-2013 fiscal year. It is important to note that all revenue generated by the Aquatic Division is re-allocated to the COA General Fund and is not available for use at an aquatic facility. Revenues from admission fees, instructional swim program, and pool rentals for 2007-2013 are shown below.

Table 7: Aquatic Revenues – 2007 – 2013

Revenue Source	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Barton Springs Pool	\$418,750	\$981,531	\$1,115,252	\$922,433	\$1,412,507	\$1,087,426	\$1,198,349
Municipal Pools	\$391,510	\$487,405	\$530,115	\$514,906	\$587,341	\$529,635	\$545,349
Instructional Swim	\$239,975	\$245,923	\$255,145	\$333,382	\$247,050	\$181,037	\$159,342
Pool Rentals	\$32,703	\$74,543	\$102,126	\$166,034	\$31,885	\$8,292	\$7,770
Total Revenue	\$1,082,938	\$1,789,402	\$2,002,638	\$1,936,755	\$2,278,783	\$1,806,390	\$1,910,810

Table 8: 2012-2013 Actual Expenditures

The actual expenditures breakdown for 2012-2013 is as follows:

Administration	\$ 554,323.06
Public Pools	\$1,812,813.91
Barton Springs Pool	\$ 895,205.59
Maintenance	\$1,821,469.74
Instructional Swim	\$ 181,394.59
Total Budget	\$5,265,206.60

The actual expenditures are slightly above the approved budget of \$5,001,211 for fiscal year 2012-2013.

The PARD Aquatic Staff determined the cost per facility per participant (Table 9) for each pool. These costs include labor, utility and chemical costs.

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Table 9: 2008-2013 Cost per Participant per Pool

	2012-2013	2011-2012	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-2009
Barton Springs	\$0.86	\$0.58	\$0.80	\$0.61	\$0.76
Municipal					
Bartholomew	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Deep Eddy	\$1.52	\$2.14	\$1.30	\$1.88	\$2.01
Garrison	\$3.72	\$3.53	\$5.19	\$4.00	\$6.02
Mabel Davis	\$5.92	\$6.51	\$10.44	\$17.91	\$18.49
Northwest	\$3.32	\$3.32	\$2.88	\$4.30	\$4.99
Walnut Creek	\$6.32	\$3.01	\$5.41	\$4.61	\$5.39
Neighborhood					
Balcones	\$2.30	\$3.85	\$3.71	\$3.50	\$2.24
Brentwood	\$2.31	\$2.34	\$2.17	\$2.21	\$2.32
Canyon Vista	\$2.17	\$2.71	\$2.11	\$2.34	\$2.84
Civitan	\$16.03	\$6.61	\$5.95	\$5.03	\$6.07
Dick Nichols	\$1.55	\$2.32	\$2.45	\$2.00	\$2.49
Dittmar	\$2.77	\$3.66	\$2.01	\$2.47	\$2.19
Dottie Jordan	\$6.18	\$2.21	\$2.42	\$1.63	\$2.64
Dove Springs	\$3.23	\$2.70	\$2.21	\$3.29	\$2.89
Gillis	\$3.79	\$3.66	\$3.25	\$3.61	\$4.29
Givens	\$4.47	\$5.51	\$3.23	\$4.31	\$12.44
Govalle	\$6.24	\$4.83	\$3.08	\$2.85	\$2.95
Kealing	Closed				
Kennemer	\$3.53	\$3.73	\$2.20	\$2.50	\$1.21
Martin	\$3.29	\$2.70	\$2.92	\$3.35	\$3.04
Metz	\$6.38	\$8.88	\$3.16	\$3.08	\$3.01
Montopolis	\$4.70	\$2.97	\$3.64	\$2.26	\$3.26
Murchison	\$4.34	\$3.84	\$4.43	\$3.29	\$3.42
Palm	Closed				\$8.86
Parque Zaragoza	\$12.04	\$8.87	\$8.92	\$8.74	\$2.63
Patterson	\$7.79	\$3.96	\$3.83	\$3.02	\$2.41
Ramsey	\$1.57	\$0.78	\$1.73	\$1.81	\$1.48
Reed	\$3.55	\$5.27	\$4.04	\$4.69	\$3.58
Rosewood	\$1.72	\$1.84	\$1.63	\$2.05	\$2.01
St. Johns	Closed				\$10.04
Shipe	\$4.03	\$4.54	\$2.66	\$3.25	\$2.73
Stacy	\$2.13	\$2.37	\$2.39	\$3.46	\$2.16
West Austin	\$4.13	\$0.00	\$3.32		\$3.22
Westenfield	\$4.41	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$2.98	\$2.51
Wading					
Shipe	\$2.28	\$1.59	\$1.91	\$1.59	\$1.63

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	2012-2013	2011-2012	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-2009
Stacy	\$1.53	\$0.78	\$1.33	\$1.11	\$1.32

The pools with the highest cost per participant in 2013 were, in the following order:

Table 10: 2012-2013 Cost per Participant per Pool

1. Civitan	\$16.03
2. Parque Zaragoza	\$12.04
3. Patterson	\$7.79
4. Metz	\$6.38
5. Walnut Creek	\$6.32
6. Govalle	\$6.24
7. Dottie Jordan	\$6.18
8. Mabel Davis	\$5.92
9. Montopolis	\$4.70
10. Givens	\$4.47

The cost to operate each pool from 2008-2013 are as follows:

Table 11: 2008-2013 Cost per Pool

	2012-2013	2011-2012	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-2009
Barton Springs	\$509,063	\$306,123	\$576,572	\$306,123	\$746,269
Municipal					
Bartholomew	Closed	\$4,042	\$4,990	\$4,042	\$34,290
Deep Eddy	\$266,618	\$226,576	\$226,836	\$226,576	\$233,515
Garrison	\$117,553	\$91,904	\$117,215	\$91,904	\$150,154
Mabel Davis	\$83,639	\$191,814	\$160,496	\$191,814	\$128,264
Northwest	\$189,385	\$217,125	\$178,579	\$217,125	\$216,475
Walnut Creek	\$119,059	\$104,398	\$117,310	\$104,398	\$133,869
Neighborhood					
Balcones	\$40,404	\$67,754	\$77,491	\$76,619	\$54,119
Brentwood	\$30,935	\$34,481	\$28,190	\$27,740	\$27,429
Canyon Vista	\$21,929	\$24,840	\$25,329	\$26,151	\$13,275
Civitan	\$41,651	\$33,266	\$25,015	\$16,101	\$18,963
Dick Nichols	\$74,388	\$131,647	\$137,580	\$137,426	\$154,055
Dittmar	\$89,490	\$90,904	\$78,653	\$62,691	\$67,433
Dottie Jordan	\$117,149	\$46,914	\$64,641	\$37,191	\$65,869
Dove Springs	\$90,465	\$82,648	\$88,497	\$82,648	\$82,648
Gillis	\$18,017	\$19,724	\$22,301	\$25,810	\$23,564
Givens	\$90,823	\$75,797	\$60,849	\$71,228	\$211,020
Govalle	\$39,447	\$39,021	\$25,258	\$21,013	\$28,174

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	2012-2013	2011-2012	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-2009
Kealing	Closed	\$2,085	\$5,932	\$2,085	\$1,407
Kennemer	\$24,946	\$22,676	\$22,057	\$22,676	\$13,108
Martin	\$40,987	\$36,339	\$38,115	\$36,098	\$33,183
Metz	\$70,290	\$104,946	\$26,371	\$25,609	\$49,511
Montopolis	\$55,851	\$32,227	\$38,922	\$24,474	\$37,883
Murchison	\$37,121	\$52,124	\$39,650	\$31,689	\$35,140
Palm	Closed	\$1,678	\$840	\$1,678	\$16,649
Parque Zaragoza	\$61,330	\$116,872	\$58,420	\$54,114	\$21,372
Patterson	\$57,580	\$74,035	\$38,307	\$27,892	\$21,220
Ramsey	\$28,981	\$30,370	\$34,165	\$27,692	\$30,584
Reed	\$32,684	\$82,342	\$57,733	\$50,070	\$49,750
Rosewood	\$32,154	\$32,726	\$38,829	\$32,726	\$37,681
St. Johns	Closed	\$906	\$1,105	\$906	\$23,575
Shipe	\$67,012	\$166,592	\$46,608	\$40,010	\$50,455
Stacy	\$150,966	\$178,214	\$179,374	\$206,321	\$153,977
West Austin	\$9,730	\$0	\$7,334	\$0	\$6,887
Westenfield	\$43,772	\$79,252	\$48,645	\$43,772	\$42,606
Wading					
Shipe	\$5,305	\$4,022	\$5,833	\$4,022	\$7,204
Stacy	\$10,146	\$10,725	\$11,563	\$10,725	\$11,505

H. Zoning, Land Use and Environmental Regulations

The Zoning, Land Use, and Environmental Regulations that pertain to each pool are summarized on the table in Appendix B. This table identifies:

1. Address
2. Zoning designation
3. Watershed type and watershed
4. If the pool is in the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone
5. Utility providers
6. Floodway and floodplain designation
7. When the park was annexed
8. Status of open permits
9. Other relevant information

I. History and Cultural Overview of Austin's Aquatic Facilities

Austin built its first pools in the 1930's as part of the 1928 City Plan and a \$4,250,000 bond issue for streets, sewers, parks, the city hospital, public library, and municipal airport. The Plan and associated bond led to the establishment of the Austin Recreation Department and the development of several pool facilities.

II. Planning Context

Appendix C includes a detailed summary of the historic and cultural significance of each pool facility. The table identifies the date the pool was constructed, architectural style, contribution to a National Register Historic District, and other factors related to the architectural historic and cultural significance of each facility.

J. Transportation Analysis

Appendix D provides a separate figure for each pool facility in the City. The figures illustrate the pools at two scales: a wider area scale and a site specific scale. The figures illustrate the location of Crosstown, Local, Limited & Flyer bus service routes, bus stops, parking, handicapped parking, and sidewalks leading to the facilities. The specific analysis of the accessibility is identified in the Qualitative Assessment for each pool facility is included as Appendix I (a separate document).

The City is working toward a stronger commitment to transit-oriented development (TOD) which creates transit-friendly walkable communities with a mix of people, jobs, and services. The City passed a TOD Ordinance in 2005 which created TOD Districts around five future locations for the MetroRail stations and one MetroRapid Bus Park & Ride facility. The TOD Ordinance has been amended to plan for three additional locations. Transit Oriented Development provides increased ridership, increased revenues from development, and more choices for the community. Capital Metro works with the community to create more affordable living options by providing more transit and by supporting development in transit-rich locations.

K. Previous Studies

1. 2003 Civil Rotations List, Needs Assessment and Feasibility Study for Aquatic Facilities Within Designated City of Austin Parks, March 20, 2005, by Charles D. Gooden Consulting Engineers.

This document provided recommendations for improvements at 28 of the City's 47 pools. The report provided a detailed assessment of the current conditions at the pools and requests for capital improvements. The goals of this assessment were to:

- a. Identify needs at 28 pools;
- b. Evaluate deficiencies, propose improvements, facility access and usage;
- c. Identify pool additions or demolitions required to provide a more effective and efficient service.

The report contained the base findings for the pools identified within the document. It focused on the current condition of the pools, and what actions were required to renovate the existing pool facilities for continued long-term use. It also contained information related to replacement of pool facilities, pool expansion, or demolition opportunities.

The report reviewed 21 of 27 Neighborhood or wading pools; one of 12 wading pools; and the six Municipal Pools and called for over \$17 million in costs for renovation projects.

2. 2011-2016 Long Range Plan for Land, Facilities and Programs, Adopted November 18, 2010.

The Long Range Plan is the result of an intense internal planning process performed by PARD staff and other City resources. The Plan used demographic information, surveys, trends, standards, and collaboration with neighborhood representatives, non-profit organizations, public entities, and interested citizens on the future of the park system.

II. Planning Context

Information was gathered at ten public meetings held from December 2007 through April 2009. Definitions and standards were identified, existing facilities were summarized, goals were established, and the needs assessed through the public input process.

The phone surveys identified that the swimming pools were the second ranked recreation activity, while the web survey ranked pools fourth. Pools were also one of the top items discussed in the public meetings.

Purpose Statements - The Plan identified the missions for each Department within PARD. The Purpose Statement for Aquatics: Provide a variety of safe and diverse aquatic programs and services to the residents and visitors of Austin by adhering to high quality standards established by the Aquatic Division of the Austin Parks and Recreation Department.

The Plan continued with an inventory of existing facilities and programs by locations, then provided program and facility recommendations for each location. Chapter 10 provided Recommendations and Prioritization of Needs. City-wide recommendations include the following:

a. Aquatics

- Improve and upgrade existing swimming facilities and team equipment throughout the park system.
- Evenly distribute splash pads throughout Austin.
- Develop a Natatorium at a central location within Austin that would serve multiple functions for a wide variety of users. The facility should include an indoor swimming pool, running track, climbing wall, exercise equipment, multi-purpose rooms, and other appropriate items.

b. Facility Improvements

- Ensure all existing and new park facilities are barrier free, and increase recreational opportunities for special needs populations.
- Ensure all facilities are upgraded to achieve safety and security for all users.
- Evaluate the need for shade at recreational spaces and provide as appropriate.
- Develop field offices and training facilities for athletics and aquatics staff.

c. Asset Management

- Consistently inventory, track, and update all PARD assets in the Asset Management Database.
- Utilize Capital Planning reports to better forecast budgets and schedules.
- Employ Asset Management Database in creating future Master Plans.
- Improve response time and effort for maintenance needs through Preventative Maintenance.

The Plan continued to summarize the recommendations by the 26 Neighborhood Planning Areas.

II. Planning Context

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III. Inventory and Analysis

III. Inventory and Analysis

A. Facilities Inventory

Figure 7 provides mapping of all of the existing aquatic facilities serving the City of Austin. This figure illustrates the location of the existing City of Austin parks as well as the pools by their pool type. Municipal Pools (blue squares) are the six larger pools where a fee is required. The Neighborhood pools (purple circles) are smaller with deeper water located within the neighborhoods. Wading pools, of which not many remain in operation, are less than two feet deep and appear as yellow circles on Figure 7. Many of those have been changed to the splash pads which show up as light orange circles. Barton Springs at the waterfront is shown as a blue circle, and the special rental facility at Commons Ford Ranch is displayed as an orange circle. Table 12 lists the pools (and splash pads) in each proposed 2014 Council District by type of facility.

Table 12: Pools by Proposed Council District

Pool Name	Pool Type							Total
	Municipal	Neighborhood	Splash Pad	Wading Pool	Waterfront Pool	Special Rental	Closed	
District 1								
Chestnut Splash Pad			X					
Dottie Jordan Neighborhood Pool		X						
Givens Neighborhood Pool		X						
Kealing Neighborhood Pool							X	
Lott Splash Pad			X					
Rosewood Neighborhood Pool		X						
Rosewood Splash Pad			X					
District 1 Total	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	7
District 2								
Dittmar Neighborhood Pool		X						
Dove Springs Neighborhood Pool		X						
Odom Wading Pool							X	
District 2 Total	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
District 3								
Civitan Neighborhood Pool		X						
Gillis Neighborhood Pool		X						
Govalle Neighborhood Pool		X						
Mabel Davis Municipal Pool	X							
Martin Neighborhood Pool		X						
Metz Neighborhood Pool		X						
Metz Splash Pad			X					
Montopolis Neighborhood Pool		X						
Parque Zaragoza Neighborhood Pool		X						
District 3 Total	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	9

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District 4								
Bartholomew Municipal Pool	X							
Bartholomew Splash Pad			X					
Kennemer Neighborhood Pool		X						
St. Johns Neighborhood Pool							X	
District 4 Total	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
District 5								
Barton Springs Municipal Pool					X			
Garrison Municipal Pool	X							
District 5 Total	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
District 6								
Canyon Vista Neighborhood Pool		X						
Commons Ford Ranch Pool						X		
Springwoods Neighborhood Pool		X						
District 6 Total	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
District 7								
Balcones Neighborhood Pool		X						
Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest Municipal Pool	X							
Brentwood Neighborhood Pool		X						
Walnut Creek Park Municipal Pool	X							
District 7 Total	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
District 8								
Dick Nichols Neighborhood Pool		X						
District 8 Total		1						1
District 9								
Big Stacy Neighborhood Pool		X						
Eastwoods Splash Pad			X					
Little Stacy Wading Pool				X				
Liz Carpenter Splash Pad			X					
Mary Frances Baylor Clarksville Splash Pad			X					
Patterson Neighborhood Pool		X						
Pease Splash Pad			X					
Ricky Guerrero Splash Pad			X					
Shipe Neighborhood Pool		X						
Shipe Wading Pool				X				
Sir Swante Palm Neighborhood Pool							X	
West Austin Neighborhood Pool		X						
District 9 Total	0	4	5	2	0	0	1	12
District 10								
Bailey Splash Pad			X					
Deep Eddy Municipal Pool	X							
Murchison Neighborhood Pool		X						
Ramsey Neighborhood Pool		X						
Reed Neighborhood Pool		X						
Westenfield Neighborhood Pool		X						
District 10 Total	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	6
Total	6	26	11	2	1	1	4	51

III. Inventory and Analysis

This table indicates that the facilities in the City of Austin are not evenly distributed by council district. The number of facilities ranges from one in District 8 to 12 in District 9. Most of the facilities in District 9, however, are splash pads or wading pools, and one is closed. District 3 has the largest number of Municipal and Neighborhood Pools with eight (1 Municipal, 7 Neighborhood). Five districts have two or fewer Municipal or Neighborhood Pools (2, 4, 5, 6, and 8), while four have four or more (3, 7, 9, and 10).

B. Pool Service Areas Analysis

Figure 8 illustrates the pool service areas for the various types of City pools. The light purple color are those areas that are within a half mile of a splash pad. The light green areas indicate areas within a mile of the neighborhood pools. The orange color indicates the service area within two miles of a municipal pool, and the pink color indicates that area within four miles of Barton Springs. This four mile area covers most of the central and southern half of the City of Austin. Note that this figure also has the population density shown with one of the small dots indicating 50 people which provides a general idea of the population density around each of the facilities.

A large amount of light purple color in the center of the map indicates that the splash pads are heavily concentrated in the central portion of the City with the furthest south splash pad located at Ricky Guerrero and farthest north at Bartholomew. A visual analysis of the figure indicates substantial areas outside of any of these service areas, meaning they are not very well served by aquatic facilities. These areas are located on the outer edges of the City to the northwest, far east, and southwest areas of the City. Note that the facilities which are currently closed and are not intended to reopen do not have a pool service area indicated. These include the Kealing School Park, St. Johns Pool, Palm Pool, and the Odom Wading Pool (as displayed in Figure 9).

A review of the Pool Service Areas Map indicates gaps in the following areas:

1. East of Route 183 in the Rogers Hill and LBJ Neighborhood Reporting Areas. This area, also called the Colony Park/Lakeside Park area, had a very high social needs and conditions index.
2. The northeast area of Austin, east of Interstate 35. This area is primarily in the Tech Ridge area but located across Interstate 35 from Walnut Creek Park. The difficulty of crossing the Interstate for children causes it to be a low level service area.
3. Northwest Austin – A review of this area shows three neighborhood pools in the northwest portion of the City, including Balcones, Canyon Vista, and Springwoods. Springwoods had been closed and was reopened for the 2013 summer season. Canyon Vista is a very small facility tucked in behind a school with no park space around it and does not serve the area very well. There is also a gap in the service areas between the locations of Canyon Vista and Balcones which is underserved. This area has several medium to low social needs and conditions census tracts as indicated on the Social Needs and Conditions Map.
4. Southwest Austin (in the area west of MoPac and in the East Oak Hill and Barton Creek Mall neighborhood areas) ranks with low to medium social needs and conditions, but the location west of MoPac makes it difficult to travel to the other pools that serve the southern portion of Austin. Dick Nichols Pool, located south of this area, has a large draw area. The population is not as dense in this area as other areas with deficiencies.
5. The Pool Service Areas Map also indicates several underserved areas located in the southern edges and northwest edges of Austin within the city limits. Both of these are growth areas with lower social needs and conditions and less dense populations than

III. Inventory and Analysis

- the other areas. The pools serving the southern portion of Austin include Garrison and Mabel Davis Municipal Pools as well as three strategically placed pools at Dick Nichols, Dittmar, and Dove Springs which serve this area very well, along with a wading pool at Odom which has been closed.
6. Figure 10 illustrates the locations of the three (3) 50 meter pools at Northwest, Garrison, and Mabel Davis. One of these pools is located in the northern portion of the City, while two are located in the southern portion of the City of Austin.
 7. Figure 11 shows the pools that offer swim lessons, and these pools appear to be relatively evenly spread throughout the City.

Figure 7: Aquatic Facilities Inventory

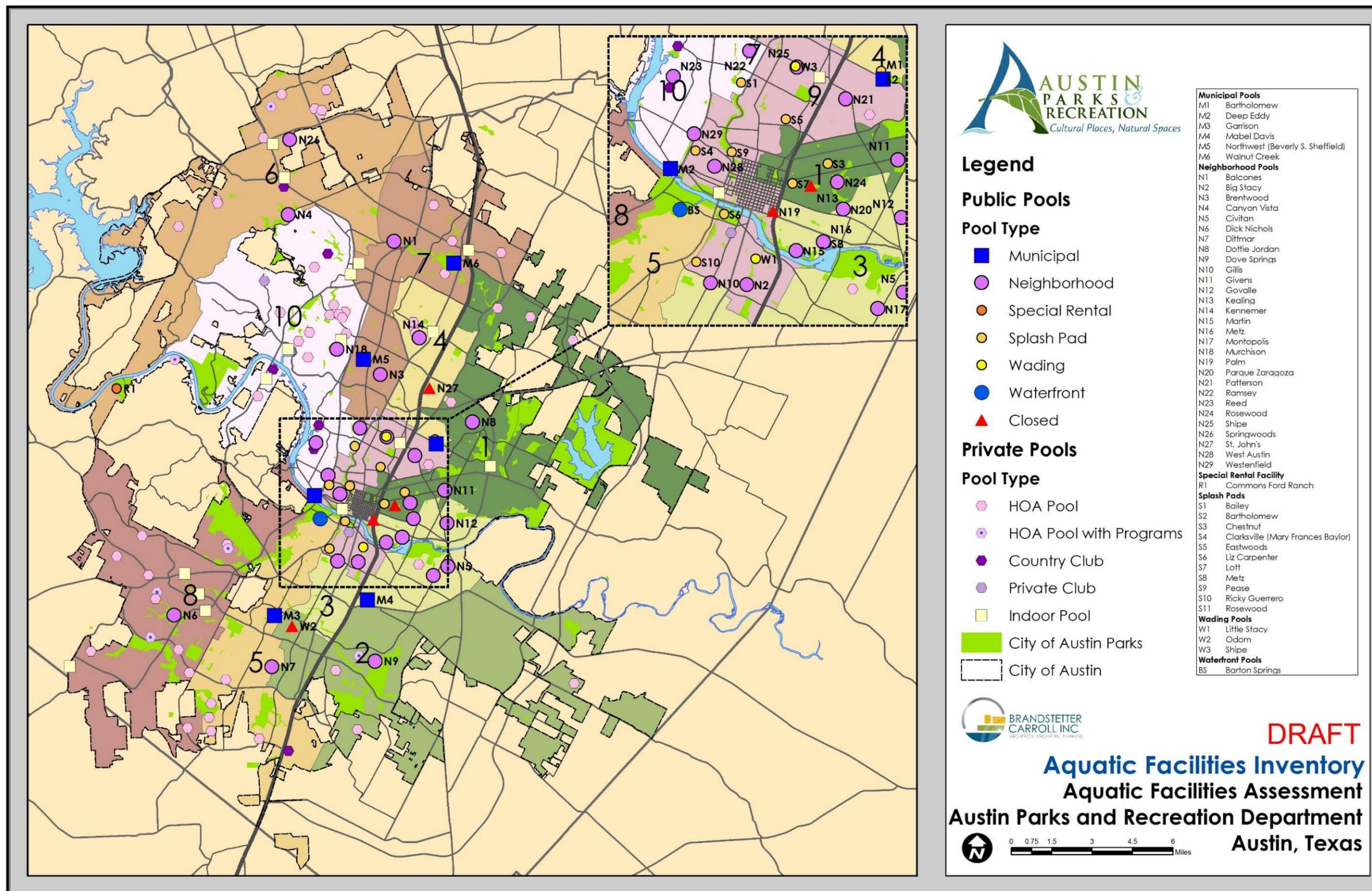
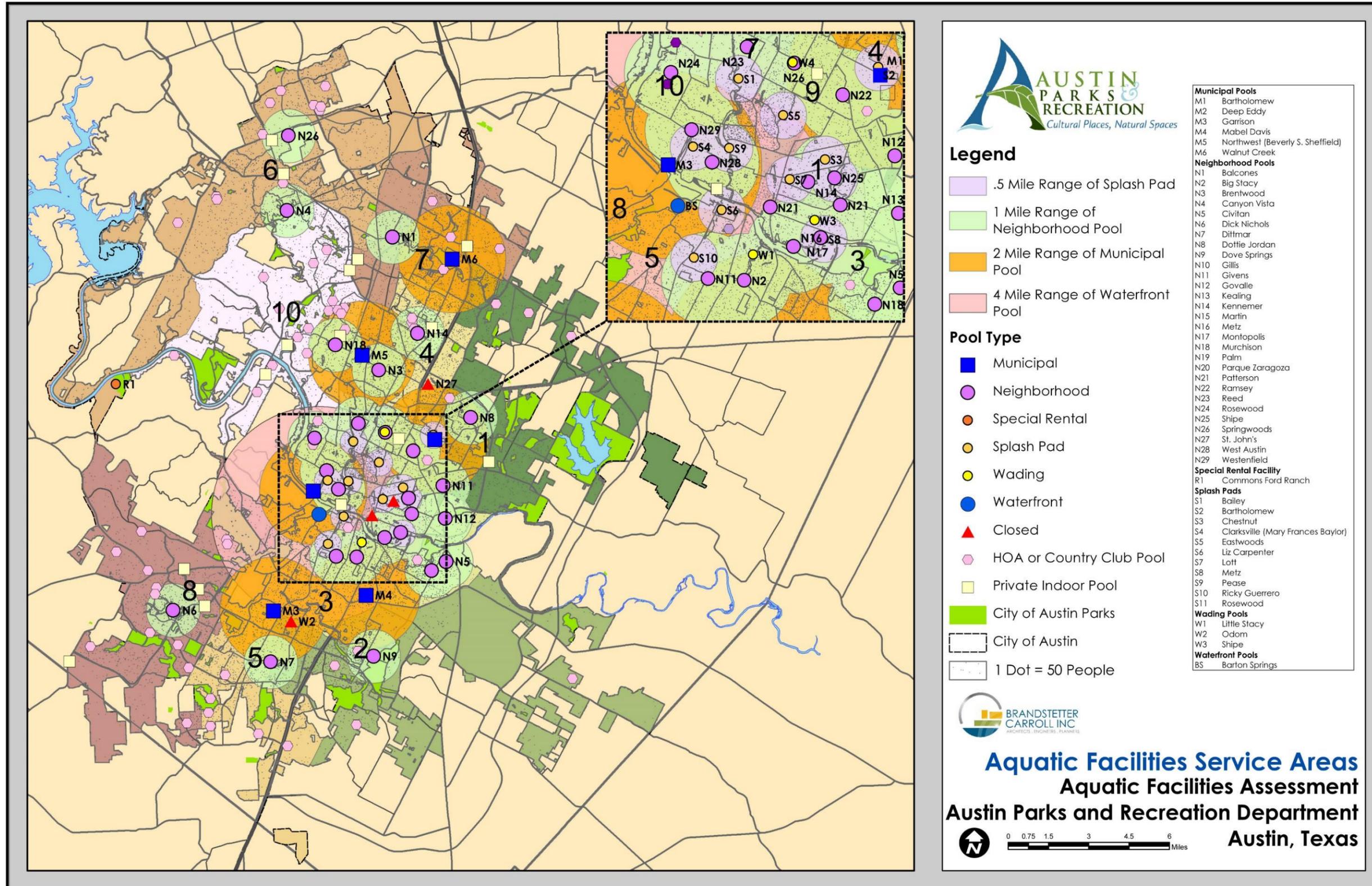
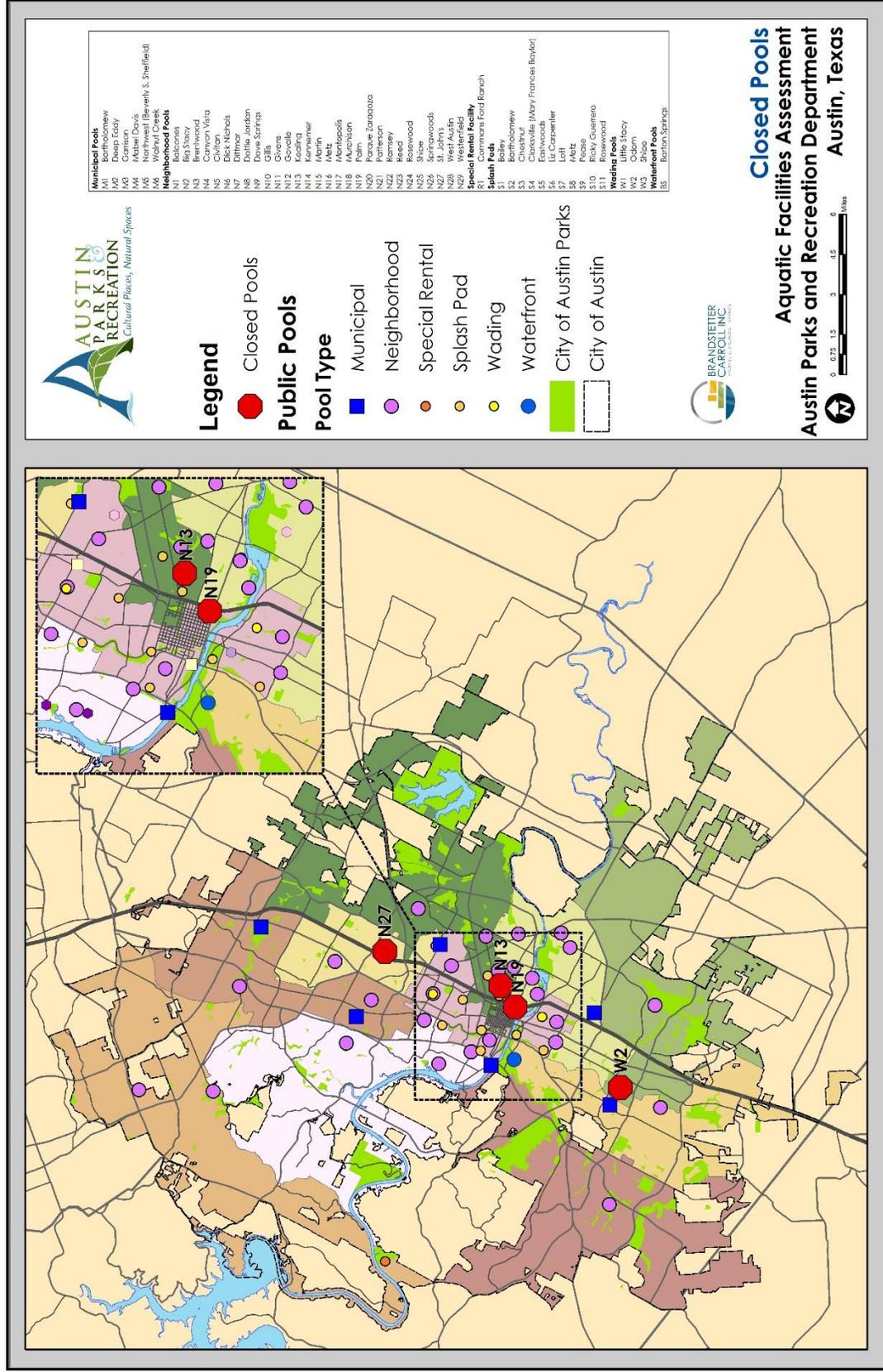


Figure 8: Pool Service Areas



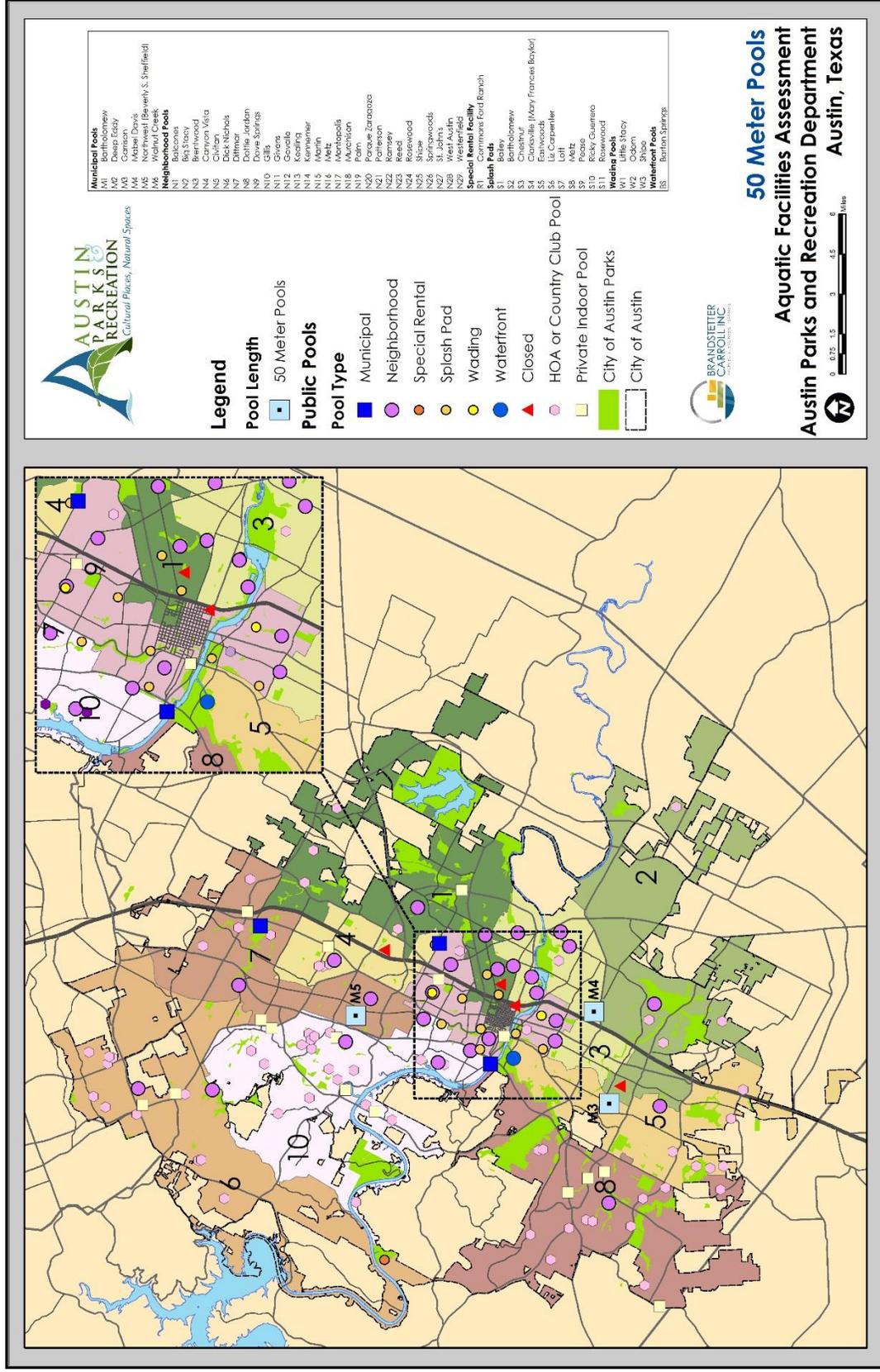
III. Inventory and Analysis

Figure 9: Closed Pools



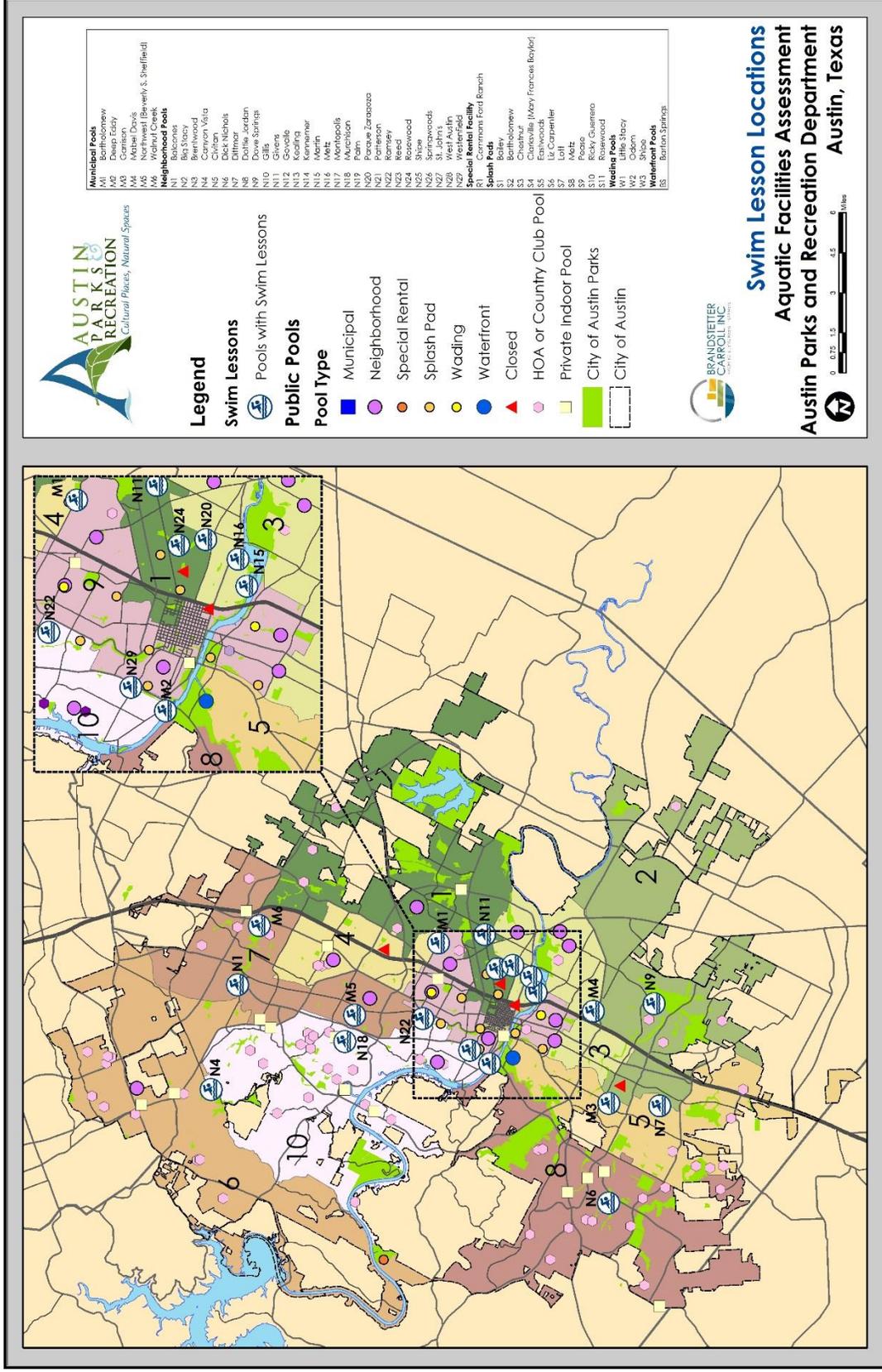
III. Inventory and Analysis

Figure 10: 50 Meter Pools



III. Inventory and Analysis

Figure 11: Swim Lesson Locations



III. Inventory and Analysis

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IV. Public Input

A. Introduction

The City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department (COA-PARD) utilized the services of the City of Austin Communication and Public Information Office (COA-PIO) to coordinate and administer the public facilitation portion of the project. The extensive public input involved a wide variety of methods to reach as many residents as possible. The processes included stakeholder meetings, public workshops, surveys, in-park user intercept surveys, Speak-Up Austin on the City web site, a television town hall meeting, and other methods.

The Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment had three main public engagement goals: 1) to engage broad and diverse segments of Austin residents to identify aquatic issues, concerns, and ideas, 2) to update the community on Assessment progress and based on current Assessment status gather any additional input, and 3) to present a draft version of the Assessment and ask the public how it would recommend the City act upon its findings. The Aquatic Facilities Needs Assessment met these goals through three primary methods of public engagement: surveys, public input and update meetings, and an Interactive Televised Town Hall Meeting.

The following section provides an overview of public outreach and engagement. Comments from public meetings, results of the surveys and the Interactive Telephone Town Hall full report are available at <http://www.austintexas.gov/department/aquatics-assessment> and in Appendices E through H of this document.

Total number of surveys collected - 3003

1900	Surveys collected online
603	Surveys collected at City Pools
500	Random statistical surveys collected over the phone

B. Neighborhood Workshops

Total number of public meetings - 11

1. Eight Public Input Meetings:

First round meetings objectives: to gather information from the public about the state of Austin's aquatic facilities and programs, including how the community envisions them in the future. 54 Attendees (Summary and results in Appendix G).

Second round meetings and Open House objective: to provide survey results and gather mid-process input necessary for the project goals, continue to communicate to the public at large, and gather additional public input. 25 Attendees

a. Northwest Austin Public Input meeting locations:

- Anderson High School – Monday, August 19, 2013
- Northwest Recreation Center – Thursday, November 21, 2014

b. Two Public Input meetings in Southwest Austin:

- Bowie High School – Tuesday, August 20, 2013
- Dittmar Recreation Center – Tuesday, November 19, 2014

c. Two Public Input meetings in Northeast Austin:

- LBJ High School – Wednesday, August 21, 2013

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- Turner Roberts Recreation Center – Saturday, November 23, 2014
- d. Two Public Input meetings in Southeast Austin:
 - Dove Springs Recreation Center – Thursday, August 22, 2013
 - Mendez Middle School – Saturday, November 23, 2014

e. Summary of the Four August Workshops

The Aquatic Division held four public meetings at Anderson High School, Bowie High School, LBJ High School, and the Dove Springs Recreation Center. These meetings gave Austinites the opportunity to express their views on the current state of facilities, programs, or other concerns in the City of Austin. The format of these meetings was small group discussions with a facilitator and note taker to ensure feedback was being heard.

There were three parts to the facilitation: feedback on facilities, feedback on programs, and a vision for what citizens would think City pools should be like in 2020. In total, 394 comments were transcribed from the flipcharts and processed into a spreadsheet. Comments were then analyzed and placed into 10 categories which include facilities, hours (includes seasons), programs, improvements, bathrooms, cost, transportation, accessibility (signage, access for all, etc.), employees, and other.

- Ninety-five (95) of the comments were related to improvements at the facilities. Improvements in cleanliness of bathrooms, ADA accessible ramps, facility upgrades, facility add-ons, and swim program improvements were some of the common responses given by the public.
- Seventy-seven (77) of the comments were related to programs. Comments in this category expressed the need for more swim programs such as adult swim lessons, master swimming classes, synchronized swimming classes. Comments in this category showed that the public wants equality in swimming programs at all pools throughout the City. For example, not having a team at a facility because there aren't enough people. There were also suggestions for how to partner with organizations to increase participation in these programs.
- A total of 73 comments were related to facilities. These comments included positive statements about the state of current pools, complaints, and needs at pools. For example, ADA ramps or chlorine issues at pools.
- Sixty-three (63) of the comments were concerns about hours and seasons a pool is open. Comments by the public asked for creative ways to rearrange pool hours such as opening early in the morning, closing for an hour then opening up again for the afternoon. Comments also included opening for night swims as well as having a swimming schedule to accommodate lap swims, swim lessons, and other programs.
- Fifty-nine (59) of the comments fell under the category of "other". Comments were varied in this section.
- Twenty-five (25) of the comments processed were associated with the bathrooms at the facilities. The public expressed that the pool bathrooms lack cleanliness. One comment described Martin pool building as "prison-like."
- Twenty-three (23) of the comments were related to accessibility. Comments in this category addressed issues such as accessibility for all, bigger signage at

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pools to enforce rules, education outreach on programs that are offered, and better notification of closures and openings.

- Twenty-two (22) of the comments related to the cost of pools. Some expressed that the fees are reasonable, too high, or liked the idea of having a free pool.
 - Fifteen (15) of the comments were related to transportation. Comments from the public expressed that they like being able to walk or bike to the pools. One comment expressed that they would like a pool that children can bike to.
 - Ten (10) of the comments were in regards to employees. There were praises for the employees as well as asking the lifeguards to enforce rules. There were a few comments asking the question of how to attract more lifeguards so that the pools can stay open longer.
2. The Aquatic Division held a second round of four public meetings in November at Dittmar Recreation Center, Northwest Recreation Center, Turner Roberts Recreation Center, and Mendez Middle School (no attendees due to poor weather). These meetings gave the City of Austin an opportunity to update the citizens on the Aquatic Assessment progress and process as well as give Austinites the opportunity to provide additional input on the current state of facilities and programs. The format of these meetings included a presentation followed by a discussion with a facilitator and note taker to ensure feedback was being heard.

In total, 82 comments were transcribed from the flipcharts and processed into a spreadsheet. Comments were then analyzed and placed into 12 categories which include facilities, hours (includes seasons), indoor/year round pools, programs, improvements, bathrooms, cost, transportation, accessibility (signage, access for all, etc.), gaps in service, employees, and other. A chart of all of the comments by category and a summary of the flip chart comments are included in Appendix G.

- A total of 25 comments were related to facilities. These comments included positive statements about the state of current pools, complaints, and needs at pools. For example, San Antonio and Plano are good models of how a City can partner with an ISD, and the need for additional shade.
- Fifteen (15) comments were concerns about the hours and the length of season the pools are open. It was reported at these meetings that the Aquatic Division received funding to extend both the swim season and the pool hours.
- Fourteen (14) comments were related to improvements at the facilities. Improvements in cleanliness of bathrooms, ADA accessible ramps, facility upgrades, shade, and landscape improvements were some of the common responses given.
- Nine (9) comments related to the cost of pools and the Aquatic Budget. Some expressed that the fees are reasonable, too high, or liked the idea of having a free pool. There was a suggestion to raise funds through a Kickstarter Campaign.
- Seven (7) of the comments processed were associated with the bathrooms at the facilities. The public expressed that the pool bathrooms needed to be cleaned and maintained more regularly. There were also requests for updates and more privacy.
- Six (6) comments were requests for more year round pools, an indoor pool, and more heated pools. Dick Nichols and Northwest were requested specifically to

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be open year round. There was also a request for a year round pool in rapidly growing Southeast Austin.

- Six (6) comments were related to programs. Comments in this category expressed the need for more swim programs for all ages and all levels. There were also suggestions for how to partner with organizations to increase the availability of these programs.
- Six (6) of the comments were in regards to gaps in service. There was a request to keep a pool in Northwest Austin open year-round, and for a new indoor pool in South Austin.
- Two (2) comments were in regards to employees. There were praises for the employees as well as a request for the lifeguards to receive a raise so that lifeguarding would be a more attractive summer job.
- Two (2) comments fell under the category of "other", and were requests for website improvements.
- One (1) comment was related to accessibility requesting handicap lifts be installed at all city pools.

3. Two Open Houses: 1100 Attendees

Attendance was lower than desired due to freezing rain, and the Halloween floods. Therefore, to capitalize on the opportunity of established community events and/or programming for PARD/Aquatic outreach, the Aquatic Assessment Team attended the Turner Roberts Community Holiday Dinner and the Dove Springs Christmas Gift Give-away and Festival.

- a. Turner Roberts Recreation Center Community Holiday Dinner - Saturday, December 14, 2013
- b. Dove Springs Recreation Center Christmas Gift Give-away and Festival – Thursday, December 19, 2013

C. Notification of Public Input Events

Several methods were used to notify residents of the City of Austin of public engagement events. Some of these techniques are described below.

1. Save the Date

Save the Date cards for the Interactive Telephone Town Hall were created and distributed at all Austin Recreation Centers, Barton Springs, Deep Eddy, Big Stacy Pool, the Carver Museum, at the Virginia L. Brown Recreation Center Easter Egg Hunt, Hop-a-palooza at Hancock Recreation Center, Minority Media Event at City Hall, Austin Council of PTA's Board Elections Meeting, Boy Scouts' Central Texas Headquarters, Girl Scouts' Central Texas Headquarters, and at Eeyore's Birthday Party.

2. Email invitations and newsletter summaries were created and sent to:

Austin Pool User Community	1,658
Rec Connect User List	16,320
Neighborhood Association Presidents/Communication Officers	300
Ramsey Park Neighborhood List Serve	1,755
Hyde Park Neighborhood Association	1,100

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The Girls Scouts	900
The Boy Scouts	14,000
Extend-a-Care	2,000
Save Barton Creek/Hill Country Conservancy	800
SOS	1,500
Austin Parks Foundation	500
Carver Email List	2,500
Howdy Holly's Hot Happenings	5,200

3. Press/Web/Social Media

Press Releases were created for each public engagement event and sent to all press outlets. There was a web presence on Speak-Up Austin, the Aquatic Assessment web page, the Aquatic Facebook page, the City of Austin's Facebook page, and the City of Austin's Twitter account.

D. Statistically Valid Random Surveys

1. Overview of the Methodology

Leisure Vision conducted an Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey on behalf of the City of Austin in the fall of 2013. The purpose of the survey was to help understand current usage and satisfaction levels for outdoor aquatic facilities and to determine priorities for improvements to outdoor aquatic facilities and programs operated by the City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department. The survey was designed to obtain statistically valid results from households throughout the City of Austin. The survey was administered by phone.

Leisure Vision worked extensively with City of Austin officials in the development of the survey questionnaire. This work allowed the survey to be tailored to issues of strategic importance to effectively plan the future system.

The goal was to obtain a total of at least 400 completed surveys. This goal was accomplished, with a total of 406 surveys having been completed. The level of confidence is 95% with a margin of error of +/-4.9%.

2. Major survey findings:

- a. Outdoor Aquatic Facility Use in Austin During the Past 12 Months. Forty-three percent (43%) of households have visited outdoor aquatic facilities in the City of Austin over the past 12 months. Of the 43% of households that have visited outdoor aquatic facilities, 32% have visited the facilities 1-5 times in the past year, 26% visited facilities 6-10 times, and 30% visited the facilities 11-19 times.
- b. Outdoor Aquatic Facilities That Households Have Visited the Most Over the Past 12 Months. Of the 43% of households that have visited outdoor aquatic facilities in Austin during the past 12 months, 57% have visited the Barton Springs pool. The other most frequently visited aquatic facilities include: Deep Eddy Pool (28%), Northwest Pool (10%) and Big Stacy Pool (10%).
- c. How Long Respondents Currently Drive to the Aquatic Facility They Use the Most. Of the 43% of households that have visited outdoor aquatic facilities in Austin during the past 12 months, 25% drive 1-5 minutes to the aquatic facility that they use the

IV. Public Input

most often. In addition, 19% drive 5-10 minutes to the aquatic facility they visit the most, 24% drive 10-15 minutes to the aquatic facility they visit the most, and 26% drive 15-30 minutes to the aquatic facility that they use the most.

- d. Rating the Physical Condition of the Facilities Visited. Of the 43% of households that have visited outdoor aquatic facilities in Austin during the past 12 months, 26% rated the facilities they visited as "excellent", and 49% rated them as "good". Twenty-percent (20%) of households rated the facilities as "fair", and only 2% rated them as "poor". The remaining 2% indicated "don't know".
- e. Participation in Aquatic Programs Offered by the City of Austin Over the Past 12 Months. Seven percent (7%) of households have participated in aquatic programs offered by the City of Austin over the past 12 months. Of the 7% of households that have participated in aquatic programs offered by the City of Austin, 60% rated the overall quality of the programs as "excellent", and 34% rated them as "good". Three percent (3%) of households rated the programs as "fair", and less than 1% rated them as "poor". The remaining 3% indicated "don't know".
- f. Level of Support for Improvements the City of Austin Could Take to Improve Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Services in the City. Eighty-two percent (82%) of respondents are either "very supportive" (56%) or "somewhat supportive" (26%) of the City of Austin taking action to improve restrooms. Other similar levels of support for actions the City could take to improve outdoor aquatic facilities and services include: increase the swim season (77%), provide additional shade (76%), upgrade pool houses/bath houses (72%), and increase lighting (70%).
- g. Actions Respondents Feel Are Most Important for the City to Provide. Based on the sum of their top three choices, the actions that respondents feel are most important for the City of Austin to provide at outdoor aquatic facilities are: improve restrooms (30%), provide additional shade (26%), increase the swim season (21%), upgrade pool house/bath houses (18%), and develop additional parking (18%).
- h. Outdoor Aquatic Programs for which Households Have a Need. The outdoor aquatic programs that the highest percentage of households have a need are: water fitness classes (50%), lap swim times (45%), movie nights (43%), and water safety instructor courses (43%).
- i. Outdoor Aquatic Programs That Are the Most Important to Households. Based on the sum of their top two choices, the outdoor aquatic programs that are most important to households are: water fitness classes (25%), youth learn to swim programs (18%), lap swim times (17%) and water safety instructor courses (15%).
- j. Ways Respondents Learn About Outdoor Aquatic Programs or Activities. The most frequently mentioned ways that households learn about City of Austin outdoor aquatic programs and activities are: word of mouth (32%), parks and recreation website (31%), and the newspaper (26%).
- k. How Long Respondents Are Willing to Drive to Attend Aquatic Programs or Use Aquatic Facilities that Have Types of Programs Most Important to Them. Thirty-five percent (35%) of households are willing to drive at least 15 minutes in order to attend aquatic programs or use facilities that have the types of program space most important to respondent households. Thirty percent (30%) of households are willing to drive 10-15 minutes in order to attend aquatic programs or use facilities that have the types of program space most important to respondent households.

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- l. How Respondents Feel About Daily User Fees Charged at the Municipal Pools and at Barton Springs. Seventy-five percent (75%) of respondents feel that the daily user fees charged at the Municipal Pools and at Barton Springs are “about right”. Sixteen percent (16%) of respondents feel that the fees are “too high” and 6% feel that the fees are “too low”.
- m. How Respondents Feel About Season Pass Fees Charged at the Municipal Pools and at Barton Springs. Fifty-four percent (54%) of respondents feel that season pass fees charged at the Municipal Pool and Barton Springs are “too high”. Thirty-seven percent (37%) of respondents feel that the fees are “about right”, and 2% feel the fees are “too low”.
- n. Reasons that Prevent Respondent Households from Using Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs More Often. Based on the sum of respondent choices, the most frequently mentioned reasons preventing households from using outdoor aquatic facilities and programs more often are: “too far from our residence” (19%), “use private pools at a residence” (16%), “pools are too crowded” (15%), and “fees are too high: (15%).

E. Online and Handout Survey

1. Overview of the Methodology

In addition to the statistically valid random surveys, the City of Austin also conducted an online survey that was also handed out at City pools. This survey gave all residents the opportunity to participate and produced results that emphasize the needs and views of the users of these facilities. The complete results of the survey can be found in Appendix F.

2. Major survey findings:

- a. Of the over 2,500 survey respondents, 94% have visited an aquatic facility in the City of Austin in the past 12 months, and nearly half (49%) have visited these facilities 20 or more times.
- b. When asked which facilities households have used in the past 12 month, the most used pools, by a substantial margin, were Barton Springs and Deep Eddy, each at nearly 60%. Shipe Pool was the third most used pool at 30%, followed by Northwest Pool at 28% and Big Stacy Pool at 24%.
- c. Eighty percent (80%) of respondent households participated in aquatic programs in the City of Austin over the past 12 months, and 86% rated the quality of the programs as “excellent” or “good.”
- d. Four potential actions received very high levels of support in this survey (see Figure 12).
 - Increase the swim season – Eighty percent (80%) were “very supportive” of this action, while only 3% were “not supportive.”
 - Provide additional shade – Sixty-seven percent (67%) were “very supportive” of this action, while only 6% were “not supportive.”
 - Improve restrooms – Fifty-two percent (52%) were “very supportive” of this action, while only 8% were “not supportive.”
 - Upgrade pool houses/bath houses – Fifty percent (50%) were “very supportive” of this action, while only 9% were “not supportive.”

Figure 12: Support for Actions to Improve Aquatic Facilities



- e. Nearly 50% of respondents with needs for water fitness classes report that “need is not met at all,” and 86% report that the need is not completely met. “Lap swim times” had the greatest number of respondents reporting unmet needs.
- f. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of respondents reported a willingness to travel 15 minutes or less to attend aquatic programs or to use aquatic facilities.
- g. The top two reasons given for not using outdoor aquatic facilities in the City of Austin were “pools are too crowded” (33% of respondents) and “facilities operating hours are not convenient” (31% of respondents).

F. Television & Telephone Town Hall Meeting

One Interactive Television and Telephone Town Hall: 22 attendees in person, thousands of virtual attendees. Telephone Interactive Town Hall objective: to maximize the amount of community input the Aquatic Assessment received by surveying the community utilizing several methods.

The Interactive Town Hall Meeting was held on Tuesday, April 29, 2014 at 7:00 pm beginning with an open house at 6:30 pm in the George Washington Carver Museum and Cultural Center Theater. Functioning much like a radio call-in show, the Interactive Telephone Town Hall simultaneously connected thousands of interested stakeholders with organizational leaders and aquatics stakeholders from the comfort of their own home.

1. Format

The Aquatic Division hosted an open house in the foyer of the Carver Museum with informational posters and available staff. Once the attendees were seated in the theater, Council Member Morison gave an introduction and a brief history. Larry Schooler, the moderator, introduced a citizen panel of five interested Austinites, Jodi

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Jay, the Aquatic Division Program Manager, and two consultants from Brandstetter Carroll: Patrick Hoagland and Charlie Schneider.

The methods to participate were:

- In person at the Carver Theater
- Watch on TV – ATXN Channel 6, or AT&T U-Verse Channel 99
- Watch on line – webcast at www.austintexas.gov/atxn
- By phone – Call in, an 800 number
- By phone – Telephone Town Hall Meeting made 63,184 outgoing calls
- By text – to answer polling questions
- Twitter – to send remarks and opinions to @austintexasgov #swimaustin

Mr. Schooler then asked a series of eight questions to quickly engage the callers and remote participants. The panel discussed the questions as the text results from audience members and remote participants were projected in real-time on a screen on stage. Brandstetter Carroll then gave a recap of the Aquatic Assessment to date, and finally the Town Hall was opened up to a Question & Answer session.

2. Participation:

Austinites called. 63,184

Austinites accepted the phone call in English. **5,677**

Austinites on the call for more than one minute. 3,384

Average listen time in English. 5.46 minutes.

Participants for the first 30 minutes. 400

Participants for entire 120 minutes. 85

Austinites were in the speaker queue. 34

Austinites spoke in English via the telephone interphase. 7

Austinites accepted the phone call in Spanish. **308**

Austinites on the call for more than one minute. 68

Average listen time. 5.13 minutes.

Austinites were in the speaker queue. 5

Austinites spoke in English via the telephone interphase. 7

Participants for the first 30 minutes. 20

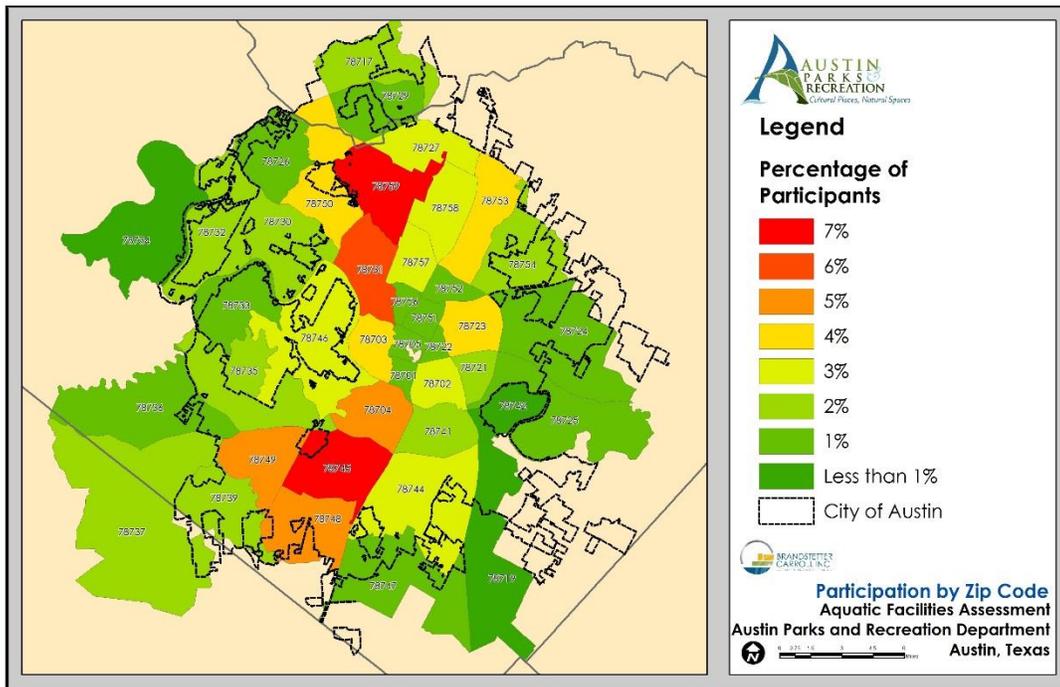
Participants for the entire 120 minutes. 5

Austinites answered a poll question. 224

Text or telephone key pad responses were received for each of the 12 questions. 29/241

Participant in the poll were distributed throughout the City of Austin, as seen in Figure 13. The highest levels of participation was in the northwestern and southwestern portions of the City.

Figure 13: Television Town Hall Poll Participation by Zip Code



3. Results

More than 5,000 people participated in one form or another in the town hall—in person, by phone, via text message, over Twitter, or watching on television. Many of those watching or participating remotely (nearly half) indicated they did not use Austin pools with any regularity.

A summary of the results of the survey are outlined below. The complete results of the survey questions and questions asked by callers are included in Appendix H. Of those responding to polls conducted via telephone, text message, and Twitter:

- Approximately 75% believed it was important or extremely important to extend the useful life of Austin's pools 10-20 years.
- Fifty-four percent (54%) of respondents reported using City of Austin pools at least "A few time a year," with 22% of respondents reporting "weekly" or "daily" visits.
- Fifty-six percent (56%) of respondents want to "extend the life of existing pools" rather than "provide new facilities." Twenty-seven percent (27%) preferred new facilities.
- More respondents wanted the City to focus on extending the useful life of existing polls rather than provide new aquatic facilities in areas considered undeserved (more than double wanted the focus on extending useful life), although a number of community participants did speak up in favor of adding new facilities.
- Sixty-three percent (63%) preferred PARD seek alternative funding from "sponsorships through naming rights or facility based advertising" over "fee

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increase for existing fee based site" (25%), and "partnerships with private and/or non-profit organizations" (13%). "Fee addition for no-fee based facilities" at 55% of respondents was preferred to "bond" (31%) and "tax increase" (14%).

- A large majority rated it "extremely important" or "important" to improve pools that would not likely survive the next five years without major repairs.
- Forty-seven percent (47%) of respondents favor repair ("strongly favor repair" or "favor repair"), compared to 28% who prefer redesign ("strongly favor redesign" or "favor redesign").
- A majority strongly opposed or opposed continued closure of St. John, Kealing, Palm, Odom pools; St. John and Kealing were most popular.
- Seventy-one percent (71%) of respondents "strongly oppose" or "oppose" continued closure of pools.
- Respondents were split on their support of higher admission fees to cover costs to extend the swim season and hours (41% "strongly support" or "support" and 39% ("strongly oppose" or "oppose")), while respondents were opposed to a tax increase to extend the swim season and hours (58% "strongly oppose" or "oppose."
- Overall satisfaction with Interactive Television Town Hall the format was high—87% indicated they "strongly liked" or "liked" the event.

In open comments, some citizens suggested that taxes be raised to provide greater funding to aquatic facilities, while others suggested that the financial burden should fall to facility users (in the form of fees). Commenters voiced support for specific favorite pools, for upgrades, for opening new pools in areas like northeast and southeast Austin that have been underserved, for a longer swim season and hours, and for greater investment in the maintenance of existing facilities.

A panel of community members also participated in the event; of the five panelists, four were regular swimmers and one was a non-swimmer. The panelists' comments mirrored those made in polls and open comments.

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V. Qualitative Analysis

V. Qualitative Analysis

A. Introduction

The Qualitative Assessment is a detailed review of the conditions of all the pools within this Scope of Services. The Scope of this project included 36 pools and excluded the splash pads, Deep Eddy Pool, Barton Springs, Bartholomew, and Westenfield. Bartholomew and Westenfield were under construction. The splash pads are recent developments, and Deep Eddy and Barton Springs are totally unique facilities that have recently undergone redesign and renovations. While some of the analysis performed by the Consulting Team does include those facilities, the Qualitative Assessment focuses on the 36 pools.

Some pools are currently closed for a variety of reasons. Odom Wading Pool, a fill and draw pool, is currently closed. St. John's Neighborhood Pool has been closed for quite a few years and has not been updated for Virginia Graeme Baker Act (VGB) or the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements. It was bypassed several years ago when pools of the same design received filtration systems, so it remains a fill and draw pool. The Kealing Pool has been closed for a few years. It is not VGB or ADA compliant and will likely remain closed as the adjacent museum may extend over this area in the future. The Palm Pool in the downtown area is a fill and draw pool that has also not been updated with more recent requirements for VGB and ADA. The area is scheduled for redevelopment and, therefore, would not be reactivated at this time.

B. Qualitative Assessment Process

The Consulting Team performed a preliminary assessment of all pools from February through March of 2013. Most pools were empty of water which provided the opportunity to examine the interior of the pool. The Team consisted of an Architect, Landscape Architect, and Pool Consultant along with PARD Aquatic Division staff that is tasked with the operation of the pools. The attendance of aquatic staff for the preliminary assessment on site provided a unique opportunity to receive first-hand operations knowledge about the pools directly from staff. Each pool was extensively photographed, and video was taken of the existing conditions.

Information gathered at that time was then recorded on Qualitative Assessment Forms for each site. The full Team performed a second analysis of each pool in August of 2013, this time with the addition of a Civil Engineer, Mechanical / Electrical Engineer, and Structural Engineer. Some pools were still in operation; all were in working condition and filled with water.

The assessments addressed all aspects of the pool experience from the parking lot all the way into the interior of the bathhouse, restroom building, and pump room. The data collected by each of these Consultants was placed on Qualitative Assessment Forms, which are included in Appendix I.¹ Each Excel table includes separate tabs for building, site, pools, mechanical/electrical, and structural conditions. Two pages of photographs are attached for each pool. The first page provides general aerial views of the pool, the bathhouse or restroom building, and the pump house building. The second page shows and identifies specific deficiencies and conditions at each pool which need to be addressed. A summary of the recommendations for each pool can be found in Section VIII of this document. The Consultants also provided cost information for the repair or renovation of the facilities. General instructions to the Consultants for this effort were to estimate a cost to keep the pool and supporting facilities in operation for a minimum of 10

¹ Appendix I is a separate document, due to its large size, which will be available for viewing at the PARD Aquatic Division office.

V. Qualitative Analysis

years. This cost estimate may not always represent the best solution at each site, but it serves as the baseline to begin the analysis.

C. General Findings

The following text describes some of the common characteristics which were found throughout the inventory and analysis of the pools, supporting facilities, and sites. Refer to the Qualitative Assessment Forms for more detailed discussions at each pool.

1. Age of the Facilities

Several of the facilities were built in the 1930's, with a second round in the 1950's, and the most recent facilities built in the 1980's or early 1990's. The typical useful life intended for an aquatic facility is 30 years. Accordingly, these facilities have outlived this useful life timeframe by a tremendous amount. Consider that a pool built in the 1930's is approximately 80 years old. The several that were built in the 1950's are between 50 and 60 years old and even the more recent ones built in the 1980's are 25 or more years old.

Another way to look at the age of the facilities is to look at a replacement schedule. The Greater Cincinnati Water Works has over 3,000 miles of water lines, a good portion of the system going back over a century. With water lines the expected useful life is closer to 100 years, so the city must replace 1% (30 miles) of the system every year just to maintain the system. In comparison, with 50 aquatic facilities across the City of Austin, a program that would replace or renovate one pool per year would take 50 years to replace all the pools, at which time the first pool would need to be replaced. A more aggressive schedule is needed now, since even the newest pools are already over 25 years old. This approach would require at least two pools per year.

Recently, two pools have been completely reconstructed at Westenfield and Bartholomew. Bartholomew had some structural conditions that required demolition of portions of the pool, and it was determined at that point to redesign the entire facility into a more modern family oriented aquatic facility with several bodies of water. Some of the elements that were requested in the public input process were incorporated into the design. The City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department (PARD) worked closely with Consulting Teams and neighbors in the design of the facility, and actually changed the design after the initial design phase to better meet the needs of some of the residents.

2. Pool Construction

The majority of the pools were constructed of concrete floors and walls with a concrete or tile gutter system. Many also have skimmer systems. These pools require painting annually and sand blasting and resurfacing every five years. The paint that is currently used is a rubber based paint that is toxic during installation and must pass through the border from Canada which sometimes delays delivery. This type of paint is being phased out, and may not be available at all in the near future.

Some of these concrete pools have structural problems that have caused leaks and displacement of some of the coping above the pool wall.

The wading pools at Shipe and Stacy, as well as the pool at West Austin, have fiberglass liners installed. More recent improvements have included a vinyl liner at Metz Pool which has been successful to this point. Both of these reduce the need for painting on a regular basis, but may need replacement at the end of their useful life of approximately 15 years.

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3. Virginia Graeme Baker Act Improvements (VGB)

The Virginia Graeme Baker (VGB) Act required modifications to every pool in the country to reduce the potential for accidents around the drains of pools. The Parks and Recreation Department successfully improved all of their working pools in 2014. Virginia Graeme Baker (VGB) Act approved drain grates have an anticipated life of 5 years, if not constructed of stainless steel. After that time, they are required to be replaced.

4. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

New guidelines have been in place and were active in March of 2012 for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). As of that date, all facilities need to meet the new guidelines, and the requirements call for an accessibility audit to be performed either by knowledgeable staff of the Department or a separate Consultant. The new guidelines require two means of access into each body of water over 300 linear feet of perimeter wall space. The Department has done a very good job of installing chair lifts and temporary stairs to meet these current guidelines. The guidelines also require a zero depth entry or ramp into all wading pools, which has not been accomplished.

Portable stairs have been installed as one means of access and were also installed in areas where the existing steps built into the pool had risers and treads or railings that did not meet the requirements. While the Aquatic Division of PARD has done a good job of making improvements to the pools, in some cases, changes have not been made to restrooms or access to the pool from the parking lots. Some of the deficiencies which were found include: a lack of accessible curb ramps from the parking lots, improperly designed parking spaces and access, improper signage, inadequate widths of doors, deteriorated toilet stalls, and excessive slopes on sidewalks.

5. Bathhouse Buildings and Restrooms

The majority of pools have bathhouses or restroom buildings inside the pool fence, while others have restrooms available in the park outside the pool fence. Remote facilities some distance from the pool were not assessed in this report as they are not directly associated with the pool, but rather the park. While the majority of these facilities are well constructed of concrete block, masonry, or stone, many are showing their age, needing typical updating and refurbishing. Accessory items such as plumbing fixtures, toilet stalls, doors, etc. have also deteriorated and rusted (in most cases due to the combination of weather and adjacency to pool chemicals), some beyond salvage or repair. The buildings were also designed and constructed prior to the requirements for ADA accessibility. Retrofitting of these facilities to bring them up to current code would be difficult without major demolition and loss of plumbing fixtures (which are already insufficient in most facilities for the number of pool patrons). A few pools have experienced structural problems which tend to occur in Austin due to clay soils, soil saturation (i.e. droughts), etc., and in many cases facilities are showing minor or major structural cracking through the wall, foundation, and roof of the structures.

6. Pump House Buildings

Most pools had some space in buildings allocated to the pumping and filtration system for the pool, along with the chemical monitoring and dosing systems and chemical storage. Conditions of these facilities varied greatly. In general, most were adequate

V. Qualitative Analysis

for their use. Ones that were not adequate had issues such as insufficient ventilation, flooding issues, and old electrical infrastructure.

Care should be taken to store chemicals away from other equipment, as the chemicals used in the treatment of pool water can be quite corrosive. For the safety of the staff, eye wash stations have been installed in almost all facilities.

Mechanical equipment varied in age and variety, but most were in working order. Pumps and motors need to be rebuilt occasionally which greatly extends their service life. One area of improvement in pumps would be to standardize on a particular brand of pump and, if at all possible, style of pump (end suction centrifugal vs. split case for instance). Standardization would allow for spare parts to be inventoried and staff to become more familiar and expert with the equipment.

Valves are another item that could be standardized. Again, this equipment can be rebuilt and will last for many years. However, if types of valves were standard, inventory of spares would be practical.

Chemical pumping systems and controls were the most standardized of all the equipment, and they were in good working order. There are a few older chemical controllers that need to be upgraded when practical. One area of improvement for these systems is to replace all of the pressure gauges and flow meters. Training of the aquatic staff in understating and monitoring of the flow rate and pressures would help them in communication with maintenance staff of potential issues.

7. Equipotential Pool Bonding

As noted during the installation of the new hydraulic lifts for ADA access to the pools, these installations were accomplished by drilling into the concrete and placing a removable sleeve for the lift. It was brought to the attention of the Consultants that the lifts are not bonded to the pool, and with the age of the pools, some of the other metal extrusions from the pool deck and pool may also not be grounded. The pool ladders, life guard chairs, and ADA lifts should all be tied into the rebar for the pool and deck for proper bonding in accordance with the National Electrical Code, ADC Section 680.26.

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

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

8. Pool Decks

The majority of the pool decks are concrete slabs and, in many cases, are only 6' to 8' wide surrounding the perimeter of the pool area. Additionally, many decks have large gaps in the expansion joints as well as elevation differences around the pool, which are tripping hazards. The elevation changes and cracks are caused by differential settling of the ground below the pools due to poor soil conditions; or if the pool leaks, it could wash away some of the soil under the concrete. Current elevation changes

V. Qualitative Analysis

are painted yellow, as a warning, or ground down and painted yellow. This solution is temporary, and the pool decks should be replaced where needed.

9. Wading Pools Adjacent to Main Pools

As mentioned earlier, per ADA, wading pools are required to have a zero depth access or ramp. There are three wading pools which are octagonal structures with walls above the current deck. These pools have a circular element in the center, which sprays water over the pool area. Inside the element, there is a vertical spray or water spray, which requires ultraviolet sterilization. These center elements have been made inoperable by PARD Aquatic Division. As these pools are renovated, the circular element in the center has been taken out. The zero depth accessibility needs still must be addressed. In addition, some of these wading pools are also on the same circulation system as the adjacent, main pool. Wading pools are required to have a higher turnover rate than the main pools and, therefore, should be on a separate filtration and pump system. Examples of these octagon shaped wading pools include Reed, Patterson, and Brentwood.

10. Electrical Systems

It was noted throughout the Qualitative Assessment that many of the electrical panels, switches, and other electrical equipment are rusting and deteriorating. This corrosion is caused by the chemicals in the air for the treatment of the water. Therefore, this equipment needs to be replaced at a quicker rate than would be expected in a typical park building environment. Also, some of this equipment is open to the air/sky, allowing rain and wind to impact its useful life. In some cases, there are electrical outlets near showers and other water supply elements which should be ground fault systems.

D. Pool Recommendations Summary

A summary of the recommendations and associated costs can be seen in Table 13. Aside from the two new pools (Bartholomew and Westenfield), Deep Eddy Pool, and Barton Springs Pool, all pools need renovations. These renovations range from minor (under \$200,000) to major renovation or replacement at a cost of over \$8 million. The costs associated with closed facilities are for demolition only. Table 14 outline specific repairs needed at each pool.

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Table 13: Pool Recommendations Summary

	Pool	Recommendation	Programming / Features		Costs
Municipal Pools	Barholomew	New	Year Round Schedule	Family Aquatics	--
	Deep Eddy	Recent Renovation	Year Round Schedule		--
	Garrison	Major Renovation	Maintain 50 Meter		\$978,000
	Mabel Davis	Renovate	Maintain 50 Meter	Cool and Heat	\$1,236,000
	Northwest	Major Renovation / Replacement	Maintain 50 Meter	Family Aquatics	\$8,130,000
	Walnut Creek	Renovate			\$637,000
					\$10,981,000
Neighborhood Pools	Balcones	Minor Renovation	Year Round Schedule		\$338,000
	Brentwood	Renovate	Replace Wading Pool		\$419,000
	Canyon Vista	Turn over to AISD			
	Civitan	Replace			\$3,130,000
	Dick Nichols	Renovate	Year Round Schedule		\$550,000
	Dittmar	Renovate			\$565,000
	Dottie Jordan	Renovate	Replace Wading Pool		\$392,000
	Dove Springs	Renovate	Replace Wading Pool		\$735,000
	Gillis	Replace			\$3,130,000
	Givens	Replace			\$6,880,000
	Govalle	Renovate / Replace			\$3,130,000
	Kealing	Close			\$100,000
	Kennemer	Renovate			\$529,000
	Martin	Renovate			\$562,000
	Metz	Renovate			\$299,000
	Montopolis	Close or Replace w/ Natatorium			\$7,500,000
	Murchison	Renovate			\$420,000
	Odom	Close			\$100,000
	Palm	Replace or Close			\$100,000
	Parque Zaragoza	Renovate			\$276,000
	Patterson	Renovate	Replace Wading Pool		\$259,000
	Ramsey	Renovate			\$496,000
	Reed	Renovate	Replace Wading Pool		\$271,000
	Rosewood	Renovate bathrooms			\$254,000
	Shipe	Renovate / Replace			\$3,130,000
	Shipe Wading	Move to Pool area			
	Spring Woods	Minor Renovation	Year Round Schedule		
	Stacy	Renovate / Repair	Year Round Schedule		\$475,000
	Stacy Wading Pool	Renovate for ADA			\$90,000
	St. John	Close - Move to new location			\$100,000
	West Austin	Minor Renovation			\$129,000
	Westenfield	New			
				\$34,359,000	
	Special Rental Facility				
	Commons Ford	Minor Renovation			\$116,000
New Facilities	Near old St John's				\$3,130,000
	Northwest Austin				\$3,130,000
	Northeast Austin				\$3,130,000
	Far East Austin				\$3,130,000
	Southwest Austin				\$3,130,000
	Southeast Austin			Family Aquatics	\$6,880,000
				\$22,530,000	

Table 14: Pool Issues Summary

Issue	Balcones	Brentwood	Canyon Vista	Civitan	Commons Ford	Dick Nichols	Dittmar	Dottie Jordan	Dove Springs	Garrison	Gillis	Givens	Goyalle	Kealing	Kenemer	Mabel Davis	Martin	Metz	Montopolis	Murchison	Northwest	Odom	Palm	Parque Zaragoza	Patterson	Ramsey	Reed	Rosewood	Shipe	Shipe Wading	Spring Woods	Stacy	Stacy Wading Po	St. John	Walnut Creek	West Austin				
Architecture	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	4	4	3	4	4	1	2	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	1						
Roof needs replacement	11					x			x	x	x	x			x				x					x	x						x		x							
Rusting doors/windows	15	x	x		x	x	x			x			x		x	x	x		x					x	x	x								x						
ADA deficiencies	22	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x		x						
Paint	9	x							x			x	x			x	x								x							x			x					
Cracking walls	5								x	x		x																				x				x				
Restrooms Outside Fence	4		x														x																				x			
Restrooms in Park (Bold, no restroom at all)	12			x	x						x		x	x									X	x	X	x				x	x		x							
Site	2	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	5	2	2	2	3	3		2	3	2	3	1	2	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	2				
ADA Access	29	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Pergolas / shade shelters issues	12		x	x								x			x	x				x	x				x	x	x			x										
Drainage issues	16	x					x		x		x		x			x		x	x		x			x	x	x		x				x					x			
Site Furnishings	5								x		x					x																			x					
Fencing	4		x						x		x																										x			
No parking	17		x		x						x			x	x								x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x			x		
Parking Lot Deteriorating	1												x																											
Pool	4	8	3	9	4	2	5	5	7	8	7	15	10	11	6	9	7	3	9	8	12	5	7	7	9	4	7		10	4	4	6	3	6	4	1				
Pool deck cracking/uneven	23		x		x			x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		x					
Deck joints poor	26		x		x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x		x			
Coping cracked/missing	8	x								x		x		x	x					x																		x		
Warning/pool depth markers	23	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x			x				
Paint flaking / Tiles missing	28		x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x			x		x		
Structural Wall Issues	8						x		x			x	x							x	x				x															
Pool Leaks	6											X	X						X		X			X					X											
Piping / Valves at End of Life	10							x	x	x		x		x	x				x	x	x		x																	
Gutter to Waste	7			x									x										x	x				x									x			
Gutter Grating needs replacement	3			x					x																															
Controller	8											x	x	x		x									x	x														
Flow Meter / Pressure Gauges	33	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Needs Backwash Holding Tank	18	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x																			
Wading Pool Needs Separate Filtration	8		x		x			x		x		x													x		x													
VGB	3													x																										
ADA Access (w for wading pool only)	11		w		w				w	w		w		x								w			w		w			w				w						

VI. Options

A. National Trends

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

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

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

The Trust for Public Land produced a report detailing parks and recreation facilities for the 100 most populous cities in the United States. This report, 2014 City Park Facts, includes numbers of pools in each of these cities. These figures include both indoor and outdoor pools with a minimum depth of four feet. The report shows 35 pools for the City of Austin. This figure excludes the wading pool and splash pads but includes the pools that are currently closed. Of these 100 cities, Austin ranked just outside of the top 10 for pools per 100,000 population at 13th.

One example the Consultant has seen is the consolidation of pools in Cincinnati, Ohio (second highest number of pools per 1,000 residents in the U.S. according to the Trust for Public Land report) where a new Otto Armleder Memorial Regional Aquatic Center was

opened which charges \$5 for persons over age 7 and \$2 for children 7 age and under in a low income portion of the community. It should also be noted that this new facility was possible in part due to a generous foundation grant which was the direct result of the Recreation Commission's Master Plan.

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

The Cincinnati Recreation Commission (CRC) also offers annual memberships for \$20 for children, \$35 for adults, and \$75 for families. This membership includes all 25 neighborhood pools but does not include the aquatic center. The CRC does offer an annual membership for the aquatic center (and all 25 neighborhood pools) for \$60 for an individual or \$150 for a family.

Options and opportunities following from these trends are discussed in the following text to present alternatives to the status quo for pools in the City of Austin. These alternatives are separate from, but may be integrated with, the status quo recommendations that will be presented in Section VII.

B. Aquatic Codes and Requirements

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

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

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

Additionally, the Model Aquatic Health Code requires a separate filtration system with a shorter turnover rate for wading pools. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has been working with public health, academia, and aquatics industry representatives across the United States on guidance to prevent drowning, injuries, and the spread of recreational water illnesses at public swimming pools and spas. The Model Aquatic Health Code (MAHC) is a voluntary, science and best practices-based guidance document that can help local and state authorities make swimming and other water activities healthier and safer. The MAHC serves as a voluntary model and guide for local and state agencies needing to update or implement swimming pool and spa code, rules, regulations, guidance, law, or standards governing the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of public swimming pools, spas, hot tubs, and other disinfected aquatic

facilities. The first edition and annex of the MAHC was released on August 29, 2014. Although it is not known when and if the State of Texas will adopt portions of the MAHC, it is recommended that the staff of the Aquatic Division become familiar with the recommendations and practices of the Code and incorporate them in their operations.

C. Potential Funding Mechanisms

The Television Town Hall Meeting process identified several alternative methods to supplement funding for the Aquatic Division. The method identified as the favorite by 55% of the respondents was "Fee addition for no-fee based facilities", followed by a "Bond (no earlier than 2018 for capital improvements)" at 31% and a "tax increase" at 14%. When asked which were their least favorite, 48% identified "Tax increase", 33% identified "Bond", and 19% indicated "Fee addition for no-fee based facilities". Below is a discussion of the potential from each of these and other methods of increasing revenue.

1. Addition of Fees at No-Fee Pools

The addition of a minimal \$1 fee at the current Neighborhood Pools would generate approximately \$431,000 in revenue based upon the average attendance at the pools between 2002 and 2013. Additionally, the City of Austin could offer an annual membership which would provide the City with funding upfront at the beginning of the season.

Attendance may decline due to the fee and there would be additional expenses in having staff to collect the fees or check membership cards. The increase in funds could be used toward debt payment on bonds. This method also places the costs directly on the persons that benefit from the pools. If this option is implemented, it would be advisable to implement a scholarship program to assist low-income children and families who may be unable to afford the usage fees.

2. Increase of Fees at Fee Based Facilities

An increase of \$1 per pool visitor at the Municipal Pools could result in an increase of revenues of over \$270,000 based on the average attendance from 2002-2013 (which does not include Bartholomew Pool). An increase of \$1 at Barton Springs will result in an additional \$460,000 based on the average attendance from 2002-2013. Using the inflation adjusted average revenue for the past five years (2009-2013), raising the highest fee (non-resident adults) at Barton Springs to \$10 and scaling other fees accordingly would result in an additional \$1.8 million per year in revenues, assuming similar attendance figures.

3. Bond

The City issued bonds in 2006 and 2012 for pool improvements and can do the same again in 2018 to keep within the current rotation. The bonds provided \$9 million in 2006 and \$5 million in 2012 for pool improvements.

4. Sponsorships through Naming Rights or Facility Based Advertising

This option pertains primarily to new or renovated facilities which would have the most appeal to potential sponsors. The following photos demonstrate an example where a Kroger Grocery chain purchased the naming rights to a new family aquatic center.

These sponsorships would not fund the entire improvements, but could offset some of the initial development costs and some of the annual operations costs.



5. Tax Increase

One possibility for increased revenues is a property tax increase. This would target the overall population, and not just the facility users. The tax may be designated for capital construction, renovations, and/or operations.

6. Partnerships with Private and/or Non-Profit Organizations

In many communities, local organizations or community-minded businesses have sponsored the operations of local pool operations through annual funding or partnerships. Examples the Consultants have witnessed include service organizations such as Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCAs, Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), foundations, and others which have the ability to fundraise to support the pool operations. These fundraisers have mainly been the reaction to a threat to close the facility due to budget cuts. The Consultants have also seen hospitals and other local businesses help to offset the cost of pool operations in a neighborhood.

Partnerships could also be used for the management of a pool, such as is currently taking place at Springwoods Pool. Under such an agreement, the pool management organization establishes fees or memberships to offset the operating costs. SafeGuard Aquatics manages the Springwoods Pool and has established daily fees as well as seasonal and annual memberships. For 2014, daily fees are \$4 for an adult City resident (\$5 for adult non-resident) and \$3 for resident children (\$4 for non-resident children). Membership passes range from \$35 for a resident child to \$150 for a family pass for the summer (\$50 and \$210 respectively for non-residents), and annual passes range from \$75 for a resident child to \$450 for a family pass (\$115 and \$655 for non-residents).

The City of Austin has had success with public-private partnerships in the past, including the recent Mueller redevelopment in East Austin. The developer, Catellus Development, worked with the City of Austin to develop a 140-acre park system along with the residential and retail development that draws visitors from throughout the City and holds City-wide events.

D. Potential for Consolidation or Permanent Closures

Figure 7 (Section III), Aquatic Facilities Service Areas, showed service areas for each of the City of Austin pools. The map included density dots, each dot representing 50 people. This figure allows for a visual representation of the population distribution near the pools. To get a better understanding of the service areas, current population estimates for 2014 and future population projections for 2019 were generated for a one mile radius for each pool using ESRI Business Analyst. These numbers can be seen in Table 14 along with the difference of the population of each service area and the percentage of population change.

These numbers demonstrate the current and potential future population draw for each pool. Kennemer Pool has the largest population living within one mile at just over 30,000, followed by Shipe, West Austin, Gillis, and Stacy (all between 18,000 and 20,000 people). Gillis, West Austin, and Springwoods also have high anticipated population growth at 11.1%, 12.7%, and 14.5%, respectively.

Patterson has the highest percentage of projected population increase within a mile at 14.1%, and West Austin has the highest projected absolute increase in population at 2,433. Two of these pools surrounded by large populations are identified as critical pool, Gillis and Shipe. These numbers help to stress the importance of the maintenance and renovations needed for these pools.

Civitan, Kennemer, and Gillis have the lowest attendance compared to the population within a mile of all pools in Austin (Table 15) with an attendance of approximately 25% each (not including the recently renovated West Austin pool). Kennemer's attendance is likely low because the pool is small with few amenities, and four HOA pools (three outdoor and one indoor) are located within its one mile service area. Stacy (open year-round) has the highest attendance of any Neighborhood Pool compared to the service area population at 388%; Dick Nichols is second with 353%; and Dittmar is third with 242%. These numbers indicate that residents are often bypassing the closest Neighborhood Pool in favor of a more distant pool due to preference for the services of that facility. While many of these local pools are bypassed due to their smaller size or limited facilities, these findings do indicate a willingness to travel for what is perceived as a better facility.

Several pools are located within a mile of another Municipal or Neighborhood Pool which may allow for the consolidation of services. Martin and Metz are located within a mile of each other. Similarly, Parque Zaragoza and Metz are also located within a mile of each other, as are Parque Zaragoza and Rosewood. All four of these pools offer swim lessons, providing a potential opportunity for program consolidation. Another opportunity for consolidation could be swim lessons at Murchison and Northwest, as these two pools are also less than a mile apart. Northwest, however, is listed as a critical pool (the only Municipal Pool on that list), so consolidation would intensify the need for these repairs.

Two critical pools, Civitan and Montopolis, are within a mile of each other. As noted previously, Civitan is among the lowest pools in attendance compared to population in the one mile service area (22%), and the attendance has been on the decline, giving the pool the highest cost per participant at \$16.03 in 2013. Montopolis has a much higher attendance compared to its service area population at 78%. Additionally, the attendance at this pool has held steady since 2008. Consolidation of these pools would provide an opportunity for better services at one location. There has been discussion recently of the possibility of developing an indoor pool at Montopolis. If Montopolis is redeveloped as an indoor pool, the City may want to consider upgrading Civitan to serve

as the outdoor pool for this area, or include both indoor and outdoor pools at Montopolis and close Civitan.

Parque Zaragoza is within one mile of two other Neighborhood Pools, Metz and Rosewood, and has the second highest cost per participant at \$12.04. It also has a much lower attendance per population within the service area at 38% than the other two pools at 82% for Metz and 117% for Rosewood.

Stacy (open year-round) has the highest attendance of all Neighborhood Pools in addition to the highest usage compared to service area. The critical pool, Gillis, is within a mile of Stacy and has declining usage and low attendance compared to its service area. Gillis needs to be replaced at the cost of approximately \$3.1 million. It may be worth considering whether the new pool will result in increased attendance or if residents will continue to swim at Stacy Pool. All major renovations and replacements at declining attendance pools should evaluate the potential return of these users

Table 15: Population within 1 Mile of Pools

	2014 Population	Projected 2019 Population	Difference	% Change
Barton Springs	11,197	12,805	1,608	14.36%
Municipal				
Bartholomew	14,727	16,665	1,938	13.16%
Deep Eddy	9,116	10,002	886	9.72%
Garrison	16,557	17,979	1,422	8.59%
Mabel Davis	12,029	13,298	1,269	10.55%
Northwest	15,080	16,298	1,218	8.08%
Walnut Creek	7,472	8,184	712	9.53%
Neighborhood				
Balcones	11,934	12,905	971	8.14%
Big Stacy	18,242	19,942	1,700	9.32%
Brentwood	13,427	14,714	1,287	9.59%
Canyon Vista	12,668	13,656	988	7.80%
Civitan	11,741	12,399	658	5.60%
Dick Nichols	13,547	14,300	753	5.56%
Dittmar	13,351	14,481	1,130	8.46%
Dottie Jordan	14,169	15,621	1,452	10.25%
Dove Springs	15,295	16,703	1,408	9.21%
Gillis	18,420	20,472	2,052	11.14%
Givens	12,363	13,601	1,238	10.01%
Govalle	8,649	9,369	720	8.32%
Kealing	14,900	16,364	1,464	9.83%
Kennemer	30,304	32,592	2,288	7.55%
Martin	17,126	18,574	1,448	8.45%
Metz	13,466	14,510	1,044	7.75%
Montopolis	15,228	16,229	1,001	6.57%
Murchison	14,084	15,005	921	6.54%
Palm	15,104	16,806	1,702	11.27%
Parque Zaragoza	13,555	14,597	1,042	7.69%
Patterson	13,967	15,941	1,974	14.13%
Ramsey	15,726	17,560	1,834	11.66%
Reed	8,917	9,306	389	4.36%
Rosewood	15,921	17,791	1,870	11.75%
St. Johns	17,934	19,433	1,499	8.36%
Shipe	19,970	21,515	1,545	7.74%
Springwoods	8,254	9,449	1,195	14.48%
Westenfield	15,501	16,890	1,389	8.96%
West Austin	19,111	21,544	2,433	12.73%
Wading				
Little Stacy	17,738	19,439	1,701	9.59%
Odom	18,390	19,690	1,300	7.07%
Shipe	19,970	21,515	1,545	7.74%

Table 16: Attendance by One Mile Service Area

	2014 Population	2013 Attendance	Attendance by Population
Barton Springs	11,197	594,739	5312%
Municipal			
Bartholomew	14,727		
Deep Eddy	9,116	175,336	1923%
Garrison	16,557	31,574	191%
Mabel Davis	12,029	14,120	117%
Northwest	15,080	57,076	378%
Walnut Creek	7,472	17,347	232%
Neighborhood			
Balcones	11,934	17,584	147%
Big Stacy	18,242	70,750	388%
Brentwood	13,427	13,408	100%
Canyon Vista	12,668	10,100	80%
Civitan	11,741	2,599	22%
Dick Nichols	13,547	47,869	353%
Dittmar	13,351	32,266	242%
Dottie Jordan	14,169	18,954	134%
Dove Springs	15,295	27,985	183%
Gillis	18,420	4,754	26%
Givens	12,363	20,326	164%
Govalle	8,649	6,320	73%
Kealing	14,900		
Kenemer	30,304	7,061	23%
Martin	17,126	12,468	73%
Metz	13,466	11,013	82%
Montopolis	15,228	11,884	78%
Murchison	14,084	8,560	61%
Palm	15,104		
Parque Zaragoza	13,555	5,095	38%
Patterson	13,967	7,389	53%
Ramsey	15,726	18,494	118%
Reed	8,917	9,217	103%
Rosewood	15,921	18,693	117%
St. Johns	17,934		
Shipe	19,970	16,635	83%
Springwoods	8,254		
Westenfield	15,501	12,839	83%
West Austin	19,111	2,337	12%
Wading			
Little Stacy	17,738	6,889	39%
Odom	18,390		
Shipe	19,970	2,094	10%

E. Alternative Scenarios

As mentioned earlier in this chapter, Austin's 4.5 pools per 100,000 population is much higher than both the median for the top 100 American cities of 2.0 and the average of 2.4 per 100,000. Limiting the calculations to either southern cities or southern cities without beach access yielded similar results of 1.9 median per 100,000.

The City of Austin ranked 12th in total population out of these 100 cities, but had the 8th most pools. If Austin had a number of pools that matched the national median per 100,000 population, the City would have approximately 17 pools, rather than 35. If the City of Austin was starting over and attempting to offer these 17 pools at the best locations to serve the population, how would these potential locations compare to the locations of the existing pools? This analysis attempts to make this comparison.

1. Blank Slate Scenario

Figure 14 displays hypothetical pool locations for 17 pools throughout the City of Austin as they might be located if the City had no existing pools and wanted to match the median of 2.0 pools per 100,000 population. This exercise maintains the current number of municipal pools at six and distributes the remaining 11 pools in various neighborhoods around Austin. Consistent with the earlier analysis in this report, service areas for municipal pools were set at a two (2) mile radius, and service areas for neighborhood pools were set at a one (1) mile radius.

Hypothetical locations for the pools were chosen with a goal of including the largest number of residents within the service areas while avoiding the need to cross physical barriers such as highways and rivers. Additionally, efforts were made to place municipal pools close to population centers and to distribute pool locations throughout the City. In general, Neighborhood Pools in this scenario were used to fill gaps in service between the Municipal Pools and to provide facilities in lower density areas.

Figure 14 includes population density by Census Block adjusted for the presence of unpopulated open space. Most of the darker, high density areas are covered by the hypothetical service areas, and those that are outside of the areas are not far from the service areas. Using GIS software to estimate the population within the service areas, an estimated 58% of the population of the City of Austin lives within these hypothetical service areas. A similar estimate using the service areas for the 32 existing (and open) municipal and neighborhood pools indicates that 57% of the population lives within these service areas.

The hypothetical locations would provide service to the same proportion (or more) of the population with just half the number of pools. Under this scenario, all municipal pools would be open at least nine months per year. Additionally, at least three would be open year-round with the one located between I-35 and U.S. 183 as an indoor facility.

2. Hybrid Scenario

The City of Austin is not going to relocate all pools, and the City is also not likely to reduce the number of pools to 17. Based on expected population growth, by 2019, 19 pools will be needed to reach the 2.0 ratio of pools per 100,000 population. However, the City could likely increase the proportion of residents that live near pools by relocating a few pools while consolidating others, both increasing the quality and availability of services while reducing the total number of facilities. The hypothetical pool locations also did not consider areas that are growing or are expected to grow in the future.

The location of the six Municipal Pools on the hypothetical map very closely mirrors the actual location of the six existing Municipal Pools. The hypothetical locations were chosen without considering the current pool locations, so the similarity between the theoretical and actual locations indicates that the existing six locations serve the population of the City of Austin well.

The existing locations of the Neighborhood Pools, which can be seen in Figure 15 for comparison, do not match the potential locations nearly as closely. The service areas of many Neighborhood Pools are located entirely within the service area of a Municipal Pool. Additionally, the service areas of many Neighborhood Pools overlap significantly.

Figure 16 presents a hybrid of the blank slate scenario and the existing situation. The map shows possible future pool locations and service areas by applying the conceptual locations of Figure 12 with the existing locations of actual pools in Austin. Under this scenario, several pools with overlapping service areas would be closed and the proposed pools from Figure 19 (Section VII) are added. Additionally, a pool is relocated at Buttermilk Neighborhood Park to replace the closed St. John's Pool.

This scenario consists of a total of 27 pools (including the five proposed pools) plus the Barton Springs waterfront. Despite reducing the total number of pools, the proportion of residents living within the service areas would be increased to an estimated 64% while providing a better geographical distribution of pools and better preparing the City to serve future residents in growth areas. This scenario also preserves the high level of service of Neighborhood Pools in the central areas of Austin. The proposed year round or extended season pools from Figure 16 (Section VII) would be maintained under this scenario.

Under this scenario, 13 neighborhood pools would eventually be phased-out, relocated, consolidated, or closed permanently. Eleven currently open pools would eventually be closed plus Kealing and Palm Pools that are currently closed. Dick Nichols would be redeveloped as a Municipal Pool due to its very high level of use. Montopolis would be consolidated with Civitan and redeveloped with both indoor and outdoor pools. The indoor pool would be open year-round and would serve the whole City population. The details of each pool can be seen in Table 17.

Most of the pools would not be closed immediately, but, rather, kept open until high capital cost improvements were needed. Additionally, focusing capital efforts on a smaller number of pools would allow higher quality facilities which residents have shown a willingness to travel greater distances to use. Bartholomew Pool, which reopened this year has drawn over 60,000 visitors in two months (June and July), compared to 16,500 annually for the final three years it was open prior to renovation. Similarly, Westenfield has had nearly 26,000 visitors over the same two months after averaging about 15,500 annually from 2002-2013. These attendance figures suggest that Austin residents will travel for a better aquatic experience, bypassing lesser facilities along the way.

This exercise is not necessarily intended to be used as a recommendation for which pools to close, but rather to demonstrate that the City of Austin can maintain or even increase the level of service with fewer pools than are currently in operation. With 27 pools, Austin would have 3.2 pools per 100,000 population and would still rank in the top 25 cities for this measure as reported in the [2014 City Park Facts](#) report.

Figure 14: Blank Slate Scenario

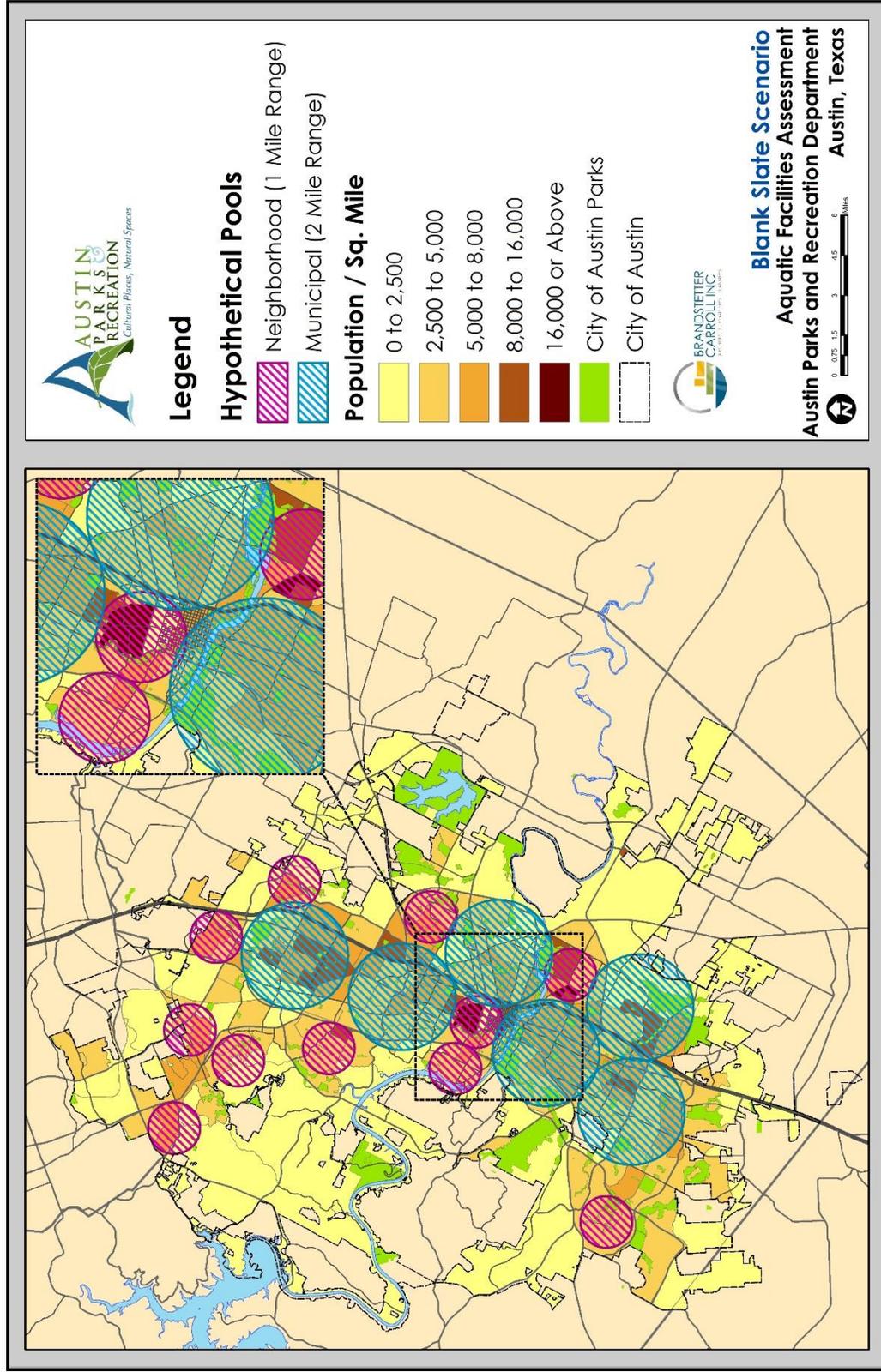


Figure 15: Status Quo

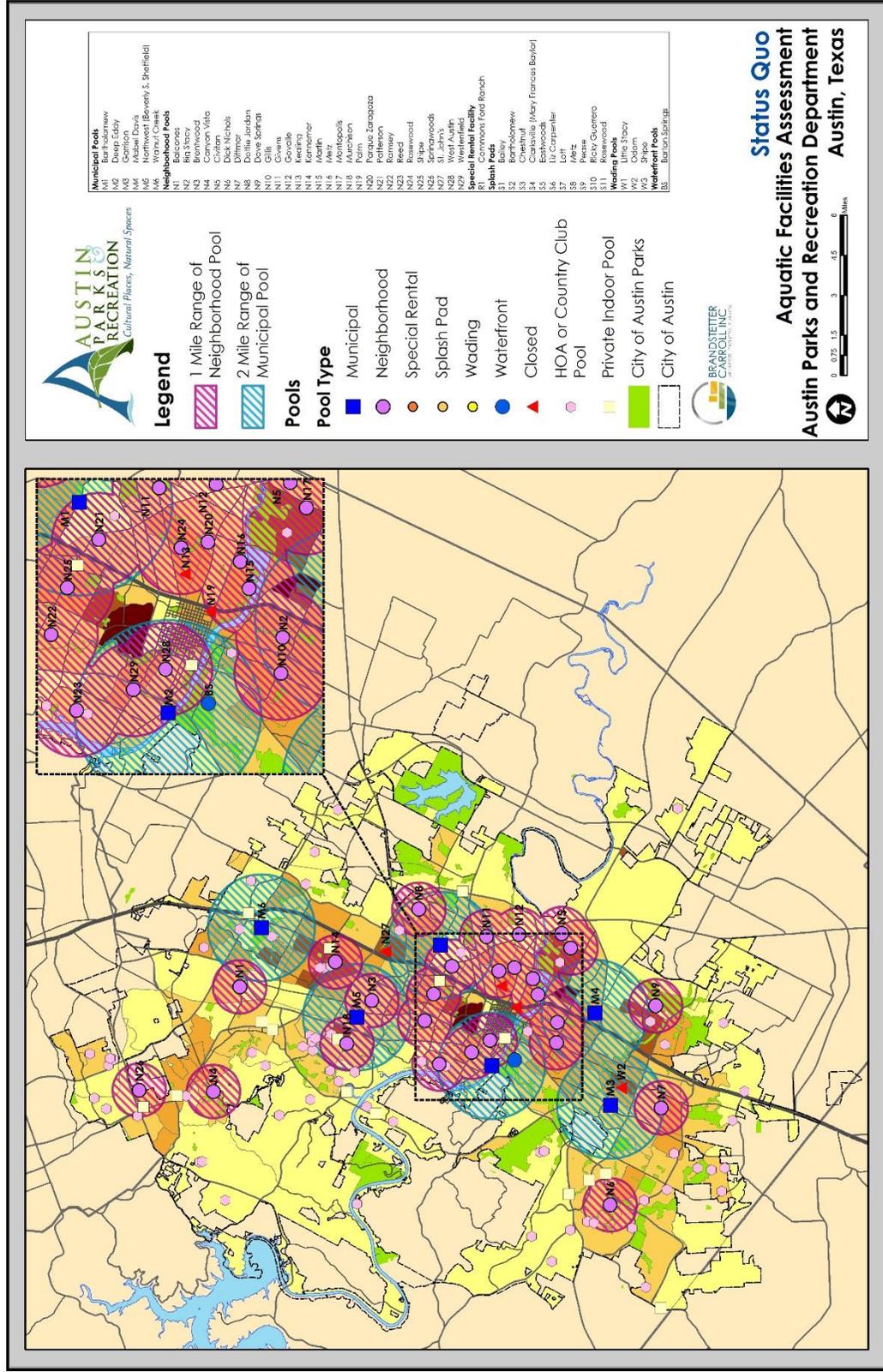


Figure 16: Hybrid Scenario

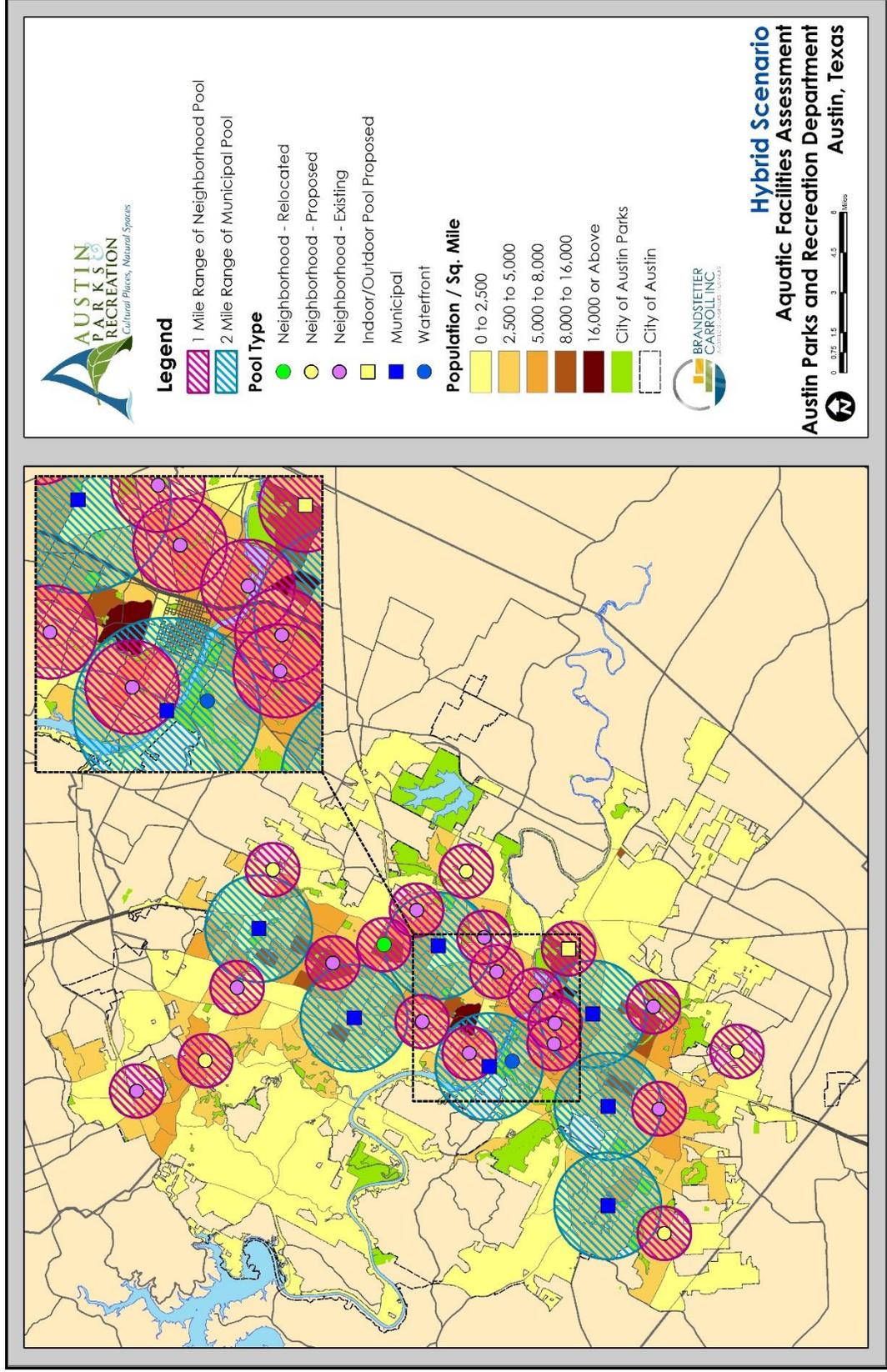


Table 17: Hybrid Scenario Pool Details

	Hybrid Scenario Status	Rationale/Future Needs
Barton Springs	Existing	
Municipal		
Bartholomew	Existing	New in 2014
Deep Eddy	Existing	Highest attendance of Municipal Pools
Dick Nichols	Redeveloped	Redevelop into a Municipal Pool. 2nd highest attendance/attendance by population of Neighborhood Pools
Garrison	Renovation	Needs major renovation
Mabel Davis	Existing	Needs renovation
Northwest	Redeveloped	Critical pool. Needs major renovation
Walnut Creek	Existing	Needs Renovation
Neighborhood		
Balcones	Existing	Needs minor renovation
Big Stacy	Existing	Need renovation
Diftmar	Existing	Need renovation
Dottie Jordan	Existing	Need renovation
Dove Springs	Existing	Need renovation
Gillis	Redeveloped	Close to Stacy but serves different users. Critical pool. Low attendance per population. High population within 1 mile
Givens	Redeveloped	Consolidated with Govalle. Critical Pool. Needs major renovation. High attendance per population (much higher than Govalle)
Kennermer	Redeveloped	Highest population with 1 mile of all pools. Improve and relocate nearby (not at school). Large number of potential users
Martin	Existing	Need renovation
Montopolis	Redeveloped	Consolidated with Civitan. Redevelop to Indoor/Outdoor pool
Ramsey	Renovated	Consolidated with Shipe
Rosewood	Existing	Consolidated with Parque Zaragoza. Renovated in 2012
Springwoods	Existing	Renovated in 2013/14
Westfield	Existing	New in 2014
New (Neighborhood)		
Buttermilk	Relocation	Replacement of St. John's Pool
East	Proposed	Growth area with no nearby City pool
North	Proposed	Growth area with no nearby City pool
Northeast	Proposed	Growth area with no nearby City pool
South	Proposed	Growth area with no nearby City pool
Southwest	Proposed	Growth area with no nearby City pool
Eventually Permanently Closed		
Brentwood	Closed	Proximity to Northwest
Canyon Vista	Closed	Give to Round Rock ISD
Civitan	Consolidated - Closed	Consolidated with Montopolis. Critical pool. Needs major renovation. High cost per participant
Govalle	Consolidated - Closed	Consolidated with Gillis. Critical pool. Needs major renovation
Metz	Closed	Proximity to Martin and Parque Zaragoza
Murchison	Closed	Proximity to Northwest. Several nearby HOA pools
Parque Zaragoza	Consolidated - Closed	Proximity to Rosewood. Low attendance/attendance per population. High cost per participant
Parferson	Closed	Proximity to Bartholomew. Low attendance per population. 2 nearby HOA pools one indoor, one outdoor
Reed	Closed	High cost per participant. Low population. Proximity to Westfield and Deep Eddy. 2 nearby HOA pools
Shipe	Consolidated - Closed	Consolidated with Ramsey. Critical pool. Needs major renovation
West Austin	Phased-Out	Proximity to Westfield, Deep Eddy, and Barton Springs. Recently renovated - maintain for useful life
Currently Closed		
Kealing	Remain Closed	
Palm	Remain Closed	To be redeveloped as part of the Waller Creek Redevelopment which will include a water feature.
St. Johns	Relocated	Replaced in new location [Buttermilk Neighborhood Park]

VII. Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations

VII. Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations

A. Background

The Preliminary Recommendations are provided for PARD and City Staff discussion in this chapter. The following recommendations are based upon the qualitative assessment for each pool facility combined with the desires of the community as outlined in the public engagement process through the statistically valid survey, web survey, Speak-Up Austin engagement, surveys at the pools, telephone-television town hall meeting, and the eight public workshops held previously. Through these methods, the citizens of Austin have clearly identified the top items of concern as:

1. Increase the length of the swim season
2. Provide additional shade
3. Upgrade pool houses/bath houses
4. Improve restrooms

The public engagement priorities focused on the swim season and the amenities supporting the pool. The public was not aware of the condition of the pools and their abilities to serve the community into the future. Therefore, a combination of the qualitative assessment and the public input was used to generate the preliminary strategies for improving the aquatics experience in Austin.

B. Park and Recreation Department Purpose and Aquatic Division Mission

The purpose of the Parks and Recreation Department (PARD) is to provide, protect and preserve a park system that promotes quality recreational, cultural, and outdoor experiences for the Austin Community.

The Aquatic Division's Mission is to provide a variety of safe and diverse aquatic programs and services to the residents and visitors of Austin by adhering to high quality standards established by the Aquatic Division.

C. Goals

1. Goals a-f, adapted from the PARD Long Range Plan
 - a. Provide safe and accessible parks and facilities to all citizens.
 - b. Provide a diversity and sufficiency of recreational opportunities.
 - c. Design and maintain parks and facilities to achieve environmental sustainability.
 - d. Foster collaboration, coordination, and partnership throughout the community.
 - e. Employ an ongoing system of organizational examination.
 - f. Maintain fiscal responsibility throughout the Department.
2. Goals specific to Aquatic Division
 - a. Implement the short term goals to address critical issues and facilities which will likely not survive the next five years without improvements.
 - b. Implement a more defined long term maintenance plan for each facility with scheduled replacement and/or maintenance on pool systems such as: painting of buildings and pools; pump, chemical controller, and filter equipment replacement; roof repairs; etc.

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- c. Respond to the collective desires of the citizens of Austin based upon civic engagement.

D. Objectives and Recommendations

Objectives are measurable, attainable milestones to achieve by a specific time on the way to accomplishing a goal. The following are the objectives and general criteria for establishing the priority recommendations. These recommendations are primarily based on the status quo, rather than the funding mechanisms and optional scenarios described in Section VI.

Objectives and Preliminary Short Term Recommendations – the primary short term objective is to maintain all existing operable pool facilities open and to maintain the current entry fee structure. Neighborhood Pools shall remain free of charge and Municipal Pools will continue to charge the current established entry fee rate. Of primary concern is to improve the conditions of seven (7) pool facilities (as seen in Figure 15) that the assessment has identified needing repair work within the next five (5) years. To address these short term concerns, the following reflect a hierarchy of service needs that may be utilized to assist in prioritizing facility operations and maintenance. The hierarchy is based on the administrative and public services that the Aquatic Division maintains and provides. They are as follows:

- Aquatic administrative, operations and management funding needs.
- Aquatic public programming needs.
- Aquatic lifeguard staffing needs.
- Aquatic facility pool maintenance needs.

The short term level of service goals and objectives for the Aquatic Division shall be guided by PARD goals intended to enhance the safety and welfare of the user at each facility (PMBS-Pool, Mechanical, Bathhouse, Site). The aquatic level of service is based on the following:

1. Pool (P) – includes the pool structure, deck area and body of water.
 - a. ADA access.
 - b. VGB.
 - c. Pool shell.
 - d. Pool deck.
 - e. Pool safety equipment.
2. Mechanical / Electrical Systems (M) – includes all necessary and code compliant equipment associated with the efficient continuous cycle of water from pool through filtration and chemical treatments that provides water in the pool to be relatively free of dirt, debris, and bacteria that may be potentially harmful to the user.
 - a. Sanitation system components, disinfecting agent, stabilizing agents.
 - b. Circulation system components, weirs, skimmers, drains, anti-vortex covers, vacuum ports, circulating plumbing lines, backwash line.
 - c. Mechanical components, pumps and motors, filters, valves, heaters (if applicable).
 - d. Quality and durability of products and components.

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3. Bathhouse / Restroom (B) – Includes any and all structures associated with a pool facility that may or may not contain restroom facilities.
 - a. Accessible and operable components.
 - b. Code compliant sanitation and plumbing.
 - c. Aesthetic considerations such as cleanliness.
4. Site Features (S) – Includes any and all pathways, parking, and associated path of travel that may function as the entry or exit point to the aquatic facility including any and all associated landscape features.
 - a. ADA accessibility to entry and exit point of facility and entry/exit into facility body of water.
 - b. Facility aesthetics, parking, walkways, landscape and overall setting.

PMBS describes the general service need components of a pool facility. The order of these needs may provide a framework to assist in establishing a guideline or process in prioritizing work task\orders for each aquatic facility.

5. The following are short term priority recommendations:
 - a. Increase the budget to extend the swim season and daily hours.
 - This recommendation has already been budgeted by City Council. Council approved an additional \$851,000 to allow all pools to open by June 6, 2014 with the season extending until August 24 with Northwest opening earlier in the last week of April and staying open into the first week of September. The completely redeveloped Bartholomew Pool opened for the 2014 swim season. Deep Eddy, Barton Springs, and Big Stacy are planned to be open year round.
 - Summer operating hours have also been expanded to be open from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm Mondays through Fridays and 11:00 am to 8:00 pm on Saturdays and Sundays at most pools. Some pools may open at 7:00 am for specific programs or lap swimming.
 - Based on the 2014 swim season, the hours of operation for all pools will be reevaluated prior to the 2014 season.
 - b. Improve pools which are not likely to remain open beyond a period as documented in the Assessment.

The Consultants have identified the following pools as those which are in need of immediate repairs and are at risk of failure if needed repairs are not made (in order of need – illustrated in Figure 17).

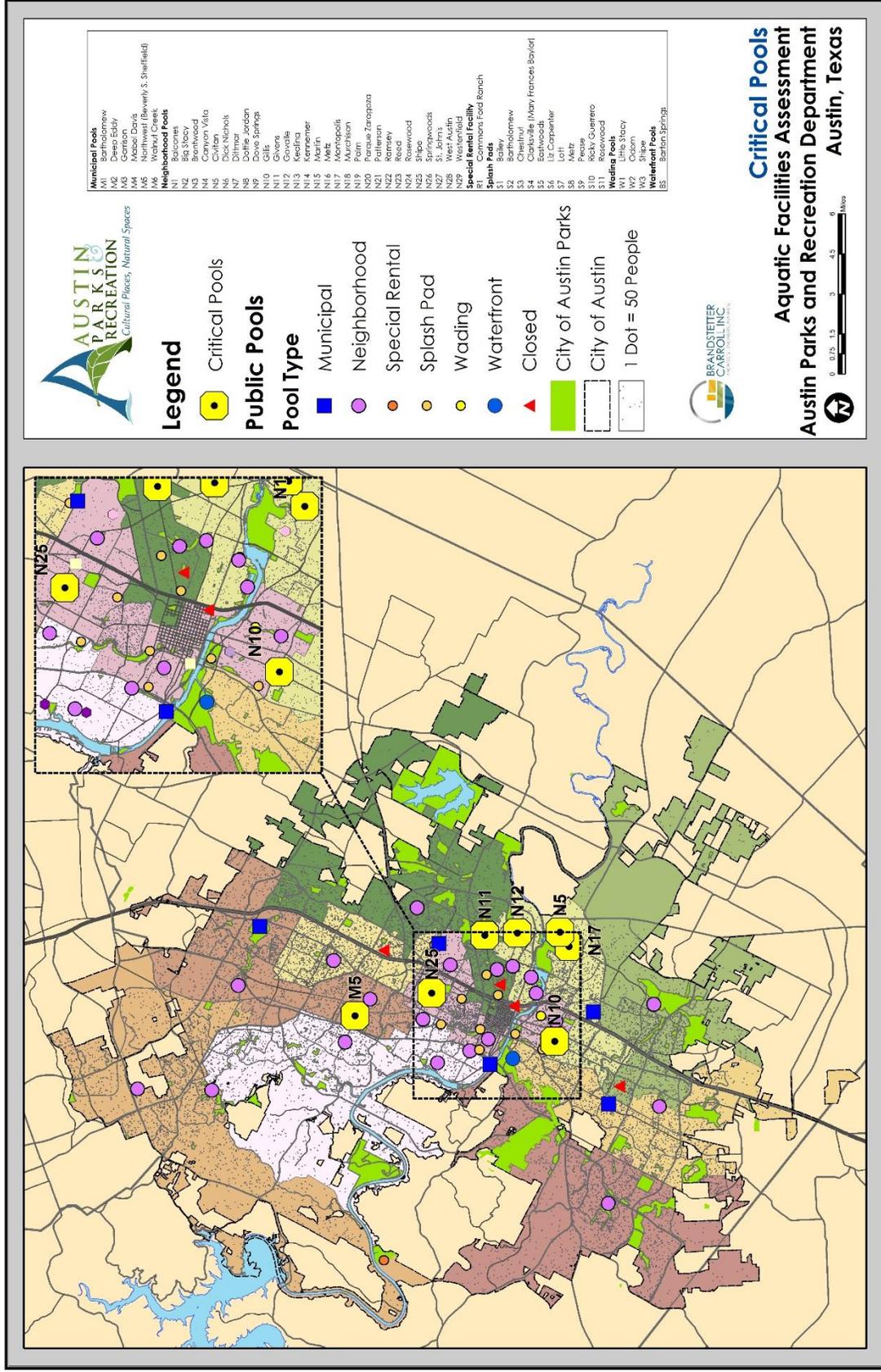
- Givens: Age – 62 years. Constructed in 1952. (Replacement of pool recommended).
 - Concrete walls exhibit honeycombing, or open spaces around the aggregate.
 - Shifting soils have resulted in a multitude of serious cracks, some that have displacement as well as separation.
 - Even after repairs to the tile gutter and coping in 2013, cracks have re-opened allowing water to leak out of the gutter.

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- Pipes and pipe supports in the filter room are rusted. Many of the supports have broken loose.
- Pool decks is cracked and heaving in many locations.
- Givens Pool had the tenth highest cost per participant in 2012-2013.
- Montopolis: Age – 36 Years. Constructed in 1978. (Replacement of pool recommended).
 - Due to soil conditions, the pool is left filled year round.
 - Deck is separating from the pool in some areas, causing maintenance staff to spend almost an entire day backwashing the system.
 - Pump pit floods occasionally. Sump pump activation switch is in a difficult location.
 - Chemical location is on the opposite side of the pool, requiring the chemicals to be pumped back to the pump pit.
 - Montopolis Pool had the ninth highest cost per participant in 2012-2013.
 - Civitan and Montopolis Pools are in close proximity. With the low attendance at each, it would not be recommended to redevelop both as outdoor pools. Montopolis Pool could potentially be redeveloped to be an indoor pool in conjunction with the new recreation center. If this happens, then Civitan should be redeveloped to serve as the outdoor pool to serve the area or provide both indoor and outdoor pools at Montopolis and close Civitan.
- Northwest: Age – 58 years. Constructed in 1956 (Replacement of pool recommended).
 - Failure in piping system (filtered water return) has required temporary piping exposed in the pool.
 - Decks are cracking and moving.
 - Pump building has major structural cracks.
 - Pipes, pumps, and valves are all badly deteriorating in pump pit. Awkward unconventional arrangement. Pumps already relocated from original arrangement.

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Figure 17: Critical Pools



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- Gillis: Age – 60 Years. Constructed in 1954 (Replacement of pool to a location closer to the parking lot is recommended).
 - Pool is located in remote part of park from parking.
 - No bath house is associated with the pool, only in the park.
 - Pump pit is difficult to access.
 - No backwash storage.
 - Ideally the pool would be redeveloped and relocated to a location in the park that is closer to parking.
- Civitan: Age – 50 Years. Constructed in 1964.
 - Wading pool has never been upgraded and needs lots of work to bring up to current standards.
 - Shade structure was partially cut down, leaving only the columns remaining.
 - Bathrooms are outside the fence of the pool in the park.
 - Parking is not close.
 - ADA Access issues due to pool being elevated.
 - No backwash storage.
 - Civitan had the highest cost per participant in 2012-2013.
 - Civitan and Montopolis Pools are in close proximity. With the low attendance at each, it would not be recommended to redevelop both as outdoor pools. Montopolis Pool could potentially be redeveloped to be an indoor pool in conjunction with the new recreation center. If this happens, then Civitan should be redeveloped to serve as the outdoor pool to serve the area or both indoor and outdoor pools could be developed at Montopolis and Civitan closed.
- Govalle: Age – 60 Years. Constructed in 1954 (Renovate or replace existing Pool recommended).
 - Pool has structural issues, leaks.
 - Bathrooms are outside the fence.
 - Gutters drain directly to waste.
 - Govalle Pool had the sixth highest cost per participant in 2012-2013.
- Shipe: Age – 80 Years. Constructed in 1934 (Renovate or replace existing pool recommended).
 - Pool leaks.
 - Deck needs replacement.
 - Bathrooms are outside the fence.
 - Gutters drain directly to waste.

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E. Objectives and Long Term Recommendations

The primary long term objectives for the Aquatic Division are the following:

1. Maintain and support all existing operable pool facilities at a service level that will guarantee safe operation of that aquatic facility for the next ten (10) to twenty (20) years.

The Qualitative Assessments include costs to improve pools for at least the next ten years and beyond. The Consulting Team has identified costs and priorities for improvements in the categories of buildings, site, pools, electric, plumbing, and structural issues.

2. Maintain and expand community outreach relating to Aquatic Programs offered facility wide. These include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Youth Learn to Swim Programs
 - b. Adult Learn to Swim Programs
 - c. Water Safety Instructor Courses
 - d. Swim Team(s)
 - e. Aqua Yoga
 - f. Masters Swim
 - g. Water Polo Program
3. Develop creative, 'out-of-the box' funding strategies that will provide revenue sources outside of the General Fund for the operation and maintenance of aquatic facilities. This may include private/public partnerships with corporations and non-profit entities such as AISD.
4. Procure Council funding for increased aquatic availability of year round swimming facilities such as Mabel Davis, Balcones, and Dick Nichols. Currently Deep Eddy, Barton Springs, and Big Stacy are open year round. The redeveloped Bartholomew Pool has heaters. Mabel Davis is proposed to receive a heat pump for cooling the pool which could also be used for heating the water, providing a 50 meter heated pool. Springwoods also has pool heaters. Geographically, the reinstatement of year-round use at Dick Nichols and Balcones, with the addition of Bartholomew, will adequately serve the community year round (blue stars in Figure 18). Another option would be to open some of these pools for nine months to meet most of the demand.
5. Procure funding for the design and development of new aquatic facilities in the recognized underserved areas as outlined in the assessment (illustrated in Figure 19).
 - a. Develop one Neighborhood Pool in the area east of Route 183 as a top priority area. This area is in the LBJ and Rogers Hill Neighborhoods (Colony/Lakeside Park).
 - b. Develop one Neighborhood Pool in Northeast Austin, east of I-35.
 - c. Develop one Neighborhood Pool in northwest Austin between Canyon Vista and Balcones to fill a gap in service as a second priority expansion area. Canyon Vista is not attractive to families, and there is a gap in this service area. In addition, Canyon Vista has eight years remaining on a lease arrangement with the schools, and PARD should evaluate whether it should continue the lease, as the pool has required extensive repairs in recent years. PARD has already completed a 20 year lease and a ten (10) year extension on this pool.

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- d. Develop a Neighborhood Pool in southwest Austin. Dick Nichols Pool is overcrowded and an additional pool in this growth area of the City is needed to fill the demand. Neighborhoods in the growth areas sometimes (but not always) include HOA pools. However, these pools do not typically provide aquatic programming and are not available to all residents.
- e. Develop a Neighborhood Pool in the Southeast Austin area.
- f. Perform a feasibility study to evaluate the need and potential revenue/expenses of an indoor joint use natatorium.
6. Document the existing closure of the following pools St. John, Kealing, and Palm Pools, plus the Odom Wading Pool. Documentation shall include the reason why the individual facilities were closed, the potential for redesign and or relocation based on assessment findings.
7. Develop strategies for procurement and replacement of mechanical parts associated with sanitation, filtration and chemical process of the pool system to increase efficiency of operations and cost value.
8. Develop a strategy for the replacement of 'paint' utilized annually to coat concrete formed pools. The current supply of the 'paint' has been recognized as being phased out and a new method of coating these pools must be researched and implemented.
9. Maintain 50 meter pool lengths for swimming, specifically at Northwest, Garrison, and Mabel Davis pool facilities.
10. Improve accessibility to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
 - a. Pools have ADA lifts to address code.
 - b. Larger pools must have two (2) means of access. Stairs need to be updated/added or ramps/zero depth entry added. Temporary, movable stairs are provided at all pools where additional stairs are needed.
 - c. Wading pools must have zero depth entry or ramps to meet ADA Accessibility Guidelines.
 - d. An Accessibility Audit must be performed for all PARD facilities. An accessibility audit also includes an analysis of policies, procedures, advertising, etc. PARD is scheduled to train staff to perform audits in August 2014.
 - e. Many restrooms and sidewalks leading to facilities do not meet the ADA Guidelines.
 - f. Priorities for improvements to meet the guidelines include:
 - Access from the parking lot to the facility.
 - Access to the pool.
 - Access to the restrooms.
11. Implement improvements required to meet Health Code and the new Model Aquatic Code.

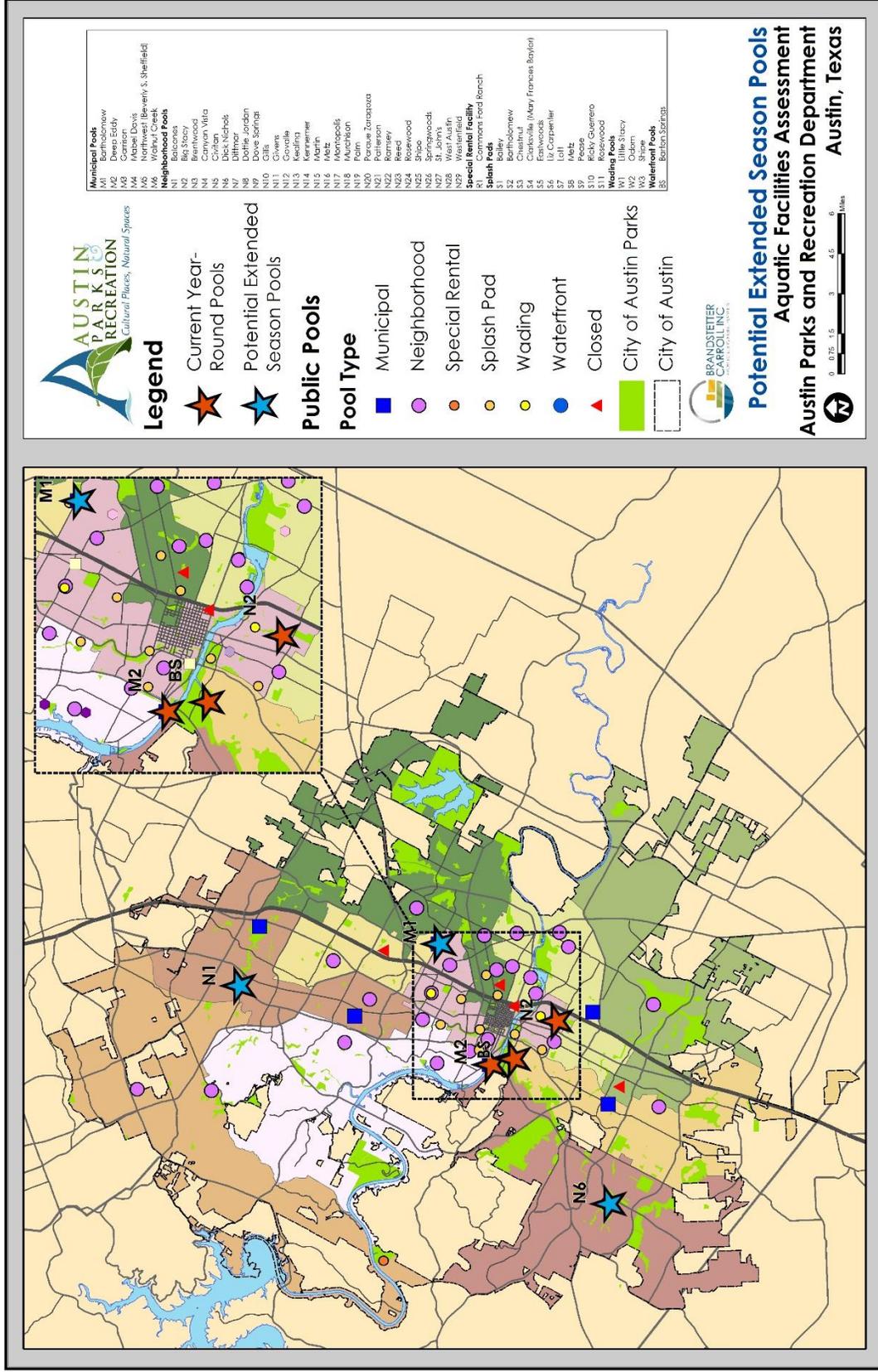
Wading pools must be on a separate filtration system with a shorter turnover rate than the main pools.
12. Improve site conditions to provide a safer experience for visitors -- uneven pool decks are an example of unsafe conditions which must be repaired.

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13. Replace worn or damaged equipment.
 - a. Assessments identified pumps, filters, electrical panels and switches, and similar equipment which are in need of repair. Due to the chemicals in the pump rooms, many electrical panels are deteriorated.
 - b. Standardize pool mechanical equipment, as much as possible, to assist in the ability to keep spare parts.
 - c. Develop a proactive plan of equipment replacement.
14. Develop standardization of facility equipment including design standards for future Municipal, District, and Neighborhood Pools.
15. Perform a feasibility study to evaluate the need and potential revenue/expenses of an indoor/joint use natatorium.

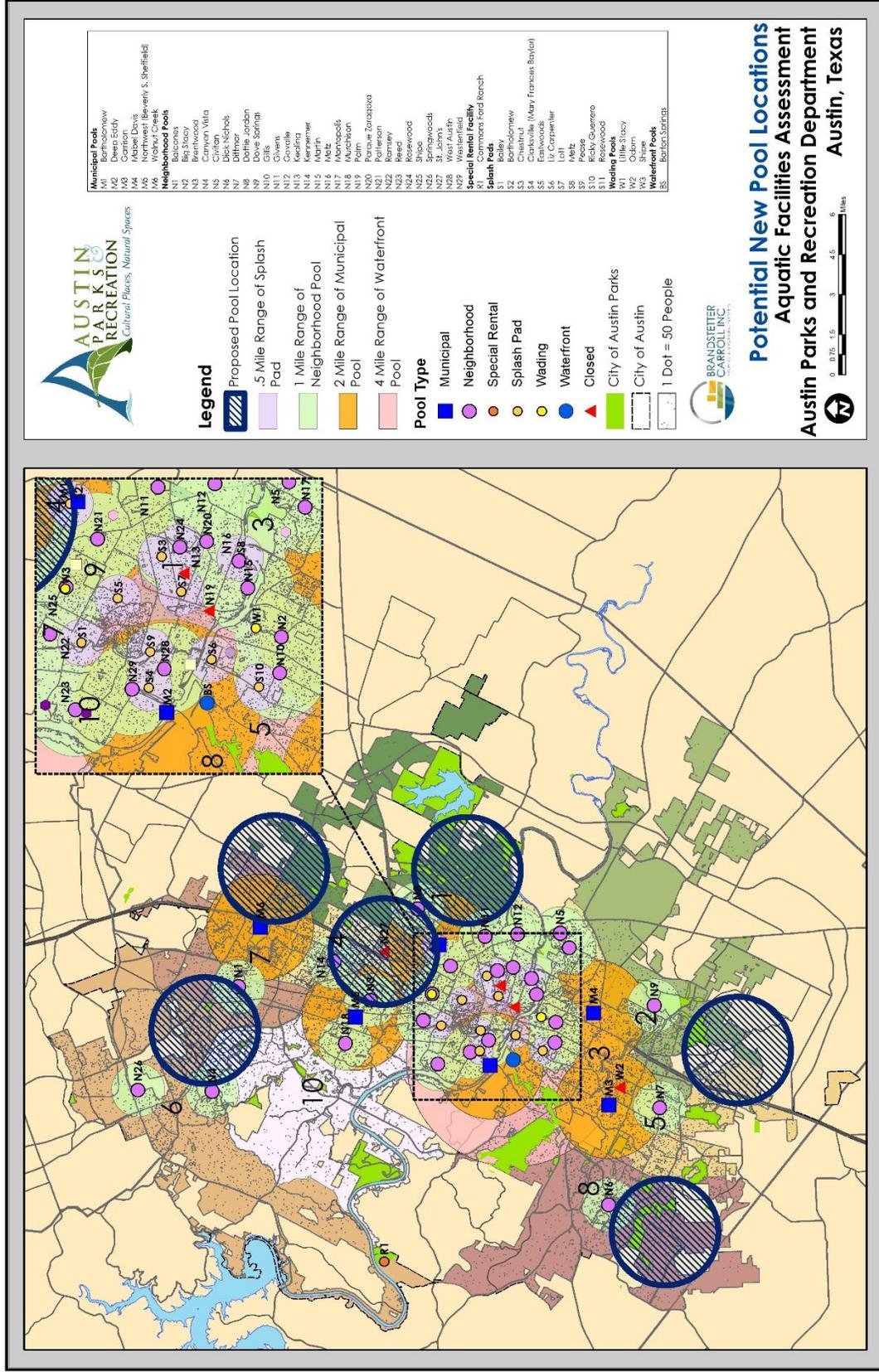
VII. Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations

Figure 18: Potential Extended Season Pools



VII. Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations

Figure 19: Potential New Pool Locations



VII. Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations

16. Reconfigure and modernize the restroom and pool house facilities.
 - a. Add restrooms where none are present.
 - b. Improve restrooms to meet ADA Guidelines.
 - c. Make restrooms attractive and inviting.
17. Repair/replace existing and add new shade structures where feasible at aquatic facilities.

F. PARD Aquatic Management Plan

1. PARD development of a Management Plan to address facility needs within five (5) years.

It is the intent of the Aquatic Division to maintain all pools in optimal functioning conditions. Such conditions include all aspects of a facility components including administrative, operational and maintenance. To address the 'Critical Pools' identified by the Aquatics Assessment consultant, the Aquatic Division will implement management of these pools through the criteria established through PMBS (Pool, Mechanical, Bathhouse, Site).

The assessment has identified the following pools in order of need:

- Givens
- Montopolis
- Northwest
- Gillis
- Civitan
- Govalle
- Shipe

The goal of PMBS is to manage and implement needed repair/restoration work at these facilities without compromising the ability of the Aquatic Division to maintain the remaining pool facilities. By following the guidelines of PMBS, the needed repair work and upgrades to these pools can be managed to continue operations while addressing the critical functional components of the individual facility. The qualitative assessment, as provided, outlines repair work needed along with the associated cost. Work orders and maintenance contracts can be developed and issued through the standard COA process to address these concerns. Aquatic Division personnel may be vital in providing the majority of the repair work needed in a more time and cost efficient manner.

All other repair/restoration work identified in the qualitative assessment for the remaining pools shall be prioritized based on operational functional expectancy and PMBS. In addition, the Aquatic Division may implement the development of a facility wide management and operation program that identifies and prioritizes maintenance requirements for aquatic facilities.

Although the Aquatic Assessment did touch upon the available funding sources for the Aquatic Division, it is clear that the existing and future appropriation of funding is not sufficient to address current and future budgetary needs. As stewards of the aquatic facilities, the Aquatic Division may need to implement austerity measures to assure facility operational success.

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2. PARD development of Management Plan relevant to available funding and community needs and Aquatic Division resources.

The Aquatic Division of PARD is committed in delivering an unmatched aquatic service to the Austin community. The long range goals for the Aquatic Division will reflect that commitment by providing the highest programming opportunity with the highest level of service to the community. Per the information contained in the Aquatic Assessment, the creation of a Management Plan becomes paramount in the management of these aquatic facilities. Several aquatic facilities have been identified as critical due to existing non-functioning mechanical or infrastructure conditions. These conditions need to be addressed to ensure continued operation of these facilities for the next five (5) to ten (10) swim seasons. The remaining aquatic facilities, although in operation today, will also need to be maintained to extend their operational lifespan well into the future.

The issue of providing required resources to maintain the existing system is a priority and a challenge. The identified 'critical' pool facilities add another level of constraints and opportunities. To address these concerns, the following criteria may provide the framework for the development of a long range management plan.

- Population density – existing and projected
- Population growth areas – by geographical and neighborhood boundaries
- Pool service areas – 1 mile radius of service
- Pool service type – per current classification
- Gaps in service – lack of aquatic programming and facility

These criteria can be utilized to develop a comprehensive long range plan that may guide the Aquatic Division in establishing and supporting individual aquatic facility programming, operation and maintenance needs. These criteria may also aid in supporting changes to the system that may include the renovation, consolidation and or closure of aquatic facilities system wide.

In response to the existing budgetary and administrative constraints encountered by COA aquatic facilities, the facilities shall be allocated into five (5) pool service districts. For example, the districts may be identified as:

- a. Northwest Aquatic District – Western and northern most COA boundary west of Mopac, and north of Koenig Lane (2222).
- b. Northeast Aquatic District – Eastern and northeastern most COA boundary east of Mopac, north of Koenig Lane (2222), north of Hwy 290 and north of Airport Blvd.
- c. Central Core Aquatic District – Colorado River (Lake Austin) western edge, north of Oltorf to Lamar and west of Lamar to Mopac, east to Airport Blvd, Hwy 183 and Hwy 71 and south of Koenig Lane (2222).
- d. Southeast Aquatic District – South of Oltorf, east of Lamar and east of Manchaca, to eastern and southern boundaries of COA.
- e. Southwest Aquatic District – South of Colorado River (Lake Austin), west of Mopac to western boundary of COA, East to Manchaca Road and south to southern boundary of COA.

To assure unmatched aquatic services to the community the following guidelines shall be followed per district:

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- a. Municipal pools, 50 meter pools, and waterfront facilities are priority facilities. These facilities represent the core of the Aquatic Division and shall remain functioning and operating at all times.
 - b. Splash Pads were installed in response to the closing and removal of the majority of fill and draw wading pools. This type of aquatic facility, although costly to install, has lower maintenance and operating cost while providing a very interactive aquatic experience. These facilities shall remain functioning and operating at all times.
 - c. The remaining wading pools, Little Stacy, Odom and Shipe shall be evaluated and a determination shall be made based on the criteria noted above for renovation, conversion to splash pad or closure.
 - d. Neighborhood pools shall be evaluated based on the criteria noted above and per the following guidelines.
 - Neighborhood Pools within a one (1) mile radius of each other shall be considered for consolidation in programming and services. This includes identified critical pools. Consideration shall be noted for geographical features that prevent potential users from accessing facilities. This includes major road ways and highways that pose a safety concern when crossing.
 - Critical Neighborhood Pools shall be evaluated per criteria noted herein and determined to have programs and services consolidated with adjacent pools or be repaired.
3. The Aquatic Division is essentially faced with several scenarios based on assessment findings and current funding and administrative support. The scenarios below are intended to provide a general cause and effect depiction as a result of current or proposed actions.
- a. Scenario no. 1
 - Full budget support of facility needs based on the qualitative assessment including increased administrative budget.
 - Aquatic Division Response: High quality level of maintenance of all existing pool facilities, repair and continued maintenance of critical pools. Aquatic facility functioning expectancy rate increased 7 to 10 swimming seasons.
 - Aquatic Division Effect: Continued operating and program services to all existing pool facilities for 7 to 10 swimming seasons. Potential planning of pools in identified service gap areas.
 - b. Scenario no. 2
 - Partial increase of budget to address 'critical' pools and partial increase for administrative cost system wide.
 - Aquatic Division Response: Repair of critical pools and moderate quality maintenance of existing pool facilities. Pool function expectancy rate increased 5 to 8 swim seasons. Administrative resources continued strained, pool openings and operation hours may be negatively affected.
 - Aquatic Division Effect: Deferred major repair work, reduction in program and operation services, strained facility maintenance, potential closure of pool facilities system wide.

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c. Scenario no. 3

- No increase of budget to address any facility need as identified by the qualitative assessment and partial increase for administrative budget.
- Aquatic Division Response: Minimal repair of critical pools and low quality of maintenance of existing pool facilities. No increase of pool functioning expectancy. Pool failure rate increases after 2 swim seasons due to pool equipment and facility infrastructure failure.

G. Aquatic Division Effect

Initial moderate reduction of services and programs, highly strained facility maintenance, temporary and permanent closure of pool facilities system wide beginning within 2 swim seasons.

Recommendations for Renovations:

1. General Recommendations for all pools

The water surface contains most of the dirt and oils in the pool. It is the point of entry for all contaminants, and the best place to remove them.

While skimmers can function well, they are not as good on wide bodies of water (over 30') and active bodies of water (splashing, waves, etc.). In addition, there are a number of pools in the system that do not have any weirs, meaning they do no surface skimming at all.

Scum gutters perform slightly better, but they are not continuous and require skimmer weirs to clean during inactive times. These weirs tend to be smaller and end up becoming non-functional. Often, scum gutters go directly to waste, using more water than needed.

Continuous overflow gutters perform better at both cleaning and quelling waves in the water. Combined with a surge tank, water levels are easy to maintain. In addition, the tube of the gutter returns filtered water evenly throughout the pool, eliminating the need for wall inlets and the associated plumbing.

At least three of the pools that do have continuous overflow gutters need to have the grate replaced. They are mainly fiberglass and have deteriorated to a point that could cause irritation to users. There are newer types of grates available that are much more durable.

It is recommended on pools over 3,000 square feet to replace skimmers, scum gutters, and partial scum gutters with true overflow gutters.

2. Most of the pools in the City's system still use paint over concrete as the finished surface, with painted lap lanes and targets. The pools are re-painted once a year and stripped to concrete every 5th year. In addition, the pools have numerous cracks and expansion joints that require annual caulking. In addition to being labor intensive, over the past decade pool paints have suffered from EPA requirements and are neither as durable nor as readily available.
 - a. For cast in place concrete pools, it is most appropriate to use a flexible covering, some options include the following:
 - PVC Membrane System.
 - Acrylic/urethane copolymer.

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- Polyurethane and Polyurea.
 - Acrylic Modified (Flexible) Cementitious Waterproofing.
- b. For dry mix concrete pools, it is acceptable to use any of the above and the following non-flexible coverings:
- Tile.
 - Marcite (Plaster).
 - Exposed Aggregate.

The flexible coatings all share an additional trait that is advantageous in pools; they are inert. Water balance in pools can be critical to the health of shell finish. If the calcium hardness of the water is too low, the water will “rob” it or etch it from the plaster on the shell. Upon review of the daily pool logs, there are a number of pools that have low calcium hardness.

3. The majority of pools have decks that are uneven, cracking, and pulling away from the pools edge. Newer design practices will help with this problem in the future.
4. The majority of pools had broken or missing pressure and flow gauges. These should be replaced as it will help the staff (including life guards) with the proper operation of the pool. Signs should be posted with the proper operating ranges for both the pressure gauges and flow meters.
5. ADA is a big issue at most pools for both access to the facility as well as access within the facility. Importance should be given in the following order:
 - a. Access to the front door is the first priority.
 - b. Access to what the facility is about is second (the pool).
 - c. Access and use of restrooms is third.
 - d. Access into the pool has been dealt with at almost all of the facilities. However, installation of more than one type of access is recommended when more than one access point is required, because not all users are comfortable using all types of access (e.g. it may be much easier for someone to use a proper stair access if they only have limited mobility issues, as compared to using a lift).
 - e. All wading pools need to have a zero depth entry for ADA compliance.
 - f. It should be noted that any renovation project would require that ADA issues be addressed at that time.
6. Corrosion of electrical equipment is an issue at most of the pools. Pools can be harsh environments and hard on equipment. Facilities that are to remain in service as is should have priority over facilities that are scheduled for renovation or replacement.
7. Chemical Controllers could be considered for replacement to better monitor and control the pools, even though the overall condition of the controllers is good. New controllers on the market allow more items to be monitored (such as water temperature at Spray Pads). More importantly, these controllers can be remotely monitored, allowing maintenance staff to have knowledge of issues much sooner.

H. Prototypical Pool Plans

The two new pools opened in the summer of 2014 provide examples of the type of facilities envisioned for new or redeveloped facilities. Figure 20 illustrates the new Bartholomew

VII. Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations

Municipal Pool. This pool has experienced a dramatic increase in attendance over previous years of operation, including averaging nearly 1,000 people per day (60,686 in June and July 2014) in the first two months as opposed to an average of 16,501 per year in its last three years prior to the pool's closing, which had been the second lowest attendance for a Municipal Pool. Once other pools are replaced and/or renovated, providing more quality options, it is estimated that the attendance will level off at a lower level than the high use for the first summer. Features that can be expected at Municipal Pools include:

1. Modern pool house
2. Lap lanes
3. Diving well
4. Shallow water
5. Water slides
6. Shade structures

The City of Austin has learned some lessons in the first summer related to the design of the new facility.

1. Future Municipal Pools should include a considerable amount more deck space as patrons are finding a lack of space to lay out their towels and to use as a base (Typical rule of thumb is deck space at three times the amount of water space).
2. Currently, patrons place their towels and belongings on the picnic tables in front of the vending area and leave them there throughout the day. This area should be reserved for people eating.
3. The Consultants also recommend the addition of concession sales as another opportunity for income. The increased numbers of visitors at the new family oriented pools will justify concession operations. Currently, this is a lost income opportunity.
4. The enhanced aquatic opportunities and amenities at the new facilities could justify increased fees. PARD should investigate a tiered system to charge increased fees at new Municipal Pools as they are developed.

Figure 21 illustrates the new Westenfield Neighborhood Pool which is typical of the recommendations for neighborhood pools including:

1. Pool house
2. Lap lanes
3. Zero depth entry pool
4. Shallow water
5. Shade

Westenfield had averaged 15,461 annual visits (for the years in operation from 2002-2013) prior to the renovation and has experienced 25,770 visits in June and July 2014.

VII. Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations

Figure 20: Bartholomew Municipal Pool



VII. Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations

Figure 21: Westenfield Neighborhood Pool



VII. Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations

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VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool (based on the status quo)

The following summary of recommendations for each pool (see Appendix I for more detailed assessments of each pool) are based on the instructions to the Consultants to determine necessary maintenance and repairs required to keep the currently open pools and supporting facilities in operation for a minimum of 10 years (not necessarily beyond that time). Accordingly, these recommendations may not be consistent with the overall recommendations as described in Section VII. These recommendations represent what measures should be taken simply to keep these pools operating at a minimum level without consideration to long term costs or problems. A summary of the (long term) recommendations for each pool are included in Table 13, and a summary of the issues of each pool can be found in Table 14 (both in Section V).

A. Garrison

48 Years Old – Built in 1966. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Replace gutters with continuous overflow gutters and grating.
 - b. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
2. Wading Pool
 - a. Renovate wading pool to have zero depth entry.
 - b. Add separate circulation system.
 - c. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
3. Deck
 - a. Replace decking.
 - b. Replace pool deck equipment.
4. Building
 - a. Renovate restrooms for ADA compliance.
 - b. Replace roof and gutters.
 - c. Replace roof/gutters of vending area.
5. Site
 - a. Add handrails on ramp.
 - b. Repair retaining wall.
 - c. Replace site furniture.
6. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace corroded louver at chemical room.
 - b. Fix showers.
7. Structural
 - a. Repair or replace slab (eroded).
 - b. Fix cracks in pump room walls.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

B. Mabel Davis

36 Years old – Built in 1979. Recommend to renovate this facility as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Replace gutters with continuous overflow gutters and grating.
 - b. Consider replacing existing gravity sand filters with high rate filters. At the least, ensure a properly operating surge tank is in place.
 - c. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - d. Add a heat pump for heating AND cooling of the water.
 - e. Add zero depth entry and features to shallow end of pool.
2. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
 - b. Replace pool deck equipment.
3. Building
 - a. Replace roof.
 - b. Renovate restroom/ shower areas.
 - c. Replace / Repaint Rusted metal doors and frames.
 - d. Remove lockers.

C. Northwest

58 Years Old – Built in 1956. The primary recommendation for this pool is replacement; however, to keep this pool operating at a minimum level for 10 years without consideration to long term costs or problems, the recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - b. Add improved lighting.
 - c. Replace gutters with continuous overflow gutters and grating.
2. Wading Pool
 - a. Renovate wading pool to have zero depth entry.
 - b. Provide separate filtration system from main pool.
 - c. Replace decking.
3. Deck
 - a. Repair deck (settling and cracking).
4. Buildings
 - a. Renovate Men's restrooms for ADA compliance.
 - b. Add grab bars in showers
 - c. Reconstruct pump room addition.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

- d. Replace chemical storage room door.
- 5. Site
 - a. Fix drainage issues.
 - b. Add parking lot lighting.
 - c. Add signage for directions to additional parking.
 - d. Replace shade structures.
- 6. M.E.P.
 - a. Add ventilation.
 - b. Replace electric panels and disconnects.
 - c. Replace nonfunctional faucets.
- 7. Structural
 - a. Replace vending structure.
 - b. Replace storage structure expansion joint.

D. Walnut Creek

31 Years Old – Built in 1983. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

- 1. Pool
 - a. Replace skimmer/coping with continuous overflow gutter system.
- 2. Wading Pool
 - a. Add ADA compliant zero depth entry.
- 3. Deck
 - a. Replace drains.
 - b. Replace deck.
- 4. Buildings
 - a. Replacement wood siding on pool house.
 - b. Replace roof within 3 years.
 - c. Repaint doors.
 - d. Repair chain link, lighting, electrical box, roof, and pump hoist in chemical storage room (rusting and deteriorating).
- 5. Site
 - a. Add signage directing to pool or parking.
- 6. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace electric panel and disconnects.
- 7. Structural
 - a. Repair issues related to cracking.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

E. Balcones

28 Years Old – Built in 1986. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Add backwash holding tank, flow meters, and pressure gages.
 - b. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
2. Buildings
 - a. Paint pool house fascia.
3. Site
 - a. Fix drainage issues at filter building.
4. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace drinking fountain.
 - b. Replace corroded piping.
 - c. Repair hot water heaters.
5. Structural
 - a. Replace pump room stairs.
 - b. Repair cracks in pump room slab.

F. Brentwood

60 Years Old – Built in 1954. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Replace metal lid on surge tank with fiberglass grating.
 - b. Replace meters and pressure gages.
 - c. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - d. Replace gutters with continuous overflow gutters and grating.
2. Wading Pool
 - a. Add filtration for wading pool.
 - b. Add zero depth entry for ADA compliance.
3. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
4. Buildings
 - a. Repaint interior pool house walls.
 - b. Replace pump building doors.
 - c. Add louvers for ventilation.
5. Site
 - a. Rework deck so that benches and showers are accessible.
 - b. Replace shade structure.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

- c. Add sign for ADA path.
- 6. M.E.P.
 - a. Add ventilation to pump room and chemical storage area.

G. Canyon Vista

29 Years Old – Built in 1985. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

- 1. Pool
 - a. Add tile warning markers.
 - b. Replace gutter grates with poly carbonate or equal grating.
 - c. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - d. Add flow meters and pressure gages.
- 2. Buildings
 - a. Replace roof and roll-up counter doors on pool house within 5 years.
- 3. Site
 - a. Replace landscaping.
 - b. Add ADA access.
 - c. Add signage.
- 4. M.E.P.
 - a. Relamp lighting.
- 5. Structural
 - a. Replace rotted wood on pergola.

H. Civitan

50 Years Old – Built in 1964. The primary recommendation for this pool is replacement; however, to keep this pool operating at a minimum level for 10 years without consideration to long term costs or problems, the recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

- 1. Pool
 - a. Add ADA access.
 - b. Add tile warning markers.
 - c. Replace gutter grates with poly carbonate or equal grating.
 - d. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
- 2. Wading Pool
 - a. Replace missing coping.
 - b. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
- 3. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

4. Buildings
 - a. Consider adding pool house.
 - b. Renovate shared bathrooms with park for ADA compliance.
5. Site
 - a. Add shade structure.
 - b. Add ADA parking.
 - c. Add signage.
 - d. Add ADA access to shower.

I. Dick Nichols

18 Years Old – Build in 1996. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
2. Wading Pool
 - a. Add zero depth entry for ADA compliance.
 - b. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
3. Buildings
 - a. Replace pool house roof.
 - b. Replace toilet partitions.
 - c. Replace pump room roof.
 - d. Replace Fencing.
4. M.E.P.
 - a. Repair drinking fountain.
 - b. Repair piping and damaged insulation.
 - c. Repair pump house lighting fixtures.

J. Dittmar

26 Years Old – Built in 1988. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - b. Replace gutter grates with poly carbonate or equal grating.
2. Deck
 - a. Seal joints.
3. Buildings
 - a. Repair bathrooms.
 - b. Replace rusted doors.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

- c. Add ADA changing bench or shower.
- d. Replace plumbing fixtures.
- 4. Site
 - a. Add ADA signage.
 - b. Replace pool area lighting fixtures.
- 5. M.E.P.
 - a. Repair showerheads.
 - b. Replace electric panel and disconnects.
- 6. Structural
 - a. Replace pump room roof beams.
 - b. Replace glulam beams at entry arbor.

K. Dottie Jordan

40 Years Old – Built in 1974. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

- 1. Wading Pool
 - a. Provide filtration separate system (Currently combined with main pool).
 - b. Add zero depth access for ADA compliance.
- 2. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
- 3. Buildings
 - a. Improve bathrooms for ADA compliance.
 - b. Paint vending room.
 - c. Add grate over pit in floor.
- 4. Site
 - a. Add ADA signage.
 - b. Replace sidewalks.
- 5. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace piping.
 - b. Replace valve.

L. Dove Springs

20 Years Old – Built in 1994. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

- 1. Pool
 - a. Replace gutter grates with poly carbonate or equal grating.
 - b. Re-weld all seams. It is believed that the original welds were weak.
 - c. Add at least one new drop out to gutter (recommend having it sized by an aquatics specialist).

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

- d. Add a surge tank between the main drains and gutter to properly maintain water level.
 - e. Seal existing weir openings in stainless gutters.
 - f. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - g. Replace in pool lighting with LED Lights.
2. Wading Pool
- a. Renovate wading pool to have zero depth entry.
 - b. Ensure proper operation of skimmers.
 - c. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
3. Deck
- a. Consider replacing deck depending on the level of the other renovations.
 - b. Replace pool deck equipment.
4. Building
- a. Performing immediate preventative maintenance to the roof and its structure. Roof will need replacement within the next five (5) years.
 - b. Paint doors and door frames.
 - c. Address minor ADA and maintenance issues.
5. Site
- a. Perform minor grading improvements along front and sides of building to slope ground away from wall toward parking lot or create small swale to drain to drainage ditch in southeast corner of lot.
 - b. Add roof gutter along roof line to drain to south and onto splash pad that drains toward swale.
 - c. Improve route to pool from parking lot for ADA compliance (>5%). Short ramp section with railing near front entrance needed.
 - d. Smooth edges where displacement of sidewalk and large pavers in front of pool entrance has caused tripping hazard.
 - e. Replace broken collar at wastewater manhole located in the southeast corner of pool property.
6. M.E.P.
- a. Replace panel at pump enclosure (corroded and mounted too high per NEC).
 - b. Replace Non-GFIC outlets near water in violation of NEC.
 - c. Replace plumbing fixtures as needed.
7. Structural
- a. Remove corrosion and repaint wood trusses with steel connection plates.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

M. Gillis

60 Years Old – Built in 1954 (Renovated in 1979). The primary recommendation for this pool is replacement; however, to keep this pool operating at a minimum level for 10 years without consideration to long term costs or problems, the recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating. .
 - b. Replace gutters/filtration with continuous overflow system.
 - c. Add tile depth and warning markers.
2. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
3. Buildings
 - a. Replace guard and storage building.
4. Site
 - a. Add ADA access.
 - b. Add benches and water fountains.
 - c. Add paved paths.
 - d. Replace perimeter fencing.
 - e. Add lighting.
5. M.E.P.
 - a. Relocate electrical disconnect for pump.

N. Givens

56 Years Old – Built in 1958. The primary recommendation for this pool is replacement; however, to keep this pool operating at a minimum level for 10 years without consideration to long term costs or problems, the recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating. .
 - b. Add tile warning markings.
 - c. Replace gutters with a continuous overflow system.
 - d. Add valves, piping, flow meters, and pressure gages.
2. Wading Pool
 - a. Replace decking.
 - b. Add zero depth entry for ADA compliance.
 - c. Add separate filtration system.
3. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

4. Buildings
 - a. Add ADA access to shower/toilet area.
 - b. Repair Pump room.
 - c. Replace pavilion roof.
 - d. Repair concession area.
5. Site
 - a. Add ADA access.
6. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace HVAC ductwork in pump room.
 - b. Replace urinal.
7. Structural
 - a. Repair cracks in pump room, restrooms, main pool, wading pool, sidewalks, and roof.

O. Govalle

60 Years Old – Built in 1954 (renovated in 1986). The primary recommendation for this pool is replacement; however, to keep this pool operating at a minimum level for 10 years without consideration to long term costs or problems, the recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - b. Add tile warning and depth markers.
 - c. Replace gutters with continuous overflow system.
 - d. Replace flow meters and pressure gages.
2. Deck
 - a. Replace lifeguard chairs.
3. Site
 - a. Add lighting.
 - b. Replace perimeter fencing.
 - c. Repair Parking area.
4. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace electrical panels.
 - b. Replace Pump controls.
5. Structural
 - a. Repair major crack in joint across pool.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

P. Kennemer

39 Years Old – Built in 1975. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Replace skimmers with continuous overflow gutter system.
 - b. Add tile warning markers.
 - c. Reline pool with a flexible coating. .
2. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
3. Buildings
 - a. Add ADA access.
 - b. Repair concrete block at restroom gates.
4. Site
 - a. Repair shade structure.
 - b. Add signage for pool.
 - c. Add ADA parking.
5. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace pump room fan.
 - b. Replace electric panels and disconnects.
 - c. Relocate heater.

Q. Martin

36 Years Old – Built in 1978. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Add continuous overflow gutter system.
 - b. Reline pool with a flexible coating. .
 - c. Add tile warning markings.
 - d. Add flow meters, pressure gages, and holding tank.
2. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
 - b. Add ADA access.
3. Buildings
 - a. Add ADA access to bathrooms.
 - b. Replace exterior door to guard room.
 - c. Replace chemical room frame.
4. Site
 - a. Add ADA access.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

- b. Replace fence.
- c. Add signage.
- 5. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace lavatory faucet handle in Men's room.
 - b. Replace electrical panels and disconnects.
 - c. Relocate receptacle located behind piping
 - d. Replace rusted devices and boxes.
- 6. Structural
 - a. Replace exterior slab.
 - b. Repair floors and walls of pump building.

R. Metz

80 Years Old – Built in 1934 (Renovated in 1986). Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

- 1. Pool
 - a. Add flow meters and pressure gages.
 - b. Replace filters.
- 2. Deck
 - a. Replace Deck.
 - b. Replace Furniture/ladders.
- 3. Buildings
 - a. Replace entire pool house building.
- 4. Site
 - a. Replace exterior lighting.
 - b. Replace perimeter fencing.
 - c. Add signage.
 - d. Add ADA access on side opposite of parking lot.
- 5. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace rusty piping.
 - b. Replace electric panels and disconnects.
- 6. Structural
 - a. Repair cracking in pool and pump room walls.

S. Montopolis

36 Years Old – Built in 1978. The primary recommendation for this pool is replacement; however, to keep this pool operating at a minimum level for 10 years without consideration to long term costs or problems, the recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - b. Add tile warning and depth markers.
 - c. Replace gutters with continuous overflow system.
 - d. Add second ADA access.
 - e. Add backwash holding tank, flow meters, and pressure gages.
2. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
 - b. Repair shade structures.
 - c. Replace Furniture.
3. Buildings
 - a. Add ADA access.
 - b. Replace showers.
 - c. Replace door hardware.
 - d. Replace exterior door.
 - e. Replace sump pump.
4. Site
 - a. Add signage.
 - b. Add additional lighting.
5. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace exhaust fan in equipment room.
 - b. Repair water closets.
 - c. Replace corroded piping.
 - d. Replace water heater.
 - e. Replace electric panels and disconnects.
 - f. Remove abandoned conduits.
6. Structural
 - a. Repair cracking in pool deck, coping, and pool building walls.

T. Murchison

40 Years Old – Built in 1974. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating. .
 - b. Add tile warning and depth markers.
 - c. Replace gutters with continuous overflow system.
 - d. Add backwash holding tank, flow meters, and pressure gages.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

2. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
3. Buildings
 - a. Renovate pool house for ADA compliance.
 - b. Add ADA signage.
 - c. Repair pump room.
 - Replace door frames, door track, and light fixtures.
 - Relocate electric heater.
4. Site
 - a. Add ADA access.
 - b. Add parking lot lighting.
5. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace fan in chlorine room.
 - b. Repair water closet in men's room. Left water closet in men's room leaks.
 - c. Replace corroded piping.
 - d. Restore hot water service.
 - e. Replace electric panels and disconnects.
6. Structural
 - a. Replace pergola.

U. Parque Zaragoza

82 Years Old – Built in 1932. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating. .
 - b. Add tile warning and depth markers.
 - c. Add backwash holding tank, flow meters, and pressure gages.
2. Deck
 - a. Repair deck.
 - b. Replace lifeguard chairs.
3. Buildings
 - a. Add pool house and bathroom facilities.
 - b. Repair pump room.
 - c. Paint roof.
4. Site
 - a. Replace pool area lighting.
 - b. Add ADA access.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

- c. Add parking.
- d. Repair sidewalks.
- e. Add lighting.
- 5. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace piping.
 - b. Replace electrical gear.

V. Patterson

60 Years Old – Built in 1954. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

- 1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - b. Add tile warning and depth markers.
 - c. Replace gutters with continuous overflow system.
 - d. Add meters and pressure gages.
- 2. Wading Pool
 - a. Add separate circulation system.
 - b. Add zero depth entry.
- 3. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
- 4. Buildings
 - a. Replace adjacent bathroom building metal roof.
 - b. Replace doors.
 - c. Add ADA access to bathroom building.
 - d. Replace pump room door and louver
 - e. Paint doors and frames.
- 5. Site
 - a. Replace drinking fountain.
 - b. Add signage.
 - c. Improve ADA access.
- 6. M.E.P.
 - a. Move fan discharge to exterior of building.
 - b. Replace Drinking fountain.
 - c. Replace piping.
 - d. Connect hot water.
- 7. Structural
 - a. Reline wading pool with a flexible coating.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

W. Ramsey

73 Years Old – Built in 1941 (Renovated in 1999). Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - b. Add ADA access.
 - c. Replace chemical controller.
 - d. Add flow meters and pressure gages.
2. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
3. Buildings
 - a. Replace pool house building.
4. Site
 - a. Improve drainage.
 - b. Add ADA accessible furniture.
 - c. Add Site and parking lot lighting.
 - d. Add signage.
5. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace supply and PVC wastewater piping.
 - b. Replace venting for water closet.
 - c. Raise heater off of the ground.
6. Structural
 - a. Repair cracks in pump house walls and foundation.

X. Reed

58 Years Old – Built in 1956. Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - b. Replace gutters with continuous overflow system.
2. Wading Pool
 - a. Add separate circulation system from main pool.
 - b. Add zero depth entry for ADA compliance.
 - c. Reline pool with a flexible coating. .
3. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
 - b. Replace lifeguard chairs, ladders, and steps.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

4. Buildings
 - a. Add ADA access.
 - b. Replace pump room door, frame, and switch box.
5. Site
 - a. Replace deck boards on pergola.
 - b. Add ADA access to wading pool, pergola, benches, and shower.
 - c. Add lighting in parking lot.
 - d. Add signage and wayfinding.
6. M.E.P.
 - a. Move chlorine room fan discharge to exterior of building.
 - b. Replace piping near men's urinal.
7. Structural
 - a. Replace pump room door and brackets.

Y. Rosewood

82 Years Old – Built in 1932 (Renovated in 2012). Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating. .
 - b. Add backwash holding tank, flow meters, and pressure gages.
2. Deck
 - a. Add drainage improvements.
3. Buildings (current construction project underway to remedy restroom issue)
 - a. Add Handrails on both sides of stairs.
 - b. Construct accessible toilets to serve pool and splash pad.
 - c. Add ADA compliant restroom and signage.
4. Site
 - a. Replace landscaping.
 - b. Add shade structures.
 - c. Add signage and wayfinding.
5. M.E.P.
 - a. Add Pump room ventilation.
 - b. Replace piping.
 - c. Replace electric panels and disconnects.
 - d. Replace urinal.
6. Structural
 - a. Repair cracks in stairs.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

Z. Shipe

80 Years Old – Built in 1934. The primary recommendation for this pool is replacement; however, to keep this pool operating at a minimum level for 10 years without consideration to long term costs or problems, the recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating.
 - b. Add tile warning and depth markers.
 - c. Replace gutters with continuous overflow system Add flow meters and pressure gages.
 - d. Replace lifeguard chairs.
2. Wading Pool
 - a. Add zero depth entry for ADA compliance.
 - b. Reline pool with a flexible coating. Floor and walls need repair.
3. Deck
 - a. Replace deck.
4. Buildings
 - a. Replace lighting.
 - b. Replace guard room ceiling planks.
5. Site
 - a. Add ADA compliant parking.
 - b. Add signage or wayfinding.
 - c. Add lighting outside of fence or in parking lot.
 - d. Add bike racks.
6. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace light fixture.
 - b. Relocate equipment.
 - c. Replace conduit, boxes, and devices at chlorine room with GFC.
7. Structural
 - a. Repair deck slab.
 - b. Repair Corner of perimeter grade beam of pump structure.

AA. Springwoods

16 Years Old – Built in 1998 (renovations in 2014). Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. No renovation is required at this time.
2. Deck
 - a. Refinish slide and replace bolts at base.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

3. Buildings
 - a. Replace restroom counters within five (5) years.
 - b. Replace lights in pump room.
4. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace water closets; broken flush lever in women's left closet.
 - b. Replace electric gear; cover on wireway.
 - c. Replace restroom receptacles and others near water with GFIC.
5. Structural
 - a. Replace pergola.

BB. Big Stacy

79 Years Old – Built in 1935 (Renovated in 1997). Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Add tile no diving sign.
 - b. Replace extruded fiberglass grates with continuous overflow gutters and grating..
 - c. Add flow meters.
2. Deck
 - a. Repair edge curb around deck.
3. Buildings
 - a. Perform substantial renovations/restorations to historic bathhouse including: painting, roofing, fascia, lighting, and restroom improvements.
 - b. Perform minor repairs to new building.
4. Site
 - a. Prune trees.
 - b. Add ADA compliant site furniture.
 - c. Add parking.
 - d. Replace sidewalks for ADA compliance.
5. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace restroom and equipment room fans.
 - b. Replace broken lighting fixture.
6. Structural
 - a. Replace wood storage building.

CC. Little Stacy Wading Pool

78 Years Old – Built in 1936 (Renovated in 1997). Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

1. Pool
 - a. Reline pool with a flexible coating.

VIII. Recommendations for Each Pool

- b. Add tile no diving sign.
- c. Add zero depth entry for ADA compliance.
- d. Add flow meters and pressure gages.
- 2. Deck
 - a. Fill hole that is currently covered with plywood.
 - b. Add ADA compliant Furniture.
- 3. Site
 - a. Repair lawn.
 - b. Add parking.
 - c. Add ADA compliant parking not.
- 4. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace pump room fan.

DD. West Austin

84 Years Old – Built in 1930 (Renovated in 2011). Recommendations to renovate this facility are as follows:

- 1. Pool
 - a. Add flow meters.
 - b. Correct splash pad area drainage (currently drains to pool).
- 2. Deck
 - a. New – good condition. No repairs needed.
- 3. Buildings
 - a. Paint guard room walls and ceiling.
 - b. Improve ADA access .
 - c. Repair pump room.
- 4. Site
 - a. Add ADA compliant access outside fence area.
 - b. Add signage or wayfinding.
- 5. M.E.P.
 - a. Replace piping.
 - b. Replace drinking fountain.
- 6. Structural
 - a. Repair Retaining wall.
 - b. Repair pool house slab.

IX. Glossary

A - C

Accessibility Audit

An examination of facilities, programs, and communications to assess the conformance to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Acrylic Modified (Flexible) Cementitious Waterproofing

A type of plaster modified to be flexible and water proof.

Acrylic/Urethane Copolymer

A waterborne, flexible, waterproof and chemical resistant coating similar to rubber.

ACS (American Community Survey)

An annual survey designed to supplement the decennial census that polls a percentage of the population to gather demographic information.

ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act)

A law passed by Congress in 1990 and amended in 2009 (new guidelines in place since March, 2012) that prohibits discrimination based on disability and requires various accommodations for those with disabilities.

ADC

Articles of the National Electrical Code (NEC).

AISD

Austin Independent School District.

Appurtenance

Equipment consisting of miscellaneous articles needed for a particular operation.

Architectural significance

Used in Appendix C, History and Cultural Overview of Austin's Aquatic Facilities. Pertains to structures which are characteristic of a historic period of architecture as recognized and designated by COA Historic Landmark Commission.

Backwash Holding Tank

A storage tank to hold the backwash water of the pool filters, the water is held to allow the chlorine to dissipate prior to draining the tank.

BCI

Brandstetter Carroll Inc., the Consultant chosen to prepare this report.

Cast in Place Concrete

Concrete that is poured into forms placed at a construction site.

Chair Lift

A hydraulic or electric lift used to provide a means of access to the pool for persons with physical disabilities to meet the requirements of ADA.

CIP (Capital Improvement Program)

A plan (short-range or long-range) for capital improvements, usually updated regularly, that details projects scheduled for period of years. The City of Austin has both a short-range, five-year CIP and a long-Range CIP (Long-Range Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Strategic Plan).

CMD

City of Austin Contract Management Department.

COA

City of Austin.

Community Pool

A pool designed with the purpose of engaging the neighborhood(s) immediately surrounding the pool and providing features for a broad range of users.

Coping

A concrete or stone edging around the edge of the pool providing a hand hold and preventing water on the deck from entering the pool.

D - H

District Pool

A pool that has been designated within an arbitrary area for maintenance or staffing, usually having more space for storage.

Dry Mix Concrete

Concrete that is mixed with water through a nozzle while it is being placed.

Equipotential Pool Bonding

A connection between the pools metal features (ladders, chairs, etc.) within five feet of the pools edge and the metal in the pool's shell and deck that allows the natural electric field in the earth to equalize with the water in the pool.

Exposed Aggregate

A type of decorative treatment to concrete that exposes the aggregate in the concrete, usually the aggregate is rounded, instead of the more angular aggregate used normally.

Family Aquatic Center

A pool designed with the purpose of providing a fun, active family experience, consisting of features including tall water slides, climb on activity features, spray pads, and lazy rivers. These facilities are generally regional.

Fascia

A wide band of material covering the ends of roof rafters, sometimes supporting a gutter.

Flow Meter

A device used to measure the flow of water in a pipe.

GFCI or GFIC (Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter)

An electrical device that prevents electrocution caused by unintentional grounding of a circuit, usually caused by contact with water.

GIS (Geographic Information Systems)

A system used to analyze and display spatial data, usually presented in map for table form.

Historical/cultural significance

Used in Appendix C, History and Cultural Overview of Austin's Aquatic Facilities. Pertains to structures, facilities, or landscapes which are of significance based upon the historic use of the facility, visitation by significant historical figures, or historic role within the surrounding community.

HOA (Homeowners Association)

An organization, usually non-profit, that collects fees to manage properties and make rules for a community.

Hydraulic Lifts

A lift operated by a fluid under pressure to lower persons with disabilities into and out of a pool. Hydraulic lifts are one method used in chair lifts.

I - P

Intended Life

The time frame that an object or structure is designed to be used.

Lazy River

A long, narrow channel in which water flows allowing people to float along in tubes at a leisurely pace.

Louver

A set of parallel slats in a door or window to admit air and reject rain.

MAHC (Model Aquatic Health Code)

A new code developed by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) for use as a base of developing local codes.

MEP

Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing.

Municipal Pool

Refers to the six larger City of Austin pools that require a fee or membership in order to enter.

Naming Rights

The process by which an organization purchases the rights to name a facility.

NEC

National Electrical Code.

Neighborhood Pool

Refers to the smaller City of Austin pools that are free to use by the public.

Overflow Gutters

A continuous gutter around the pool that allows for surface skimming of the water.

PARD

City of Austin - Parks and Recreation Department.

PIO

City of Austin - Public Information Office.

PMBS

Pool, Mechanical, Bathhouse, Site.

Polyurethane and Polyurea

A type of waterproof, flexible coating for pool shells.

Pressure Gauge

A device to measure the pressure in a piping system.

Prototypical

A model that serves as an example (in this report, types of potential pool facilities).

Public-Private Partnership

A process through which a government agency and a private organization (non-profit or for profit) combine resources to accomplish a goal, usually the provision of a public facility or service.

PVC Membrane System

A 60 mil thick Polyvinyl sheet membrane cut and heat welded together to form a water proof flexible liner for pool shells. The membrane is secured in place with compression flanges.

Q - Z

Qualitative Assessment

A detailed review of the conditions of the pools conducted by the Consultant Team which consisted of an Architect, a Landscape Architect, a Pool Consultant, a Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Civil Engineer, and Structural Engineer along with PARD Aquatic Division Staff.

Scum Gutters

Gutters around a pool that may or may not be continuous that typically direct any water that enters to waste. Some systems have been modified for recirculation.

Skimmers

Boxes with automatically adjusted weirs placed around the perimeter of pools to clean the surface of the water.

Sprayground (also called splash pads)

A recreational facility with water play features, but without standing water. The facility, which may be likened to a wet playground, usually has recirculating water and does not require lifeguards.

TOD (Transit-oriented development)

A type of development designed at a higher density near (within a half mile) of a transit station to maximize accessibility of transit and to promote walkable communities.

Useful Life

The expected time a product or structure is designed to obtain before it becomes too costly to maintain. For swimming pools, the accepted useful life is 25 to 30 years.

VGB (Virginia Graeme Baker Act)

A law, effective in December of 2008, that placed safety requirements on drains and drain covers in pools.

Waterfront Pool

Refers to the Barton Springs Pool in Austin's Zilker Park and Deep Eddy Pool.

Zero Depth Entry

A gradual, sloped entry to a pool, also called a beach entry, where the depth gradually increases from zero to an increased depth. This type of entry helps provide improved access and compliance with ADA guidelines.

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- X. Appendices
 - A. Social Needs and Conditions Analysis
 - B. Zoning, Land Use and Environmental Regulations
 - C. History and Cultural Overview of Austin's Aquatic Facilities
 - D. Transportation Analysis
 - E. Statistically Valid Survey Charts and Graphs
 - F. Online/Handout Survey Results
 - G. Public Meeting Results Summary
 - H. Interactive Telephone Town Hall Report
 - I. Qualitative Assessment Forms (Separate Document)

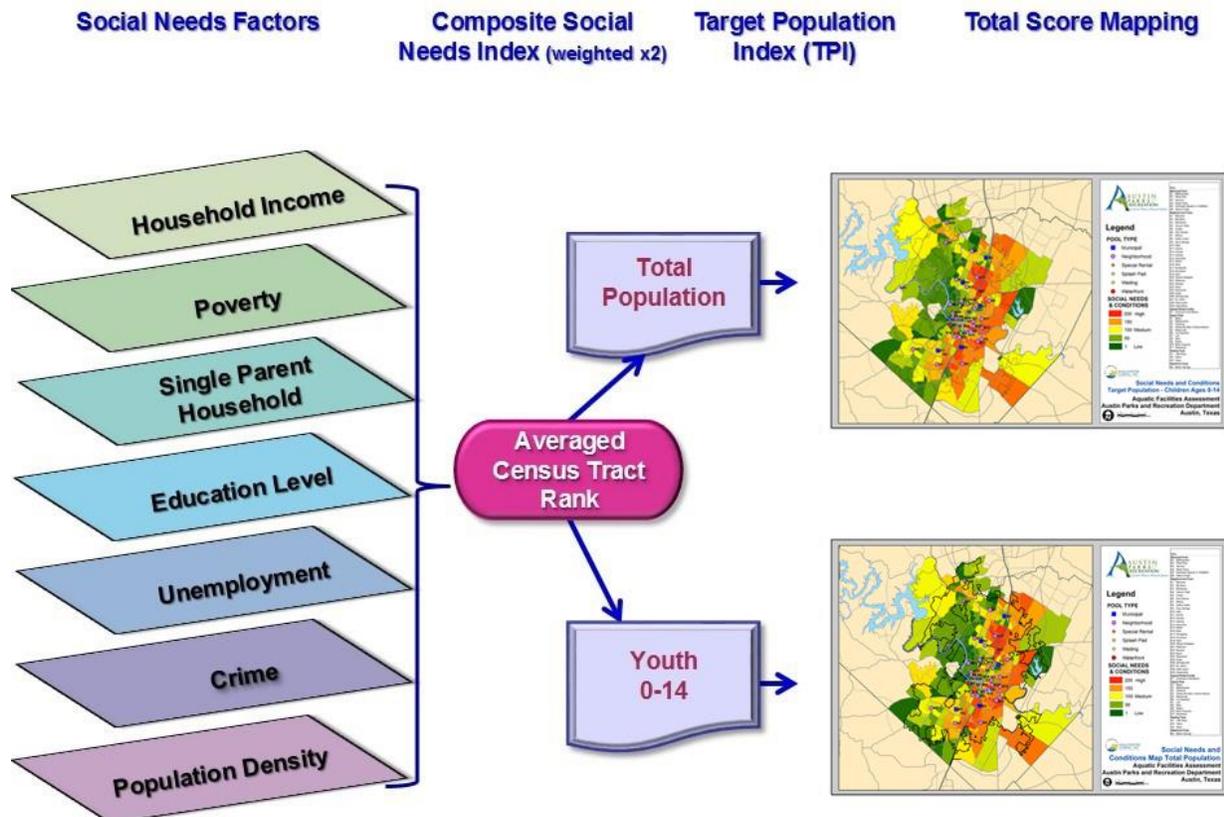
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Appendix A – Social Needs and Conditions Analysis

A. Social Needs and Conditions Analysis

1. Overview

Certain socioeconomic characteristics should help to identify those individuals or target populations most likely to use and/or benefit from public sector programs and services, and community outreach programs. A Social Needs & Conditions Index was developed, using seven (7) socioeconomic indicators that measure the well-being of residents in each of Austin's 200 census tracts, to assist the project team in establishing priorities as they relate to outreach and program development.



2. Methodology

Information has been organized specifically for each of Austin's 200 census tracts. Most of the demographic data was taken directly from the 2010 Census data for the City of Austin or from the American Community Survey 5-year averages from years 2007-2011. The census tracts were selected which are within or touching the current city limits. Therefore, some extend beyond the current city limits for the City of Austin.

3. Data Disclaimer

The information contained in the analysis was taken from the 2010 Census data and American Community Surveys data. It is correct, to the best of the author's knowledge; however, some census data is subjective. It is as accurate as the information that the census participants reported at the time it was compiled.

Appendix A – Social Needs and Conditions Analysis

4. American Community Survey

The American Community Survey is a part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Decennial Census Program and is designed to provide more detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing estimates throughout the decade. The ACS provides information on more than 40 topics including: education, language ability, the foreign-born, marital status, migration, and many more. Each year the survey randomly samples 3.5 million addresses and produces statistics that cover 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year periods for geographic areas in the United States. The 5-year estimates are available in a variety of geographic areas. The 5-year estimates used in this analysis are the 5-year estimates covering the period from 2007 to 2011.

5. Data Definitions and Sources

- a. Total Population – (Universe: Total Population), Source: Census of Population & Housing, 2010 Tiger Files DPSF1 – Sex and Age – column DP0010001
- b. Target Population – (Universe: Total Population), Source: Census of Population & Housing, 2010 Tiger Files DPSF1 - Column DP0010002-0004 for the various ages of children.
- c. Educational Attainment – Population without a High School Diploma (Universe: Persons 25 Years and Over), Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years 2007-2011, column B23006 – Percent of persons over age 25 without a high school diploma.
- d. Households – (Universe: Households), Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years 2007-2011, column B19001.
- e. Median Household Income – (Universe: Households), Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years 2007-2011, column B19013 - Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars).
- f. Population Density – Total population divided by the number of land acres (water area excluded) in the census tract area to result in the number of persons per acre. Source U.S. Bureau of the Census 2010 Tiger Files. Table is provided in square meters which were converted to acres.
- g. Poverty Status: Quantity of the Total Population Living in Poverty – (Universe: Persons for Whom Poverty is Determined in 1999), Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years 2007-2011, column B17010 Households with income in the past 12 months below poverty level.
- h. Employment Status: Percent Unemployed – (Universe: Persons 16 Years and Over in the Labor Force), Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years 2007-2011, column B23025 - In labor force, number employed, calculated as the percent of the labor force not employed.
- i. Crime: Total Population per Actual Reported Incident – Source: City of Austin Police Department Records Management System Indexed and Non-Indexed Offenses by Year and Census Tract for Year 2012. Indexed crimes used in this analysis. The APD uses census tracts from previous census. Therefore, where tracts have split, the total incidents were divided by the number of new tracts from the parent tract.
- j. Single Parent Households – Universe – Households with children under age 18. Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year averages for years

Appendix A – Social Needs and Conditions Analysis

2007-2011, column B11004, sum of columns for households with single mothers and single fathers with children under the age of 18 in the household.

6. Social Needs & Conditions Index

- a. The Social Needs & Conditions Index was determined through a three-step process that included the following components: Total and Target Population Index (TPI); Composite Social Needs Index (CSNI); combining a weighted TPI score and a CSNI score to decide a final Composite Social Needs & Conditions score; and then ranking the census tracts based upon their final score.

Three-Step Process

- Total and Target Population Index (TPI)
- Composite Social Needs Index (CSNI)
- Index Number - Composite Social Needs & Conditions Index

- b. Total and Target Population Index

The purpose of the Total and Target Population Index (TPI) is to identify the distribution of the total population and target populations citywide. Each of Austin's 200 census tracts was ranked by their total population and by identified target populations from one to two hundred according to its position citywide, with tied scores given the same ranking status. A number one ranking status suggests the neighborhood exhibiting the least need and a ranking status of 200 suggest the greatest need. When determining demand for target populations, the ranking of the total population and the target population are summed together, divided by the number of variables (usually two), resulting in a TPI score. The TPI scores are then ranked from one to 200 for each census tract.

$$A + B = \text{TPI Score}$$

X

$$A = \text{Total Population}$$

$$B = \text{Target Population}$$

$$X = \text{Total Number of Variables in the Numerator}$$

- c. Composite Social Needs Index

A Composite Social Needs Index (CSNI) score was determined for each census tract. CSNI consists of the seven independent variables or indicators representing social conditions in each neighborhood. The seven (7) variables are independently ranked by census tract from one (1) to 200 according to the variables position citywide, with tied scores given the same rank. A number one (1) ranking status suggests the neighborhood exhibiting the least need and a ranking status of 200 suggests the greatest need. For each census tract, the ranking score for each of the seven variables were then summed into a composite score. This composite score was then divided by the number of variables (seven), weighted by a factor of two, and thus resulting in the CSNI score for each census tract. The CSNI scores are then ranked from one to 200 for each census tract.

$$2 \times (C + D + E + F + G + H + I) = \text{CSNI Score}$$

X

$$C = \text{Variable}$$

Appendix A – Social Needs and Conditions Analysis

D = Variable

E = Variable

F = Variable

G = Variable

H = Variable

I = Variable

X = Total Number of Variables in the Numerator

d. Index Number - Composite Social Needs & Conditions Index

- The third step involved combining a weighted TPI score and a CSNI score for each of the independent neighborhood planning districts. This results in a final Composite Social Needs & Conditions Indicator (CSNCI) score for each census tract.

$TPI + (2 \times CSNI) = CSNCI \text{ Score}$

- Finally, the final score for each census tract is ranked from one to 200. The highest index number represents the neighborhood with the greatest need, which is given a ranking status of 200, and the lowest index number, representing the neighborhood with the least need, is given a ranking status of one.

7. Total Population

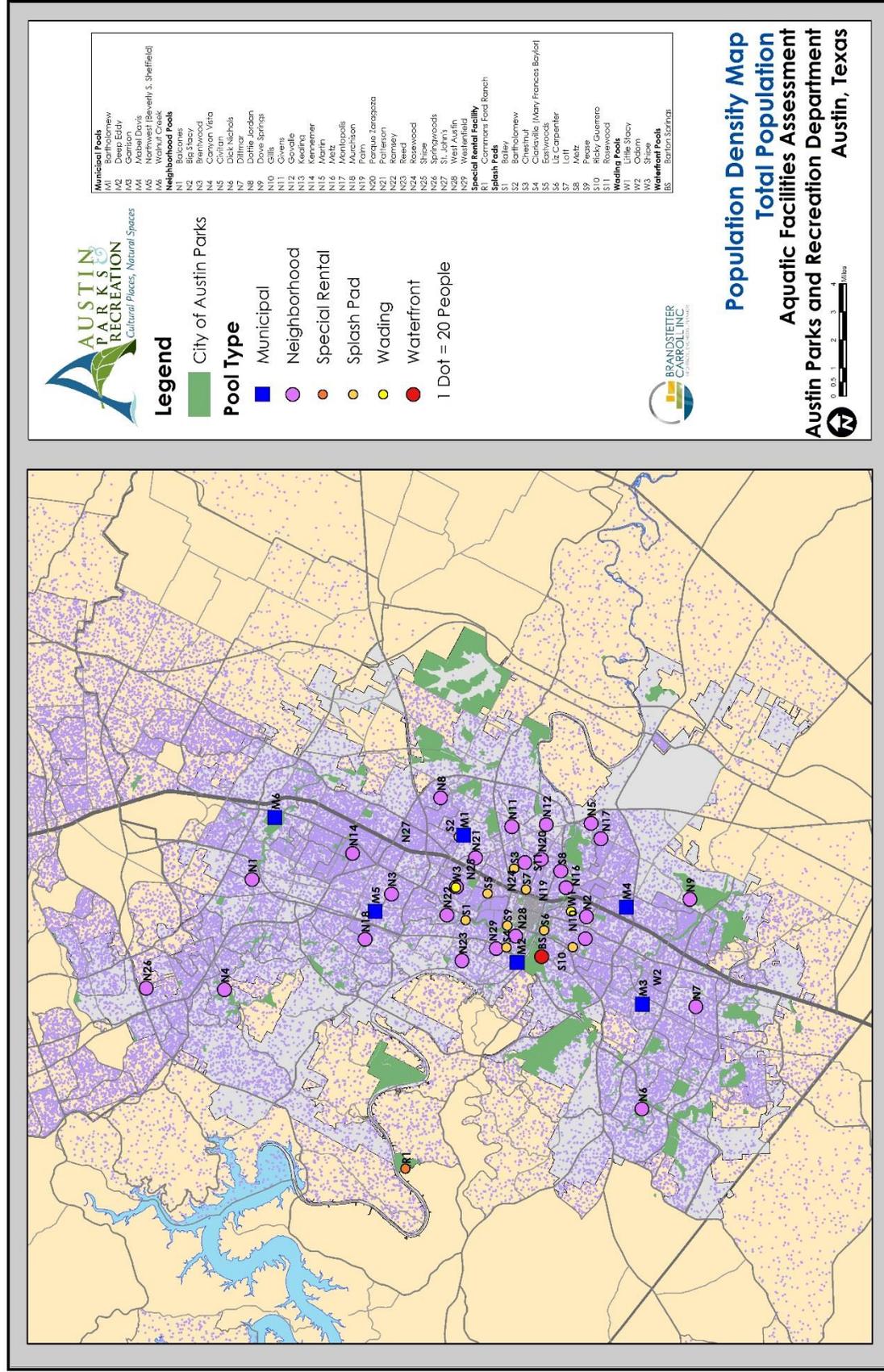
The map of the Social Needs and Conditions for the Total Population indicates the census tracts exhibiting the highest social needs (red in color) are concentrated in a corridor extending north to south along Interstate 35, with the majority of the areas located east of I-35. The areas with the lower needs (green in color) are located in the growth areas in the southwest (South of Slaughter), northwest and west Austin areas (west of MoPac).

8. Target Populations – 0-14 in Age

One of the main priorities through the public input process has been on the delivery of aquatic facilities for children. Therefore this analysis was performed for the children in ages 0-14. Since there is a ten-year horizon for this plan, we have included the entire population of this age group rather than just teens. Of the 200 census tracts, the same general areas exhibited the greatest needs as the analysis for the total population with very minor differences.

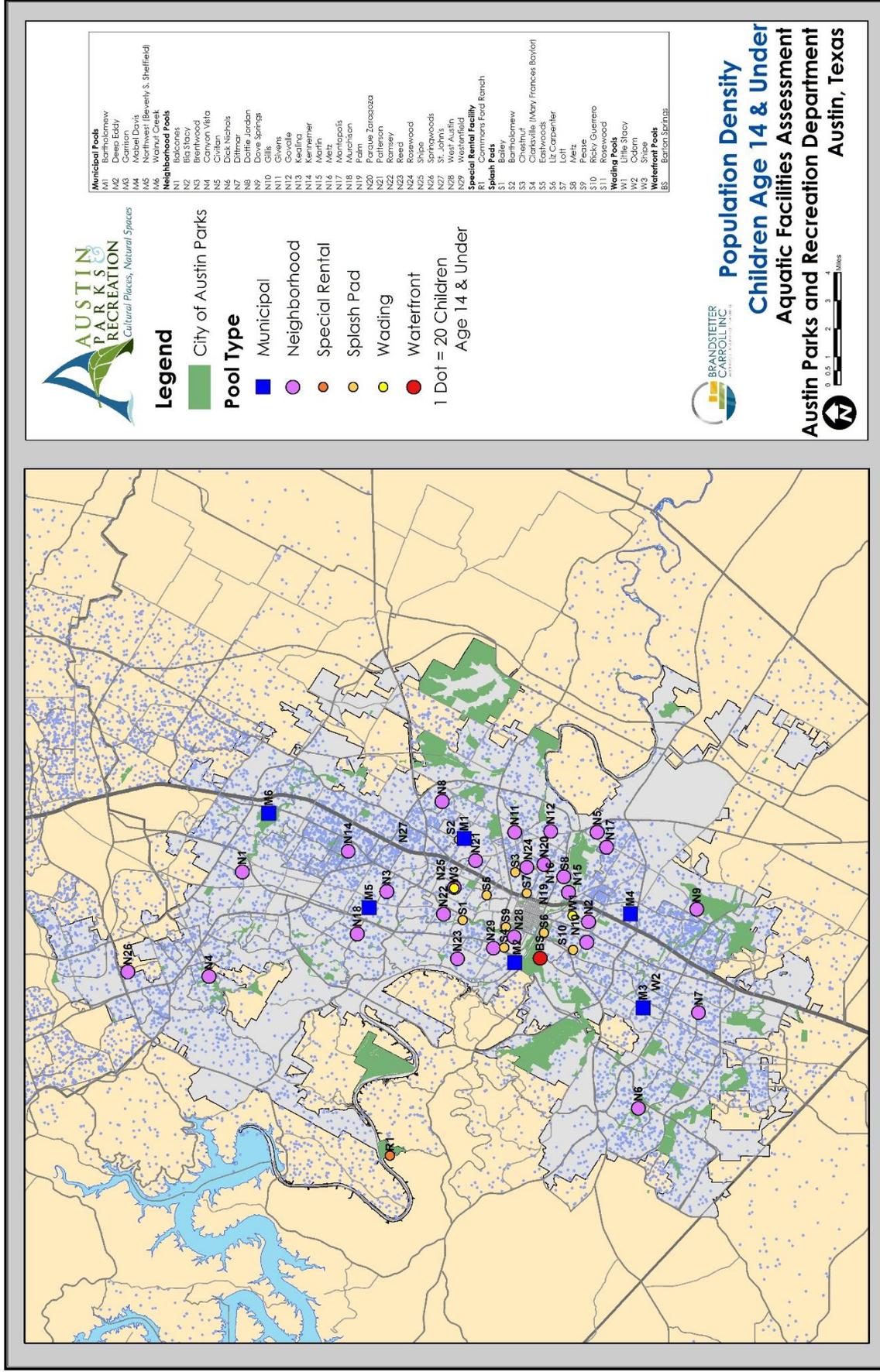
Appendix A – Social Needs and Conditions Analysis

Figure A- 1: Total Population - Population Density



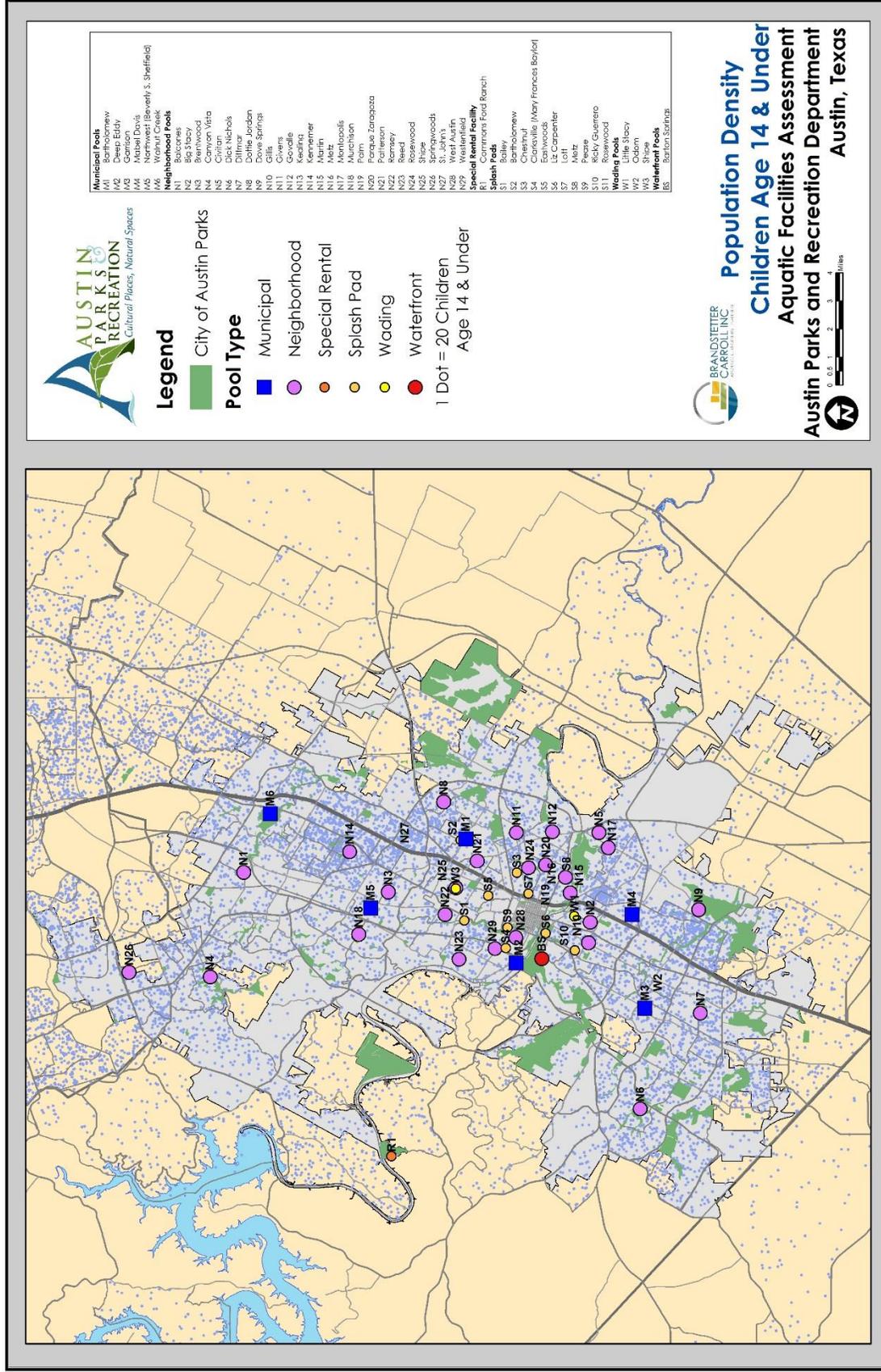
Appendix A – Social Needs and Conditions Analysis

Figure A- 3: Target Population – Children Ages 0-14 – Population Density



Appendix A – Social Needs and Conditions Analysis

Figure A- 4: Target Population – Children Ages 0-14 – Social Needs and Conditions



Appendix B – Zoning, Land Use and Environmental Regulations

B. Zoning, Land Use and Environmental Regulations

Zoning Legend:	
CO	Conditional Overlay Combining District
HD	Historic Combining District
NCCD	Neighborhood Conservation Combining District
NP	Neighborhood Plan Combining District
P	Public District
SF	Single Family
SF-2	Single Family - Standard Lot
SF-3	Family Residence

Definitions:	
Floodway	The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height
Floodplain	An area of land adjacent to a stream or river that stretches from the banks of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley walls and experiences flooding during periods of high discharge.[1] It includes the floodway, which consists of the stream channel and adjacent areas that actively carry flood flows downstream, and the flood fringe, which are areas inundated by the flood, but which do not experience a strong current.
Floodzone	Flood zones are geographic areas that the FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These zones are depicted on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Map. Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

Pool	Address	Zoning	Watershed Type/ Watershed	Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone	AE Electric Utility Service	Austin Water Service	Floodway		Floodplain		FEMA Flood Zone	Annexed to Austin	Open Permits	Other
							FEMA Fully Dev.	Austin Fully Dev.	FEMA Fully Dev.	Austin Fully Dev.				
Balcones	12017 Amherst Dr.	P	Suburban - Walnut Creek	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	10/13/1977	Yes	Expired PIER Migration Sewer Tap Permit (1986-121480 W) & PIER Migration Water Tap (1986-G48631 W); Bordered on east edge of park by a tributary/ floodplain (@.1 mi away)
Brentwood	6710 Arroyo Seco	P-NP	Urban - Shoal Creek	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	3/14/1946 ACL 12/19/1985	None	Hancock Branch Creek is across the street on the east side. Floodplain across street at creek
Canyon Vista	8455 Spicewood Springs	SF-2-CO	Suburban - Bullcreek	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	11/15/1984 ACL 12/31/1997	None	Privately-maintained stormwater ponds northwest of pool on school grounds; Waterway setbacks overlap school property and border edge of pool grounds
Kennermer	1031 Peyton Gin Rd.	SF-23-NP	Urban - Little Walnut Creek	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	10/6/1966	None	None
Murchison	3700 North Hills Dr. (7022 Hart Ln)	SF-3	Suburban - Dry Creek North	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	10/26/1967	Yes	12/27/12 Active electrical permit for school (2012-123395 EP)
Northwest (Beverly S. Sheffield)	7000 Ardath St.	P	Urban - Shoal Creek	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	AE	13/31/1951 ACL 12/19/1985	None	CoA maintained stormwater ponds border pool on north; parking area and potentially parts of pool fall within waterway setbacks
Walnut Creek	12138 N. Lamar Blvd.	P	Suburban - Walnut Creek	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	11/15/1984 ACL 12/31/1992	Yes	Expired PIER Migration Water Tap Permit (1987-122426 W) & (1987-122425 W); Located within "Potential Creek Greenway" & "Waterway Setback"

North

Appendix B – Zoning, Land Use and Environmental Regulations

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Definitions:	
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Floodplain	An area of land adjacent to a stream or river that stretches from the banks of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley walls and experiences flooding during periods of high discharge.[1] It includes the floodway, which consists of the stream channel and adjacent areas that actively carry flood flows downstream, and the flood fringe, which are areas inundated by the flood, but which do not experience a strong current.
Floodzone	Flood zones are geographic areas that the FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These zones are depicted on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Map. Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

CO	Address	Zoning	Country	Suburban - Country	Club East	Urban - Little Walnut Creek	Urban - Tempehill Branch	Urban - Boggy Creek	Urban - Boggy Creek	Suburban - Country Club West	Urban - Lady Bird Lake	Urban - Lady Bird Lake	Suburban - Carson Creek	Urban - Boggy Creek	Urban - Boggy Creek	Urban - Pleasant Valley	Urban - Buttermilk Branch
	513 Vargas Rd.	SF-3-NP															
	2803 Loyola Ln.	P-NP															
	3811 E. 12th St.	P-NP															
	5200 Bolm Rd.	P-NP															
	1500 Rosewood Ave.	P-NP															
	3427 Parker Ln.	P-NP															
	1626 Nash Hernandez Sr. Dr.	P-NP															
	2407 Canterbury St.	P-NP															
	1200 Montopolis Dr.	SF-3-NP															
	741 Pedernales St.	P-NP															
	1400 Wilshire Blvd.	P-NP															
	1182 Pleasant Valley	P-NP															
	889 Wilks	P-NP															

East

Appendix B – Zoning, Land Use and Environmental Regulations

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South														
Big Stacy	700 E. Live Oak St.	P-NP	Urban - Blunn Creek	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	3/14/1946 ACL 12/19/1985	Yes	Expired PIER Migration Water Tap Permit (1936-4774 W); Expired Sidewalk Replacement Permit (2011-023866 EX); Located within a Potential Creek Greenway
Dick Nichols	8011 Beckett Rd.	P	Barton Springs Zone - Williamson	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	11/15/1984	No	Located in: Barton Springs Overlay; Potential Creek Greenways; Waterway Setbacks
Dittmar	1009 W. Dittmar Dr.	P	Suburban - South Boggy Creek	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	11/15/1984	Yes	Expired Water Permit (2009-096281 W); Expired Water Permit (2009-096285 W); In Review PV System Permit for Community Center (2006-005826 PR); Expired Basketball Gym Remodel Permit (2001-003987 PR); Expired PIER Migration Water Tap (1987-G50344 W) - Located in: Potential Creek Greenways; Waterway Setbacks (pump house)
Dove Springs	5701 Ainez Dr.	P-NP	Suburban - Williamson Creek	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	2/14/1974	No	Located in: Potential Creek Greenways; Waterway Setbacks
Garrison	6001 Manchaca Rd.	P	Suburban - Williamson Creek	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	9/1/1955	No	None
Gillis	2504 S. Durwood St.	P-NP	Urban - East Bouldin Creek	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	3/14/1946 ACL 12/19/1985	No	CoA maintained stormwater pond adjacent to north side of pump house
Little Stacy Wading	1414 Eastside Dr.	P-NP	Urban - Blunn Creek	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	3/14/1946 ACL 12/19/1985	No	Address is 1500 Alameda Dr for permits - Located in: 1984 Comprehensive Cultural Survey; Potential Creek Greenways
Odom Wading	1001 Sahara Ave.	SF-3	Suburban - Williamson Creek	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	5/8/1969	No	None

Appendix B – Zoning, Land Use and Environmental Regulations

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Floodzone	Flood zones are geographic areas that the FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These zones are depicted on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Map. Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

West														
Property Name	Address	Zoning	Waterway	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Notes
Palm	200 N IH 35 SVRD SB or 717 1/2 E 3rd St.	UNZ	Urban - Waller Creek	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Located in: 1984 Comprehensive Cultural Survey; Convention Center Overlay; Transit Oriented Development; Potential Creek Greenways; Imagine Austin Centers
Ramsey	4200 Burnet Rd.	UNZ	Urban - Shoal Creek	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Expired Water Line to Eye Wash Permit (1993-11038 PP); "Pending" permit expired in 1994 for Addition to Existing Pumphouse (1992-004788 BP); Located in: Waterway Setbacks, Biological Resource Buffer; Wetland runs along north side of creek which pool south and east side abutts
Reed	2600 Pecos St.	SF-3-NP	Water Supply Suburban - Taylor Slough South	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Located in: 1984 Comprehensive Cultural Resource Survey; National Register of Historic Districts; Neighborhood Conservation (Combining District (Hyde Park))
Shipe	4400 Ave. G	P-HD-NCCD-NP	Urban - Waller Creek	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Located in: 1984 Comprehensive Cultural Resource Survey; National Register of Historic Districts; Neighborhood Conservation (Combining District (Hyde Park))
Shipe Wading	4400 Ave. G	P-HD-NCCD-NP	Urban - Waller Creek	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Located in: 1984 Comprehensive Cultural Resource Survey; National Register of Historic Districts; Neighborhood Conservation (Combining District (Hyde Park))
West Austin	1317 W. 10th St.	P-NP	Urban - Lady Bird Lake	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Located in: 1984 Comprehensive Cultural Resource Survey; National Register of Historic Districts

Appendix C – History and Cultural Overview of Austin's Aquatic Facilities

C. History and Cultural Overview of Austin's Aquatic Facilities

Austin built its first pools in the 1930's. According to "History of Austin's Forms of Government", Office of the City Clerk, City of Austin, 1995: "A 1928 city plan, the first since 1839, called upon Austin to develop its strengths as a residential, cultural, and educational center. A \$4,250,000 bond issue, Austin's largest to date, provided funds for streets, sewers, parks, the city hospital, the first permanent public library building, and the first municipal airport, which opened in 1930. A recreation department was established, and within a decade it offered Austinites a profusion of recreational programs, parks, and pools."

Following is an overview of the historic or cultural significance of structures associated at each pool. Structures over 50 years old may be designated historic or contributing by the Historic Preservation Office of the City of Austin if various conditions apply. This could impact any renovation or demolition of the structures. See the code excerpt on the last page for further information.

Several of the pools exist in neighborhoods where the residents have taken an active participation in raising funds to make improvements in cooperation with the Parks Department.

Many of the pump houses for the pools listed below are much newer than the pools they serve as they were originally fill and drain pools. In recent years the Parks Department has made an effort to covert these pools over to filtered recirculating pools, requiring construction of a pump house to house equipment.

1930's (Could be eligible for Historic Designation)



West Austin — Neighborhood Pool (1930s /Renovated 2011)

The red brick Tudor-revival bathhouse with wood shake roof is a good example of architecture of the era and is among the earliest historic facilities in the park system. The pump house directly adjacent to the bathhouse is newly constructed of wood framing with chain link walls and an asphalt shingle roof. West Austin Park contributes to the West Line National Register Historic District and improvements will warrant historic review.



Parque Zaragoza— Neighborhood Pool (Circa 1932/ 1939)

The original restroom/recreation center facility was constructed by the National Youth Administration. The recreation center is utilitarian with red brick veneer and gothic arched openings. It is among the earliest parks-related buildings in the municipal park system. It is so unsafe, it is currently condemned. There is a separate pump house of concrete block with one exterior wall decorated with a mural by local artists.



Rosewood — Neighborhood Pool (1932/ Renovated 2012)

The restroom building was constructed in the mid-1950s. The building is utilitarian and flat-roofed. It is a typical example of architecture of the era with the unique feature of the restrooms being located below the pump room. Exterior walls are roughly squared coursed local stone.



Shipe — Neighborhood Pool (1934)

The only building associated with the pool is the concrete block pump house with a newly installed glass and glazed tile mural depicting children playing in the woods. The mural was designed by students at the Griffin School and installed by the community. The remote restroom building which serves both Shipe pools is a Texas log cabin dog trot and was constructed in the mid-1930s. It is among the earliest parks-related buildings in the municipal park system. Note: Shipe Park contributes to the Hyde Park Local Historic District and the National Register Historic District and improvements will warrant review.

Appendix C – History and Cultural Overview of Austin's Aquatic Facilities



Shipe (Little) — Wading Pool (1934)

The wading pool is located in a historic district and is one of the earliest facilities in the park system. The remote restroom building which serves both Shipe pools is a Texas log cabin dog trot and was constructed in the mid-1930s. It is among the earliest parks-related buildings in the municipal park system. See Big Shipe. Note: Shipe Park contributes to the Hyde Park Local Historic District and the National Register Historic District and improvements will warrant review.



Metz – Neighborhood Pool (1934/ Renovated 1986)

The restrooms are constructed of concrete block with brick veneer, which has been painted, and a flat concrete roof. The entire exterior of the restroom building as well as the pump house are decorated in murals painted by local artists. Neither of these buildings appear to be architecturally significant.



Palm — Neighborhood Pool (1935)

There are no structures directly associated with the pool. The remote restroom building was constructed in the mid-1930s and is a good example of rustic crenelated stone architecture. It is among the earliest parks-related buildings in the municipal park system. The pool is adjacent to the historic Palm School.



Stacy (Big) — Neighborhood Pool (1936)

The pool and bathhouse were constructed by the Works Progress Administration. While fairly utilitarian, the bathhouse and pool are among the earliest historic pool facilities in the park system. The pool is unique in that it is spring fed and naturally heated therefore allowing year round use. This pool is one of Austin's beloved favorites.



Stacy (Little) — Wading Pool (Circa 1936)

The wading pool is located in a potentially historic district and among one of the earliest facilities in the park system. The only structure is a pump house which is constructed of concrete block. The restroom facilities are located in a remote Spanish Colonial building.

1940's (Could be eligible for Historic Designation)



Ramsey— Neighborhood Pool (1941/ Pool renovated circa 1999)

The building is a typical example of the flat-roofed utilitarian architecture of the era with the exception that the materials are unglazed striated clay tile veneer.

1950's (Could be eligible for Historic Designation)



St. Johns – Neighborhood Pool (Circa 1950's)

The bathhouse is a typical example of flat-roofed utilitarian red brick park architecture. The pool was adjacent to St. Johns Elementary School which was closed in 1970 and demolished in 1994. St. Johns started as an African-American neighborhood in the 1930's where domestic help would stay during the week before returning home to their farms on the weekend. This building does not appear to be architecturally significant.

Appendix C – History and Cultural Overview of Austin's Aquatic Facilities



Brentwood— Neighborhood Pool (1954)

The pool house was constructed in the mid-1950s and the pump house more recently (possibly 1980's). They represent the flat-roofed utilitarian construction with concrete block and clay tile veneer. They do not appear to be architecturally significant.



Gillis –Neighborhood Pool (1954/ 1979 renovated)

There is only a utilitarian pump house constructed of chain link fence in poor condition.



Govalle — Neighborhood Pool (1954/ renovated 1986)

The only structure is a pump house which was constructed recently, and is utilitarian concrete block.



Patterson – Neighborhood Pool (1954)

The only structure associated with the pool is a pump house constructed of concrete block. This building does not appear to be architecturally significant but an exuberant and elaborate mosaic of mirror and glazed tile has been installed on the building by the neighborhood with the subject being tropical flora and fauna.



Reed— Neighborhood Pool (1956)

The building is utilitarian and flat-roofed. It is a typical example of rough stone park architecture of the era with stone wall facing inside and out. The more recent concrete block pump house was added when the pool was converted from a fill and drain to a recirculating system.



Northwest— Municipal Pool (1956)

The open air pavilion housing the concession and bath areas is constructed of stone veneer and glazed tile interior with circular wings. The architectural style and construction are similar to that of Givens Pool and is a good example of pool construction of the era.



Givens — Neighborhood Pool (1958/ 1959)

The open air pavilion housing the concession and bath areas is constructed of curved walls with stone veneer, glazed tile interior and hexagonal metal roofed connector. The architectural style and construction are similar to that of Northwest Pool and are an example of pool construction of the era.

1960's (1963 and older could be eligible for Historic Designation)



Civitan – Neighborhood Pool (1964)

Construction for the pool and nearby park restroom shelter were funded by the City of Austin, Texas Parks & Wildlife and the National Parks Service (US Dept. of the Interior). It is architecturally unique as the only example of modified "atomic" architectural style. The restroom shelter is vertically paneled cast-in-place concrete with a flat roof. The pump house is newer utilitarian concrete block construction.

Appendix C – History and Cultural Overview of Austin's Aquatic Facilities



Garrison— Municipal Pool (1966/ 1967)

The bathhouse is an example of an open-air utilitarian construction of stacked stone veneer with glazed tile interior.



Kealing — Neighborhood Pool (1968)

The only structure associated with the pool is a pump house which is utilitarian concrete block.



1970's – Present

Dottie Jordan – Neighborhood Pool (1974)

Utilitarian stone and concrete block bath house facility with new metal hipped roof. This building is not architecturally significant but is similar to the architecture of the adjacent recreation center.



Murchison – Neighborhood Pool (1974)

The restrooms and separate pump house are constructed of concrete block with brick veneer. Construction for the pool and bath houses was funded by the City of Austin, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the U.S. Dept. of Interior, Texas Parks & Wildlife and Austin Independent School District. The architectural style of the pool buildings is similar to the adjacent school.



Kennemer – Neighborhood Pool (1975)

The open air restrooms and attached pump house are constructed of concrete block with brick veneer and cast stone vertical accents. The cast stone and brick construction is similar to the adjacent school.



Martin – Neighborhood Pool (1977)

The open air restrooms and attached pump house are constructed of concrete block with brick veneer, which has been painted. Two exterior walls of this building have murals painted by local artists portraying the culture of the neighborhood. The construction is similar to Montopolis pool.



Montopolis – Neighborhood Pool (1977)

The open air restrooms and attached pump house are constructed of concrete block with brick veneer, which has been painted. The exterior of the restrooms as well as pump house have been decorated in murals painted by local artists but through the years have been defaced by graffiti. The construction is similar to Martin pool.



Mabel Davis – Municipal Pool (1979)

The bathhouse is open air with plaster veneer on concrete block construction. Construction for the pool and bath houses was funded by the City of Austin in cooperation with Texas Parks & Wildlife, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the U.S. Dept. of the Interior. The style is reminiscent of commercial architecture of the era.

Appendix C – History and Cultural Overview of Austin's Aquatic Facilities



Dittmar – Neighborhood Pool (Circa 1980's)

The bath house facility is an open style pavilion, constructed of utilitarian concrete block and glazed tile with a metal hipped roof. The architectural style and color scheme matches the adjacent recreation center.



Walnut Creek – Municipal Pool (1983)

The bathhouse is constructed of concrete block with stone veneer. The roof is wood framed with asphalt shingles and offset sheds. The pump house is concrete block with plaster veneer. Construction for the pool and bath house was funded by the City of Austin, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior. The style is reminiscent of commercial architecture of the era.



Canyon Vista – Neighborhood Pool (1985)

Miscellaneous buildings not for public use which reflect the architecture of the adjacent brick veneer middle school.



Balcones – Municipal Pool (1986)

An example of 1980's utilitarian scored concrete block construction, which responds to the gabled residential architecture of the surrounding neighborhood.



Dove Springs – Neighborhood Pool (1994)

The architecture and color scheme are modern, open and playful. Construction for the pool and bath houses was funded by the City of Austin and the Texas Parks & Wildlife. A predecessor to Dick Nichols pool.



Dick Nichols – Neighborhood Pool (1995)

This pool has an Art in Public Places (AIPP by Dale Whistler) mural façade and other AIPP elements inside the pool area. The architecture designed by the same architecture firm is similar to Dove Springs. The style and color scheme of this pool is modern, open and playful.



Forest North (aka Springwoods) – Neighborhood Pool (Circa 1998)

The bath house and concession area are combined in a visually attractive open dog trot style concrete block and wood roof truss structure. The pump house is a separate concrete block structure, matching the architecture of the bath house building.



Odom – Wading Pool (Date unknown)

There are no structures associated with this pool.

Appendix C – History and Cultural Overview of Austin's Aquatic Facilities



Oswaldo A.B. Cantu, Pan-American – Wading Pool (Date unknown)

There are no structures associated with this pool. The pool was originally designed as a fountain and has been closed due to its attractive nuisance as a local neighborhood water play feature. The fountain design is loosely based on Mexican and Central American temples connected by aqueducts.



Commons Ford – Special Events Rental (Date unknown)

Donated residential wood frame ranch house exhibiting 1980's construction style. The pool has small mosaic tile and is surrounded by visually pleasing fieldstone walls.

City of Austin Land Development Code

25-11-213 BUILDING, DEMOLITION AND RELOCATION PERMITS AND CERTIFICATED OF APPROPRIATENESS RELATING TO CERTAIN BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES OR SITES

(A) In this section “National Register Historic District” means an area designated in the Federal Register under the National Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, for which maps depicting the area are available for inspection by the public at the Neighborhood Planning and Zoning Department.

(B) Except as provided in Subsection (C), this section applies to a building, structure, or site:

- (1) located in a National Register Historic District;
- (2) listed in a professionally prepared survey of historic structures approved by the historic preservation officer;
- (3) individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places;
- (4) designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, a State Archeological Landmark, or a National Historic Landmark;
- (5) designated as a historic landmark (H) combining district;
- (6) located within a historic area (HD) combining district; or
- (7) determined by the historic preservation officer to have potential for designation as a historic landmark.

(C) **This section does not apply to a structure if the historic preservation officer determines that the structure:**

- (1) **is less than 50 years old;**
- (2) does not meet at least two of the criteria for designation as a historic landmark (H) combining district prescribed by Section 25-2-352(A)(3)(b) (*Historic Designation Criteria*); and
- (3) is not a contributing structure in a historic area (HD) combining district.

Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

D. Transportation Analysis

	Proximity to nearest bus stop (Shown below are route # and location of bus stop)									
	Crosstown		Local		Distance Limited & Flyer		Distance Other		Distance	
	Address	Distance	Address	Distance	Route #	Location	Distance	Route #	Location	Distance
North	Balcones	12017 Amherst Dr.	1.6 mi	1M/1L - ACC Northridge	1.57 mi	142 Amherst Dr	0 mi	Feeder - 240 Gracy Farm Ln/ Brnet Rd	.81 mi	
	Brentwood	6710 Arroyo Seco Ln	.63 mi	5 Choquette Dr/ Woodrow Ave	.30 mi	151 Koenig Ln/ Burnet Rd	1.0 mi	N/A		
	Canyon Vista	8455 Spicewood Springs Blvd	1.64 mi	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	Kenemer	1031 Payton Gin Rd.	.70 mi	1M W. Rundberg Ln/ Collinfield Dr	.42 mi	142 W. Rundberg Ln/ Collinfield Dr	.42 mi	Feeder - 240 Carpenter Ave/ N Lamar Blvd	.47 mi	
	Forest North	9810 Parliament House Road	1.02 mi	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	Murchison	3700 North Hills Dr.	.25 mi	19 Wood Hollow Dr	.45 mi	N/A		UT Shuttle - 681 IF/ FW North Hills Dr	.31 mi	
	Northwest (Beverly S. Sheffield)	7000 Ardath St.	1.16 mi	3 Pegrum Ave/ Burnet Rd	.38 mi	151 Northcross Dr	1.16 mi	N/A		
	Walnut Creek	12138 N. Lamar Blvd.	.91 mi	1L Walnut Creek Park Rd	0 mi	101 N Lamar Blvd (N of Parmer Ln)	.82 mi	N/A		
	Civitan	513 Vargas Rd.	.34 mi	4 Bastrop Hwy/ Vargas Rd	.08 mi	100 Riverside Dr/ Montopolis Dr	1.25 mi	N/A		
	Dottie Jordan	2803 Loyola Ln.	.52 mi	37 Loyola Ln/ Tulsa Cove	0 mi	N/A		N/A		
	Givens	3811 E. 12th St.	.25 mi	6 Givens Park	0 mi	135 E 12th St/ Airport Blvd	.60 mi	N/A		
	Govalle	5200 Bolm Rd.	.15 mi	2 Oak Springs Dr	.4 mi					
	Kealing	1500 Rosewood Ave.	.26 mi	2 Rosewood Ave/ Chicon St.	0 mi	135 Goodwin Ave/ Airport Blvd	.77 mi	N/A		
	Mabel Davis	3427 Parker Ln.	0 mi	7 Parker Ln	0 mi	N/A		Feeder - 228 Parker Ln/ Woodward St.	.12 mi	
	Martin	1626 Nash Hernandez St. Dr.	.75 mi	21 Holly St/ Chicon St	.4 mi	122 E 2nd St/ Robert Martinez Jr. St	.98 mi	N/A		
Meiz	2407 Canterbury St.	.27 mi	22 Garden St/ Robert Martinez Jr. St.	.25 mi	122 E 2nd St/ Robert Martinez Jr. St	.4 mi	N/A			
Montopolis	1200 Montopolis Dr.	.01 mi	4 Larch Terrace/ Montopolis Dr	.01 mi	100 E. Riverside Dr./ Montopolis Dr	.5 mi	N/A			
Oswaldo A.B Cantu-Pan American	2100 E 3rd St,	.09 mi	17 E 2nd St/ Elkhart St	.09 mi	122 E 2nd St/ Robert Martinez Jr. St	.2 mi	N/A			
Parque Zaragosa	741 Pedernales St.	.45 mi	4 E 7th St/ Pedernales St	.22 mi	135 E 7th St/ N. Pleasant Valley Rd	.45 mi	N/A			
Patterson	4200 Brookview Rd	.17 mi	37 Aldrich/ Mueller Blvd	.16 mi	135 Airport Blvd/ Crestwood Rd	.37 mi	UT Shuttle - CR/RR Aldrich/Mueller Blvd	.16 mi		
Rosewood	1182 Pleasant Valley	.28 mi	2 Rosewood Ave/ Chicon St.	.06 mi	N/A		N/A			
St. Johns	869 Wilks	.10 mi	7 E. St. Johns Ave/ Bennett Ave	.10 mi	N/A		N/A			

East

Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Proximity to nearest bus stop (Shown below are route # and location of bus stop)									
Crosstown	Distance	Local	Limited & Flyer			Distance	Other	Distance	
			Distance	Limited & Flyer	Other				
Big Stacy	700 E. Live Oak St.	.25 mi	1M/1L E Live Oak St/ S Congrass Ave	.38 mi	101 Post Rd/ S Congress Ave	.40 mi	N/A		
Dick Nichols	8011 Beckett Rd.	.54 mi	N/A		111 Beckett Rd	0 mi	N/A		
Dittmar	1009 W. Dittmar Dr.	1.6 mi	10 W Dittmar Rd/ S 1st St	.6 mi	110 Great Britain Blvd/ Palace Pkwy	.58 mi	N/A		
Dove Springs	5701 Ainez Dr.	.47 mi	311 E Stassney Ln/ Nuckols Crossing Rd	.66 mi	127 S Pleasant Valley Rd/ Nestind Wav	.66 mi	N/A		
Garrison	6001 Manchaca Rd.	.45 mi	311 W Stassney Ln @ Crockett HS	0 mi	103 Manchaca Rd/ Whitestone Dr	.16 mi	Feeder - 238 W Stassney Ln/ West Gate Blvd.	.76 mi	
Gillis	2504 S. Durwood St.	.10 mi	331 W Oltorf St/ S 1st St	.11 mi	101 S Congrass Ave b/t Oltorf St & Long Bow Ln	.6 mi	N/A		
Little Stacy Wading	1414 Eastside Dr.	N/A	1M/1L S Congrass Ave b/t E Oltorf St & Long Bow Congrass Ave	.76 mi	N/A		N/A		
Odom Wading	1001 Sahara Ave.	.39 mi	311 W Stassney Ln/ Emerald Forest Dr	.30 mi	Alameda Dr	.30 mi			
		.65 mi	333 W William Cannon Dr/ Emerald Forest Dr	.30 mi	20 E Riverside Dr/ Alameda Dr	.38 mi			
					10 Turtle Creek Blvd/ S 1st St				

Proximity to nearest bus stop (Shown below are route # and location of bus stop)									
Crosstown	Distance	Local	Limited & Flyer			Distance	Other	Distance	
			Distance	Limited & Flyer	Other				
Palm	200 N IH 35 SYRD SB or 717 1/2 E 3rd St.	.29 mi	METRO RAIL 4th St/ Trinity St	.42 mi	100 4th St/ Trinity St	.29 mi	N/A		
Ramsey	4200 Burnet Rd.	.38 mi	338 W 43rd St/ N Lamar Blvd	.55 mi	127 E Cesar Chavez St/ Trinity St	.32 mi			
Reed	2600 Pecos St.		N/A	.23 mi	N/A		N/A		
Shipe/ Shipe Wading	4400 Ave. G		N/A	.49 mi	N/A		N/A		
West Austin	1317 W. 10th St.	.54 mi	338 W 10th St/ Lamar Blvd	.18 mi	101 W 47th St/ W Guadalupe St	.75 mi	UT Shuttle - IF/ FW Speedway b/t 44th & 45th Streets	.18 mi	
				.56 mi					
				.25 mi	122 W 6th St/ W Lynn St	.60 mi	UT Shuttle - 656 IF/ IF/ FW Speedway b/t 44th & 45th Streets	.18 mi	
				.45 mi					
				.45 mi					

Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Balcones

12017 Amherst Dr.

LEGEND	
	Crosstown Bus Service
	Local Bus Service
	Crosstown Bus Stop
	Local Bus Stop
	Limited & Flyer Service
	Limited & Flyer Stop
	Parking
	Sidewalk
	Bus Stop
	Handicap Parking



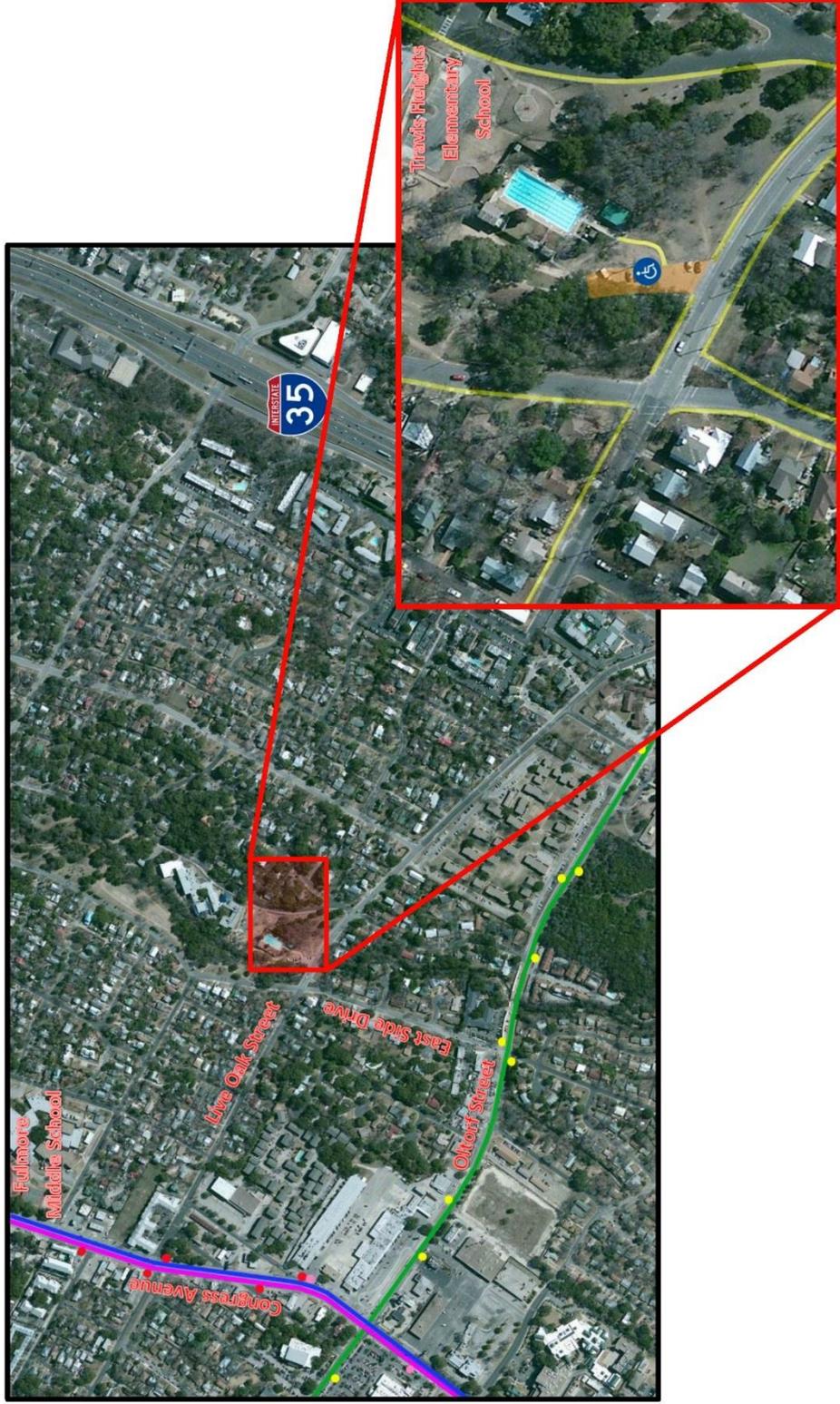
Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Big Stacy

700 East Live Oak Street

LEGEND

 Crosstown Bus Service	 Local Bus Service	 Limited & Flyer Service	 Parking	 Bus Stop	 Handicap Parking
 Crosstown Bus Stop	 Local Bus Stop	 Limited & Flyer Stop	 Sidewalk		



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Brentwood 6710 Arroyo Seca

LEGEND	
	Crosstown Bus Service
	Crosstown Bus Stop
	Local Bus Service
	Local Bus Stop
	Limited & Flyer Service
	Limited & Flyer Stop
	Parking
	Sidewalk
	Bus Stop
	Handicap Parking

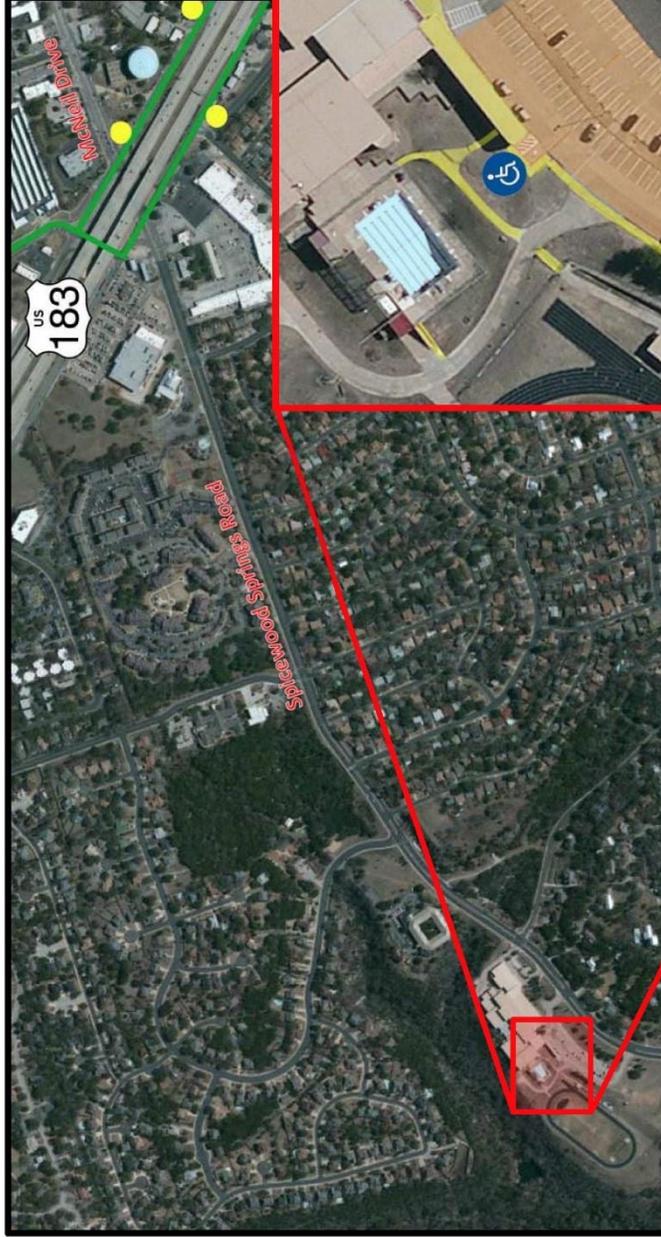


Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Canyon Vista

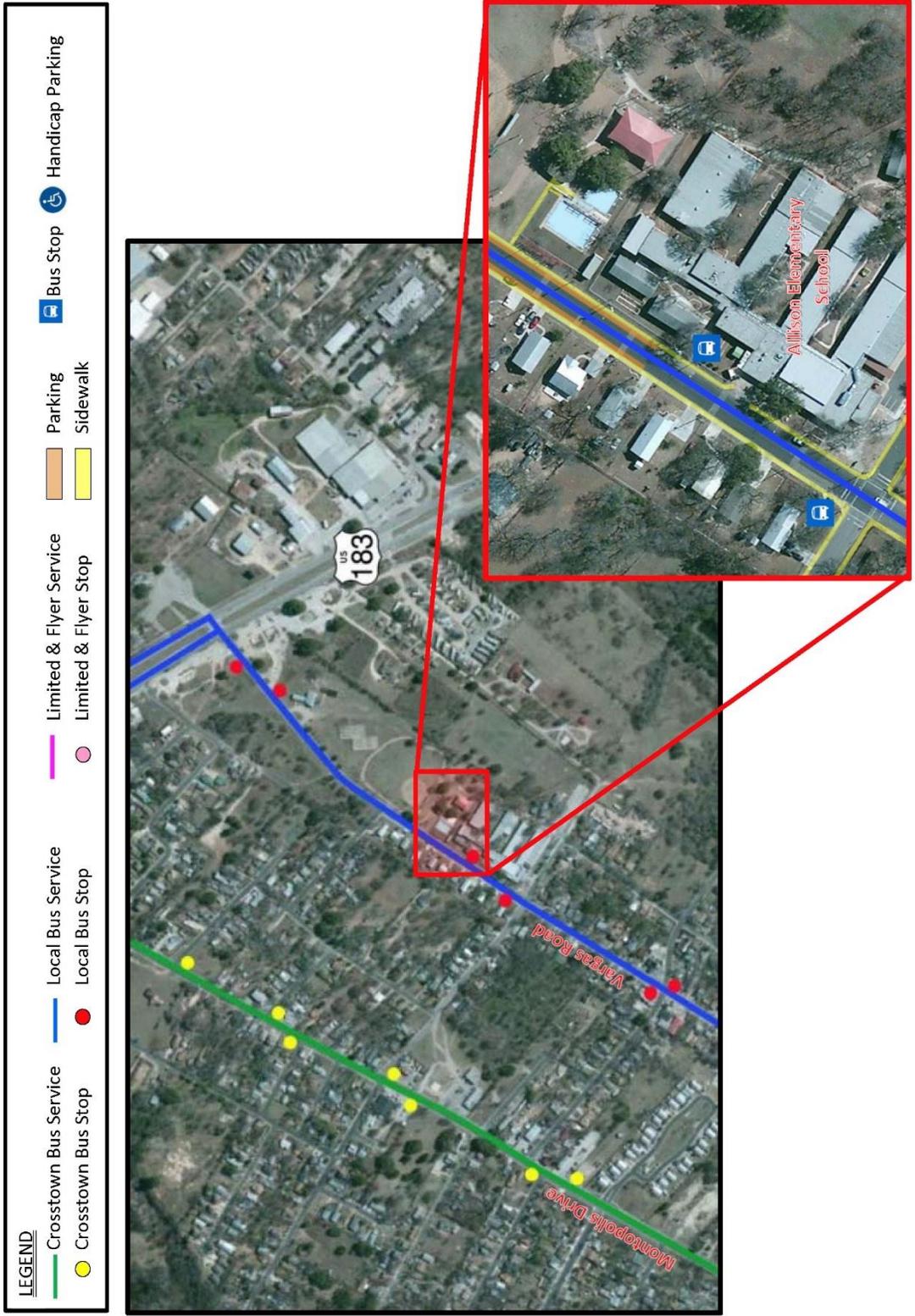
8455 Spicewood Springs

LEGEND	
	Crosstown Bus Service
	Local Bus Service
	Crosstown Bus Stop
	Local Bus Stop
	Limited & Flyer Service
	Limited & Flyer Stop
	Parking
	Sidewalk
	Bus Stop
	Handicap Parking



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

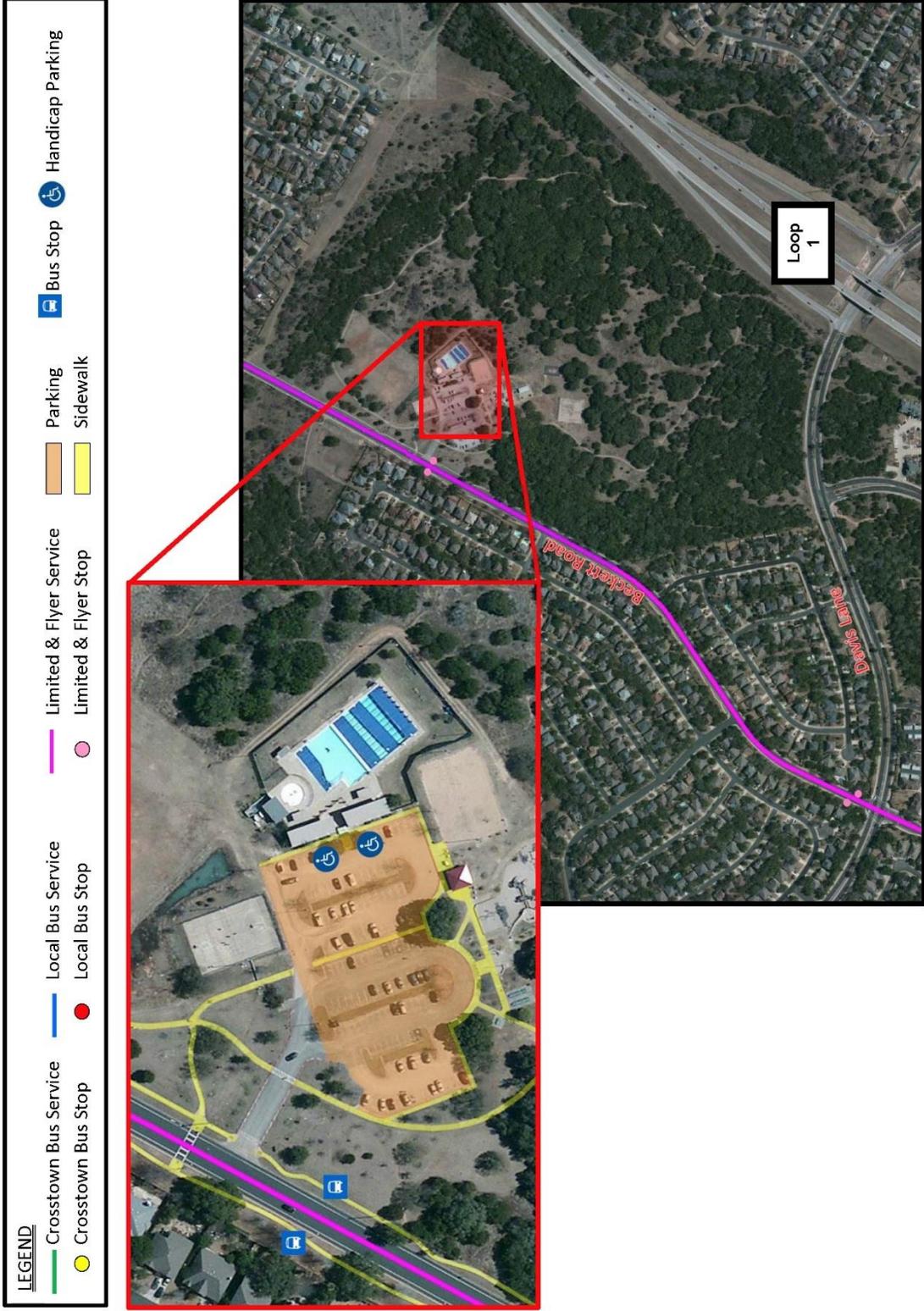
Civitan 513 Vargas Road



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Dick Nichols

8011 Beckett Road



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Dittmar 1009 W. Dittmar Road

LEGEND

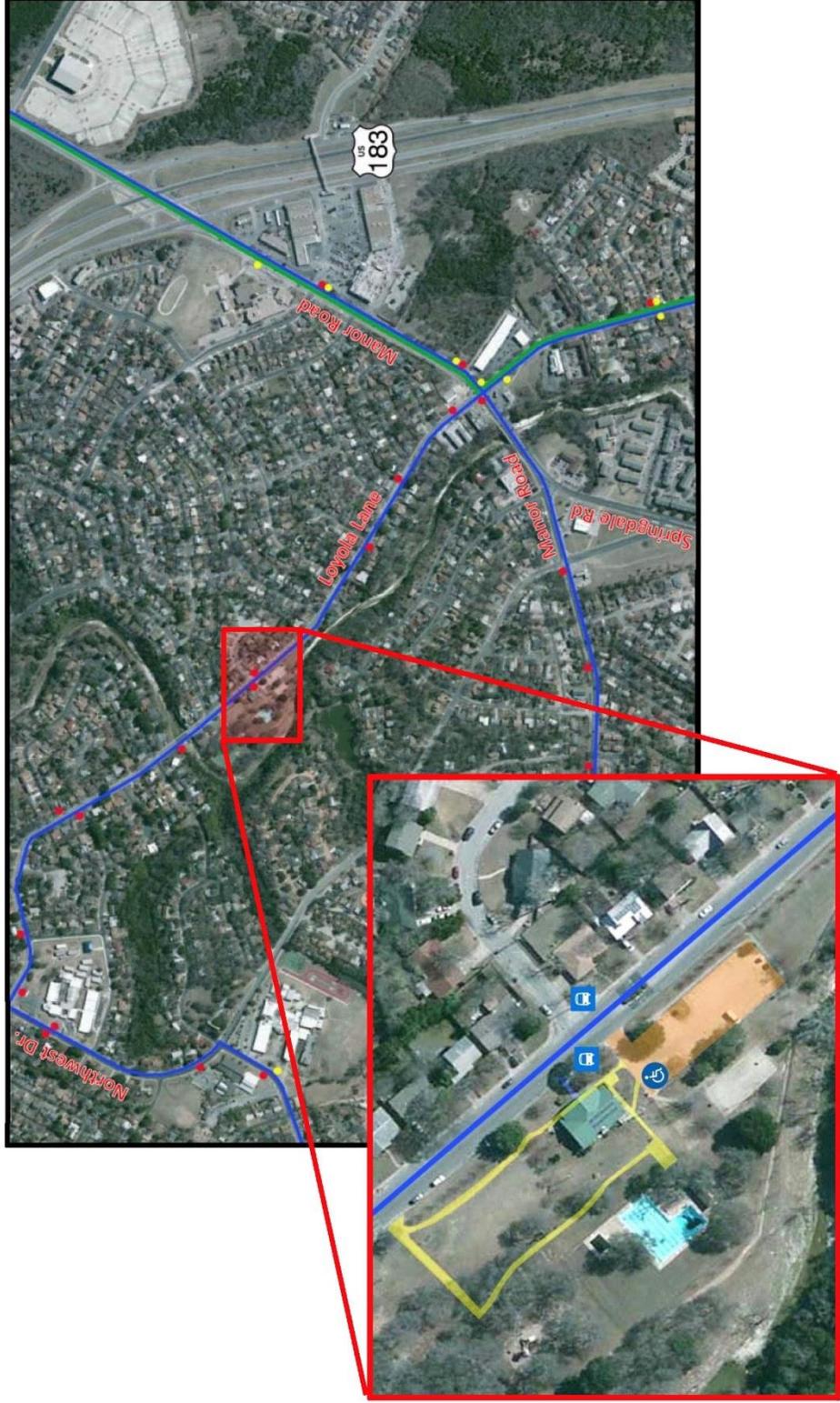
- Crosstown Bus Service
- Local Bus Service
- Limited & Flyer Service
- Parking
- Sidewalk
- Crosstown Bus Stop
- Local Bus Stop
- Limited & Flyer Stop
- ♿ Bus Stop
- ♿ Handicap Parking



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Dottie Jordan 2803 Loyola Lane

LEGEND									
	Crosstown Bus Service		Local Bus Service		Parking		Bus Stop		Handicap Parking
	Crosstown Bus Stop		Local Bus Stop		Sidewalk		Limited & Flyer Stop		

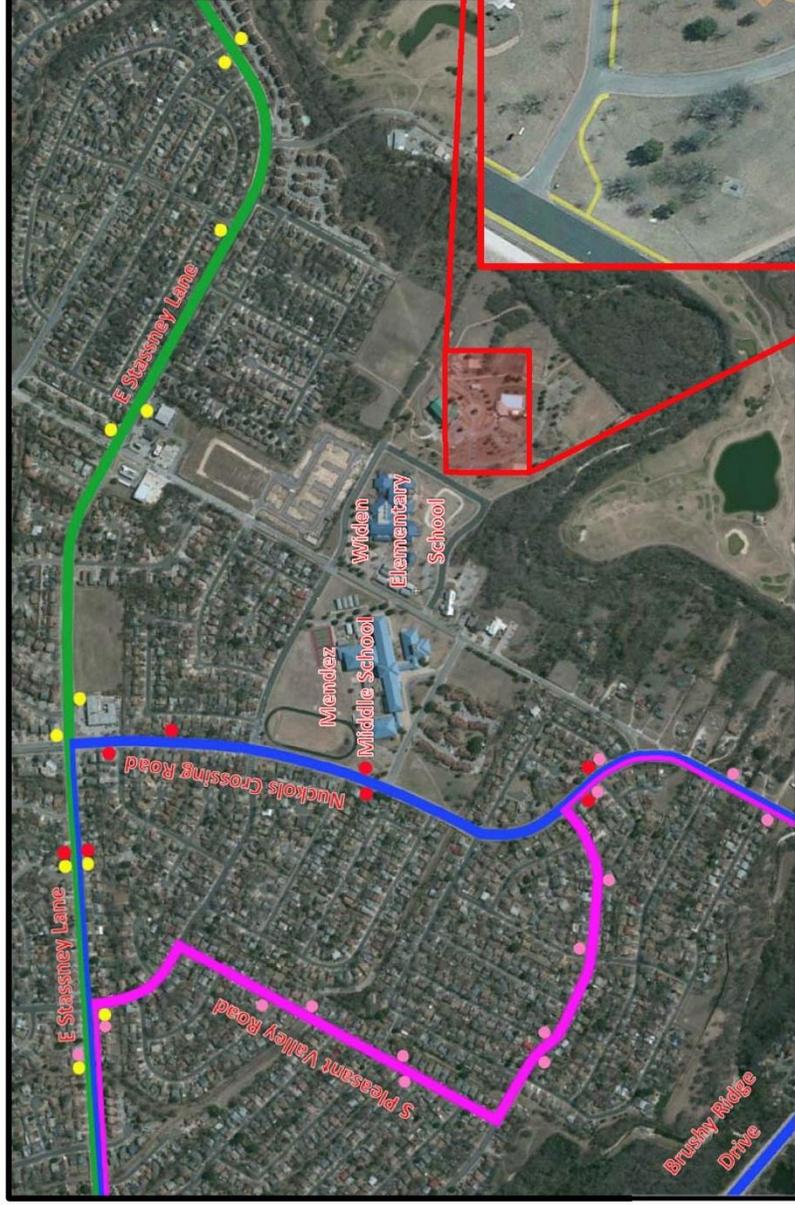


Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Dove Springs

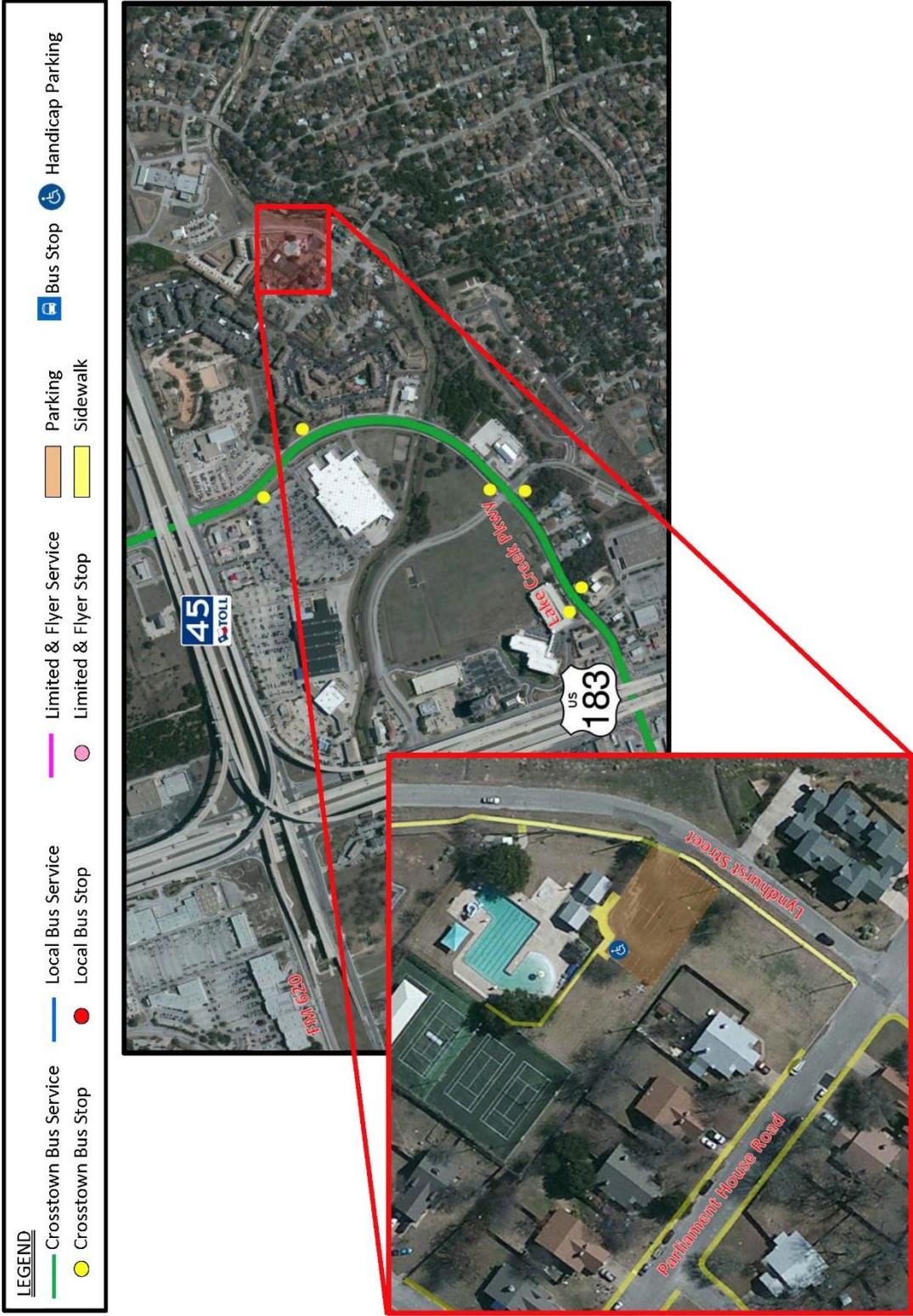
5701 Ainez Drive

LEGEND	
	Crosstown Bus Service
	Local Bus Service
	Crosstown Bus Stop
	Local Bus Stop
	Limited & Flyer Service
	Limited & Flyer Stop
	Parking
	Sidewalk
	Bus Stop
	Handicap Parking



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Springwoods 9810 Parliament House Road



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Garrison

6001 Manchaca Road

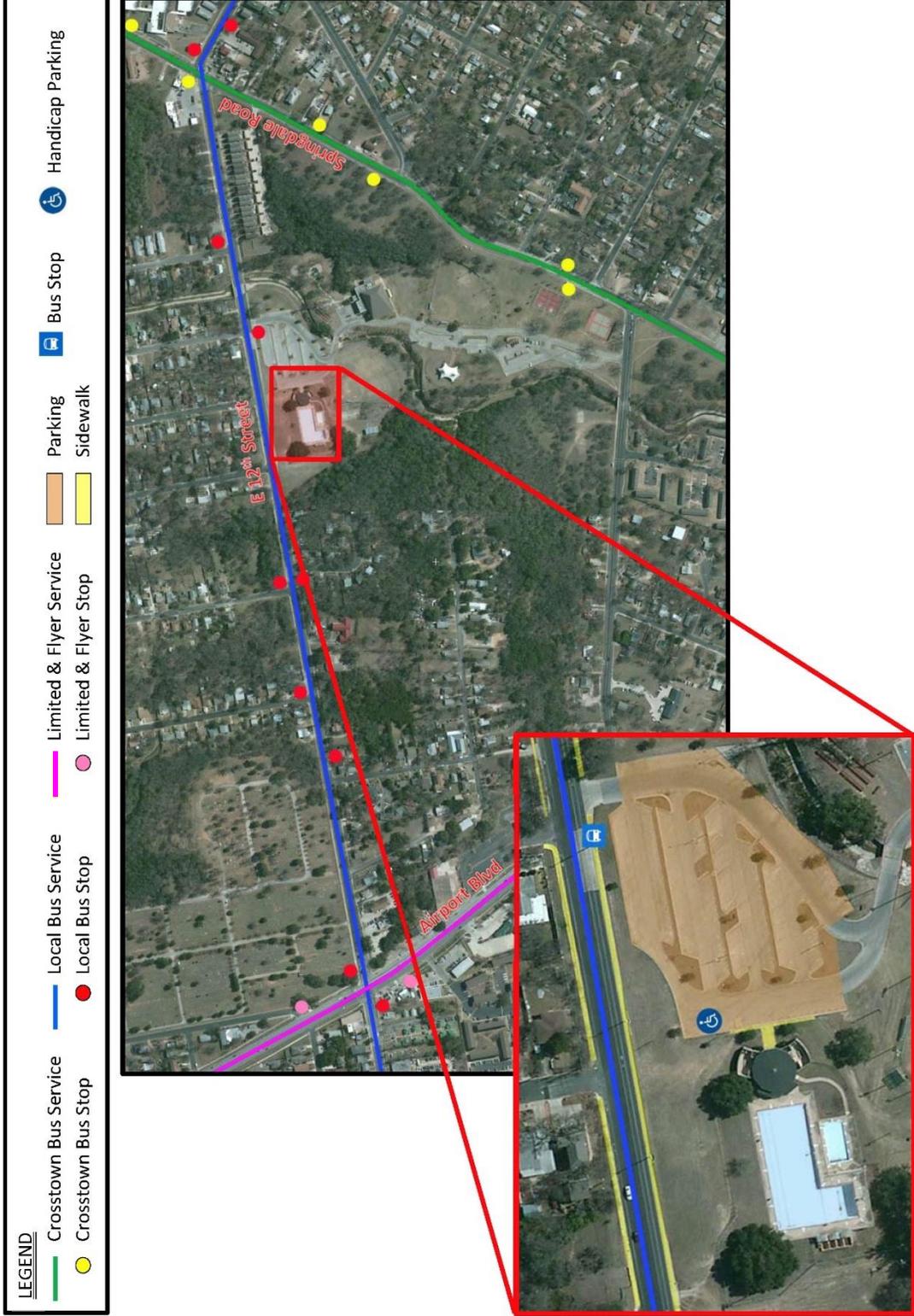
LEGEND	
	Crosstown Bus Service
	Local Bus Service
	Crosstown Bus Stop
	Local Bus Stop
	Limited & Flyer Service
	Limited & Flyer Stop
	Bus Stop
	Handicap Parking
	Parking
	Sidewalk



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Givens

3811 East 12th Street



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Govalle 5200 Bolm Road

LEGEND

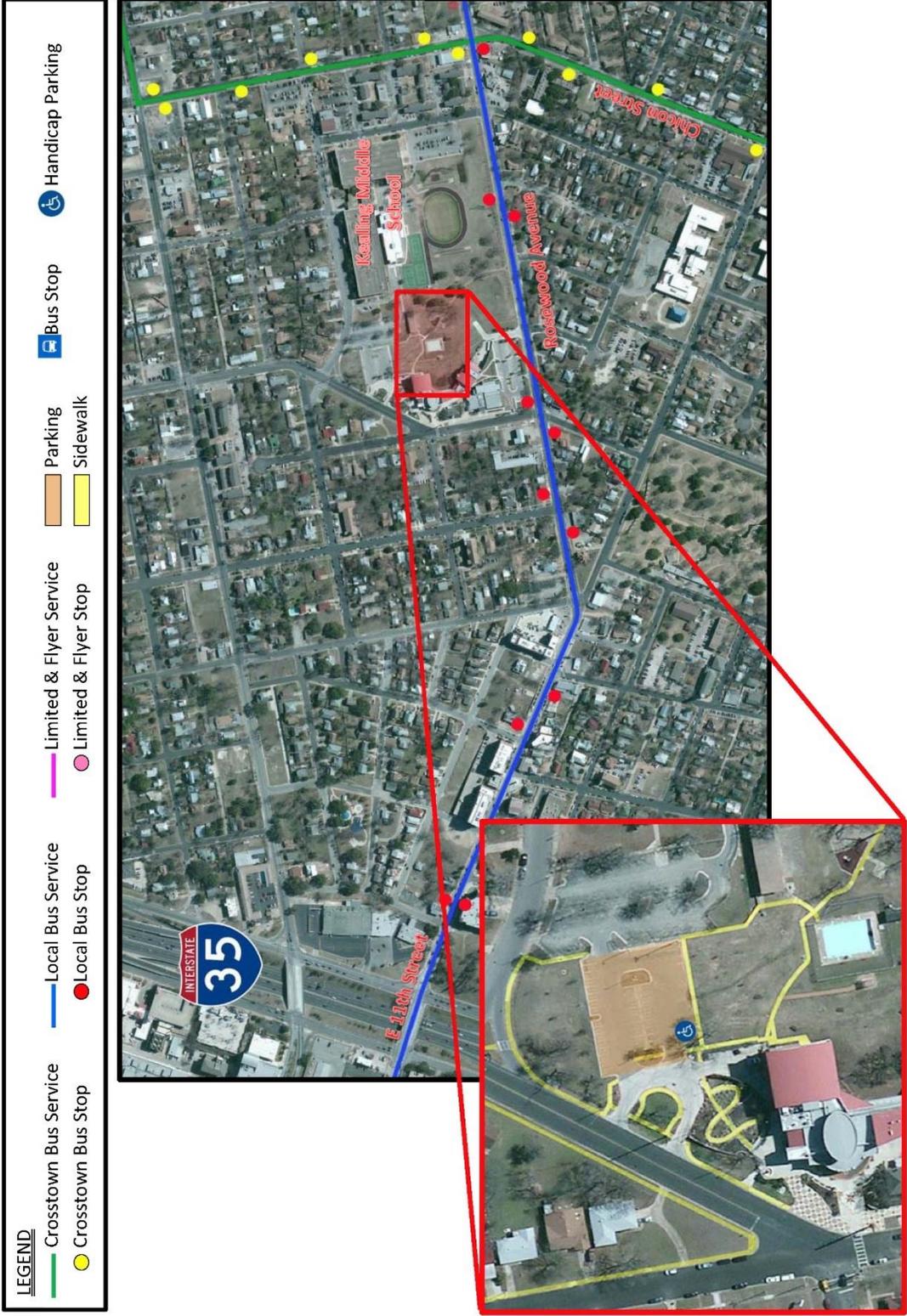
 Crosstown Bus Service	 Local Bus Service	 Limited & Flyer Service	 Parking	 Bus Stop	 Handicap Parking
 Crosstown Bus Stop	 Local Bus Stop	 Limited & Flyer Stop	 Sidewalk		



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Kealing

1500 Rosewood Avenue

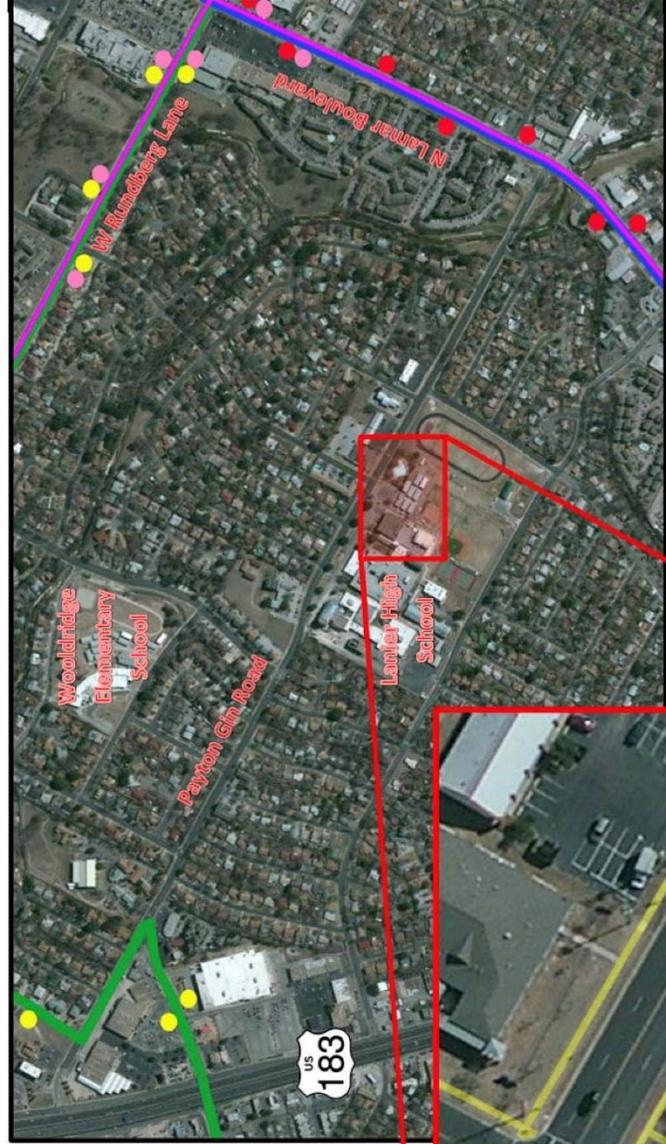


Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Kennemer 1032 Payton Gin Road

LEGEND

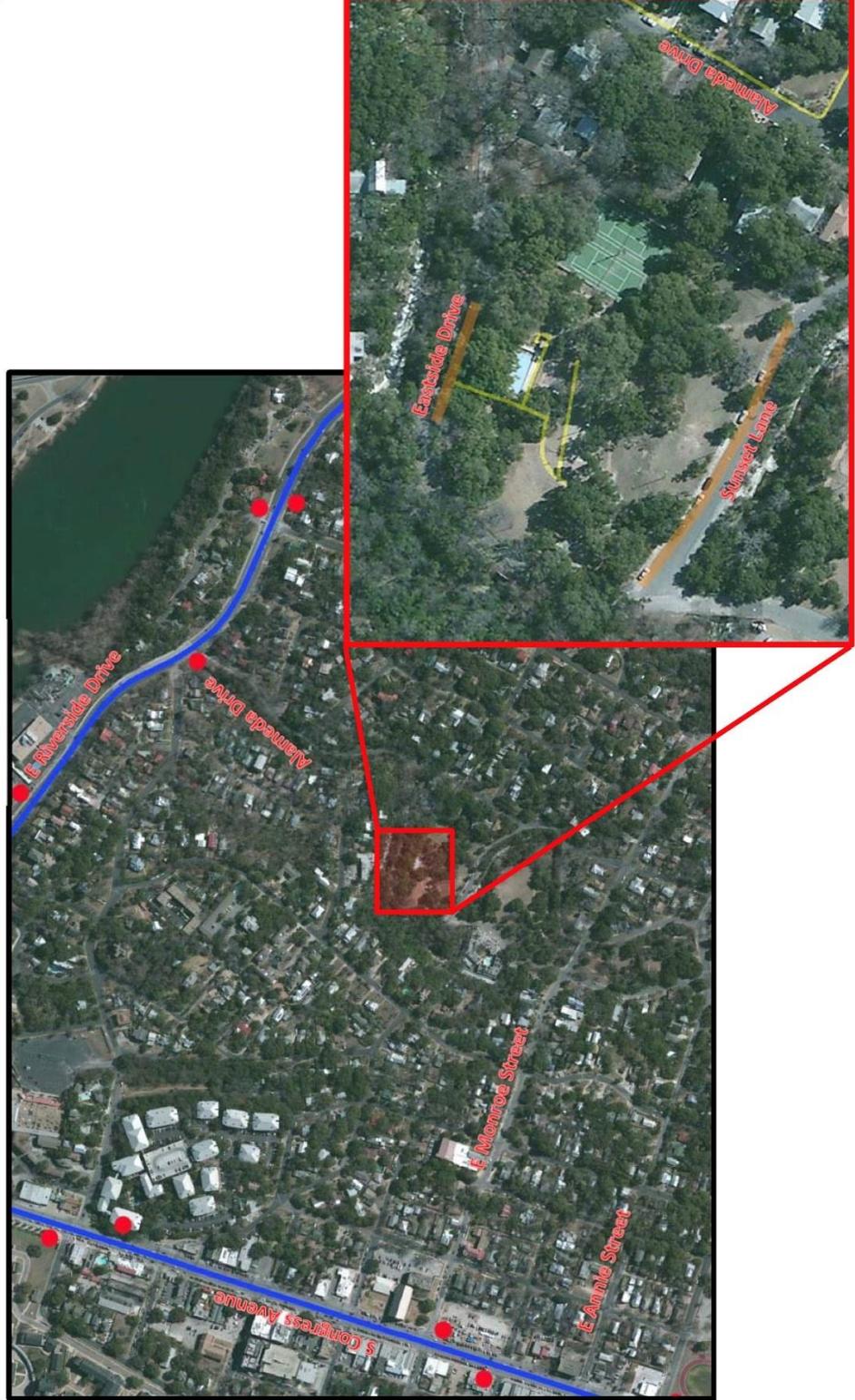
 Crosstown Bus Service	 Local Bus Service	 Limited & Flyer Service	 Parking	 Handicap Parking
 Crosstown Bus Stop	 Local Bus Stop	 Limited & Flyer Stop	 Sidewalk	 Bus Stop



Little Stacy 2000 Alameda Dr.

LEGEND

-  Crosstown Bus Service
-  Local Bus Service
-  Local Bus Stop
-  Crosstown Bus Stop
-  Limited & Flyer Service
-  Limited & Flyer Stop
-  Parking
-  Sidewalk
-  Bus Stop
-  Handicap Parking



Mabel Davis
3427 Parker Lane

LEGEND

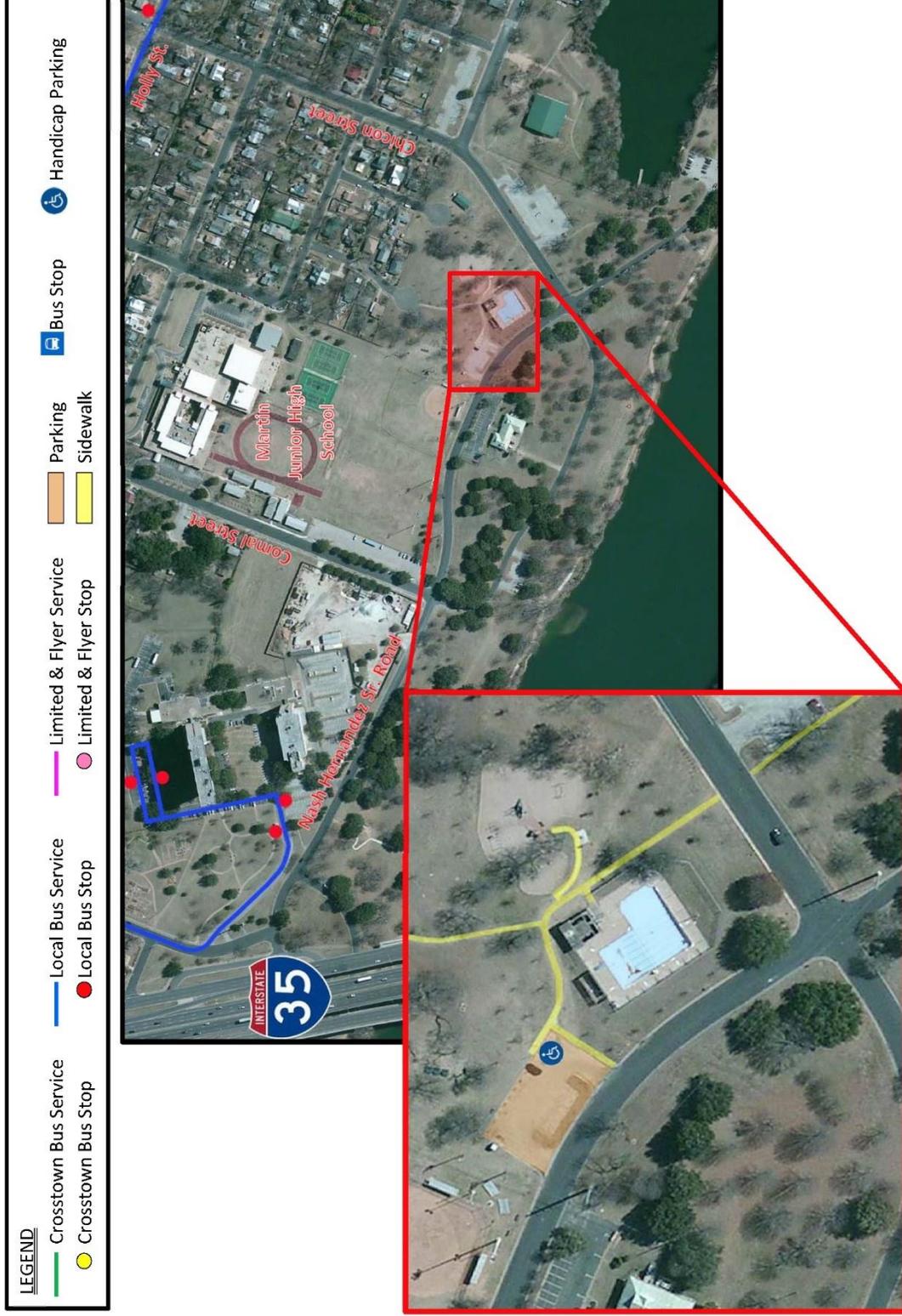
 Crosstown Bus Service	 Local Bus Service	 Limited & Flyer Service	 Parking	 Bus Stop	 Handicap Parking
 Crosstown Bus Stop	 Local Bus Stop	 Limited & Flyer Stop	 Sidewalk		



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Martin

1626 Nash Hernandez Sr. Drive



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

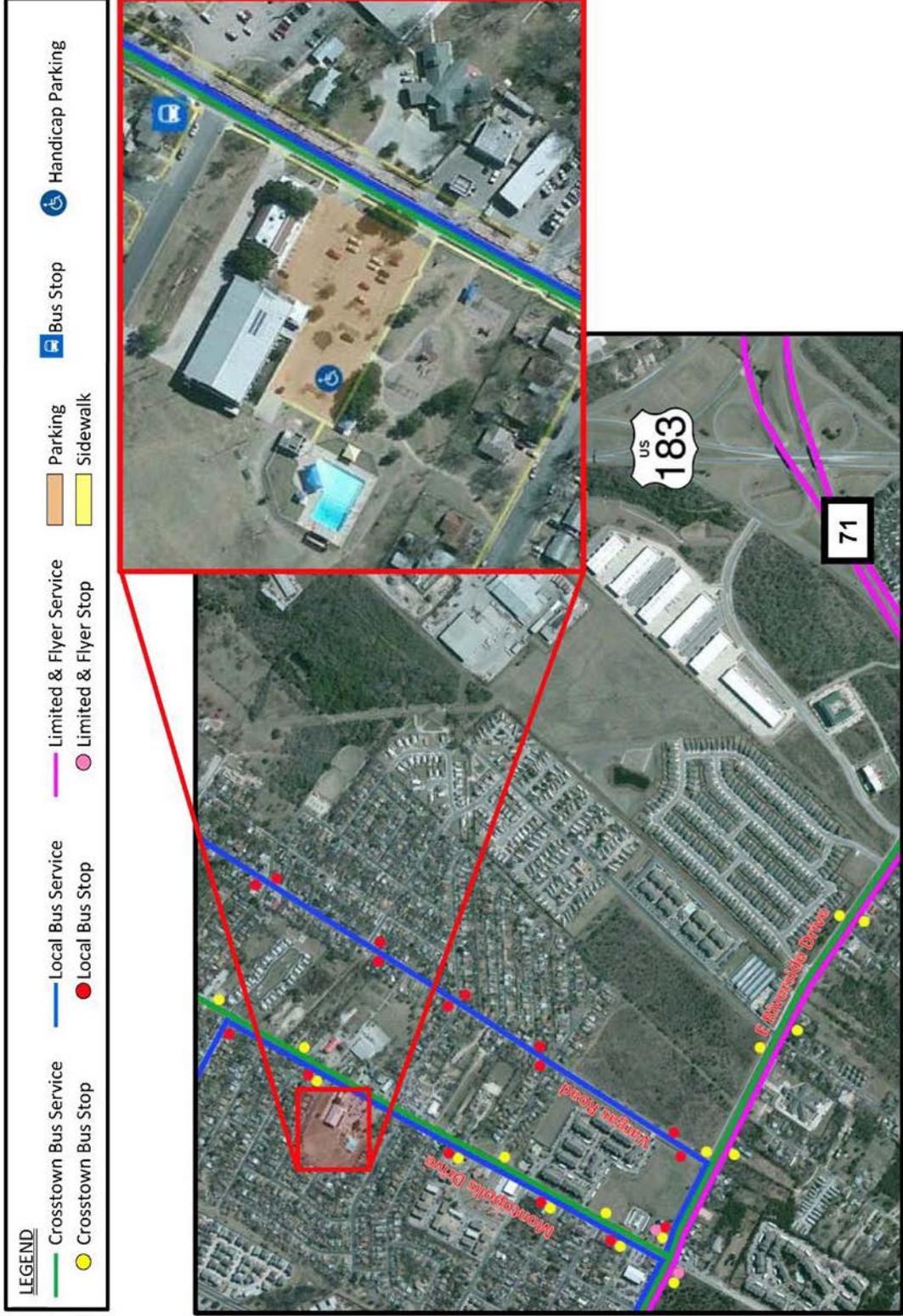
Metz

2407 Canterbury Street



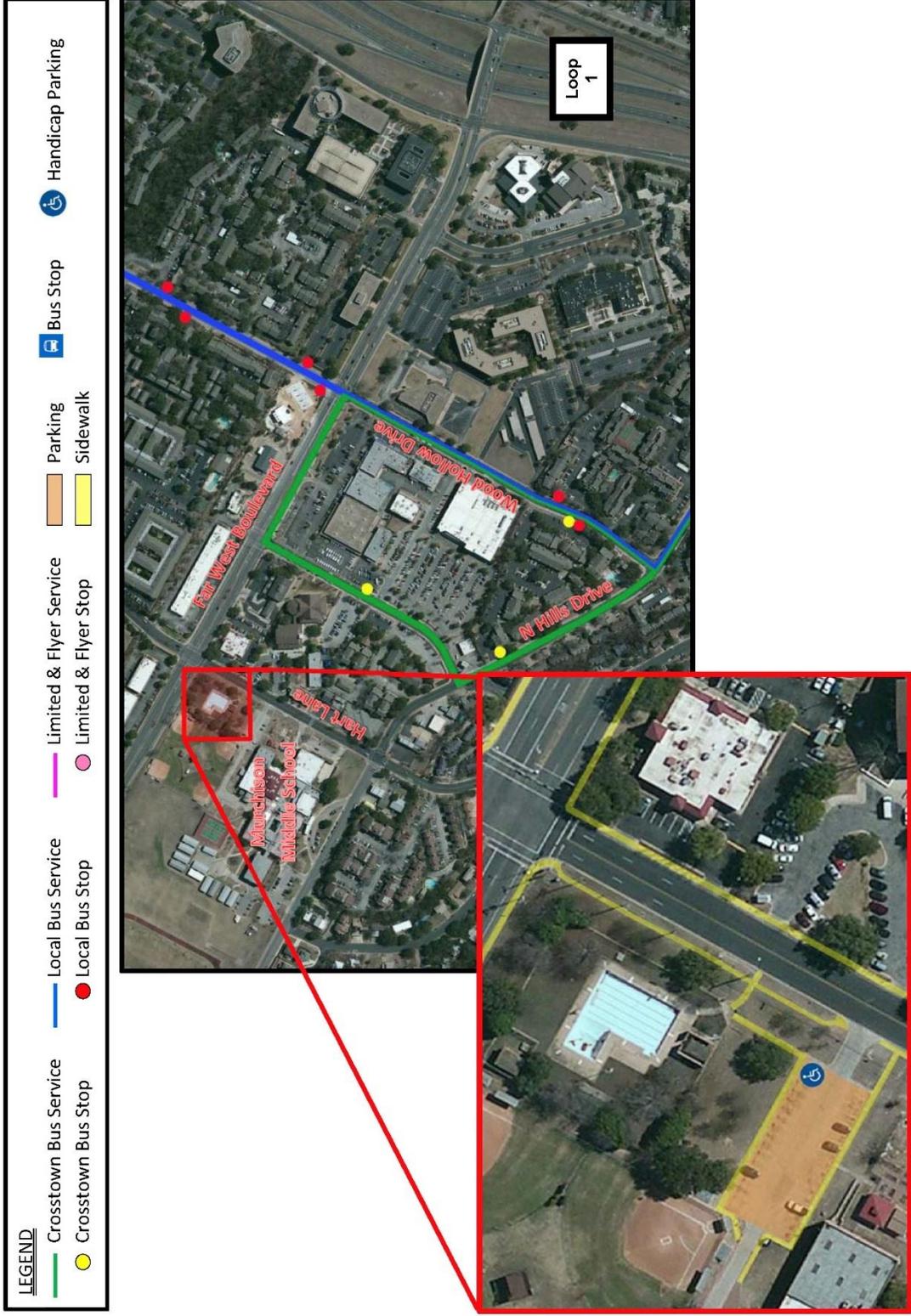
Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Montopolis 1200 Montopolis Drive



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Murchison 3700 North Hills Drive

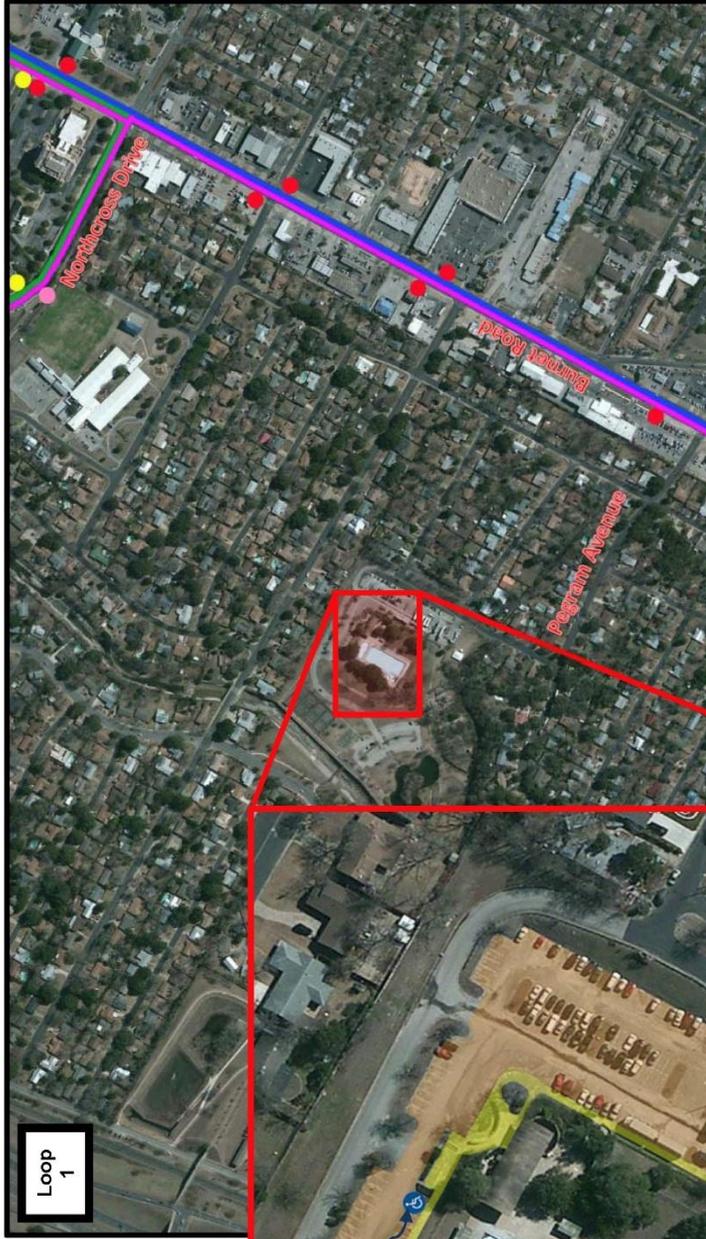


Beverly S. Sheffield (Northwest)

7000 Ardath Street

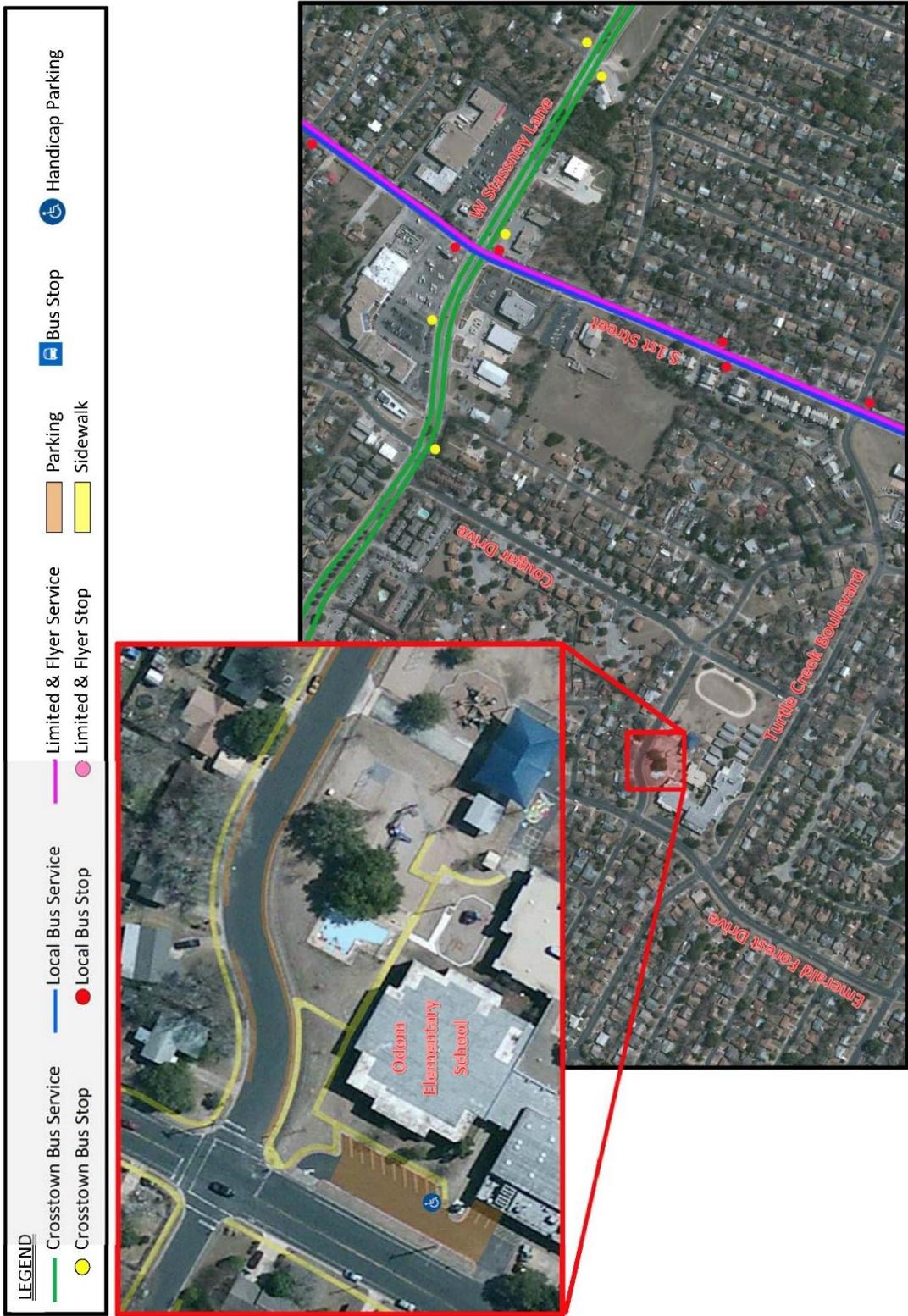
LEGEND

 Crosstown Bus Service	 Local Bus Service	 Limited & Flyer Service	 Parking	 Handicap Parking
 Crosstown Bus Stop	 Local Bus Stop	 Limited & Flyer Stop	 Sidewalk	 Bus Stop



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

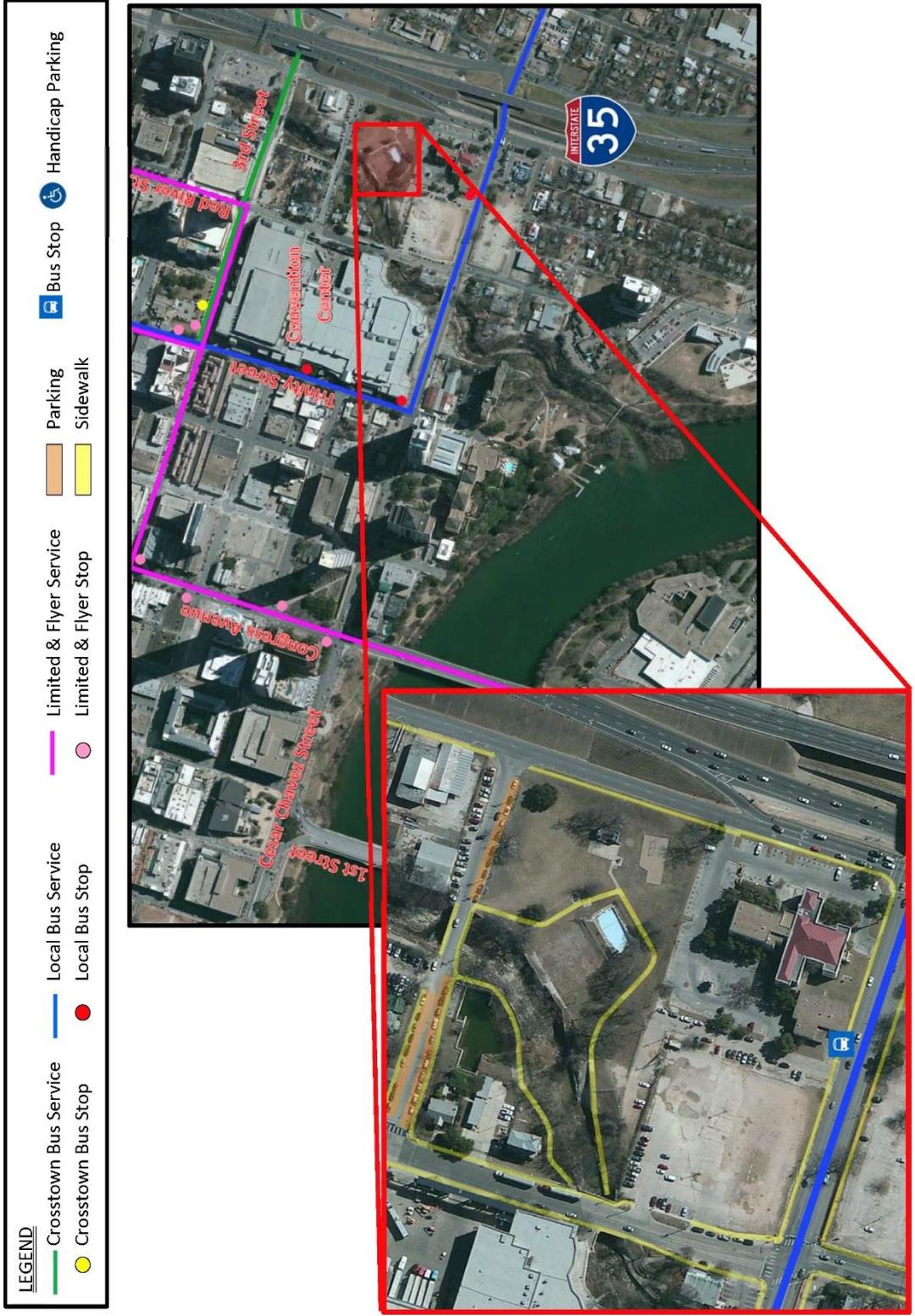
Odom 1010 Turtle Creek



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Palm

200 N. IH 35 Frontage



Parque Zaragoza

741 Pedernales Street

LEGEND

 Crosstown Bus Service	 Local Bus Service	 Limited & Flyer Service	 Parking	 Bus Stop	 Handicap Parking
 Crosstown Bus Stop	 Local Bus Stop	 Limited & Flyer Stop	 Sidewalk		



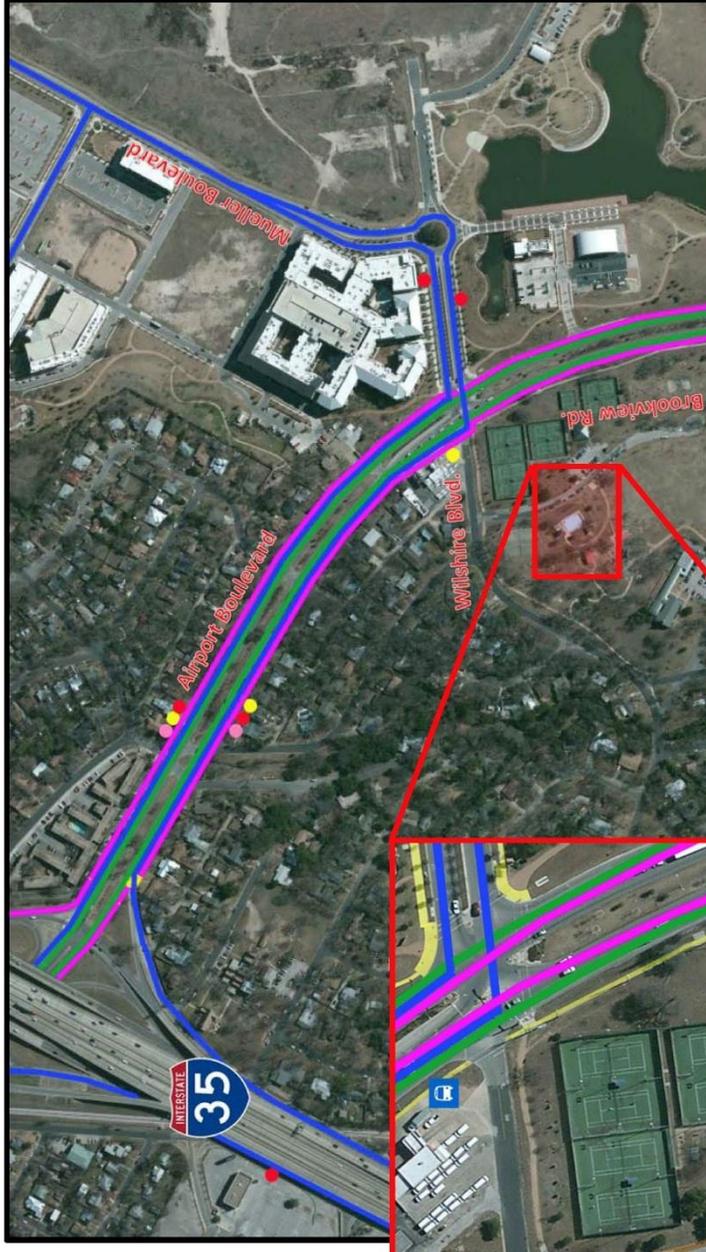
Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Patterson

1400 Wilshire Boulevard

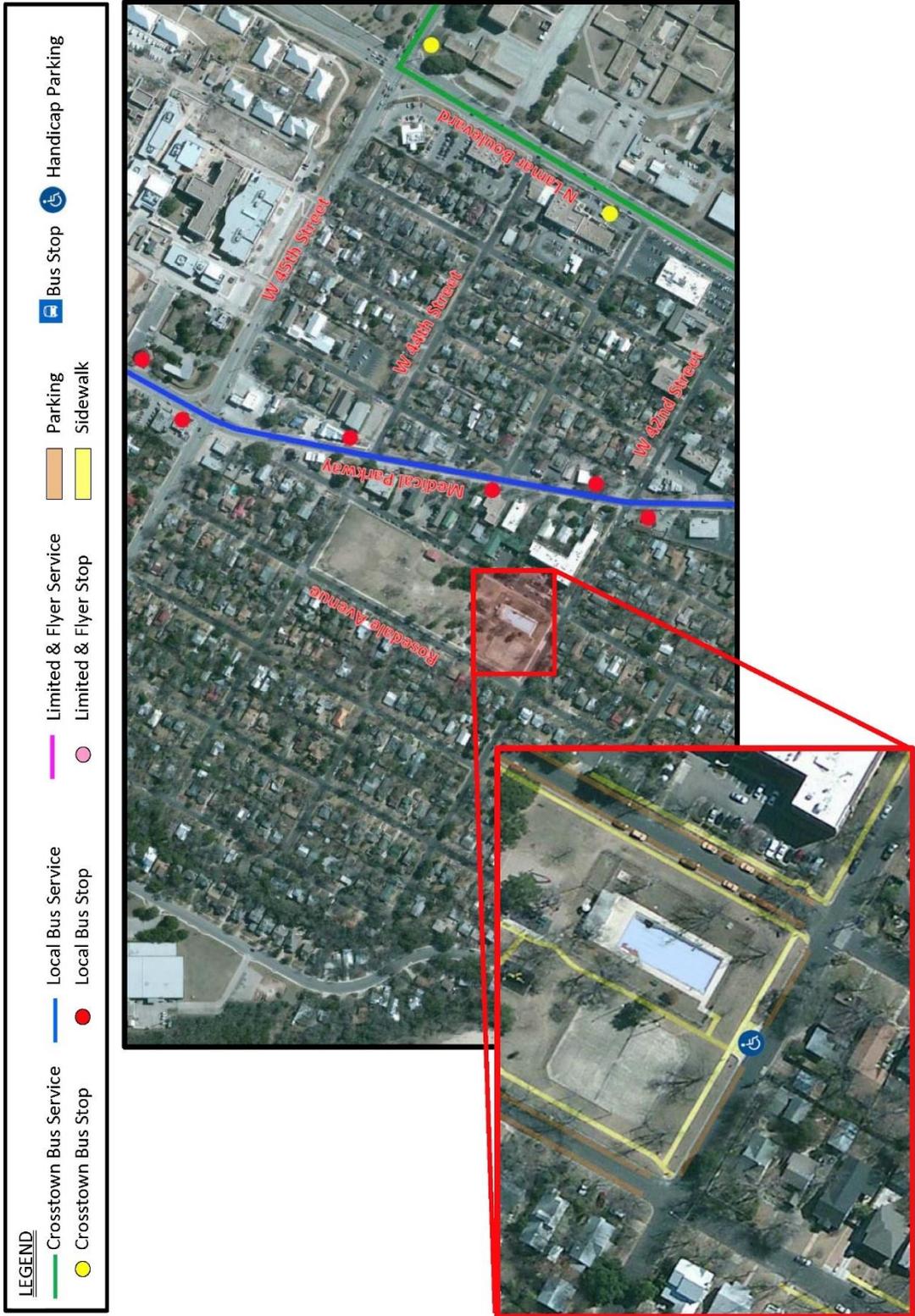
LEGEND

 Crosstown Bus Service	 Local Bus Service	 Limited & Flyer Service	 Parking	 Bus Stop	 Handicap Parking
 Crosstown Bus Stop	 Local Bus Stop	 Limited & Flyer Stop	 Sidewalk		



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Ramsey 4200 Burnet Road



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Reed

2600 Pecos Street



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Rosewood

1182 Pleasant Valley Road

LEGEND

 Crosstown Bus Service	 Local Bus Service	 Limited & Flyer Service	 Parking	 Bus Stop	 Handicap Parking
 Crosstown Bus Stop	 Local Bus Stop	 Limited & Flyer Stop	 Sidewalk		



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Shipe 4400 Avenue G

LEGEND							
	Crosstown Bus Service		Limited & Flyer Service		Bus Stop		Handicap Parking
	Crosstown Bus Stop		Local Bus Service		Parking		Sidewalk
	Local Bus Stop		Limited & Flyer Stop				



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

St. Johns 889 Wilks Avenue

LEGEND

- Crosstown Bus Service
- Local Bus Service
- Limited & Flyer Service
- Parking
- Sidewalk
- Crosstown Bus Stop
- Local Bus Stop
- Limited & Flyer Stop
- Bus Stop
- ♿ Handicap Parking

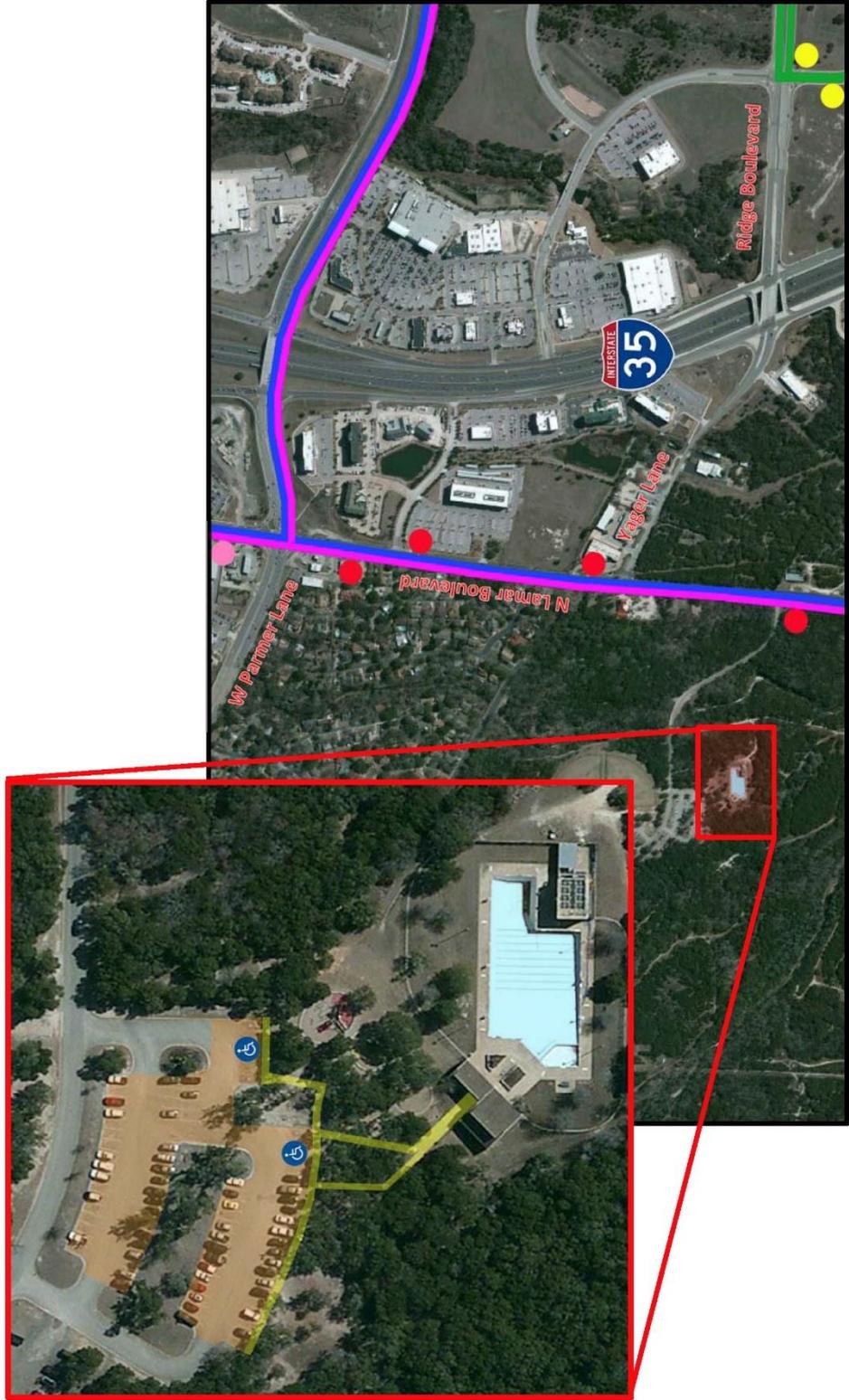


Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

Walnut Creek

12138 North Lamar Boulevard

LEGEND	
	Crosstown Bus Service
	Crosstown Bus Stop
	Local Bus Service
	Local Bus Stop
	Limited & Flyer Service
	Limited & Flyer Stop
	Parking
	Sidewalk
	Bus Stop
	Handicap Parking



Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

West Austin 1317 West 10th Street

LEGEND

 Crosstown Bus Service	 Local Bus Service	 Limited & Flyer Service	 Parking	 Bus Stop	 Handicap Parking
 Crosstown Bus Stop	 Local Bus Stop	 Limited & Flyer Stop	 Sidewalk	 Handicap Parking	



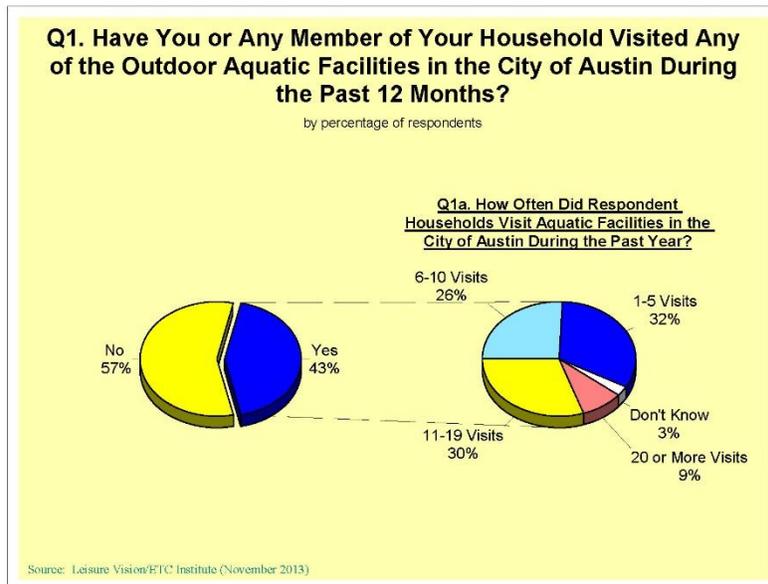
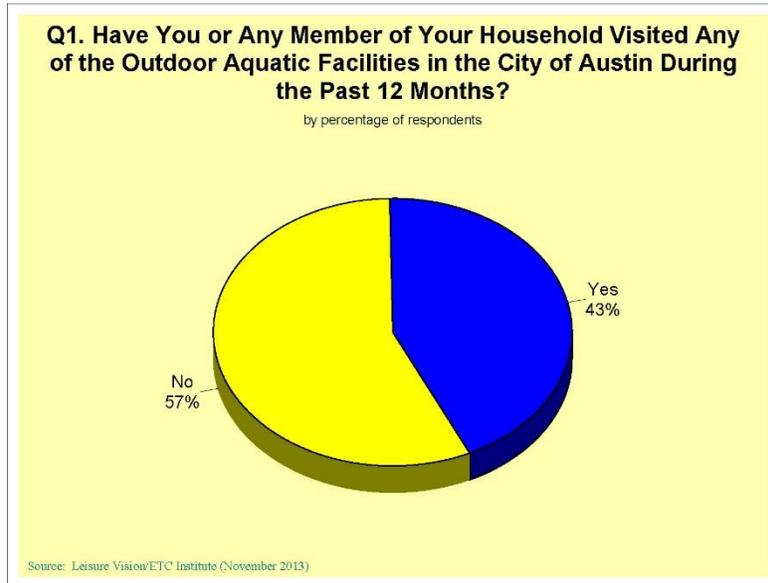
Appendix D – Transportation Analysis

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Appendix E – Statistically Valid Survey Charts and Graphs

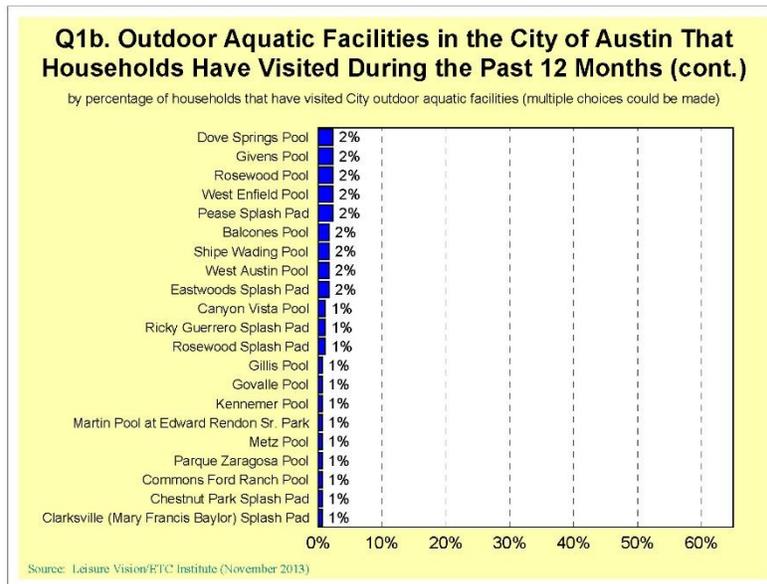
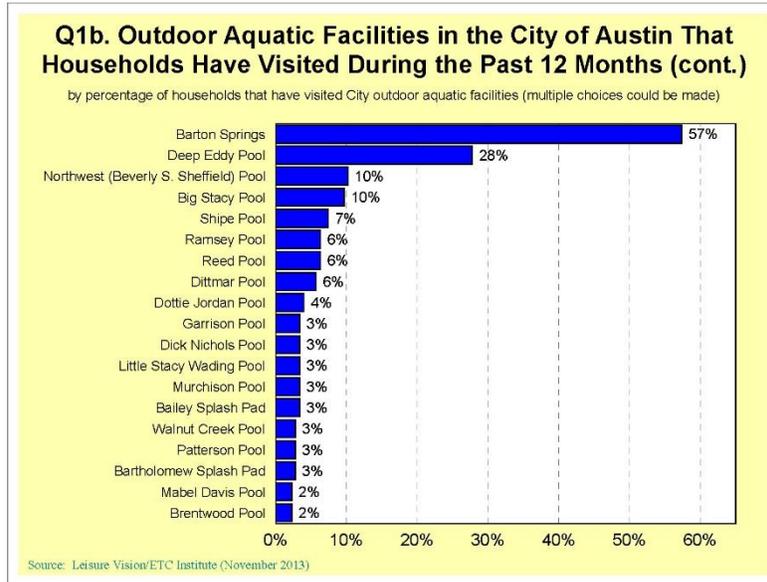
E. Statistically Valid Survey Charts and Graphs

City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



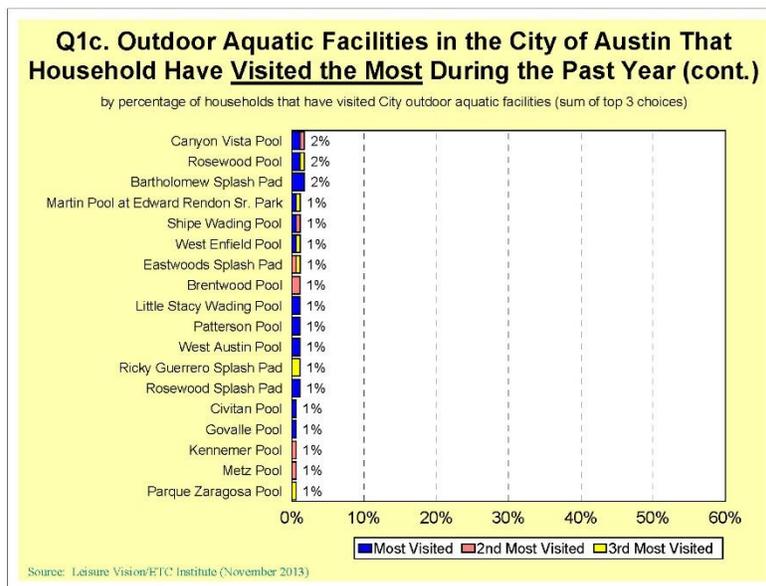
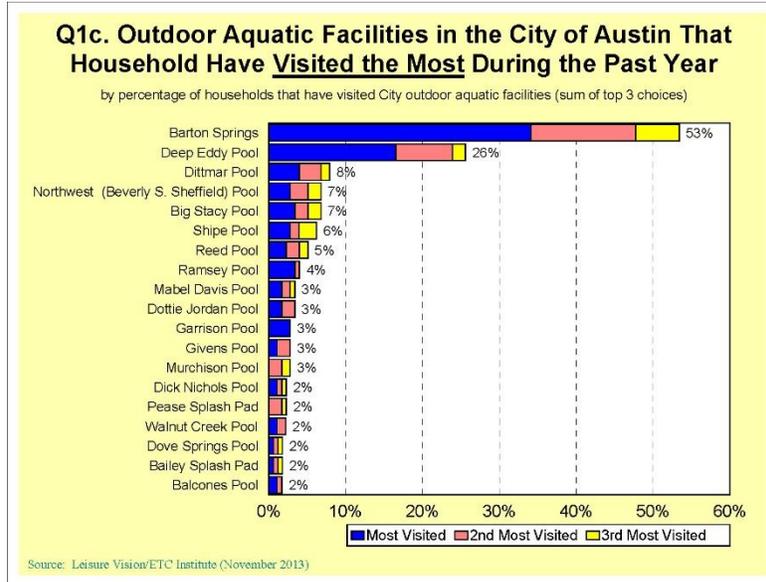
Appendix E – Statistically Valid Survey Charts and Graphs

City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



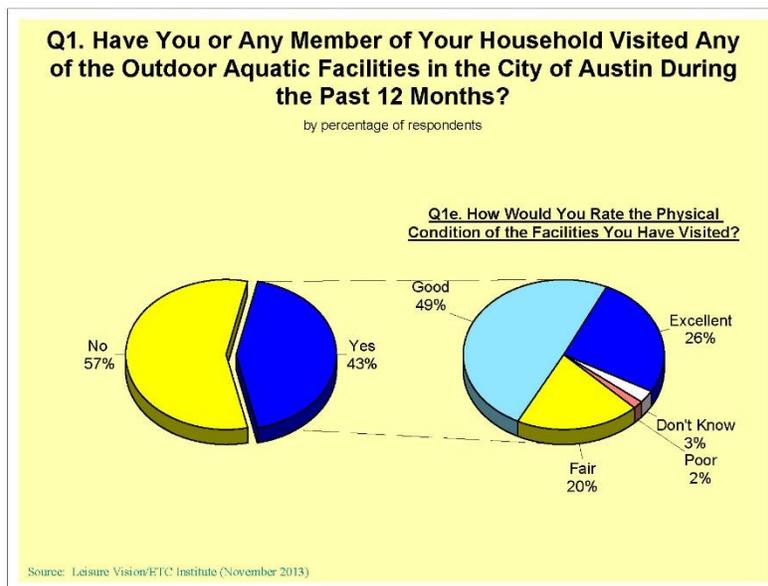
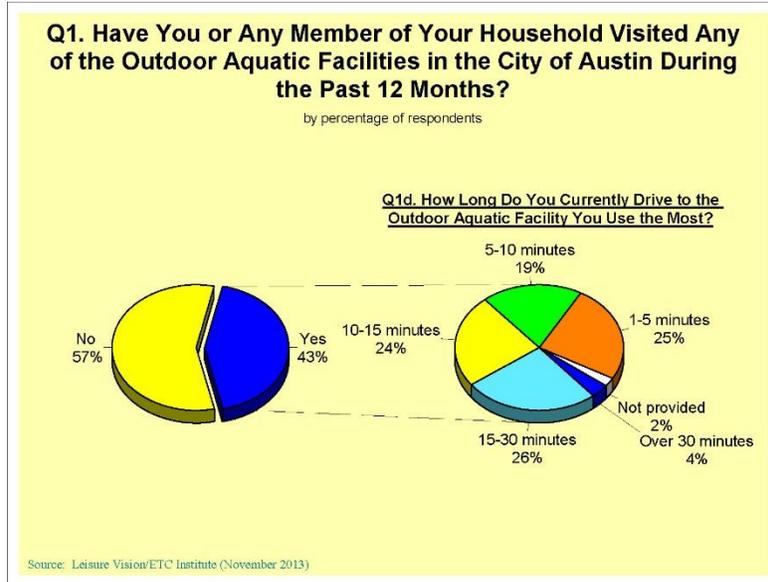
Appendix E – Statistically Valid Survey Charts and Graphs

City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



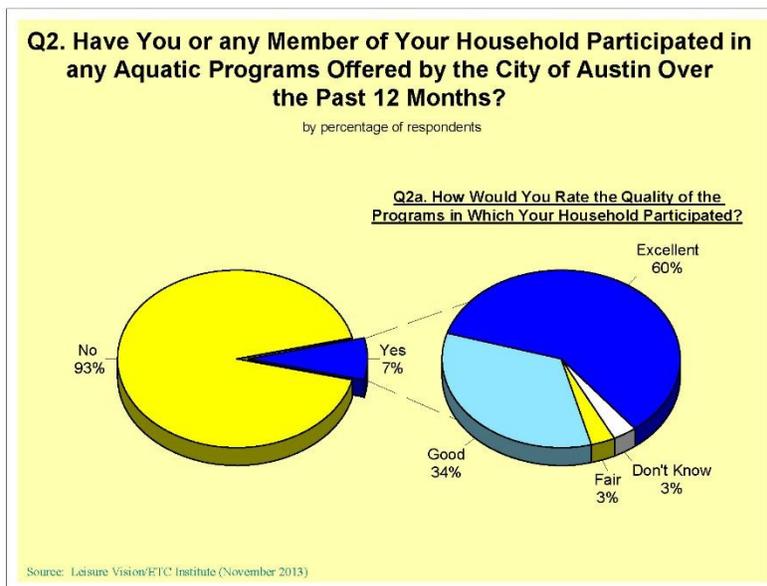
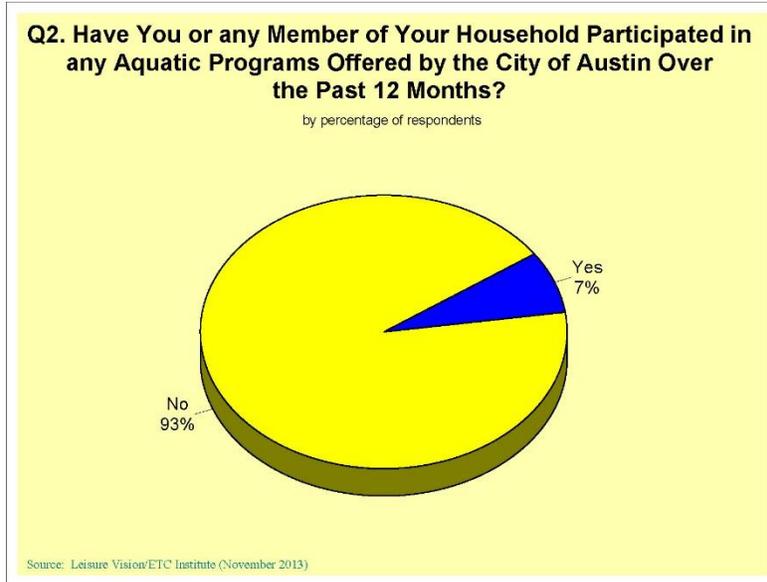
Appendix E – Statistically Valid Survey Charts and Graphs

City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



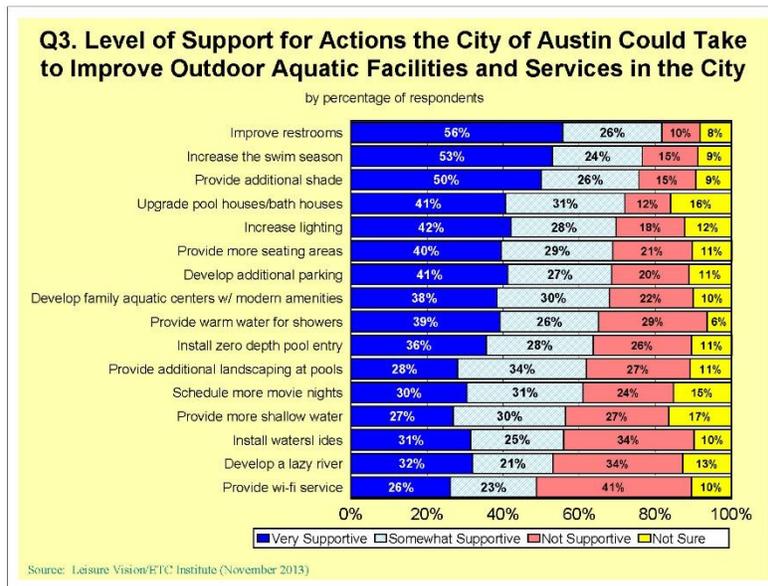
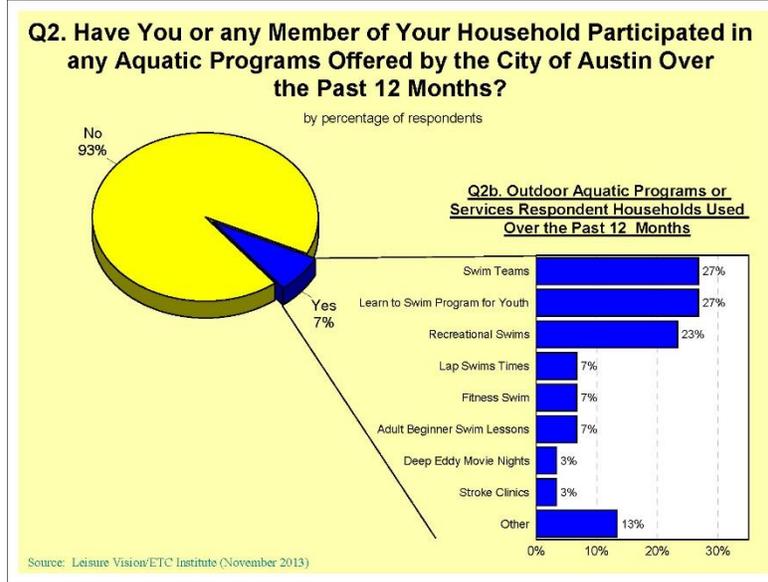
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City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



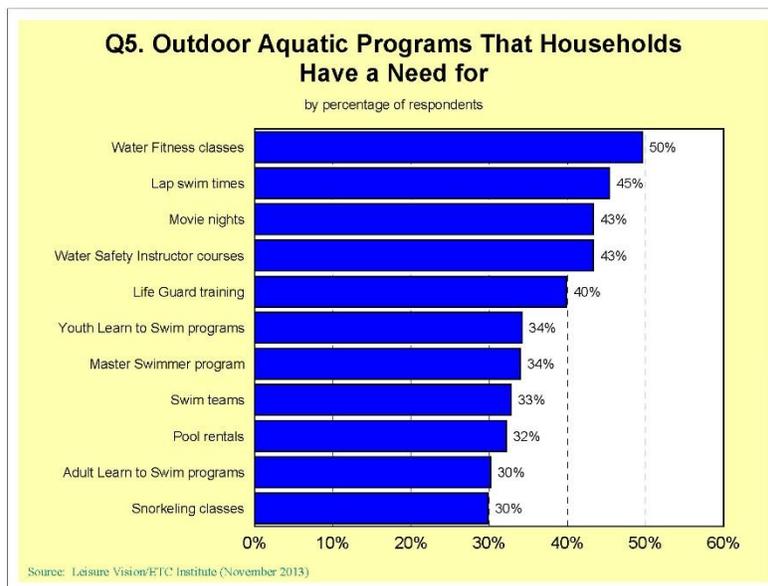
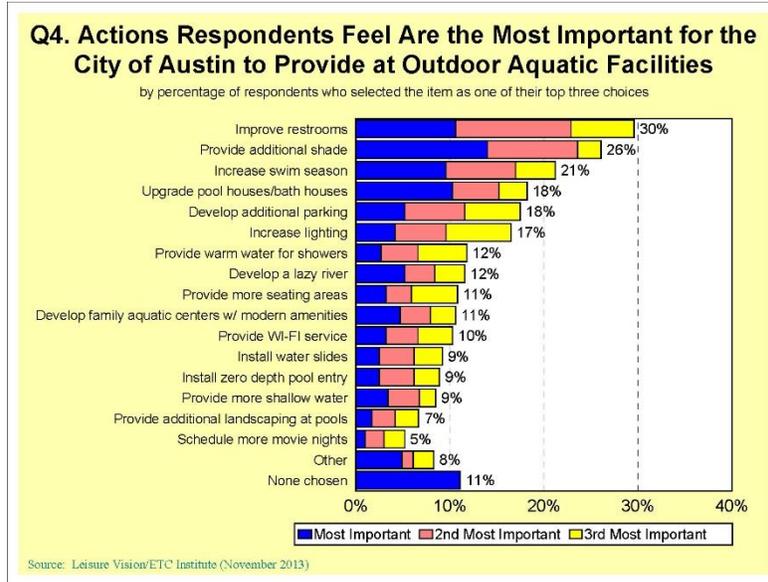
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City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



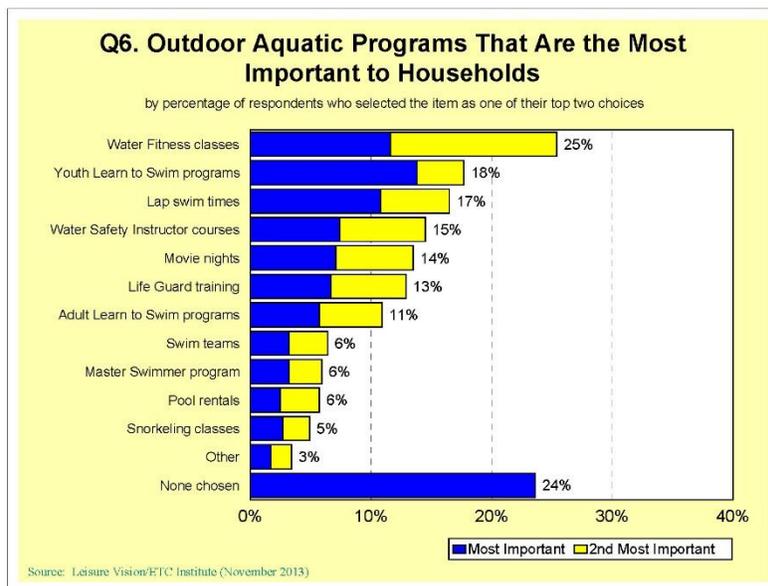
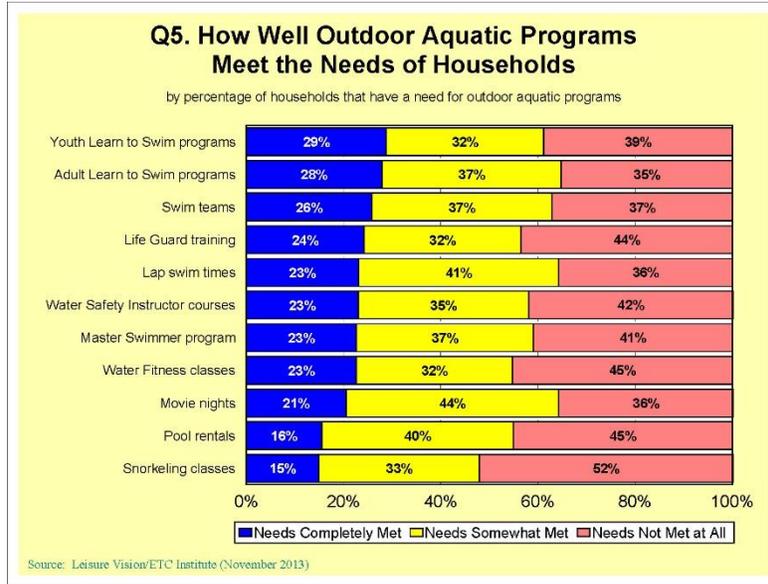
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City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



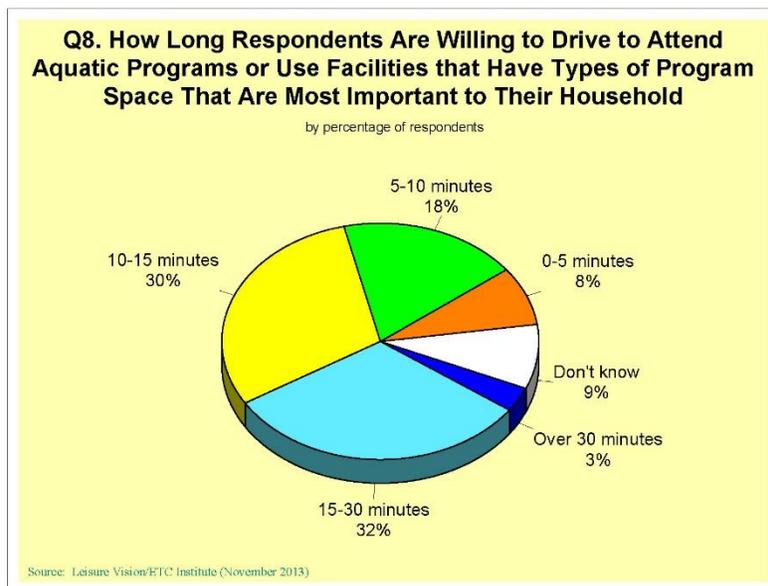
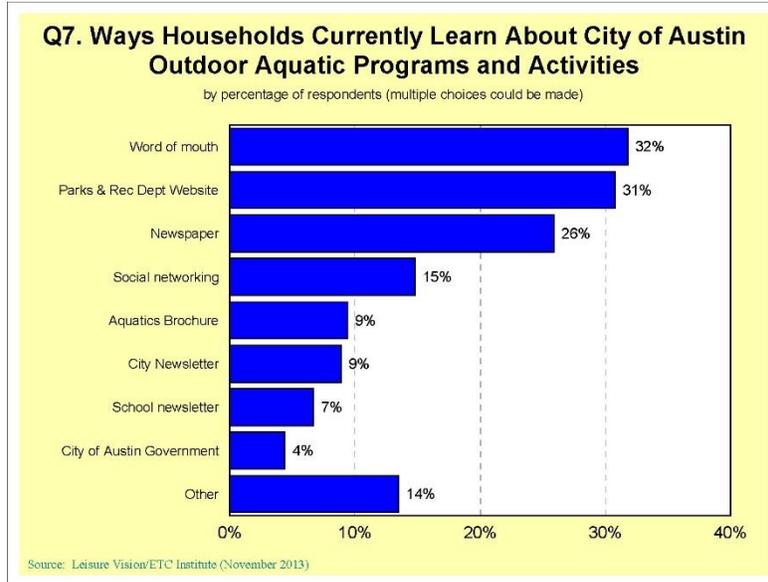
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City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



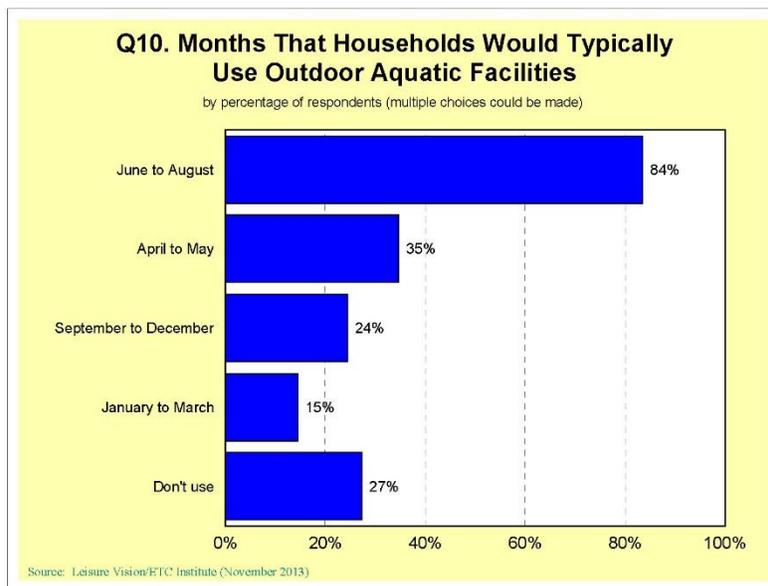
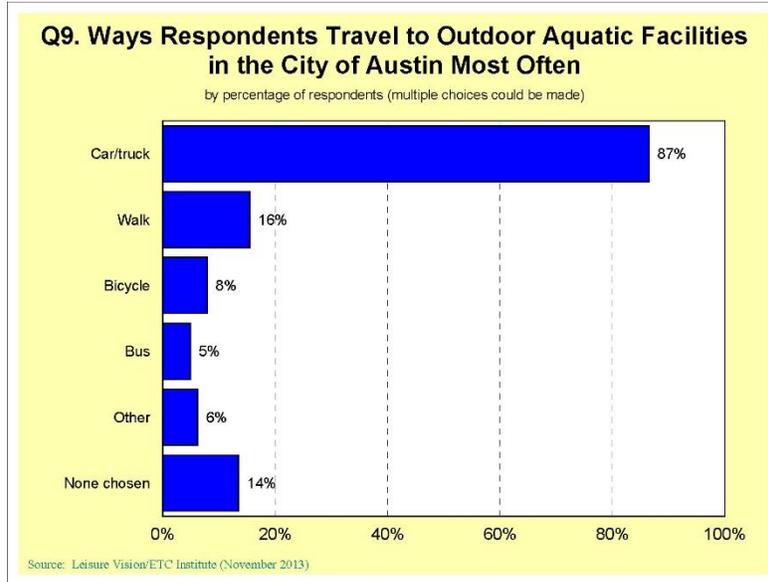
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City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



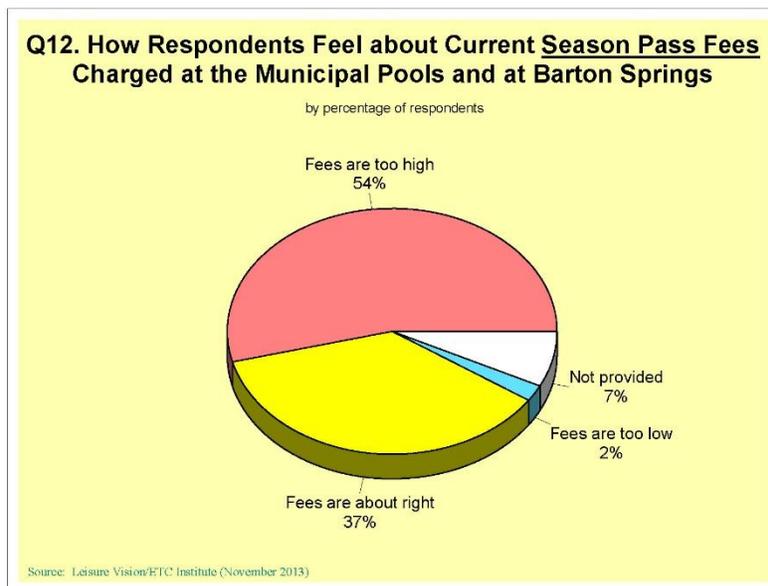
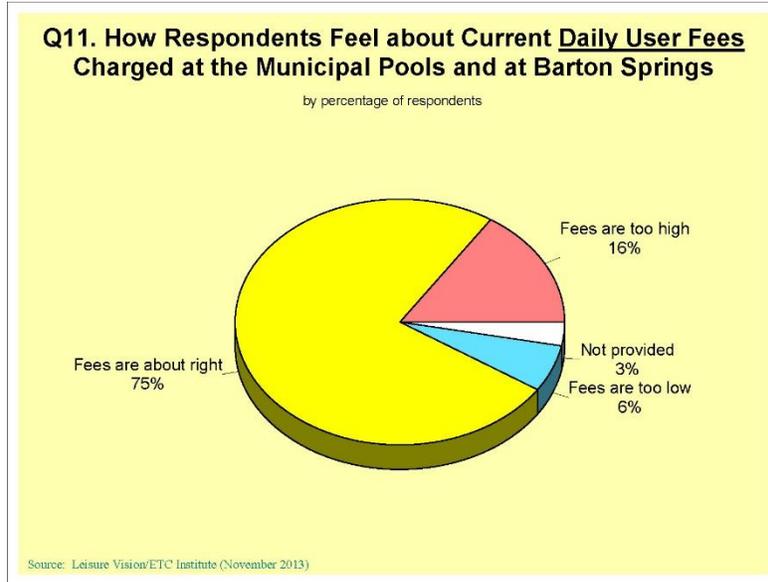
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City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



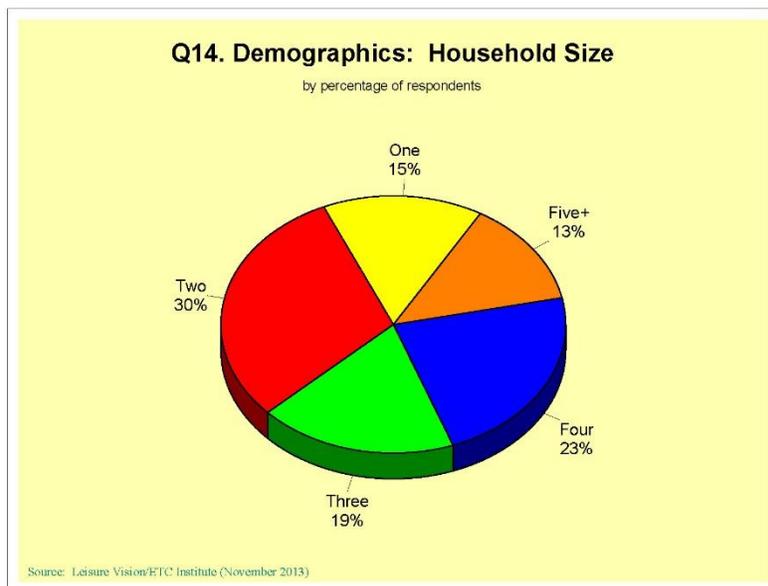
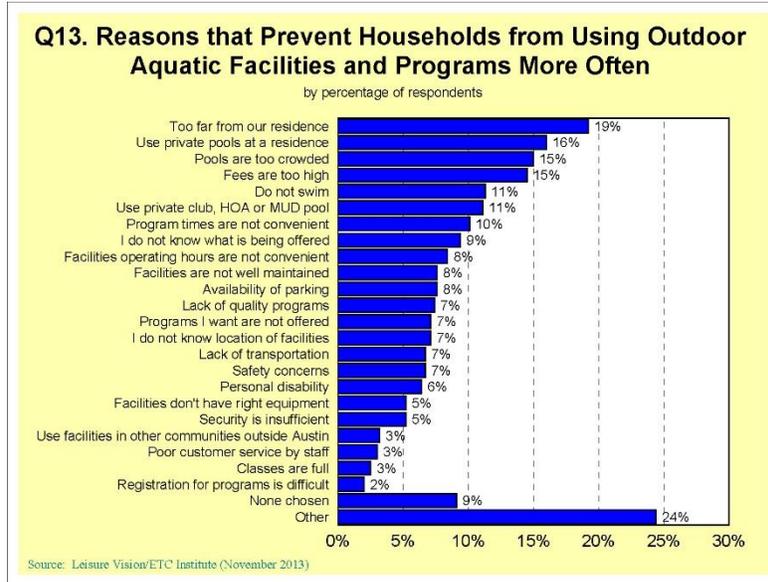
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City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



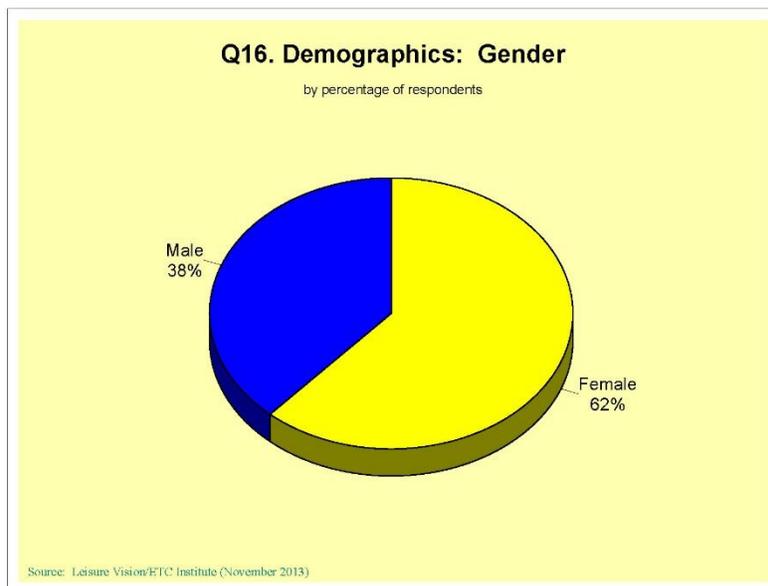
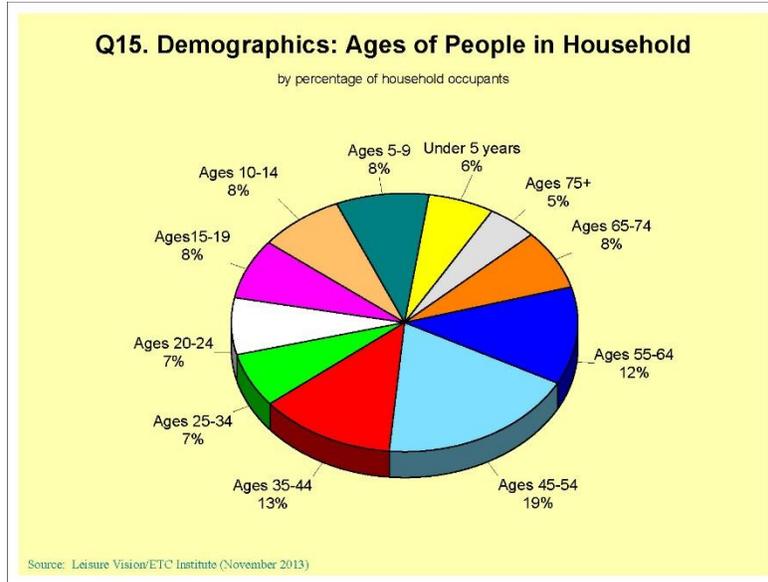
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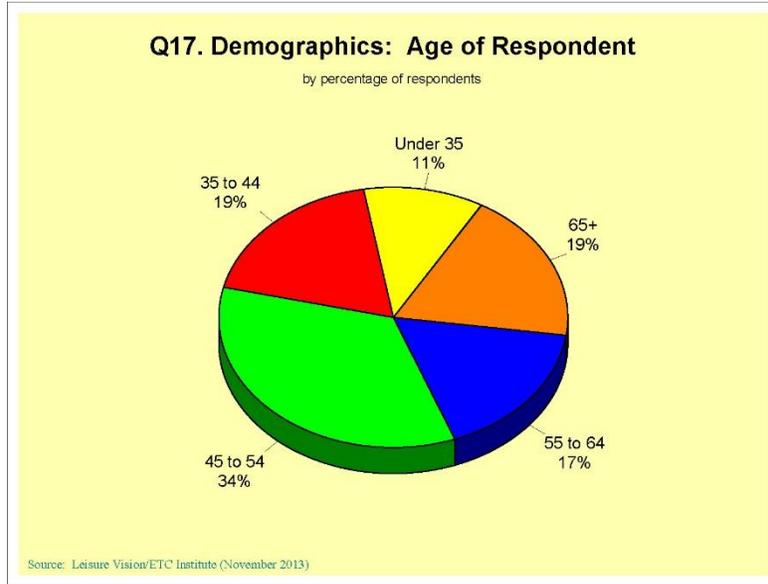
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City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



Appendix E – Statistically Valid Survey Charts and Graphs

City of Austin 2013 Outdoor Aquatic Facilities and Programs Survey



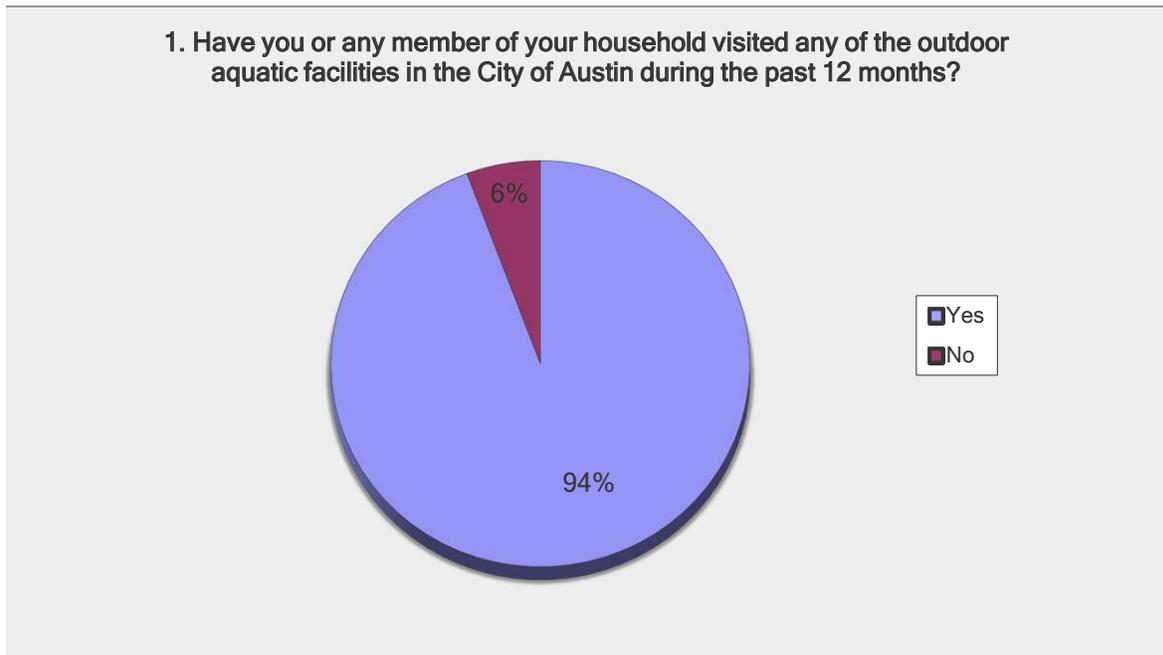
Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

F. Online and Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

1. Have you or any member of your household visited any of the outdoor aquatic facilities in the City of Austin during the past 12 months?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	94.3%	2358
No	5.7%	143
	<i>answered question</i>	2501
	<i>skipped question</i>	2

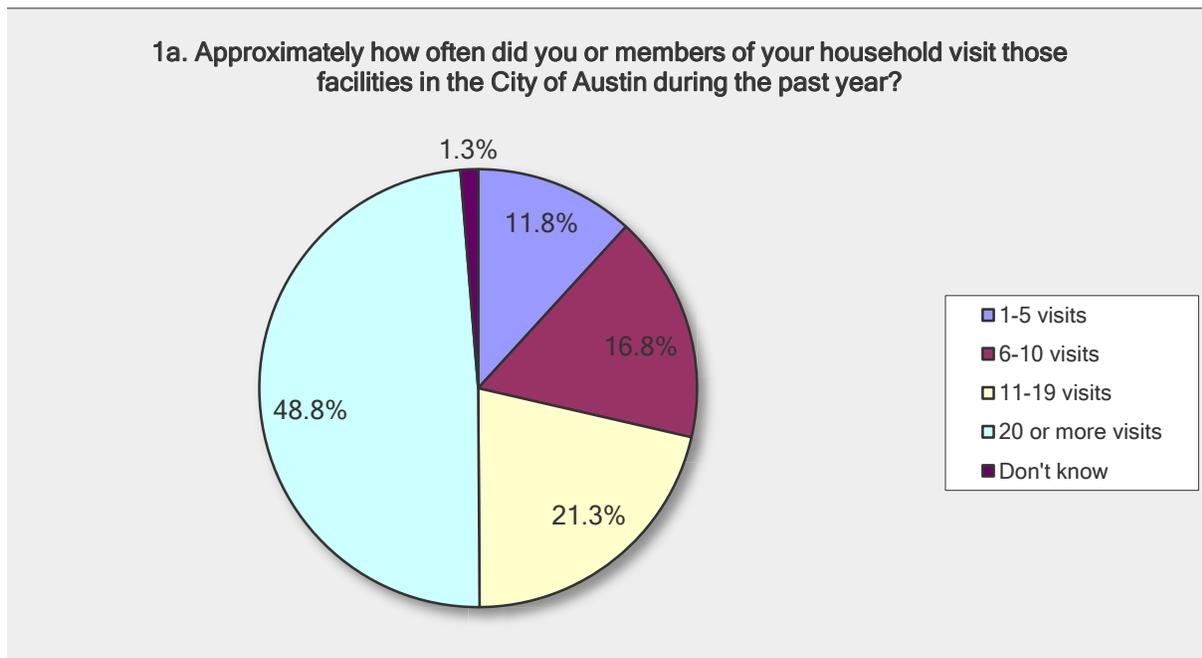


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

1a. Approximately how often did you or members of your household visit those facilities in the City of Austin during the past year?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1-5 visits	11.8%	260
6-10 visits	16.8%	371
11-19 visits	21.3%	472
20 or more visits	48.8%	1080
Don't know	1.3%	29
<i>answered question</i>		2212
<i>skipped question</i>		291

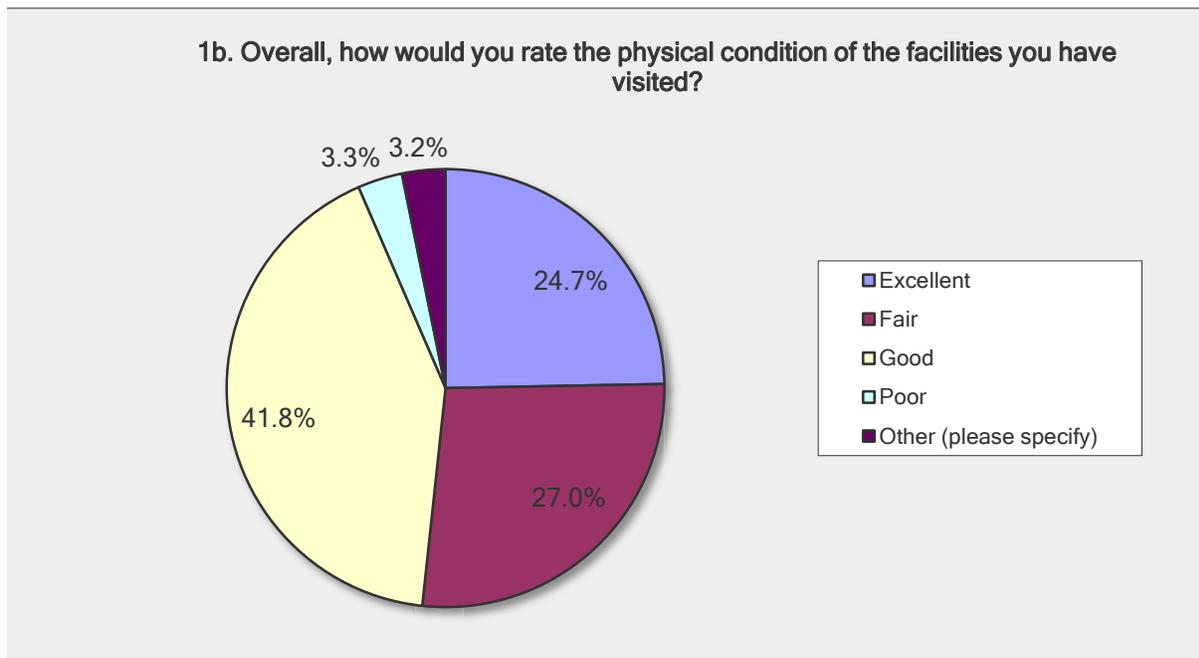


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

1b. Overall, how would you rate the physical condition of the facilities you have visited?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Excellent	24.7%	537
Fair	27.0%	588
Good	41.8%	908
Poor	3.3%	71
Other (please specify)	3.2%	70
<i>answered question</i>		2174
<i>skipped question</i>		329



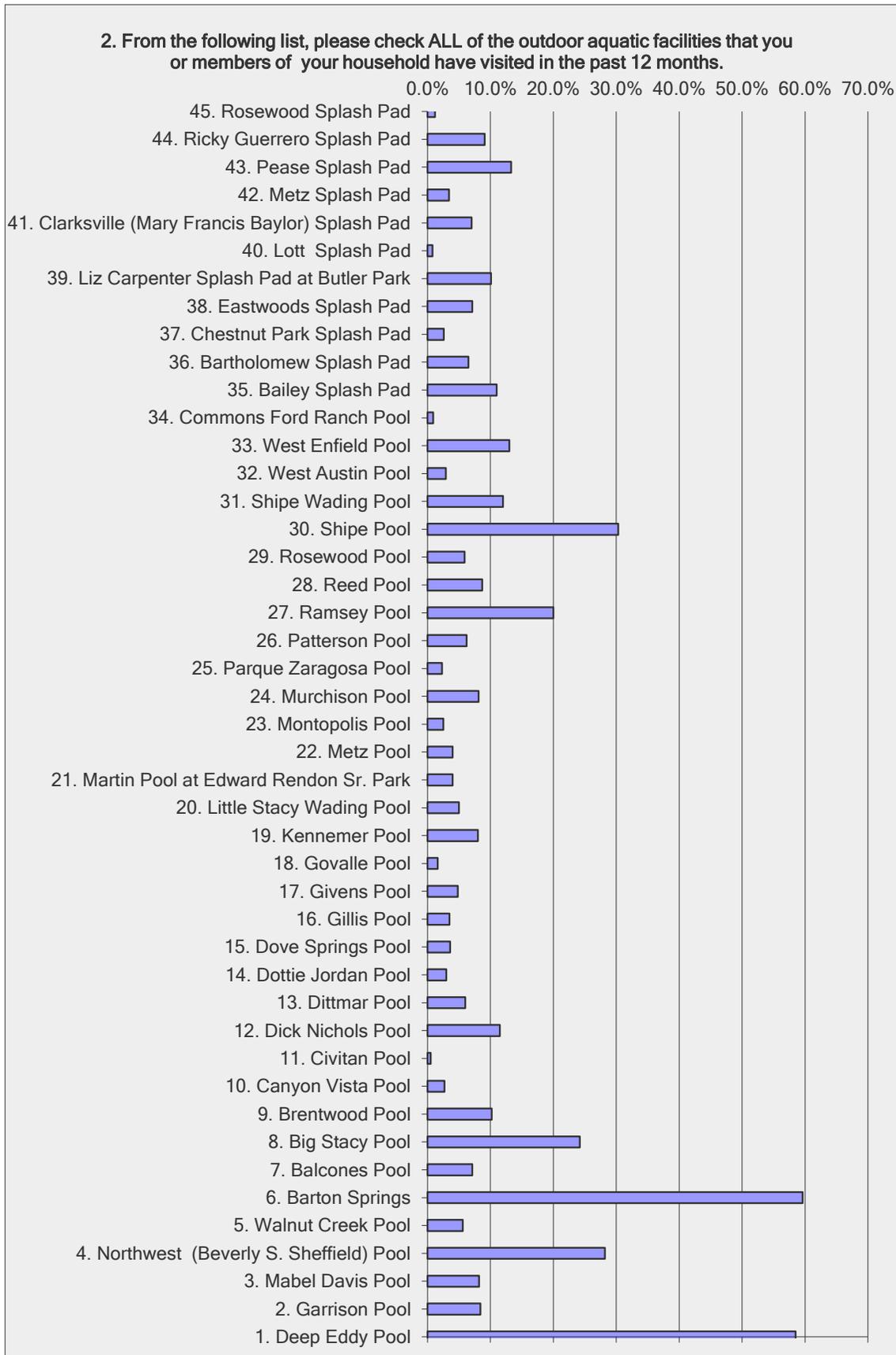
Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

2. From the following list, please check ALL of the outdoor aquatic facilities that you or members of your household have visited in the past 12 months.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1. Deep Eddy Pool	58.5%	1297
2. Garrison Pool	8.4%	187
3. Mabel Davis Pool	8.2%	181
4. Northwest (Beverly S. Sheffield) Pool	28.2%	625
5. Walnut Creek Pool	5.6%	132
6. Barton Springs	59.6%	1322
7. Balcones Pool	7.1%	157
8. Big Stacy Pool	24.2%	536
9. Brentwood Pool	10.2%	227
10. Canyon Vista Pool	2.7%	60
11. Civitan Pool	0.5%	11
12. Dick Nichols Pool	11.5%	254
13. Dittmar Pool	6.0%	133
14. Dottie Jordan Pool	3.0%	67
15. Dove Springs Pool	3.6%	79
16. Gillis Pool	3.5%	78
17. Givens Pool	4.8%	106
18. Govalle Pool	1.6%	35
19. Kennemer Pool	8.0%	177
20. Little Stacy Wading Pool	5.0%	111
21. Martin Pool at Edward Rendon Sr. Park	4.0%	88
22. Metz Pool	4.0%	88
23. Montopolis Pool	2.5%	55
24. Murchison Pool	8.1%	180
25. Parque Zaragosa Pool	2.3%	50
26. Patterson Pool	6.2%	138
27. Ramsey Pool	20.0%	445
28. Reed Pool	8.7%	193
29. Rosewood Pool	5.9%	130
30. Shipe Pool	30.3%	671
31. Shipe Wading Pool	12.0%	266
32. West Austin Pool	2.9%	64
33. West Enfield Pool	13.0%	286
34. Commons Ford Ranch Pool	0.9%	20
35. Bailey Splash Pad	11.0%	235
36. Bartholomew Splash Pad	6.5%	144
37. Chestnut Park Splash Pad	2.6%	57
38. Eastwoods Splash Pad	7.1%	158
39. Liz Carpenter Splash Pad at Butler Park	10.1%	225
40. Lott Splash Pad	0.8%	18
41. Clarksville (Mary Francis Baylor) Splash Pad	7.0%	156
42. Metz Splash Pad	3.4%	75
43. Pease Splash Pad	13.3%	295
44. Ricky Guerrero Splash Pad	9.1%	201
45. Rosewood Splash Pad	1.2%	26
	answered question	2217
	skipped question	286

Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

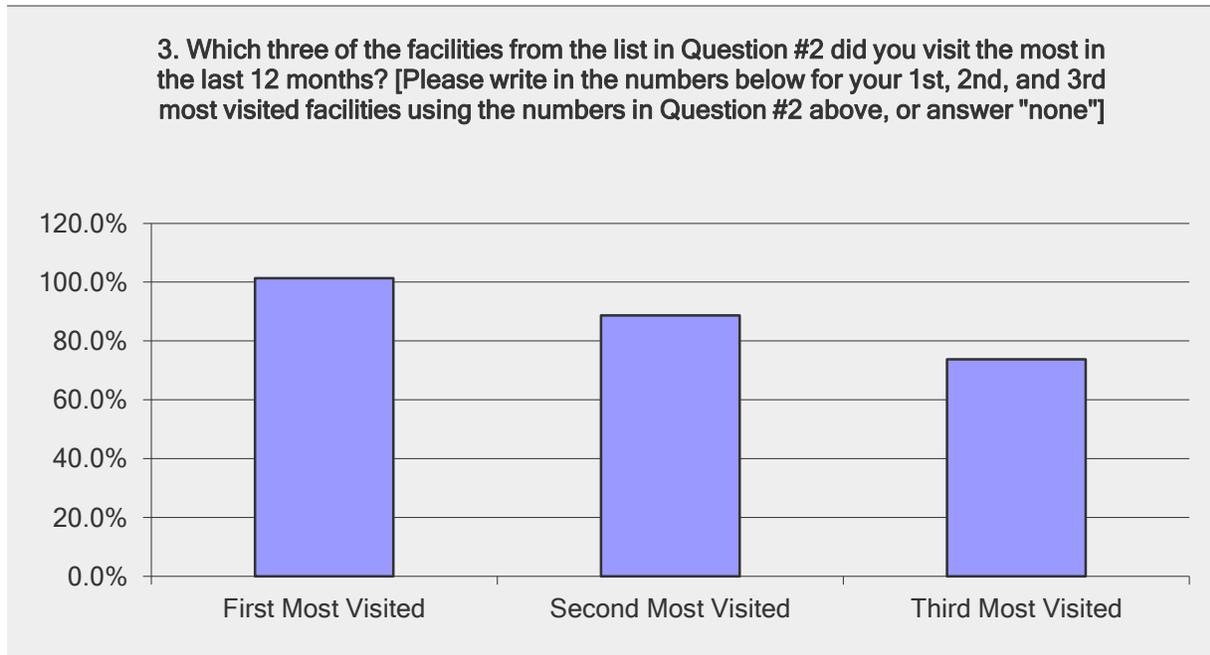


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

3. Which three of the facilities from the list in Question #2 did you visit the most in the last 12 months? [Please write in the numbers below for your 1st, 2nd, and 3rd most visited

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
First Most Visited	101.3%	2132
Second Most Visited	88.7%	1866
Third Most Visited	73.8%	1553
<i>answered question</i>		2104
<i>skipped question</i>		363

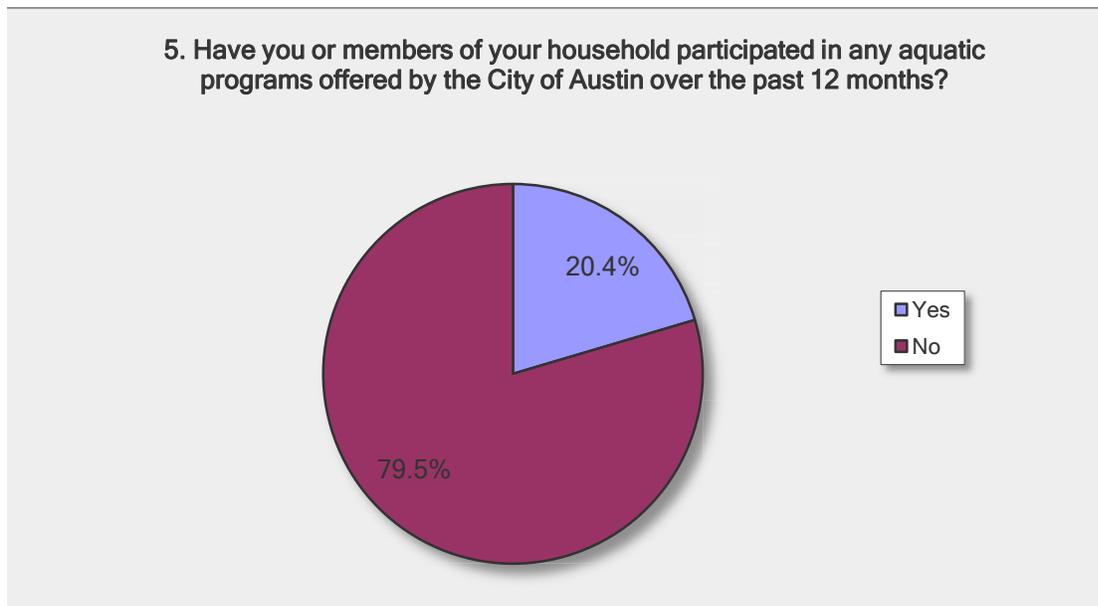


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

5. Have you or members of your household participated in any aquatic programs offered by the City of Austin over the past 12 months?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	20.4%	477
No	79.5%	1856
	<i>answered question</i>	2333
	<i>skipped question</i>	170

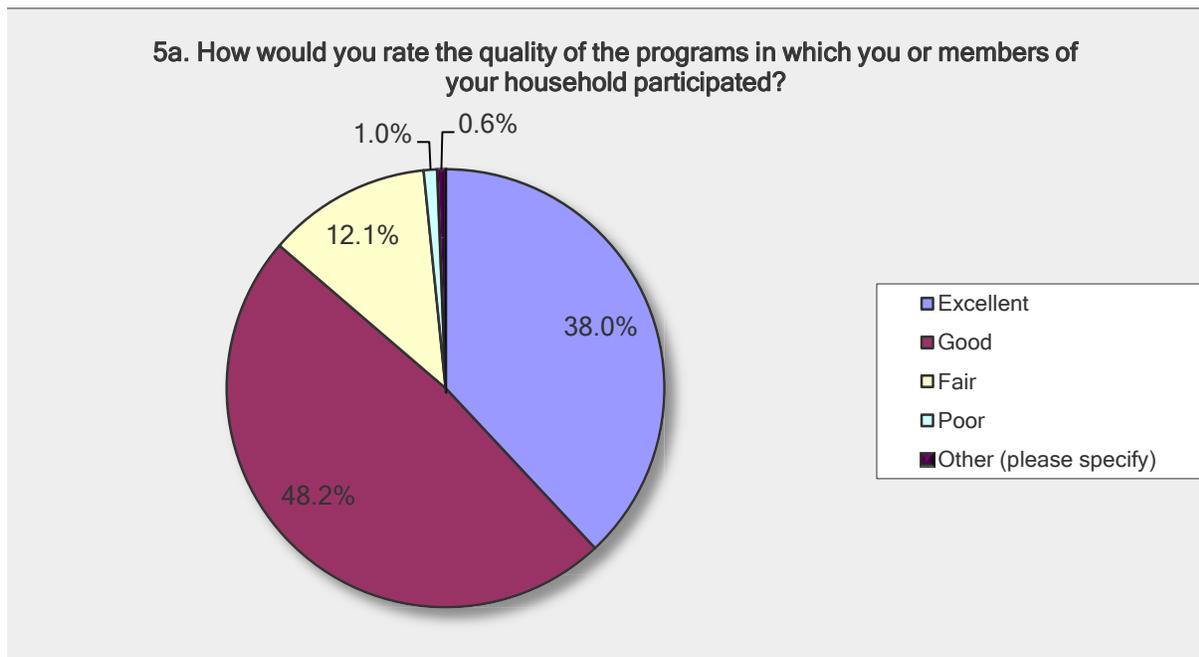


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

5a. How would you rate the quality of the programs in which you or members of your household participated?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Excellent	38.0%	182
Good	48.2%	231
Fair	12.1%	58
Poor	1.0%	5
Other (please specify)	0.6%	3
<i>answered question</i>		479
<i>skipped question</i>		2024

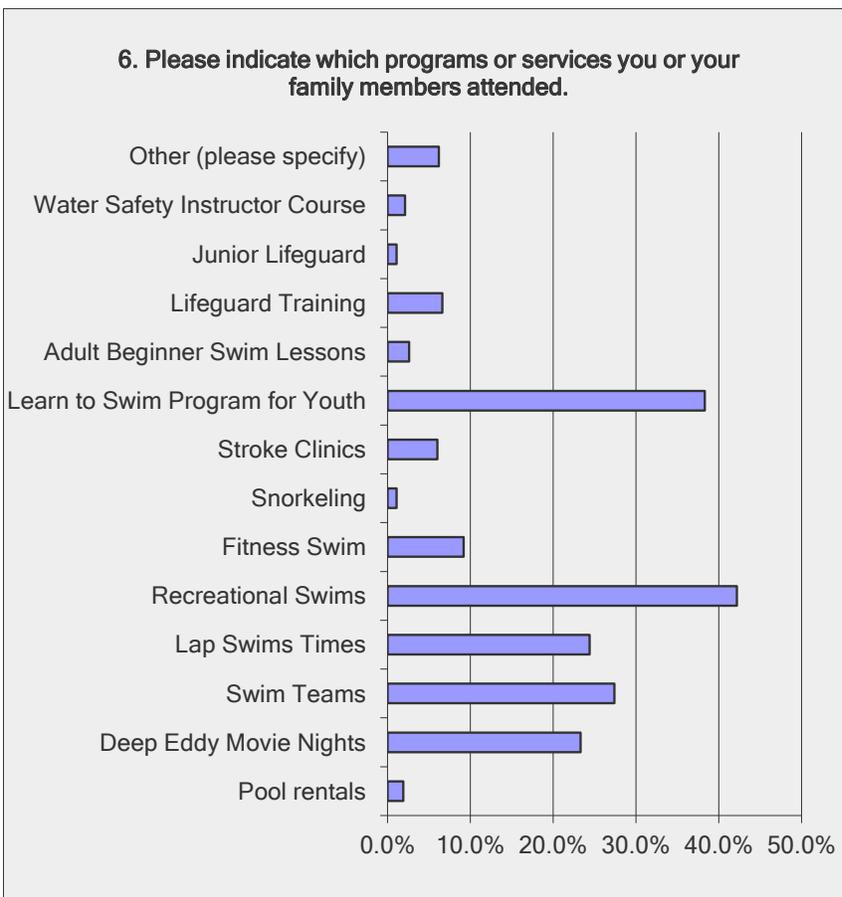


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

6. Please indicate which programs or services you or your family members attended.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Pool rentals	1.9%	9
Deep Eddy Movie Nights	23.3%	109
Swim Teams	27.4%	128
Lap Swims Times	24.4%	114
Recreational Swims	42.2%	197
Fitness Swim	9.2%	43
Snorkeling	1.1%	5
Stroke Clinics	6.0%	28
Learn to Swim Program for Youth	38.3%	179
Adult Beginner Swim Lessons	2.6%	12
Lifeguard Training	6.6%	31
Junior Lifeguard	1.1%	5
Water Safety Instructor Course	2.1%	10
Other (please specify)	6.2%	29
<i>answered question</i>		467
<i>skipped question</i>		2036



Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

7. The following are actions that the City of Austin may consider to improve the aquatic facilities and services in the City. Please indicate whether you would be very supportive, somewhat supportive, not supportive, or not sure of each action by circling the number next to the action.

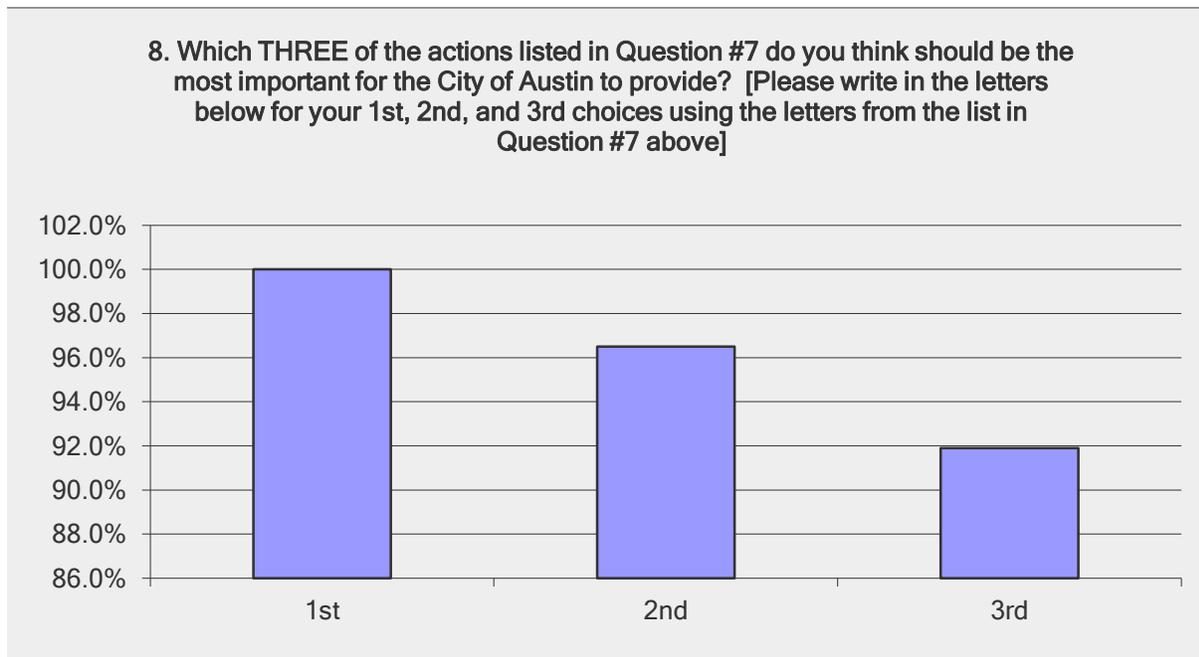
Answer Options	Very Supportive	Somewhat Supportive	Not Supportive	Not Sure	Response Count
(I) Provide warm water for showers	376	641	900	267	2184
(J) Develop additional parking	441	729	745	264	2179
(M) Add security cameras	442	691	754	295	2182
(N) Provide wi-fi service	453	529	984	211	2177
(K) Schedule more movie nights	467	721	633	364	2185
(C) Provide more shallow water	467	674	721	319	2181
(F) Install water slides	490	591	883	228	2192
(E) Provide additional landscaping at pools	552	800	590	237	2179
(G) Develop a lazy river	566	536	839	247	2188
(P) Increase lighting	563	797	491	325	2176
(H) Install zero depth pool entry (beach-like gentle slope to pool)	579	727	616	265	2187
(D) Develop new family aquatic centers with modern amenities	707	585	630	253	2175
(Q) Provide more seating areas	751	807	391	239	2188
(A) Upgrade pool houses/bath houses	1098	772	191	143	2204
(L) Improve restrooms	1136	796	175	91	2198
(B) Provide additional shade	1473	528	134	75	2210
(O) Increase the swim season	1777	296	70	66	2209
(R) Other (please specify)	(please	Other	Other	98	561
					answered question
					2238
					skipped question
					265

Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

8. Which THREE of the actions listed in Question #7 do you think should be the most important for the City of Austin to provide? [Please write in the letters below for your 1st,

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1st	100.0%	2145
2nd	96.5%	2070
3rd	91.9%	1972
<i>answered question</i>		2145
<i>skipped question</i>		354

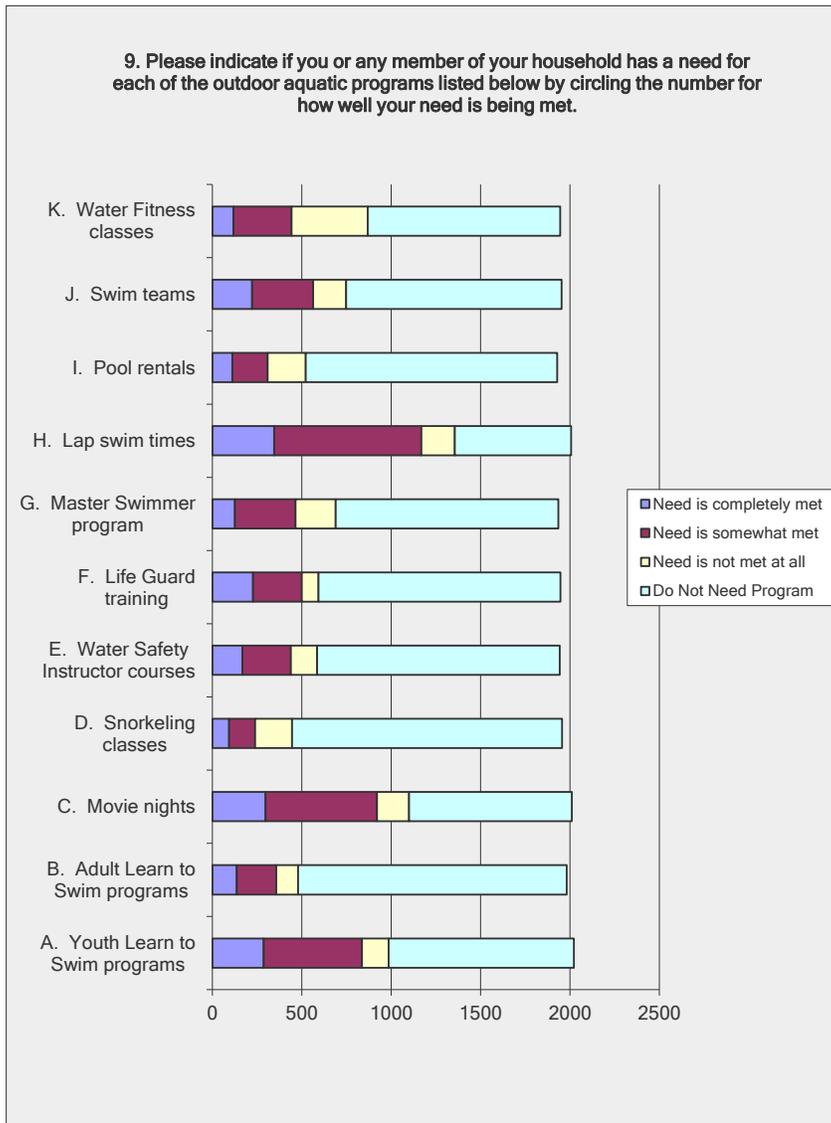


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

9. Please indicate if you or any member of your household has a need for each of the outdoor aquatic programs listed below by circling the number for how well your need is being met.

Answer Options	Do Not Need Program	Need is not met at all	Need is somewhat met	Need is completely met	Response Count
A. Youth Learn to Swim programs	1037	149	549	287	2022
B. Adult Learn to Swim programs	1503	122	221	136	1982
C. Movie nights	910	180	623	297	2010
D. Snorkeling classes	1510	206	146	93	1955
E. Water Safety Instructor courses	1357	146	272	167	1942
F. Life Guard training	1353	94	272	227	1946
G. Master Swimmer program	1246	225	339	125	1935
H. Lap swim times	650	187	824	345	2006
I. Pool rentals	1407	212	198	111	1928
J. Swim teams	1206	184	342	221	1953
K. Water Fitness classes	1076	427	324	118	1945
L. Other (please specify)					15
<i>answered question</i>					2098
<i>skipped question</i>					405

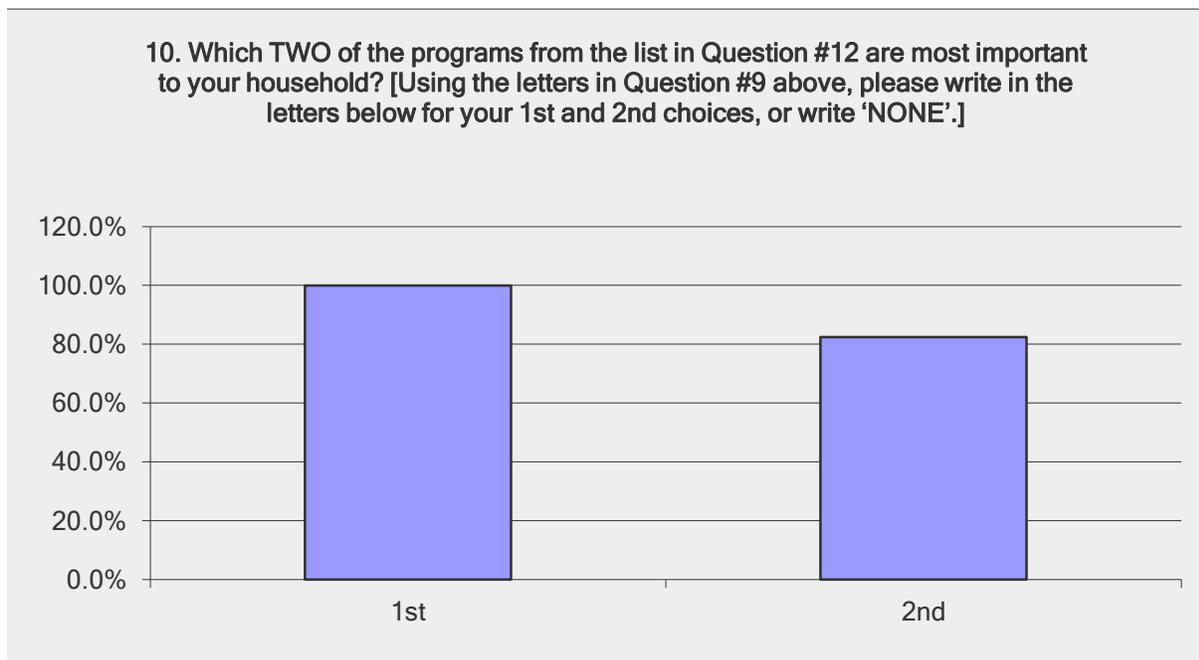


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

10. Which TWO of the programs from the list in Question #12 are most important to your household? [Using the letters in Question #9 above, please write in the letters below for

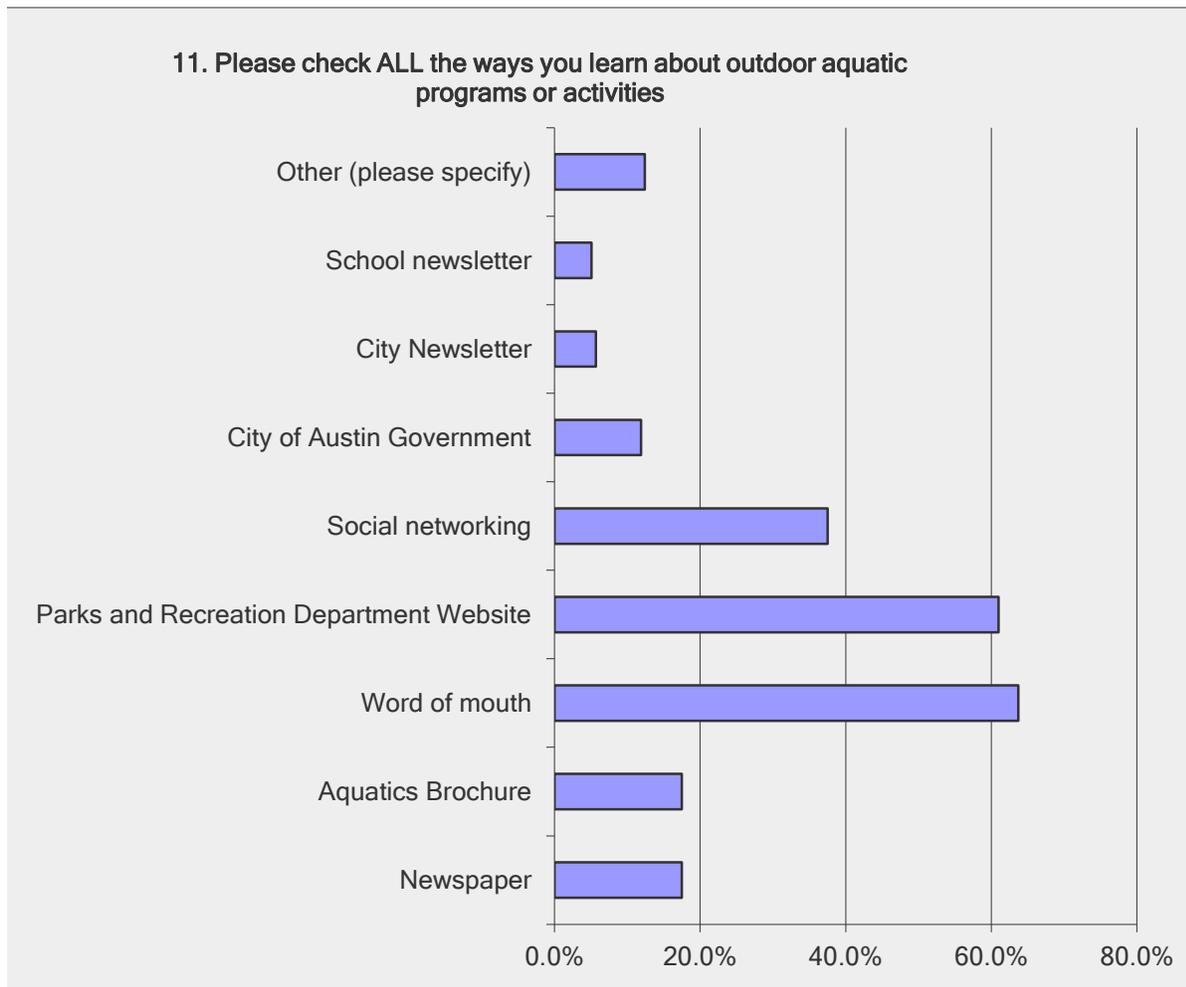
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
1st	99.9%	2037
2nd	82.4%	1680
<i>answered question</i>		2038
<i>skipped question</i>		465



Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

11. Please check ALL the ways you learn about outdoor aquatic programs or activities		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Newspaper	17.5%	363
Aquatics Brochure	17.5%	363
Word of mouth	63.7%	1319
Parks and Recreation Department Website	61.0%	1263
Social networking	37.5%	776
City of Austin Government	11.9%	240
City Newsletter	5.7%	118
School newsletter	5.1%	105
Other (please specify)	12.4%	256
<i>answered question</i>		2072
<i>skipped question</i>		431

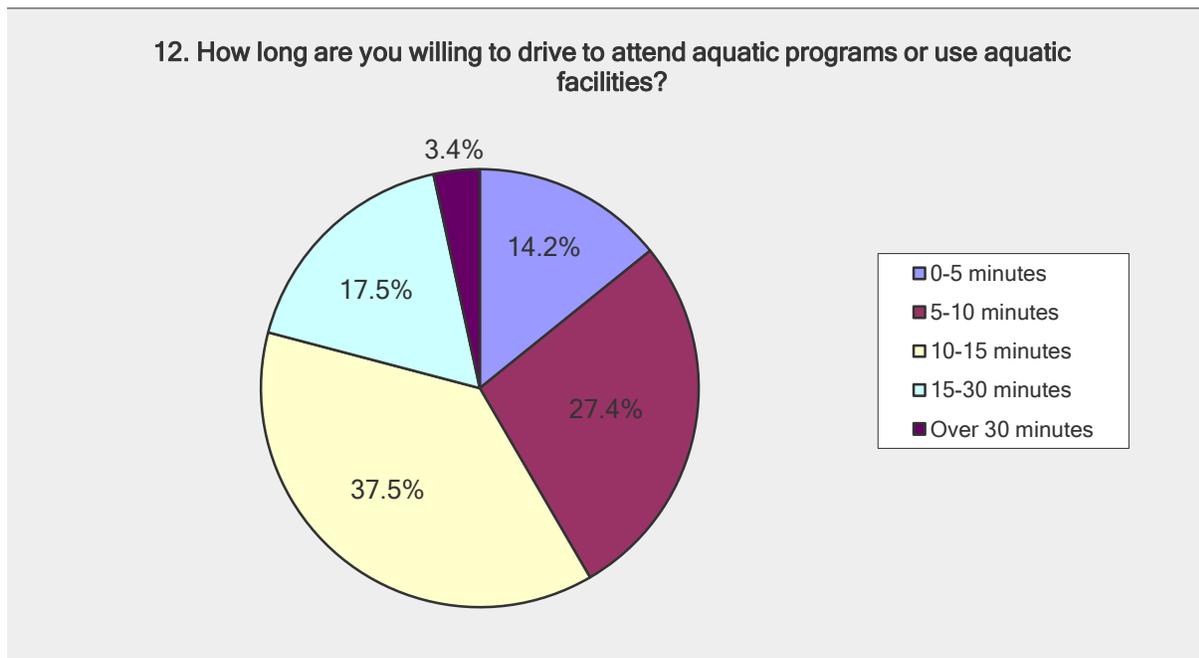


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

12. How long are you willing to drive to attend aquatic programs or use aquatic facilities?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
0-5 minutes	14.2%	305
5-10 minutes	27.4%	591
10-15 minutes	37.5%	807
15-30 minutes	17.5%	378
Over 30 minutes	3.4%	73
<i>answered question</i>		2154
<i>skipped question</i>		349

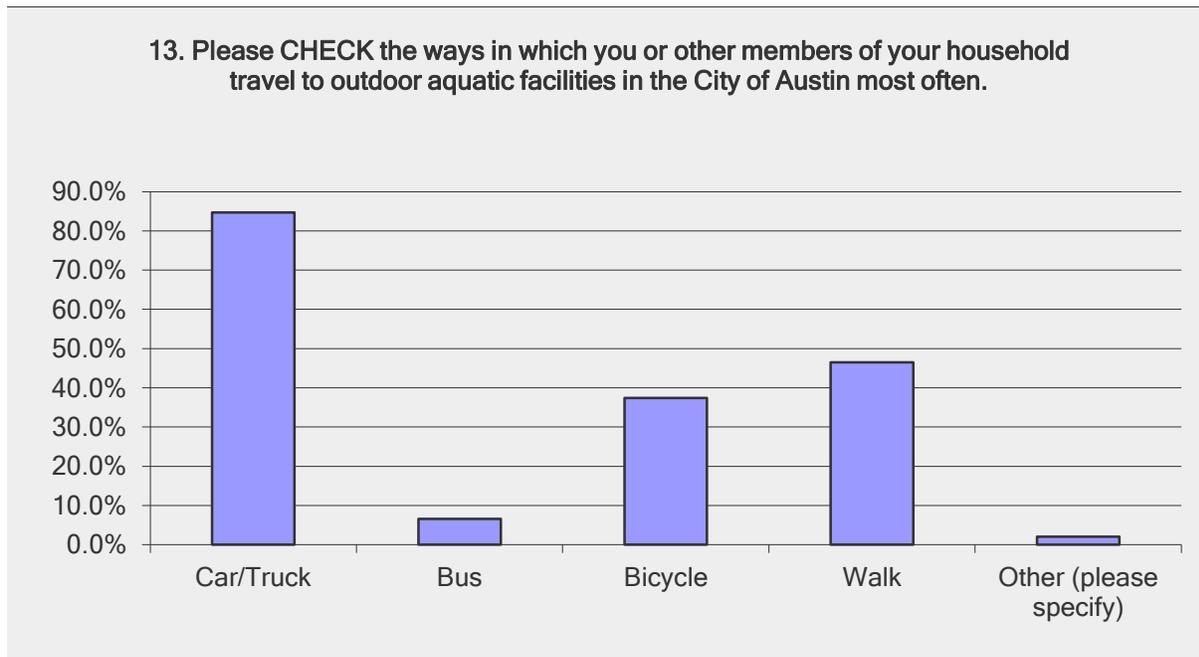


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

13. Please CHECK the ways in which you or other members of your household travel to outdoor aquatic facilities in the City of Austin most often.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Car/Truck	84.7%	1827
Bus	6.6%	143
Bicycle	37.4%	807
Walk	46.5%	1002
Other (please specify)	2.0%	44
<i>answered question</i>		2157
<i>skipped question</i>		346



Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

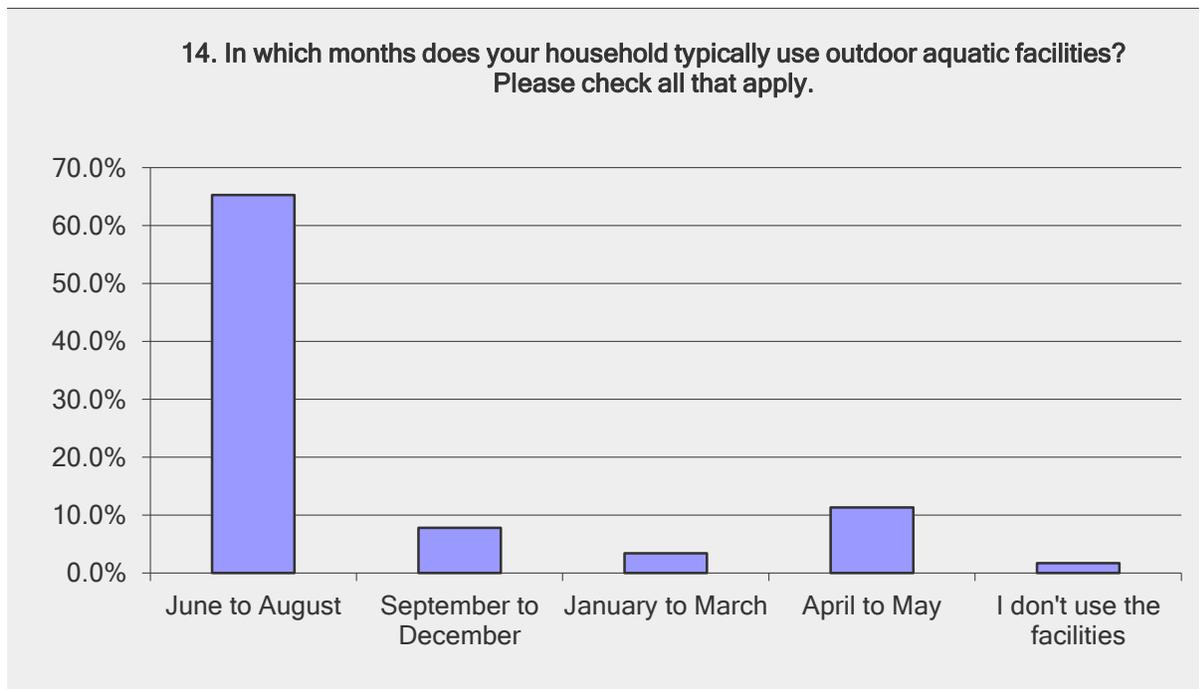
Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

14. In which months does your household typically use outdoor aquatic facilities? Please check all that apply.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
June to August	65.3%	1417
September to December	7.8%	169
January to March	3.4%	73
April to May	11.3%	246
I don't use the facilities	1.7%	37
<i>answered question</i>		2170
<i>skipped question</i>		333

14. In which months does your household typically use outdoor aquatic facilities? Please

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
I use the facilities all year round	41.4%	665
<i>answered question</i>		1606
<i>skipped question</i>		294

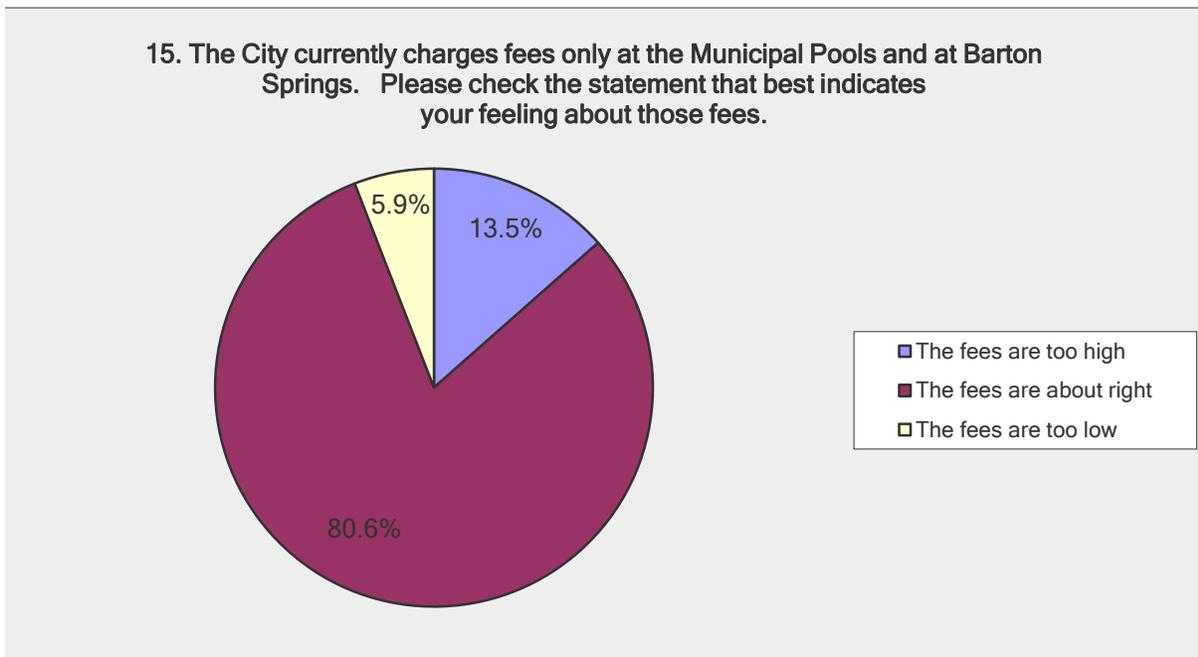


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

15. The City currently charges fees only at the Municipal Pools and at Barton Springs. The daily use fees are \$1 for seniors (age 62 and older), \$3 for adults (ages 18-62), \$2

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
The fees are too high	13.5%	293
The fees are about right	80.6%	1751
The fees are too low	5.9%	128
<i>answered question</i>		2172
<i>skipped question</i>		331

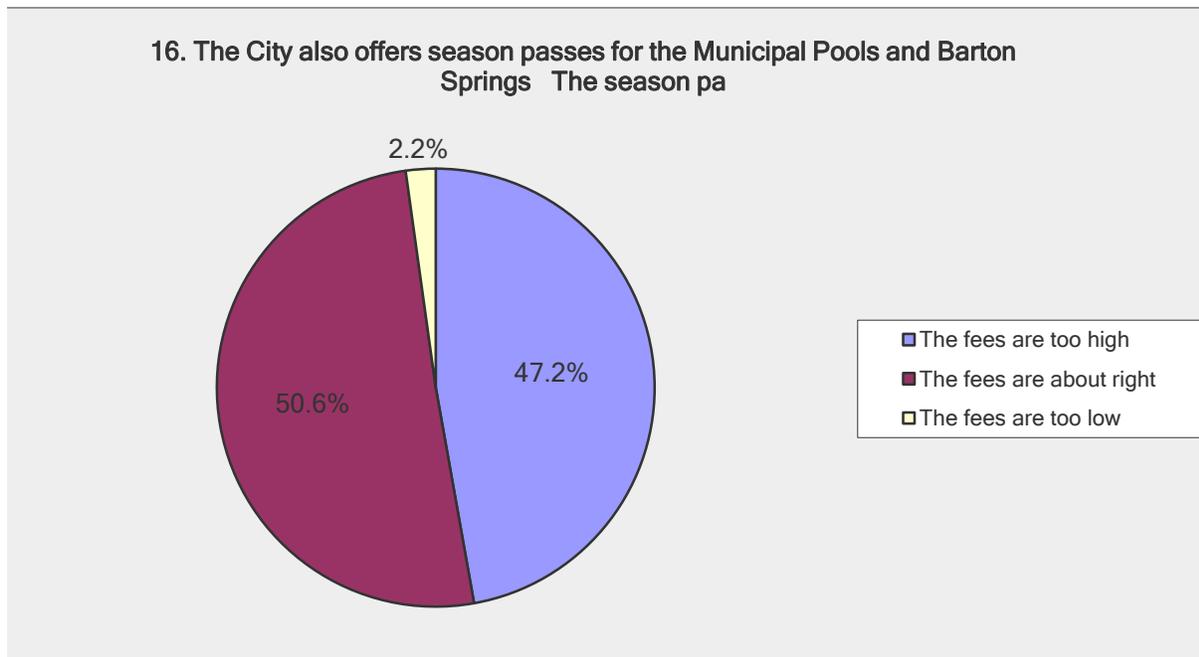


Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

16. The City also offers season passes for the Municipal Pools and Barton Springs. The season pass fees are \$60 for seniors (age 62 and older), \$180 for adults (ages 18-62),

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
The fees are too high	47.2%	1012
The fees are about right	50.6%	1086
The fees are too low	2.2%	48
<i>answered question</i>		2146
<i>skipped question</i>		357



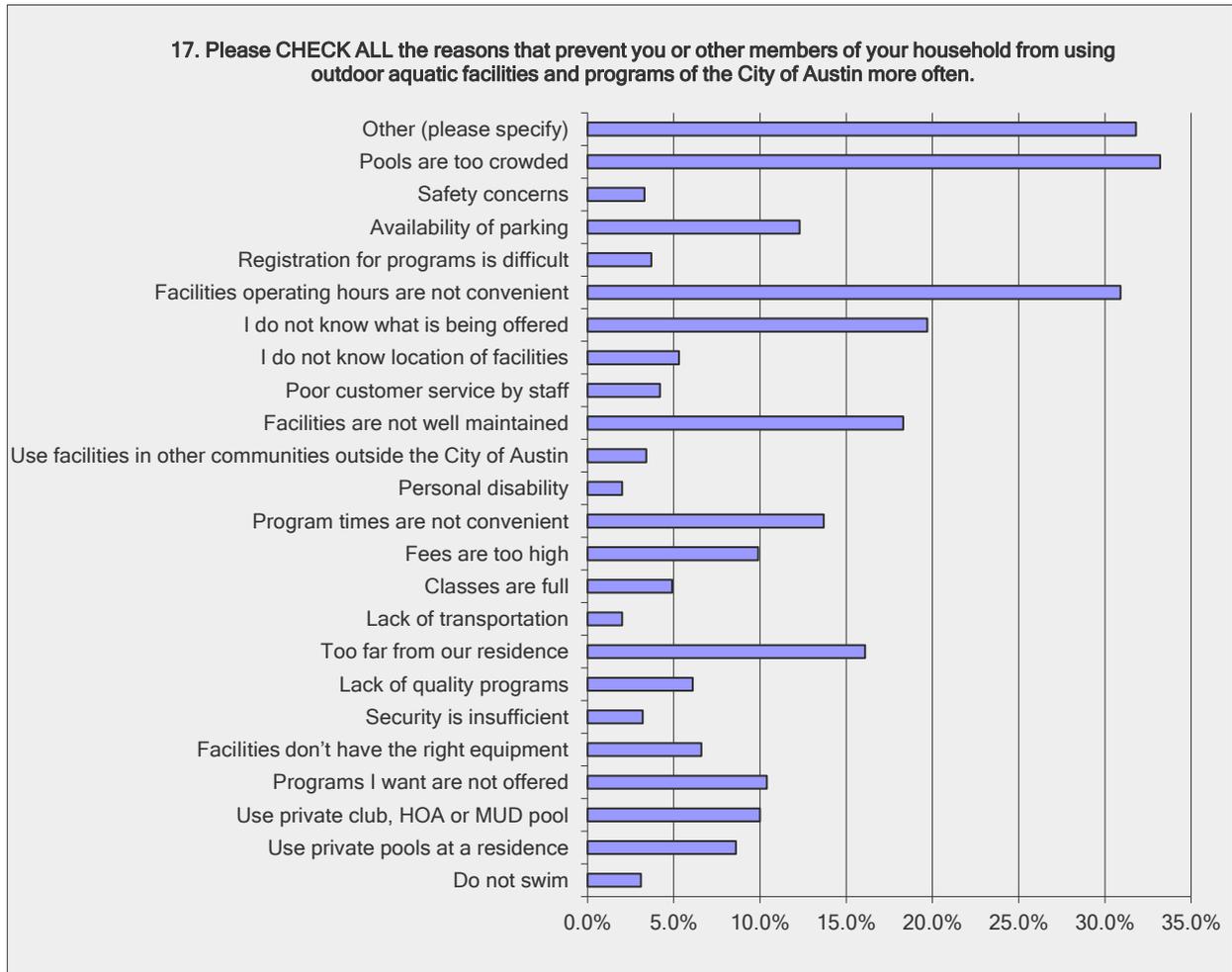
Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

17. Please CHECK ALL the reasons that prevent you or other members of your household from using outdoor aquatic facilities and programs of the City of Austin more

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Do not swim	3.1%	62
Use private pools at a residence	8.6%	175
Use private club, HOA or MUD pool	10.0%	203
Programs I want are not offered	10.4%	212
Facilities don't have the right equipment	6.6%	134
Security is insufficient	3.2%	66
Lack of quality programs	6.1%	124
Too far from our residence	16.1%	327
Lack of transportation	2.0%	40
Classes are full	4.9%	99
Fees are too high	9.9%	201
Program times are not convenient	13.7%	279
Personal disability	2.0%	41
Use facilities in other communities outside the City of	3.4%	70
Facilities are not well maintained	18.3%	371
Poor customer service by staff	4.2%	86
I do not know location of facilities	5.3%	108
I do not know what is being offered	19.7%	401
Facilities operating hours are not convenient	30.9%	627
Registration for programs is difficult	3.7%	76
Availability of parking	12.3%	249
Safety concerns	3.3%	68
Pools are too crowded	33.2%	674
Other (please specify)	31.8%	647
	<i>answered question</i>	2032
	<i>skipped question</i>	471

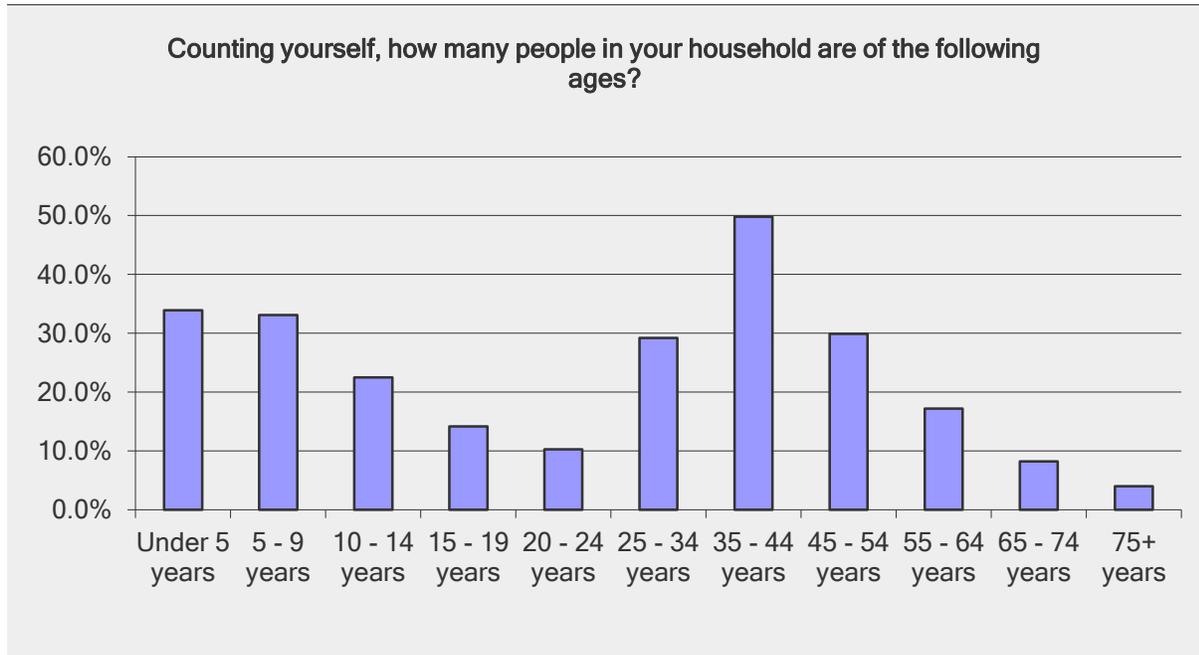
Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results



Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

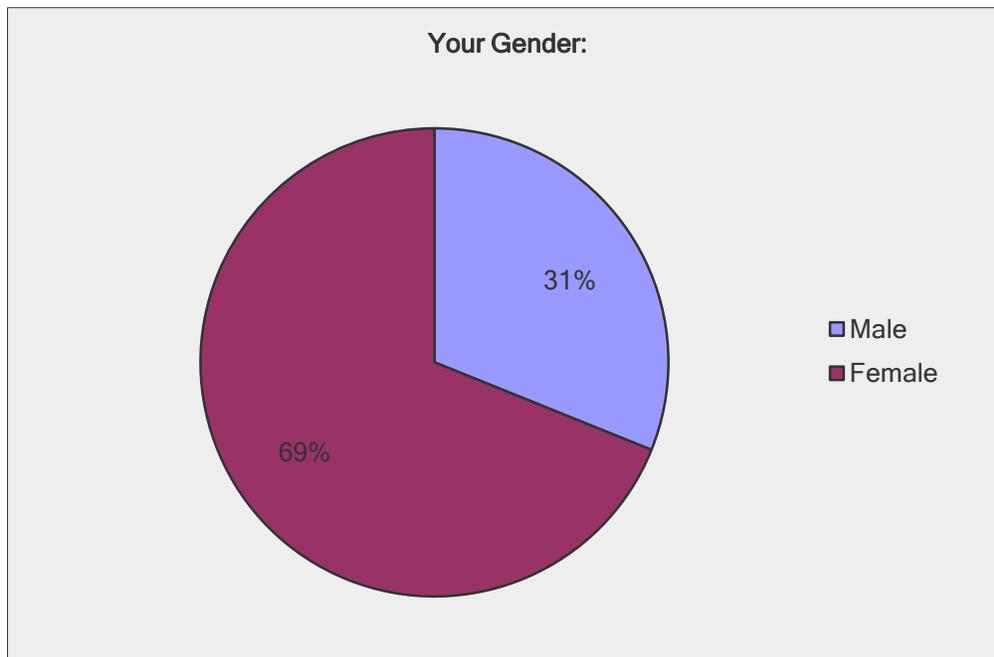
Counting yourself, how many people in your household are of the following ages?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Under 5 years	33.9%	721
5 - 9 years	33.1%	705
10 - 14 years	22.5%	479
15 - 19 years	14.2%	302
20 - 24 years	10.3%	220
25 - 34 years	29.2%	621
35 - 44 years	49.8%	1059
45 - 54 years	29.9%	637
55 - 64 years	17.2%	367
65 - 74 years	8.2%	175
75+ years	4.0%	86
<i>answered question</i>		2128
<i>skipped question</i>		375



Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

Aquatic Assessment Survey Combined - In Pool & Online

Your Gender:		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Male	31.1%	664
Female	68.9%	1468
<i>answered question</i>		2132
<i>skipped question</i>		371



Appendix F – Online/Handout Survey Results

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Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

G. Public Meeting Results Summary

Aquatics Public Meeting Feedback. Meetings held on 8/19-8/23											
Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
LBJ	Outstanding improvements in Rosewood (RR, ADA accessibility, etc.)				x						
LBJ	Rosewood & Givens need to open earlier (mornings like other pools). Things east of 35 shouldn't be only only cutbacks. Fairness.		x								
LBJ	Gillis has short hours.		x								
LBJ	Kids need to learn to swim. Discounted rates for some families.			x			x				
LBJ	Notification of openings/closures		x						x		
LBJ	Look at demographic/socio-economic aspects of community.										
LBJ	Kids want diving board. Givens (only has unusable block)				x						
LBJ	"Gross bathrooms." Who is cleaning them?					x					
LBJ	Martin has sketchy bathrooms. No shade					x					
LBJ	Steps at Zaragoza needed.				x						
LBJ	Lap times @ each pool (city wide). Gillis (coexist w/kids)			x							
LBJ	Meitz coexist lap lane. Needs steps (not shallow, not deep).			x	x						
LBJ	Program attendance down b/c of cost. (Need to learn reasons for low attendance)			x							
LBJ	Community disconnected.										x
LBJ	Classes/Programs cancelled before they should be.			x							
LBJ	Patterson has 96 kids in the swim team class. (Rosewood/Givens class cancelled).										Unfair cutbacks.
LBJ	We need people/staff actively recruiting kids/families.								x		
LBJ	Educate about scholarship opportunities. Make clear in brochure.								x		
LBJ	(+) Fitness provided by pools. (Free pools for people who cant afford to "join" somewhere.			x							
LBJ	Need to serve underserved communities. Reachout to them door to door.								x		
LBJ	Transportation service & proximity. Reachout to them door to door.							x			
LBJ	Colony park (70+ acres of park land availability)	x									
LBJ	Eastside pool open year-round.		x								
LBJ	Givens: Need weighted dividers in bathrooms.					x					
LBJ	Givens: (+) Staff nice/courteous/. Restrooms generally clean. Givens has a lot of shade.					x					

Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
LBJ	Gillis; (+) Pool isn't new but that's ok. Shade.				x						
LBJ	Needs of swimmers not met.			x							
LBJ	Programs and pools needed in every community.	x		x							
LBJ	Lack of transportation to pools leads to low # of participation.							x			
LBJ	More engagement to community for programs. Partner up with ASD, Travis county, churches, etc.								x		
LBJ	Hours of pool are limited. Change hours; ex. 7:00am- 10:00 am. Split hours.		x								
LBJ	Lighting at pools/outside of pools; Gillis pool, Rosewood, Givens				x						
LBJ	Year round pools.	x	x								
LBJ	Scheduling		x								
LBJ	Scholarships; intentional outreach to underrepresented communities. i.e. participation, challenges of getting to pool.								x		
LBJ	Analysis of why there is underrepresentation.										Analysis of underrepresentation.
LBJ	Communities in Schools as a way to recruit students for programs. Other partners: ACC Eastview campus, ASD; African American Quality of life committee								x		
LBJ	Put emphasis on programs/reasons why to join. Ex. Survival skill.			x					x		
LBJ	ADA lifts for the disabled; ramps.				x						
LBJ	1-2 lap lanes per pool.			x							
LBJ	Keep neighborhood pools strong & free.										Pools: Strong & Free.
LBJ	Pool for Colony Park/Lakeside area	x									
LBJ	Pools on all sides equally vibrant, full, well-maintained.	x			x						
LBJ	Demographics of pool users reflect population.										x
LBJ	All neighborhood pools renovated and modernized; alleviate funding for next 50 yrs.				x						Funding
LBJ	Shift funding from general fund.										Funding
LBJ	Year-round pool open at Eastside.		x	x							
LBJ	No cost/ price barriers. i.e. Scholarships sliding scale program.						x				
LBJ	Program to recruit lifeguards.			x							
LBJ	Pipeline to take kids from swim lessons to lifeguarding.			x							

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Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
LBJ	"Safety, leadership, & fun for everyone of all ages"										x
LBJ	Adult swim lessons.			x							
LBJ	Disability swim classes.			x							
Dove Springs	Needs more cleaning at facilities/bathrooms, benches around pool.				x	x					
Dove Springs	More tables/benches at facilities for families.				x						
Dove Springs	Signage in Spanish/English regarding rules about swim divers.								x		
Dove Springs	Rules on swim attire. (Appropriateness. Ex. Going in w/water shoes vs. tennis shoes.)								x		
Dove Springs	Longer hours.		x								
Dove Springs	Hours need to be posted/visible.		x								
Dove Springs	Swim safe classes should follow same schedule as regular classes (morning/evening)		x	x							
Dove Springs	Likes: Pools as a way to relax.										x
Dove Springs	Lifeguards enforcing ALL rules (Dove springs).									x	
Dove Springs	More cleanliness like Barton springs.					x					
Dove Springs	Overcrowding at pools affecting cleanliness. Build another one to prevent this from happening.	x				x					
Dove Springs	Hours need to change. Open a little later/open earlier.		x								
Dove Springs	More shading.										
Dove Springs	Enough Parking				x						
Dove Springs	Within walking distance where children can bike to pools.							x			
Dove Springs	Need bike racks near pool.				x						
Dove Springs	No charge to pool is a (+)						x				
Dove Springs	Lifeguards are great.									x	
Dove Springs	Project safe; how it was organized (+)			x							
Dove Springs	Hours on swim safe should be changed from noon to another time. Inconvenience to parents w/more than one child.		x								
Dove Springs	Fliers about programs need to be placed in public places (Ex. Rec centers) to promote free programs.								x		
Dove Springs	Lack of reminders about swim programs/need a better way to remind.								x		
Dove Springs	Parent/child classes in more facilities. Ex. 6 mos-3yrs			x							
Dove Springs	More programs especially for younger children.			x							

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Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
Dove Springs	More splash pads for kids who can't swim so they can have a place to cool off.	x			x						
Dove Springs	Adult swim lessons in more facilities.			x							
Dove Springs	Improvements on shade, picnic area, bike racks, signage, benches throughout/seating.				x						
Dove Springs	More lessons for all ages.			x							
Dove Springs	Lighting needs improvements.				x						
Dove Springs	Extended hours.		x								
Dove Springs	More trees, landscaping around facility.				x						
Dove Springs	Adult only pool/lap area.	x			x						
Dove Springs	Synchronized swimming classes.			x							
Dove Springs	Water slide.				x						
Dove Springs	Extend project safe to more thana just 1st graders.			x							
Dove Springs	Move nights at all pools: in 3D too.			x							
Dove Springs	Add security cameras.				x						
Dove Springs	Inadequate shaded seating for seating at all)				x						
Dove Springs	Garrison: Zero definition pool entries needed.				x						
Dove Springs	Dove springs is getting better for shade & seating, could still use improvements (grass).				x						
Dove Springs	Season is too short (Circle C goes until Dec.)		x								
Dove Springs	Fund collected at pools should go to pools.										Funds collected at pools should go towards pools.
Dove Springs	More shade in pool areas (trees) over benches at Dick Nichols.				x						
Dove Springs	Rediscover resources for yearround pools.										
Dove Springs	Dove Springs-Restrooms really bad.										
Dove Springs	Why is there inequity between facilities (hrs./programs, seasons & daily hours)		x								
Dove Springs	Metro pools aren't always easily accessible.									x	
Dove Springs	Pool not meeting code--> Splash pad. One side easily accessible (sidewalks ADA). South side hard to access (many bay/or) (clarksville)	x									
Dove Springs	Dick Nichols has no shade. Shade dictates where we go.										
Dove Springs	Public art not protected from erosion (rain, etc.) (Ex. At Dick Nichols)	x									
Dove Springs	Water features not to replace pools.	x									
Dove Springs	Cumbersome Registration, unreliable.										
Dove Springs	Splashpad-Dove Springs area-utilized	x									Registration

Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
Dove Springs	Educate public on scholarship programs.								x		
Dove Springs	Offer evening swim lessons for parents unable to.		x	x							
Dove Springs	Evening hours not available at some locations due to lack of lighting.		x		x						
Dove Springs	More signage for programs.								x		
Dove Springs	Wave breakers should be out at all times.										x
Dove Springs	Pool etiquette not enforced all the time.									x	Rules not enforced.
Dove Springs	Lap lane etiquette needs enforcement.										Rules not enforced.
Dove Springs	Programs for senior, mobility-impaired.			x							
Dove Springs	Water therapy programs. Regulate water temperature.			x							
Dove Springs	More funding.										Funding
Dove Springs	Competitive w/other communities.										
Dove Springs	Salt-water pools. (Salt-generated chlorine).	x									
Dove Springs	All neighborhoods have pools w/programs catering to all ages, year round facilities.			x							
Dove Springs	Cover from/Protect from elements.				x						
Dove Springs	Tournament level facility attractions, attributes, year-round producing local athletes.				x						
Dove Springs	Equity in facilities around Austin.	x			x						Equity among all facilities.
Dove Springs	Tournament level facility: Youth able to use/train when not hosting tournaments.				x						
Dove Springs	Willing to drive: 1-5 mi.,5-10 mi.,prefer to bike							x			
Dove Springs	Keep/maintain neighborhood pools. Add tournament level facilities.	x			x						
Dove Springs	Healthy foods available to purchase at all locations.										Healthy foods available for purchase.
Dove Springs	Barton Springs terrible parking.				x						
Dove Springs	Dipping shower/broken fountain @ Dittmar				x						
Dove Springs	Mold @ Mabel Davis (far end of pool)				x						
Dove Springs	Restroom up keep					x					
Dove Springs	Public art is very nice (+)	x									
Dove Springs	Dittmar size is great (+)										Dittmar-good sized pool.
Dove Springs	\$1 to Swim laps? @neighborhood pools. Allocated time for laps only.						x				
Dove Springs	Dick Nichols parking-Not ADA				x						
Dove Springs	Deep Eddy=Horrible parking				x						
Dove Springs	Northwest pool=Great shade, Restroom, & seating	x		x	x	x					

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Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
Bowie	All facilities important for physical health, employment, teach the youth.										
Bowie	Close enough to bike to (+)							x			
Bowie	Need cleaner restrooms, cleaner water				x	x					
Bowie	Lap swimming			x							
Bowie	Affordable. Munciple=More features; Neighborhood=close.						x				
Bowie	Proximity of Munciple pools v. Neighborhood.							x			
Bowie	Clean Water				x						
Bowie	Nice landscaping needed. More shade.				x						
Bowie	More predictable hours.		x								
Bowie	Shipe: Heart & Soul of neighborhood.										
Bowie	Shipe: Park attendance drops w/pool closures.		x		x						Shipe pool.
Bowie	Shipe: Walk to the pools a (+)							x			
Bowie	Shipe: (+) Fine restrooms (more frequent service)					x					
Bowie	Shipe: Needs landscaping besides grass.				x						
Bowie	Shipe: Benches.				x						
Bowie	Shipe: Proximity > Size										x
Bowie	Winter hours are very limited. Limits training & education.		x								
Bowie	Budget needs evaluation. \$5 per person to fund.						x				
Bowie	Parks are necessary, not just frivolous/entertainment.	x									Pools are a necessity.
Bowie	Public private partnerships.			x							Partnerships.
Bowie	It shouldn't be an either/or.										
Bowie	Were dis-assembling the people who care and would pay for the pools.										People who care are being left out.
Bowie	Build community for pools.			x	x						
Bowie	Market program w/council: leadership, responsibility, education, & jobs.			x					x		
Bowie	Proximity=key										Proximity
Bowie	Appreciate iconic Barton Springs & Deep Eddy				x						
Bowie	If im driving, I go to U.I.	x									
Bowie	Family restrooms @ Stacy & D.E.					x					
Bowie	Driving? Yes! Important for P.E.							x			
Bowie	6-14 y/o swim teams=crucial. Wish we had it year round (or at least all summer/more hours).			x							
Bowie											

Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
Bowie	Diving (Competitive)			x							
Bowie	Safe + training + everything else; all tied together.			x							
Bowie	Staff @ pools is crucial. Very well trained. Great # of lifeguards @ facilities.	x								x	
Bowie	Cost v. experience, D.E. too cold to last w/small kids.	x					x				
Bowie	Free neighborhood pools are very important!						x				
Bowie	Big Stacy="Phenomenal" bathrooms.					x					
Bowie	Difmar needs repair. Cleaner restrooms.				x	x					
Bowie	Looking forward to diving board use.				x						
Bowie	Extend evening free swim @ Barton Springs.		x	x							
Bowie	More affordable per use.		x								
Bowie	Barton free swim-->\$1 swim instead of \$3.						x				
Bowie	Martin-Depending on when you go, Restrooms aren't as accommodating.					x					
Bowie	Make more family friendly.				x						
Bowie	Martin pool=prison like					x					
Bowie	Pool specific staff vs COA staff for maintenance.									x	
Bowie	Need to enforce/punish vandals, not punish families.									x	Enforce rules.
Bowie	D.E.--stairway is unsafe. ADA access is bad.	x			x						
Bowie	Night visits		x								
Bowie	D.E.-ADA unaccessible.	x									
Bowie	Athletes coming from ATX			x							Athletes from ATX.
Bowie	Higher level of training programs. More people passing lifeguard certification.			x							
Bowie	Bigger than just Aquatics dept.										
Bowie	Nationally recognized.										x
Bowie	Country Club level restrooms at all locations.	x			x						
Bowie	Regional/local year round pools.		x								
Bowie	More facilities w/Diving boards, teaching how to dive. Water slides.	x		x	x						
Bowie	Modernizing older pools, not closing them.	x									
Bowie	Safest, fittest, swimming city.										x
Bowie	Have pool facilities be walkable. In line w/walkable, livable city.							x			
Bowie	Adult-friendly splash-pads, playscapes, Having them be highly complex.				x						
Bowie	Access for all.								x		
Anderson	(+)Neighborhood pools	x									

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Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
Anderson	(+) Convenience										
Anderson	(+) NW pool good for laps	x	x	x							x
Anderson	(+) Free pools						x				
Anderson	(+) Like close by playscapes	x									
Anderson	(+) Splash pads	x									
Anderson	(+) Love NW Kiddly pool	x									
Anderson	(+) Balcones lap pool	x									
Anderson	(+) Canyon Vista Lap pool	x									
Anderson	(+) Love Barton Springs & Deep Eddle	x									
Anderson	(+) Community Builders, bring everyone together	x									
Anderson	(-)Lack of grass on hills @ Barton Springs- perhaps terrace				x						
Anderson	(-) No food allowed				x						Should allow food
Anderson	(-) Aerators- too cool				x						
Anderson	(-) Too much chlorine				x						
Anderson	(-) Ramsey building- especially bathroom					x					
Anderson	(-)Need lap pools open year round- Esp. north.			x							
Anderson	(-)Seasons too short		x								
Anderson	(-)Hours more open times in morning.		x								
Anderson	(-)Closed after school starts--other way to get lifeguards. Charge		x		x						
Anderson	(-)Dont need heated pools-some do want	x									
Anderson	(-)Springwood pool closed & never reopened.		x								Springwood closure.
Anderson	(+) Children swim program			x							
Anderson	(+) Swim teams			x							
Anderson	(+) Free summer program @ Ramsey park (day camp).			x							
Anderson	(+) Movie night			x							
Anderson	(+)Triathlon programs			x							
Anderson	Need more on adult programs-- intermediate swim lessons.			x							
Anderson	Need more, longer hours & longer season.		x								
Anderson	Involve young people in design & neighborhood, schools										x
Anderson	Improve maintenance to decrease downtime.				x						
Anderson	Landscaping areas--more grass areas for lying down.				x						
Anderson	Dedicated horse play area.	x									
Anderson	Diving areas & boards				x						
Anderson	Running tracks around like Canyon Vista-Triathlon facilities.				x						
Anderson	Country Club experience available for everyone.	x			x						

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Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
Anderson	Provide food vendor area in Barton Springs empty facility.										x
Anderson	Barton Springs ground beautiful.	x									
Anderson	New pools--or not.	x									
Anderson	Keep pools open especially NW Austin.		x								Keep pools open.
Anderson	Rationale plan for revamping.				x						
Anderson	Stagger pool closing for maintenance.		x								
Anderson	Keep pools free.						x				
Anderson	Increase swim programs for disadvantaged.			x							
Anderson	Keep neighborhood pools.										Refer to comment.
Anderson	Monetize the value of public pools vs home pools.						x				
Anderson	Emphasize the cost of water, private pools, health benefits to community & knowing our neighborhoods.						x				Emphasize benefits of pools.
Anderson	Picnic tables, seating, etc.										
Anderson	Encourage master plan for pool community & surrounding areas.				x						Refer to comment.
Anderson	Food truck rotation near pools.										Refer to comment.
Anderson	Community event such as farmers market around.			x							
Anderson	Salt water pools.	x									
Anderson	Good water stewardship--water reuse?										Refer to comment.
Anderson	More trees, shades in pools.				x						
Anderson	Proper maintenance of pool mechanical systems, bathrooms, master plan for repair (rotational).	x			x						
Anderson	1-2 State of the Art pools--option to Deep Eddy (natural options) & Barton springs (gregory gym @ UT)	x									
Anderson	Lazy river										
Anderson	(+) Loves having neighborhood pool										
Anderson	(+) Meet Neighbors										Refer to Comment.
Anderson	(+) Pool events			x							Refer to Comment.
Anderson	(+) Kiddie pool--NW				x						
Anderson	(+) W. Enfield--Nice shallow area.	x									
Anderson	(-) NW Pool--Bath/changing room										
Anderson	(-)Murchison--No privacy, shredded curtains										
Anderson	(-)Unexpected closings		x								
Anderson	(-)Chlorine issues.	x									
Anderson	(-) Hours		x								
Anderson	(-) Pool Conditions										
Anderson	There is only 1 diving board--NW				x						
Anderson	Need pools open longer hours through Oct?		x								
Anderson	Missing water slide									x	

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Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
Anderson	Missing sprinkler				x						
Anderson	Local pool open until 10 pm in summer.		x								
Anderson	Very early swimming in summer.		x								
Anderson	(+)Youth swim program (but adjust hours.) More offerings. Fill up fast. Classes for older kids are too late for kids that have to get up early for camp (working parents daycare)		x	x							Other/Comment:
Anderson	Swim teams want evening hrs.		x	x							
Anderson	Dislike: Not having enough movie nights especially teens.			x							
Anderson	Need senior swim programs.		x								
Anderson	Need swim technique improvement class for the average swimmer.		x								
Anderson	No HOA pools in older Austin.										
Anderson	Access to pools for all neighborhoods-walk on bike.								x		
Anderson	Maintain affordability of swim programs.			x			x				
Anderson	Xgames revenue to pools										
Anderson	Access for disabled in all pools				x				x		
Anderson	Explore revenue options: private/public pools.										
Anderson	Corporate sponsorships.			x							
Anderson	Swim teams is improving (quality)			x							
Anderson	Kids need to learn to swim-not just splashpads.			x	x						
Anderson	Better scheduling needed.		x								x
Anderson	Water polo uses 2 lanes (8 & 9)			x							
Anderson	Swim team @ every neighborhood pool.			x							Unfair cutbacks.
Anderson	More masters programs.			x							
Anderson	More water safety & lessons for kids (integrated w/other city departments. Ex. Childhood obesity)			x							
Anderson	Measure successes of programs (guppies->minnows.)			x							
Anderson	Vary in swim lesson times		x	x							
Anderson	Open space/swim needed.	x	x								
Anderson	Pool schedule (Memorial-Labor day)		x								
Anderson	Pool hours need to increase. Split lap/recreational swim times.		x								
Anderson	No year-round pool.										
Anderson	Ramsey (1st choice; close) Shippe										
Anderson	Mediate/balance lap v. kids		x	x							
Anderson	NW pool (no recycling)										
Anderson	Closes too early in the season.		x								
Anderson	Water quality most of summer.				x						
Anderson	Fees arent too high (reasonable)						x				

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Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
Anderson	Martin/Dick Nichols	x									
Anderson	No appropriate swim team training facility or program (blocks & depths). Dick Nichols isn't available/adequate	x		x							
Anderson	Inadequate measures (meters v. yards).				x						
Anderson	Fear of closing neighborhood pools.	x									
Anderson	In favor of large municipal facilities.	x									
Anderson	(+) Neighborhood pools build community (neighborhood anchor)	x									Analysis of underrepresentation.
Anderson	Chlorine (shipe park)	x			x						
Anderson	Old facility	x									
Anderson	Wading pools	x									
Anderson	What can we do to help others get to the pools.										
Anderson	Shipe #2 (1937-born); Positives: community, close, free, ALPP mural, basketball court nearby (balcones as well), free, close to home. Dislike: Dirty (balcones)	x			x	x	x	x			Pools: Strong & Free.
Anderson	NW Park: Lap swimming schedule doesn't indicate lane availability (have to go to pool)		x								
Anderson	NW Park: Monitor management. Manger active & present.									x	
Anderson	NW Park: Cleanliness.					x					x
Anderson	NW Park: Pool season too short x8, lifeguard issue x8, how to hire 1: lifeguards & manager.		x							x	Funding
Anderson	NW Park: Hours too short (lap swimming)		x								Funding
Anderson	Reed & West Enfield: Positive: Temperature, trees, close to home.	x						x			
Anderson	Reed & West Enfield: Negative: Diving board in need, old (needs repair)				x						
Anderson	Neighborhood pools (more?). Anyone can walk in	x						x			
Anderson	Pools within biking distance.							x			
Anderson	City as advocate for equity										x
Anderson	Accessible to everyone in City								x		
Anderson	Per capita per pool access doesn't change.								x		
Anderson	Reopen facilities (downtown)	x									
Anderson	Maintain access								x		
Anderson	One indoor aquatic facility	x									
Anderson	Slides; diving boards (age appropriate)	x			x						
Anderson	Fees are ok.						x				
Anderson	Free neighborhood pools.						x				
Anderson	Year round pools.										
Anderson	Pool season longer (to match weather)		x								x
Anderson	Pool hours longer		x								

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Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
Anderson	Lots of money for aquatics.										
Anderson	Heated pools (open pools that have heating capabilities all year round).	x	x								
Anderson	Clean facilities										
Anderson	Working features (water fountains)				x						
Anderson	Wet all year	x									
Anderson	"Maintained by planning not panic"										
Anderson	Our current idea just needs updating.				x						
Anderson	Good mix & variety.										
Anderson	Neighborhood pools: + Community, +Basketball near, (-) Pools closed already	x	x		x						
Anderson	RR has "fun" pools (Pfluger too). Slides, playscapes.										
Anderson	Bad bathroom facilities.					x					
Anderson	Ramsey facilities could use updating.				x						
Anderson	Would like to see shade & picnic tables.				x						
Anderson	Bartholomew-Open the pool.	x									
Anderson	Love diving well at NW Pool.	x									
Anderson	Nostalgia about pools-very positive.	x									
Anderson	Love how pools bring neighborhood together--all ages.	x									
Anderson	NW Pool-showers, toilets, drains--poor conditions.					x					
Anderson	NW pool keep areaters.										
Anderson	Preferred longer hours.		x								
Anderson	Balcones-like not having										
Anderson	Swim team rentals			x							
Anderson	Open in winter		x								
Anderson	Closed quite a bit due to maintenance.		x						x		
Anderson	Fears that funding will get cut										
Anderson	Like idea for no fee for neighborhood pools.						x				
Anderson	Not sure about new pools in every new neighborhood-cant afford.						x				
Anderson	Pools w/Seaholm--looking offer.										
Anderson	Developers must provide pool for new neighborhoods.										
Anderson	Salt water pools.	x									
Anderson	More efficient to have community pools- conserve water. Backyard pools waste water.	x			x						
Anderson	Like having safety of lifeguards watching children.									x	
Anderson	Loves swim lessons -(include kids from neighborhood programs)			x							Funds collected at pools should go towards pools.
Anderson	Like irregular hours at Balcones.		x								
Anderson	Like swim teams & water fitness for adults.			x							Use resources.

Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Employees	Other/Comment:
Anderson	Better community of programs. Big poster at pools.			x					x		
Anderson	Partnerships w/schools to use facilities & expand programs.										
Anderson	Promote programs to triathletes. Keep some pools open longer.			x							
Anderson	Like movie nights			x							
Anderson	Lifeguarding-get credit for gym class.										
Anderson	Incorporate lifeguard training into high school swim team.			x							
Anderson	More adult programs-diving			x							
Anderson	Wellness program			x							Registration
Anderson	Like summer swim teams!			x							
Anderson	Proud of our city being healthy/fit										
Anderson	Like deep water pools.	x									
Anderson	NW-Like 50 meter swim-keep open longer-until end of season.	x	x								
Anderson	Pool hours-be more consistent.		x								
Anderson	Programs can take away from hours pool is available.			x							x
Anderson	Shortage of staff to keep pools open-concern.									x	Rules not enforced.
Anderson	Landscaping & shade.				x						Rules not enforced.
Anderson	Affordable						x				
Anderson	Wheelchair accessible.				x						
Anderson	Pools well maintained.				x						Funding
Anderson	Current pools still there-like history of older pools.	x									
Anderson	Pools open all year.		x								
Anderson	1 Big City pool dedicated to lap swimming and athletic training.	x									
Anderson	Partner w/ WT										
Total		73	63	77	95	25	22	15	23	10	59

Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	In Door, Year Round	Programs	Improve ments	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Gaps in Service	Employees	Other/Comment:
Ditmar	Dick Nichols Pool to be open all year.		x										
Ditmar	Where does the funding amount go? What is it spent on or going to be spent on?							x					
Ditmar	SE Austin is growing. We need a year round pool.			x									
Ditmar	SE Austin is not served efficiently/effectively.										x		
Ditmar	There needs to be a pool near Akins High School, serving South Austin & neighborhoods surrounding Akins High School										x		
Ditmar	There needs to be more swim team programs.				x								
Ditmar	Pool Model: Loos Swimming Center in Dallas TX		x										
Ditmar	More Swim Team programs for all ages.				x						x		
Ditmar	Must keep youth in swim programs at all levels.				x								
Ditmar	Support of AISD is very important for the success of programs and future pool projects.												Partner with AISD
Ditmar	A community pool is a large destination pool.		x										
Ditmar	A pool that can be used for swim team tournaments.		x										
Ditmar	San Antonio & Plano are models of how City can partner with the ISD.												Partner with AISD
Ditmar	New pool in South Austin										x		
Ditmar	A pool that is open year round.		x			x							
Ditmar	Potential way of raising funds through kickstarter.							x					
Ditmar	People earn/pay for memberships through Kickstarter.							x					

Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	In Door, Year Round	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Gaps in Service	Employees	Other/Comment:
NW Rec	Increase swim season					x							
NW Rec	Additional Shade	x				x							
NW Rec	Upgrade pools and bathhouses					x	x						
NW Rec	Improve restrooms					x	x						
NW Rec	New Topic												
NW Rec	Budget of \$800,000 to increase swim season		x			x		x					
NW Rec	New season dates and extended hours are in place for 2014		x			x							
NW Rec	What is the total of increased Hours? Percentage?		x										
NW Rec	Difference of hours? Old vs. New		x										
NW Rec	Year-round pools - Barton Springs - Deep Eddy - Stacy			x		x							
NW Rec	Will we have personnel to manage closing dates? - Increased recruiting - Incentive program to guard entire summer - guards choose start/end dates - 15 yrs old to apply		x			x						x	
NW Rec	Could we keep a North Austin pool open year round?			x							x		
NW Rec	Stacy is Artesian water heated	x											
NW Rec	Costs an estimated \$900,000 to operate year round heated pool	x						x					
NW Rec	New Topic												
NW Rec	Pool was shortended from 30yds to 25yds	x											
NW Rec	Bartholomew 25yd lap lane	x											

Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	In Door, Year Round	Programs	Improve ments	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Gaps in Service	Employees	Other/Comment:
NW Rec	Increase swim season					x							
NW Rec	Is it a trend to eliminate longer pools?--No. We go to the public to try to hear want/need	x				x							
NW Rec	Be more forthcoming with information, especially in making changes to original design/length	x											Communicate
NW Rec	The premise is to have more programming with new design	x			x	x							
NW Rec	Public would like to see statistics												
NW Rec	What is the difference between a district park pool and a municipal pool?												
NW Rec	What number of people use Bart?												
NW Rec	Does that justify changing design?												
NW Rec	Meetings were held after delays												
NW Rec	How deep is activity pool?-- Beach entry. 2 1/2. island												
NW Rec	Attendance will determine programming				x								
NW Rec	Northwest is very creative and effective	x											
NW Rec	12 lifeguards for Bartholomew												
NW Rec	Bart Design is creative and family oriented with beach entries in rec. and activity pools!	x											
NW Rec	What would you like to see at NW? - Beach Entries, - ICE!	x											
NW Rec	Swim team season begins prior to opening		x										
NW Rec	Swim seasons more in line with Texas weather		x										
NW Rec	Year round facilities need better bath houses	x		x			x						

Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	In Door, Year Round	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Gaps in Service	Employees	Other/Comment:
NW Rec	Schedule denotes actual lanes available				x								
NW Rec	Website more user friendly (schedule, updated info., new opening days for DE)												Improve website
NW Rec	Assesment more visual and recognizable on website												Improve website in terms of the Asses
NW Rec	Raises for lifeguards					x		x				x	
NW Rec	Year round pool mapping in the works			x									
NW Rec	How much \$ did AISD pull?--AISD only paid for heaters it was a one time contribution							x					
NW Rec	How much funding has Aquatics lost?							x					
NW Rec	Aug/Sep 2010 for Dick Nichols & Balcones		x										
Turner Roberts Rec	Where they go -- Y-Indoors -- Givens -- Dottie Jordan -- Deep Eddy	x		x									
Turner Roberts Rec	Topic: Do not like												
Turner Roberts Rec	Lack of privacy in bathrooms					x	x						
Turner Roberts Rec	Bartholomew open June 6th-1st week of September		x										
Turner Roberts Rec	Handicap lifts at city pools									x			
Turner Roberts Rec	There is a fee to enter municipal pools												
Turner Roberts Rec	Summer should be spent in this area - not busing to other areas to swim	x									x		
Turner Roberts Rec	Barton Springs receives attention -- All parks should receive the same maintenance	x				x							

Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	In Door, Year Round	Programs	Improvements	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Gaps in Service	Employees	Other/Comment:
NW Rec	Schedule denotes actual lanes available				x								
NW Rec	Website more user friendly (schedule, updated info., new opening days for DE)												Improve website
NW Rec	Assessment more visual and recognizable on website										Improve website in terms of the Assessment		
NW Rec	Raises for lifeguards					x		x				x	
NW Rec	Year round pool mapping in the works			x									
NW Rec	How much \$ did AISD pull?--AISD only paid for heaters it was a one time contribution							x					
NW Rec	How much funding has Aquatics lost?							x					
NW Rec	Aug/Sep 2010 for Dick Nichols & Balcones		x										
Turner Roberts Rec	Where they go -- Y-Indoors -- Givens -- Dottie Jordan -- Deep Eddy	x		x									
Turner Roberts Rec	Topic: Do not like												
Turner Roberts Rec	Lack of privacy in bathrooms					x	x						
Turner Roberts Rec	Bartholomew open June 6th-1st week of September		x										
Turner Roberts Rec	Handicap lifts at city pools									x			
Turner Roberts Rec	There is a fee to enter municipal pools												
Turner Roberts Rec	Summer should be spent in this area - not besing to other areas to swim	x									x		
Turner Roberts Rec	Barton Springs receives attention -- All parks should receive the same maintenance	x				x							

Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

Meeting	Comment	Facilities	Hours	In Door, Year Round	Programs	Improve ments	Bathrooms	Cost	Trans.	Accessibility:	Gaps in Service	Employees	Other/Comment:
NW Rec	Schedule denotes actual lanes available				x								
Turner Roberts Rec	Dottie Jordan tree limbs in bad weather, and they need attention -- Call 311	x											
Turner Roberts Rec	Year round pool requested in this area		x										
Turner Roberts Rec	Same process as bartholomew-assessments/\$\$\$							x					
Turner Roberts Rec	Baby pool at Givens is sick and in need of attention	x											
Turner Roberts Rec	Ladies restroom/guard area connected crack						x						
Turner Roberts Rec	What funding does Parks and Rec have right now to make the needed repairs at existing sites?						x						
Turner Roberts Rec	Chlorine levels is a source of frustration at Rosewood	x											
Turner Roberts Rec	Ant infestation needs to be addressed, mosquitoes in restrooms (Rosewood)	x											
Turner Roberts Rec	Rubber based coating on pool decks have not found a treatment that works	x											
Turner Roberts Rec	Little "no running" files are very slippery	x											
Turner Roberts Rec	Locker/storage needed for security	x											
Turner Roberts Rec	Givens old gated restrooms need to be cleaned						x						
Turner Roberts Rec	Repaint parking lanes	x											
Turner Roberts Rec	New trash cans out front	x											
Turner Roberts Rec	Meuller agreement with PARD -- Cheryl will research												
Total		24	15	6	6	14	7	9	0	1	6	2	

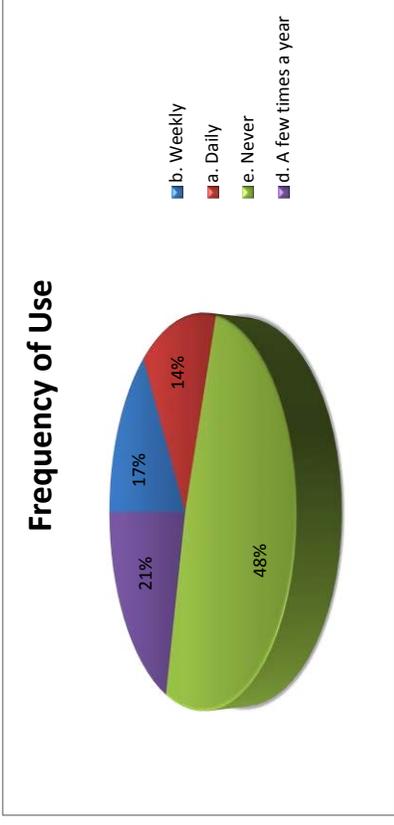
Appendix G – Public Meeting Results Summary

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H. Interactive Telephone Town Hall Report

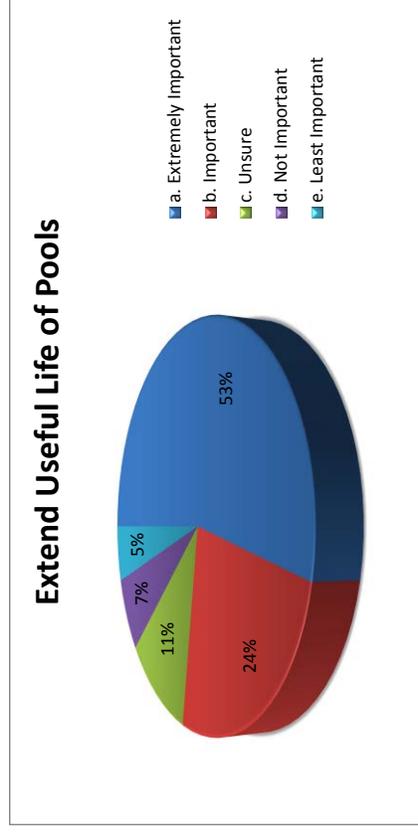
Results for 1) With what frequency do you use City of Austin aquatic facilities?

b. Weekly	30
a. Daily	25
e. Never	88
d. A few times a year	39
Total	199



Results for 2. a. To what degree is it important to you to extend the useful life of the pools to continue service for at least the next ten to twenty years?

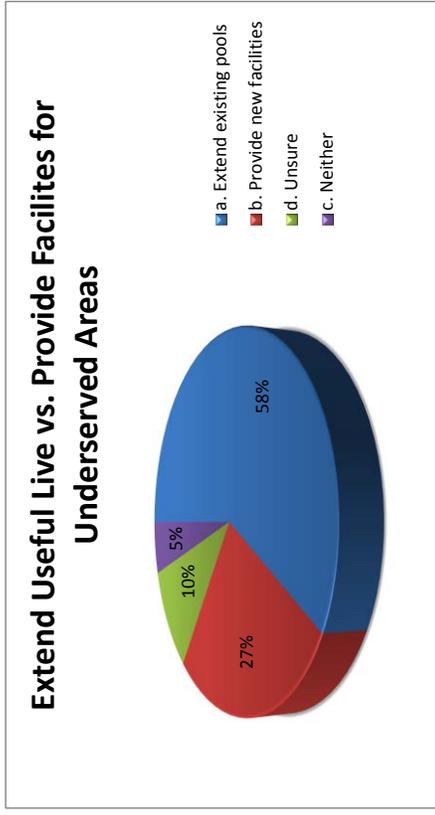
a. Extremely important	129
b. Important	58
c. Unsure	26
d. Not Important	16
e. Least Important	12
Total	241



Appendix H – Interactive Telephone Town Hall Report

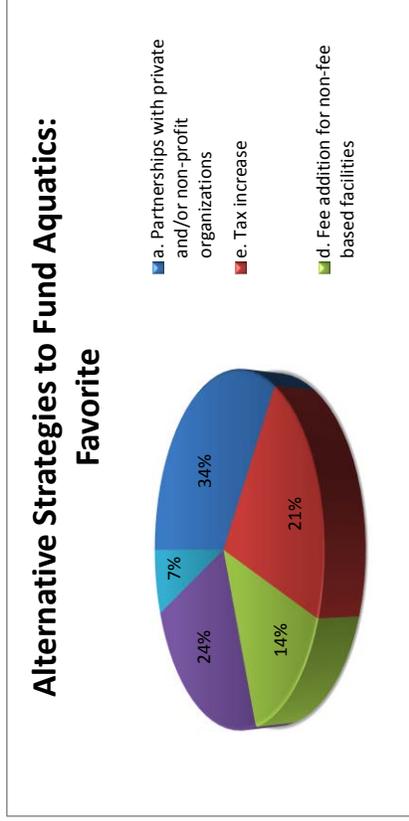
Results for 2. c. Which is of higher priority--extending the useful life of existing pools or providing aquatic facilities in areas currently considered underserved?

a. Extend existing pools	126
b. Provide new facilities	58
d. Unsure	22
c. Neither	11
Total	217



Results for 3. The Department has identified these alternative strategies to fund aquatics. a.)Which one is your favorite?

a. Partnerships with private and/or organizations	10
e. Tax increase	6
d. Fee addition for non-fee based facilities	4
b. Sponsorships through naming rights	7
c. Fee increase for existing fee based facilities	2
Total	29

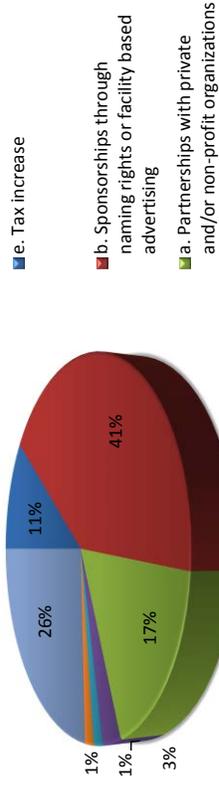


Appendix H – Interactive Telephone Town Hall Report

Results for 3. b. Which one is your least favorite?

e. Tax increase	7
b. Sponsorships through naming rights	27
a. Partnerships with private and/or facility based advertising	11
b. Sponsorships through naming rights	2
f. Bond (no earlier than 2018 for capital projects)	1
d. Fee addition for non-fee based facilities	1
Fee increase for existing facilities	17
Total	66

Alternative Strategies to Fund Aquatics: Least Favorite



Results for 4. a. To what degree is it important to improve these pools?

a. Extremely important	51
b. Important	33
d. Not important	6
c. Unsure	9
e. Least important	8
Total	107

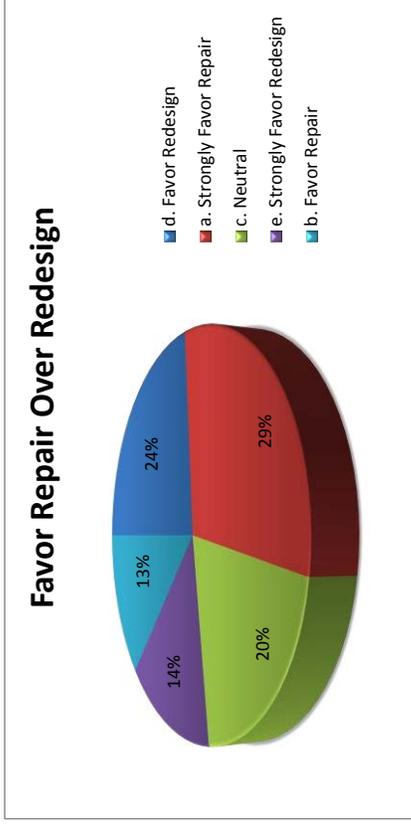
Importance of Improving Pools



Appendix H – Interactive Telephone Town Hall Report

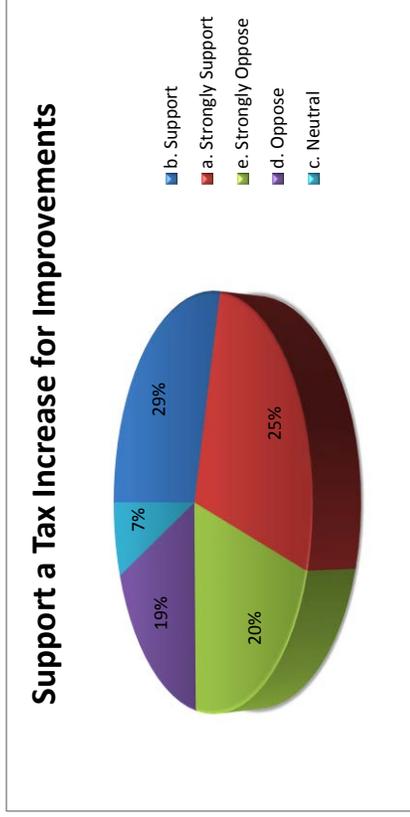
Results for 4. b. To what degree would you favor repair of these facilities over redesign?

d. Favor Redesign	18
a. Strongly Favor Repair	22
c. Neutral	15
e. Strongly Favor Redesign	11
b. Favor Repair	10
Total	76



Results for 4. c. To what degree would you support a tax increase to cover a portion of the costs needed to improve these pools?

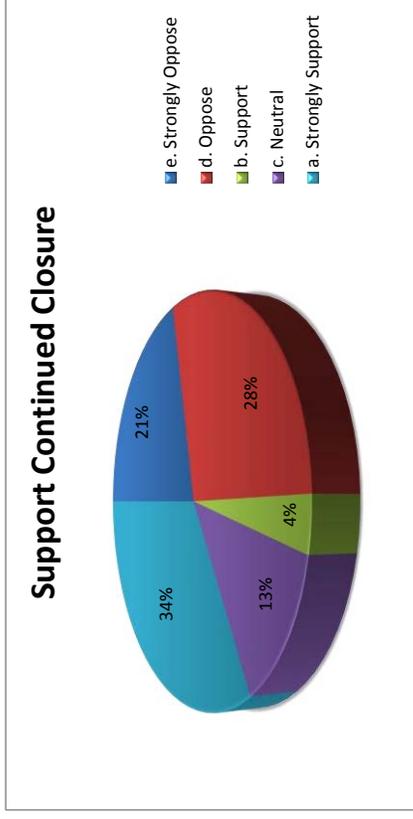
b. Support	30
a. Strongly Support	26
e. Strongly Oppose	21
d. Oppose	19
c. Neutral	7
Total	179



Appendix H – Interactive Telephone Town Hall Report

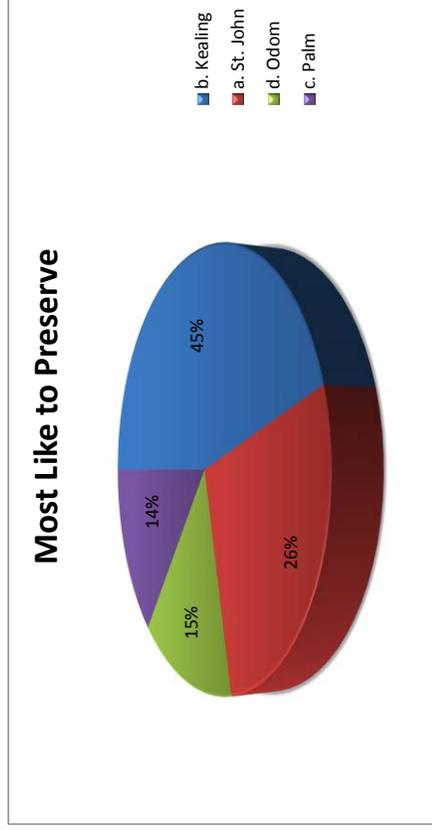
Results for 5. To what degree would you support continued closure?

e. Strongly Oppose	22
d. Oppose	29
b. Support	4
c. Neutral	13
a. Strongly Support	35
Total	103



Results for 6. Which of these currently closed pools would you most like to preserve?

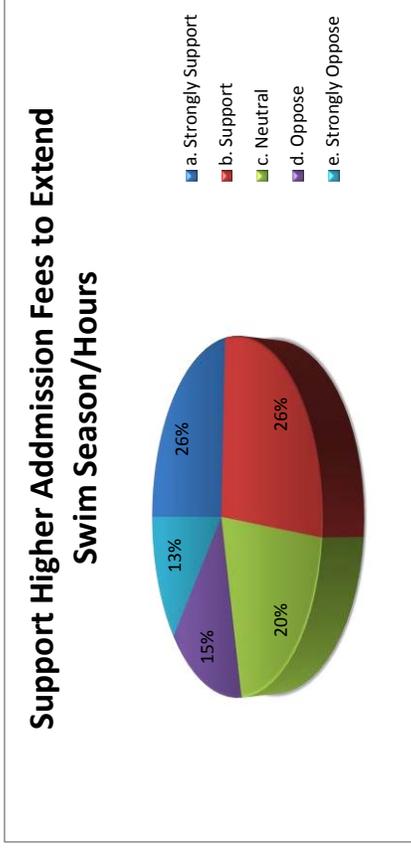
b. Kealing	31
a. St. John	18
d. Odom	10
c. Palm	10
Total	69



Appendix H – Interactive Telephone Town Hall Report

Results for 7. To what degree would you support higher admission fees to cover a portion of the costs to extend the swim season/hours?

- a. Strongly Support 17
- b. Support 17
- c. Neutral 13
- d. Oppose 10
- e. Strongly Oppose 9
- Total 66**



Results for 8. To what degree would you support a tax increase to cover a portion of the budget needed to extend the swim season/hours?

- a. Strongly Support 24
- b. Support 21
- e. Strongly Oppose 16
- c. Neutral 9
- d. Oppose 18
- Total 88**

