CITY OF BLOOMINGTON COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING JANUARY 22, 2019

COMPONENTS OF THE COUNCIL AGENDA

RECOGNITION AND PROCLAMATION

Recognize individuals, groups, or institutions publically, as well as those receiving a proclamation, declaring a day, event, or person.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Each regular City Council meeting shall have a public comment period not to exceed 30 minutes. Every speaker is entitled to speak for up to 3 minutes. To be considered for public comment, complete a public comment card at least 5 minutes prior to the start of the meeting. The Mayor will randomly draw from the cards submitted. Public comment is a time to give comment. It is not a question and answer period and the City Council does not respond to public comments. Speakers who engage in threatening or disorderly behavior will have their time ceased.

CONSENT AGENDA

All items under the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine in nature and will be enacted by one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless a Council Member, City Manager or Corporation Counsel so requests, in which event, the item will be removed from the Consent Agenda and considered in the Regular Agenda, which typically begins with Item No. 8.

The City's Boards and Commissions hold Public Hearings prior to some Council items appearing on the Council's Meeting Agenda. Persons who wish to address the Council should provide new information which is pertinent to the issue before them.

PUBLIC HEARING

Items that require receiving public testimony will be placed on the agenda and noticed as a Public Hearing. Individuals have an opportunity to provide public testimony on those items that impact the community and/or residence.

REGULAR AGENDA

All items that provide the Council an opportunity to receive a presentation ask questions of City Staff, deliberate and seek additional information prior to making a decision.

MAYOR AND ALDERMAN

Mayor, At-Large - Tari Renner

City Aldermen
Ward 1 – Jamie Mathy
Ward 2 – Dave Sage
Ward 3 – Mboka Mwilambwe
Ward 4 – Amelia Buragas
Ward 5 – Joni Painter
Ward 6 – Karen Schmidt
Ward 7 – Scott Black
Ward 8 – Diana Hauman
Ward 9 – Kim Bray

City Manager - Tim Gleason

CITY LOGO DESIGN RATIONALE

The CHEVRON Represents:
Service, Rank, and Authority
Growth and Diversity
A Friendly and Safe Community
A Positive, Upward Movement and
Commitment to Excellence!

MISSION, VISION, AND VALUE STATEMENT

MISSION
To lead, serve and uplift the City of Bloomington

VISION
A Jewel of the Midwest Cities

VALUES
Service-Centered,
Results-Driven,
Inclusive

STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS

- Financially Sound City Providing Quality Basic Services
- Upgrade City Infrastructure and Facilities
- Grow the Local Economy
- Strong Neighborhoods
- Great Place – Livable, Sustainable City
- Prosperous Downtown Bloomington

AGENDA

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING AGENDA
CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
109 EAST OLIVE STREET, BLOOMINGTON, IL 61701
TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 2019, 6:00 P.M.

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Roll Call of Attendance**
3. **Public Comment**
4. Consideration of approving Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes from November 19, 2018. *(Recommend the reading of the minutes be dispensed and the minutes approved as printed.)*
5. Presentation of the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan, as requested by the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Arts Department. *(Recommend Council provide feedback on the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan and recommend a future date for it to be adopted.) (Brief Overview by Tim Gleason, City Manager; Presentation by Tim Diehl, Project Consultant with GreenPlay, LLC and Jay Tetzloff, Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Arts Director, 20 minutes; and City Council discussion, 10 minutes.)*
6. Presentation of FY2020 Budget Overview. *(Brief Overview by Tim Gleason, City Manager; Presentation by Scott Rathbun, Finance Director, 15 minutes; and City Council discussion, 10 minutes.)*
7. **Presentation, Discussion, and Direction on Future Agenda Topics.**
   - ***a***. City Manager Report *(5 minutes)*
   - **b.** Council Initiatives
     - **i.** Alderman Jamie Mathy – Research on Creation of a Technology Innovation Commission to be led by the City Manager *(Presentation by Alderman Jamie Mathy, 3 minutes, and City Council discussion 5 minutes.)*
8. Adjourn *(Approximately 7:40 p.m.)*

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING
AGENDA ITEM NO. 4

FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE: January 22, 2019

SUBJECT: Consideration of approving Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes from November 19, 2018.

RECOMMENDATION/MOTION: The reading of the minutes be dispensed and the minutes approved as printed.

STRATEGIC PLAN LINK: Goal 1. Financially sound City providing quality basic services.

STRATEGIC PLAN SIGNIFICANCE: Objective 1d. City services delivered in the most cost-effective, efficient manner.

BACKGROUND:

In compliance with the Open Meetings Act, Committee Proceedings must be approved within thirty (30) days after the meeting or at the Committee's second subsequent regular meeting whichever is later.

In accordance with the Open Meetings Act, Committee Proceedings are made available for public inspection and posted to the City's web site within ten (10) days after Committee approval.

COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED PERSONS CONTACTED: N/A

FINANCIAL IMPACT: N/A

Respectfully submitted for Committee consideration.

Prepared by: Cherry L. Lawson, City Clerk

Recommended by:

Tim Gleason
City Manager

Attachments:

- November 19, 2018 Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes

SUMMARY MINUTES OF THE MEETING
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
OF BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2018, 6:00 P.M.

The Council convened in a Committee of the Whole Session in the Council Chambers, City Hall Building, at 6:00 p.m., Monday, November 19, 2018.

Mayor Renner directed the City Clerk to call the roll and the following members of Council answered present:

Aldermen: Jamie Mathy, David Sage, Mboka Mwilambwe, Amelia Buragas, Scott Black, Joni Painter, Diana Hauman, Kim Bray (Absent), Karen Schmidt, and Mayor Tari Renner.

Staff Present: Tim Gleason, City Manager; George Boyle, Assistant Corporation Counsel; Cherry Lawson, City Clerk; Brian Mohr, Fire Chief; Melissa Hon, Assistant to the City Manager; Scott Sprouls, Information Services Director; and Nicole Albertson, Human Resource Director; Jim Karch, Public Works Director and other City staff were also present.

Public Comment

Mayor Renner opened the meeting to receive public comment, and the following individuals provided comments to the Council:

Art Taylor	Surena Fish

Item 4. Presentation of Certificates to the Bloomington 101 Fall 2018 Class: Ashley Berg,Dan Berg, Jr., Shelly Braxton, Sara Crowley, Michele Evans, Surena Fish, Linda Foster, Louis Goseland, Rebecca Gossard, Gina Grumke, Kent Gummerman, Gary Ifft, Shelley Lambert, Ashley Lara, Alyssa Mandula, Amanda Mohan, Marilyn Myers, Curtis Preston, Christine Sewell, Carol Straka, Jim Walters, and Patrick Zajac.

The following was presented:

Item 5. Consideration of approving the Minutes from the October 15, 2018 Committee of the Whole Meeting. *(Recommend the reading of minutes be dispensed and approved as printed.)*

Motion by Alderman Schmidt and seconded by Alderman Painter to approve the October 15, 2018 Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes with corrections.

Mayor Renner directed the Clerk to call the roll, which resulted in the following:

Ayes: Aldermen Mathy, Painter, Mwilambwe, Buragas, Hauman, Sage, Black and

Schmidt.

Nays: None.

Motion carried.

The following was presented:

Item 6. Presentation and discussion by the Police Department regarding Axon Body Worn Cameras, Axon Fleet and Evidence.com, as requested by the Police Department. *(Recommend this is a video presentation and discussion only.) (Brief overview by Tim Gleason, City Manager. Presentation by Clay Wheeler, Police Chief and Ken Bays, Assistant Police Chief 10 minutes, and Council discussion 20 minutes.)*

Chief Wheeler stated the Bloomington Police Department is committed to providing citizens of our community with outstanding service. Body cameras are proving to be an essential tool preserving evidence of crucial events and the equipment it also helps to ensure the trust given to us by the community is earned. Our staff include an A.C. Bass, A.C. Donath, Sergeant Arnold, and others have worked to ensure our use of body cameras is dependable and manageable as possible.

Alderman Black thanked Chief Wheeler, A.C. Bays, and his staff for the work on this project. The City has been talking about this for a long time and this is the diligence that staff brings to the table that is analytical, it has measurable results, and we are ultimately saving money. In the 21st century, we have to do body cameras and this is a smart investment for our citizens. Just thank you very much.

The following was presented:

Item 7. Presentation, discussion, and direction regarding the implementation of several proposed insurance programs for private residential water and sewer leak protection, water service line protection, and sewer lateral protection, as requested by the Public Works Department. *(Recommend the City Council provide staff direction regarding the implementation of several proposed insurance programs for private residential water and sewer leak protection, water service line protection, and sewer lateral protection.) (Brief overview by Tim Gleason, City Manager. Presentation by Jim Karch, Public Works Director 10 minutes, Council discussion 10 minutes.)*

Mr. Gleason stated on August 27 City staff presented to Council some ideas, opportunities, and some options, regarding sewer and water line leak protection. Council ask a handful of questions that staff needed to address. Tonight is the follow-up to the August 27 meeting. Staff is seeking direction from Council on the options presented by staff.

Mr. Karch presented a PowerPoint on the proposed insurance program and addressed questions and comments from Council. Mr. Gleason ask Mr. Boyle to address concerns related to the Illinois Tort Immunity Act.

Mr. Boyle explained there is a number of different factors. One of them would be, is it a contractor of the city, or a direct contractor of the city? Is it a separate entity altogether? Where it occurs, how it occurs. The Illinois Tort Immunity Act that may have some effect on it. As Mr. Karch alluded to, there is Illinois Commerce Commission regulations. There are franchise agreements. There are a number of laws that might be in place. It is not a simple yes-or-no answer that would be inappropriate now. Staff could take some time and legal would be willing to do some research and get back with a slightly more detailed answer to some specific questions.

Item 8. Presentation of Property Tax Levy considerations related to Public Safety Pension funding. *(Recommend: Presentation Only.) (Presentation by Tim Gleason, City Manager 10 minutes, and Council discussion 15 minutes.)*

Mr. Gleason stated municipalities have to set the property tax levy rate in mid-December, where it is adopted formally and recorded. This is a quick presentation to discuss some options and considerations. Currently, our rate is around 1.339 and just share on the property tax bill. The City of Bloomington's portion is around 15% of the total property tax bill. An option is to maintain that current rate, or another option for consideration is to set the rate to cover the entire public safety pension obligation that we have as a municipality.

If Council were to do that, it would increase approximately 9.8% to a rate of 1.47, up from the 1.339. The rate would remain below that at of the Town of Normal including their recently proposed decrease. The Town of Normal funds their entire public safety pensions via the property tax levy. If approved by Council, the impact to a homeowner with a home valued at $165,000 would increase their annual property tax bill again, from the city's portion by about $78. Utility tax considerations, Ordinance 2014-38 passed in 2014, amending the utility tax rates to address the anticipated Public Safety Pension funding gap. Nearly $2.5 million in annual revenue increases resulted. These funds have been restricted for Public Safety Pension funding use.

If a property tax levy is adopted that fully funds the public safety pension needs, the Utility Tax Ordinance would be amended prior to the adoption of the FY 2020 budget. In 2014, Council made the decision knowing that the property tax levy was not going to fund the entire Public Safety Pension obligation. To fill that gap, Council raised the utility tax to cover roughly $2.5 million. When the obligation was not the $2.5 million, the City built up cash reserves of a more than $5 million. We could pull from those reserves and continue to fund the gap with the Utility Tax. Council will need to take some action by or before 2023, where the funding from the Utility Tax will not fund the gap that is currently supported by the Property Tax Levy for the Public Safety Pensions.

He continued that he wanted to point out that if approved by Council, Bloomington property tax rate would still be slightly less than the Town of Normal. On November 26, the rate will be brought forward to Council as a proposed rate. If there is absent sort of direction from Council tonight, I will likely have an agenda item next week that will have an option A, and an option B. It would be the current property tax rate, or it would be a proposed property tax rate of 1.47 that would cover the entire public safety pensions. If adopted at the December

Council meeting, then staff would addressed the Utility Tax 2014 Ordinance. That would occur prior to the adoption of the 2020 budget.

Council discussed the impacts of increasing the property tax rate on homeowner's with a property-assessed value of $165,000 per home. Council did not provide a consensus to increase the levy as discussed by the City.

Item 9. Presentation, discussion, and direction on Future Agenda Topics.

Mr. Gleason reported on the November 26 meeting, we have Bloomington the Airbnb Hotel-Motel Tax on the agenda for Council consideration. What this would do is, of the 110 plus websites that offers Airbnb options in the Town of Normal and the City of Bloomington, the hotel-motel tax that we currently have in place would be applied to that as well. The Town of Normal is taking action on that this evening. Item number two is the proposed property tax rate and that will be similar if not identical to the current rate. Additionally, a bond refinancing will be placed on the agenda for Council consideration. The City has an opportunity if approved to save a little more than $1 million. It does not extend the length of the bonds that are up for consideration. The City will continue to pay the same amount; however, it is paid sooner with a $1 million in savings.

He further stated that Alderman Schmidt Council initiative on the Transportation Committee will also be on the November 26 agenda. The December 10 agenda staff will bring forward the Tax Levy for adoption. Tobacco 21 is another item that the Town of Normal Council is taking action on tonight. If approved, it will be contingent on the action that this Council may take. If it becomes an agenda item, I think ISU students have been a part of this and they will likely speak at the November 26 meeting.

a. City Manager Report (5 minutes)

b. Council Initiatives *(Presentation by Alderman Jamie Mathy, 3 minutes, Council discussion 5 minutes.)*

    i. Alderman Jamie Mathy: Smart Street Lighting - Request that the City Manager, Public Works, and Information Services explore if Bloomington can save money by moving to a Smart Street Lighting program.

Alderman Mathy explained during the Illinois Municipal League Conference in Chicago, he and Alderman Mwilambwe came across a booth for the Illinois Department of Innovation and Technology, and spoke with a representative of its program. It is part of a smarter Illinois program to help cities to upgrade all of the lighting from traditional HID bulbs to new LED bulbs. The program has been bid out by the state so we do not have to worry about taking things to bid. When you take into account the 20-year lifespan of LEDs, the significantly reduced electricity that they use, there is as much as a 50% savings every year in electricity.

When we talk about trying to find money and we talk about the thousands of bulbs that we are paying for every month across the city, most cities that have undertaken a program to swap out their bulbs with LED bulbs have seen a four year return on their investment. They are paying a significantly lower electricity bill every month. There is also options when you look at these new fixtures because the bulbs are so much smaller to embed things in them such as wireless access points. We could actually have real-time reading of water meters or once an hour or things of that nature. If we had a ubiquitous wireless program for city use across our area, we could deliver new services to people at a significantly reduced cost as well as pay less for electricity every month.

There was a consensus of the Council to move forward with this initiative. Mr. Gleason reminded Council that there is no Committee of the Whole Meeting for December 2018.

Alderman Black motion seconded by Alderman Schmidt to adjourn the meeting.

Motion carried. (Viva Voce)

Meeting adjourned at 7:40 p.m.

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON **ATTEST**

Tari Renner, Mayor Leslie Yocum, Interim City Clerk

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
AGENDA ITEM NO. 5

FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE: January 22, 2019

SPONSORING DEPARTMENT: Parks, Recreation and Cultural Arts Department

SUBJECT: Presentation of the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan, as requested by the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Arts Department.

RECOMMENDATION/MOTION: Council provide feedback on the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan and recommend a future date for it to be adopted.

STRATEGIC PLAN LINK: Goal 2 - Upgrade City Infrastructure and Facilities; Goal 5 – Great Place – Livable, Sustainable City Goal 5

STRATEGIC PLAN SIGNIFICANCE: Objective 2D - Well-designed, well maintained City facilities emphasizing productivity and customer service. Objective 5A – Well-planned City with necessary services and infrastructure. Objective 5D – Appropriate leisure and recreational opportunities responding to the need of residents.

BACKGROUND: Bloomington Parks, Recreation and Cultural Arts hired GreenPlay Inc. in 2017 to prepare an updated Citywide Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan, O'Neil Park Plan, and a Recreation Center Plan. The Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan plan is in its final process and will identify the current state of the PR&CA department's facilities, inventory of existing parks, show citizen input on future needs, identify program trends specific to Bloomington, Illinois and make recommendations for future parks. The final Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan will also guide the City's action in regard to land acquisition needs and be prepared in a manner that will meet the requirements of a 15 year master plan for typical Parks and Recreation park planning. The primary focus of this comprehensive plan is on parks, programs, and facilities.

The goal for the final Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan is to develop a Council and community supported plan that can be successfully implemented through the City's future Capital Improvement Plans and through programmatic strategies and operations.

COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED PERSONS CONTACTED: Groups/Interested persons who attended Master Planning forums: Bloomington/Normal Convention and Visitors Bureau, Bloomington/Normal Sports Commission, Downtown Bloomington Association, Normal Parks & Recreation, District 87, Unit 5, Central Catholic High School, Penguin

Project, Area Arts Round Table, Friends of Constitution Trail, Bike Blo-No, Beautification Committee of Bloomington, Cardinals Football, Illinois Fire Juniors Soccer, Prairie City Soccer League, Bloomington/Normal Baseball Association, Special Olympics, Bloomington/Normal Girls Softball Association, Bloomington/Normal Disc Golf Association. A public meeting was held at the Miller Park Pavilion and a Public Survey was sent by the Public Research Group contracted through GreenPlay to a random sampling of residents. This survey return response exceeded the minimum number needed to make it statistically valid. In addition, the former City Manager, former Parks Directors, and City Council members provided input to GreenPlay.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: No budgeted City funds are presently tied to the adoption of the final City of Bloomington - Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IMPACT: HL-2 Ensure maximum usage of the City's parks and recreational facilities and associated resources. NE-2 Create a park and green space system that protects the environment and provides for a variety of active and passive recreational activities for current and future residents of Bloomington. CWB-2 Create lifelong community that meets the needs of residents of all ages and abilities. CF-1 Continue to provide quality public facilities and services.

FUTURE OPERATIONAL COST ASSOCIATED WITH NEW FACILITY CONSTRUCTION: No budgeted City funds are presently tied to the adoption of the final City of Bloomington - Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Respectfully submitted for Council consideration.

Prepared By:	Eric Veal, Assistant Director - Parks, Recreation and Cultural Arts
Reviewed By:	Jay Tetzloff, Director - Parks, Recreation and Cultural Arts
Finance & Budgetary Review By:	Chris Tomerlin, Budget Manager Scott Rathbun, Finance Director
Community Development Review By:	Bob Mahrt, Community Development Director
Legal Review By:	Jeffrey R. Jurgens, Corporation Counsel

Recommended by:

Tim Gleason
City Manager

Attachments:

- PRCA 1B - COMP MASTER PLAN - DRAFT_1.16











CITY OF Bloomington ILLINOIS
PARKS, RECREATION & CULTURAL ARTS

Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Draft

January 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Bloomington Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Arts Department would like to acknowledge the contributions of all residents and civic and citizen groups that participated in the process of creating this plan.

Bloomington City Council Members:
Tari Renner, Mayor

Alderman:

Ward 1	Jamie Mathy
Ward 2	David Sage
Ward 3	Mboka Mwilambwe
Ward 4	Amelia Buragas
Ward 5	Joni Painter
Ward 6	Karen Schmidt, Mayor Pro Tem
Ward 7	Scott Black
Ward 8	Diana Hauman
Ward 9	Kim Bray

Project Team Leader
Jay Tetzloff, Director

Other Staff Contributing to the Plan
Tim Gleason, City Manager
Eric Veal, Assistant Director
Debbie Bohannon, Office Manager
Erin Shannon, Marketing Manager
Katie Davis, Intern
Bob Mahrt, Director of Community Development
Katie Simpson, City Planner
Austin Grammer, Economic Development Coordinator

Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts Staff
Monica Adams, BCPA Patron Services Manager
Denise Balagna, Athletics Program Manager
Peter Burvenich, Zoo Curator
Vanessa Campos, Support Staff
Steve Connor, Heavy Operator
Nicole Culbertson, Aquatics/Sports Program Manager
Tony Croke, Park Security
Kylen Crowell, Laborer
Lindsay Danner, Ice Center Assistant Manager
Michael Davis, Zookeeper
Ann-Marie Dittman, AAssistant Performing Arts Manager
Jill Eichholz, Youth/Teen Program Manager
Jan Elam, Utility Worker
Leo Grant, Light Machine Operator
Chad Hamel, Horticulturist
Ron Handley, Utility Worker
Hamilton Harmon, Utility Worker
James Harsh, Truck Driver
Eric Heinonen, Zookeeper
Michael Hernbrott, Ice Center Manager
Ryan High, BCPA Production Manager
Jeff Hindman, Horticulturist
Devin Irish, Golf Professional
William Jackson, Forester
Ryan Johnson, Horticulturist
Dave Kelley, Laborer
Wendy Klessig, Zookeeper
Nicole Kohler, SOAR Program Manager
Steven Kramer, Forester
Dave Lamb, Assistant Superintendent of Parks
Jim Mack, BCPA Performing Arts Manager
Tony Mangina, Greenskeeper

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Joyce McKeon, Adult Program Manager
Jeremey Meints, Horticulturist
Grace Mitchell, Zookeeper
Robert Moews, Superintendent of Parks
Jason Morgan, Utility Worker
Anthony Nelson, Zoo Business Manager
Nancy Nelson, Golf Guest Services Manager
Rob Oliver, Greenskeeper
Joe Olson, Ice Center Assistant Manager/Hockey
Tim Papacek, BCPA Custodian/Laborer
Cara Peterson, BCPA Development Manager
Thom Rakestraw, Marketing Associate
Shannon Reedy, Zoo Education Instructor
David Rogers, Laborer
Jennifer Rogers, Zoo Gift Shop Manager
Maggie Rutenbeck, SOAR Program Manager
Pam Starks, BCPA Box Office Manager
Samantha Stills, BCPA Support Staff
Christopher Stolzenbach, Assistant Greenskeeper
James Thomas, Utility Worker
Troy Watson, Greenskeeper
Dawn Weer, Support Staff
Jason Wingate, Superintendent of Golf
Greg Winterland, Forester
David Young, BCPA Facility & Events Manager

Consultants Contributing to the Plan
GreenPlay, LLC
GreenbergFarrow
Design Concepts
Water Technology
Public Research Group

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Executive Summary

Purpose of this Plan



The City of Bloomington Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Arts Department sought to update the City's 1997 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan, and to create Feasibility Studies to guide future development of O'Neil Park and a potential Recreation Center facility. The major expected outcome of this planning effort was to identify the current state of the Department's facilities, collect citizen input on future needs, identify program trends specific to Bloomington citizens' needs, and to make recommendations regarding future development of parks and the operations of the Department.

The primary focus of the 2018 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan is on facilities, parks, and programs. The plan includes an illustrative and usable strategy to guide the City's actions over the next 15 years with regard to the development of park facilities, programs, and land acquisition needs and be prepared in a manner that will meet the requirements of a 15 year Master Plan for a typical Parks and Recreation Department.

Strategic Framework

The previous Comprehensive Bloomington Parks & Recreation Master Plan was developed in 1997 and was updated twice, once in 2005 with an East Side Update and again in 2010 with a Master Plan Update. The 1997 original Master Plan's states, "*This report serves as a guide for planning the City of Bloomington's Park and Recreation sites and facilities for the years remaining in the 1990s and beyond to the year 2015.*"

The Department is presently comprised of six divisions working jointly to accomplish this mission. These divisions include Parks Maintenance, Recreation, Golf, the Miller Park Zoo, the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts, and Parks Administration. The Department maintains over 1,100 acres of land including 39 park sites, 3 golf courses, 2 aquatic facilities, an ice rink, a 4 acre zoo, a 1,200 seat theatre, and several natural prairie areas.

Methodology of this Planning Process

This plan was organized into three (3) phases which are related to the City of Bloomington's Comprehensive Plan Goals and Strategic Plan.

Phase I – Community Needs Assessment

- A community needs assessment was conducted to determine the needs and wants of citizens. This was completed through a variety of mediums, including community meetings, focus groups, stakeholder interviews, and a survey.

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Phase II – Inventory and Comparison of Existing Facilities/Programs

- An inventory of all programs offered and all city-owned existing parks and recreation facilities was conducted, along with determination of other municipal parks/programs in order to demonstrate gaps in facility or program coverage.
- Bloomington's facilities, programs, and services were compared to those of other similarly sized cities/towns to the industry standards and trends, including Normal, Illinois, Parks and Recreation.

Phase III – Recommendations and Final Plan

- Final recommendations for the future development and operations for the Department and a prioritized action plan and estimated costs were provided.

Project Timeline

Strategic Kick-off and Determination of Critical Success Factors	**May 2017**
Integration with Existing Plans	June – August
PHASE I - Community and Stakeholder Engagement	**May – October**
Initial Information Gathering	May – June
Stakeholder Interviews	June
Statistically Valid Survey	June – September
PHASE II - Inventory and Level of Service Analysis	**June – October**
Inventory/Level of Service Analysis	June – September
Facilities, Lands, and Asset Gaps	June – September
Demographics and Trends Analysis	July
Evaluation of Existing Standards	October
Programs and Services Gap Analysis	October
O'Neil Park Master Plan	**June – December**
Community and Stakeholder Engagement	June
SWOT Analysis	October
Market, Program, and Maintenance Analysis	June – November
Site Analysis and Capital Improvements	November
Financial Analysis, Operational Budget and Pro-forma	November – December
Recreation Feasibility Study	**June – March**
Community Profile and Market Analysis	June
Partnership and Stakeholder Identification	October
Conceptual Facility Elements	June – January
Financial Resource & Expenditure Analysis	February
Operations and Maintenance Budget & Pro-forma	March – April
Recommendations and Implementation Strategies	May
PHASE III - Funding Analysis and Action/Implementation Plan	**December – March 2018**
Financial and Operational Analysis	December
Alternative Funding and Partnerships	January
Cost Recovery and Resource Allocation	February
Probable Operations, Maintenance, and Capital Costs and Potential Funding Analysis	February
Visioning Workshop and Identification of Key Issues	March
PHASE III - Draft and Final Needs Assessment	**March – January 2019**
Recommendations/Action/Draft Plan	March - December
Final Plans and Presentation	January

Action Plan

1. Level of Service Recommendations

GENERAL		
Strategies	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
1.1.a: According to the GRASP® analysis, Bloomington's population density is above average but below average for Level of Service Per Acre/Population Per Acre. The Department should focus on providing a higher level of service within parks due to the increase of people utilizing the parks and facilities.	Parks Administration/ City Planning/Parks Maintenance	Mid-Term
1.1.b: The Department should look to add variety to the City's park sites by adding new elements when parks are renovated or upgraded, such as dog parks, fitness stations, spraygrounds, fitness stations, pickleball, etc.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Mid-Term
1.1.c: With the City's Planning Division, develop Site Master Plans for each park site for future implementation. The Site Master Plans should indicate current uses and the proposed improvements. The plans developed should explore the site as a cohesive whole and plan for all site factors, needs, and relationships to work together. The Site Master Plans will also form the basis for developing and evaluating implementation plans and budgeting improvements annually.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance/ Community Development	Short-Term
1.1.d: Review all existing intergovernmental agreements and update as necessary. Continue to develop partnering opportunities with the Town of Normal, local School District(s), McLean County Parks & Recreation Department, and local developers to potentially share and develop recreational facilities.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance/ Recreation	Ongoing
1.1.e: Develop additional inter-local agreement between the adjacent governmental entities, as well as conduct a planning study to determine if land and facilities could be used jointly to meet education and recreational needs. The Department should search for other partnerships, which could include private or public groups, or health/medical entities.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Short-Term
1.1.f: In reviewing the parks and facilities GIS mapping, property lines should be reviewed as they are inconsistent between the Department's maps and GIS information.	Parks Administration/ Engineering	Short-Term

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1.1.g: To determine the level of improvements to be implemented annually, capital improvement budgets based on revenues sources must be established. The Department should: • Identify needed improvements to facilities • Establish estimated costs for improvements • Establish priorities for improvements • Budget for annual and long-range costs • Determine the need for funding sources and amounts	Parks Administration/ Finance	Short-Term
1.1.h: Provide quality over quantity and consider repurposing parks or components in areas of the community that are above the threshold level of service analysis. Identify key parks to become part of this plan and as those parks are taken out of the community, the Department should look to reinvest into the parks it plans to maintain. Any final decision on this topic will require approval from the City Council, as well as clear communication with neighbors and residents.	Parks Administration/ City Administration	Short-Term
1.1.i: Continue to address non-compliance with 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The standards include requirements for all playgrounds, hard courts, pathways, spectator areas, restrooms, and programming spaces to be accessible; utilizing the ADA Transition Plan completed by Recreation Accessibility Consultants, LLC, in 2009.	Parks Administration/ Engineering/Parks Maintenance	Ongoing
1.1.j: Update codes and ordinances to reflect the needed amount of parks per acre of residential land (Example: 1 acre parks/10 acres residential, or other methods based on the NRPA Park Metrics Annual Report) and amend fees as necessary.	Parks Administration/ City Planning	Ongoing
1.1.k: Partner with the Planning Department to update GIS data sets as parks and components are upgraded, expanded, repurposed, or changed.	Parks Administration/ City Planning	Ongoing
TRAIL AND WALKING PATH		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
1.2.a: The Department should identify new trails within the City's boundaries and maximize regional recreation opportunities by implementing new trailheads and connections to local and regional trails, such as the Constitution Trail, Route 66, Interurban, Bloomer Line, Collegiate, Southtown, and Northtown. Create connections that blend recreation opportunities with restaurants and retail opportunities for greater economic impact.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance, Engineering, Economic Development, City Planning	Mid-Term

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1.2.b : In addition to providing new regional trails, additional multi-use trails within parks including looped systems of varying distances for increased recreation opportunities and/or trail connections to adjacent parks should be added. Within both regional and park looped trails, include mile markers to track distances and fitness stations to encourage cardio and other fitness opportunities. Provide increased trail signage, way-finding, and improved entrance access.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance, Engineering, City Planning	Mid-Term
PARK SITE		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
1.3.a: The Department's park system includes many park sites that are reaching their useful life; and though they are in good condition, the Department should plan to update and renovate the older sites. Parks, system-wide are generally well maintained but need updates. Engage the services of a landscape architect/park planning consultant with experience in the entire park planning process, and community familiarity or consider hiring an in-house staff member like a Parks Project Manager.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance, Finance	Short-Term
1.3.b: The Parks Department should look to add high demand components and new trends in Parks and Recreation as parks are updated and redesigned. High demand components from the survey include: • explore opportunities to add Fitness Stations or Equipment • add canoe or kayak launches where water access is available • consider demand for athletic fields and loss of rectangle field access • consider existing and future demand for dog parks and dog off leash areas New trending elements could include: • Dog Parks • Skateboarding • Gathering areas and off-street spaces for farmers markets, parklets, community gardens, and community orchards • Large spaces for events: movies in the park, festivals • Spraygrounds • New types of playgrounds, including discovery play, nature play, adventure play and intergenerational play • Integrating nature into the parks	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance, Recreation	Short-Term

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1.3.c: Existing benches and site furnishings throughout the Department's park system are varied and aging. A standardized bench and site furnishings program should be developed and implemented throughout the park system as redevelopment occurs. This includes benches, picnic tables, bike racks, litter receptacles, player benches, bleachers, drinking fountains, and shelters.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.3.d: Many benches are located adjacent to existing park paths and trails but do not provide a hardened surface to access the bench. The lack of hard surface access increases maintenance, as additional mowing and trimming is required, mud holes and bare spots can develop under the bench from foot traffic, and the benches are not accessible for the mobility challenged. When creating this standard choose durable materials that will have a long lifespan.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.3.e: Develop a Life-Cycle Replacement Program. If there are elements that need to be brought into compliance immediately those should take highest priority.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.3.f: Develop a system, which will track the life-cycle of the play apparatus and associated hardscape and site furnishings. This will allow the Department to plan for the replacement and purchasing of equipment. Prepare a playground replacement program that will allow funding to be allocated in anticipation of replacement needs.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.3.g: Classify the following parks: Anglers Lake Nature Preserve Park (Trails/Open Space), Atwood Wayside (Trails/Open Space), Lincoln Park (Mini-Park), Westwood Park (Neighborhood Park), Withers Park (Mini-park), Wittenberg Woods Park (Neighborhood Park), Woodbury Park (Neighborhood Park), and the Grove Park (Neighborhood Park).	Parks Administration	Short-Term
MAINTENANCE		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
1.4.a: Evaluate and prioritize improvements to the condition and maintenance in all parks, to meet the needs of the community (as identified in the Master Plan Survey) and to improve the experience of park users.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.4.b: Staff should identify additional long-term goals for improving the field conditions, such as underdrainage, irrigation, and re-grading. These are more expensive enhancements, but will further improve the conditions of the fields, and therefore should be evaluated during updates to Park Master Plans and built into the capital improvement budget where feasible.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Ongoing

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1.4.c: Establish a deferred maintenance baseline for the existing parks and facilities. This will establish any outstanding, unresolved maintenance issues, along with associated costs. The risk with deferred maintenance is that issues can become exacerbated over time and become costlier. By identifying these items, they can be evaluated with other proposed capital improvements or maintenance activities and be appropriately planned for and programmed into budgets.	Parks Maintenance/ Parks Administration	Short-Term
1.4.d: Continue the Tree Replacement Program: Immediate attention should be given to all trees infested with the Emerald Ash Borer.	Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.4.e: Review and evaluate the amount of bluegrass, which needs to be mowed and maintained each year, and consider creating large expanse of low-mow turf and/or native prairie and pollinator areas.	Parks Maintenance/ Parks Administration	Short-Term

2. Programming Recommendations

PROGRAMMING		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
2.1.a: Continue programming at the recreational level; evolve programs to meet new trends and demands.	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term
2.1.b: Conduct full services assessment and evaluate focus of programming to determine the fit of existing services.	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term
2.1.c: Review programs that are duplicated within the Service Profile.	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term
2.1.d: Explore and address program opportunities for young adults, families 25+, and active/aging adults.	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term
2.1.e: While considering cost, explore the need for additional Community Special Events and opportunities for community gatherings.	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term
2.1.f: Explore opportunities to allow partnerships that create more indoor opportunities or shared outdoor opportunities to maximize programming potential (formalize partnerships/agreements).	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term

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INDOOR FACILITY		
Actions	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
2.2.a: The Department should perform a full architectural evaluation and assessment of facilities and evaluate each structure and function to determine how they would like to ideally operate. The assessments should entail a full review of compliance with current code requirements, space requirements, and conditions. The condition of the building envelope, roof, and interiors are reviewed as part of this report, along with an opinion on the life expectancy of mechanical and electrical systems. A schematic design exercise should be undertaken to determine the scope of the corrective measures involved for the more complex issues identified within each facility.	Parks Administration/ Engineering/Parks Maintenance	Mid-Term
2.2.b: The following facilities should be assessed: Lincoln Leisure Center, Pepsi Ice Center, White Oak Community Room, Miller Park Pavilion, and Hike Haven.	Parks Administration/ Engineering	Mid-Term
2.2.c: Complete a services assessment of the recreational programs provided by other agencies or private recreational facilities to determine if there are gaps that need to be filled by the Department or through partnership opportunities.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Mid-Term

3. Operating and Funding Recommendations

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
3.1.a : Determine appropriateness of partners/sponsors.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Ongoing
3.1.b: Explore revenues sources identified through the funding analysis.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Ongoing
3.1.c: Conduct full cost recovery study.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Short-Term

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4. Marketing/Communications/Service Delivery Recommendations

MARKETING/COMMUNICATIONS/SERVICE DELIVERY		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
4.1.a: Provide additional marketing resources.	Parks Administration/ Recreation/BCPA/ Golf/Zoo	Short-Term
4.1.b: Provide more communication about partners and programs.	Parks Administration/ Recreation/BCPA/ Golf/Zoo	Short-Term
4.1.c: Continue to establish platforms for outreach/feedback.	Parks Administration	Short-Term
4.1.d: Continue to develop multi-cultural opportunities.	Parks Administration/ Recreation/BCPA/ Golf/Zoo	Short-Term
4.1.e: Evaluate scheduling of programs to accommodate a broader range of participants.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Short-Term
4.1.f: Address the perception, continue to provide opportunities and alleviate barriers for access from east to west.	Parks Administration	Short-Term

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I. Purpose and Background Information

A. Purpose of this Plan



The City of Bloomington Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Arts Department (herein "Department") sought to update the City's 1997 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan, and to create Feasibility Studies to guide future development of O'Neil Park and a potential Recreation Center facility. The major expected outcome of this planning effort was to identify the current state of the Department's facilities, collect citizen input on future needs, identify program trends specific to Bloomington citizens' needs, and to make recommendations regarding future development of parks and the operations of the Department.

The primary focus of the 2018 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan is on parks and programs. The plan includes an illustrative and usable strategy to guide the City's actions over the next 15 years with regard to the development of park facilities, programs, and land acquisition needs and be prepared in a manner that will meet the requirements of a 15 year Master Plan for a typical Parks and Recreation Department.

B. History of City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation

The City of Bloomington, incorporated in 1856, is a home rule unit of government under the 1970 Illinois Constitution. The City is located in the heart of Central Illinois, approximately 125 miles southwest of Chicago, 155 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 64 miles northeast of Springfield, the State Capital. The City is the County Seat of McLean County, the largest county in Illinois by land area (approximately 762,240 acres). The 2010 Census showed that the City had a population of 76,610 people. Current population projections estimate the population to be 79,998.

Parks and Recreation officially became a department of the City of Bloomington as the result of an ordinance which passed on April 30, 1968. Mayor Bob McGraw was instrumental in setting up the new department. John H. Woodworth, Jr. was appointed director, and Jasper Simmons, Jr. was hired as the part-time Recreation Coordinator. Grover Katthoefer, the Park Superintendent in the Public Service Department, was reassigned to the new department. Four divisions were set up: Supervised Recreation, Parks, Highland Golf Course, and Swimming Pools. The 1970s and '80s saw new growth in parkland acres and development of new parks. The first school/park site, Stevenson School, opened in the '70s. O'Neil Pool, Bloomington's "first swimming pool built from scratch" opened May 30, 1975. In the 1980s (and early '90s), the department hosted three National Fastpitch Softball Tournaments, held mostly at O'Neil Park. In a joint venture with the Town of Normal, 1988 saw the opening and dedication of the Constitution Trail. This ever-expanding linear trail system is arguably the most heavily used "park amenity" in the Twin Cities and is now approaching 42 miles in length.

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In March 2009, the Parks and Recreation Department merged with the City's Cultural District Department to form a new department to be known as the Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Arts Department. The former Cultural District consisted of a 1,200 seat Center for the Performing Arts, complete with an open green space utilized for an outdoor summer concert series and a former medical building that is in the renovation planning stages to become the Creativity Center. The future Creativity Center will be a facility to serve the needs of both internal departmental programs and many external community arts and cultural groups.



C. Strategic Framework

The previous Comprehensive Bloomington Parks & Recreation Master Plan was developed in 1997 and was updated twice, once in 2005 with an East Side Update and again in 2010 with a Master Plan Update. The 1997 original Master Plan's states, "This report serves as a guide for planning the City of Bloomington's Park and Recreation sites and facilities for the years remaining in the 1990's and beyond to the year 2015."

D. Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Arts Department Overview

Department Mission
"Enrich the quality of life for our community through parks, recreation and cultural arts."

Department Vision
"Provide for now and future generations a sense of community, preserved green spaces, diverse programs, excellent customer service, and life changing experiences."

The Department is presently comprised of six divisions working jointly to accomplish this mission. These divisions include Parks Maintenance, Recreation, Golf, the Miller Park Zoo, the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts, and Parks Administration. The Department maintains over 1,100 acres of land including 39 park sites, 3 golf courses, 2 aquatic facilities, an ice rink, a 4 acre zoo, a 1,200 seat theatre, and several natural prairie areas.

E. Related Planning Efforts and Integration

The City of Bloomington has produced many planning documents that will influence, or be influenced by this plan:

1997 – City of Bloomington Comprehensive Plan
2008 – West Bloomington Neighborhood Plan
2009 – Greenways Plan
2010 – City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation Parks Master Plan Update
2010 – City of Bloomington Strategic Plan
2012 – Miller Park Zoo Master Plan
2013 – Downtown Bloomington Strategy

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2015 – City of Bloomington: A Master Plan for Sidewalks
2015 – City of Bloomington Bicycle Master Plan
2015 – City of Bloomington Comprehensive Plan 2035 – Bring It On Bloomington!

F. Methodology of this Planning Process

This plan was organized into three (3) phases which are related to the City of Bloomington's Comprehensive Plan Goals and strategic plan.

Phase I – Community Needs Assessment

- A Community Needs Assessment was conducted to determine the needs and wants of citizens. This was completed through a variety of mediums, including community meetings, focus groups, stakeholder interviews, and a survey.

Phase II – Inventory and Comparison of Existing Facilities/Programs

- An inventory of all programs offered and all city-owned existing parks and recreation facilities was conducted, along with determination of other municipal parks/programs in order to demonstrate gaps in facility or program coverage.
- Bloomington's facilities, programs, and services were compared to those of other similarly sized cities/towns to the industry standards and trends, including Normal, Illinois, Parks & Recreation.

Phase III – Recommendations and Final Plan

- Providing final recommendations for the future development and operations for the Department and a prioritized action plan and estimated costs were provided.

The project team, including staff, guided this project throughout the planning process. Utilizing a collaborative effort allowed the consultants to utilize their expertise, complementing local knowledge and institutional history provided by community members and interested stakeholders. The following 2017 timeline of tasks were determined following a strategic kick-off meeting.

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Strategic Kick-off and Determination of Critical Success Factors	**May 2017**
Integration with Existing Plans	June – August
PHASE I - Community and Stakeholder Engagement	**May – October**
Initial Information Gathering	May – June
Stakeholder Interviews	June
Statistically Valid Survey	June – September
PHASE II - Inventory and Level of Service Analysis	**June – October**
Inventory/Level of Service Analysis	June – September
Facilities, Lands, and Asset Gaps	June – September
Demographics and Trends Analysis	July
Evaluation of Existing Standards	October
Programs and Services Gap Analysis	October
O'Neil Park Master Plan	**June – December**
Community and Stakeholder Engagement	June
SWOT Analysis	October
Market, Program, and Maintenance Analysis	June – November
Site Analysis and Capital Improvements	November
Financial Analysis, Operational Budget and Pro-forma	November – December
Recreation Feasibility Study	**June – March**
Community Profile and Market Analysis	June
Partnership and Stakeholder Identification	October
Conceptual Facility Elements	June – January
Financial Resource & Expenditure Analysis	February
Operations and Maintenance Budget & Pro-forma	March – April
Recommendations and Implementation Strategies	May
PHASE III - Funding Analysis and Action/Implementation Plan	**December – March 2018**
Financial and Operational Analysis	December
Alternative Funding and Partnerships	January
Cost Recovery and Resource Allocation	February
Probable Operations, Maintenance, and Capital Costs and Potential Funding Analysis	February
Visioning Workshop and Identification of Key Issues	March
PHASE III - Draft and Final Needs Assessment	**March – January 2019**
Recommendations/Action/Draft Plan	March - December
Final Plans and Presentation	January

II. Demographics and Community Needs Assessment

A. Demographic Profile and Trends Report

Demographics Report

Gaining a clear understanding of the existing and projected demographic character of Bloomington is an important component of the planning process. By analyzing population data, trends emerge that can inform decision making and resource allocation strategies for the provision of public parks, recreation amenities, and open spaces. Key areas were analyzed to identify current demographic statistics and trends that can impact the planning and provision of public parks and recreation services in Bloomington. Community characteristics analyzed and discussed consist of:

- Existing and projected total population
- Age and gender distribution
- Ethnic/Racial diversity
- Household and housing information
- Educational attainment



Park and Recreation Influencing Trends

The provision of public parks and recreation services can be influenced by a wide variety of trends, including the desires of different age groups, community values, and popularity of a variety of recreational activities and amenities. Several local and national trends were reviewed that should be considered by the City when determining where to allocate resources toward the provision of parks, recreational facilities, and recreational programming for its residents and visitors.

These reports were included in the Findings Report submitted to staff. The results are incorporated into the analysis of this document, and should be continuously monitored by staff during the annual review of planning efforts.

B. Community and Stakeholder Input

Public input for the Bloomington Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Arts Comprehensive Plan was gathered during July and August, 2017. Methods used to engage with the community included focus groups, stakeholder interviews, and a public meeting. These sessions were held throughout the community. Additional information was collected via phone interviews and emails sent by citizens wanting to participate. The goal of these sessions was to gather as much information that would guide the development of the survey tools. Participants included:

- Community members/residents
- Individual users
- City Elected Officials
- School officials

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- Illinois Fire Junior Soccer Club
- Bloomington Normal Girls Softball Association
- Bloomington Normal Baseball Association
- Central Illinois Cricket Association
- Bloomington Crash Rugby Club
- Private fitness instructors
- Bloomington Normal Warriors Lacrosse
- Evergreen Racquet Club
- High School Athletic Directors
- Bloomington Normal Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Friends of the Constitution Trail
- Bike BloNo
- Youth football teams

The findings from the public input were used to guide the survey efforts, and further explore of key issues with the Department. The results have been incorporated into the analysis of this document, and should be continuously reviewed by staff during the annual review planning efforts.

C. Community Survey Summary

A household survey was conducted during the summer of 2017 for the City of Bloomington Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts Department. The purpose of the survey was to gather resident opinions to help set future priorities for the Department. The survey was designed to obtain statistically valid results from households throughout the City of Bloomington.

The survey data was collected from three sources that included mail, telephone, and email surveys. The goal was to obtain a total of at least 400 survey responses. The goal was exceeded with a total of 505 responses received from the three survey types in which the data was combined into one data set. Statistically, a sample of 505 responses provides a margin of error of plus or minus 4.4 percent at a 95 percent confidence level ensuring that the findings are representative of the residents of Bloomington.

A full report of the survey was submitted separate from this document.

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III. What We Have Now – Inventory

A. Inventory

An inventory of public and private recreational facilities was conducted in July 2017. Each site was evaluated using the GRASP®-IT audit tool, an instrument developed for assessing the quality and other characteristics of parks, trails, and other public lands and facilities. The GRASP®-IT tool has been used to conduct inventories of more than 100 park systems nationwide over the past 16 years, and has been tested for reliability and validity.

To conduct the inventory, a trained observer from the planning team visited each site or location and assessed the features within it. Features were classified into one of two categories: ***components*** and ***modifiers***. A ***component*** is a feature that people go to a park or facility to use, such as a tennis court, playground, or open lawn area. Each component was evaluated on its functionality—its suitability for its intended purpose. ***Modifiers*** are amenities such as shade, drinking fountains, restrooms, etc. that enhance the comfort and convenience of visiting the site and thereby modify the experience of using its components. A complete list of components and their definitions, as well as inventory methods and process discussion will be provided in an appendix to the final report.

A formula was applied that combines the assessments of a site's components and modifiers to generate a score or value for each component and for the entire site. The resulting values can be used to compare sites to each other and to analyze the overall performance of the park system.

Assessment Summary
Based on visits to each park and/or facility, the following general assessments were concluded.

Current/existing parks:

- Generally, well maintained but are in need of updates (deferred maintenance)
- Vary greatly in number of amenities and overall size
- Most of the parks have good street visibility, frontage, and offer adequate public access
- Include themed playgrounds, pickleball courts, aquatic spray grounds, disc golf, and nature-based playgrounds. All popular national trends
- Incorporate best practices such as no-mow or conservation areas with interpretative signage
- Could benefit from more consistent use of standard amenities to help with branding and identification
- Ensuring ADA accessibility to parks and park amenities should be a priority
- Playground upgrades are in process and should continue
- In some cases, lack consistent GIS boundaries and the department should continue to review and update GIS
- Court surfaces (basketball, pickleball, tennis) vary in condition from poor to new

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Summary of Inventory Locations

The Department has a variety of recreation locations that serve the community at-large in many ways. The 2010 Parks Master Plan Update classified parks into the following categories:

- MINI-PARKS: Parks generally consisting of the size of one residential lot up to one acre. Generally consisting of local playgrounds, some shade, seating, and landscaping. An example of a Bloomington Mini-Park would be Alton Depot Park or Buck Mann Park.
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS: Generally considered from 1 acre to 10 acres in size and designed primarily for pedestrian and bicycle access. The service radius for a Neighborhood Park is thought to be ½ mile. Neighborhood Parks generally consist of active play facilities like local playgrounds, open turf areas for soccer, softball, or baseball, picnicking and kite flying, natural areas, hard surface courts like basketball or tennis, and landscaping. Examples of Neighborhood Parks include Clearwater Park, P.J. Irving Park, and Eagle Crest Parks.
- COMMUNITY PARKS: Community Parks serve needs that require more open space and generally range from 10 acres to 50 acres. The definition incorporates features offered at the site that become destination facilities that people are willing to travel greater distances in which to participate. A Community Park service radius is generally considered to be one mile but can be larger depending upon the destination uses present within the park. Examples of facilities offered overlap those of neighborhood parks but generally offer multi-purpose trails, tennis courts, rectangle fields, destination playgrounds, and winter recreation activities like ice skating, sledding, and cross-country skiing. Examples of Bloomington Community Parks include: O'Neil Park, Ewing Park (I, II, and III), and White Oak Park.
- REGIONAL PARKS: Regional Parks are generally the responsibility of large communities like Bloomington. Regional Parks generally consist of 50 – 100 acres or greater. Parks of smaller size that qualify as regional usually have a unique destination feature that attracts visitors from throughout the region (an example of a regional park due to its unique destination would be Miller Park because of its zoo).
- TRAILS/OPEN SPACE: The Constitution Trail is a highlight of the trail system. A joint venture between City of Bloomington, Town of Normal, and McLean County Government, it accounts for approximately 42 miles of trails.
- GOLF COURSES: The Department owns and operates three golf course properties: Highland Park Golf Course, Prairie Vista Golf Course, and The Den at Fox Creek. The approximately 457 acres were included in the inventory of outdoor recreation opportunities.



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Park locations range in size from Friendship Park with .12 acres to White Oak Park at 86 acres. Parks offer both active and passive recreation opportunities from playgrounds and ballfields to walking paths and natural areas. Smaller parks may only have a few amenities while larger parks offer up to 32 components. Existing properties that fall into the "Park" (including school parks) category include the following and account for approximately 525 total acres. Golf courses contribute another 457 acres to the system.

The following is a listing of parks within each category. Several parks were not addressed or were not developed at the time of the 2010 Master Plan. They are listed below for reference, and are listed within their recommended category.

Mini-Parks

- Alton Depot Park
- Buck-Mann Park
- Emerson Park
- Evergreen Park
- Fell Avenue Park
- Friendship Park
- Lincoln Park *(Park unclassified or developed after inventory process)*
- Maria Litta Park
- Withers Park *(Park unclassified or developed after inventory process)*

Neighborhood Parks

- Airport Park
- Brookridge Park
- Clearwater Park
- Eagle Crest Park
- Eagle View Park
- Franklin Park
- Gaelic Park
- The Grove Park *(Park unclassified or developed after inventory process)*
- Holiday Park
- P.J. Irvin Park
- Rollingbrook Park
- Suburban East Park
- Sunnyside Park
- Sweeney Park *(Park unclassified or developed after inventory process)*
- Walt Bittner Park
- Westwood Park *(Park unclassified or developed after inventory process)*
- Wittenberg Woods Park *(Park unclassified or developed after inventory process)*
- Woodbury Park *(Park unclassified or developed after inventory process)*

School Parks (Serving as Neighborhood Parks)

- Oakland School/Park
- Stevenson School/Park

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Community Parks

- Ewing Park I, II, and III
- Forrest Park
- McGraw Park
- O'Neil Park
- Pepper Ridge Park
- Tipton Park (North and South)
- White Oak Park

School Parks (Serving as Community Parks)

- Northpoint School/Park

Regional Parks

- Miller Park

Trail/Open Space

Constitution Trail is a joint venture between the City of Bloomington, Town of Normal, and McLean County Government. Much of the trail follows the old Illinois Central Gulf Railroad right of way through the community. Approximately 42 miles of trails exist within both communities including the Constitution Trail and several spurs or shorter, unconnected segments.

- Anglers Lake Nature Preserve Park *(Park unclassified or developed after inventory process)*
- Atwood Wayside *(Park unclassified or developed after inventory process)*

Golf Courses

- Highland Park Golf Course
- Prairie Vista Golf Course
- The Den at Fox Creek Golf Course

A complete Inventory Atlas is provided as a supplemental document in ***Appendix A*** to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Indoor Facilities

Indoor facilities can also be cataloged by their unique components. Existing properties that fall into this type include the following:

- Lincoln Leisure Center – Included in this planning effort. The Lincoln Leisure Center currently consists of a gymnasium and nine classrooms.
- Pepsi Ice Center – Attached to the Grossinger Motors Arena, the Pepsi Ice Center offers a variety of ice based programming in addition to a snack bar, skate rentals, and locker rooms.
- White Oak Community Room – Located in White Oak Park, the White Oak Community Room offers a small multi-purpose space* as well as limited kitchen amenities. There is also an outdoor patio that faces the lake.
- Miller Park Pavilion – In addition to a large multi-purpose space* on the main level, a meeting room on the upper level, the Miller Park Pavilion also is home to the Miller Park Adult Center. The Miller Park Adult Center amenities include pool tables, game tables, a lending library, television, free internet, and computer area as well as areas for socializing.

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- Hike Haven – Located in Forrest Park, Hike Haven is a former Girl Scout Cabin. Its rustic setting contains a small kitchenette and multi-purpose area as well as a single unisex restroom. A covered patio offers outdoor space.
- The Creativity Center – A part of the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts Division, The Creativity Center is a place where artists and arts groups can come together as stakeholders in a Common Shared Home. This facility was not included in this planning effort because it is planned for in other efforts.

** A space that can host a variety of activities including events, classes, meetings, banquets, medical or therapeutic uses, etc. Also includes rooms or areas designated or intended to be used as game rooms, libraries, or lounges. Rooms may be dividable.*

Other Providers

Other Park or Recreation Locations

Using GIS data and aerial photography, 45 additional parks or outdoor recreation facilities belonging to providers other than the City of Bloomington were identified. These properties offer a variety of components ranging from open turf to playgrounds to aquatic facilities. Individual site visits to parks provided by alternative providers were not part of the scope for this project, but because they are considered are a key alternative provider, these parks were included in the mapping, level of service analysis, and recommendations described later in this document. These properties account for over 1,100 additional park acres within reasonable access to Bloomington residents. While many of these parks are owned and managed by the Town of Normal, others fall within the City of Bloomington boundary including the following:

- Bloomington Country Club Golf Course
- G J Mecherle Memorial Park (State Farm Park)
- General Electric Park
- Hawthorne Commons Park
- Hedgewood Park
- Lakeside Country Club Golf Course
- Links at Ireland Grove
- Oakridge Park
- Oakwoods Park
- PCSL Soccer Complex
- Pony Baseball
- R.T. Dunn Fields (managed by PRCA)
- Sale Barn Soccer Fields (managed by PRCA)
- Tri-Lakes Park

Schools

In addition to the previous mentioned school parks, 31 school properties are identified in the available GIS data. Schools often provide important neighborhood recreation opportunities but often have limited public access. Perimeter fencing, school day restrictions, and scholastic sports team use are several of the most significant limiting factors in public use of school facilities. With the proper inter-governmental agreements (IGAs), schools can provide valuable supplemental recreation facilities, especially in terms of diamond and rectangle fields as well as playground facilities. For the purposes of this study the following schools were inventoried and cataloged using aerial photography.

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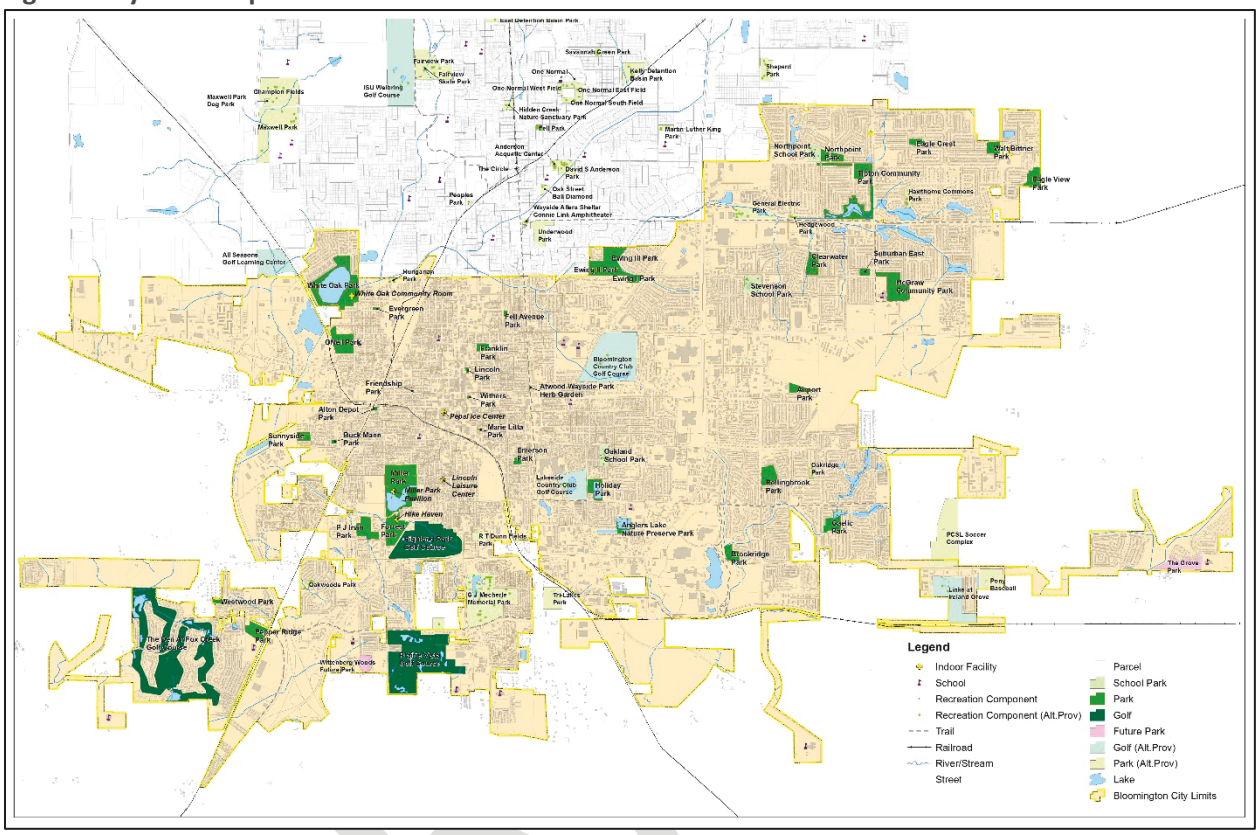
System Map

The following map illustrates park and recreation facilities across the City of Bloomington. Alternative providers including Town of Normal facilities are also included.

Figure 1: System Map



Larger scale maps may be found in ***Appendix B.***

Inventory Overview

The following table summarizes the component based inventory in a common park matrix style format.

Table 1: Park Component Inventory Matrix

*Note: List has been sorted by total number of components within each park. Parks with greater number of components listed first. Cell number indicates quantity of each component.

Location	GIS Acres	Amusement Ride	Aquatics, Leisure Pool	Aquatics, Spray Pad	Basketball Court	Basketball, Practice	Concessions	Diamond Field	Diamond Field, Practice	Disc Golf	Educational Experience	Event Space	Fitness Course	Game Court	Garden, Display	Golf	Golf, Miniature	Golf, Practice	Loop Walk	Natural Area	Open Turf	Passive Node	Pickleball Court	Picnic Ground	Playground, Destination	Playground, Local	Public Art	Rectangular Field, Large	Rectangular Field, Small	Shelter, Large	Shelter, Small	Skate Park	Tennis Complex	Tennis Court	Trail, Primitive	Trailhead	Volleyball Court	Water Access, Developed	Water Access, General	Water Feature	Water, Open	Total Number of Components in a Park
Miller Park	70.0	1		1			1	1			3	1					1				1	2	4	4	1	1				3	1			3				2			1	32
McGraw Community Park	29.7			1			1	4							1				1		1	3			1			1	1		1		1	6						1		24
Tipton Community Park	49.5			1		3		2			1		2						2	3				1	1	1		1		2						1		1	1		1	24
Rollingbrook Park	13.7					3		1													1		4			1		1	1	2				3								17
Gaelic Park	14.0					3			1					2					1		1					1		1			1						1	1		1	14
O'Neil Park	21.6		1			1	1	3																		1		1		1		1		3				1	1			13
White Oak Park	86.0							1			1									1	2					1		1		2								1	1		1	12
Eagle View Park	12.8					3		2											1		1					1		1			1						1					11
Stevenson School Park	14.2							1					1	1												2			2		1			3								11
Clearwater Park	12.4					3			1										1		1					1					1					1	1					10
Forrest Park	23.4									1										1	1	1				1				5												10
Northpoint School Park	9.9					6		1																		1				1												9
Oakland School Park	10.3				4			2	1												1					1																9
Walt Bittner Park	7.5					3		1											1		1					1		1		1												9
Airport Park	7.3					3			1												1					1		1		1												8
Ewing III Park	26.1						1													3	1							1												1		7
Holiday Park	13.2		1	1																	1			1						1							1		1		7
Brookridge Park	8.8					1															1					1		1		1					1						6
Eagle Crest Park	4.6					2			1												1					1					1											6
Suburban East Park	3.2					2			1																	1		1		1												6
Sunnyside Park	5.8				1	2		1													1					1																6
Anglers Lake Nature Preserve Park	11.2																			1														1				1		1		4
Buck Mann Park	0.8					1			1												1					1																4
Ewing I Park	5.3																				1					1				1						1						4
Ewing II Park	10.3							2													1					1																4
Fell Avenue Park	1.0					1															1					1				1												4
P J Irvin Park	15.6									1											1					1				1												4
Pepper Ridge Park	13.9							2																				1		1												4
Alton Depot Park	0.9																				1					1					1												3
Atwood Wayside	0.2										1																				1					1						3
Franklin Park	4.5																		1		1					1																3
Marie Litta Park	0.3																				1					1					1												3
Northpoint Park	10.0																											2		1												3
Westwood Park	2.5																			1	2																						3
Emerson Park	2.4																				1					1																2
Evergreen Park	0.8																				1					1																2
Friendship Park	0.1																									1					1												2
Highland Park Golf Course	97.3															1		1																										2
Lincoln Park	0.9																				1						1																2
Prairie Vista Golf Course	155.0															1		1																										2
The Den At Fox Creek Golf Course	205.1															1		1																										2
Withers Park	0.5																						1				1																2
Total Number in the System	982.8	1	2	4	5	37	4	24	7	2	6	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	8	10	30	6	8	6	4	30	2	15	4	24	13	1	1	18	2	4	2	5	5	1	7	

Table 2: Park Comfort and Convenience Matrix

*Note: Parks are listed alphabetically. ✓indicates presence of specific modifier element. ✕ indicates lack of modifier at this location.

LOCATION*	Drinking Fountains	Seating	BBQ Grills	Dog Waste Stations	Security and Lighting	Bike Parking	Restrooms	Shade Trees or Structures	Trail Connections	Park Access	Available Parking	Ornamental Plantings	Picnic Tables
Airport Park	✓	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alton Depot Park	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓	✓	✓	✕	✓	✕
Anglers Lake Nature Preserve Park	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕
Atwood Wayside	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brookridge Park	✓	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Buck Mann Park	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✕	✕	✕
Clearwater Park	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eagle Crest Park	✓	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓
Eagle View Park	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emerson Park	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✕	✕	✕
Evergreen Park	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✕	✕	✕
Ewing I Park	✓	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✕	✓
Ewing II Park	✕	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓
Ewing III Park	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✕	✕	✓
Fell Avenue Park	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓
Forrest Park	✓	✓	✓	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓
Franklin Park	✓	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓
Friendship Park	✕	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✕	✕	✕
Gaelic Park	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Highland Park Golf Course	✓	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✕	✕
Holiday Park	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lincoln Park	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✓	✕
Marie Litta Park	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓
McGraw Community Park	✓	✓	✕	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Miller Park	✓	✓	✓	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northpoint Park	✕	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓
Northpoint School Park	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✕
Oakland School Park	✕	✓	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✕
O'Neil Park	✓	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓
P J Irvin Park	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pepper Ridge Park	✓	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓
Prairie Vista Golf Course	✓	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✕
Rollingbrook Park	✓	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stevenson School Park	✕	✓	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓
Suburban East Park	✓	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓
Sunnyside Park	✓	✕	✕	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✕	✕
The Den At Fox Creek Golf Course	✓	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✕
Tipton Community Park	✓	✓	✓	✕	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Walt Bittner Park	✓	✓	✕	✕	✕	✓	✓	✓	✕	✓	✓	✓	✓
Westwood Park	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓
White Oak Park	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Withers Park	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✕	✓	✕	✓	✕	✓	✕

Park Amenity Scoring

In addition to locating components, the functional quality of each element was assessed during the site visits. The following table displays the ranking of each park in the current system based on an overall score for its components and modifiers. In general, parks at the top of the list offer more and better recreation opportunities than those ranked lower in ***Table 3***. This is not intended to communicate the value of each park. Some parks, like an open space, will have less "opportunity" than a neighborhood park, but provide equal value.

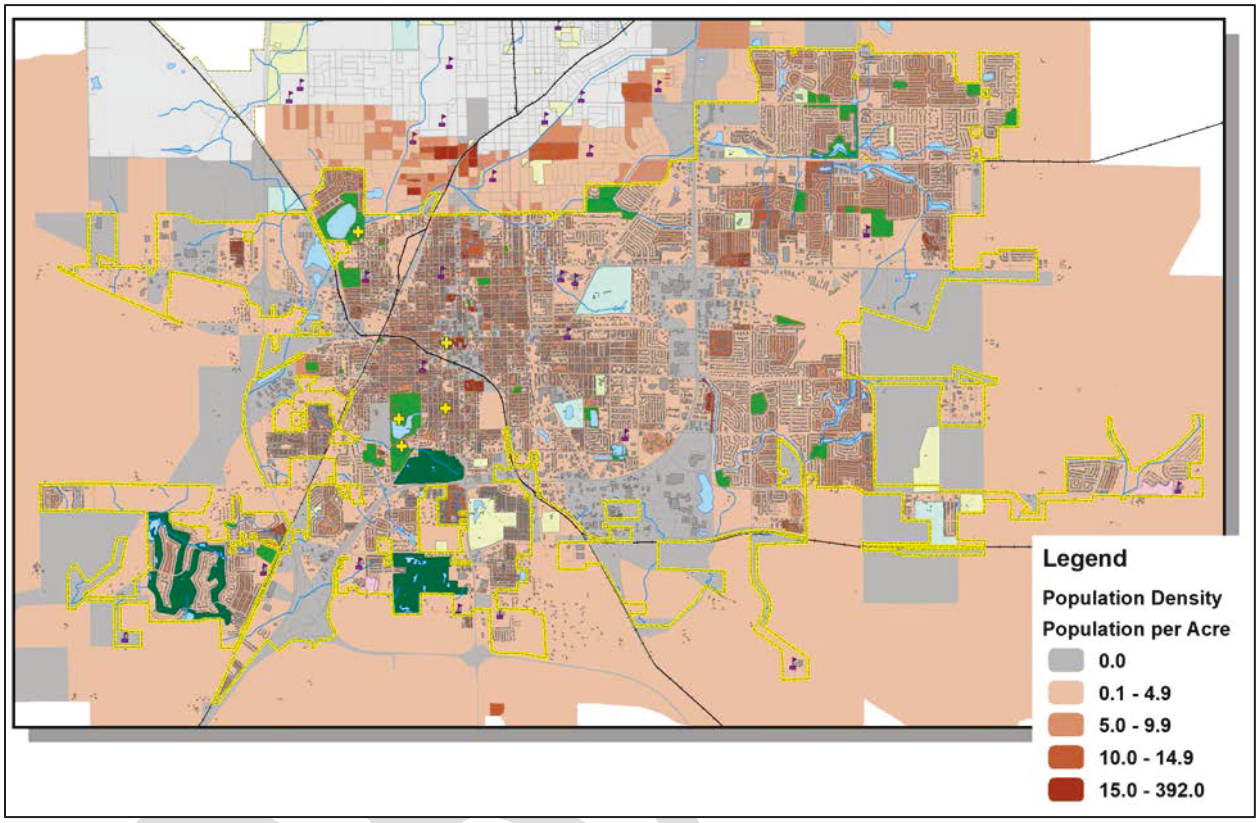
Table 3: Park Ranking Table

1	McGraw Community Park
2	Miller Park
3	Tipton Community Park
4	White Oak Park
5	Gaelic Park
6	Rollingbrook Park
7	Forrest Park
8	Eagle View Park
9	Walt Bittner Park
10	Clearwater Park
	Holiday Park
12	Ewing III Park
13	Airport Park
14	Sunnyside Park
15	Eagle Crest Park
16	Suburban East Park
17	Brookridge Park
18	Pepper Ridge Park
19	Stevenson School Park
20	O'Neil Park
	The Den At Fox Creek Golf Course
22	Ewing I Park
	Fell Avenue Park
	P J Irvin Park
25	Ewing II Park
26	Franklin Park
27	Atwood Wayside
	Marie Litta Park
	Northpoint Park
30	Oakland School Park
	Westwood Park
32	Northpoint School Park
33	Alton Depot Park
	Highland Park Golf Course
	Prairie Vista Golf Course
	Withers Park
37	Emerson Park
38	Buck Mann Park
39	Anglers Lake Nature Preserve Park
	Friendship Park
41	Lincoln Park
42	Evergreen Park

Population Distribution and Density

When discussing access to recreation, it is helpful to understand the population distribution and density in Bloomington. In ***Figure 2***, areas of higher population density are shown in darker red while areas that are less densely populated are lighter in color.

Figure 2: 2017 Population Density Based On Population per Acre by Census Block Group



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IV. Needs Analysis

The analysis and input collected was utilized to develop ideas for changes to the Department that will help support residents and address their needs into the future. This will serve as a guide for the City's elected officials and the public to conceive and define the future direction of the Department and used as a tool by the staff to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Plan. The Department anticipates continuing its program of renovating and updating parks, structures, playgrounds, and general infrastructure as well as meeting the changing open space and recreation needs of their residents.

The recommendations that follow are focused on how to address both existing and future deficiencies and have been developed as a result of the park/facility inventory and assessment, community visioning, program analysis, and meetings with Department staff and the public. Many influences will have an impact on the success of this plan including funding availability, staff buy-in, and political and community support. These factors will play significant roles in the implementation process. Due to a constantly changing society, including demographics and economics and evolving recreation trends, it is recommended the Department perform an annual review of the recommendations.

Completion of the Comprehensive Master Plan is only the first step of the "road-map" for the next fifteen years. As identified below, the following steps should be undertaken as the process of implementation begins.

Level of Service Analysis

Level of Service (LOS) measurements evaluate how parks, open spaces, trails, and facilities in Bloomington serve the community. They may be used to benchmark current conditions and to direct future planning efforts.

Why Level of Service?

Level of Service may be defined as the extent to which a recreation system provides residents access to recreational assets and amenities. It indicates the ability of people to connect with nature and pursue active lifestyles. It can have implications for health and wellness, the local economy, and quality of life. Further, LOS for a park and recreation system tends to reflect community values. It is often emblematic of the manner and extent to which people are connected to their communities and lifestyles focused on outdoor recreation and healthy living.

An analytical technique known as **GRASP® (Geo-Referenced Amenities Standard Process)** was used to analyze Level of Service provided by assets in Bloomington. This proprietary process, used exclusively by Design Concepts and GreenPlay, yields analytical maps and data that may be used to examine access to recreation across a study area. A detailed history and description of GRASP® Methodology may be found in the ***Appendix A.***

GRASP® Analysis

GRASP® (Geo-referenced Amenities Standards Process) is the proprietary name for an approach that has been utilized in more than one hundred communities across the country to evaluate LOS for park and recreation systems. With GRASP®, information from the inventory of parks and facilities described in ***Section III*** was used in conjunction with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to produce analytic maps and data that show the current status of park and recreation services across the community's geographic area.

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Perspectives

Maps and data quantifications produced using the GRASP® methodology are known as ***perspectives***. Each perspective is a model of how service is being provided across the study area. The model can be further analyzed to derive statistical information about service in a variety of ways. Maps are utilized along with tables and charts to provide benchmarks or insights a community may use to determine its success in providing services. Perspective maps and charts were produced by applying the GRASP® process to the Bloomington inventory. Further discussion on Perspectives and other GRASP® terminology can be found in ***Appendix A***.

Types of Perspectives

The LOS offered by a park or other feature is a function of two main variables: what is available there and how easy it is for a user to get to it. The inventory performed with the GRASP®-IT tool provided a detailed accounting of what is available at any given location, and GIS was used to measure its accessibility to residents across the community. People use a variety of transit modes to reach a recreation destination: on foot, on a bike, in a car, via public transportation, or some combination of these or other alternatives. Different travel modes have varying travel distances and times associated with them. In GRASP® Perspectives this variability is accounted for by analyzing multiple travel distances (referred to as *catchment areas*) from which a given feature might be reached. Two different travel distances were used to produce two distinct types of Perspectives for examining the park system:

1. Neighborhood Access
2. Walkable Access

A ***Neighborhood Access*** perspective uses a travel distance of one mile to the inventory. This is assumed to be a suitable distance for a bike ride or short drive in a car, or perhaps a longer walk. This catchment is intended to capture users travelling from home or elsewhere to a park or facility by way of bike, bus, or automobile.

A ***Walkable Access*** perspective uses a shorter catchment distance intended to capture users within a fifteen-minute walk. This distance can range from as short as 1/4 mile to as far as 1/2 mile depending on the study area. **For Bloomington a 1/2-mile walkability catchment area was used.** See ***Appendix A*** for further discussion on walkability standards.

For each perspective, the defined catchment area is plotted with GIS around each feature and assigned a value using information from the inventory. When catchment areas for a set of features is combined into one overlay map, a shaded map results, with the shade at any given location representing the cumulative value of all features considered accessible from that location.



GRASP® Level of Service perspectives use overlapping catchment areas to yield a "heat map" that provides a measurement of LOS for any location within a study area. Orange shades represent the variation in LOS values across the map.

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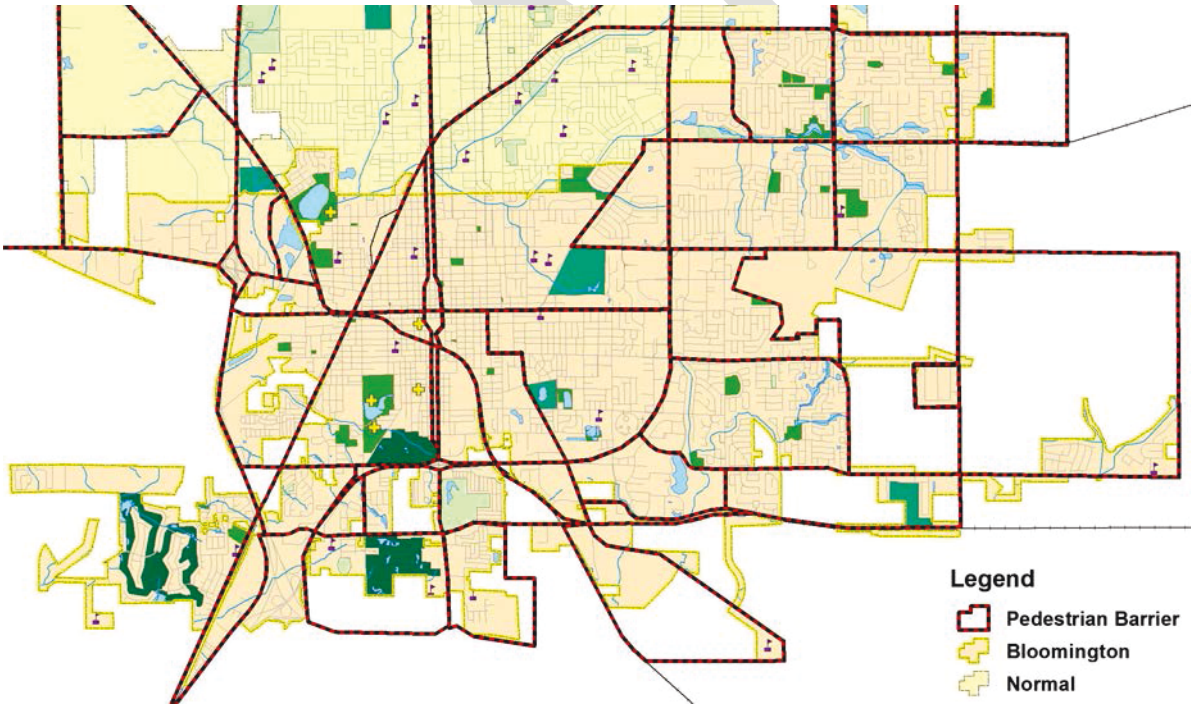
Assumptions

1. Proximity relates to access. A feature within a specified distance of a given location is considered "accessible" from that location." "Access" in this analysis does not refer to access as defined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
2. Neighborhood Access relates to proximity of 1 mile, a reasonable distance for a drive in a car or by bicycle.
3. Walkable Access relates to proximity of 1/2 mile, a reasonable distance attainable by walking 15 minutes.
4. Walkable access to recreation is affected by barriers, obstacles to free and easy travel on foot.
5. The LOS at any given point on the map has a value that is the cumulative value of all features that are considered accessible from that location.

Pedestrian Barriers

Walkability can be limited by environmental barriers. Several such disruptions to walkable access are created by freeways, highways, major roads, and railroads within Bloomington. To account for this, walkability service areas in the Level of Service analysis have been "cut-off" by identified barriers where applicable. Zones created by identified barriers, displayed as distinct colors in the image below, serve as discrete areas of Bloomington within which any facilities are accessible without crossing a major street or other barrier. Various shades of green parcels represent existing parks, and open space while flag symbols indicate school locations.

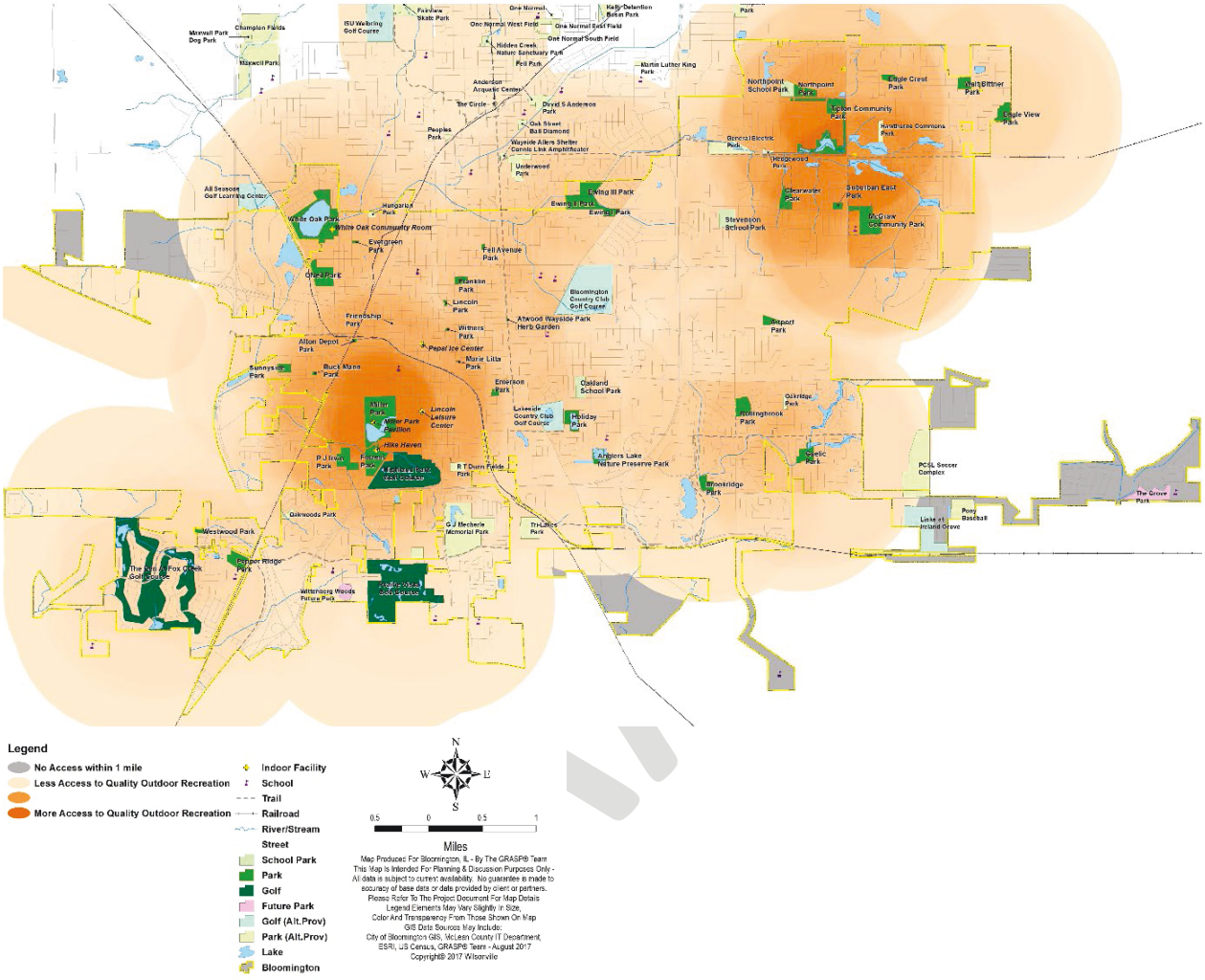


Walkability barriers were used to "cut-off" service areas where applicable.

Neighborhood Access to Outdoor Recreation (Map Series C)

A “heat map” was created to examine Neighborhood Access to Outdoor Recreation Opportunities. This map shows where there are more or fewer recreation assets available based on a one-mile service area. In general, this map also shows that Bloomington has good distribution of parks and outdoor facilities. Access to recreation is more limited at the edges of Bloomington.

Figure 3: Neighborhood Access to Outdoor Recreation



Areas of higher concentration are notable in northeast Bloomington and near Tipton Community Park and southwest near Miller Park. For example, the highest GRASP® value area (701.5) is located adjacent to Tipton Community Park. From this location, a resident has access to 92 outdoor recreation components in 8 different parks, 18 components at 3 other park or recreation locations (alternative providers), one school, and many of the available trails within one mile of home.

Further analysis of this perspective indicates that essentially all (93%) of Bloomington is within one mile of a recreation opportunity. Various statistics can be found in ***Table 4***.

Table 4: Map statistics

	A	B	C	D	E
	Percent of Total City with LOS	**GRASP® Value Range**	**Average LOS per Acre Served**	**Avg. LOS Per Acre/Population per acre**	**GRASP® Index**
Bloomington	93%	0 to 702	204	45	19

Column A: Shows the percentage of the city that has at least some service (LOS >0). One hundred percent coverage is rarely seen in GRASP® analysis. There are scenarios where it is appropriate to not have this type of access – for example, industrial districts or areas where there is no residential population, therefore the 93 percent should be considered a high value.

Column B: For any location on the map there is a numerical value that corresponds to the shade of orange shown. This is called the GRASP® value and results from the overlay or summation of the scores of all components accessible from that particular location. Values for different locations on the map can be compared to one another, so a person in a location with a high value (darker orange) has greater access to quality recreation opportunities than a person in a lower value (lighter orange) area. Bloomington GRASP® values range from a low of zero to a high of 702.

Column C: Shows a value of 204 as the average GRASP® value for the total area. This is very similar to the average of 208 for similar sized cities, as shown in ***Table 5***, these agencies have completed GRASP® analysis and allow for direct comparison.

Column D: Shows the results of dividing the number from Column C by the population density of the area. Compared to communities of similar total population for which GRASP® data is available, Bloomington's population density is above average for the similar cities. Bloomington's score of 45 ranks in the bottom half in the list of similar communities. This would indicate that while in general the LOS is high there are potentially greater numbers of people using the parks and facilities and therefore a need for this higher LOS.

Column E: The GRASP® Index, essentially the GRASP® value per capita, involves dividing the total value of all the components in the system by the population of Bloomington. These last two numbers (column C & D) differ in two ways. First, the GRASP® Index does not factor in population density. Second, the GRASP® Index is derived only using components within the city limits and does not account for parks residents may access outside those limits. Bloomington is in the top half of other similar cities in the comparison.

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GRASP® Comparative Data

Table 5 provides comparative data from other communities of similar population to Bloomington across the country. Because every community is unique, there are no standards or "correct" numbers for these, however, there are several interesting similarities and differences when making these comparisons. It is useful to note that several of the study areas were significantly larger than the Bloomington study area while the others were similar in size although at 4,858 acres, Bloomington is the smallest in the list. Bloomington ranks below the average in both, the total number of components and in the total number of parks or facilities in the system. One interesting comparison may be in the average number of components per site and average score per site. Bloomington is most like the GRASP surveyed communities of Post Falls, ID, Windsor, CO and Golden, CO. These upper range numbers would indicate a system that tends to have a good mix of "Community Parks" and "Neighborhood Parks" but perhaps tends toward larger park development as opposed to concentrating on small neighborhood parks. The 93% area coverage would indicate that parks are well distributed throughout the City of Bloomington.

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Table 5: GRASP® Comparative Data

State	City	Year	Population	Study Area Size (Acres)	# of Sites (Parks, Facilties, etc.)	Total # of Components	Avg. # Components per Site	Total GRASP® Value (Entire System)	GRASP® Index	Avg. Score/Site	% of Total Area w/LOS >0	Avg. LOS per Acre Served	Number of Components per Population (in 1,000's)	Average LOS/POP Den per Acre	Population Density (per acre)	% of Population with Threshold Access	% of Population with Walkable Threshold Access	People per Park	Park per 1,000 People
IL	Lisle	2005	32,200	6,239	39	171.5	4.4	734	23	18.8	100%	262.0	5	51	5.2			826	1.21
MO	Liberty	2013	56,041	*53,161*	39	298	7.6	607	11	15.6	57%	107	5	102	1.1			1437	0.70
CA	Encinitas	2016	61518	13339	63	439	7.0	1931	31	31	97%	252	7	55	4.6	NA	63%	976	1.02
IN	Bloomington	2007	72,032	15,001	45	258	5.7	2125	30	47.2	99%	197.4	4	41	4.8			1601	0.62
IL	Arlington Heights PD	2015	72,465	*9,883*	57	348	6.1	2078	29	36.5	100%	353	5	48.1	7.3	100%	64%	1271	0.79
NC	Asheville	2007	75,948	27,027	58	378	6.5	1043	14	18.0	77%	322.9	5	115	2.8			1309	0.76
IL	**Bloomington**	**2017**	**79,998**	**17399**	**42**	**312**	**7.4**	**1515**	**19**	**36.1**	**93%**	**204**	**4**	**45**	**4.5**	**93%**	**55%**	**1905**	**0.53**
ID	Meridian	2015	94,289	*18,159*	21	207*	9.9*	1947	18	52.1	98%	196	2	37.8	5.2	NA	50%	4490	0.22
FL	Winter Haven	2007	100,000	42,191	31	230	7.4	328	3	10.6	37%	175	2	74	2.4			3226	0.31
TX	Pearland	2015	101,900	*30,468*	21	164	7.8	1556	15	74.1	85%	162	2	55.4	2.9	NA	50%	4852	0.21
IL	Plainfield Park District	2015	106,938	29,405	89	350	3.9	1766	17	50.4	95%	60	3	17	3.6	NA	34%	1202	0.83

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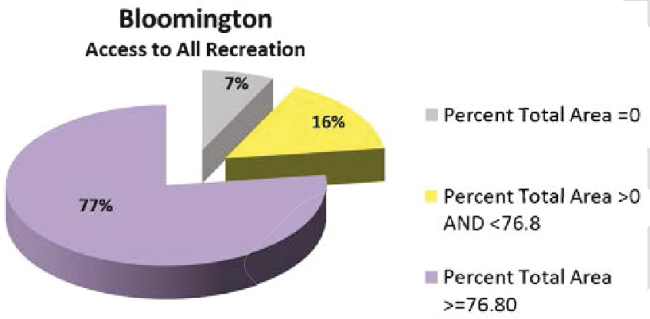
The orange shading in the maps allows for a quick understanding of how LOS is distributed across the city. It is not intended to show where LOS is adequate or inadequate, but that information can be derived from the map using GIS. First, what constitutes an adequate level of service for Bloomington residents must be determined. This was done by selecting a representative park for neighborhood access and a trail, which totaled a value of 76.8 on the GRASP® scale. This is known as the ***threshold*** score for Bloomington. GIS was used to show where LOS is above or below the threshold value. In ***Figure 4***, areas shown in purple have LOS that exceeds the threshold value of 76.8. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of Bloomington's land area falls above the threshold and only 16 percent of the City fall below it. Seven percent (7%) of Bloomington has no service within one mile. It should be noted that some of those gray (no service areas) are not residential and therefore no access is needed.

A minimum standard for service, also called a ***threshold***, relates to a "typical" neighborhood park. A score of 76.8 was used to determine this threshold value. This relates to a representative park in Bloomington and access to an off-street trail. Fell Avenue Park in northcentral Bloomington is a nicely designed and maintained 1-acre park situated in the middle of a neighborhood. This park provides a local playground, half-court basketball and small shelter and open turf.



Neighborhood access to assets based on the percentage of land within the city boundary that scores above threshold (purple) or below threshold (yellow) respectively.

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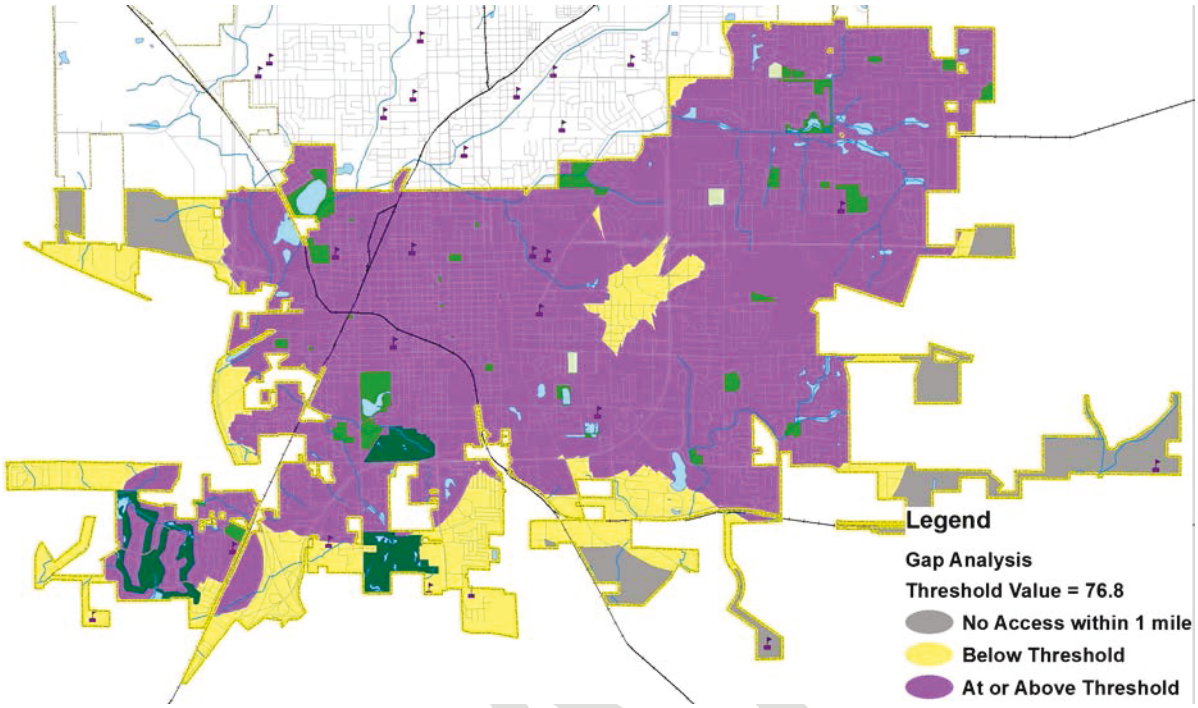
Figure 4: Neighborhood Gap Analysis



The gap analysis indicates that in general, residents have good one-mile access to recreation opportunities, as most developed residential areas of Bloomington meet or exceed the threshold value. There are some developed areas towards the edges of Bloomington that fall below the threshold. Service in this area is limited and residents must travel beyond the one-mile distance or cross pedestrian barriers for additional recreation opportunities.

Walkable Access To Recreation (Map Series D)

For the walkable level of service analysis, ***pedestrian barriers*** such as major streets, highways, and railroads were factored into the analysis.

Map D, which is shown in ***Figure 5*** measures access to recreation components by walking. One-half mile catchment radii have been placed around each component and shaded according to the component's GRASP® score. Scores are doubled within this catchment to reflect the added value of walkable proximity, allowing direct comparisons to be made between neighborhood access and walkable access.

Walkability is a measure of how user-friendly an area is to people travelling on foot. A walkable environment benefits a community in many ways related to public health, social equity, and the local economy. Many factors influence walkability and include the presence or absence and quality of footpaths, sidewalks or other pedestrian rights-of-way, traffic and road conditions, land use patterns, and public safety considerations among others. Walkability is an important aspect of ***recreational connectivity***, the extent to which recreation opportunities in a community are physically linked to allow for easy and enjoyable travel between them.

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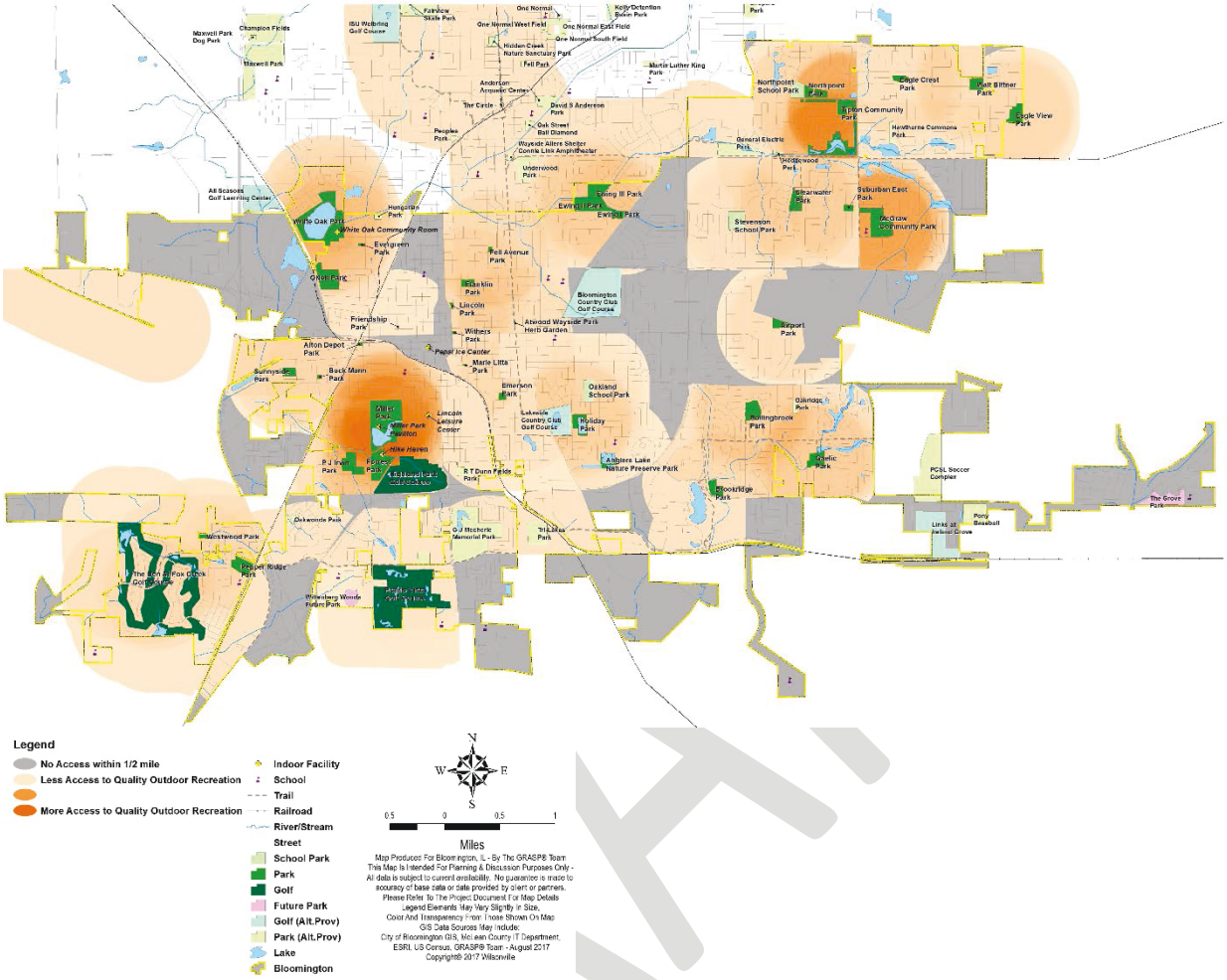
Figure 5: Walkable Access to Outdoor Recreation



The analysis is intended to show the LOS available across Bloomington based on a fifteen-minute walk. This map indicates that the greatest concentration of access to recreation assets are in the northeast near Tipton Park and the southwest near Miller Park. As this walkability analysis accounts for pedestrian barriers, levels of service are notably truncated in many areas such as along Veterans Parkway, the railroad or other major streets.

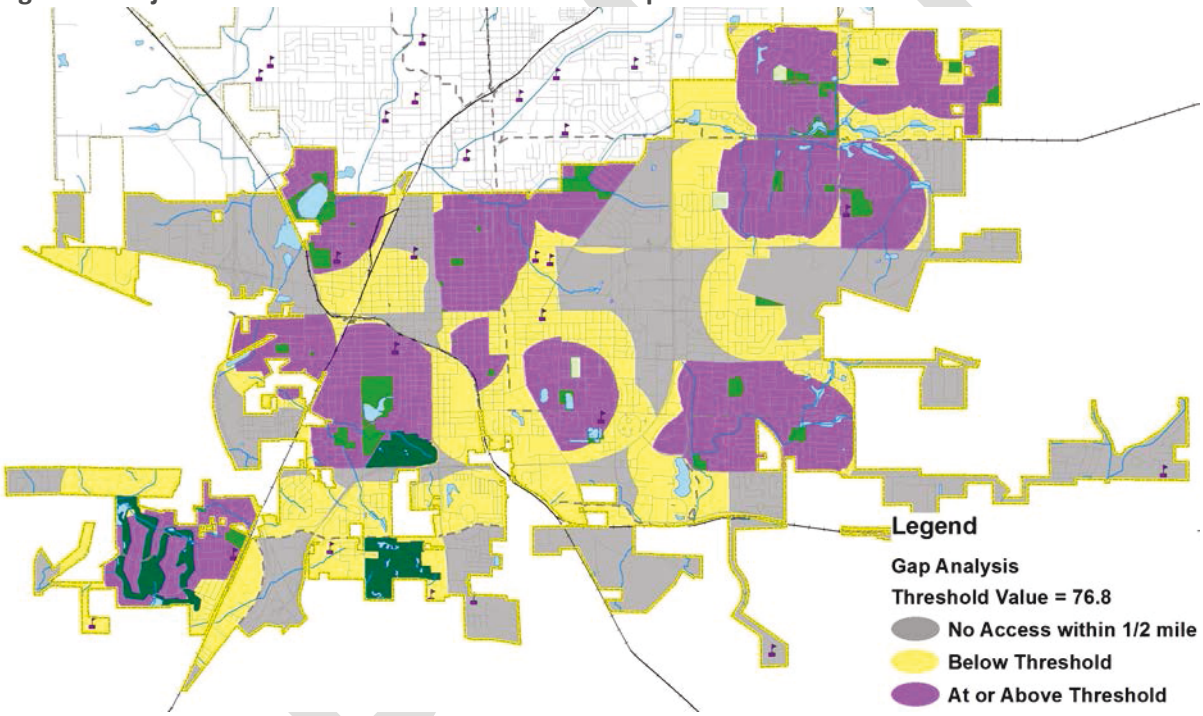
The following table shows the statistical information derived from perspective ***Walkable Access to Recreation*** analysis.

Table 6: Statistics for Map D

	A	B	C	D
	Percent of Total with LOS	GRASP® Value Range	Average LOS per Acre Served	Avg. LOS Per Acre/Population per acre
Bloomington	68%	0 to 581	111	25

The numbers in each column are derived as described in the explanation for the neighborhood access. The GRASP® Index is not applicable to walkability analysis. LOS value for a person who must walk to assets is about half of that for someone who can drive. The GRASP® value range of 0 to 581 indicates that there are portions of Bloomington with a very high level of service compared to other portions. The highest value is found just southeast of Miller Park. A resident in this area can walk to 48 different components in four parks, as well as three indoor facilities.

Figure 6: Projected Walkable Access to Recreation Gap Identification.

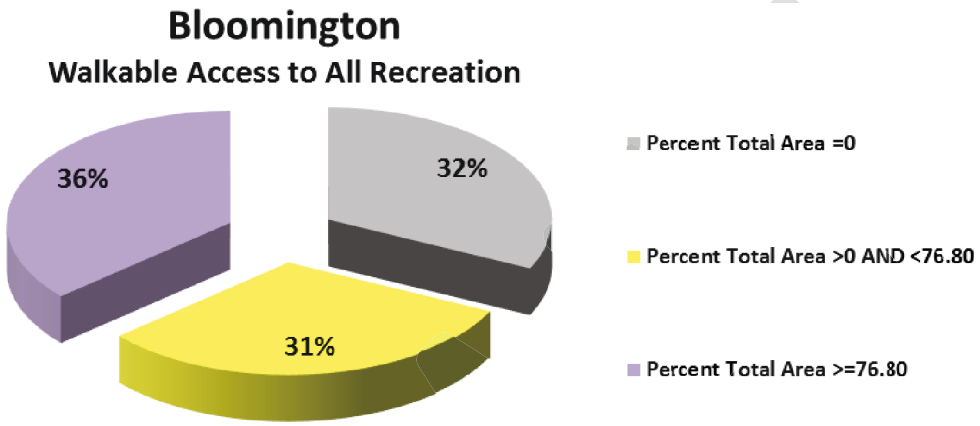


The threshold analysis for walkability uses the same threshold value that was used for the Neighborhood analysis. Purple areas indicate where walkable LOS meets or exceeds the threshold. Areas shown in yellow on the map can be considered areas of opportunity. These are areas where land and assets are currently available but do not provide the threshold value. It may be possible to improve the LOS value in such areas by improving the quantity and quality of features in existing parks without the need to acquire new lands or develop new parks. Another option might be to address pedestrian barriers in the immediate area.

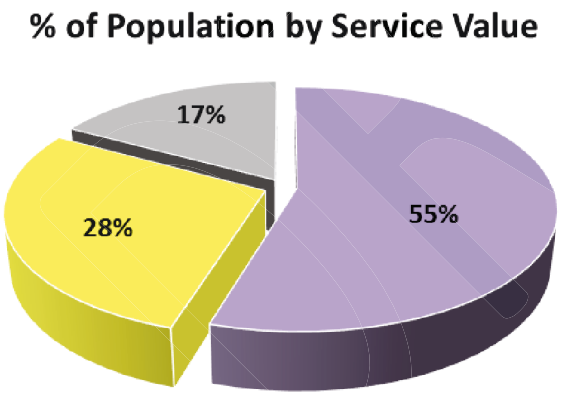
The following diagrams compare walkable level of service coverage based on:

a) percentage of the land within the city boundary
b) the percentage of the city's total population

A comparison of the two pie charts shows that while 36 percent of all land within the City boundary meets or exceeds the threshold, 55 percent of the City's population has walkable service at or above the threshold. This may be due to areas with high walkable LOS in the city tend to be those with greater populations. In the ideal situation, assets would be located where the most people can benefit from them.



Walkable access to assets based on the percentage of land within the city boundary that scores above threshold (purple) or below threshold (yellow) respectively.



Walkable access to assets based on population. This chart displays level of service based on where people live. It was produced using the walkable level of service data shown in *Projected Walkable Access to Recreation Gap Identification*, and uses population data presented previously on page 37.

More on Utilizing GRASP® Perspectives

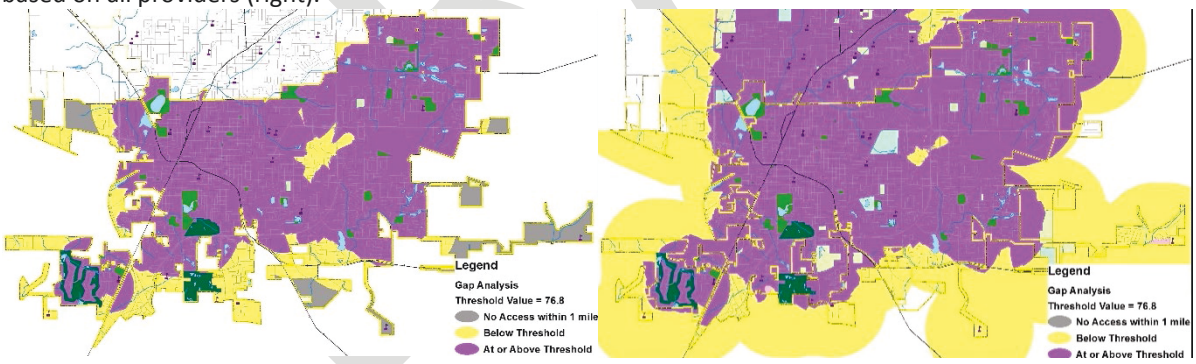
GRASP® perspectives are used to evaluate Level of Service throughout a community from various points of view. Their purpose is to reveal Level of Service gaps and provide a metric to use in understanding a recreation system. However, it is not necessarily beneficial for all parts of the community to score equally in the analyses. Desired Level of Service for a particular location should depend on the type of service being analyzed, the characteristics of the particular location, and other factors such as community need, population growth forecasts, and land use issues.

Commercial, institutional, and industrial areas might reasonably be expected to have lower Levels of Service for parks and recreation opportunities than residential areas. Levels of Service in high density or low-density areas may also vary appropriately.

Used in conjunction with other assessment tools such as community needs surveys and a public input process, perspectives can be used to determine if current levels of service are appropriate in each location. Plans can then be developed that provide similar levels of service to new, developing neighborhoods. Or it may be determined that different Levels of Service are adequate or suitable and therefore a new set of criteria may be utilized that differs from existing community patterns to reflect these distinctions.

GRASP® Level of Service analysis perspectives are intended to focus attention on gap areas for further scrutiny but must be considered with other such factors in mind. Alternative providers also can have a significant impact of access to recreation opportunities. Using data gathered on alternative providers and similar analysis, many of the potential gap areas identified previously are less significant. Many of the areas without service provided by the City of Bloomington appear to have at least some recreation opportunities provided by an alternative provider although access and quality of these parks may vary greatly.

Comparison of one-mile threshold access based on Bloomington provision (left) and one-mile threshold access based on all providers (right).



Walkable access can also be impacted by alternative providers. In the following image comparison, areas of no service are significantly reduced by access to alternative providers.

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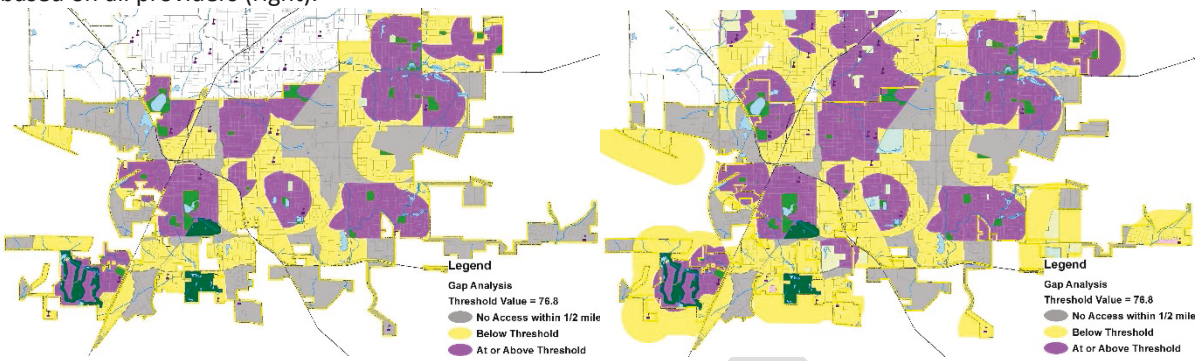
Comparison of 1/2-mile threshold access based on Bloomington provision (left) and 1/2-mile threshold access based on all providers (right).



Other Types of Analysis

Traditional analyses used to evaluate recreational Level of Service are also valuable. A few of these are discussed below.

Access to Playgrounds

Most children in Bloomington, 77 percent of kids under 14, are within a 15-minute walk of a playground. In fact, in some instances there is overlap of playgrounds provided by the City of Bloomington. In other cases, playground access is limited to an alternative provider such as State Farm Park or a neighborhood school which may have limited or no public access. The following image illustrates playground distribution and quantity across Bloomington.

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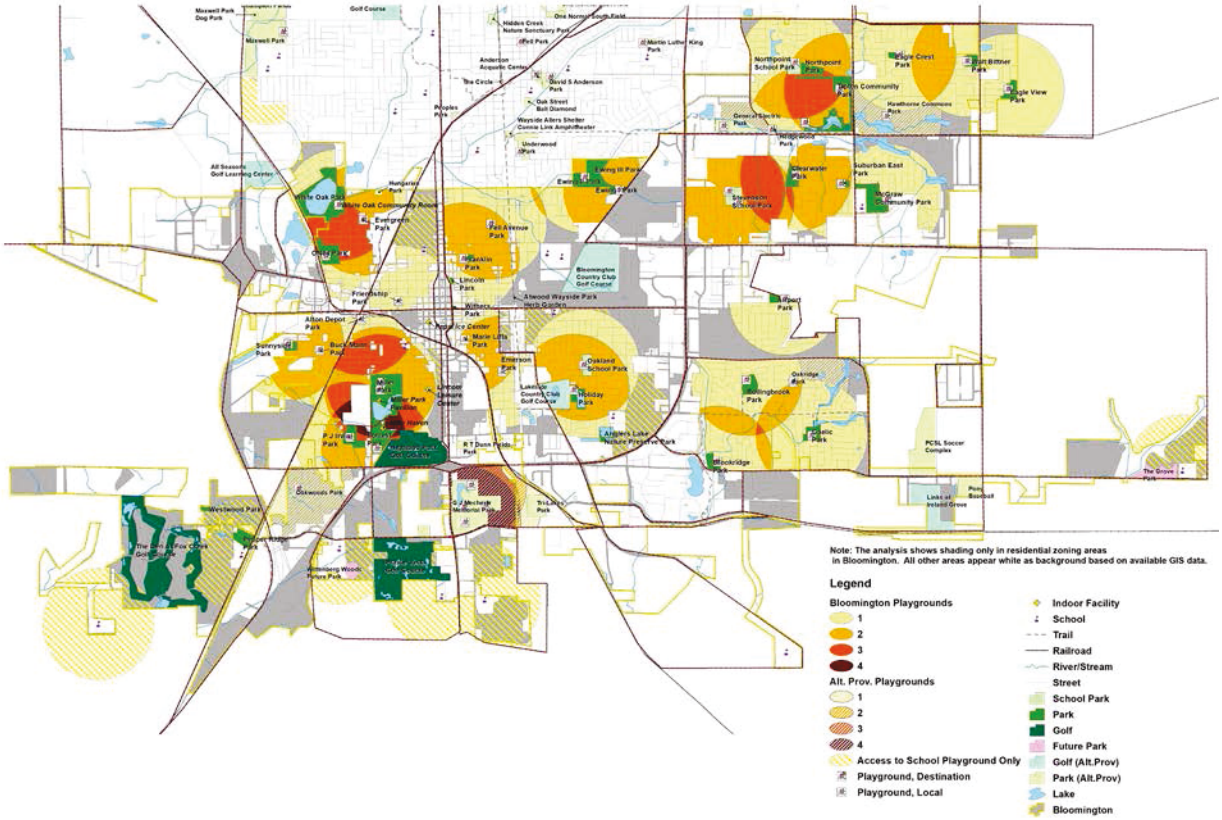
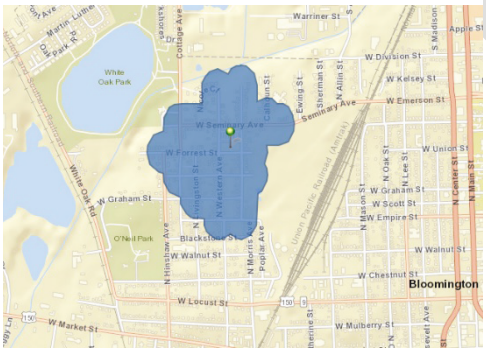
Figure 7: Access to Playgrounds in Bloomington



This map shows Access to Playgrounds in Bloomington. Areas served by a playground are indicated by different shading according quantity and ownership. Only residential zoning areas shown with shading or hatching. All other zoning shown with white background for purposes of this analysis.

Figure 8: 5-minute walk to Evergreen Park playground example



In ***Figure 7***, areas such as near Brookridge Park, Rollingbrook Park, and Gaelic Park provides nearly ideal playground access: good distribution but minimal overlap within the neighborhood. In other locations such as near Clearwater Park, Suburban East Park and McGraw Community Park there is possibly duplication of service. A cluster also exists near White Oak Park, Evergreen Park and O'Neil Park. In this case the playground at Evergreen Park directly serves a multi-family housing complex. Additional analysis shows that there are possibly a hundred children under the age of 14 within a five-minute walk of the Evergreen Park playground while nearly 300 live within a half mile radius.

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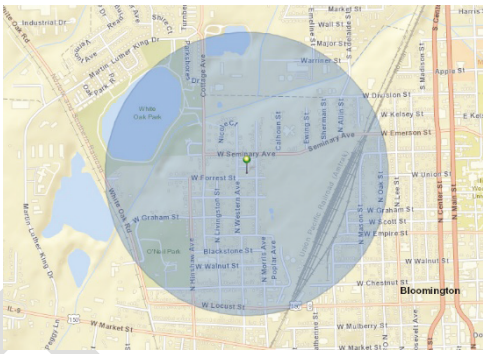
Each situation deserves individual discussion and vetting before ultimately a decision to move or remove a duplicate playground is made.

Figure 9: Half-Mile Radius of Evergreen Park Playground



Repurposing Park and Amenities

Due to the current circumstances in the area, the Department may need to consider repurposing parks. This could include repurposing certain parks to accommodate a lower level of service or a lower component score, redeveloping the space to accommodate a different City or public service, selling the available land at a market value for development.

The decision to repurpose a park or components is not an easy one with no "right" answer. In order to make the best decision, the Department should consider a wide variety of variables. These include:

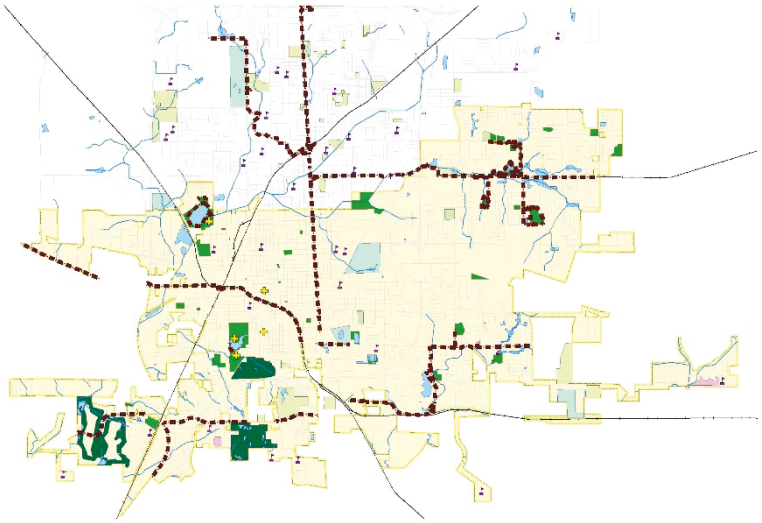
- The walkable access of the area
- The components within the park being repurposed
- The overall level of service to the area
- The demographics within a given range of the park
- Overall budget impact (maintenance and capital)

If parks or components are repurposed, the Department needs to ensure that the overall level of service provided in the community and to the neighborhood do not decrease below an adequate or desired level.

Trailshed Analysis

An important part of any park system is the access to trails. Bloomington trails show an ongoing emphasis on expansion and system connectivity in terms of access to the Constitution Trail network and all of its branches and spurs.

Figure 10: Existing Trail System



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For the purposes of this study, access to a trail is defined as ½ mile proximity to any portion of a trail; therefore, a trailshed includes a ½ mile of the centerline of a trail. Based on this definition any facility located within that ½ mile catchment area is afforded connection or access via that trail. While trails may have different names, a trailshed may be made up of several different trails that are ultimately connected and create a continuous corridor of travel. A good example of this is the "Illinois Central," "Bloomer Line" and "Collegiate" which together create trailshed "I" on the following map. Bloomington has numerous trailsheds as noted by the variety of different color used in the mapping and table. A trailshed analysis is one way of looking at a trail system and its connectivity to other recreational opportunities within a system.

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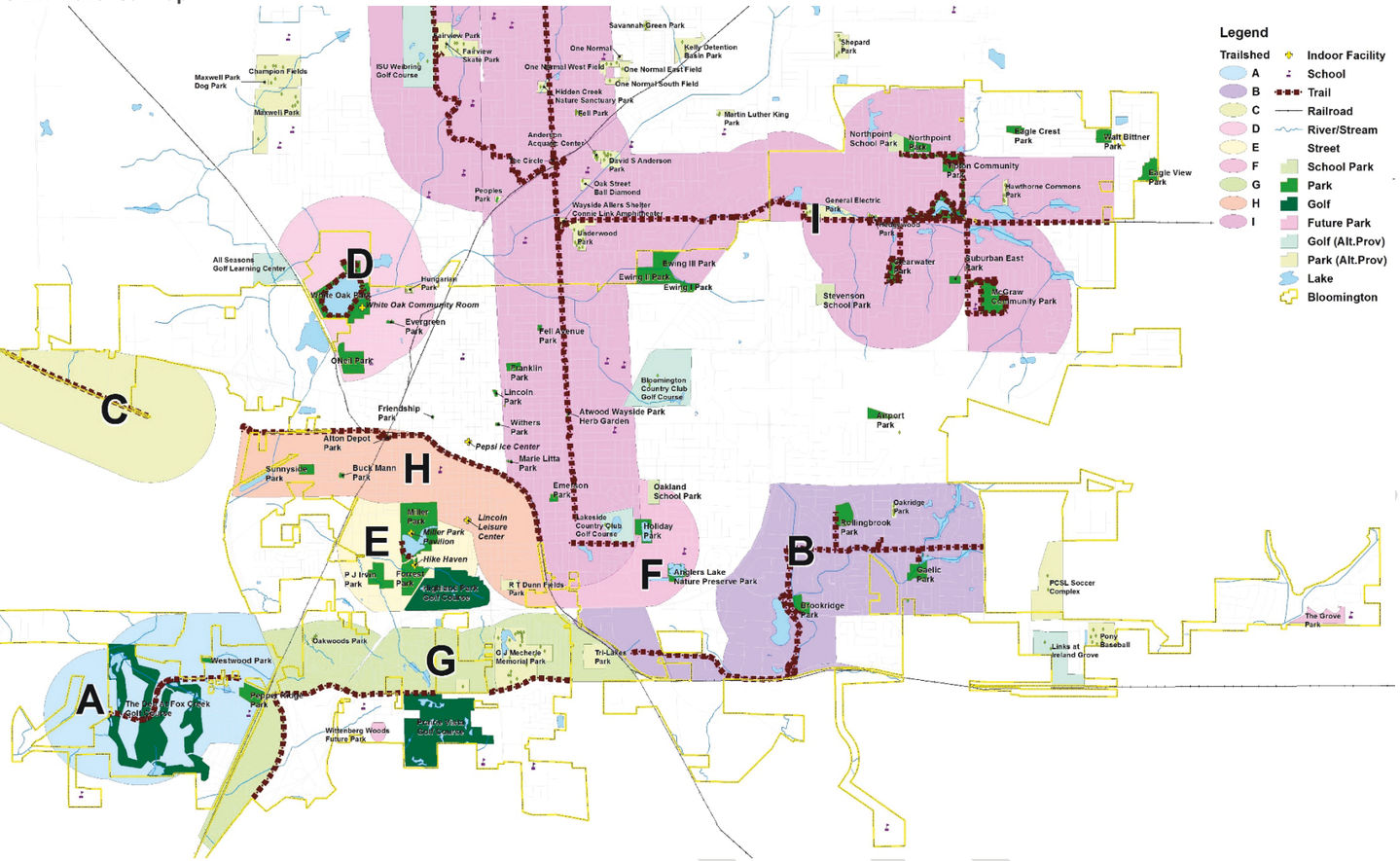
Figure 11: Trailshed Map



A trailshed analysis also includes tabular data or a table, which details the facilities and components within the existing system that are serviced by each trailshed. City of Bloomington and Town of Normal have made great strides in trail development and the goal continues to be a well-connected community. In this example we see that from Trailshed “I”, a person can access 118 components in 16 Bloomington parks, 13 schools and 25 other parks. Connecting two or more trailsheds increases this connectivity and the number of facilities or components accessible to users. For example, connecting the “Interurban” trail (Trailshed H) with “Illinois Central” (Trailshed I) trail would add an additional 18 components, 4 parks, the Lincoln Leisure Center and RT Dunn Fields to the trailshed. In the ultimate system a single color would indicate complete connectivity. A larger version of this table is available in the Appendix.

Trailshed	Bloomington Locations	Bloomington Components	Bloomington Indoor Facilities	Schools	Other Providers Locations	Other Provider Components
A	3	9	0	2	1	5
B	3	37	0	0	1	5
C	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	3	25	1	1	1	3
E	4	41	2	0	0	0
F	3	15	0	1	0	0
G	2	0	0	0	4	49
H	4	18	1	1	1	1
I	16	118	0	13	25	91

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Capacities Analysis

One of the traditional tools for evaluating service for parks and recreation is the capacity analysis, which compares the quantity of assets to population and projects future needs based on providing the same ratio of components per population (i.e. as population grows over time, components may need to be added to maintain the same ratio). ***Table 7*** shows the current capacities for selected components in Bloomington. This table can be used in conjunction with other information, such as input from focus groups, staff, and the general public, to determine if the current capacities are adequate or not for specific components.

Table 7: Bloomington Capacities

The capacity table can also be used to project future facility needs based on population growth, if:

a) the future population's interests and behaviors are the same as today's, and

b) that today's capacities are in line with today's needs.

The capacities table is based on the quantity of assets without regard to distribution, quality or functionality. Higher LOS is achieved only by adding assets, regardless of the location, condition or quality of those assets. In theory, the LOS provided by assets should be based on their location and quality as well as their quantity, which is why this table should be used with discretion, and only in combination with the other analyses presented here.

		Aquatics, Spray Pad	Basketball Court	Basketball, Practice	Diamond Field	Diamond Field, Practice	Loop Walk	Natural Area	Open Turf	Pickleball Court	Picnic Ground	Playgrounds (All Sizes)	Rectangular Field (All Sizes)	Shelter (All Sizes)	Skate Park	Tennis Court	Volleyball Court
INVENTORY																	
Bloomington Parks		4	5	37	24	7	8	10	30	8	6	34	19	37	1	18	2
CURRENT RATIO PER POPULATION																	
CURRENT POPULATION 2016	79,998																
Current Ratio per 1000 Population		0.05	0.06	0.46	0.30	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.38	0.10	0.08	0.43	0.24	0.46	0.01	0.23	0.03
Population per acre or component		20,000	16,000	2,162	3,333	11,428	10,000	8,000	2,667	10,000	13,333	2,353	4,210	2,162	79,998	4,444	39,999
PROJECTED POPULATION - 2021	82,636																
Total # needed to maintain current ratio of all existing facilities at projected population		4	5	38	25	7	8	10	31	8	6	35	20	38	1	19	2
Number that should be added by all providers to achieve current ratio at projected population		*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*

Table 8: Outdoor Park and Recreation Facilities – Median Population Served per Facility

2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review: Park and Recreation Agency Performance Benchmarks			
Outdoor Park and Recreation Facilities			
Outdoor Facility	**Agencies Offering this Facility**	**Median Number of Residents per Facility**	**Bloomington, IL Residents per Facility**
Playgrounds	90.0%	3,633	2,353
Basketball Courts	82.4%	7,080	16,000
Tennis Courts	71.5%	4,375	4,444
Diamond Fields: baseball - youth	68.4%	6,453	3,333
Diamond Fields: tee-ball	34.5%	15,439	
Diamond Fields: softball fields - youth	60.1%	8,500	
Diamond Fields: softball fields - adult	64.9%	12,468	
Diamond Fields: baseball - adult	49.2%	19,226	
Rectangular Fields: multi-purpose	64.9%	12,468	4,210
Rectangular Fields: soccer field - youth	44.8%	6,199	
Rectangular Fields: soccer field - adult	41.0%	12,226	
Rectangular Fields: football field	37.0%	26,250	
Rectangular Fields: lacrosse field	10.3%	27,332	
Rectangular Fields: cricket field	8.5%	147,500	
Rectangular Fields: field hockey field	3.7%	20,340	
** Bloomington Diamond Fields and Rectangular Fields were generally into Diamond and Rectangles*			

It can also be compared to recent national statistics published by the National Recreation and Park Association in its "2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review: Park and Recreation Agency Performance Benchmarks."

A comparison of like components from the capacity table and the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) report shows the following:

- Bloomington exceeds the median population to component ratio for diamond fields, rectangle fields and playgrounds.
- Tennis courts are very similar to the national median.
- Some confusion can also be created due to lack of information or explanation in the NRPA data. Basketball courts are a good example. If it is assumed that the NRPA data relates to full court basketball, then Bloomington falls short of the 7,080 people per court but well exceeds this ratio if one considers both full and half-court basketball (16,000 per full court or 2,162 per half court).

Similar calculations can also be made based on acres of land. ***Table 9*** includes all the properties included in the GIS mapping. Only current Bloomington park acreage is included in the projected need calculation. Based on this calculation, Bloomington will need 16 additional park acres to provide similar LOS based on population projections. Bloomington currently has approximately 26 acres of future parkland planned that would qualify as meeting this future park land need.

Table 9: Inventory Ratio per Population

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		2017 GIS Acres #
INVENTORY		
Bloomington		**491**
School Parks		**35**
Golf Courses		**457**
Total		**983**
CURRENT RATIO PER POPULATION		
CURRENT POPULATION 2016	**79,998**	
Current Ratio per 1000 Population (Bloomington Parks Land only)		**6.14**
Population per acre (Bloomington Parks Land only)		**163**
PROJECTED POPULATION - 2021	**82,636**	
Total # needed to maintain current ratio of all existing facilities at projected population		**507**
Number that should be added by all providers to achieve current ratio at projected population		***16***

current acres LOS and projected acres LOS based only on current Bloomington park lands. Does not factor in school parks, golf courses or other providers.

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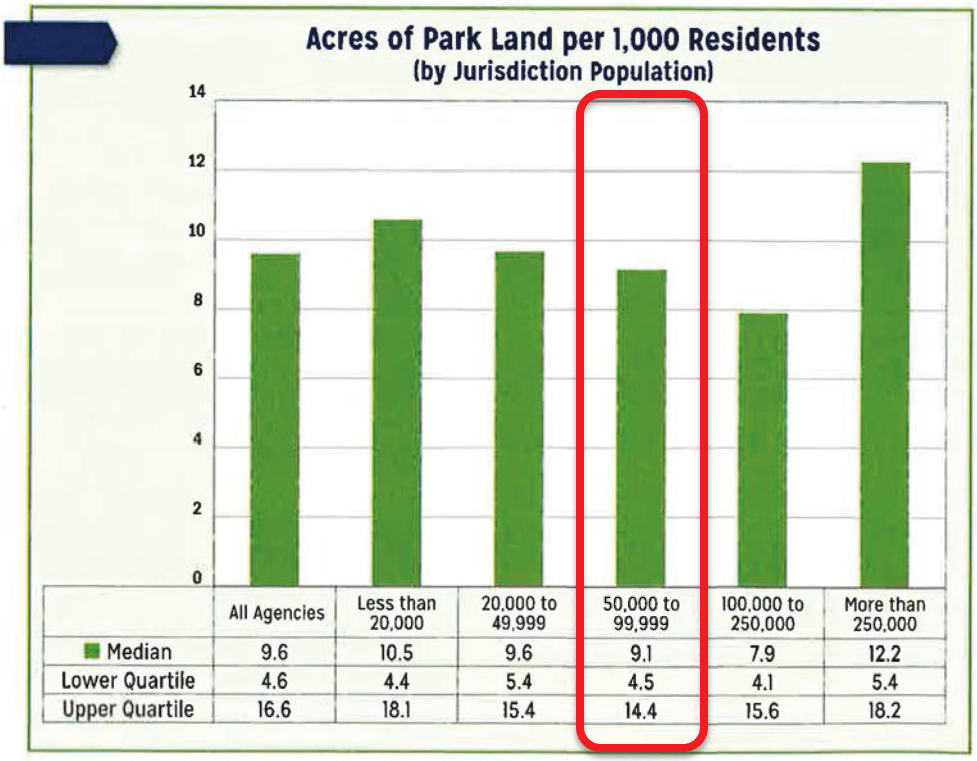
Table 10: Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents



	All Agencies	Less than 20,000	20,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 250,000	More than 250,000
Median	9.6	10.5	9.6	9.1	7.9	12.2
Lower Quartile	4.6	4.4	5.4	4.5	4.1	5.4
Upper Quartile	16.6	18.1	15.4	14.4	15.6	18.2

The capacity table also indicates that Bloomington provides approximately 6.2 acres per 1,000 people or 80 people per acre of "park." This does not include other provider parks, golf courses, school lands or future park properties. If compared to a recent publication by NRPA in the "2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review: Park and Recreation Agency Performance Benchmarks," **Bloomington falls below the median in acres of park land per 1,000 residents, when comparing to other similar sized cities.**

GRASP® Index

While the capacities table is based purely on the quantity of assets without regard to quality or functionality, the GRASP® Index bases community access on component quality as well as quantity.

The authors of this report have developed a tool that incorporates both quantity and quality for any given set of assets into a single indicator called the GRASP® Index. This index is a per capita ratio of the functional score per population in thousands.

The GRASP® Index can move up or down over time as either quantity or quality changes. For example, if all the playgrounds in a community are allowed to deteriorate over time, but none are added or taken away, the LOS provided by the playgrounds is decreasing.

Similarly, if all the playgrounds are replaced with new and better ones, but no additional playgrounds are added, the LOS increases even though the per-capita quantity of playgrounds did not change.

Playgrounds, for example, currently have a cumulative score of 156.1 GRASP® points and have a GRASP® Index or per capita value of 2.0. Using this ratio and population projections, by the year 2022,

Bloomington would need to provide an additional 3.1 worth of GRASP® scoring through playgrounds to maintain the current level of service per capita. This might simply be replacing or upgrading one low scoring playground identified during the inventory and assessment from "1's" to "2's" such as the playground at Clearwater Park. It should be noted that an increase in GRASP® score can occur through upgrades to current components, addition of new components, or a combination of upgrades and additions.

This is especially useful in communities where the sustainability of the parks and recreation system over time is important. In the past, the focus was on maintaining adequate capacity as population growth occurred. Today, many communities are reaching build-out while others have seen population growth slow. The focus in such communities has shifted to maintaining current levels of service as components age or become obsolete, or as needs change. The GRASP® Index can be used to track LOS under such conditions over time. This type of analysis only addresses current and future needs based on the assumption that the current provision is adequate. Future community outreach and engagement as well as comparative data will be useful in making this determination as the system evolves.

Table 11 shows the GRASP® Indices for the various components based on the 2016 population.

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Table 11: GRASP® Community Component Index

Projected Community Components GRASP® Index 2021				
	Current Population 2016	79,998	Projected Population 2021	82,636
	Total GRASP® Community Score per component type	GRASP® score per 1000 population (GRASP® Index)	Total GRASP® score needed at projected population	Additional GRASP® score needed
Aquatics, Spray Pad	30.9	0.4	31.9	1.0
Basketball	11.0	0.1	11.4	0.4
Basketball, Practice	124.0	1.6	128.1	4.1
Diamond Field	134.5	1.7	138.9	4.4
Disc Golf	9.6	0.1	9.9	0.3
Educational Experience	44.4	0.6	45.9	1.5
Fitness Course	16.8	0.2	17.4	0.6
Loop Walks	49.8	0.6	51.4	1.6
Open Turf	141.8	1.8	146.5	4.7
Pickleball Court	24.0	0.3	24.8	0.8
Picnic Ground	40.8	0.5	42.1	1.3
Playground, all sizes	156.1	2.0	161.2	5.1
Rectangle Field, All sizes	84.9	1.1	87.7	2.8
Shelter, all sizes	175.4	2.2	181.2	5.8
Tennis	121.8	1.5	125.8	4.0
Trailhead	19.2	0.2	19.8	0.6
Water Access, (All)	58.7	0.7	60.6	1.9

More on Utilizing the GRASP® Perspectives

As needs and conditions evolve over the lifespan of this master plan, perspectives can be updated, and new, specialized ones can be generated to determine levels of service throughout the community from a variety of views. This allows this plan to be a living, flexible document. These perspectives can show a specific set of components, depict estimated travel time to services, highlight a particular geographic area, or display facilities that accommodate specific programming. Used in conjunction with other needs assessment tools (such as needs surveys and a public process), perspectives can be used to determine if current levels of service are appropriate in each location. If so, plans can then be developed that provide similar levels of service to new neighborhoods. Conversely, if it is determined that different levels of service are desired, new planning can differ from the existing community patterns to provide the desired standard.

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Key Conclusions

Proximity, availability of transportation, and pedestrian barriers are relevant factors affecting Bloomington' levels of service. The provision of assets is reasonably equitable across Bloomington, especially given resident access to motorized transportation. Analysis would indicate that Bloomington is currently providing its recreation opportunities in the form of a good variety of different types of parks. Pedestrian barriers do hinder walkable access based on current parks and recreation assets.

Bloomington trails show an ongoing emphasis on expansion and system connectivity in terms of access to the Constitution Trail network and all its branches and spurs. Increasing trail connectivity will increase level of service of trails and access to parks and facilities.

The most obvious way to increase overall LOS is to add assets in any area with lower service or acquire land or develop partnerships in areas lacking current service. However, as fewer people tend to live in many of these low-service and no-service areas, a more effective approach is to increase service in areas where localized population is greater, but service is low.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. According to the GRASP® analysis, Bloomington's population density is above average but below average for Level of Service Per Acre/Population Per Acre. The Department should focus on providing a higher level of service within parks due to the increase of people utilizing the parks and facilities.

2. The Department should look to add variety to the City's park sites by adding new elements when parks are renovated or upgraded, such as dog parks, spraygrounds, fitness stations, pickleball, etc.

3. With the City's Planning Division, develop Site Master Plans for each park site for future implementation. The Master Plans should indicate current uses and the proposed improvements. The plans developed should explore the site as a cohesive whole and plan for all site factors, needs, and relationships to work together. The Site Master Plans will also form the basis for developing and evaluating implementation plans and budgeting improvements annually.

4. Review all existing intergovernmental agreements and update as necessary. Continue to develop partnering opportunities with the Town of Normal, the local School Districts(s), the McLean County Parks & Recreation Department, and local developers to further develop existing shared recreational facilities.

5. Explore the potential to develop additional inter-local agreement between the adjacent governmental entities, as well as conduct a joint planning study to determine if land and facilities could be used jointly to meet education and recreational needs. The Department should search for other partnerships, which could include private or public groups, or health/medical entities.

6. In reviewing the parks and facilities mapping, it was determined that property lines should be reviewed as they are inconsistent between the Department maps and GIS information.

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7. To determine the level of improvements to be implemented annually, capital improvement budgets based on revenues sources must be established. The Department should:
    - Identify needed improvements to facilities
    - Establish estimated costs for improvements
    - Establish priorities for improvements
    - Budget for annual and long-range costs
    - Determine the need for funding sources and amounts

8. Provide quality over quantity and consider repurposing parks or components in areas of the community that are above the threshold level of service analysis. Identify key parks to become part of this plan and as those parks are taken out of the community, the Department should look to reinvest into the parks it plans to maintain. Any final decision on this topic will require approval from the City Council, as well as clear communication with neighbors and residents.

9. Continue to address non-compliance with 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design; the standards include requirements for all playgrounds, hard courts, pathways, spectator areas, restrooms, and programming spaces to be accessible utilizing the ADA Transition Plan completed by Recreation Accessibility Consultants, LLC, in 2009.

10. Update codes and ordinances to reflect the needed amount of parks per acre of residential land (Example: 1 acre parks/10 acres residential, or other methods based on the NRPA Park Metrics Annual Report) and amend fees as necessary.

11. Partner with the Planning Department to update GIS data sets as parks and components are upgraded, expanded, repurposed, or changed.

TRAIL AND WALKING PATH RECOMMENDATIONS

Bloomington currently provides a well-developed trails system; however, there is a need and public desire to further expand upon that system in an effort to better connect the various parks, commercial, and residential areas in the city.

1. The Department should identify new trails within the City's boundaries and maximize regional recreation opportunities by implementing new trail heads and connections to local and regional trails, such as the Constitution Trail, Route 66, Interurban, Bloomer Line, Collegiate, Southtown, and Northtown. Create connections that blend recreation opportunities with restaurants and retail opportunities for greater economic impact.

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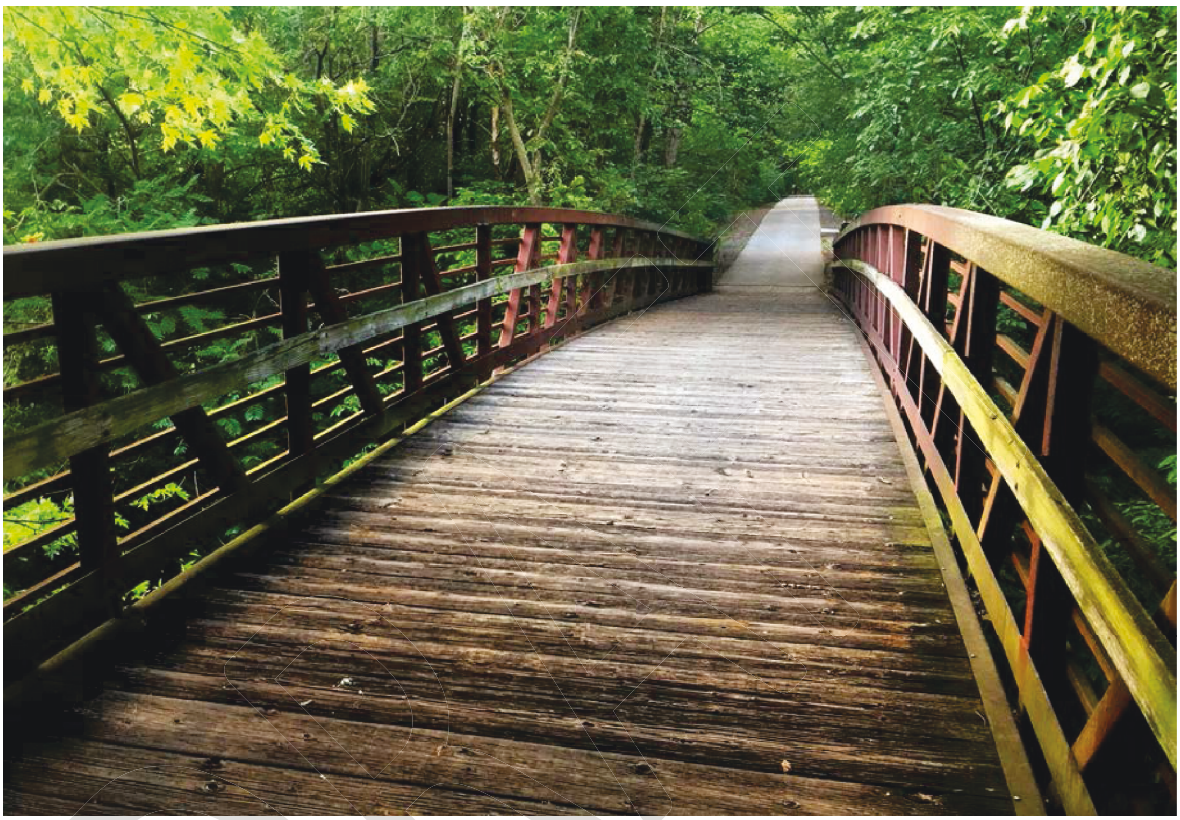
2. In addition to providing new regional trails, additional multi-use trails within parks including looped systems of varying distances for increased recreation opportunities and/or trail connections to adjacent parks should be added. Within both regional and park looped trails, include mile markers to track distances and fitness stations to encourage cardio and other fitness opportunities. Provide increased trail signage, way-finding and improved entrance access.



PARK SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Department's park system includes many park sites that are reaching their useful life, and though they are in good condition, the Department should plan to update and renovate the older sites. Parks, system-wide are generally well maintained but need updates. Engage the services of a landscape architect/park planning consultant with experience in the entire park planning process, and community familiarity or consider hiring an in-house staff member like a Parks Project Manager.

2. The Department should look to add high demand components and stay abreast of new trends in the parks and recreation industry as parks are updated and redesigned.

   High demand components from the survey include:
   - Explore opportunities to add Fitness Stations or Equipment
   - Add canoe or kayak launches where water access is available
   - Consider demand for athletic fields and loss of rectangle field access
   - Consider existing and future demand for dog parks and dog off leash areas

New trending elements could include:

- Dog Parks
- Skateboarding
- Gathering areas and off-street spaces for farmers markets, parklets, community gardens and community orchards
- Large spaces for events: movies in the park, festivals
- Spraygrounds
- New types of playgrounds, including discovery play, nature play, adventure play, and intergenerational play
- Integrating nature into the parks

3. Existing benches and site furnishings throughout the Department are varied and aging. A standardized bench and site furnishings program should be developed and implemented throughout the park system as redevelopment occurs. This includes benches, picnic tables, bike racks, litter receptacles, player benches, bleachers, drinking fountains, and shelters.

4. Many benches are located adjacent to existing park paths and trails but do not provide a hardened surface to access the bench. The lack of hard surface access increases maintenance, as additional mowing and trimming is required, mud holes, and bare spots can develop under the bench from foot traffic, and the benches are not accessible for the mobility challenged. When creating this standard choose durable materials that will have a long lifespan.

5. Develop a Life-Cycle Replacement Program. If there are elements that need to be brought into compliance immediately those should take highest priority.

6. Develop a system which will track the life-cycle of the play apparatus and associated hardscape and site furnishings. This will allow the Department to plan for the replacement and purchasing of equipment. Prepare a playground replacement program that will allow funding to be allocated in anticipation of replacement needs.

7. Classify the following parks: Anglers Lake Nature Preserve Park (Trails/Open Space), Atwood Wayside (Trails/Open Space), Lincoln Park (Mini-Park), Westwood Park (Neighborhood Park), Withers Park (Mini-park), Wittenberg Woods Park (Neighborhood Park), Woodbury Park (Neighborhood Park), and the Grove Park (Neighborhood Park).

MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Evaluate and prioritize improvements to the condition and maintenance in all parks, to meet the needs of the community (as identified in the Master Plan Survey) and to improve the experience of park users.

2. Staff should identify additional long-term goals for improving the playing field conditions, such as underdrainage, irrigation and re-grading. These are more expensive enhancements, but will further improve the conditions of the fields, and therefore should be evaluated as part of site-specific updates to Park Master Plans and built into the capital improvement budget where feasible.

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3. Establish a deferred maintenance baseline for the existing parks and facilities. This will establish any outstanding, unresolved maintenance issues for the buildings, along with associated costs. The risk with deferred maintenance is that issues can become exacerbated over time and become costlier. By identifying these items, they can be evaluated with other proposed capital improvements or maintenance activities and be appropriately planned for and programmed into budgets.

4. Continue the Tree Replacement Program: Immediate attention should be given to all trees infested with the Emerald Ash Borer.

5. Review and evaluate the amount of bluegrass which needs to be mown and maintain each year and consider creating large expanse of low-mow turf and/or native prairie and pollinator areas.

Programming Analysis

Current Circumstances

The Department offers an array of recreation programs and activities. The residents of the community benefit from a diverse option of programs that include youth and adult sports programming, community classes, special events, summer programs, arts, zoo classes and programming, and many other special interest and special event opportunities.

The city benefits from a comprehensive list of assets in regard to facilities, parks, and open space. Programs are offered through these facilities and various locations across the Bloomington area including the Lincoln Leisure Center, Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts, Pepsi Ice Center, Miller Park and Zoo, O'Neil Park, and other parks and locations in the city.

The department has a strong relationship with the community and the department is looked upon favorably with the residents of Bloomington. The City has strong relationship with other service providers and outside organizations, allowing the Department to focus on recreational programming while competitive sports programming is administered through these various entities.

While the Department is looked upon favorably in providing programs and activities to the community, there is always an opportunity for improvement to the current system. Areas that have been identified for improvement or reevaluation include service delivery to the residents and participants and improvements in marketing and communication.

Scheduling of fields is always a challenge and is an area that was identified as needing improvement. The City would benefit by continuing to review, update, and make improvements to all current and future user agreements and make a priority to address scheduling conflicts with the various users of fields and community resources. The Department would benefit from creating additional opportunities to build stronger partnerships that can promote and produce new amenities or services in this area.

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Program areas that can be addressed include developing more opportunities for the young adult population, ages 25 and older. Additional special events and community gatherings were identified as areas that the community would like to see addressed. Fitness programming is needed in the community and this creates a challenge with the many private opportunities located in the area. Creating some type of fitness event or identifying community fitness opportunities can address this need. Some programs are duplicated with neighboring systems and in the private sector. Reviewing the current offerings and evaluating those duplicated services would benefit the department and could create some opportunities to expand or explore new programming with existing funding.

The Lincoln Leisure Center is a facility that is in need of attention or improvement in the near future. The facility is older and in need of many repairs and updates to handle the programming load of the City. The current space is limited and infringes on the opportunity to grow programs and meet the demand for new services requested by the residents of Bloomington. A feasibility study for a recreation center has been completed as part of the master plan process. The feasibility study illustrates the Department replacing the aging Lincoln Leisure Center with a new facility that can provide more space along with modern spaces and amenities in a centralized location to support programming for all residents.

Recreation Programs

Youth sports programming comprises a large portion of the Department's activities. The Department offers a variety of leagues and instructional programs, including soccer, basketball, volleyball, baseball, softball, swimming, and other sports programming. While the Department focuses on recreational level programming, competitive youth programs are offered through various sports organizations located in the community. Due to increased demand, available space is becoming an issue for the community and those leagues that operate competitive sports programming causing a shortage of playing fields and available space.

Adult programming is also popular in the community and with the residents. The Department provides opportunities for soccer, softball, volleyball, pickleball, and other recreational and tournament opportunities. The Department offers the majority of adult programming in the area with little to no competition from outside groups. Adult fitness classes and other special interest opportunities are available to the residents through various private organizations.

The Department also provides seniors, those 55+ opportunities for recreational activities and trips. The Miller Park Adult Center is located in the Miller Park Pavilion and offers many different classes and opportunities for physical activities, social events, and special gatherings to take place.

Arts, dance, special interest, and day camp programs are very popular with the early childhood and youth age groups. A majority of the classes and programs take advantage of the Lincoln Leisure Center and other parks and facilities in the community.

A unique aspect of the Department is the Pepsi Ice Center. The facility hosts a variety of ice skating opportunities, hockey programs and has a variety of user group agreements with outside organizations that provide recreational opportunities in competitive leagues and other programs through private organizations.

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Aquatics

Aquatics programming is popular in Bloomington and the residents benefit greatly through the Department's operation of O'Neil Pool and Holiday Pool. Both pools are seasonal facilities, located in parks in the city of Bloomington. Holiday Pool is located in Holiday Park and provides the residents an opportunity for recreational swimming. O'Neil Pool is located in O'Neil Park and is a larger facility that serves the residents of Bloomington as well as visitors from surrounding communities.



The facilities strive to provide safe, clean, and supervised areas for patrons to swim and enjoy aquatic environments and programs. Swim lessons, swim team, lap swim, special events, as well as pool rentals and parties are among the many aquatic based responsibilities of the Department.

Both pools are older and in need of repair, repurposing, or replacement. O'Neil Pool is currently under consideration for improvements, along with the rest of O'Neil Park through a separate park-site master plan. O'Neil pool has the potential to not only be replaced with a new facility but also have an impact on the opportunities for the residents of Bloomington and the surrounding communities of Bloomington. Holiday Pool is an older aluminum pool that requires yearly attention to maintenance and operation. The Department would benefit by developing a short term plan that would address the aging facility and determine best use of this space whether that would be through repurposing, replacing or eliminating the pool. Both facilities provide positive programming and opportunities for the local residents the pools are popular and desired by the community.

Special Events

The Department offers a diverse selection of special events that allow the residents to enjoy the amenities of the city and take part in programs in a safe and structured environment. Through community engagement and feedback, special events in the City's parks are a highlight for many residents. Special events are looked upon favorably and feedback indicates that the residents would like to see more special events and new opportunities for community gathering.

The Department currently offers a wide array of special events that focus on youth, adult, and family events. The Department benefits by hosting events at various locations through the city; taking advantage of the zoo, parks, pools, and other community locations, such as the BCPA, Pepsi Ice Center, or golf courses.

While special events opportunities are a priority and readily available to the public, feedback was received through the survey and community engagement sessions that residents would like to see more opportunities for special events. The city would benefit by tracking the number of participants at each event, determining the impact that the event is having on the community and understanding the growth or decrease in participation on a yearly basis.

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Marketing is another key aspect in getting the word out to the community and educating the residents on the different events and opportunities that are available. Partnering with outside organizations in the community is another opportunity to reach members of the community that may not be aware of the existing opportunities or are unfamiliar with the department. The current locations that host events should also be evaluated for opportunities to make improvements or add new amenities that can host larger audiences or improve the user experience (pavilion area, designated central location, electrical improvements, etc.).

PROGRAMMING RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continue programming at the recreational level, evolve programs to meet new trends and demands.
2. Conduct full services assessment and evaluate focus of programming to determine if existing services are meeting residents' needs.
3. Review programs that are duplicated with the Service Profile.
4. Explore and address program opportunities for young adults, families 25+, and active/aging adults.
5. While considering cost, explore the need for additional Community Special Events and opportunities for community gatherings.
6. Explore opportunities to allow partnerships that create more indoor opportunities or shared outdoor opportunities to maximize programming potential (formalize partnerships/agreements).

INDOOR FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Department should perform a full architectural evaluation and assessment of its building facilities to evaluate each structure and function to determine ideal operations. The assessments should entail a full review of compliance with current code requirements, space requirements, and conditions. The condition of the building envelope, roof, and interiors are reviewed as part of this report, along with an opinion on the life expectancy of mechanical and electrical systems. A schematic design exercise should be undertaken to determine the scope of the corrective measures involved for the more complex issues identified within each facility.
2. The following facilities should be assessed: Lincoln Leisure Center, Pepsi Ice Center, White Oak Community Room, Miller Park Pavilion, and Hike Haven.
3. Identify what services are provided by other agencies or private recreational facilities and determine if they can fill gaps in your service or if you can provide a service they do not.

Operational/Financial Analysis

Current Circumstances

The Department staff are aware that budget constraints and available dollars are always a concern for every department in the City. The City Council must remain accountable to public demand and maintain and operate the department in manner that is the best for available dollars, while understanding the growing demand and potential projects that must be completed in order to provide the level of service expected by the City's residents and users of the system.

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The Department currently operates with internal cost recovery practices that has been established by the Department Director to set a standard in establishing a percentage of costs associated with operating the department and revenue recovery offered through programming. This standard is administered and supervised by the director and communicated with the city staff and leadership.

The Department would benefit by establishing some consistent and sound budgeting practices to address deferred maintenance by creating a resource allocation and cost recovery philosophy, model, and policy that is grounded in the values, vision, and mission of the City of Bloomington. A focus should always be placed on improving and upgrading existing facilities and amenities by placing a priority and addressing low scoring components through the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Having these plans in place and reviewing them on a yearly basis will allow the department to insure consistency in addressing maintenance standards and cost efficiencies. The department should always look at additional funding opportunities that may be available to address renovations of existing facilities and amenities, and reuse of existing facilities and amenities.

Funding Support

There are an assortment of mechanisms that the City of Bloomington can employ to provide services and to make public improvements. Nationally, parks and recreation operating and capital development funding typically comes from conventional sources such as sales, use, and/or property tax referenda voted upon by the community. Operating funds are typically capped by legislation; may fluctuate based on the economy, public spending, or assessed valuation; and may not always keep up with inflationary factors. In the case of capital development, "borrowed funds" sunset with the completion of loan repayment, and are not available to carry-over or re-invest without voter approval.

Current Funding Sources

Through an exercise with the City of Bloomington, we have included known industry funding practices, potential sources, and strategies, as compiled by GreenPlay. The city identified Traditional Funding that they are currently utilizing or could easily utilize as well as Alternative Funding that is currently in place or could easily be used Bloomington Parks and Recreation to create the existing budgets for capital and operational expenditures.

NOTE: Not every funding mechanism on this list may be applicable. The authority to put forth referenda or institute exactions must be researched for validity within each agency's local and state jurisdictions, as this list is comprised of the financial practices from across the nation.

Traditional Funding

The City of Bloomington currently employs a variety of traditional funding methodologies for ongoing operations/maintenance as well as capital/project related needs. These methodologies were identified through a financial analysis completed by staff.

- General or Operating Fund
- Property Tax
- Sales Tax
- Development Fees
- Daily Admission/Annual Pass Sales
- Registration Fees
- Ticket Sales/Admission

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Park Lands Dedication Ordinance

Park land dedication and fees-in-lieu are common funding mechanisms across the country. Their intent is to support the growth of the community by maintaining the level of service provided in a given community. If the area which is being developed is deemed to fall within, or exceed, the overall level of service of the system then the community can accept fee-in-lieu of land dedication, which can be used for capital or development opportunities.

The Department currently utilizes an equation to formulate the dedication requirements and fees-in-lieu of a development. This methodology is adequate as long as it is held as a standard practice during when determining the impact of new developments, and the "market value" of land is updated on an annual basis. When a community begins to allow for development that does not support the growth of the system, parks and amenities will see a higher impact of use; creating a further strain on an already limited budget.

Moving forward with this planning effort, the Department would benefit by reviewing the current parkland dedication fees on an annual basis; including consideration of the GRASP® threshold analysis. The review should take into account the current definitions and fees established by the city and make adjustments as needed to encourage infill redevelopment and improving existing parks. The evaluation should consider establishing a standard price per acre for new parkland dedication that is easily defined.

Alternative Funding

In addition to traditional funding methods, there are also alternative funding sources that include a variety of different or non-conventional public sector strategies for diversifying the funding base beyond traditional tax-based support. We have included known industry funding practices, potential sources, and strategies, as compiled by GreenPlay. The City of Bloomington has identified the following as currently being used or could easily be used.

- General Obligation Bonds
- Inter-Local Agreements
- Partnership Opportunities
    - Schools
    - Chamber of Commerce
    - Convention and Visitors Bureau
    - Homeowner or Neighborhood Associations
    - Youth Sports Associations
    - Adult Sports Associations
    - Neighboring counties/cities
    - Private alternative providers
    - Churches (Rentals, Leases)
    - Professional Sports Teams/Organizations
- Community Resources
    - Advertising Sales
    - Corporate Sponsorships
    - Grant Opportunities
    - Land and Water Conservation Fund
    - Naming Rights
    - Philanthropic
    - Conservancies
    - Foundations/Gifts

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    - Friends Associations
    - Gift Catalogs
    - Volunteers/In-Kind Services
    - Adopt-A-Park or Trail
    - Recreational Trails Program
- Community Service Fees and Assessments
    - Development Surcharge/Fee
    - Equipment Rental
    - Flexible Fee Strategies
    - Franchise Fee on Cable
    - Parking Fee
    - Processing/Convenience Fee
    - Recreation Service Fee
    - Recreation Surcharge Fee on Sports and Entertainment Tickets, Classes, MasterCard, Visa
    - Security and Clean-Up Fees (Deposits)
    - Signage Fees
- Contractual Services
    - Merchandising Sales or Services
    - Private Concessionaires
- Permits, Licensing Rights, and Use of Collateral Assets
    - Agricultural Leases
    - Catering Permits and Services
    - Private Developers
    - Recycling Centers
    - Special Use Permits
- Funding Resources and Other Options
    - Enterprise Funds
    - Cost Avoidance
- Cost Saving Measures
    - Changing maintenance standards and practices
    - Contract renegotiation
    - Cost Avoidance
- Green Trends and Practices
    - Use electric and hybrid vehicles
    - Recycle Office Trash
    - Clean offices less frequently
    - Go Paperless
    - Conserve Resources
    - Flex Scheduling
    - Virtual Meetings
    - Preventative Maintenance
    - Reduce Driving

The Department has been provided a staff document that provides a detailed description of each funding opportunity identified in the study.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Determine appropriateness of partners/sponsors.
2. Explore revenues sources identified through the funding analysis.
3. Conduct full cost recovery study.

Marketing/Communication/Service Delivery Analysis

Current Circumstances

At the time of this planning process, the community seemed unaware of the service profile of the Department. Many participants were surprised to learn of the size, location, and breadth of the system within Bloomington. Much of this is due to the nature of the geographic setting of the city – dispersed neighborhoods and large roadways and railways. While the Department cannot control the layout of the city, it can take actionable steps into educating the community about the recreation resources the Department provides.

Currently, there is a perception that the level of service provided in East Bloomington is different than in West Bloomington. This doesn't seem to be the case according to some level of service markers, but what the community believes is the reality that the Department faces. Another challenge this creates is the perception that there are service gaps in the recreation profile of the city. Again, while there does seem to be ample opportunity provided by the Department, there is always an opportunity to educate the community.

Tangible action that the Department could take immediately is increasing marketing resources to help educate the community, grow participation, and increase advocacy. While the Department currently does market its services, it should look to update a strategic marketing plan that could help consolidate and streamline communication.

Like a systems plan, a marketing plan should not and cannot happen through a patchwork approach. It needs to be developed strategically, and over time. To begin to develop this strategy it is important the following steps occur:

1. **Develop a consistent brand for the Department.**
   The Department already has a brand, or perception. The Department should define how it wants to be perceived and develop strategies that promotes the desired perception. Today, marketing has evolved from a product-focused strategy to an idea or story-focused strategy. People are connecting with brands that tell the best story and with which they identify. The Department is in a unique position by being a public agency, and as such, it already authentically represents its market.

2. **Develop goals for the marketing effort as a whole.**
   These goals should be unique to the Department. One of the biggest mistakes made in marketing is not defining goals that promote the brand, story, and authenticity of an agency. Defining goals that are not unique to the Department will make it difficult to communicate its value to city residents and visitors.

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3. **Define target markets and segments.**
   Defining the target market for the Department goes deeper than "all of Bloomington." Underserved portions of the community were identified in previous sections, as well as demographic segments, such as young families, which are expected to grow in the city. Focusing efforts on market segments streamlines communication, and allows the Department to communicate directly to a select group rather than having its messages muddled when trying to communicate with the city as a whole.

4. **Define the goals for each channel of communication.**
   Due to the nature of the Department's services, its marketing channels can take on wide-variety of forms, including:
   - Recreational programming
   - Events, festivals, and concerts
   - Zoo services
   - Pepsi Ice Center
   - Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts
   - Golf courses
   - Environmental education and conservation
   - Level of service
   - Pricing
   - Social media, including the website
   - Print media
   - Online media/video
   - Mobile applications
   - Online searches
   - Text
   - Email
   - Signage/wayfinding

   Each channel, and subsequent goal, should be developed with specific target markets in mind. For example, millennial populations should be engaged through fitness opportunities promoted through mobile applications.

5. **Define the content guidelines for each channel.**
   Content guidelines should also be developed, so that messages consistently reinforce the brand, story, and goals of the marketing efforts.

6. **Define evaluation methods for marketing efforts.**
   Lastly, evaluation methods should be based on the brand, segments, goals, and content that is unique to the Department. To establish and reinforce the Department as an authentic brand it needs to focus on evaluating its own efforts. If efforts are evaluated based on other benchmarks, the Department may inaccurately conclude the success or failure of its effort.

Each of the items above can be read as steps of where to start, meaning that if the brand of the Department is not defined, it cannot necessarily evaluate its current efforts. Or if the Department does not have a target market then it cannot evaluate its channels. Without these steps in place, marketing efforts cannot effectively be developed or evolved.

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As the Department develops its communication efforts, it should look to change some of the community's perceptions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide additional marketing resources.
2. Provide more communication about partners and programs.
3. Continue to establish platforms for outreach/feedback.
4. Continue to develop multi-cultural opportunities.
5. Evaluate scheduling of programs to accommodate a broader range of participants.
6. Address the perception, continue to provide opportunities and alleviate barriers for access from east to west.

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V. Action Plan

1. Level of Service Recommendations

GENERAL		
Strategies	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
1.1.a: According to the GRASP® analysis, Bloomington's population density is above average but below average for Level of Service Per Acre/Population Per Acre. The Department should focus on providing a higher level of service within parks due to the increase of people utilizing the parks and facilities.	Parks Administration/ City Planning/Parks Maintenance	Mid-Term
1.1.b: The Department should look to add variety to the City's park sites by adding new elements when parks are renovated or upgraded, such as dog parks, fitness stations, spraygrounds, fitness stations, pickleball, etc.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Mid-Term
1.1.c: With the City's Planning Division, develop Site Master Plans for each park site for future implementation. The Site Master Plans should indicate current uses and the proposed improvements. The plans developed should explore the site as a cohesive whole and plan for all site factors, needs, and relationships to work together. The Site Master Plans will also form the basis for developing and evaluating implementation plans and budgeting improvements annually.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance/ Community Development	Short-Term
1.1.d: Review all existing intergovernmental agreements and update as necessary. Continue to develop partnering opportunities with the Town of Normal, local School District(s), McLean County Parks & Recreation Department, and local developers to potentially share and develop recreational facilities.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance/ Recreation	Ongoing
1.1.e: Develop additional inter-local agreement between the adjacent governmental entities, as well as conduct a planning study to determine if land and facilities could be used jointly to meet education and recreational needs. The Department should search for other partnerships, which could include private or public groups, or health/medical entities.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Short-Term
1.1.f: In reviewing the parks and facilities GIS mapping, property lines should be reviewed as they are inconsistent between the Department's maps and GIS information.	Parks Administration/ Engineering	Short-Term

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1.1.g: To determine the level of improvements to be implemented annually, capital improvement budgets based on revenues sources must be established. The Department should: • Identify needed improvements to facilities • Establish estimated costs for improvements • Establish priorities for improvements • Budget for annual and long-range costs • Determine the need for funding sources and amounts	Parks Administration/ Finance	Short-Term
1.1.h: Provide quality over quantity and consider repurposing parks or components in areas of the community that are above the threshold level of service analysis. Identify key parks to become part of this plan and as those parks are taken out of the community, the Department should look to reinvest into the parks it plans to maintain. Any final decision on this topic will require approval from the City Council, as well as clear communication with neighbors and residents.	Parks Administration/ City Administration	Short-Term
1.1.i: Continue to address non-compliance with 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The standards include requirements for all playgrounds, hard courts, pathways, spectator areas, restrooms, and programming spaces to be accessible; utilizing the ADA Transition Plan completed by Recreation Accessibility Consultants, LLC, in 2009.	Parks Administration/ Engineering/Parks Maintenance	Ongoing
1.1.j: Update codes and ordinances to reflect the needed amount of parks per acre of residential land (Example: 1 acre parks/10 acres residential, or other methods based on the NRPA Park Metrics Annual Report) and amend fees as necessary.	Parks Administration/ City Planning	Ongoing
1.1.k: Partner with the Planning Department to update GIS data sets as parks and components are upgraded, expanded, repurposed, or changed.	Parks Administration/ City Planning	Ongoing
TRAIL AND WALKING PATH		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
1.2.a: The Department should identify new trails within the City's boundaries and maximize regional recreation opportunities by implementing new trailheads and connections to local and regional trails, such as the Constitution Trail, Route 66, Interurban, Bloomer Line, Collegiate, Southtown, and Northtown. Create connections that blend recreation opportunities with restaurants and retail opportunities for greater economic impact.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance, Engineering, Economic Development, City Planning	Mid-Term

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1.2.b : In addition to providing new regional trails, additional multi-use trails within parks including looped systems of varying distances for increased recreation opportunities and/or trail connections to adjacent parks should be added. Within both regional and park looped trails, include mile markers to track distances and fitness stations to encourage cardio and other fitness opportunities. Provide increased trail signage, way-finding, and improved entrance access.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance, Engineering, City Planning	Mid-Term
PARK SITE		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
1.3.a: The Department's park system includes many park sites that are reaching their useful life; and though they are in good condition, the Department should plan to update and renovate the older sites. Parks, system-wide are generally well maintained but need updates. Engage the services of a landscape architect/park planning consultant with experience in the entire park planning process, and community familiarity or consider hiring an in-house staff member like a Parks Project Manager.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance, Finance	Short-Term
1.3.b: The Parks Department should look to add high demand components and new trends in Parks and Recreation as parks are updated and redesigned. High demand components from the survey include: • explore opportunities to add Fitness Stations or Equipment • add canoe or kayak launches where water access is available • consider demand for athletic fields and loss of rectangle field access • consider existing and future demand for dog parks and dog off leash areas New trending elements could include: • Dog Parks • Skateboarding • Gathering areas and off-street spaces for farmers markets, parklets, community gardens, and community orchards • Large spaces for events: movies in the park, festivals • Spraygrounds • New types of playgrounds, including discovery play, nature play, adventure play and intergenerational play • Integrating nature into the parks	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance, Recreation	Short-Term

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1.3.c: Existing benches and site furnishings throughout the Department's park system are varied and aging. A standardized bench and site furnishings program should be developed and implemented throughout the park system as redevelopment occurs. This includes benches, picnic tables, bike racks, litter receptacles, player benches, bleachers, drinking fountains, and shelters.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.3.d: Many benches are located adjacent to existing park paths and trails but do not provide a hardened surface to access the bench. The lack of hard surface access increases maintenance, as additional mowing and trimming is required, mud holes and bare spots can develop under the bench from foot traffic, and the benches are not accessible for the mobility challenged. When creating this standard choose durable materials that will have a long lifespan.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.3.e: Develop a Life-Cycle Replacement Program. If there are elements that need to be brought into compliance immediately those should take highest priority.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.3.f: Develop a system, which will track the life-cycle of the play apparatus and associated hardscape and site furnishings. This will allow the Department to plan for the replacement and purchasing of equipment. Prepare a playground replacement program that will allow funding to be allocated in anticipation of replacement needs.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.3.g: Classify the following parks: Anglers Lake Nature Preserve Park (Trails/Open Space), Atwood Wayside (Trails/Open Space), Lincoln Park (Mini-Park), Westwood Park (Neighborhood Park), Withers Park (Mini-park), Wittenberg Woods Park (Neighborhood Park), Woodbury Park (Neighborhood Park), and the Grove Park (Neighborhood Park).	Parks Administration	Short-Term
MAINTENANCE		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
1.4.a: Evaluate and prioritize improvements to the condition and maintenance in all parks, to meet the needs of the community (as identified in the Master Plan Survey) and to improve the experience of park users.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.4.b: Staff should identify additional long-term goals for improving the field conditions, such as underdrainage, irrigation, and re-grading. These are more expensive enhancements, but will further improve the conditions of the fields, and therefore should be evaluated during updates to Park Master Plans and built into the capital improvement budget where feasible.	Parks Administration/ Parks Maintenance	Ongoing

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1.4.c: Establish a deferred maintenance baseline for the existing parks and facilities. This will establish any outstanding, unresolved maintenance issues, along with associated costs. The risk with deferred maintenance is that issues can become exacerbated over time and become costlier. By identifying these items, they can be evaluated with other proposed capital improvements or maintenance activities and be appropriately planned for and programmed into budgets.	Parks Maintenance/ Parks Administration	Short-Term
1.4.d: Continue the Tree Replacement Program: Immediate attention should be given to all trees infested with the Emerald Ash Borer.	Parks Maintenance	Short-Term
1.4.e: Review and evaluate the amount of bluegrass, which needs to be mowed and maintained each year, and consider creating large expanse of low-mow turf and/or native prairie and pollinator areas.	Parks Maintenance/ Parks Administration	Short-Term

2. Programming Recommendations

PROGRAMMING		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
2.1.a: Continue programming at the recreational level; evolve programs to meet new trends and demands.	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term
2.1.b: Conduct full services assessment and evaluate focus of programming to determine the fit of existing services.	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term
2.1.c: Review programs that are duplicated within the Service Profile.	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term
2.1.d: Explore and address program opportunities for young adults, families 25+, and active/aging adults.	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term
2.1.e: While considering cost, explore the need for additional Community Special Events and opportunities for community gatherings.	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term
2.1.f: Explore opportunities to allow partnerships that create more indoor opportunities or shared outdoor opportunities to maximize programming potential (formalize partnerships/agreements).	Recreation/Parks Administration	Short-Term

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INDOOR FACILITY		
Actions	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
2.2.a: The Department should perform a full architectural evaluation and assessment of facilities and evaluate each structure and function to determine how they would like to ideally operate. The assessments should entail a full review of compliance with current code requirements, space requirements, and conditions. The condition of the building envelope, roof, and interiors are reviewed as part of this report, along with an opinion on the life expectancy of mechanical and electrical systems. A schematic design exercise should be undertaken to determine the scope of the corrective measures involved for the more complex issues identified within each facility.	Parks Administration/ Engineering/Parks Maintenance	Mid-Term
2.2.b: The following facilities should be assessed: Lincoln Leisure Center, Pepsi Ice Center, White Oak Community Room, Miller Park Pavilion, and Hike Haven.	Parks Administration/ Engineering	Mid-Term
2.2.c: Complete a services assessment of the recreational programs provided by other agencies or private recreational facilities to determine if there are gaps that need to be filled by the Department or through partnership opportunities.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Mid-Term

3. Operating and Funding Recommendations

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
3.1.a : Determine appropriateness of partners/sponsors.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Ongoing
3.1.b: Explore revenues sources identified through the funding analysis.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Ongoing
3.1.c: Conduct full cost recovery study.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Short-Term

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4. Marketing/Communications/Service Delivery Recommendations

MARKETING/COMMUNICATIONS/SERVICE DELIVERY		
STRATEGIES	**Primary Responsibility/ Support**	**Timeframe to Complete**
4.1.a: Provide additional marketing resources.	Parks Administration/ Recreation/BCPA/ Golf/Zoo	Short-Term
4.1.b: Provide more communication about partners and programs.	Parks Administration/ Recreation/BCPA/ Golf/Zoo	Short-Term
4.1.c: Continue to establish platforms for outreach/feedback.	Parks Administration	Short-Term
4.1.d: Continue to develop multi-cultural opportunities.	Parks Administration/ Recreation/BCPA/ Golf/Zoo	Short-Term
4.1.e: Evaluate scheduling of programs to accommodate a broader range of participants.	Parks Administration/ Recreation	Short-Term
4.1.f: Address the perception, continue to provide opportunities and alleviate barriers for access from east to west.	Parks Administration	Short-Term

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Appendix A: GRASP® Methodology

GRASP® History and Methodology

GRASP® Glossary

Buffer: see catchment area

Catchment area: a circular map overlay that radiates outward in all directions from an asset and represents a reasonable travel distance from the edge of the circle to the asset. Used to indicate access to an asset in a level of service assessment

Component: an amenity such as a playground, picnic shelter, basketball court, or athletic field that allows people to exercise, socialize, and maintain a healthy physical, mental, and social wellbeing

Geo-Referenced Amenities Standards Process® (GRASP®): a proprietary composite-values methodology that takes quality and functionality of assets and amenities into account in a level of service assessment

GRASP® Level of service (LOS): the extent to which a recreation system provides a community access to recreational assets and amenities

Low-score component: a component given a GRASP® score of "1" or "0" as it fails to meet expectations

Lower-service area: an area of a city that has some GRASP® level of service but falls below the minimum standard threshold for overall level of service

Modifier: a basic site amenity that supports users during a visit to a park or recreation site, to include elements such as restrooms, shade, parking, drinking fountains, seating, BBQ grills, security lighting, and bicycle racks among others

No-service area: an area of a city with no GRASP® level of service

Perspective: a map or data quantification, such as a table or chart, produced using the GRASP® methodology that helps illustrate how well a community is served by a given set of recreational assets

Radius: see catchment area

Recreational connectivity: the extent to which community recreational resources are transitionally linked to allow for easy and enjoyable travel between them.

Recreational trail: a soft or hard surface trail intended mostly for leisure and enjoyment of resources. Typically passes through park lands or natural areas and usually falls to parks and recreation professionals for planning and management.

Service area: all or part of a catchment area ascribed a particular GRASP® score that reflects level of service provided by a particular recreational asset, a set of assets, or an entire recreation system

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Threshold: a minimum level of service standard typically determined based on community expectations

Trail: any off-street or on-street connection dedicated to pedestrian, bicycle, or other non-motorized users

Trail network: a part of a greater trail system within which major barrier crossings have been addressed and all trails are functionally connected by such things as crosswalks, pedestrian underpasses, and/or bridges. Typically separated from other trail networks by missing trail connections or by such barriers as roadways, rivers, or railroad tracks.

Trail system: all trails in a community that serve pedestrian, bicycle, and alternative transportation users for purposes of both recreation and transportation

Transportation trail: a hard surface trail, such as a city sidewalk, intended mostly for utility in traveling from one place to another in a community or region. Typically runs outside of park lands and is managed by Public Works or another city utility department.

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GRASP® Components and Definitions

GRASP® Outdoor Component List

GRASP® Outdoor Component Type	Definition
Adventure Course	An area designated for activities such as ropes courses, zip-lines, challenge courses, etc. Specify type in comments.
Amusement Ride	Carousel, train, go carts, bumper cars, or other ride upon features. Has an operator and controlled access.
Aquatics, Complex	A facility that has at least one immersion pool and other features intended for aquatic recreation.
Aquatics, Lap Pool	A man-made basin designed for people to immerse themselves in water and intended for swimming laps.
Aquatics, Leisure Pool	A man-made basin designed for people to immerse themselves in water and intended for leisure water activities. May include zero depth entry, slides, and spray features.
Aquatics, Spray Pad	A water play feature without immersion intended for the purpose of interacton with moving water.
Aquatics, Therapy Pool	A temperature controlled pool intended for rehabilitation and therapy.
Basketball Court	Describes a dedicated full sized outdoor court with two goals.
Basketball, Practice	Describes a basketball goal for half-court play or practice. Includes goals in spaces associated with other uses.
Batting Cage	A stand-alone facility that has pitching machines and restricted entry.
Bike Complex	A facility that accommodates various bike skills activities with multiple features or skill areas.
Bike Course	A designated area for non-motorized bicycle use. Can be constructed of concrete, wood, or compacted earth. May include a pump track, velodrome, skills course, etc.
Camping, Defined	Defined campsites that may include a variety of facilities such as restrooms, picnic tables, water supply, etc. Quantity based on official agency count. For use only if quantity of sites is available. Use "Camping, Undefined" for other instances.
Camping, Undefined	Indicates allowance for users to stay overnight in the outdoors in informal and/or undefined sites. Receives a quantity of one for each park or other location.
Climbing, Designated	A designated natural or man-made facility provided and/or managed by an agency for the purpose of recreation climbing not limited to childs play.
Climbing, General	Indicates allowance for users to participate in a climbing activity. Receives a quantity of one for each park or other location.
Concession	A facility used for the selling, rental, or other provision of goods and services to the public.
Diamond Field	Describes softball and baseball fields of all kinds suitable for organized diamond sport games. Not specific to size or age-appropriateness.
Diamond Field, Complex	Multiple ballfields at a single location suitable for tournaments.
Diamond Field, Practice	Describes any size of grassy area used for practice. Distinguished from ballfield in that it doesn't lend itself to organized diamond sport games.

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	Distinguished from open turf by the presence of a backstop.
Disc Golf	Describes a designated area that is used for disc golf. Quantities: 18 hole course = 1; 9 hole course = .5
Dog Park	An area designated specifically as an off-leash area for dogs and their guardians.
Educational Experience	Signs, structures, or historic features that provide an educational, cultural, or historic experience. Receives a quantity of one for each contiguous site. Distinguished from public art by presence of interpretive signs or other information.
Equestrian Facility	Area designated for equestrian use. Typically applied to facilities other than trails.
Event Space	A designated area or facility for an outdoor class, performance, or special event including amphitheater, band shell, stage, etc.
Fitness Course	One or more features intended for personal fitness activities. Receives a quantity of one for each complete grouping.
Game Court	Outdoor court designed for a game other than tennis, basketball, volleyball, as distinguished from a multi-use pad including bocce, shuffleboard, lawn bowling, etc. Type specified in comments. Quantity counted per court.
Garden, Community	Describes any garden area that provides community members a place to have a personal vegetable or flower garden.
Garden, Display	Describes any garden area that is designed and maintained to provide a focal point or destination including a rose garden, fern garden, native plant garden, wildlife/habitat garden, arboretum, etc.
Golf	A course designed and intended for the sport of golf. Counted per 18 holes. Quantities: 18 hole course = 1; 9 hole course = .5
Golf, Miniature	A course designed and intended for use as a multi-hole golf putting game.
Golf, Practice	An area designated for golf practice or lessons including driving ranges and putting greens.
Horseshoe Court	A designated area for the game of horseshoes including permanent pits of regulation length. Quantity counted per court.
Horseshoes Complex	Several regulation horseshoe courts in single location suitable for tournaments.
Ice Hockey	Regulation size outdoor rink built specifically for ice hockey games and practice. General ice skating included in "Winter Sport".
Inline Hockey	Regulation size outdoor rink built specifically for in-line hockey games and practice.
Loop Walk	Opportunity to complete a circuit on foot or by non-motorized travel mode. Suitable for use as an exercise circuit or for leisure walking. Quantity of one for each park or other location unless more than one distinct circuit is present.
Multi-Use Pad	A paved area that is painted with games such as hopscotch, 4 square, tetherball, etc. Often found in school yards. As distinguished from “Games Court” which is typically single use.
Natural Area	Describes an area in a park that contains plants and landforms that are remnants of or replicate undisturbed native areas of the local ecology. Can include grasslands, woodlands and wetlands.

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Open Turf	A grassy area that is not suitable for programmed field sports due to size, slope, location or physical obstructions. May be used for games of catch, tag, or other informal play and uses that require an open grassy area.
Other	Active or passive component that does not fall under any other component definition. Specified in comments.
Passive Node	A place that is designed to create a pause or special focus within a park and includes seating areas, plazas, overlooks, etc. Not intended for programmed use.
Pickleball Court	A designated court designed primarily for pickleball play.
Picnic Ground	A designated area with a grouping of picnic tables suitable for organized picnic activities. Individual picnic tables are accounted for as Comfort and Convenience modifiers.
Playground, Destination	Playground that attracts families from the entire community. Typically has restrooms and parking on-site. May include special features like a climbing wall, spray feature, or adventure play.
Playground, Local	Playground that is intended to serve the needs of the surrounding neighborhood. Includes developed playgrounds and designated nature play areas. Park generally does not have restrooms or on-site parking.
Public Art	Any art installation on public property. Receives a quantity of one for each contiguous site.
Rectangular Field Complex	Several rectangular fields in single location suitable for tournament use.
Rectangular Field, Large	Describes a specific field large enough to host one adult rectangular field sport game such as soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, and field hockey. Approximate field size is 180’ x 300’ (60 x 100 yards). Field may have goals and lining specific to a certain sport that may change with permitted use.
Rectangular Field, Multiple	Describes an area large enough to host one adult rectangular field sport game and a minimum of one other event/game, but with an undetermined number of actual fields. This category describes a large open grassy area that can be arranged in any manner of configurations for any number of rectangular field sports. Sports may include, but are not limited to: soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, and field hockey. Field may have goals and lining specific to a certain sport that may change with permitted use.
Rectangular Field, Small	Describes a specific field too small to host a regulation adult rectangular field sport game. Accommodates at least one youth field sport game. Sports may include, but are not limited to: soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, and field hockey. Field may have goals and lining specific to a certain sport that may change with permitted use.
Shelter, Large	A shade shelter or pavilion large enough to accommodate a group picnic or other event for a minimum of 13 seated whether or not benches or picnic tables are provided. Lack of seating may be addressed in scoring.
Shelter, Small	A shade shelter, large enough to accommodate a family picnic or other event for approximately 4-12 persons with seating for a minimum of 4. Covered benches for seating up to 4 people included as a modifier in comfort and convenience scoring and should not be included here.

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Skate Feature	A stand-alone feature primarily for wheel sports such as skateboarding, in-line skating, etc. May or may not allow free-style biking. May be associated with a playground but is not part of it. Dedicated bike facilities are categorized as “Bike Course.”
Skate Park	An area set aside primarily for wheel sports such as skateboarding, in-line skating, etc. Attracts users from the entire community. May or may not allow free-style biking. May be specific to one user group or allow for several user types. Can accommodate multiple users of varying abilities. Typically has a variety of concrete or modular features.
Target Range	A designated area for practice and/or competitive target activities. Type specified, such as archery or firearms, in comments.
Tennis Complex	Multiple regulation courts in a single location with amenities suitable for tournament use.
Tennis Court	One standard regulation court suitable for recreation and/or competitive play. Quick Start or other non-standard types specified in comments.
Tennis, Practice Wall	A wall intended for practicing tennis.
Track, Athletic	A multi-lane, regulation sized running track appropriate for track and field events.
Trail, Multi-Use	A trail, paved or unpaved, that is separated from the road and provides recreational opportunities or connection to walkers, bikers, roller bladers and equestrian users. Paths that make a circuit within a single site are “Loop Walks.”
Trail, Primitive	A trail, unpaved, located within a park or natural area that provides recreational opportunities or connections to users. Minimal surface improvements that may or may not meet accessibilty standards.
Trail, Water	A river, stream, canal or other waterway used as a trail for floating, paddling, or other watercraft.
Trailhead	A designated staging area at a trail access point. May include restrooms, an information kiosk, parking, drinking water, trash receptacles, seating, etc.
Volleyball Court	One full-sized court. May be hard or soft surface, including grass and sand. May have permanent or portable posts and nets.
Wall Ball Court	Walled courts associated with sports such as handball and racquetball. Type specified in comments.
Water Access, Developed	A developed water access point. Includes docks, piers, kayak courses, boat ramps, fishing facilites, etc. Specified in comments including quantity for each unique type.
Water Access, General	Measures a user's general ability to access the edge of open water. May include undeveloped shoreline. Typically receives quantity of one for each contiguous site.
Water Feature	A passive water-based amenity that provides a visual focal point. Includes fountains and waterfalls.
Water, Open	A body of water such as a pond, stream, river, wetland with open water, lake, or reservoir.
Winter Sport	An area designated for a winter sport or activity such as a downhill ski area, nordic ski area, sledding hill, tobogan run, recreational ice, etc. Type specified in comments.

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GRASP® Indoor Component Type	Definition
Arts and Crafts	A room with non-carpeted floor, built-in storage for materials, and a sink. Often adjacent to a kiln room.
Auditorium/Theater	A large room designed specifically as a performance/lecture space that includes a built-in stage, seating, and can accommodate stage lighting and sound amplification.
Childcare/Preschool	A room or space with built in secure entry and cabinets, a small toilet, designated outdoor play area, etc. Intended for short-term child watch or half or full day preschool use.
Fitness/Dance	A room with resilient flooring and mirrors.
Food - Counter Service	Staffed food service with commercial kitchen and no waiter services.
Food - Full Service	Staffed food service with commercial kitchen and dining room with waiter services.
Food - Vending	Non-staffed area with vending machines and/or self-service food options.
Gallery/Exhibits	A space intended for display of art, interpretive information, or other type of exhibit. Typically has adequate lighting, open wall space, and room for circulation.
Sport Court	Active recreation space that can accommodate basketball, volleyball, or other indoor court sports with one or more courts designated in quantity.
Track, Indoor	Course with painted lanes, banked corners, resilient surface, and marked distances suitable for exercise walking, jogging, or running.
Kitchen - Kitchenette	Area for preparing, warming, or serving food.
Kitchen - Commercial	Kitchen that meets local codes for commercial preparation food services.
Lobby/Entryway	An area at the entry of a building intended for sitting and waiting or relaxing.
Multi-Purpose Room	A space that can host a variety of activities including events, classes, meetings, banquets, medical or or therapeutic uses, etc. Also includes rooms or areas designated or intended to be used as games rooms, libraries, or lounges. Rooms may be be dividable.
Patio/Outdoor Seating	An outdoor space or seating area designed to be used exclusively in conjunction with an indoor space and primarily accessed through an indoor space.
Retail/Pro-shop	An area for retail sales of sporting equipment, gifts, etc. Typically has direct access from outdoors and can be secured separately from the rest of a building or facility.
Sauna/Steam Room	A facility with built-in seating and a heat source intended for heat therapy. May be steam or dry heat.
Specialty Services	Any specialty services available at an indoor location.
Specialty Training	Any specialty training available at an indoor location. Includes gymnastics and circuit training.
Weight/Cardio Equipment	A room or area with weight and cardio equipment, resilient or anti-bacterial flooring, adequate ventilation and ceiling heights appropriate for high intensity workouts.
Woodshop	A rooms with wood-working equipment that contains an adequate power supply and ventilation.

Note: Any component from the outdoor component list may be included as an indoor component

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Inventory Methods and Process

A detailed GIS (Geographic Information System) inventory was completed in a series of steps. The planning team first prepared a preliminary list of existing components using aerial photography and GIS data. Components identified in aerial photos were located and labelled.

Next, the consulting team conducted field visits to confirm or revise preliminary component data, make notes regarding sites or assets, and develop an understanding of the system as a whole. The inventory for this study focused primarily on components at public parks. Each component was evaluated to ensure it was serving its intended function within the system. Any components in need of refurbishment, replacement, or removal were noted.

Site comfort and convenience amenities such as shade, drinking fountains, restrooms, etc., called ***modifiers*** were also recorded. An aerial photo assessment was also completed for alternative providers such as schools and home owner associations within the city limits.

The following information was collected during site visits:

- Component type and geo-location
- Component functionality
    - Assessment scoring is based on condition, size, site capacity, and overall quality. The inventory team used the following three tier rating system to evaluate these:
        - 1 = Below Expectations
        - 2 = Meets Expectations
        - 3 = Exceeds Expectations
- Site modifiers
- Site design and ambience
- Site photos
- General comments

Asset Scoring

All components were scored based on condition, size, site capacity, and overall quality as they reflect the expected quality of recreational features. The following three tier rating system was used to evaluate these:

1 = Below Expectations
2 = Meets Expectations
3 = Exceeds Expectations

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Beyond quality and functionality of components, however, GRASP® Level of Service analysis also considers important aspects of a park or recreation site that are easily overlooked. Not all parks are created equal and the quality of a user's experience may be determined by their surroundings. For example, the GRASP® system acknowledges the important differences between these identical playground structures:





In addition to scoring components, each park site or indoor facility is assessed for its comfort, convenience, and ambient qualities. This includes the availability amenities such as restrooms, drinking water, shade, scenery, etc. These ***modifier*** values then serve to enhance or amplify component scores at any given location.

Information collected during the site visit was then compiled. Corrections and comparisons were made in the GIS dataset. The inventory was then sent to members of the project team for additional revisions in an "Inventory Review Packet." This review packet consisted of the most recent GIS data displayed by location on an aerial photograph. An accompanying data sheet for each site lists modifier and component scores as well as observations and comments.

Analysis of the existing parks, open space, trails, and recreation systems are often conducted to determine how the systems are serving the public. A Level of Service (LOS) has been typically defined in parks and recreation master plans as the capacity of the various components and facilities that make up the system to meet the needs of the public. This is often expressed in terms of the size or quantity of a given facility per unit of population.

Composite-Values Level of Service Analysis Methodology

Analysis of the existing parks, open space, trails, and recreation systems are often conducted to determine how the systems are serving the public. A Level of Service (LOS) has been typically defined in parks and recreation master plans as the capacity of the various components and facilities that make up the system to meet the needs of the public. This is often expressed in terms of the size or quantity of a given facility per unit of population.

GRASP® Score

Each park or recreation location, along with all on-site components, has been assigned a ***GRASP® Score***. The GRASP® Score accounts for the assessment score as well as available modifiers and the design and ambiance of a park. The following illustration shows this relationship. A basic algorithm is used to calculate scoring totals, accounting for both component and modifier scores, for every park and facility in the inventory. The resulting scores reflect the overall value of that site. Scores for each inventory site and its components may be found in the Final Inventory Atlas, a supplemental document.

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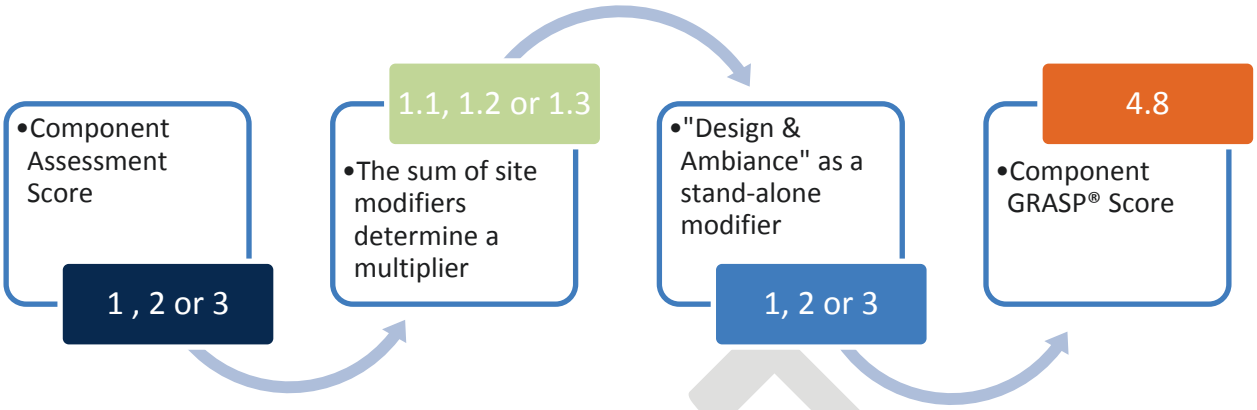
GRASP® Score calculation.



Trail Scoring
For the purposes of this study, off-street trails are included in level of service analysis. This amounted to more than 27 miles of trails. While bike lanes and bike routes are also important in alternative transportation planning efforts and their development has importance in an overall accessible system they are rarely the sole responsibility of Parks and Recreation.

Identified off-street trails were assigned an assumed score based on the following formula. Other trails and loop walks within parks have been identified and scored as single components and included in the park scoring.

Trail Assumed Score of 14.4
(3 x 2 x 2 x 1.2 = 14.4)
*This assumes an active component, passive component, and a parcel score like a park

Catchment Areas
Catchment areas, also called buffers, radii, or service area, are drawn around each component. The GRASP® Score for that component is then applied to that buffer and overlapped with all other component catchment areas. This process yields the data used to create perspective maps and analytical charts.

Perspectives
When service areas for multiple components are plotted on a map, a picture emerges that represents the cumulative level of service provided by that set of components in a geographic area.

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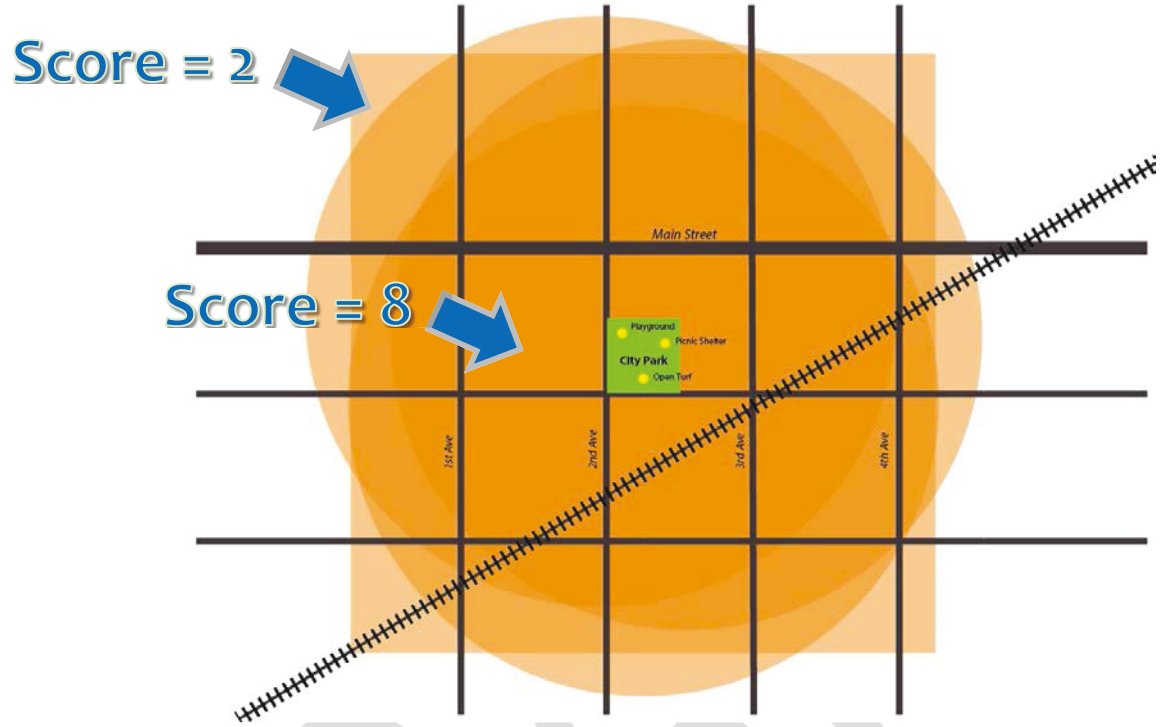
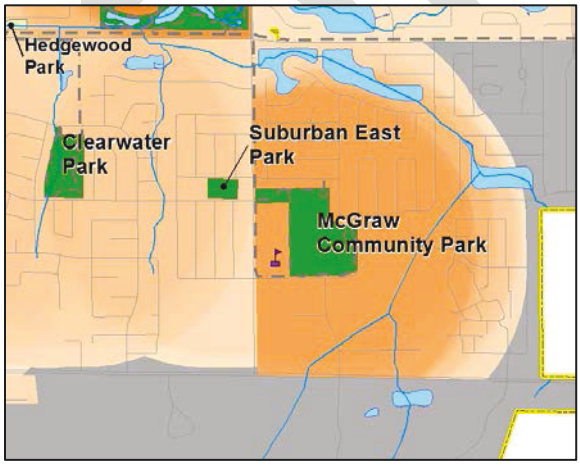
This example graphic illustrates the GRASP® process assuming all three components and the park boundary itself, are scored a "2". The overlap of their service areas yields higher or lower overall scores for different parts of a study area.



On a map, darker shades result from the overlap of multiple service area and indicate areas served by more and/or higher quality components. For any given spot, there is a GRASP® Value for that reflects cumulative scoring for nearby assets. The following example illustrates this.

Example of Bloomington GRASP® Level of Service (LOS)



Brief History of Level of Service Analysis

To help standardize parks and recreation planning, universities, agencies and parks and recreation professionals have long been looking for ways to benchmark and provide "national standards" for how much acreage, how many ballfields, pools, playgrounds, etc., a community *should* have. In 1906 the fledgling "Playground Association of America" called for playground space equal to 30 square feet per child. In the 1970s and early 1980s, the first detailed published works on these topics began emerging (Gold, 1973, Lancaster, 1983). In time "rule of thumb" ratios emerged with 10 acres of parklands per thousand population becoming the most widely accepted norm. Other normative guides also have been cited as "traditional standards," but have been less widely accepted. In 1983, Roger Lancaster compiled a book called, "Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines," that was published by the National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA). In this publication, Mr. Lancaster centered on a recommendation "that a park system, at minimum, be composed of a core system of parklands, with a total of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of developed open space per 1,000 population (Lancaster, 1983, p. 56). The guidelines went further to make recommendations regarding an appropriate mix of park types, sizes, service areas, and acreages, and standards regarding the number of available recreational facilities per thousand population. While the book was published by NRPA and the table of standards became widely known as "the NRPA standards," these standards were never formally adopted for use by NRPA.

Since that time, various publications have updated and expanded upon possible "standards," several of which have been published by NRPA. Many of these publications did benchmarking and other normative research to try and determine what an "average LOS" should be. It is important to note that NRPA and the prestigious American Academy for Park and Recreation Administration, as organizations, have focused in recent years on accreditation standards for agencies, which are less directed towards outputs, outcomes, and performance, and more on planning, organizational structure, and management processes. The popularly referred to "NRPA standards" for LOS, as such, do not exist. The following table gives some of the more commonly used capacity "standards" today.

Commonly Referenced LOS Capacity "Standards"

Activity/ Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Service Radius and Location Notes	Number of Units per Population
Baseball Official Little League	3.0 to 3.85-acre minimum 1.2 acre minimum	¼ to ½ mile Unlighted part of neighborhood complex; lighted fields part of community complex	1 per 5,000; lighted 1 per 30,000
Basketball Youth High school	2,400 – 3,036 vs. 5,040 – 7,280 s.f.	¼ to ½ mile Usually in school, recreation center or church facility; safe walking or bide access; outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings	1 per 5,000
Football	Minimum 1.5 acres	15 – 30-minute travel time Usually part of sports complex in community park or adjacent to school	1 per 20,000
Soccer	1.7 to 2.1 acres	1 to 2 miles Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to larger soccer fields or neighborhood parks	1 per 10,000
Softball	1.5 to 2.0 acres	¼ to ½ mile May also be used for youth baseball	1 per 5,000 (if also used for youth baseball)

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Activity/ Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Service Radius and Location Notes	Number of Units per Population
Swimming Pools	Varies on size of pool & amenities; usually ½ to 2-acre site	15 – 30-minute travel time Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching, competitive & recreational purposes with enough depth (3.4m) to accommodate 1m to 3m diving boards; located in community park or school site	1 per 20,000 (pools should accommodate 3% to 5% of total population at a time)
Tennis	Minimum of 7,200 s.f. single court area (2 acres per complex	¼ to ½ mile Best in groups of 2 to 4 courts; located in neighborhood community park or near school site	1 court per 2,000
Volleyball	Minimum 4,000 s.f.	½ to 1 mile Usually in school, recreation center or church facility; safe walking or bide access; outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings	1 court per 5,000
Total land Acreage		Various types of parks - mini, neighborhood, community, regional, conservation, etc.	10 acres per 1,000

Sources:

David N. Ammons, Municipal Benchmarks - Assessing Local Performance and Establishing Community Standards, 2nd Ed., 2002

Roger A. Lancaster (Ed.), *Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines* (Alexandria, VA: National Recreation and Park Association, 1983), pp. 56-57.

James D. Mertes and James R. Hall, *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenways* Guidelines, (Alexandria, VA: National Recreation and Park Association, 1996), pp. 94-103.

In conducting planning work, it is key to realize that the above standards can be valuable when referenced as "norms" for capacity, but not necessarily as the target standards for which a community should strive. Each community is different and there are many varying factors which are not addressed by the standards above. For example:

- Does "developed acreage" include golf courses"? What about indoor and passive facilities?
- What are the standards for skateparks? Ice Arenas? Public Art? Etc.?
- What if it's an urban land-locked community? What if it's a small town surrounded by open Federal lands?
- What about quality and condition? What if there's a bunch of ballfields, but they haven't been maintained in the last ten years?
- And many other questions….

GRASP® (Geo-Referenced Amenities Standards Program)

In order to address these and other relevant questions, a new methodology for determining Level of Service was developed. It is called a **composite-values methodology** and has been applied in communities across the nation in recent years to provide a better way of measuring and portraying the service provided by parks and recreation systems. Primary research and development on this methodology was funded jointly by GreenPlay, LLC, a management consulting firm for parks, open space and related agencies, Design Concepts, a landscape architecture and planning firm, and Geowest, a spatial information management firm. The trademarked name for the composite-values methodology process that these three firms use is called **GRASP® (Geo-Referenced Amenities Standards Program).**

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For this methodology, capacity is only part of the LOS equation. Other factors are brought into consideration, including *quality*, *condition*, *location*, *comfort*, *convenience*, and *ambience*.

To do this, parks, trails, recreation, and open space are looked at as part of an overall infrastructure for a community made up of various components, such as playgrounds, multi-purpose fields, passive areas, etc. The ways in which the characteristics listed above affect the amount of service provided by the components of the system are explained in the following text.

Quality – The service provided by anything, whether it is a playground, soccer field, or swimming pool is determined in part by its quality. A playground with a variety of features, such as climbers, slides, and swings provides a higher degree of service than one with nothing but an old teeter-totter and some "monkey-bars."

Condition – The condition of a component within the park system also affects the amount of service it provides. A playground in disrepair with unsafe equipment does not offer the same service as one in good condition. Similarly, a soccer field with a smooth surface of well-maintained grass certainly offers a higher degree of service than one that is full of weeds, ruts, and other hazards.

Location – To be served by something, you need to be able to get to it. The typical park playground is of more service to people who live within easy reach of it than it is to someone living all the way across town. Therefore, service is dependent upon proximity and access.

Comfort – The service provided by a component, such as a playground, is increased by having amenities such as shade, seating, and a restroom nearby. Comfort enhances the experience of using a component.

Convenience – Convenience encourages people to use a component, which increased the amount of service that it offers. Easy access and the availability of trash receptacles, bike rack, or nearby parking are examples of conveniences that enhance the service provided by a component.

Ambience – Simple observation will prove that people are drawn to places that "feel" good. This includes a sense of safety and security, as well as pleasant surroundings, attractive views, and a sense of place. A well-designed park is preferable to poorly-designed one, and this enhances the degree of service provided by the components within it.

In this methodology, the geographic location of the component is also recorded. Capacity is still part of the LOS analysis (described below) and the quantity of each component is recorded as well.

The methodology uses comfort, convenience, and ambience as characteristics that are part of the context and setting of a component. They are not characteristics of the component itself, but when they exist in proximity to a component they enhance the value of the component.

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By combining and analyzing the composite values of each component, it is possible to measure the service provided by a parks and recreation system from a variety of perspectives and for any given location. Typically, this begins with a decision on **"relevant components**" for the analysis, collection of an accurate inventory of those components, analysis and then the results are presented in a series of maps and tables that make up the **GRASP®** analysis of the study area.

Making Justifiable Decisions

All the data generated from the GRASP® evaluation is compiled into an electronic database that is then available and owned by the agency for use in a variety of ways. The database can help keep track of facilities and programs, and can be used to schedule services, maintenance, and the replacement of components. In addition to determining LOS, it can be used to project long-term capital and life-cycle costing needs. All portions of the information are in standard available software and can be produced in a variety of ways for future planning or sharing with the public.

It is important to note that the GRASP® methodology provides not only accurate LOS and facility inventory information, but also works with and integrates with other tools to help agencies make decisions. It is relatively easy to maintain, updatable, and creates easily understood graphic depictions of issues. Combined with a needs assessment, public and staff involvement, program and financial assessment, GRASP® allows an agency to defensibly make recommendations on priorities for ongoing resource allocations along with capital and operational funding.

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Walkability

Walkability is an important consideration in recreation these days. Various walkability metrics and methodologies have emerged to assist park and recreation managers and planners in understanding this dynamic. These include:

- Walk score
- Walkability TM
- Walkonomics
- RateMy Street
- Walkability App
- Safe Routes to Parks
- Safe Routes to Play
- Safe Routes to School
- Sidewalk and Walkability Inventory

It is important to take bicycle and public transportation users into account as well as pedestrians. The concept of "complete streets" refers to a built environment that serves various types of users of varying age and ability. Many associations and organizations provide guidance on best practices in developing walkable and bikeable complete streets infrastructure. One such entity, the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals (APBP, www.apbp.org) actively promotes complete streets in cities around the country. Another such organization, the National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO, www.nacto.org) recently released the ***NACTO Urban Street Design Guide*** which provides a full understanding of complete streets based on successful strategies employed in various North American cities. This most comprehensive reference on the topic is a valuable resource for all stakeholders involved in city planning and will likely prove to be a critical reference in building the cities of tomorrow.

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Summary Tables of Assets Inventoried for Level of Service Analysis

List of Low-Scoring Components and Modifiers

Outdoor Low Scoring Components

Location	Component	Map ID	# of Components	Quality Score	Lights	Comments
Airport Park	Basketball, Practice	C003	3	1	N	Court surfacing in poor condition
Alton Depot Park	Playground, Local	C006	1	1	N	Weeds have been sprayed
Alton Depot Park	Shelter, Small	C007	1	1	N	Poor condition
Anglers Lake Nature Preserve Park	Natural Area	C009	1	1	N	Heavily overgrown
Anglers Lake Nature Preserve Park	Water Access, General	C011	1	1	N	Seems a bit difficult to access based on overgrown landscape
Brookridge Park	Rectangular Field, Large	C013	1	1	N	Cricket pitch in poor condition
Brookridge Park	Basketball, Practice	C016	1	1	N	Not in poor condition but not the standard hoop
Brookridge Park	Trailhead	C277	1	1	N	Lacks restroom or wayfinding
Buck Mann Park	Playground, Local	C018	1	1	N	Playground structure plastic is fading, the pit is weedy and there is no ADA ramp
Clearwater Park	Shelter, Small	C021	1	1	N	Atypical octagon with peeling paint
Clearwater Park	Playground, Local	C022	1	1	N	Platforms are rusty, and structure is fading. The pit is lacking any EWF in some areas
Clearwater Park	Basketball, Practice	C023	3	1	N	Standing water on the courts
Eagle Crest Park	Shelter, Small	C030	1	1	N	Atypical octagon that needs repairs
Eagle View Park	Basketball, Practice	C031	3	1	N	Need nets and paint surface
Eagle View Park	Playground, Local	C261	1	1	N	Really needs EWF
Evergreen Park	Playground, Local	C034	1	1	N	Small play structure compared to other parks.
Forrest Park	Shelter, Large	C051	1	1	N	West end of Hike Haven. Floor is uneven. Only two tables.
Friendship Park	Playground, Local	C055	1	1	N	Needs weeds sprayed
Friendship Park	Shelter, Small	C226	1	1	N	No table
McGraw Community Park	Rectangular Field, Large	C077	1	1	N	Overlay
Miller Park	Tennis Court	C081	3	1	N	Surfacing is failing in places. Nets are loose
Miller Park	Pickleball Court	C231	4	1	N	Overlays
Miller Park	Playground, Local	C240	1	1	N	Dated tot structure
Northpoint School Park	Basketball, Practice	C313	6	1	N	Poor condition
Oakland School Park	Basketball Court	C315	2	1	N	Poor condition
Oakland School Park	Basketball Court	C317	2	1	N	Poor condition

Location	Component	Map ID	# of Components	Quality Score	Lights	Comments
O'Neil Park	Playground, Local	C104	1	1	N	Dated
O'Neil Park	Tennis Court	C105	3	1	Y	Surfacing is about done
O'Neil Park	Aquatics, Leisure Pool	C106	1	1	N	Seems typical for Bloomington but kiddy pool closed
O'Neil Park	Skate Park	C107	1	1	Y	Street course. Dated
O'Neil Park	Diamond Field	C108	1	1	N	Not as nice as the other two in this park
O'Neil Park	Rectangular Field, Large	C221	1	1	N	Overlay of diamond with one goal post
O'Neil Park	Basketball, Practice	C222	1	1	N	Popular with teens.
O'Neil Park	Concessions	C224	1	1	N	Dated
Pepper Ridge Park	Shelter, Large	C116	1	1	N	Needs shingles
Rollingbrook Park	Playground, Local	C122	1	1	N	This playground is too small and dated for its popularity
Rollingbrook Park	Pickleball Court	C124	4	1	N	Converted inline rink to 4 pickle ball courts. Surfacing could be improved
Rollingbrook Park	Basketball, Practice	C125	3	1	N	One hoop has been upgraded to standard
Stevenson School Park	Tennis Court	C321	3	1	Y	Poor shape but lighted
Stevenson School Park	Game Court	C326	1	1	N	Basic school games set up in the parking lot basketball hoops have no hoops or rims
Suburban East Park	Basketball, Practice	C141	2	1	N	Poor surfacing. Nonstandard hoops
Sunnyside Park	Diamond Field	C143	1	1	N	No dugouts. Minimal backstop. Could be considered a nice practice diamond
Walt Bittner Park	Rectangular Field, Large	C176	1	1	N	Overlay
Walt Bittner Park	Shelter, Large	C179	1	1	N	Exposed wires
White Oak Park	Shelter, Large	C187	1	1	N	Needs shingles

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Low Scoring Outdoor Modifiers

Modifiers that scored low have been highlighted in the table below in yellow. Modifiers that were not present at the time of site visits scored a zero and are highlighted in gray. This is not meant to imply that all parks and facilities should have all modifiers but rather that the presence of modifiers should be considered as they positively impact user experience.

LOCATION*	Drinking Fountains	Seating	BBQ Grills	Dog Waste Stations	Security and Lighting	Bike Parking	Restrooms	Shade Trees or Structures	Trail Connections	Park Access	Available Parking	Ornamental Plantings	Picnic Tables
Airport Park	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2
Alton Depot Park	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	0
Anglers Lake Nature Preserve Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Atwood Wayside	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
Brookridge Park	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
Buck Mann Park	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Clearwater Park	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Eagle Crest Park	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2
Eagle View Park	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	2
Emerson Park	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Evergreen Park	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Ewing I Park	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	2	0	2
Ewing II Park	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	1
Ewing III Park	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	1
Fell Avenue Park	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2
Forrest Park	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Franklin Park	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	2
Friendship Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Gaelic Park	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	1
Highland Park Golf Course	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
Holiday Park	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2
Lincoln Park	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0
Marie Litta Park	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	2
McGraw Community Park	2	2	0	0	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2

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LOCATION*	Drinking Fountains	Seating	BBQ Grills	Dog Waste Stations	Security and Lighting	Bike Parking	Restrooms	Shade Trees or Structures	Trail Connections	Park Access	Available Parking	Ornamental Plantings	Picnic Tables
Miller Park	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
Northpoint Park	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Northpoint School Park	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	0
Oakland School Park	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	0
O'Neil Park	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	1
P J Irvin Park	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	2	2	2
Pepper Ridge Park	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	2
Prairie Vista Golf Course	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	2	2	0
Rollingbrook Park	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	2
Stevenson School Park	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	2
Suburban East Park	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	2
Sunnyside Park	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
The Den At Fox Creek Golf Course	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Tipton Community Park	2	2	2	0	0	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Walt Bittner Park	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	2
Westwood Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1
White Oak Park	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
Withers Park	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0

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Bloomington, IL



CITY OF Bloomington ILLINOIS
PARKS, RECREATION & CULTURAL ARTS

GRASP®
DESIGN CONCEPTS GREENPLAY

Inventory Atlas
September 2017

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Inventory Process and Scoring Information

This inventory was completed in a series of steps. The planning team first prepared a preliminary list of existing components using information provided by the client as well as aerial photography and the client Geographic Information System (GIS) data. All components identified were given GIS points and names.

Next, field visits were conducted by the consulting team to confirm the preliminary data and collect additional information.

During the field visits and evaluations, missing components were added to the data set, and each component was evaluated as to how well it met expectations for its intended function. During the site visits the following information was collected:

- Component type
- Component location
- Evaluation of component condition - record of comfort and convenience features
- Evaluation of comfort and convenience features
- Evaluation of park design and ambience
- Site photos
- General comments

The inventory team used the following three-tier rating system to evaluate each component:

1 = Below Expectations
2 = Meets Expectations
3 = Exceeds Expectations

Scores were based on such things as the condition of the component, its size, or capacity relative to the need at that location, and its overall quality.

Components were evaluated from two perspectives: first, the value of the component in serving the immediate neighborhood, and second, its value to the entire community.

The setting for a component and the conditions around it affect how well it functions, so in addition to scoring the components, each park site was given a set of scores to rate its comfort, convenience, and ambient qualities. This includes such things as the availability of restrooms, drinking water, shade, scenery, etc.

Information collected during the site visit was then compiled and corrections and comparisons made to GIS.

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Bloomington, IL

Inventory Atlas
September 2017

Parks Inventory

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GRASP® Outdoor Component List

GRASP® Outdoor Component Type	Definition
Adventure Course	An area designated for activities such as ropes courses, zip-lines, challenge courses, etc. Specify in comments.
Amusement Ride	Carousel, train, go carts, bumper cars, or other ride upon features. Has an operator and controlled access.
Aquatics, Complex	A facility that has at least one immersion pool and other features intended for aquatic recreation.
Aquatics, Lap Pool	A man-made basin designed for people to immerse themselves in water and intended for swimming laps.
Aquatics, Leisure Pool	A man-made basin designed for people to immerse themselves in water and intended for leisure water activities. May include zero depth entry, slides, and spray features.
Aquatics, Spray Pad	A water play feature without immersion intended for the purpose of interacton with moving water.
Aquatics, Therapy Pool	A temperature controlled pool intended for rehabilitation and therapy.
Basketball Court	Describes a dedicated full sized outdoor court with two goals.
Basketball, Practice	Describes a basketball goal for half-court play or practice. Includes goals in spaces associated with other uses.
Batting Cage	A stand-alone facility that has pitching machines and restricted entry.
Bike Complex	A facility that accommodates various bike skills activities with multiple features or skill areas.
Bike Course	A designated area for non-motorized bicycle use. Can be constructed of concrete, wood, or compacted earth. May include a pump track, velodrome, skills course, etc.
Camping, Defined	Defined campsites that may include a variety of facilities such as restrooms, picnic tables, water supply, etc. Quantity based on official agency count. For use only if quantity of sites is available. Use "Camping, Undefined" for other instances.
Camping, Undefined	Indicates allowance for users to stay overnight in the outdoors in informal and/or undefined sites. Receives a quantity of one for each park or other location.
Climbing, Designated	A designated natural or man-made facility provided and/or managed by an agency for the purpose of recreation climbing not limited to childs play.
Climbing, General	Indicates allowance for users to participate in a climbing activity. Receives a quantity of one for each park or other location.
Concession	A facility used for the selling, rental, or other provision of goods and services to the public.
Diamond Field	Describes softball and baseball fields of all kinds suitable for organized diamond sport games. Not specific to size or age-appropriateness.
Diamond Field, Complex	Multiple ballfields at a single location suitable for tournaments.
Diamond Field, Practice	Describes any size of grassy area used for practice. Distinguished from ballfield in that it doesn't lend itself to organized diamond sport games. Distinguished from open turf by the presence of a backstop.
Disc Golf	Describes a designated area that is used for disc golf. Quantities: 18 hole course = 1; 9 hole course = .5
Dog Park	An area designated specifically as an off-leash area for dogs and their guardians.
Educational Experience	Signs, structures, or historic features that provide an educational, cultural, or historic experience. Receives a quantity of one for each contiguous site. Distinguished from public art by presence of interpretive signs or other information.
Equestrian Facility	Area designated for equestrian use. Typically applied to facilities other than trails.
Event Space	A designated area or facility for an outdoor class, performance, or special event including amphitheater, band shell, stage, etc.
Fitness Course	One or more features intended for personal fitness activities. Receives a quantity of one for each complete grouping.
Game Court	Outdoor court designed for a game other than tennis, basketball, volleyball, as distinguished from a multi-use pad including bocce, shuffleboard, lawn bowling, etc. Specify type in comments. Quantity counted per court.

GRASP® Outdoor Component Type	Definition
Garden, Community	Describes any garden area that provides community members a place to have a personal vegetable or flower garden.
Garden, Display	Describes any garden area that is designed and maintained to provide a focal point or destination including a rose garden, fern garden, native plant garden, wildlife/habitat garden, arboretum, etc.
Golf	A course designed and intended for the sport of golf. Counted per 18 holes. Quantities: 18 hole course = 1; 9 hole course = .5
Golf, Miniature	A course designed and intended for use as a multi-hole golf putting game.
Golf, Practice	An area designated for golf practice or lessons including driving ranges and putting greens.
Horseshoe Court	A designated area for the game of horseshoes including permanent pits of regulation length. Quantity counted per court.
Horseshoes Complex	Several regulation horseshoe courts in single location suitable for tournaments.
Ice Hockey	Regulation size outdoor rink built specifically for ice hockey games and practice. General ice skating included in "Winter Sport".
Inline Hockey	Regulation size outdoor rink built specifically for in-line hockey games and practice.
Loop Walk	Opportunity to complete a circuit on foot or by non-motorized travel mode. Suitable for use as an exercise circuit or for leisure walking. Quantity of one for each park or other location unless more than one distinct circuit is present.
Multi-Use Pad	A paved area that is painted with games such as hopscotch, 4 square, tetherball, etc. Often found in school yards. As distinguished from "Games Court " which is typically single use.
Natural Area	Describes an area in a park that contains plants and landforms that are remnants of or replicate undisturbed native areas of the local ecology. Can include grasslands, woodlands and wetlands.
Open Turf	A grassy area that is not suitable for programmed field sports due to size, slope, location or physical obstructions. May be used for games of catch, tag, or other informal play and uses that require an open grassy area.
Other	Active or passive component that does not fall under any other component definition. Specify in comments.
Passive Node	A place that is designed to create a pause or special focus within a park and includes seating areas, plazas, overlooks, etc. Not intended for programmed use.
Pickleball Court	A designated court designed primarily for pickleball play.
Picnic Ground	A designated area with a grouping of picnic tables suitable for organized picnic activities. Individual picnic tables are accounted for as Comfort and Convenience modifiers. Typically uncovered? How to distinguish from a shelter with picnic tables?
Playground, Destination	Playground that attracts families from the entire community. Typically has restrooms and parking on-site. May include special features like a climbing wall, spray feature, or adventure play.
Playground, Local	Playground that is intended to serve the needs of the surrounding neighborhood. Includes developed playgrounds and designated nature play areas. Generally does not have restrooms or on-site parking.
Public Art	Any art installation on public property. Receives a quantity of one for each contiguous site.
Rectangular Field Complex	Several rectangular fields in single location suitable for tournament use.
Rectangular Field, Large	Describes a specific field large enough to host one adult rectangular field sport game such as soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, and field hockey. Approximate field size is 180’ x 300’ (60 x 100 yards). Field may have goals and lining specific to a certain sport that may change with permitted use. We may need to agree on our use of large vs small, adult vs youth. Or do we even need this distinction?

GRASP® Outdoor Component Type	Definition
Rectangular Field, Multiple	Describes an area large enough to host one adult rectangular field sport game and a minimum of one other event/game, but with an undetermined number of actual fields. This category describes a large open grassy area that can be arranged in any manner of configurations for any number of rectangular field sports. Sports may include, but are not limited to: soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, and field hockey. Field may have goals and lining specific to a certain sport that may change with permitted use.
Rectangular Field, Small	Describes a specific field too small to host a regulation adult rectangular field sport game. Accommodates at least one youth field sport game. Sports may include, but are not limited to: soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, and field hockey. Field may have goals and lining specific to a certain sport that may change with permitted use.
Shelter, Large	A shade shelter or pavilion large enough to accommodate a group picnic or other event for at least 25 persons with space for a minimum of 12 seated whether or not benches or picnic tables are provided. Lack of seating may be addressed in scoring. What about 12-25 person shelters?
Shelter, Small	A shade shelter, large enough to accommodate a family picnic or other event for approximately 4-12 persons with seating for a minimum of 4. Covered benches for seating up to 4 people included as a modifier in comfort and convenience scoring and should not be included here. What about 12-25 person shelters?
Skate Feature	A stand-alone feature primarily for wheel sports such as skateboarding, in-line skating, etc. May or may not allow free-style biking. May be associated with a playground but is not part of it. Dedicated bike facilities should be categorized as "Bike Course".
Skate Park	An area set aside primarily for wheel sports such as skateboarding, in-line skating, etc. Attracts users from the entire community. May or may not allow free-style biking. May be specific to one user group or allow for several user types. Can accommodate multiple users of varying abilities. Typically has a variety of concrete or modular features.
Target Range	A designated area for practice and/or competitive target activities. Specify type, such as archery or firearms, in comments.
Tennis Complex	Multiple regulation courts in a single location with amenities suitable for tournament use.
Tennis Court	One standard regulation court suitable for recreation and/or competitive play. Specify Quick Start or other non-standard types in comments.
Tennis, Practice Wall	A wall intended for practicing tennis. Do we see this often enough to justify a uniqe compoent?
Track, Athletic	A multi-lane, regulation sized running track appropriate for track and field events.
Trail, Multi-Use	A trail, paved or unpaved, that is separated from the road and provides recreational opportunities or connection to walkers, bikers, roller bladers and equestrian users. Paths that make a circuit within a single site are "Loop Walks". Removed "and may be represented by GIS points should be categorized as 'Loop Walks'. Multi-Use Trails are better represented by GIS polylines." That seemed more confusing.
Trail, Primitive	A trail, unpaved, located within a park or natural area that provides recreational opportunities or connections to users. Minimal surface improvements that may or may not meet accessibilty standards.
Trail, Water	A river, stream, canal or other waterway used as a trail for floating, paddling, or other watercraft.
Trailhead	A designated staging area at a trail access point. May include restrooms, an information kiosk, parking, drinking water, trash receptacles, seating, etc.
Volleyball Court	One full-sized court. May be hard or soft surface, including grass and sand. May have permanent or portable posts and nets.
Wall Ball Court	Walled courts associated with sports such as handball and racquetball. Specify type in comments.

GRASP® Outdoor Component Type	Definition
Water Access, Developed	A developed water access point. Includes docks, piers, kayak courses, boat ramps, fishing facilites, etc. Specify in comments including quantity for each unique type.
Water Access, General	Measures a user's general ability to access the edge of open water. May include undeveloped shoreline. Typically receives quantity of one for each contiguous site.
Water Feature	A passive water-based amenity that provides a visual focal point. Includes fountains and waterfalls.
Water, Open	A body of water such as a pond, stream, river, wetland with open water, lake, or reservoir.
Winter Sport	An area designated for a winter sport or activity such as a downhill ski area, nordic ski area, sledding hill, tobogan run, recreational ice, etc. Specify in comments.

Airport Park

Acres: 7.3

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Airport Park

31.2	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

36	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 3010 Winchester Dr

Approximate Park Acreage: 7.3

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Park seems dated other than new playground structure. Portable restroom enclosure but no portolet

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L000	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C005	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C004	Diamond Field, Practice	1		2	2	
C003	Basketball, Practice	3		1	1	Court surfacing in poor condition
C002	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	Octagon in good condition. Single grill
C001	Playground, Local	1		2	2	Updated fairly recently. Large structure and swings
C000	Rectangular Field, Large	1		2	2	Field slopes fairly significantly from north to south

Alton Depot Park

Acres: 0.9

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Alton Depot Park

14.4	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

14.4	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 101 S Western Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 0.9

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	1	Trail Connection	3	***2***
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	1	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Small park near railroad. Limited seating with one table.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L001	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C008	Open Turf	1		2	2	Limited turf area.
C007	Shelter, Small	1		1	1	Poor condition
C006	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Weeds have been sprayed

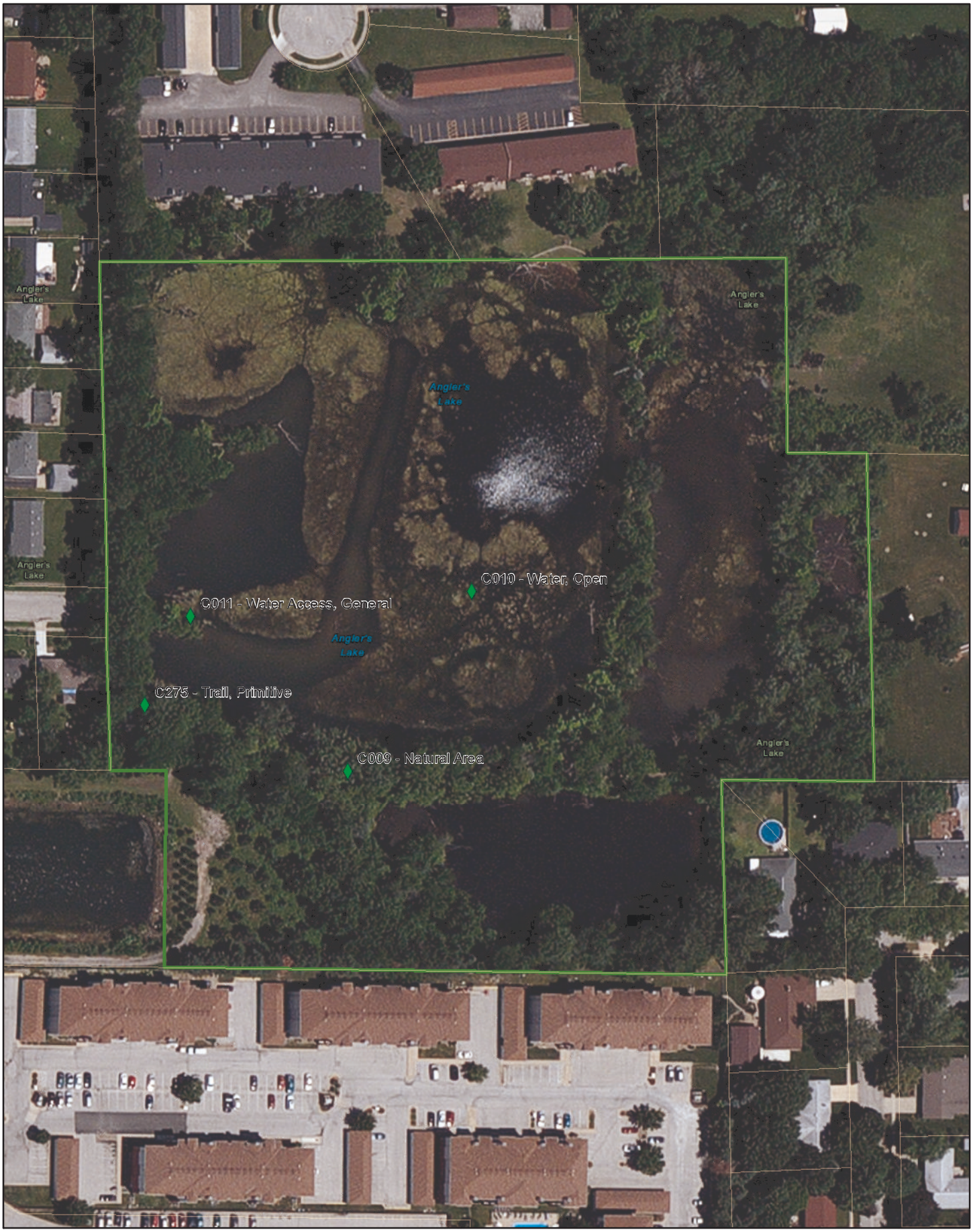
Anglers Lake Nature Park

Acres: 11.2

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Anglers Lake Nature Park

8.8	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

8.8	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1017 S MERCER AVE

Approximate Park Acreage: 11.2

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	3	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	0	Trail Connection	1	***1***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	0	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Diffcult to find and access. Feels overgrown, a bit isolated

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L002	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C275	Trail, Primitive	1		2	2	Trail is in decent shape
C011	Water Access, General	1		1	1	Seems a bit difficult to access based on overgrown landscape
C010	Water, Open	1		2	2	
C009	Natural Area	1		1	1	Heavily overgrown

Atwood Wayside

Acres: 0.2

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Atwood Wayside

19.2	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

19.2	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 303 N Robinson St

Approximate Park Acreage: 0.2

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	2	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Trail corridor with improvements

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L003	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C276	Trailhead	1		2	2	
C247	Educational Experience	1		2	2	
C012	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	

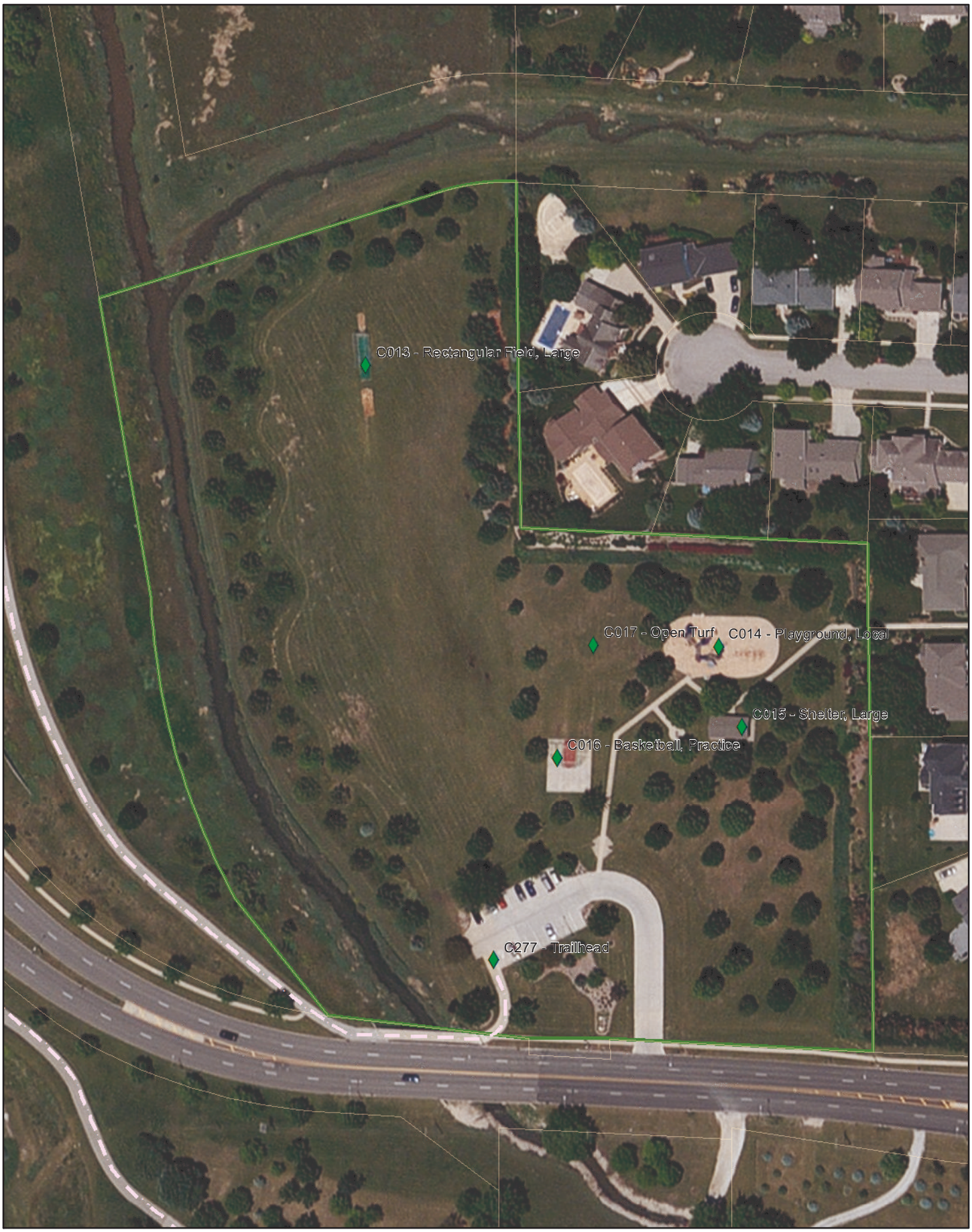
Brookridge Park

Acres: 8.8

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Brookridge Park

26.4	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

26.4	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 2904 Ireland Grove Rd

Approximate Park Acreage: 8.8

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	***2***
BBQ Grills	1	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L004	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C277	Trailhead	1		1	1	Lacks restroom or wayfinding
C017	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C016	Basketball, Practice	1		1	1	Not in poor condition but not the standard hoop
C015	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	Typical 10x20 rectangle
C014	Playground, Local	1		2	2	More expansive local playground
C013	Rectangular Field, Large	1		1	1	Cricket pitch in poor condition

Buck Mann Park

Acres: 0.8

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Buck Mann Park

9.9	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

9.9	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 116 Weldon St

Approximate Park Acreage: 0.8

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2
Seating	1	Trail Connection	0
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0

Design and Ambiance

1

General Comments

Park lacks approporiate seating

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L005	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C195	Diamond Field, Practice	1		2	2	
C020	Open Turf	1		2	2	With practice diamond
C019	Basketball, Practice	1		2	2	Nice backboard and hoop. Concrete in decent shape
C018	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Playground structure plastic is fading, the pit is weedy and there is no ADA ramp

Clearwater Park

Acres: 12.4

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Clearwater Park

36	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score	40.8	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 2716 Clearwater Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 12.4

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Overall a decent park but showing some age.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L006	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C278	Trailhead	1		2	2	
C256	Loop Walk	1		2	2	Nice loop walk. Popular
C255	Diamond Field, Practice	1		2	2	
C025	Open Turf	1		2	2	It appears the drainage area is for football
C024	Volleyball Court	1		2	2	Nice courts
C023	Basketball, Practice	3		1	1	Standing water on the courts
C022	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Platforms are rusty and structure is fading. The pit is lacking any EWF in some areas
C021	Shelter, Small	1		1	1	Atypical octagon with peeling paint

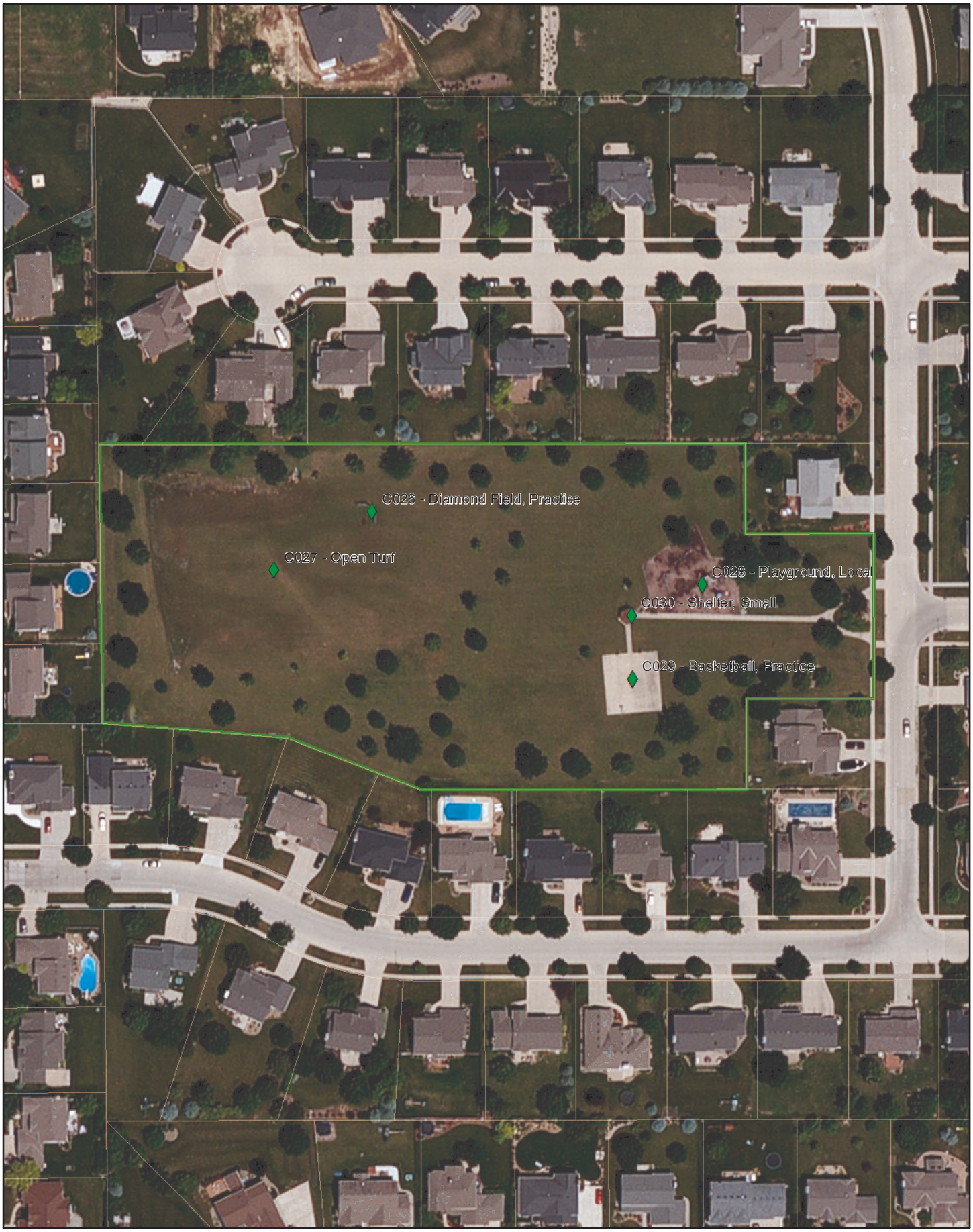
Eagle Crest Park

Acres: 4.6

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Eagle Crest Park

26.4	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score	31.2	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 2506 Chesapeake Ln

Approximate Park Acreage: 4.6

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

A fairly expansive neighborhood park that is backed by about 20 homes but does have fairly decent street connection

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L007	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C030	Shelter, Small	1		1	1	Atypical octagon that needs repairs
C029	Basketball, Practice	2		2	2	Nice hoops but not striped like typical
C028	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C027	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C026	Diamond Field, Practice	1		2	2	

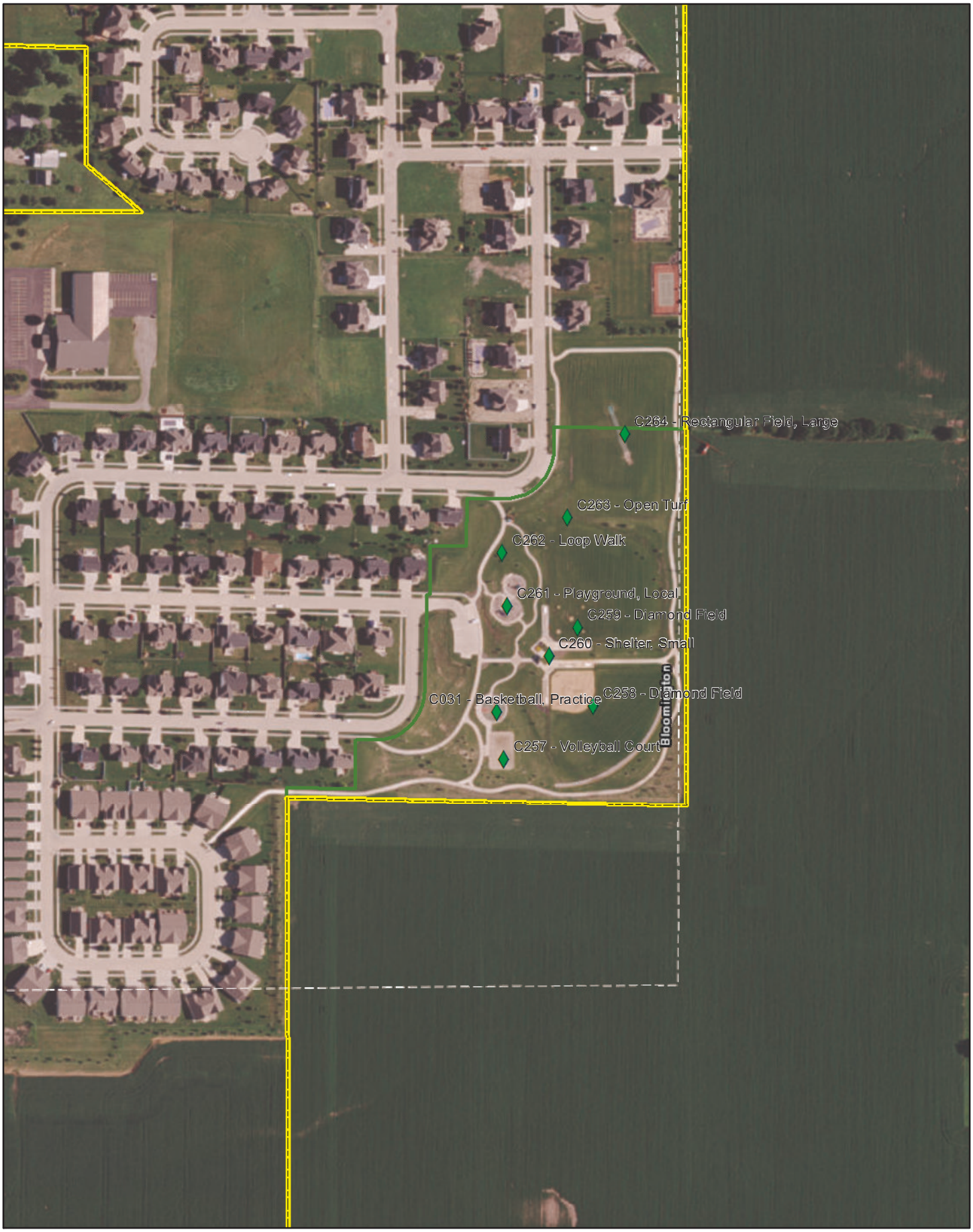
Eagle View Park

Acres: 12.8

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Eagle View Park

43.2	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

48	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 4001 BAYWOOD RD

Approximate Park Acreage: 12.8

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	0	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Newer park

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L008	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C264	Rectangular Field, Large	1		2	2	Cricket
C263	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C262	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C261	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Really needs EWF
C260	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	Has green roof
C259	Diamond Field	1		2	2	No outfield fence
C258	Diamond Field	1		2	2	Nicer of the two fields
C257	Volleyball Court	1		2	2	Nice court
C031	Basketball, Practice	3		1	1	Need nets and paint surface

Emerson Park

Acres: 2.4

Legend

Indoor Facility
Outdoor Component
Trail
Outdoor Location
Component (Alt.Pro.)
Location (Alt.Pro)
City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Emerson Park

13.2	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

13.2	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 717 Bell St

Approximate Park Acreage: 2.4

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2
Seating	1	Trail Connection	0
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0

Design and Ambiance

2

General Comments

Nice neighborhood park that is in need of some updates

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L009	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C033	Open Turf	1		2	2	Plenty of room for additional components
C032	Playground, Local	1		2	2	

Evergreen Park

Acres: 0.8

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Evergreen Park

5.5	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

5.5	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1205 Forrest St

Approximate Park Acreage: 0.8

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	0	Trail Connection	0	***1***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Adjacent to housing authority apts.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L010	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C035	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C034	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Small play structure compared to other parks.

Ewing I Park

Acres: 5.3

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Ewing I Park

24	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score	24	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1420 Towanda Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 5.3

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	3	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	***2***
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L011	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C279	Trail, Primitive	1		2	2	
C038	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	Atypical shelter
C037	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C036	Playground, Local	1		2	2	

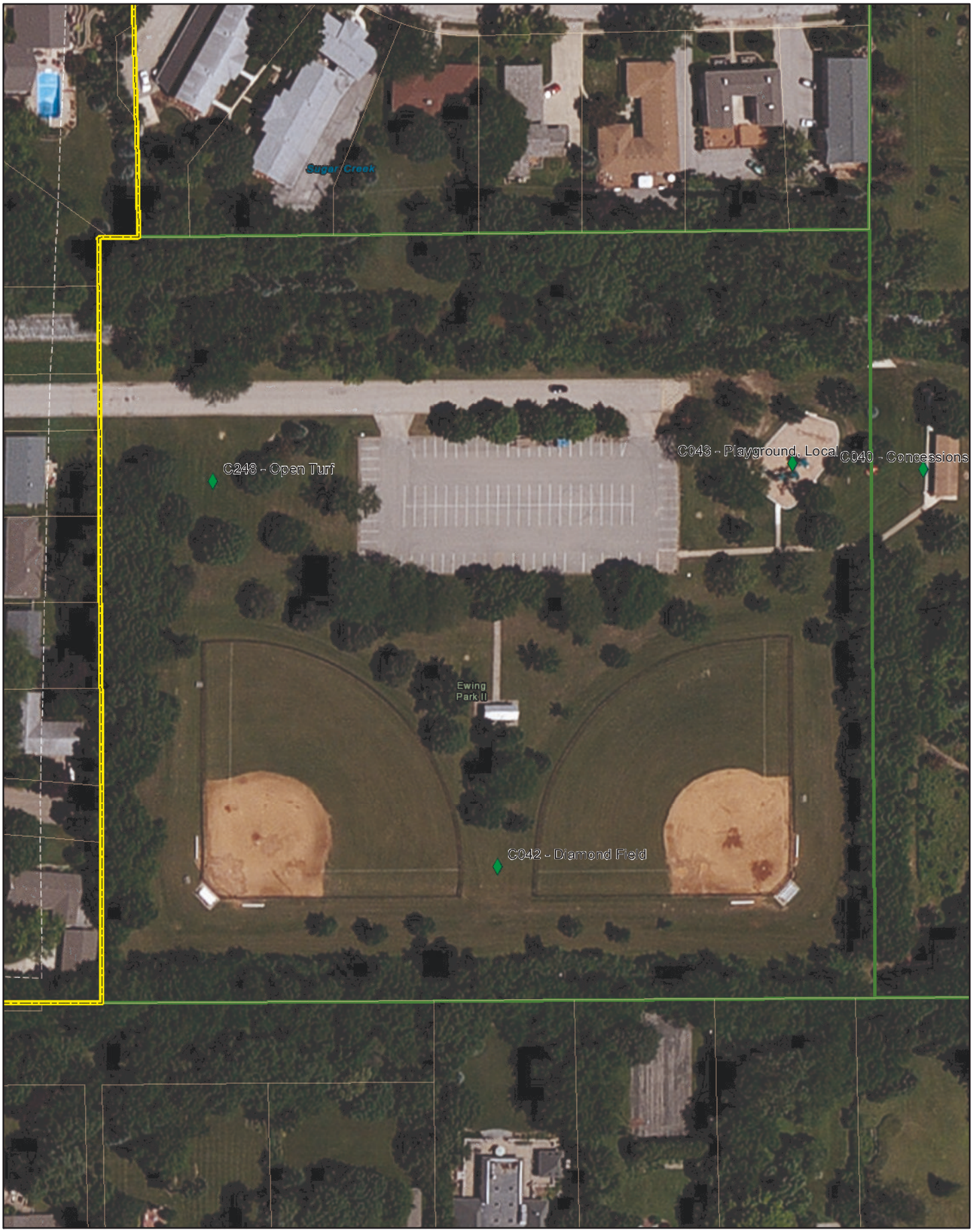
Ewing II Park

Acres: 10.3

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Ewing II Park

17.6	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

22	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1001 Ethell Pkwy

Approximate Park Acreage: 10.3

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	3	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	1	

General Comments

Restroom and drinking fountain closed

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L012	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C248	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C043	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C042	Diamond Field	2		2	2	Short backstops otherwise nice fields

Ewing III Park

Acres: 26.1

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Ewing III Park

33.6	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

38.4	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 901 Jersey Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 26.1

Drinking Fountains	1	Shade	3	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	1	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L013	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C251	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C250	Natural Area	2		2	2	Signed Native Prairie no mow areas.
C249	Water, Open	1		2	2	
C041	Natural Area	1		2	2	Nice wooded area with trails
C040	Concessions	1		2	2	With restroom
C039	Rectangular Field, Large	1		2	2	Football

Fell Avenue Park

Acres: 1

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Fell Avenue Park

24	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

24	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1301 Fell Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 1.0

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Nice neighborhood park

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L014	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C227	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	
C046	Basketball, Practice	1		2	2	
C045	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C044	Playground, Local	1		2	2	

Forrest Park

Acres: 23.4

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Forrest Park

52.8 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

52.8 Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1813 SPRINGFIELD RD

Approximate Park Acreage: 23.4

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L015	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C246	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	Typical octagon
C245	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C244	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	Typical 10x20 rectangle
C243	Disc Golf	1		2	2	
C242	Passive Node	1		2	2	Nice fire pit
C051	Shelter, Large	1		1	1	West end of Hike Haven. Floor is uneven. Only two tables.
C050	Natural Area	1		2	2	
C049	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	Octagon
C048	Playground, Local	1		3	3	Large newer structure
C047	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	

Franklin Park

Acres: 4.5



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Franklin Park

Address	302 E Chestnut St
Approximate Park Acreage:	4.5

21.6 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

21.6 Total Community GRASP® Score

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	3	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Very traditional park centered historic neighborhood. The only thing missing is the band shell or gazebo in the middle

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L016	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C054	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C053	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C052	Playground, Local	1		3	3	Nice mix of modern structures with the sand and tree stump nature play. The boardwalk is also a nice feature around old trees.

Friendship Park

Acres: 0.1



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Friendship Park

8.8	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

8.8	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 719 W Jefferson St

Approximate Park Acreage: 0.1

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2
Seating	1	Trail Connection	0
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0

Design and Ambiance

2

General Comments

Space is limited in this pocket park but it does have a shelter

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L017	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C226	Shelter, Small	1		1	1	No table
C055	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Needs weeds sprayed

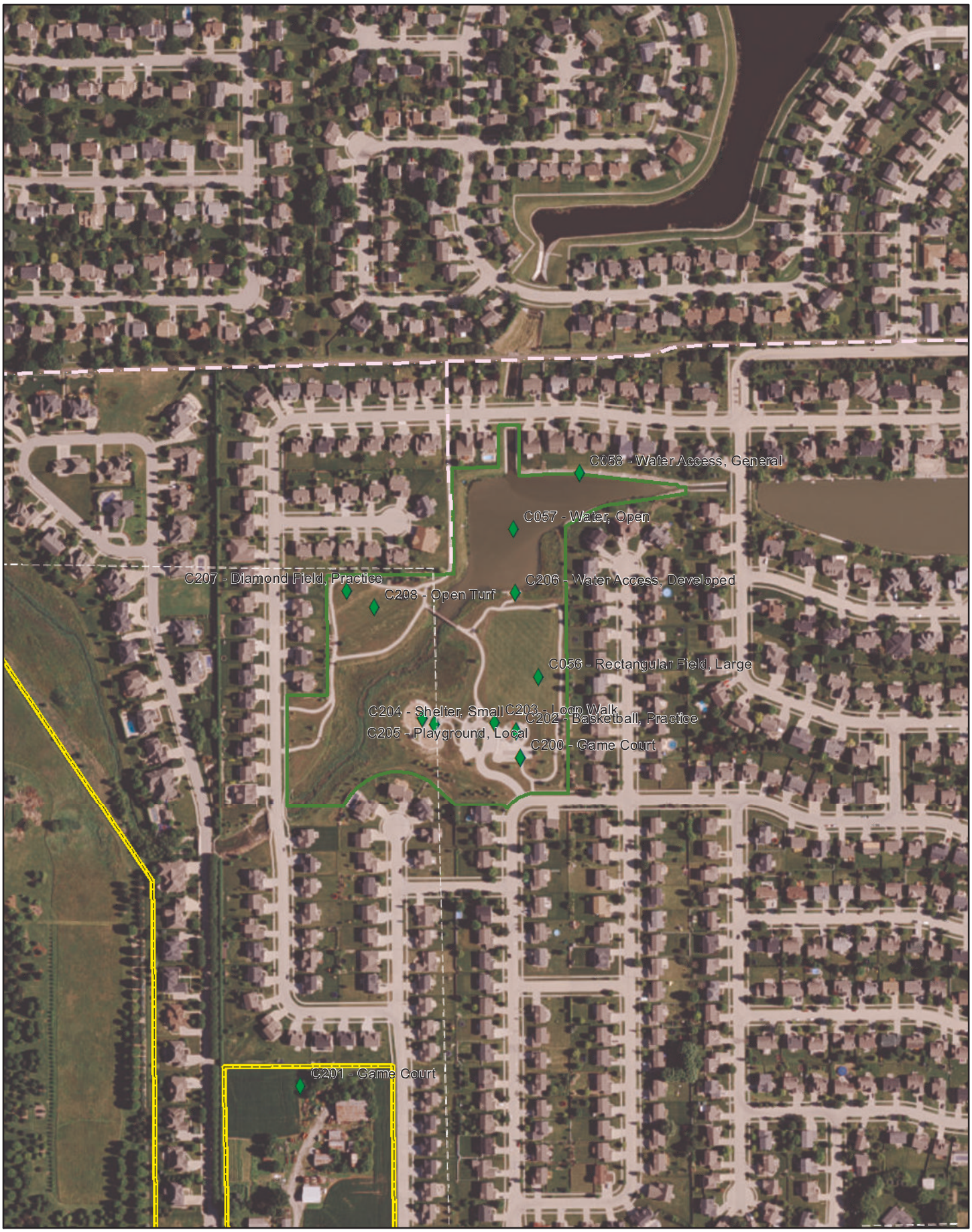
Gaelic Park

Acres: 14

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Gaelic Park

62.4	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

72	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 3102 Cave Creek Rd

Approximate Park Acreage: 14.0

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	1	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	1	

General Comments

Newer park with upgraded amenities and design, circulation.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L018	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C208	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C207	Diamond Field, Practice	1		2	2	
C206	Water Access, Developed	1		2	2	ADA overlook and fishing platform
C205	Playground, Local	1		2	2	Nicer playgrounds and pits
C204	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	
C203	Loop Walk	1		2	2	Popular loop
C202	Basketball, Practice	3		2	2	3 hoops 2 regulation one low
C201	Game Court	1		2	2	Bocce
C200	Game Court	1		2	2	Corn hole court
C058	Water Access, General	1		2	2	
C057	Water, Open	1		2	2	
C056	Rectangular Field, Large	1		2	2	

Highland Park Golf Course

Acres: 97.3



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Highland Park Golf Course

14.4 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

14.4 Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1613 S Main St

Approximate Park Acreage: 97.3

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Several of the existing buildings appear to be in poor condition

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L019	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C280	Golf, Practice	1		2	2	
C059	Golf	1		2	2	

Holiday Park

Acres: 13.2

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Holiday Park

40.8 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

40.8 Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 800 S McGregor St

Approximate Park Acreage: 13.2

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Nice park with popular pool, lake and playground

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L020	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C066	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	At playground
C065	Playground, Destination	1		2	2	Safety tile surfacing
C064	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C063	Water Access, General	1		2	2	There are several semi-developed access points
C062	Water, Open	1		2	2	Popular feature
C061	Aquatics, Spray Pad	1		2	2	
C060	Aquatics, Leisure Pool	1	Y	2	2	

Lincoln Park

Acres: 0.9

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Lincoln Park

6.6	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

6.6	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 527 N East St

Approximate Park Acreage: 0.9

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	0
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0

Design and Ambiance

1

General Comments

Basically this is the entry lawn to performing arts center the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts where they host summer concerts and family events.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L021	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C068	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C067	Public Art	1		2	2	

Marie Litta Park

Acres: 0.3



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Marie Litta Park

19.2	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

19.2	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 317 S Gridley St

Approximate Park Acreage: 0.3

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Neighbors complain of homeless problems in this park. Generally a nice little pocket park

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L022	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C199	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	Atypical shelter
C070	Open Turf	1		2	2	Probably a little small for much activity
C069	Playground, Local	1		2	2	

McGraw Park

Acres: 29.7

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

McGraw Park

150	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score	**259**	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 3202 Cornelius Dr

Approximate Park Acreage: 29.7

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	***3***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	3	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	3	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

While park overall has some great details, functionally is limited by parking location and access to more popular amenities like the playground. Nice fields appear to be limited access

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
C211	Tennis Court	2	N	2	2	2 non-lighted courts
C072	Garden, Display	1		2	2	
C073	Diamond Field	1	N	0	3	Limited access
C074	Diamond Field	1	Y	0	3	Premier lighted field with limited access due to fencing and locked gates therefore no neighborhood score
C075	Playground, Destination	1		3	3	Restrooms are a long ways away. Families picnic in parking lot because playground is so far away
C076	Diamond Field	2		2	2	
C077	Rectangular Field, Large	1		1	1	Overlay
C078	Tennis Court	4	Y	3	3	Nice courts and complex
C071	Passive Node	1		2	2	
C080	Open Turf	1		2	2	
L023	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C212	Passive Node	1		2	2	Cluster of tables that overlook tennis courts
C213	Rectangular Field, Small	1		2	2	
C214	Passive Node	1		2	2	
C215	Loop Walk	1		2	2	Nice walks
C216	Water Feature	1		2	2	
C217	Aquatics, Spray Pad	1		3	3	Popular
C218	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	Small octagon
C225	Concessions	1		3	3	Looks nice
C079	Tennis Complex	1		0	3	Nice little tennis complex with seating area, adjacent restroom, and storage building.

Miller Park

Acres: 70

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Miller Park

194	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

220	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1020 S Morris Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 70.0

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***3***
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	2	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

A great park in need of some ADA and cosmetic updates.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
C230	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	Various tables and BBQ grills
C082	Passive Node	1		2	2	War memorial and Firemans Memorial
C083	Playground, Destination	1		3	3	
C084	Golf, Miniature	1		2	2	
C085	Educational Experience	1		3	3	Zoo assessment not included specifically in this plan
C086	Event Space	1		2	2	
C087	Water, Open	1		3	3	
C088	Concessions	1		2	2	
C089	Diamond Field	1		2	2	An appropriate ballfield for this park
C090	Educational Experience	1		2	2	Locomotive
C091	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	
C092	Educational Experience	1		2	2	
C081	Tennis Court	3		1	1	Surfacing is failing in places. Nets are loose
C229	Water Access, Developed	1		2	2	Fishing bank
L024	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C231	Pickleball Court	4		1	1	Overlays
C232	Passive Node	1		2	2	Lake overlook
C233	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	
C234	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C235	Water Access, Developed	1		2	2	Fishing bank
C236	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	
C237	Shelter, Large	2		2	2	Fabric shelters at playground
C238	Aquatics, Spray Pad	1		2	2	
C239	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C240	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Dated tot structure
C241	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	
C228	Amusement Ride	1		2	2	Paddle boats

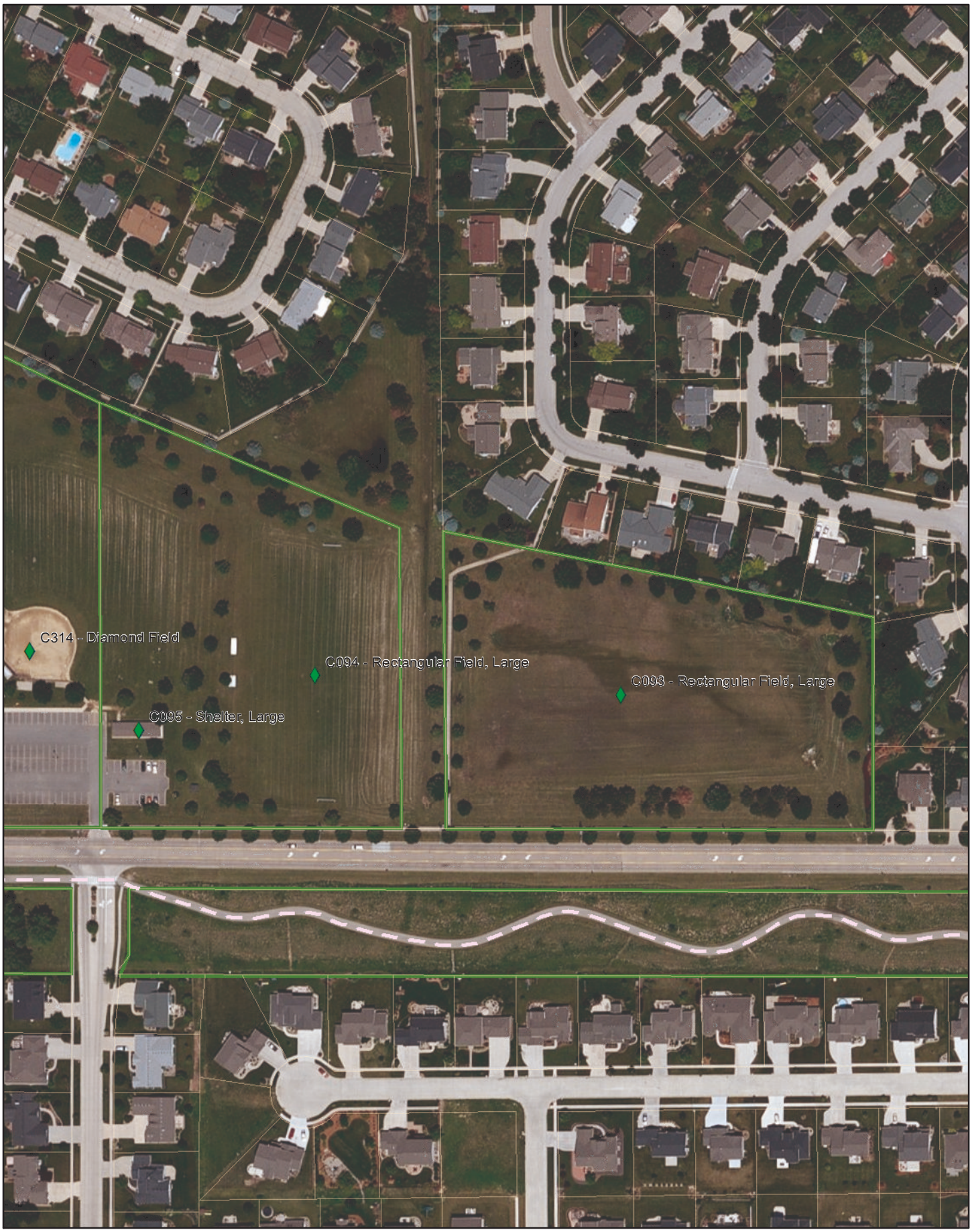
Northpoint Park

Acres: 10

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Northpoint Park

19.2	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

19.2	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 2602 College Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 10.0

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L025	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C095	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C094	Rectangular Field, Large	1		2	2	
C093	Rectangular Field, Large	1		2	2	

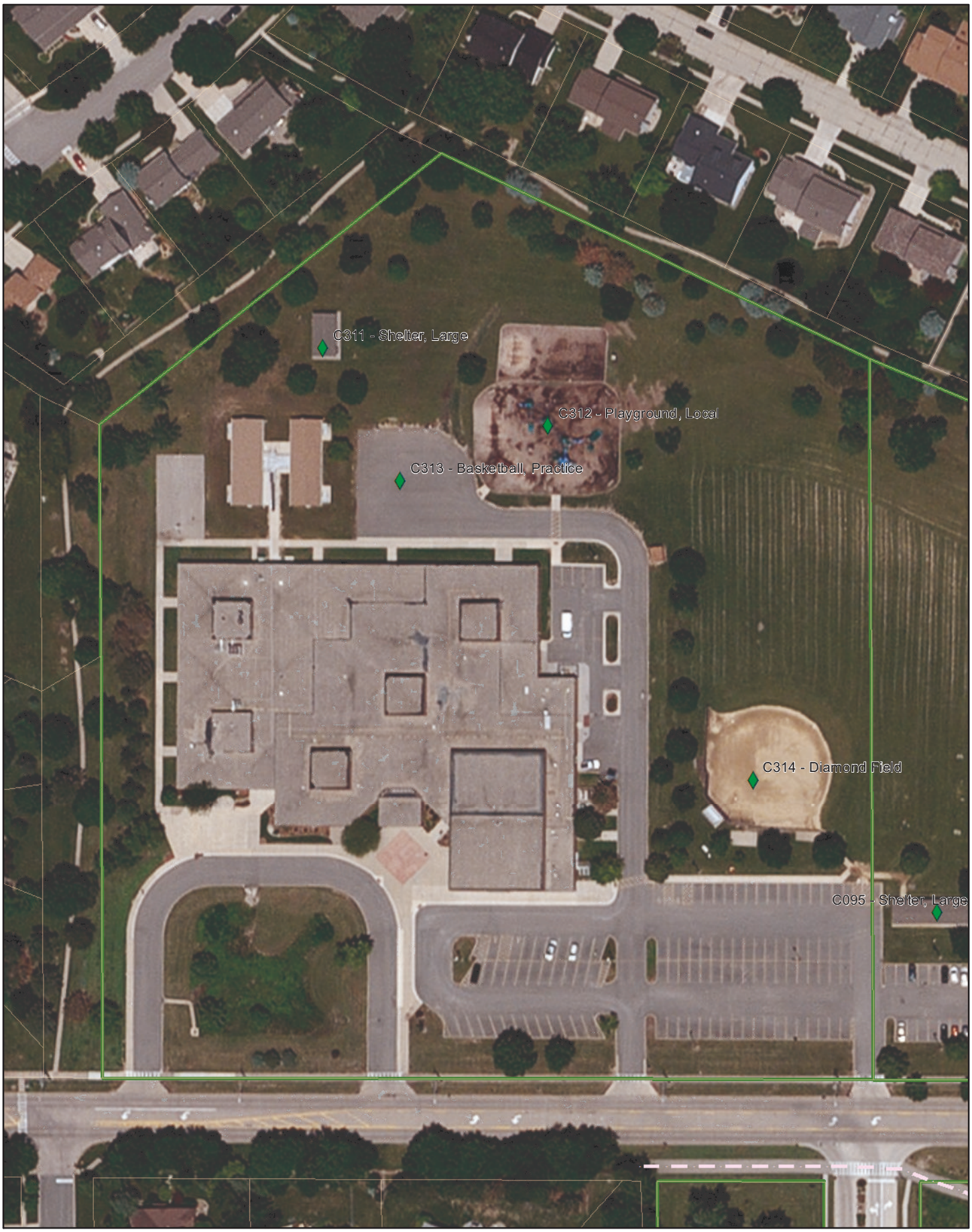
Northpoint School Park

Acres: 9.9

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Northpoint School Park

9.9	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

15.4	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 2602 College Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 9.9

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	1	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L049	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C311	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C314	Diamond Field	1		2	2	
C312	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C313	Basketball, Practice	6		1	1	

Oakland School Park

Acres: 10.3

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Oakland School Park

13.2 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

17.6 Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1605 E Oakland Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 10.3

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

On school grounds.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L050	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C316	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C319	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C317	Basketball Court	2		1	1	
C320	Diamond Field	2		2	2	
C315	Basketball Court	2		1	1	
C318	Diamond Field, Practice	1		2	2	

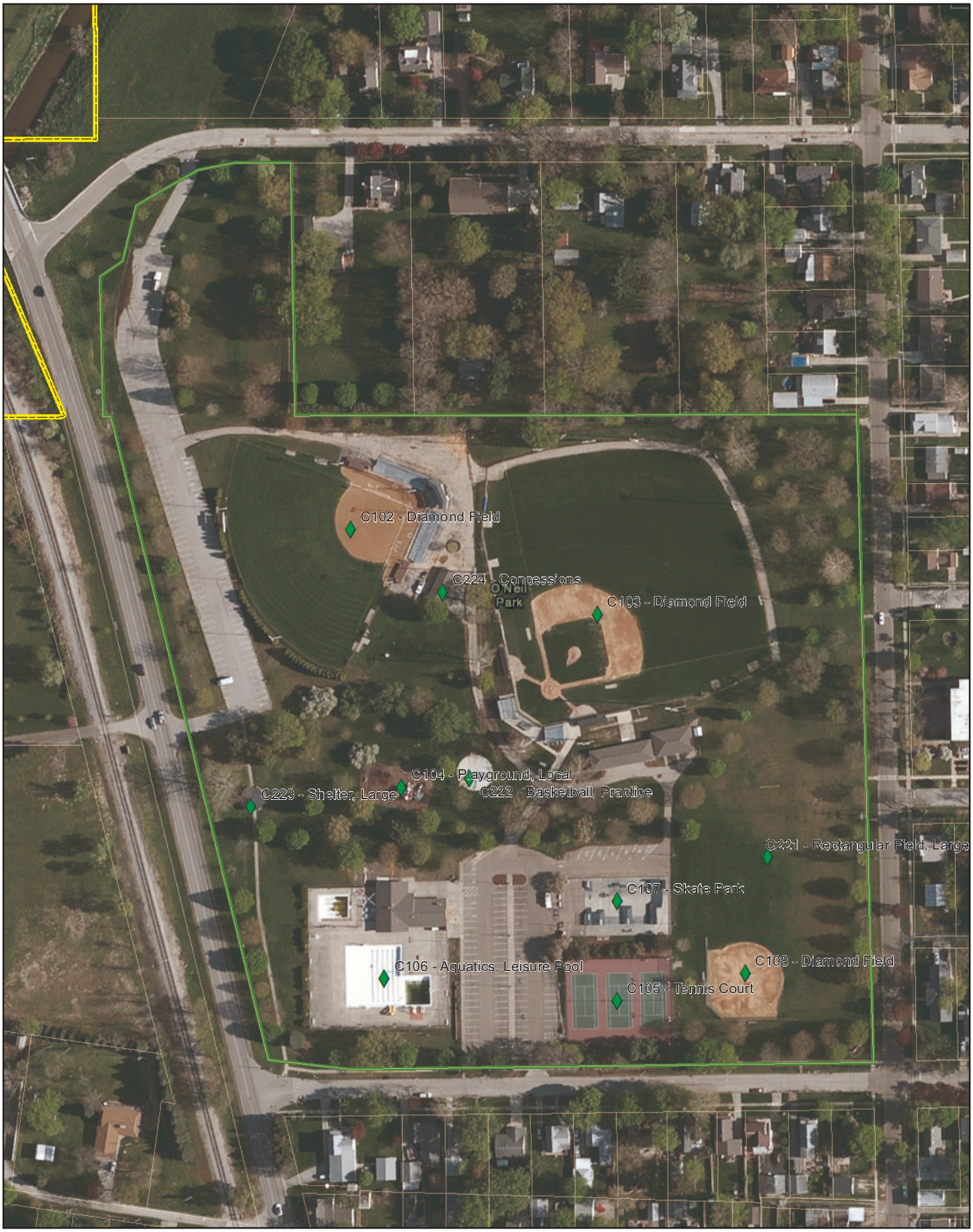
O'Neil Park

Acres: 21.6

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

O'Neil Park

18	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

25.2	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1515 W Chestnut St

Approximate Park Acreage: 21.6

Drinking Fountains	1	Shade	2
Seating	1	Trail Connection	0
BBQ Grills	1	Park Access	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2
Security Lighting	1	Seasonal Plantings	0
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	0
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	1

Design and Ambiance

1

General Comments

Could be a great park but most of it just feels tired

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L028	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C224	Concessions	1		1	1	dated
C223	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C222	Basketball, Practice	1		1	1	Popular with teens.
C221	Rectangular Field, Large	1		1	1	Overlay of diamond with one goal post
C108	Diamond Field	1		1	1	not as nice as the other two in this park
C107	Skate Park	1	Y	1	1	Street course. Dated
C106	Aquatics, Leisure Pool	1		1	1	seems fairly typical for Bloomington but kiddy pool closed
C105	Tennis Court	3	Y	1	1	Surfacing is about done
C104	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Dated
C103	Diamond Field	1	Y	0	2	Nice field but locked to walk in use
C102	Diamond Field	1		2	2	

P J Irvin Park

Acres: 15.6

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

P J Irvin Park

24	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

24	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1601 McKay Dr

Approximate Park Acreage: 15.6

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	1	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	2	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Nice park setting that consists of mostly disc golf in additiona to a playground and shelter.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L029	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C197	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C111	Disc Golf	1		2	2	Looks like nice course. Popular this afternoon
C110	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C109	Playground, Local	1		2	2	

Pepper Ridge Park

Acres: 13.9

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Pepper Ridge Park

19.2 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

26.4 Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 2502 Fox Creek Rd

Approximate Park Acreage: 13.9

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	1	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Two decent diamonds and a rectangle. No playground at this park. While both diamonds are lighted they have limited dugouts

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L030	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C116	Shelter, Large	1		1	1	Needs shingles
C115	Rectangular Field, Large	1	N	2	2	
C114	Diamond Field	2	Y	2	2	East field has limited access

Prairie Vista Golf Course

Acres: 155

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Prairie Vista Golf Course

14.4 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

14.4 Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 502 W Hamilton Rd

Approximate Park Acreage: 155.0

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	2	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L031	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C118	Golf, Practice	1		2	2	
C117	Golf	1		2	2	

Rollingbrook Park

Acres: 13.7



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Rollingbrook Park

45.6 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

67.2 Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1002 S Hershey Rd

Approximate Park Acreage: 13.7

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	2	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Nice park in need of updates. Popular with wide range of age groups.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L033	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C210	Rectangular Field, Large	1		2	2	Likely an overlay but decent
C209	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	Octagon
C127	Diamond Field	1		2	2	Infield is nice. No outfield fence. Backstop is adequate. Benches for dugouts
C126	Open Turf	1		2	2	Could be considered rectangles
C125	Basketball, Practice	3		1	1	One hoop has been upgraded to standard
C124	Pickleball Court	4		1	1	Converted inline rink to 4 pickle ball courts. Surfacing could be improved
C123	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C122	Playground, Local	1		1	1	This playground is too small and dated for its popularity
C121	Rectangular Field, Small	1		2	2	
C120	Tennis Court	3		2	2	suspended court surfacing

Stevenson School Park

Acres: 14.2

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Stevenson School Park

22.2	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

25.8	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 2106 Arrowhead Dr

Approximate Park Acreage: 14.2

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	1	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Playground and the tennis courts really feel kind of separated from the school

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L051	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C322	Rectangular Field, Small	1		2	2	
C325	Rectangular Field, Small	1		2	2	
C328	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C323	Diamond Field	1		2	2	
C326	Game Court	1		1	1	Basic school games set up in the parking lot basketball hoops have no hoops or rims
C329	Fitness Course	1		2	2	
C321	Tennis Court	3	Y	1	1	Poor shape but lighted
C324	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	
C327	Playground, Local	1		2	2	

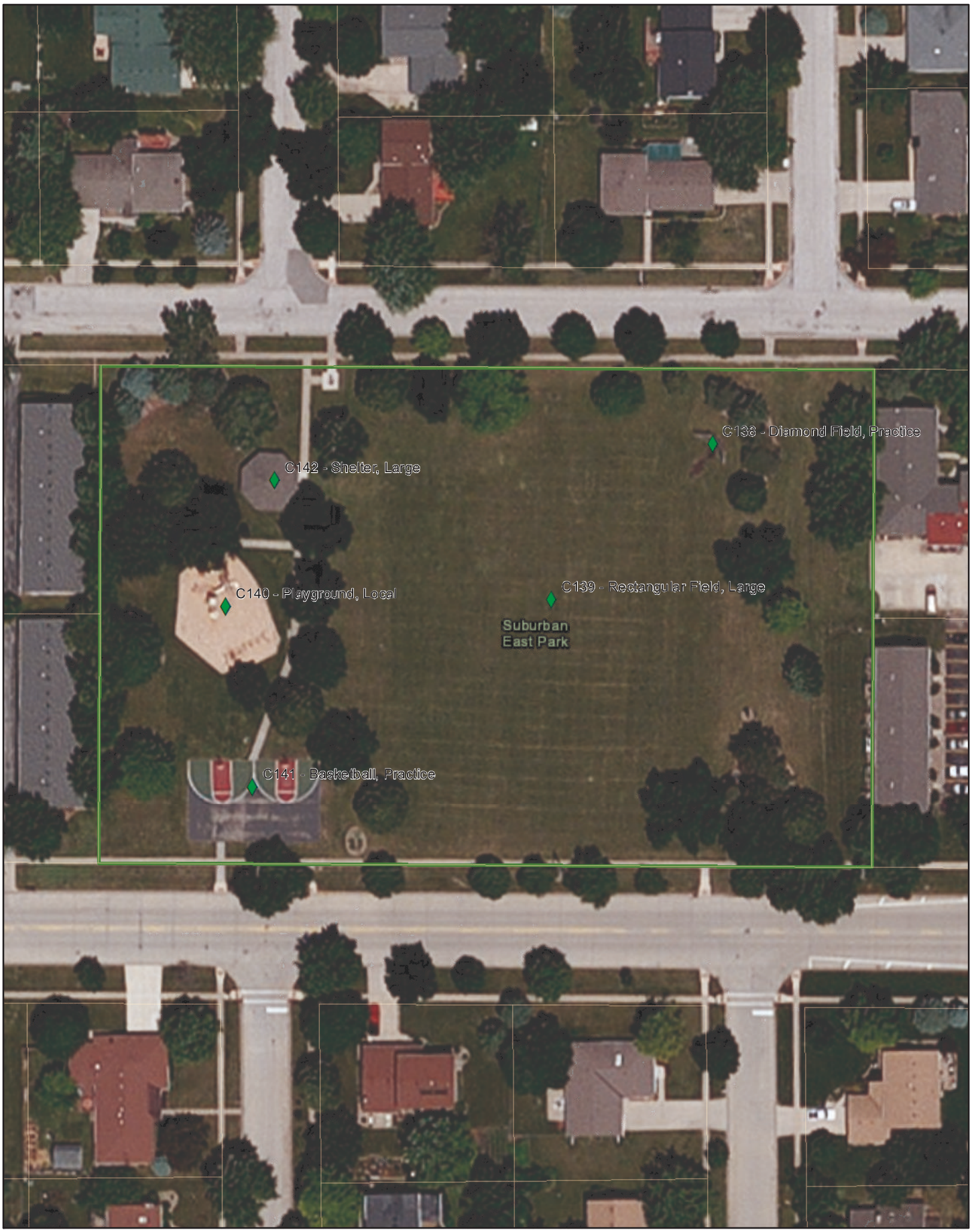
Suburban East Park

Acres: 3.2

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Suburban East Park

26.4	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

28.8	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 3011 Lisa Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 3.2

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Decent neighborhood park

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L035	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C142	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	typical octagon
C141	Basketball, Practice	2		1	1	Poor surfacing. Nonstandard hoops
C140	Playground, Local	1		2	2	Nice playground structure
C139	Rectangular Field, Large	1		2	2	
C138	Diamond Field, Practice	1		2	2	

Sunnyside Park

Acres: 5.8

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Sunnyside Park

28.6 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

35.2 Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 407 Erickson Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 5.8

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	0	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Could be an important park near housing authority apts. Lots of space. Upgraded basketball. No seating. Playground has been replaced

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L036	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C196	Basketball, Practice	2	N	3	3	One tall one short hoop. New surface and hoops
C146	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C145	Basketball Court	1	N	3	3	New courts
C144	Playground, Local	1		2	2	new
C143	Diamond Field	1		1	1	No dugouts. Minimal backstop. Could be considered a nice practice diamond

The Den At Fox Creek Golf Course

Acres: 205.1

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

The Den At Fox Creek Golf Course

25.2 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

25.2 Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 3002 Fox Creek Rd

Approximate Park Acreage: 205.1

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	***3***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	2	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L037	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C150	Golf, Practice	1		2	2	
C149	Golf	1		3	3	

Tipton Park

Acres: 49.5

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Tipton Park

180	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score	194	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 2201 Stone Mountain Blvd

Approximate Park Acreage: 49.5

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2
Restrooms	3	Picnic Tables	2

Design and Ambiance

3

General Comments

Nicely themed and detailed park. Showing some wear and tear

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
C163	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C152	Water, Open	1		3	3	
C153	Water Access, General	1		2	2	
C154	Fitness Course	1		2	2	
C155	Diamond Field	1		2	2	
C156	Diamond Field	1		2	2	
C157	Rectangular Field, Large	1		2	2	
C158	Basketball, Practice	3		2	2	
C159	Playground, Destination	1		3	3	Farm theme
C160	Aquatics, Spray Pad	1		2	2	Surface wear
C151	Loop Walk	1		3	3	
C162	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
L038	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C164	Natural Area	1		2	2	
C265	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	
C266	Educational Experience	1		2	2	Interpretation throughout park
C267	Fitness Course	1		2	2	
C268	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C269	Natural Area	1		2	2	No mow areas fit with prairie and wetland theme
C270	Water Access, Developed	1		2	2	
C271	Trailhead	1		2	2	
C272	Natural Area	1		2	2	
C161	Shelter, Large	1		3	3	Unique barn shelter with restroom

Walt Bittner Park

Acres: 7.5

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Walt Bittner Park

33.6	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score	**43.2**	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 3807 Rave Rd

Approximate Park Acreage: 7.5

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	1	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L039	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C181	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C180	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C179	Shelter, Large	1		1	1	exposed wires
C178	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C177	Diamond Field	1		2	2	Infield is not skinned. Could change to practice diamond and rectagle with full score instead
C176	Rectangular Field, Large	1		1	1	Overlay
C175	Basketball, Practice	3		2	2	

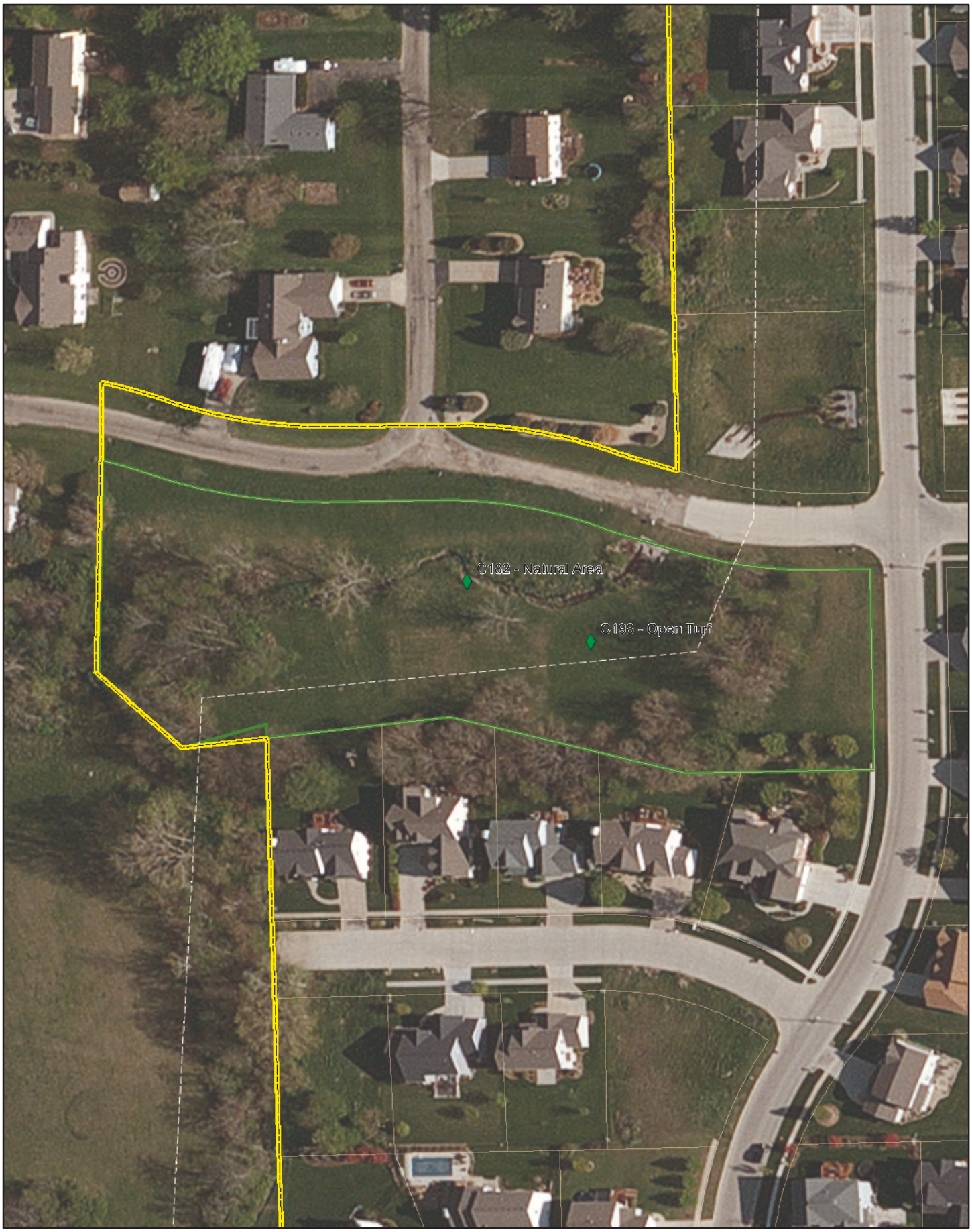
Westwood Park

Acres: 2.5

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Westwood Park

13.2 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

17.6 Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 2301 Ridge Creek Dr

Approximate Park Acreage: 2.5

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	0	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	1	

General Comments

Not much here for park amenities

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L040	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C198	Open Turf	2		2	2	A couple decent size areas
C182	Natural Area	1		2	2	Drainage

White Oak Park

Acres: 86

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

White Oak Park

93.6 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

93.6 Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 1514 N Cottage Ave

Approximate Park Acreage: 86.0

Drinking Fountains	1	Shade	1	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	***3***
BBQ Grills	1	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Nice park but active area seems underutilized

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L041	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C220	Natural Area	1		3	3	No mow habitat area. Good use of sign to identify
C219	Educational Experience	1		2	2	Unique multi-station family fun games
C192	Open Turf	1		2	2	Probably large enough to be a field
C191	Rectangular Field, Large	1		2	2	Stands and parking add to functionality of this field
C190	Playground, Local	1		2	2	Seems underutilized currently
C189	Diamond Field	1		2	2	
C188	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	needs shingles
C187	Shelter, Large	1		1	1	needs shingles
C186	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C185	Water Access, General	1		2	2	
C184	Water Access, Developed	1		2	2	
C183	Water, Open	1		2	2	

Withers Park

Acres: 0.5

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- Outdoor Component
- Trail
- Outdoor Location
- Component (Alt.Pro.)
- Location (Alt.Pro)
- City Limit

N



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: 7/11/2017

Withers Park

14.4	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

14.4	Total Community GRASP® Score

Address 204 E WASHINGTON ST

Approximate Park Acreage: 0.5

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	**Design and Ambiance**
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	***2***
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	2	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Urban pocket park

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L042	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C194	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	
C193	Public Art	1		2	2	

Appendix B: Maps

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Bloomington, IL Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Map Series A: Resource Maps

A

East Detention Basin Park
Savannah Green Park
Fairview Park
Fairview Skate Park
One Normal
Kelly Detention Basin Park
One Normal West Field
One Normal East Field
One Normal South Field
Maxwell Park Dog Park
Champion Fields
ISU Welbring Golf Course
Maxwell Park
Hidden Creek Nature Sanctuary Park
Fell Park
Martin Luther King Park
Shepard Park
Anderson Aquatic Center
The Circle
David S Anderson Park
Northpoint School Park
Northpoint Park
Eagle Crest Park
Walt Bittner Park
Eagle View Park
Tipton Community Park
Hawthorne Commons Park
Peoples Park
Oak Street Ball Diamond
Wayside Allers Shelter
Connie Link Amphitheater
General Electric Park
Hedgewood Park
Underwood Park
All Seasons Golf Learning Center
Ewing III Park
Ewing II Park
Ewing I Park
Clearwater Park
Suburban East Park
Hungarian Park
White Oak Park
White Oak Community Room
Stevenson School Park
McGraw Community Park
Evergreen Park
Fell Avenue Park
Orvel Park
Franklin Park
Bloomington Country Club Golf Course
Lincoln Park
Friendship Park
Atwood Wayside Park
Herb Garden
Airport Park
Withers Park
Alton Depot Park
Pepsi Ice Center
Marie Litta Park
Sunnyside Park
Buck Mann Park
Emerson Park
Oakland School Park
Oakridge Park
Miller Park
Lincoln Leisure Center
Miller Park Pavilion
Lakeside Country Club Golf Course
Holiday Park
Rollingbrook Park
Hike Haven
P J Irwin Park
Forrest Park
Highland Park Golf Course
Anglers Lake Nature Preserve Park
Gaelic Park
R T Dunn Fields Park
PCSL Soccer Complex
Brookridge Park
The Grove Park
Oakwoods Park
Links at Ireland Grove
Pony Baseball
Westwood Park
G J Mecherle Memorial Park
Tri-Lakes Park
Pepper Ridge Park
The Highlands at Fox Creek Golf Course
Prairie Vista Golf Course
Wittenberg Woods Future Park

Legend

- Indoor Facility
- School
- Recreation Component
- Recreation Component (Alt.Prov)
- Trail
- Railroad
- River/Stream
- Street
- Parcel
- School Park
- Park
- Golf
- Future Park
- Golf (Alt.Prov)
- Park (Alt.Prov)
- Lake
- Bloomington City Limits

N
W E
S

0.5 0 0.5 1

Miles

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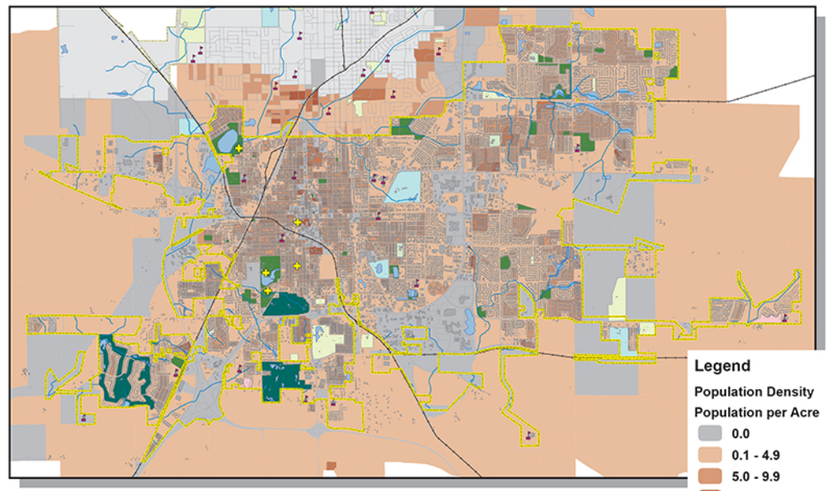
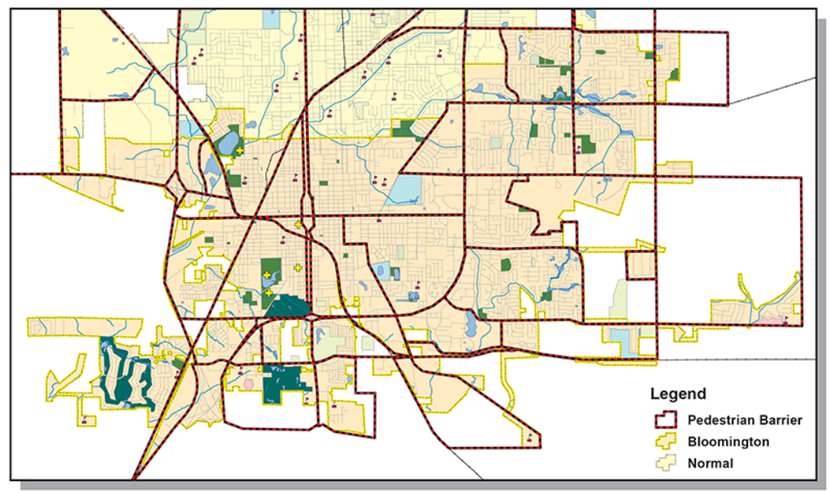


Inset Map: Population Density (People per Acre)

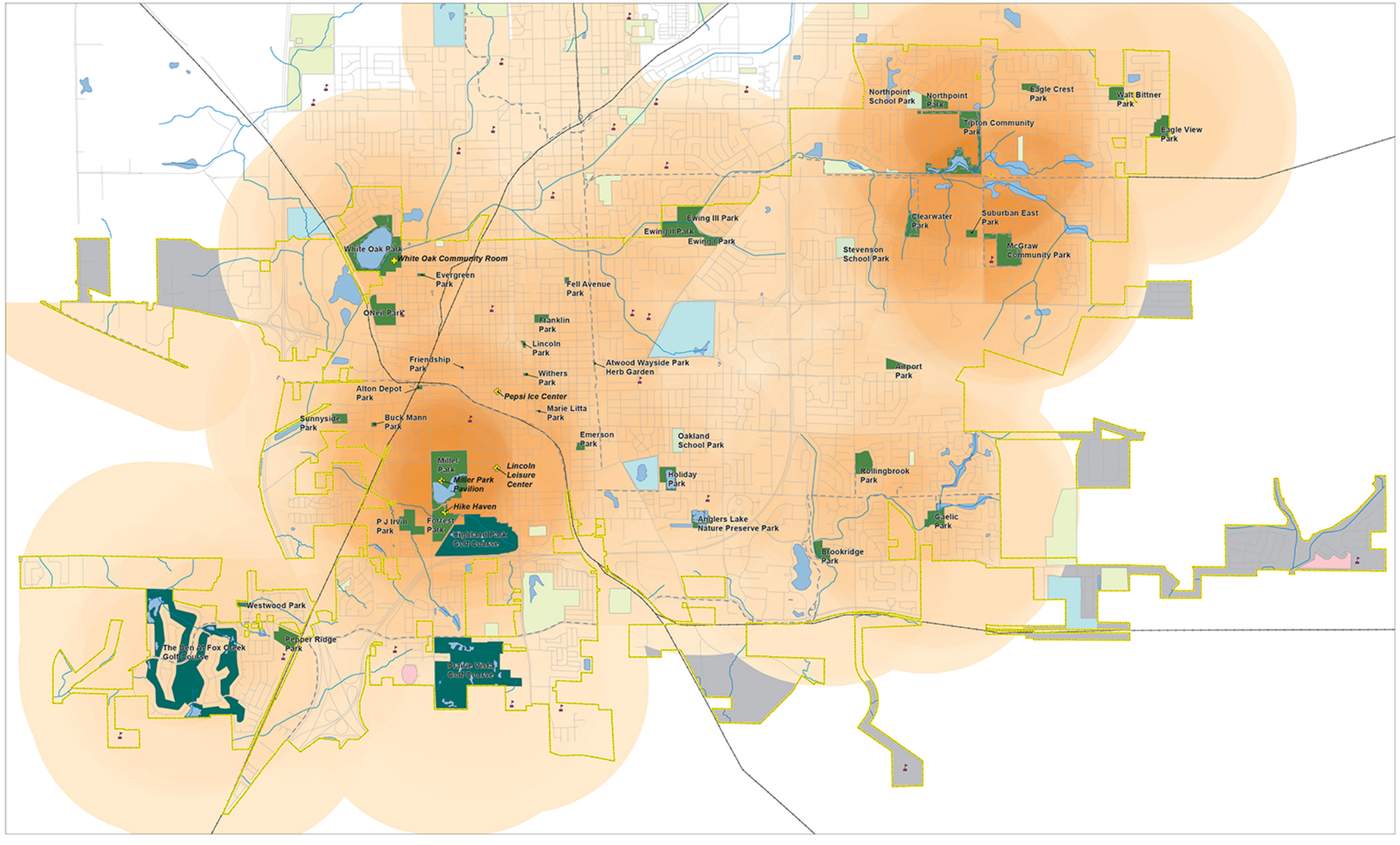


Inset Map: Likely Barriers to Pedestrian Travel

Bloomington, IL Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Map Series B: Neighborhood Access to Outdoor Recreation

B



Legend

- No Access within 1 mile
- Less Access to Quality Outdoor Recreation
- More Access to Quality Outdoor Recreation
- Indoor Facility
- School
- Trail
- Railroad
- River/Stream
- Street
- School Park
- Park
- Golf
- Future Park
- Golf (Alt.Prov)
- Park (Alt.Prov)
- Lake
- Bloomington

N W E S

0.5 0 0.5 1

Miles

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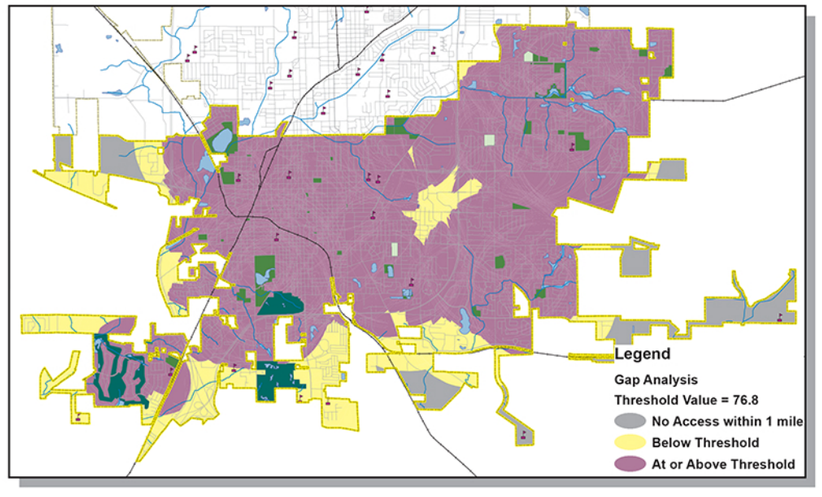
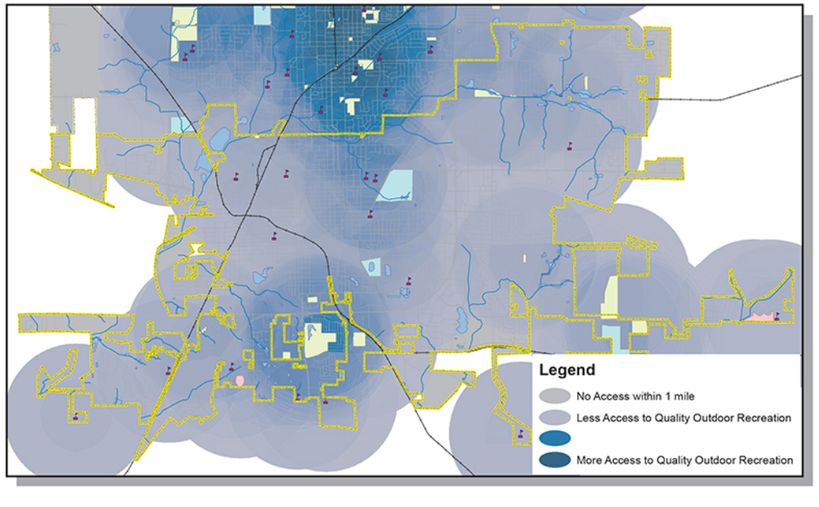
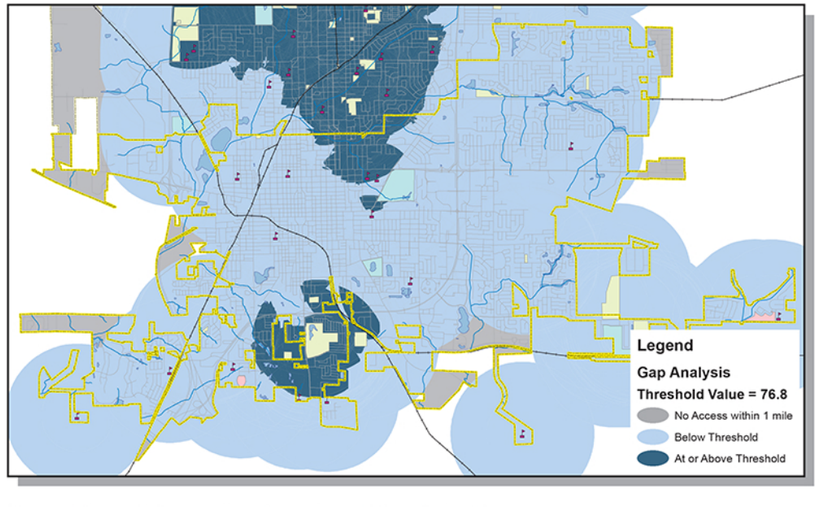


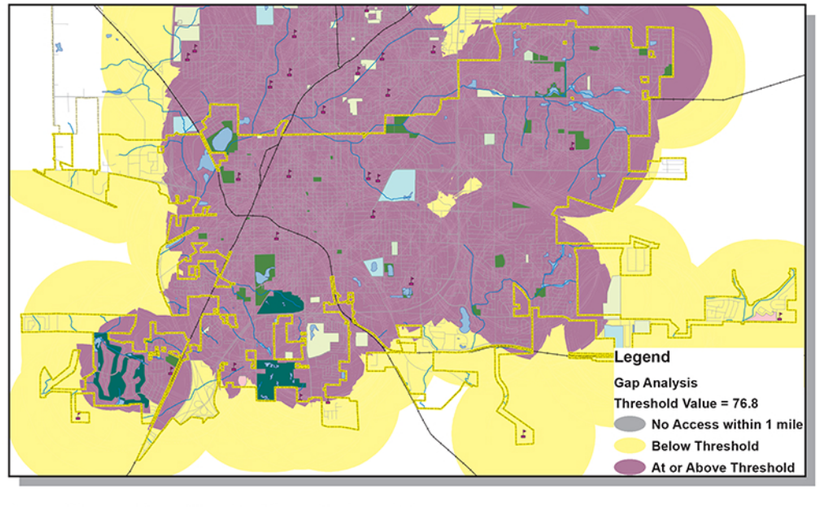
Inset Map: Bloomington Parks Gap Analysis



Inset Map: Alternative Provider Service



Inset Map: Alternative Provider Bracketed

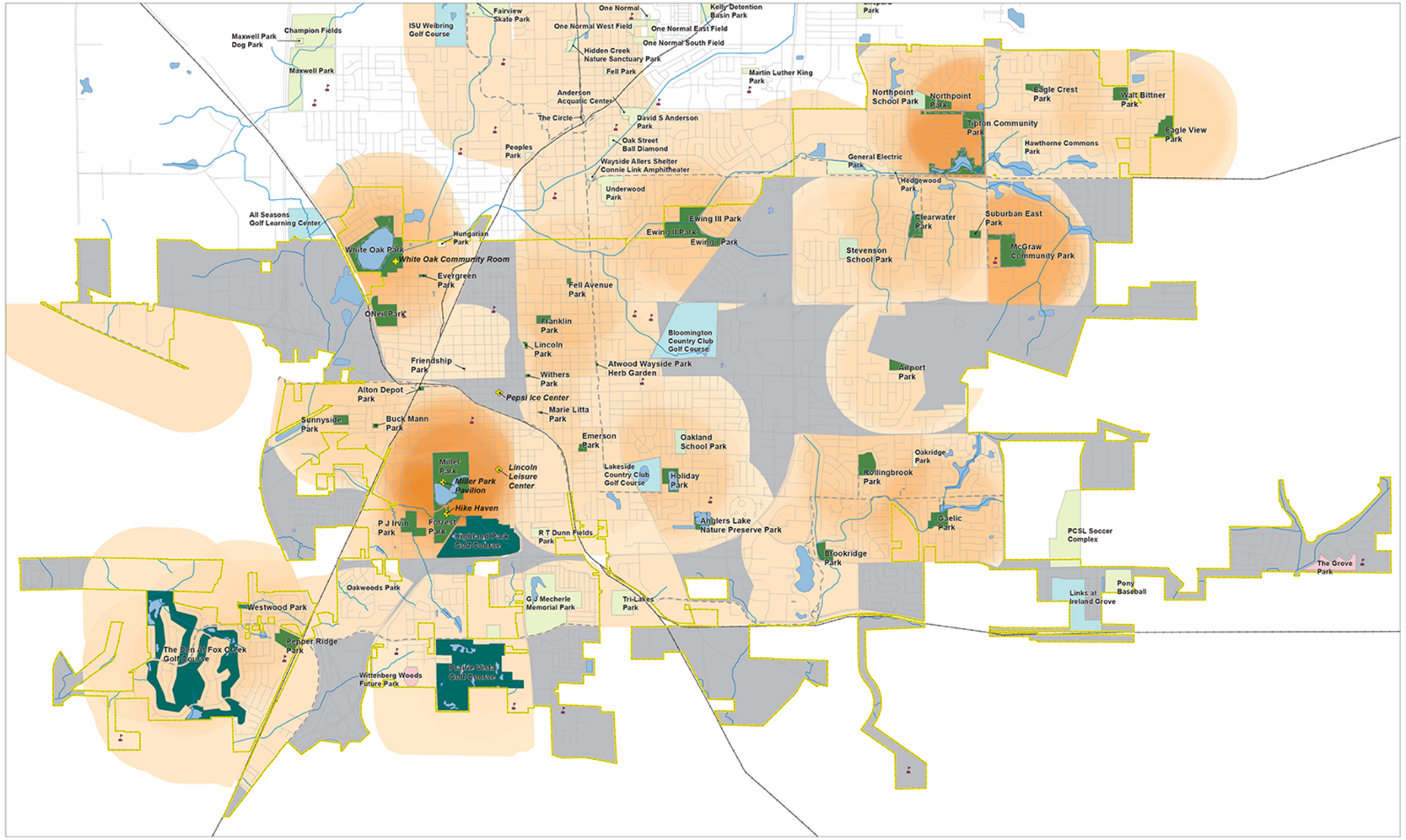


Inset Map: Gap Analysis - All Providers

Bloomington, IL Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Map Series C: Walkable Access to Outdoor Recreation

C



Legend

- No Access within 1/2 mile
- Less Access to Quality Outdoor Recreation
- More Access to Quality Outdoor Recreation
- Indoor Facility
- School
- Trail
- Railroad
- River/Stream
- Street
- School Park
- Park
- Golf
- Future Park
- Golf (Alt.Prov)
- Park (Alt.Prov)
- Lake
- Bloomington

N W E S

0.5 0 0.5 1

Miles

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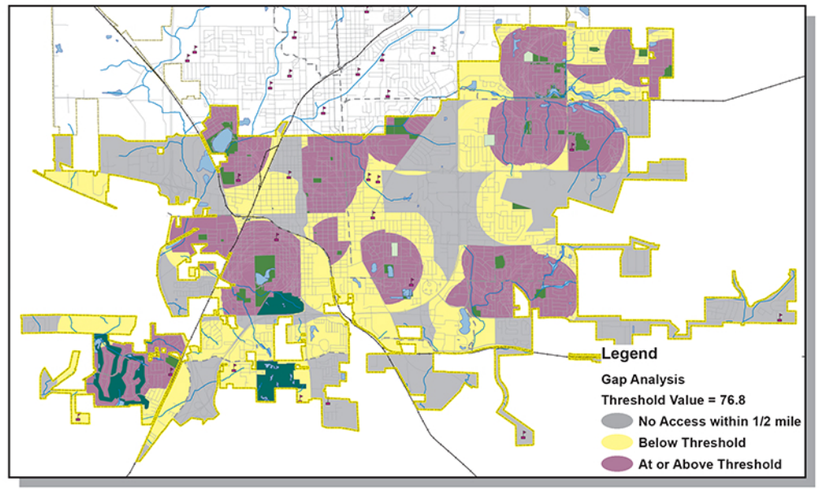
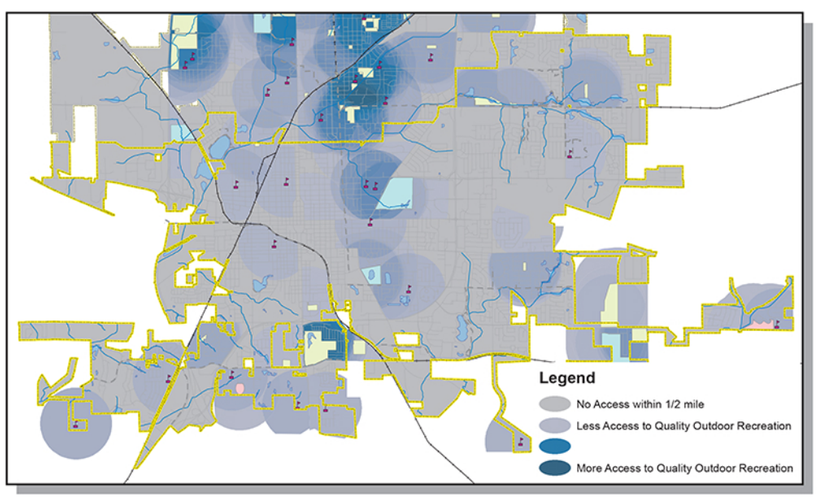
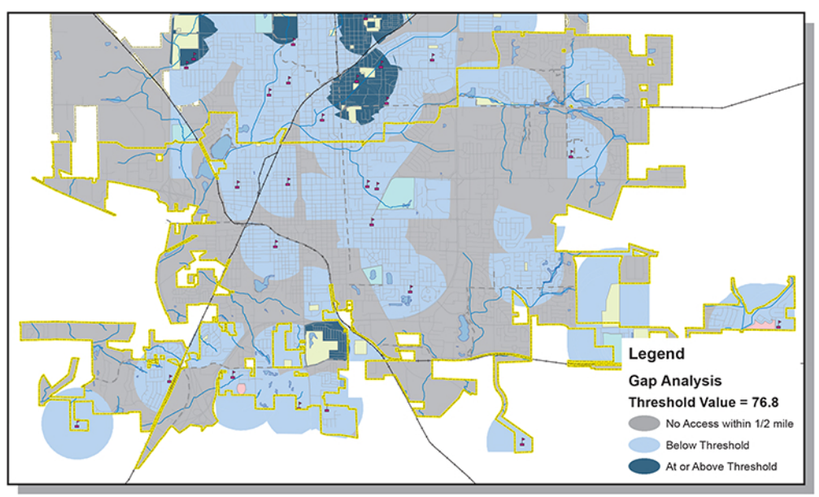


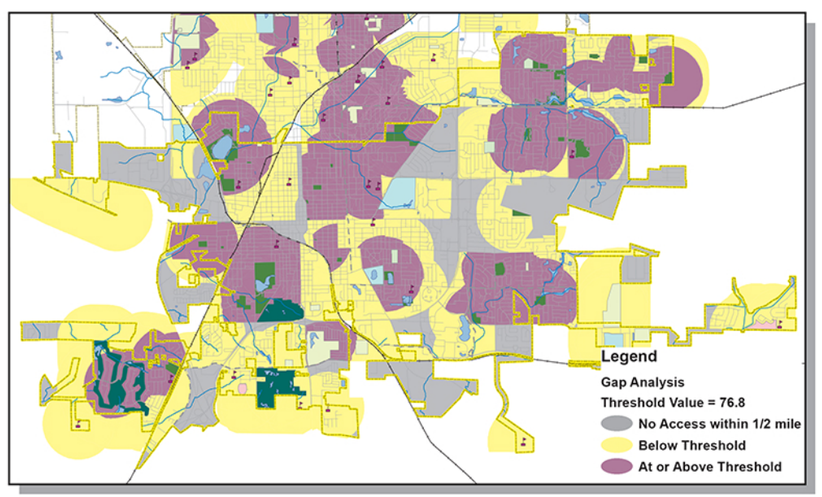
Inset Map: Walkable Service Gap Analysis



Inset Map: Alternative Provider Service

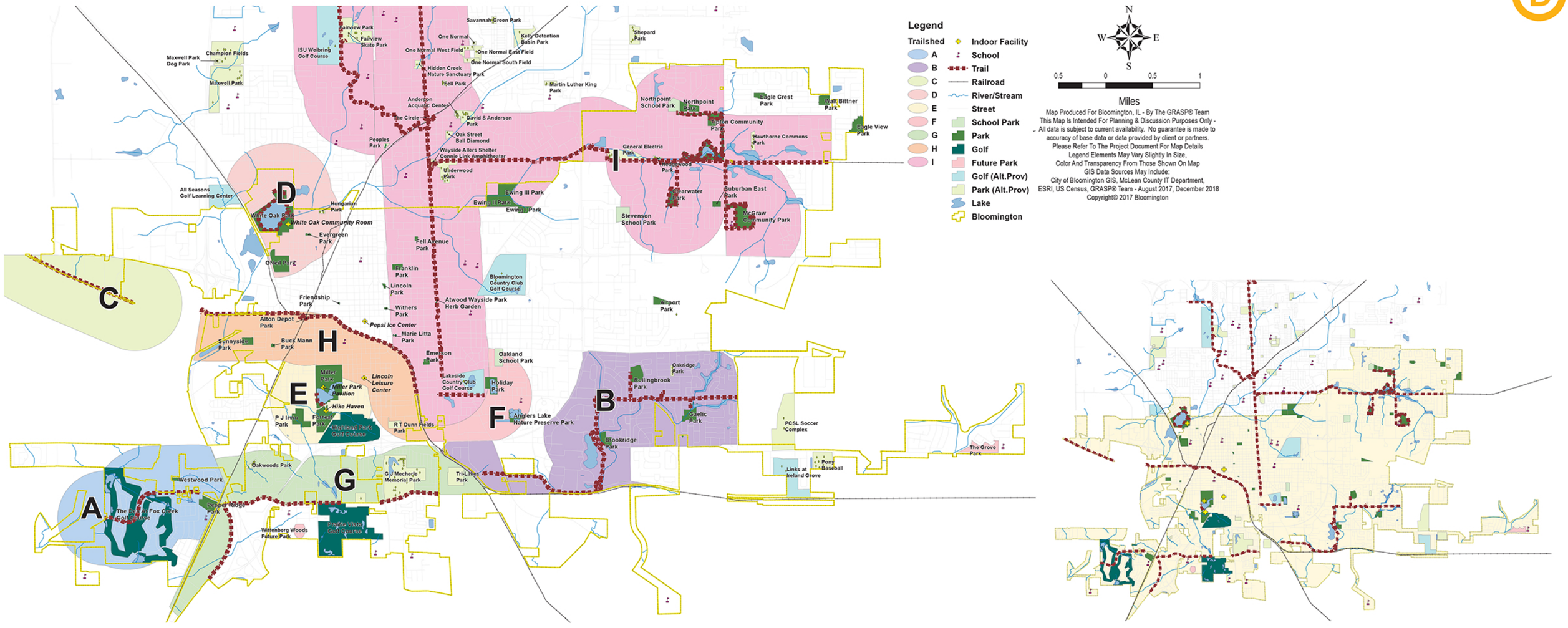


Inset Map: Alternative Provider Bracketed



Inset Map: Gap Analysis - All Providers

Map Series D: Trailshed Analysis



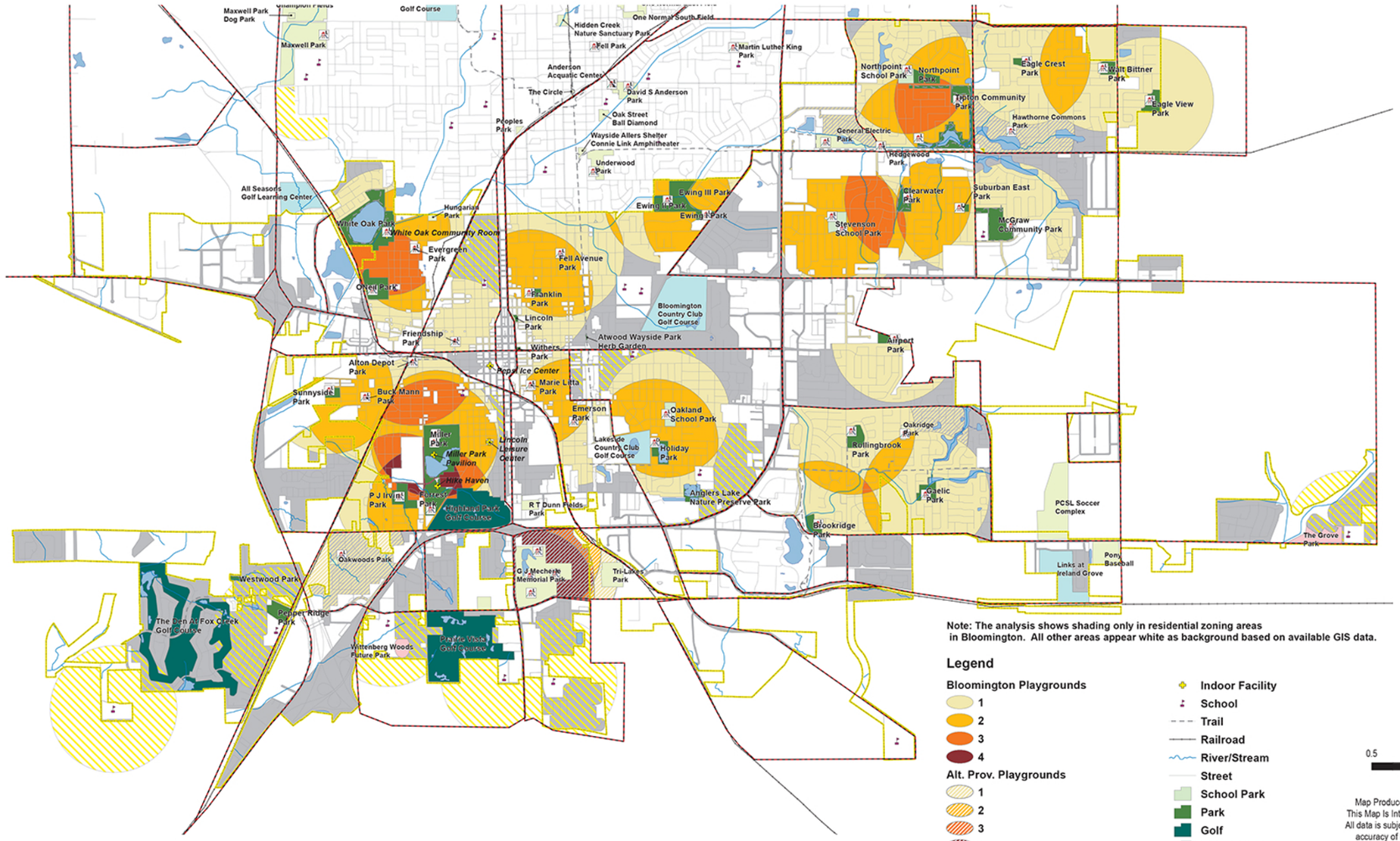
Access from Trailshed Statistics:

Trailshed	Bloomington Locations	Bloomington Components	Bloomington Indoor Facilities	Schools	Other Providers Locations	Other Provider Components
A	3	9	0	2	1	5
B	3	37	0	0	1	5
C	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	3	25	1	1	1	3
E	4	41	2	0	0	0
F	3	15	0	1	0	0
G	2	0	0	0	4	49
H	4	18	1	1	1	1
I	16	118	0	13	25	91

Bloomington, IL Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Map Series E: Walkable Access to Playgrounds

E



Note: The analysis shows shading only in residential zoning areas in Bloomington. All other areas appear white as background based on available GIS data.

Legend

Bloomington Playgrounds
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Alt. Prov. Playgrounds
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Access to School Playground Only
- Playground, Destination
- Playground, Local
- Indoor Facility
- School
- Trail
- Railroad
- River/Stream
- Street
- School Park
- Park
- Golf
- Future Park
- Golf (Alt.Prov)
- Park (Alt.Prov)
- Lake
- Bloomington

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0.5 0 0.5 1

Miles

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COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
AGENDA ITEM NO. 6

FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE: January 22, 2019

SPONSORING DEPARTMENT: Administration and Finance

SUBJECT: Presentation of FY2020 Budget Overview.

RECOMMENDATION/MOTION: Presentation Only

STRATEGIC PLAN LINK: Goal 1 - Financially Sound City Providing Quality Basic Services.

STRATEGIC PLAN SIGNIFICANCE: Objective 1a. Budget with adequate resources to support defined services and level of services.

BACKGROUND: The FY2020 Budget is balanced, but still being finalized. A General Fund deficit of nearly $2 Million was projected for FY2020 during the FY2019 Budget process. A summary of the budget balancing reconciliation to this deficit and capital/infrastructure improvement targets will be presented.

COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED PERSONS CONTACTED: N/A

FINANCIAL IMPACT: N/A, Presentation only.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IMPACT: N/A

FUTURE OPERATIONAL COST ASSOCIATED WITH NEW FACILITY CONSTRUCTION: N/A

Respectfully submitted for Council consideration.

Prepared By: Scott Rathbun, Finance Director

Legal Review By: Jeffrey R. Jurgens, Corporation Counsel

Recommended by:

Tim Gleason
City Manager

Attachments:

- None

City Manager Report
Upcoming Agenda Items

The City Code provides that a portion of each Committee of the Whole meeting will be dedicated to previewing upcoming non-routine items being proposed by City staff. These items include: (1) the expenditure of money over $250,000; (2) development agreements; (3) amendments to the City Code; (4) implementation or modification of City policies; and (5) other items of interest as determined by the City Manager. This report is designed to provide the above-required preview and is for informational purposes only. It is, however, preliminary and subject to modification.

Note it is often difficult to predict what issues may arise before a meeting and therefore it is likely some non-routine agenda items are not identified on this report. It should be noted the failure to include an item on this report, whether routine or not, does not prohibit it from being placed on either of the meetings listed below or any other future meeting. In addition, the items listed on this report may be re-scheduled or removed from the originally designated meeting agenda based on a variety of factors.

January 28, 2019	
1	Adoption of Parks Master Plan (Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts)
2	Finance Director's Monthly Report (Finance)
3	
4	
5	
February 11, 2019	
1	Items still being determined as of packet publication
2	
3	
4	
5	

Updated 1/15/2019 3:24 PM

CITY OF Bloomington ILLINOIS

MAYOR & ALDERMANIC
AGENDA INITIATIVE PROPOSAL FORM

SPONSOR: Jamie Mathy

PROPOSED INITIATIVE:

Requesting the City Manager look into the creation of a technology innovation commission (name to be determined) to help the City of Bloomington transition into a 21st century technology thought leader. The largest driving force for these changes is my belief that in 10, 20, or 30 years, the City of Bloomington is not going to be able to afford as many employees as we currently have. We will have to do the same work with fewer people, so I want start informal conversions with local technology thought leaders on ways that we can think outside of the box and do more with what we already have, or help define what areas it makes sense to invest money into.

I would propose that this be quarterly meeting.

ESTIMATED CITY STAFF TIME TO RESEARCH & PREPARE FULL COUNCIL MEMO ON PROPOSED INITIATIVE INCLUDING BACKGROUND AND ANY NECESSARY RESEARCH:

- ○ Nominal (less than 5 hours)
- ◉ Moderate (5 to 10 hours)
- ○ Significant (more than 10 hours)

ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED INITIATIVE: staff time

WILL THE PROPOSED INITIATIVE REQUIRE A BUDGET AMENDMENT:

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

WHAT CITY PROGRAMS OR STAFF ACTIVITIES ARE PROPOSED TO BE CUT OR REDUCED IN LIEU OF THE PROPOSED INITIATIVE, IF ANY:

Unknown at this time

DATE SUBMITTED: 11/6/18

Jamison J Mathy

SIGNATURE

K:\ADMIN\DEPTWIDE\City Council