

PARKS, RECREATION, & FORESTRY MASTER PLAN

City of Jefferson, Missouri



CITY OF JEFFERSON, MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS, RECREATION, AND FORESTRY
1299 Lafayette Street
Jefferson City, MO 65101



JEFFERSON CITY

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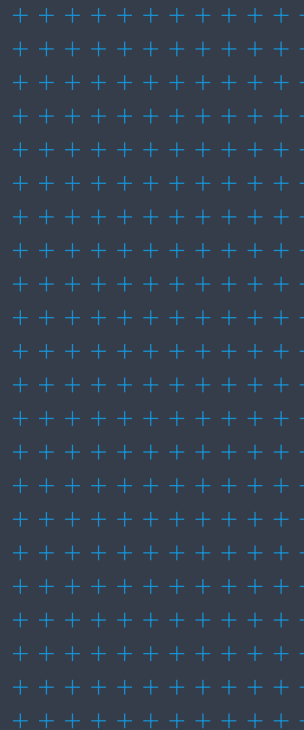
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Acknowledgments

In addition to the community members that participated in the surveys, interviews and workshops, the following individuals are recognized for their important contributions to the City of Jefferson, Missouri Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Master Plan.



Carrie Tergin

Mayor of the City of Jefferson, Missouri

“As Mayor, one of the things I hear most often is how amazing our parks are! The greenways connect all areas of our city, and also connect us with nature and fun. Our parks, pools, golf, wellness center, all this and more, allow out citizens the opportunity for recreation and wellness. We also have potential for even more growth including utilizing assets and connecting trails for walking and biking to areas like the historic Missouri State Penitentiary redevelopment with a view of the beautiful Missouri River. Jefferson City Parks and Recreation is part of so many things that make our Capital City outstanding, and as Mayor I am proud of their continued planning and commitment to make Jefferson City even better!”



Todd Spalding

Director of Parks, Recreation and Forestry

Todd Spalding joined Jefferson City Parks, Recreation and Forestry in January 2016. He reports to, and administers the policy decisions, of the nine member citizens Parks and Recreation Commission. His responsibilities include hiring and management of all personnel, operation and programming of all recreation facilities, maintenance and management of all park grounds, trails, and recreation facilities as well as implementation of the Parks and Recreation Capital Improvement Program, management of the Commission’s fiscal affairs, and the long-term stewardship plan.

PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



Brad Bates
President



Lindsey Rowden
Vice President



Denise Chapel



Liz Minton



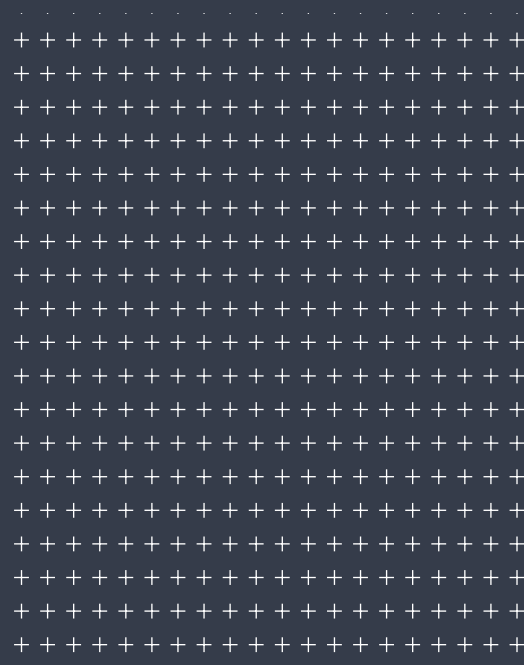
Andre Grinston



Chris Leuckel



Stu Murphy



Bill Plank



Bob Weber

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Stu Murphy • Kymberly Keeton • Nathan Kempf • Casey Osterkamp • Ashley
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DESIGN TEAM



landworks
STUDIO

LANDWORKS STUDIO

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wnbarchitects

WNB ARCHITECTS

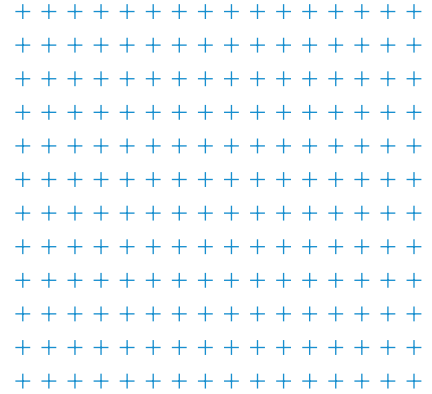
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“We’ve Always Got It
Going On “

Address

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PARKS, RECREATION, & FORESTRY INFORMATION

Phone

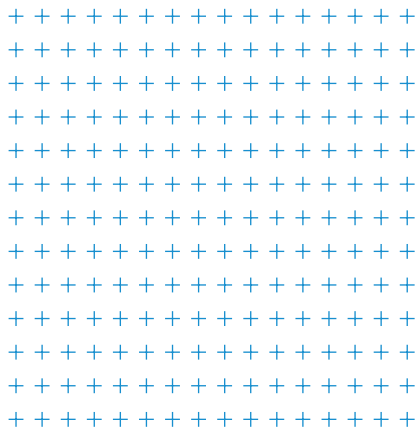
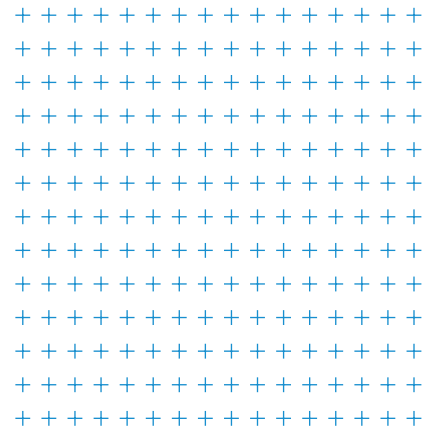
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Email

Parks and Recreation
Commission
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Hours

The Parks and Recreation
office is open Monday -
Friday, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Hours

Individual Park hours are
posted at each location

PARK +
RECREATION
COMMISSION
MOTION

ORDER OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION
OF THE CITY OF JEFFERSON, MISSOURI

MOVED BY: Cindy Layton

SECOND: Lindsey Rowden

AN ORDER APPROVING AND ENTERING IN TO A CONTRACT WITH WARNER NEASE BOST FOR DEVELOPING A PARK MASTER PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Parks and Recreation Commission of the City of Jefferson ("Commission") desires to engage Warner Nease Bost to develop a Park Master Plan for the City's parks system; and

WHEREAS, Warner Nease Bost has made certain representations and statements to the Commission with respect to the provision of such services and the Commission has accepted said proposal to enter into a contract with Warner Nease Bost for the performance of said services.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT APPROVED AND ORDERED BY THE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF JEFFERSON, MISSOURI AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Director Todd Spalding reported that at the September ²⁰¹⁶ ~~2017~~ Commission meeting he had recommended Ochsner Hare & Hare as the consultant for the Master Plan. Since that time, Shannon Gordon, the Senior Project Manager who would have led the project on our behalf, has left the firm. Spalding stated that Shannon Gordon has offered to lead the project under another firm, Warner Nease Bost (WNB). Spalding stated he is confident that Shannon Gordon will produce quality work and recommends that the Commission contract with WNB for the Park Master Plan. *Done*

Section 2. The Commission has reviewed the terms of the contract attached hereto as Exhibit 1, and by this Order, approves and assents to the same. The language and terms of the contract are expressly incorporated into this Order.

Section 3. This Order shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its passage and approval.

Passed on this 9th day of May, 2017



President

ATTEST:



Secretary

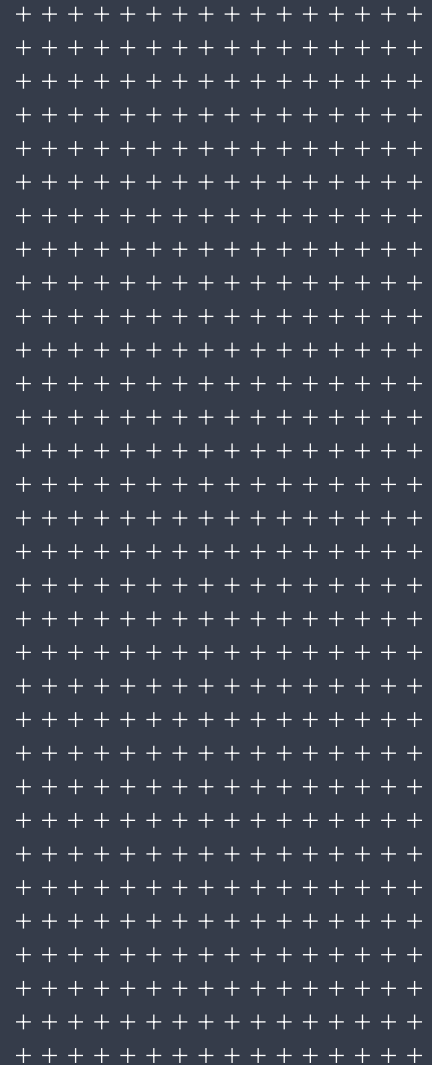


INTRODUCTION



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This City of Jefferson, Missouri Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Master Plan marks an exciting milestone for the City of Jefferson in the evolution of its park system.



Though Jefferson City has been investing in and providing stewardship of parks and greenways since its establishment as a city, this document is the latest comprehensive plan for parks.

Parks and Recreation was a component of the City's Comprehensive Plan Update adopted by the City Council in March 1996. Since 1996, a golf course master plan was completed and adopted in 2001 and an update to the greenway master plan was completed in 2007 (original greenway master plan was adopted in 1991). The last formal Parks and Recreation Master Plan Study was completed by Harland Bartholomew and Associates dated November 1952. This new Parks Master Plan is based on extensive involvement from the public, reflecting the voices of numerous City of Jefferson residents and staff members.

1952



was the last time a formal Parks and Recreation Master Plan was created for Jefferson City.

With this plan, Jefferson City has identified the steps to guide improvements in the park system over the next ten to twenty years, further advancing its position as a nationally recognized State Capital community. It provides the tools for The City of Jefferson to evolve efforts to update healthy neighborhoods, provide a regional draw for the community, to work hand-in-hand with residents to strengthen community social fabric through equitable distribution of improvements, build identity and further connect the city with greenways.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The City of Jefferson is growing. As the population expands, new residents will create additional demand for parks and recreation facilities. The City of Jefferson Parks Master Plan is intended to guide development of the municipal parks system for the next 10-20 years. A parks master plan is a long-term vision and plan of action for a community's park system. Currently, the City of Jefferson has 18 parks with multiple facilities, programs, and activities. This plan identifies strategies and techniques for improving the operation of the parks, updating facilities, and providing equitable distribution of improvements throughout the community. Through this plan, the City of Jefferson intends to continue improving the level and quality of its parks to meet the needs of current and future residents.

The Parks Master Plan guides future development and management efforts for the City of Jefferson park system over the next 10-20 years. Specifically, the plan:

- Provides an inventory of existing parks and an analysis of each site;
- Identifies current and future park needs using input from the community as well as focus groups;
- Includes a conceptual design layout for key parks within the system;
- Creates a strategy for short and long-term land acquisition;
- Provides an implementation plan for the future enhancements of parks;

The Executive Summary highlights existing facilities, key community needs, goals and actions, park improvements and acquisitions, and the funding strategies described in the City of Jefferson Parks Master Plan.

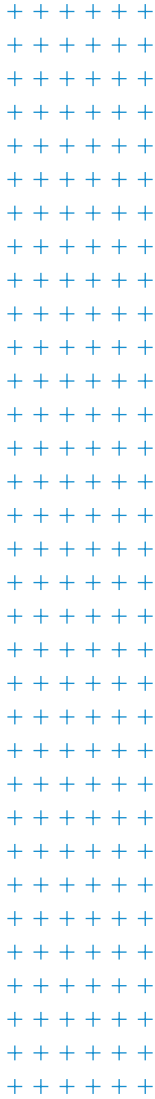
1.12 Jefferson City Master Plan Goals/Guiding Principles

The City of Jefferson Parks and Recreation staff has compiled the following list of guiding principles for the Master Plan:

- Highlight the Capital City and all its assets for both local residents and visitors.
- Provide/Create a tourism draw with positive economic impact through scheduled sports tournaments and unique regional parks.
- Capitalize on the Katy Trail by providing amenities and activities for visitors.
- Identify key community partnerships to develop, expand and leverage park funding.
- Provide something in the parks and recreation system that does not currently exist in other locations to draw others to the City.
- Provide connectivity to bring the people in the community together, get moving and stay active for the overall health of the City.
- Improve social and physical connectivity city-wide.
- Ensure quality spaces for all citizens to recreate.
- Improve safety within parks.
- Increase the variety/options for activity in parks and programs.
- Be a credible entity for the public in parks and recreation facilities and programming.
- Ensure parks and programs are inclusive (age, race and economic status).

1.13 Park Inventory

A critical aspect of planning for the future of a city's park system is conducting an inventory and condition assessment of existing parks and open space. The City currently owns 18 parks. Table ES-1 shows park facilities by classification, name, and size.



More detailed inventory information for the parks can be found in Chapter 2 and Appendix 9.3.

Table ES-1 | Jefferson City Parks

NAME	CLASSIFICATION	ACRES
Rotary Centennial Park	Mini Park	.1
Park Place	Mini Park	.7
Lavinia Park	Mini Park	1.7
Hickory Adams Park	Neighborhood Park	1
Rolling Hills /Southridge Park	Neighborhood Park	2.5
E. Miller Park	Neighborhood Park	2.5
Community Park	Neighborhood Park	3.5
Green Berry Acres	Neighborhood Park	5
Aurora Park	Neighborhood Park	7
McKay Park	Neighborhood Park	20.5
Washington Park	Community Park	57.2
McClung Park	Community Park	22.2
Memorial Park	Community Park	29.9
Ellis-Porter/Riverside Park	Community Park	62.4
North Jefferson City Recreation Area	Regional Park	205.6
Binder Park	Regional Park	686.7
Hough Park (Oak Hills Golf Center)	Specialty Park	169.1
Joseph Miller Park	Sports Parks	64.5
West Edgewood Recreation	Greenway	-

1.14 Community Needs Analysis

The City of Jefferson Parks Master Plan includes an analysis and assessment of community needs based on local demographic, economic, and recreation trends, a household survey, and multiple community workshops. Parks and recreation facilities are important to communities and to the residents of City of Jefferson in particular. Therefore, it is not surprising that many residents see opportunities for improvement in the park system.

After reviewing recreation trends, survey results, and input from the community workshops, several key park needs emerged. These include the need for:

- Increased Connectivity
- Stewardship
- Natural Resource Preservation
- Diversity of Park Types and Locations
- Funding Options

1.15 Community Vision

The Parks Master Plan includes a long-term vision for the City of Jefferson Park System, nine goals that define system priorities and specific objectives that guide implementation.

Vision: “We envision an interconnected and accessible system of vibrant public spaces and natural areas that support a diversity of recreation opportunities and ensure a healthy, active and beautiful place to live, work and play.”



City of Jefferson Parks Master Plan Community Planning Workshop Goals:

- Provide for the short and long term parks and recreation needs of the City of Jefferson.
- Provide an equitable distribution of park and recreation amenities that enhance the quality of life in the community.
- Provide opportunities for Jefferson residents to participate in the design and planning of parks and facilities.
- Fill gaps in the services and facilities of the City of Jefferson parks system.
- Develop an enhanced, linked open space system that further connects parks and recreational amenities throughout the parks of the city.
- Develop parks with open spaces and facilities that improve the aesthetic appearance of the community and are compatible with the principles of sustainability and conservation of natural resources.
- Provide park facilities and services that are safe for participants and city staff.
- Provide high-quality park and recreation amenities in a manner that is efficient, cost-effective, and adds value to surrounding land uses.

1.16 System Improvements

The City of Jefferson Parks Master Plan identifies system improvements as well as capital improvements for specific parks. The system improvements include the development and improvement of many parks, new parkland acquisition and development, and an enhanced path and trail system.

The Parks Master Plan is implemented, in part, through the Parks Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The current Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) identifies park improvements and estimates associated costs. Park improvements included in the capital improvement plan, focus on improving landscaping, bringing parks up to the City's park design standards, improving play elements and restroom structures, and providing improved picnic facilities. The CIP also includes projects to be included in the upgrading/improvement of currently undeveloped parks.

Because of its dynamic nature, the CIP is incorporated as a separate document. The Parks CIP will be reviewed on an annual basis by staff and the Parks Commission as part of the City of Jefferson's 5-year Capital Improvement Plan.

1.17 Funding

Acquisition and development of new parklands, operation and maintenance of parkland, and system improvements will constitute the majority of the City's park expenditures over the next 10-20 years. This Parks Master Plan establishes a vision for the future park system in City of Jefferson. This vision, however, is pointless if the City cannot secure the funds to achieve the vision. The City of Jefferson needs to identify and pursue a variety of short and long-term funding strategies to fulfill its park system goals. Moreover, strategies are also needed to help the City implement the recommended land acquisitions and facility improvements. The City should pursue a funding strat-

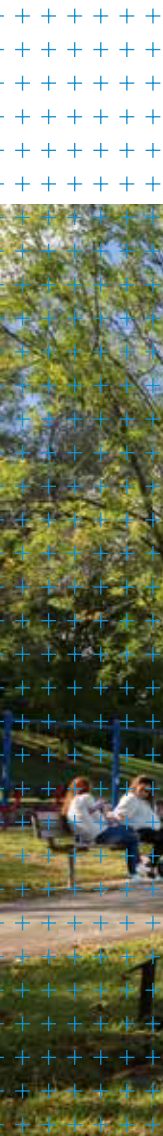


egy that includes a variety of sources including grants, donations, partnerships, bonds and SDC revenues. The Plan specifically recommends that the City continue to monitor the SDC assessment rates; pursue grant opportunities for capital improvement projects, trails, and land acquisition; develop partnerships within the community; develop relationships with landowners; evaluate the feasibility of bond measures; and employ measures to reduce acquisition, development, and operational costs.

1.18 Summary

Completion of this plan update is an important step toward the fulfillment of the City's Park System Vision and Goals. With careful attention, the City of Jefferson Parks will continue to improve local residents quality of life while adequately planning for the future park needs of the growing community.





OVERVIEW OF THE PARKS MASTER PLAN

The Jefferson City Parks Master Plan is charting a new course for how parks serve residents in Jefferson City. Parks are a community amenity that should be accessible to all residents. Residents should expect that their parks receive equitable attention, care, and investments. Unfortunately, development and investment in the city has not always been equitable. Urban renewal initiatives, like the Campus View Urban Renewal Program of 1962, perpetuated development inequities based on race. While Jefferson City has made progress towards a more equitable future, there is significantly more work on the horizon.

The City of Jefferson Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Department is committed to advancing equitable development and investments amongst its parks. The Jefferson City Parks Master Plan is a tool to assist the city in becoming a leader in equitable park development.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE MASTER PLAN

The purpose of a Parks Master Plan is to provide guidance to the City Council, Parks and Recreation Commis-

sion, Director, Parks Staff, Advisory Committees, and to the Community as to the actions necessary to carry out the intent of the City of Jefferson’s long range plans. This process should provide a guide for staff, commission, committees, and community involvement. The resulting Parks Master Plan should cover all aspects of City parks, trails, and recreation operations including facility and program planning strategies; operation and maintenance standards; facility and park improvement timelines and priorities; current and future program criteria; and revenue sources.

As of 2017, the Jefferson City, Missouri (population 43,079 with a service area of approximately 75,000) is centrally located between Missouri’s top three metropolitan areas: Kansas City (west), St. Louis (east), and Springfield (south). Jefferson City is approximately 37 square miles, it contains 1,400 acres of city park land; ten major parks and eight neighborhood parks; two pools; an 18-hole golf course; and an indoor ice arena. The greenway trail system spans over 16 miles throughout the city. The Linc, a wellness and recreation center, was completed in early 2017.

1.31 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Community Needs Assessment is the process the design team used to gather the park and recreational wants and needs of the community through a series of staff and community workshops. The design team led the stakeholders, city staff and interested citizens through a series of exercises intended to help define and understand what the community would like to see in a new community park. Participants were asked to “dream” and identify all the elements they wanted as a part of the new park. Based on these conversations, the initial goals and objectives were established and community values were identified.

1.4 GOALS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Jefferson City Park Master Plan has been developed to address the issues Jefferson residents feel are important to a viable and successful community park. It is intended to achieve realistic goals for the enhancement of the community’s social, cultural and environmental well-being. The Community Master Plan has the following goals:

- Provide for the short and long-term parks and recreation needs of the City of Jefferson.
- Provide an equitable distribution of park and recreation amenities that enhance the quality of life in the community.

- Provide opportunities for Jefferson residents to participate in the design and planning of parks and facilities.
- Fill gaps in the services and facilities of the City of Jefferson parks system.
- Develop an enhanced linked open space system that further connects parks and recreational amenities throughout the parks of the city.
- Develop parks with open spaces and facilities that improve the aesthetic appearance of the community and are compatible with the principles of sustainability and conservation of natural resources.
- Provide park facilities and services that are safe for participants and city staff.
- Provide high-quality park and recreation amenities in a manner that is efficient, cost-effective, and adds value to surrounding land uses.

1.41 OBJECTIVES OF THE MASTER PLAN

The most recent Parks and Recreation long range plan was completed in 1996 as part of the City of Jefferson’s Comprehensive Plan Update. Implementing an independent Parks Master Plan should assist in achieving the following objectives:

- Support and/or recommend city policies regarding parks, recreation, open space, and trails.
- Evaluate and prioritize the expenditure of public funds for possible land acquisition, development, and maintenance for recreational lands and facilities.
- Identify and prioritize potential improvements in existing parks.
- Serve as primary planning document for City of Jefferson Department of Parks, Recreation and Forestry.
- Evaluate and audit condition of existing park facilities.
- Identify future funding sources.

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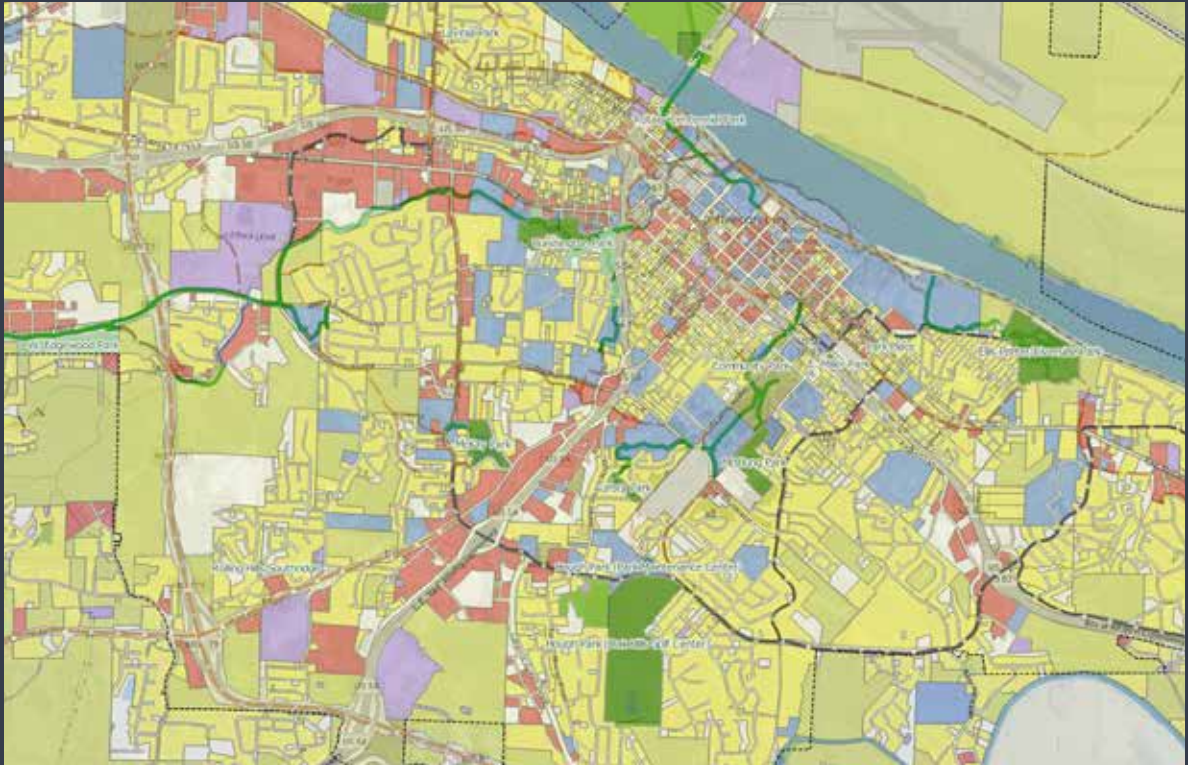
2.1 SITE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS



Individual site-based assessments and inventories were conducted by our planning team on all City of Jefferson parks to determine diversity of facilities, distribution patterns, maintenance practices, age, condition, and compliance with accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The planning team also reviewed each park site for design characteristics that either reduced or increased maintenance requirements and park functions. Each site was evaluated for the following site analysis items:

- Entrances, signage, first impressions
- Pedestrian access and trail connectivity
- Vehicular access and parking
- Key views and visibility to and from park
- Sight lines toward the State Capitol
- Slope characteristics
- Sun angles and aspect toward the sun
- Winter and summer winds impact
- Drainage patterns
- Current park features and buildings

After completing site visits and inventories, recommendations were made based upon the National Recreation and Park Association's (NRPA) guidelines for service areas, community needs, staff responses, public input, and national trends. The planning team made recommendations for future park development patterns. These recommendations will increase park access, improve maintenance efficiency practices, and address issues that deal with safety and ADA requirements.



GIS DATA

GIS (geographic information system) is a valuable tool for understanding Jefferson City's park system. GIS is a tool to view, analyze, and interpret data that has been collected through a variety of federal, state, and local agencies. For the Parks Master Plan, GIS data was collected from Jefferson City, MidMOGIS (a partnership between City of Jefferson and Cole County), the U.S. Census, and FEMA. Quality raw data is essential to conducting a thorough analysis. The GIS department in Jefferson City has done an amazing job of documenting and upgrading information. Their work enabled the creation of base maps for each park and provided quality data that was used in further site analysis.

Below is a list of the data that was used/incorporated/referenced for the parks master plan.

- City Limits
- Contours
- 5 year Crime Information (2012-2017)
- Crosswalks
- Aerial Imagery
- Greenway Trails
- Hydrants
- Land use
- Memorial Trees
- 2010 Census
- Parcels
- Railroads
- Schools
- Sewer Structures and Lines
- Sidewalks
- Addresses
- Stormwater Structure and Lines
- Streets
- Vacated Right-of-Way
- Watersheds
- Zoning
- Park Boundaries





DURING ANALYSIS, THE RAW DATA WAS TRANSFORMED TO ANSWER LARGER QUESTIONS ABOUT JEFFERSON CITY’S PARKS SYSTEM. THE GIS ANALYSIS INVESTIGATED THREE MAIN ISSUES; SLOPE ANALYSIS, POPULATION DENSITY, AND SAFETY.

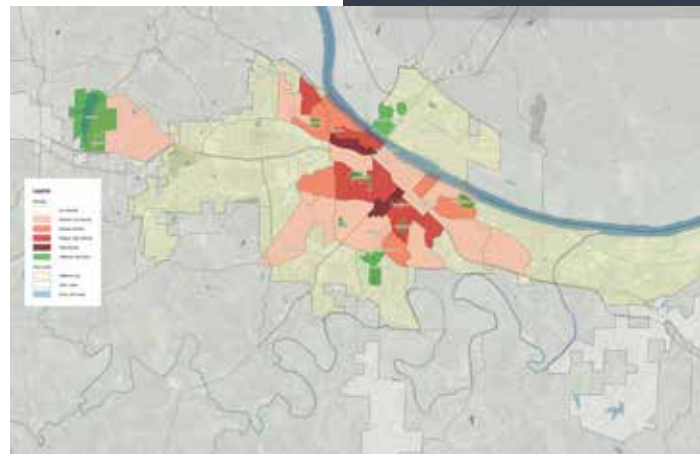
2.21 SLOPE ANALYSIS

GIS data was used to identify the slope at each park location allowing the design team to develop a Slope Analysis. Slope is an investigation into the steepness of a site. Slope is a key factor in determining appropriate locations for amenities, drainage, and potential for erosion. We used the Slope Analysis tool set in GIS to transform the contour data into a slope map. Then we categorized the map into several groups that represented a range of slopes. Slope Analysis is a crucial step in site analysis because it ensures that we are considering the right amenities in the right places. Ignoring the slope of a site can result in costly earthwork operations, erosion, and drainage issues.



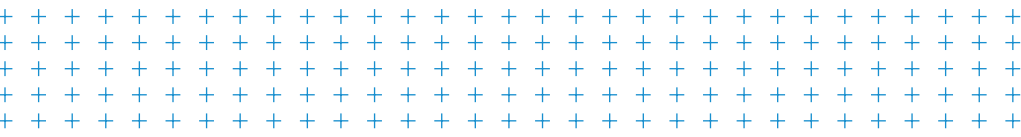
2.22 DENSITY

Population density looks at the number of people living in a given geographic area. High density means that there are a relatively large number of people living in a given area. Low density means there are a relatively small number of people living in a given area. Our base data was 2010 Block Group information from the Census and Tiger Shapefiles. Within this data we created a new field that used the equation $Density = Population / Area\ of\ Land$.



Next we had GIS look at the Density field and identify where there were natural breaks in the data. GIS categorized the data into five ranges. Then we stylized the ranges so that areas with higher density were dark red and areas with lower density were light pink.

Population density is a more helpful tool than looking at population because it helps us see where there is a high concentration of residents. Understanding where there are pockets of density is an important factor in determining where parks should be located and how many people have immediate park access.

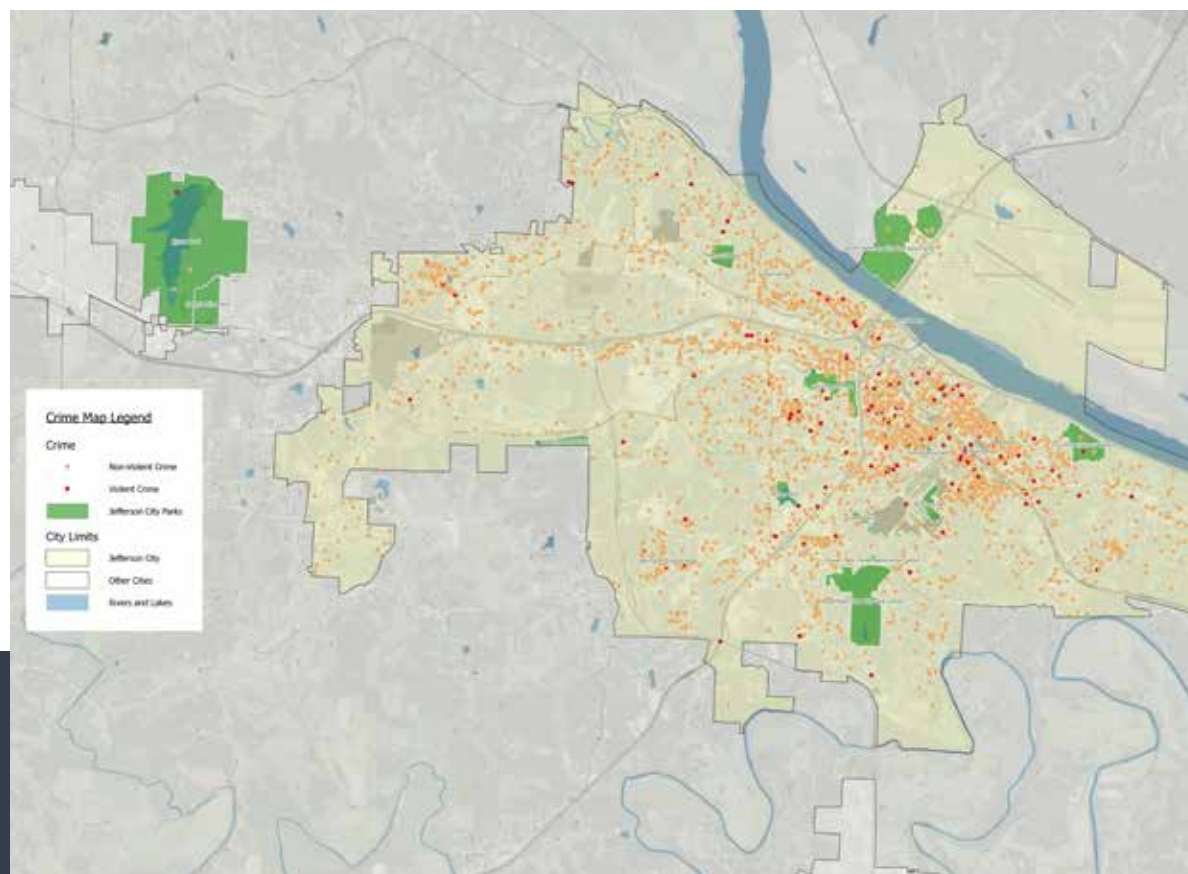


Population density is one factor that influenced how future park development was prioritized. It is important to ensure that the improvements that are made affect as many people as possible. Parks in areas of high population density were prioritized over parks in areas of low population density.

2.23 SAFETY

Safety is priority for a healthy park system. When people feel unsafe in a park it reduces the likeliness that they will continue to spend time in that park or revisit that park in the future. In order to understand how crime affects Jefferson City parks we put together a map that looks at 5-year crimes statistics in Jefferson City.

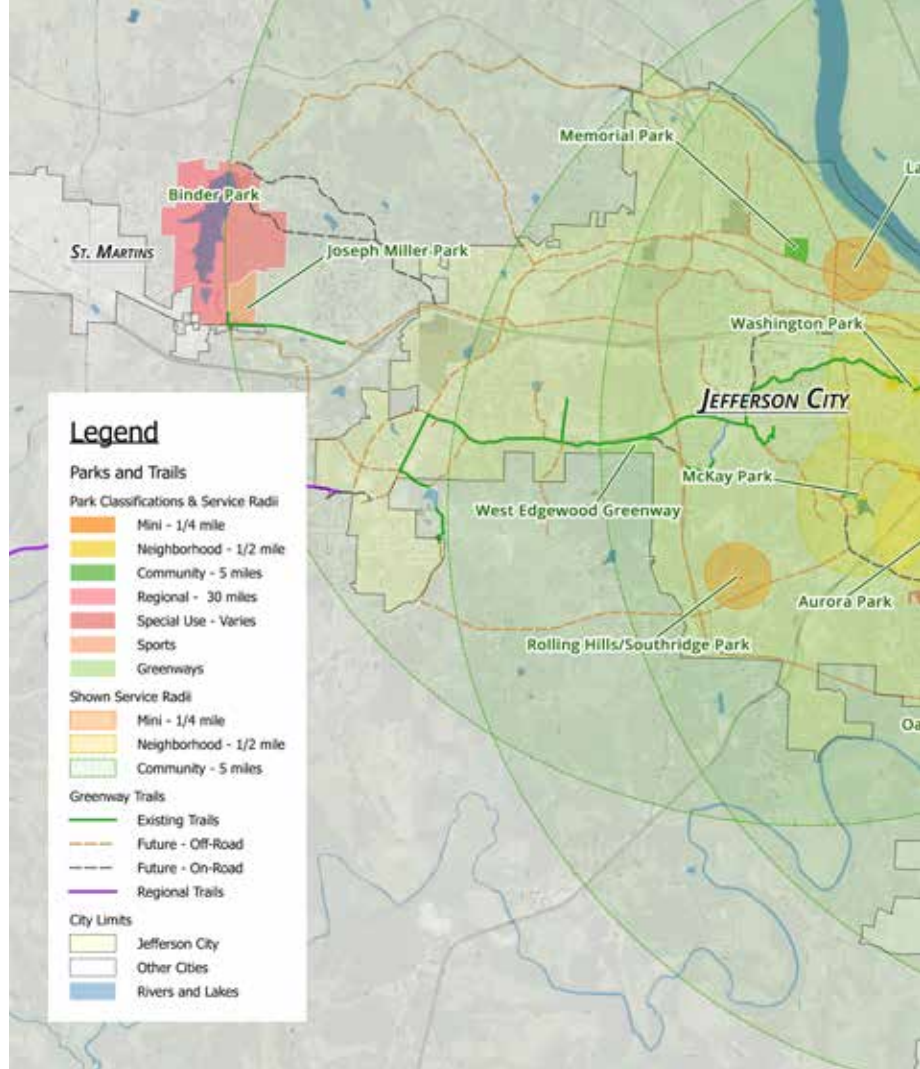
We received data from the Jefferson City police that gave the location, date, time, and type of crime. We then categorized this data as violent or non-violent crime to help us get a broader understanding. In comparison to the rest of the city, few crimes were committed in parks. Binder Park, Ellis-Porter Riverside Park, and North Jefferson Recreation Area were the three parks that had the most crimes committed within park boundaries. Improved lighting, sight lines, and circulation can help improve safety in parks.





2.3 NRPA GUIDELINES

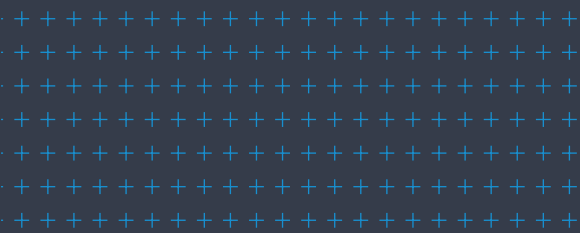
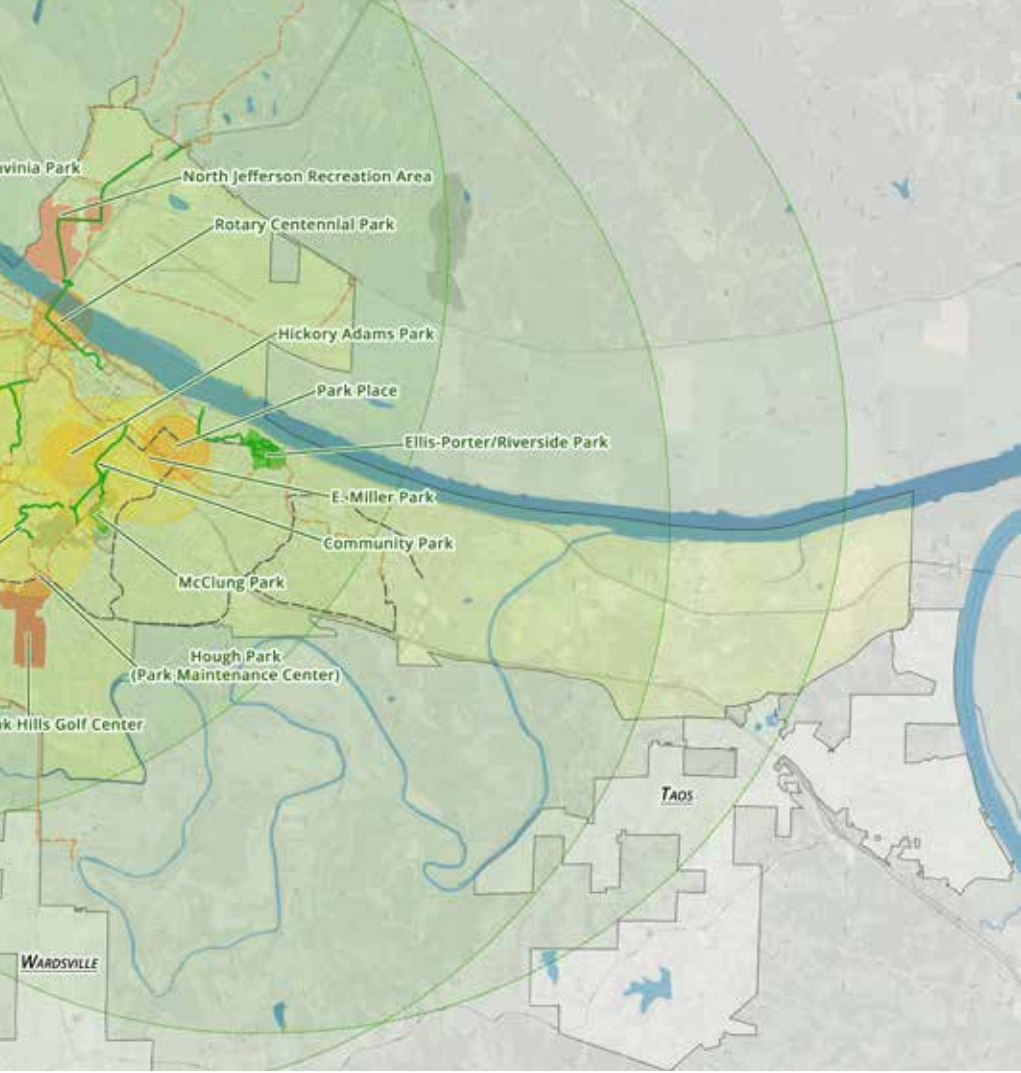
In 1995, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) published *Park, Open Space, and Greenway Guidelines* by James D. Mertes, Ph.D, CLP, and James R. Hall, CLP. The book outlined a template for typical park classifications, numbers of acres a system should have and recommended service levels based on population. Strictly intended as a guideline, the book does not take into account the unique character of a community. Local trends and popularity of some activities often dictate a greater need for particular facilities. The guidelines serve as a good baseline for determining a minimum standard. These guidelines, coupled with input received from the community, analysis of participation numbers for various activities and comparisons to similar communities were used to develop service standards for City of Jefferson. For public park providers, the guidelines suggest, “A park system, at a minimum, should be composed of a ‘core’ system of park lands, with a total of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of developed open space per 1,000 population” (Mertes, 1995). Critical to the service delivery system of any department is the provision of the four basic park categories: mini, neighborhood, community and regional. Beyond these four basic park types are special-use parks, natural areas/preserves, greenways, school parks and private parks/recreation facilities. Each is classified differently based upon the types of amenities, size, service area and how access is gained to the facility.



2.3.1 Mini Park

The smallest type of park, a mini park, is typically a site less than five acres. Another term, “pocket park”, has been used in some instances to identify a mini park. It is designed primarily to attract residents who live within a quarter mile of the park. Generally, a walk-to type park, mini parks will not have parking facilities available for vehicles. Mini parks’ service levels are .25 to .5 acres per 1000 residents. Size normally prescribes these parks to be passive, limited-activity park facilities. Common elements include benches, playgrounds and tables in an attractively landscaped setting. The parks are sometimes themed to blend in with the surrounding neighborhood. Designs sometimes match the existing homes, fencing, sidewalk pavers, etc. A park of this size is not developed with sports fields for league play or community-wide events.





2.33 Community Park

Community parks are needed within a system to ensure that all users' recreational needs and interests are addressed and included. This type of park expands beyond a local neighborhood and may sometimes include several neighborhoods. The concept behind community parks is to include an all-inclusive facility for recreation users. It should include a mix of active and passive activities and attract users of all ages. From sports fields to a community center, the park should provide as many recreation and support services as possible. A park of this size and scope commonly consists of 20 to 75 acres; 60 acres is considered a good size for such expansive activities. Community parks have both day and night activities. Large facilities, such as a large indoor fitness/recreation center or a multi-field sports complex, can be placed in such a facility because of the amount of space available and the ability to buffer from the surrounding community. The service area for such a facility can vary based upon the size and scope of activities offered; however, a facility of this type may serve anywhere from 50,000 to 80,000 people, or 5 to 8 acres per 1,000 people. User analyses are often based upon a service radius, while others in more urban areas may be based upon drive times.

2.32 Neighborhood Park

Neighborhood parks are found in most city and county systems. These parks typically have 5 to 20 acres and serve a population living within a half mile of the park. Conceptually, neighborhood parks concentrate intense recreation activities and facilities into a limited amount of space. Facilities typical to this park include:

- Playing Fields
- Playgrounds
- Shelters
- Walking Paths
- Swimming Pools
- Restrooms/Concessions

Parking is not necessary for this type of facility due to its scope of activities and size, because most visitors are local residents. However, the standard for parking is a minimum of seven spaces for the first ten acres and one additional space for each additional acre. This may vary based upon the activities and appeal of the programs. If team sports facilities or special features such as swimming pools are included, parking spaces in the range of 40 per field, or greater, will be needed. Although the park is classified as a neighborhood park, the scope of people served can vary based upon densities and the number of other parks available. Typically, one neighborhood park should serve between 10,000 to 20,000 residents, or one to two acres per 1,000 people.

2.34 Regional Park

The largest park typically found within a system is a regional park. These parks are normally found in large park systems. The size of a regional park varies from 50 to 250 acres depending on the type of activities and the amount of use. The service radius for this type of facility is based upon drive time and is typically within an hour's drive of most residents. Conceptually, the regional park is to provide large natural areas that can be accessed through a variety of means, from roadways to hiking and biking. Based upon the locale, it can have unique recreation areas, such as a water park or an equestrian facility coupled with natural areas. Note: Regional parks are unique to the general area. Prototypical or preferred amenities vary.

2.35 Special-Use Park

Special-use parks are designed to meet the needs of a specific user group. An example of a special-use park would be an aquatic center, golf course, zoo or a museum. A typical feature of these parks is their ability to be good revenue generators. If maintained and properly staffed, they can provide a substantial cash flow. These facilities can vary in size according to user demand. For example, a regulation size (par 72) golf course would need at least 140 acres, while an executive style (par 60) layout may only require 100 to 120 acres, based upon amenities such as driving range and practice facilities.

2.36 Sports Park

Sports parks are parks that are dominated by athletic facilities. Most sports parks will have a small amount of support facilities such as a walking track, playground and picnic facilities, but the primary function of the park is to facilitate sports activities.

2.37 Natural Resource Area/Preserve

According to the NRPA, natural resource areas are defined as “lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics/buffering.” Acquisition of natural resource areas and preserves serves to enhance the quality of the community by maintaining a portion of its natural amenities. These lands consist of:

- Individual sites exhibiting natural resources
- Lands unsuitable for development but offering natural resource potential (e.g.: parcels with steep slopes and natural vegetation, drainage ways and ravines, surface water management areas and utility easements)
- Protected land, such as wetlands, lowlands and shorelines along waterways, lakes, and ponds



2.38 Greenways

Greenways have become one of the most popular family recreation activities across the country. The value of greenways in terms of recreation, education and resource protection is invaluable. Greenways serve as linkages between cities, parks, schools, commercial areas and neighborhoods. They provide a safe mode of transportation that preserves the environment. Typically, trails can vary from



10 to 12 feet in width and can be paved or maintain a natural surface. When developing a greenway system, corridors should be identified where pedestrians will access the area easily and connect elements within the community and incorporate all the characteristics of the natural resource areas. Greenway corridors should be no less than 50 feet in width except in neighborhoods, where 25 feet may be acceptable.

In his article published in 1995, Julius Fabos, a former professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Massachusetts, divides greenways into three categories: ecological, recreational and cultural. Greenways can be located in a variety of settings and can be utilized for active and passive recreation activities. They are typically located along natural environments such as rivers, ridge lines and coastal areas. These trails provide connections to nature, protect and maintain biodiversity, minimize development, and provide for wildlife migration across natural and man-made boundaries. Recreational greenways commonly link elements that have diverse and significant landscapes. Many link rural areas to more urban locales and range from local trails to larger systems. Most are paved trails that accommodate pedestrians, skaters and bicycles. Another type of greenway is the cultural trail, which connects areas of significant historic value and culture. Economic benefits from these types of trails may be significant if linkages can be directed toward areas of commerce to provide an infrastructure for commuting.

2.39 School Park

School park sites are an excellent way to combine resources and provide accessible recreation amenities to the community. Depending on the school type (i.e. elementary, middle or high school) the size of the park will be dictated by the available land adjacent to the school. Typically, middle and high schools are constructed with youth athletic fields to support team sports. These facilities provide the basis for developing a community park

or, at a minimum, youth athletic fields for recreation programs. The selection of school sites is determined by the school district and the county-wide or city-wide distribution of students.

The school site selection criteria may or may not meet the needs for parkland distribution. When development of school parks is possible, guidelines for neighborhood/community parks should be followed to meet the needs of residents. When joint developments occur, features common to other parks in the city (e.g., signs, site furnishings) should be used to identify the property as a public facility.

2.40 Private Park/ Recreation Facility

The private park and recreation facility, as described by the NRPA, meets one of the two following characteristics:

- Facilities within a residential area - such as swimming pools, golf courses, tennis courts and party houses, developed for the exclusive use of residents and maintained through a neighborhood association
- For-profit enterprises - such as health and fitness clubs, golf courses, water parks, amusement parks and sports facilities

These facility types can be entirely private or, in many cases, be a joint venture between a public entity and a private organization. Partnerships of this kind allow for the provision of facilities and programs at a reduced cost to the public sector. Private parks and recreation facilities are not a substitute for public recreation space.

PARKS SITE ANALYSIS DESCRIPTIONS

2.51 AURORA PARK

Aurora Park is neighborhood park of just less than 7 acres located centrally in Jefferson City. The park is in a residential area at the end of Aurora Avenue. Three quarters of the site is wooded while the remaining area is cleared for site amenities. A concrete trail with ADA access winds through the woods. A small stream crosses the property providing a boundary between the wooded area and site amenities. Aurora Park's significant site amenities are a playground and basketball court. A steep hill physically and visually separates the playground and basketball court. The playground is sunken into the site with wood railroad ties holding back grade. The area is not ADA accessible and the equipment is outdated with limited play opportunities. The basketball court sits at the highest point on the park. The court needs repairs, such as resurfacing and new basketball goals. Due to its placement at the top of the site it is not ADA accessible. Aurora Park has two points of access. On the north boundary of the site the park connects to the Jefferson City Greenway Trail system. On the south side of Aurora Park is street access from Aurora Ave to the playground and basketball court. Aurora Park appears to have an adequate amount of site furnishings; however, they lack quality and are susceptible to vandalism. Several benches are located around the playground. The Aurora Park sign is a large wooden sign that features the park's name, hours of operation, and contact information.

2.52 HICKORY ADAMS PARK

Hickory Adams Park is a 1 acre neighborhood park in central Jefferson City. The park is in a residential area at the intersection of Adams and Hickory Streets. The park is a grass lot with a few clusters of trees along the perimeter. Hickory Adams has significant topography. The park is fairly isolated visually from the street due to steep topography. The northern most corner of the park sits close to 14 feet above street grade. The park's elevation at this point also provides an excellent view to the Capitol Building. The southern corner of the park is benched into the side of a hill. Hickory Adams features several site amenities such as a playground, ball field, and horseshoe pits. The playground is in fairly good condition, but lacks ADA access, ADA compatible surfacing, and inclusive playground opportunities. The ball field is too small for standard games and not located in the ideal location. The field has a chain-link backstop. Hickory Adams has horseshoe pits along Hickory Street. The primary site access is along the sidewalk on Adams Street. Site furnishings at Hickory Adams are inadequate in quantity, quality, and location. The park signage is located at the northern most corner of the field. The Hickory Adams Park sign is a wooden sign with stone columns that features the park's name, hours of operation, and contact information.



2.53 LAVINIA PARK

Lavinia Park is a 1.7 acre neighborhood park in north central Jefferson City. The park is in a residential area that spans a mid-block area between Lavinia Street and East Circle Drive. The park is a grass and wooded area along a stream bed. Much of the site has rolling topography however the eastern half of the site has a large tract of fairly level land. Apart from the natural vegetation, the park has no other significant amenities. Access to the park from either street is fairly steep and has no noticeable paths. The park does not have any signage and feels more like an extension of backyards than a public area.



2.54 PARK PLACE

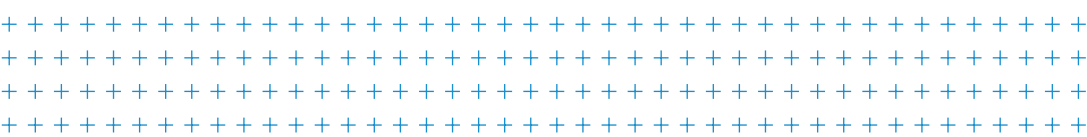
Park Place is a .75 acre neighborhood park in east central Jefferson City. The park is in a residential area at the intersection of Center Street and Park Avenue. Park Place is composed of two half block parcels intersected by Central Street. The park is a grassy expanse with a few trees. The north western block of Park Place has more intense topography than the south eastern block. Park Place has three primary site amenities. The playground is located on the north western block. The playground equipment is in decent condition but is not ADA accessible. A half-court basketball court is located on the south eastern block. The concrete appears to be in decent condition but the court needs a new basketball goal and painted lines demarcating the key, free throw and three point lines. The court is surrounded by grass which impedes ADA accessibility. Along Park Avenue there are two raised planter beds. The planters are enclosed by stone pavers. Park Place is framed by fragmented expanses of sidewalk. There isn't a continuous sidewalk running along the park's Park Avenue border. Site furnishings at Park Place are inadequate in quantity, quality, and location. Park signage is located at the on the south-eastern block near the intersection of Center Street and Park Avenue. The Park Place sign is a wooden sign with that features the park's name, hours of operation, and contact information.



2.55 MEMORIAL PARK

Memorial Park is a 30 acre community park in north central Jefferson City. The surrounding context is institutional to the south and residential in all other directions. The site is wooded with minimal understory. Two streams cross the site dividing the park into two distinct zones. The first zone, in the north west corner of the site, features one of the largest site amenities, the Memorial Park Aquatics Center. The aquatic center has lap lanes, several slides, a lily pad walk, a climbing wall, zero depth entry, a young children aquatic area, and an ADA compliant pool lift. The aquatic center has a parking lot that is accessible from Binder Drive. Pedestrians can access the aquatic center through sidewalks along Binder Drive or through the park. A fairly steep concrete path connects the aquatic center to the rest of Memorial Park. The path crosses over a stream. The next zone, is located in the middle of the park with streams forming the eastern and western borders. A majority of the park's site amenities are located in this area. The site amenities in this area include: a basketball court, a memorial sculpture, two small buildings, recycling receptacles, two playgrounds, one large shelter with restrooms, and a smattering of small picnic shelters. The basketball court is located near the intersection of West Main Street and Binder Drive. The basketball court is fairly isolated in comparison to the rest of the park. The memorial sculpture is a concrete sculpture built in 1947 celebrating war efforts. There are several cracks in the monument and the base showed significant deterioration. At the end of one of the first bays of parking are several large recycling receptacles. There are two playgrounds at Memorial Park. The first playground is located near the southern edge of the park. The playground appears to be in excellent condition and was being used throughout the duration of our visit. The second playground is near the northern edge of the site and was designed for younger children. The large shelter at Memorial Park is an arched wooden structure. The shelter is very large and in excellent condition. Throughout the park there are several small picnic shelters. Each of the small picnic shelters has a picnic table, grill, and small overhead plane. Vehicular access to this area of the park is available at the intersection of West Main Street and Memorial Park Drive. Several bays of parking are centrally located providing easy access to site amenities. Pedestrian access is located along sidewalks and trails adjacent to West Main Street. Memorial Park appears to have an adequate amount of site furnishings; however, they lack quality and are susceptible to vandalism. Memorial Park has very strong signage. Throughout the park several trails had small interpretative signs provided by the United Way of Central Missouri.





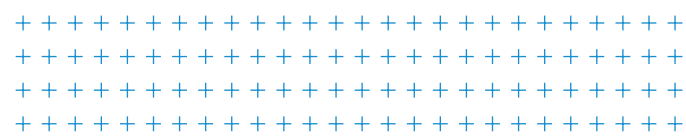
2.56 ROLLING HILLS

Rolling Hills is a 2.5 acre neighborhood park in west central Jefferson City. The park is in a residential area at the intersection of Rolling Hills Drive and Southridge Drive. The western edge of the site is grassy with open site lines while the northern two thirds of the site is wooded. The significant site amenity is a playground. The playground is in excellent condition with ADA access, age appropriate signage, and quality play surfacing. Rolling Hills Park is bordered by sidewalks on the south and western edges. These sidewalks are in excellent condition and provide ADA access. However, the ADA paths do not connect into a larger sidewalk system that extends beyond the park's borders. On the northern edge of the site there appears to be an informal trail through the woods. The park sign for Rolling Hills Park is on the corner of Rolling Hills Drive and Southridge Drive. The sign is made of metal or high-density plastics with concrete wall block columns. Rolling Hills Park sign lists the park name, hours of operation, and contact information.

2.57 ROTARY CENTENNIAL

Rotary Centennial is a 0.1 acre urban park in central Jefferson City overlooking the Missouri River. The park is an area with residential uses, the state library to the south, and transportation infrastructure. Rotary Centennial Park sits at the terminus of the intersection of Bolivar Street and Water Street. To the west of the park is a steep cliff face with vegetation. The north and eastern boundaries of the park are cliff edges which lead down to the railroad tracks and eventually the Missouri River. Rotary Centennial Park is a concrete and brick plaza that offers views of the Missouri River and the Capitol Building. There are several large concrete pillars on site with illuminated panels. Rotary Centennial Park has several plaques describing the memorial information, private donations, and the history of the Bolivar neighborhood. Rotary Centennial Park is accessible from a sidewalk and greenway trail on the west side of Bolivar Street. The park is accessible by vehicles with parking on Bolivar Street. ADA parking stalls are located close to the Rotary Centennial Park. Rotary Centennial has quality site furnishings. Most site furnishing are metal benches and picnic tables that are in good condition and sited appropriately. The park has strong interpretative signage and memorial signage but does not provide an overall park sign with the hours of operation or contact information.





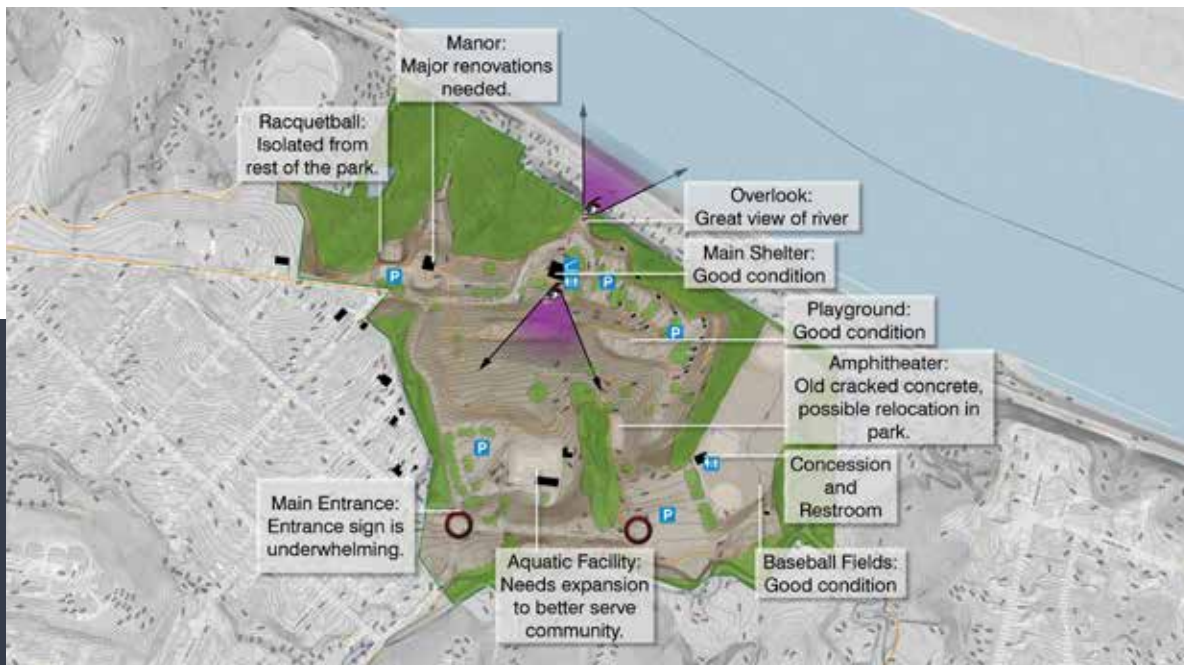
2.58 BINDER – JOSEPH MILLER PARK

Binder – Joseph Miller Park is a 686 acre regional park in far western Jefferson City. The park is boarded by Henwick Lane on the north and Bus 50 W on the south. Binder-Joseph Miller Park has a wide variety of landscape types. A large lake runs north-south through the middle of the park. There is very steep topography throughout the park. The largest expanses of fairly flat land are south of Rainbow Drive. Over two-thirds of the park is forested. Binder-Joseph Miller Park has several significant site amenities. At the southern end of the park are several athletic fields. Ball fields, sand volleyball courts, and a concessions stand are located near parking bays. In general, the athletic amenities seemed to be in good condition, however the ball fields west of Binder Lake Road are in by far better condition than those east of Binder Lake Road. There are two-disc golf courses at the park. The first is an 18 hole course on the east side of the lake. The course is difficult to read due to inadequate signage. The second disc golf course is a 18 hole course on the west side of the lake. Binder – Joseph Miller Park has an Radio Control Club. The group has a designated area at a high elevation for the group to practice their hobby. Recently, landscape improvements were added to this area along Rainbow Drive. On the north side of Rainbow Drive are several amenities. There is a tent and RV campground located near the intersection of Rainbow Drive and Campground Court. The primary camping area is at a fairly high elevation and camping spots are woven into the forest. On the west edge of the lake are several docks and opportunities for fishing. At least one dock is ADA compliant. Parking bays are in small pockets along this area. West of one of the docks and boat ramps is a storage facility and shelter. On the north end of the lake is a restroom, tackle shop, and a rustic playground. The playground is a series of wood beams and iron bars. The playground is outdated and does not offer ADA access or activities. There are several points of access into the site. The primary vehicle access points are along Henwick Lane to the north, Rainbow Drive through the middle of the park, and Bus 50 W along the south. There are several points of pedestrian access throughout

the park property. In the wooded area, there are several pedestrian bridges that cross over stream beds. Some of these bridges were missing floor boards and are unsafe for the public. Overall, the site furnishings are lacking in quality, quantity, and location. The only strong exception are the bleachers and seating at the baseball fields west of Binder Lake Road. Signage at park is inconsistent and greater information was needed at the baseball fields, volleyball court, and disc golf courses.

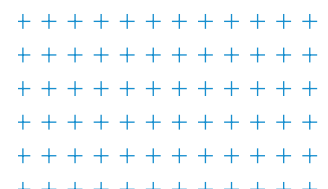
2.59 ELLIS-PORTER RIVERSIDE PARK

Ellis-Porter Riverside Park is a 62 acre community park in eastern Jefferson City. The park is bordered by residential, natural areas, and the Missouri River. Ellis-Porter Riverside Park is located near the intersection of Grant Street and Edwards Street. One of the most significant features at Ellis-Porter Riverside Park is the topography. The rolling hills and landscape provide different large rooms or zones throughout the park. There are wooded draws throughout the park but the largest concentration of trees is on the northern third of the park near the river. Ellis-Porter Riverside Park has several amenities. On the southern edge of the park is the Ellis-Porter Riverside Pool. The pool has a slide, climbing wall, diving board, zero depth entry, shallow play features, and an ADA compliant pool lift. Given all the amenities, the pool complex is fairly compact. Expanding the aquatic facility would likely better serve the community. On the eastern edge of the park are baseball fields. They are in good condition and are sited appropriately near parking, concession, and restroom amenities. Some fields need new fencing behind home plate as the materials are rusted, broken, or in need of repair. In the middle of the park is an amphitheater. The amphitheater is not ADA accessible, it is poorly sited, and the concrete is old and cracked.





North of the amphitheater is a playground. The playground is divided into two areas. The eastern playground is a steamboat themed playground for school age children. The western playground is a playground for younger children. Both have ADA access. In general, both playgrounds are in good condition and sited near parking. Ellis- Porter Riverside Park boasts a large shelter. The shelter is located on the northern edge of the park. The shelter is located near parking, features a restroom, and is in proximity of great views. Looking south from the shelter you can see the vast expanse of the park. Slightly north of the shelter is a vista overlooking the Missouri River. The north western corner of the park features two site amenities; a manor and handball courts. The manor is a stone house built around 1900. The building is currently used as a meeting location for a local community support group. The bones of the house are in good condition, however, the interior needs major renovations. Currently the main floor is the only usable space in the building. With renovations, the manor could provide space for community groups, offices, or gallery space. West of the manor is a series of handball courts. The courts are isolated from the rest of the park by their location and by severe topographical challenges. The courts sit approximately 20 feet below the grade of the manor. Tall concrete walls give the space an unsafe feeling. There are two points of vehicular access into the park. One entrance is near the southern edge of the property. The other entrance is located on the western edge of the park near the manor. There are several trail access points into the park. Ellis-Porter Riverside Park has a variety of site furnishings. Throughout the park there were several small picnic shelters. Each of the small picnic shelters had a picnic table, grill, and small overhead plane. There are large wooden picnic tables at the main shelter. There are thermoplastic coated park benches surrounding the playground areas. Metal bleachers are located near the ball fields. The park has adequate signage. Large wooden signs list the park's name, hours of operation, and contact information. The quality of signs at Riverside Park could be improved by investing in more durable and vandal-resistant materials.



2.60 EAST MILLER PARK

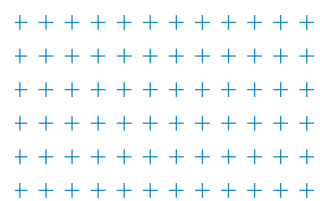
East Miller Park is a 2.5 acre neighborhood park in central Jefferson City. The park is bordered by residential use, US Hwy 50, a cemetery, and several small industrial/commercial businesses. East Miller Park is located at the intersection of Chestnut Street and E Miller Street. The park is a fairly flat grass area with several mature trees. The site elements at East Miller Park include a fitness station, basketball court, playground, restroom, several small picnic shelters, a horseshoe pit, and a parking lot. The fitness station at East Miller features several fitness components. The equipment is outdated and in need of repair. Under the fitness equipment is a fine gravel that is ill-contained and not ADA compliant. About halfway through the park is the restroom facility and basketball court. The basketball court needs to be resurfaced, repainted, and needs new basketball goals. The playground at East Miller has outdated equipment and is not ADA favorable. The mulch at the playground may be ADA compatible but the inconsistent levels of mulch and lack of containment barriers inhibit truly inclusive play opportunities. There are several small picnic shelters located near the playground. The picnic shelters are sited in an appropriate location, however, given their small size it is likely they do not function well. On the north end of the park is a small horseshoe pit. The parking lot is fairly large for the size of the park and it seems likely that it is used by surrounding businesses and not solely by park users. The sound and views of the highway overshadow the park's relaxing atmosphere. Visual and sound screening would greatly help reduce the stress and noise from the highway. The park is very accessible by vehicle and pedestrian walks. The East Miller Park sign is a large wooden sign that features the park's name, hours of operation, and contact information.



2.61 MCKAY PARK

McKay Park is a 20.5 acre community park in central Jefferson City. The park is located at the intersection of Southridge Drive and Sunset Lake Road. The primary site amenities at McKay Park are the lake, basketball court, and playground. McKay Lake is the focal point of the park. Trails wrap around the lake boundaries and connect additional site amenities along the way. The playground at McKay Park is located near the park's western border. The rest of the park is composed of grass and trees clustered near the park's boundaries. The playground is in fairly good condition with signage describing appropriate age ranges. On the north end of the park is the basketball court. The court is fairly isolated from the rest of the park topographically. The basketball court sits at an elevation about 14 feet lower than the trail that loops around the lake. In addition





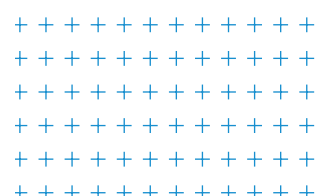
to being isolated the basketball court needs to be resurfaced. Parking is located along the western border. The northern parking lot is located close to the restroom. The southern lot is located adjacent to the playground but a steep hill makes access difficult. McKay Park is well connected to the trail system in Jefferson City. The trail system connects to McKay Park at two points along the western border. On the eastern edge of the site is an ADA connection to the sidewalk. The park has a grand entrance on the south-east corner of the site. McKay Park’s monument sign is near parking but otherwise tucked deep into the park. The sign is a large wooden sign that features the park’s name, hours of operation, and contact information.

2.62 WEST EDGEWOOD RECREATION AREA

West Edgewood Recreation Area is a 26.5 acre linear park in west central Jefferson City. The park runs alongside the south side of Edgewood Drive near the intersection of West Edgewood Drive and Wildwood Drive. The landscape character of West Edgewood Recreation Area is marked by woods and a creek to the south and grass with regularly spaced trees to the north. South of the creek is a wooded area called Frog Hollow. Access to Frog Hollow is provided via a pedestrian bridge south of the parking area. Site amenities at West Edgewood Recreation Area include trails, restroom, sculptures, and parking. The site amenities at Frog Hollow include natural earth trails, a utility easement, and a mountain bike course. West Edgewood Recreation Area is accessible by vehicles and pedestrians. Parking is located on the eastern edge of the park. The park connects to the Jefferson City trail system to the west. The trail system abruptly ends at the eastern edge of the park but Jefferson City has shown plans to continue the trail farther east in the future. There are minimal site furnishings at West Edgewood Recreation Area. There are relatively few opportunities to sit and rest and benches that are provided are in a variety of styles. A small kiosk near the parking area displays information about native gardens and pollinators. The entrance to Frog Hollow is marked by a large boulder that showcases the park’s name and donors. The signage beyond the bridge into Frog Hollow is severely lacking. A post with a laminated water damaged sign attempts to demarcate the various trails in the area.

2.63 WASHINGTON PARK

Washington Park is a 57 acre community park in eastern central Jefferson City. Washington Park is located near the intersection of Highway 54 and Missouri Boulevard. Washington Park is bisected by Wears Creek. The wooded areas follow the creek and cover the steep slopes to the south. Washington Park has a large variety of park amenities. In the middle of the site is the ice skating rink. The indoor rink features one sheet of ice, restrooms, concessions, bleachers, and a meeting area. The ice rink has the infrastructure to add an additional sheet of ice. The ice arena is an anchoring element to the park. East of the ice arena is a skatepark. The skate park features seem to be in good condition, however the location feels isolated from a majority of the park. South of the ice arena are tennis courts. There are seven tennis courts that appear to be in moderate condition. There is a small parking lot east of the tennis courts with a restroom. There are three ball fields located throughout Washington Park. On the eastern edge of the park is Duensing Field. This complex has a good quality concession stand, bleachers, and restroom. Vivion Field and Lions Ball Field are located on the western edges of the park. South of Vivion Field are a series of maintenance





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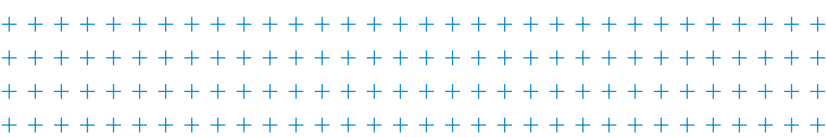
buildings. Washington Park has a bocce ball court and horseshoe pits. The horseshoe pits appear to be in good condition with clear signage, defined areas of play, and functional backstops and fences. Washington Park is very accessible for vehicles and pedestrians. There are several vehicular entrances into the park and movement throughout the park is well distributed. The park is highly accessible through use of the Greenway Trail. The trail runs adjacent to Wears Creek and acts as a spine for internal and external park connections. There are minimal site furnishings at Washington Park. There are relatively few opportunities to sit and rest and benches that are uninspired and highly vulnerable to vandalism. Washington Park sign is a large wooden sign that features the park's name, hours of operation, and contact information.

2.64 McCLUNG PARK

McClung Park is a 22.22 acre community park in east central Jefferson City. The park is located off Chestnut Street south east of Lincoln University's Dwight T. Reed Stadium. The drastic topography of the park currently divides the park into three distinct zones. The first zone is located on the north east boundary of the park. This area features the old poolhouse which is currently being used by a local theater group. The building appears to be highly cluttered with theater materials and could cause potential safety concerns in the future. There is a parking lot and drive located accessible from Chestnut Street. Surrounding the old pool house are wooded areas. Further investigation into the wooded area reveals old stone foundations, and tables that were likely remnants of past users. The second zone is located slightly north east of the main entrance to the park. This area is a large cleared open field surrounded

by steep and heavily wooded hills. This area has an aging backstop for baseball but no other baseball amenities. McClung Park's most used zone is at the park's highest elevation. A central parking area serves several site amenities. A large stone indoor shelter overlooks a playground. The shelter was built in 1916 as the McClung Dancing Pavilion. The stone pattern appears to be the same style of masonry used in prison workforce programs. Adjacent to the McClung Dancing Pavilion is a multi-level playground. The playground at McClung appears to be in excellent working condition however, there is one significant concern with the playground design. A lack of physical barriers between playground tiers is a safety concern. Currently, it would be very easy for a child with disabilities to roll off the upper tier and fall onto the bottom tier. West of the playground is a small memorial garden, open air pavilion, and barbeque pits. The memorial garden is a tribute to Armed Forces and is located on a ridge with a prominent view of the city. The garden is not ADA accessible since it is not connected into the larger sidewalk system. The outdoor pavilion and barbeque pits are located on the western boundary of the park. The outdoor pavilion has a similar stone pattern to the McClung Dancing Pavilion. The barbeque pits are located at a lower elevation than the pavilion, but access is provided by a series of stairs and ramps. There are a variety of site furnishings at McClung Park. There are wooden picnic tables near the outdoor pavilion and seat walls near the playground. There are three vehicular access points into the park. Along Chestnut Street two drives provide park access. One drive leads to the old poolhouse complex. Another drive meanders up the hill towards the playground and shelter. The third entrance is a less defined access point off a residential street on the park's western edge. This entrance is typically used only during emergencies or inclement weather. The back entrance does not provide adequate signage and is easily missed due to its unclear relationship to the park property. This site is accessible to pedestrians through a trail alongside Chestnut Street or through two neighborhood outlets; one along Fairmount Boulevard, the other along Oakwood Drive. McClung Park has a large wooden sign that features the park's name, hours of operation, and contact information.





2.65 OAK HILLS GOLF CENTER – HOUGH PARK

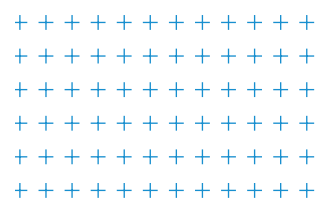
Oak Hills Golf Center – Hough Park is a 169 acre community park in south central Jefferson City. The park is located near the intersection of Ellis Boulevard and Rosewood Drive. There are no physical postings delineating the boundaries between the park and golf course, however, there are noticeable landscape cues that the spaces are different. Much of Hough Park is wooded and naturalistic. In contrast, the golf course boasts formal greens and paved cart paths. Oak Hills Golf Center is an 18-hole public course with a driving range and pro shop. There is a small memorial shelter near the southern edge of the course and a series of small golf course maintenance buildings just east of the clubhouse. Oak Hills Golf Center has rolling hills with wooded draws, prairie grass buffers, and a view of the lake. The golf center lies in the northern portion of Hough Park. The southern side of Hough Park is a more naturalistic area with a large lake for fishing and informal dirt trails encircling the lake. The southern entrance to Hough Park is in a neighborhood. It is challenging to navigate to this park entrance without explicit directions or familiarity with the area. Site furnishings and signage differ at each of the locations. Oak Hills Golf Center has two different styles of site furnishings. Near the clubhouse and driving range are black metal benches. Out on the course, there are several aluminum park benches with backs. There are two sign types at Oak Hills Golf Center. The entrance sign to the golf course is double-sided green marquee sign. The course markings on the golf course are stone columns that show the layout and par. Hough Park had minimal to no noticeable site furnishings. The park sign for Hough Park a wooden sign that lists the park name and partnership agencies.



2.66 MAINTENANCE CENTER

The maintenance facility is a 6 acre area directly north of the Oak Hills Golf course across Ellis Boulevard. The Park Maintenance Facility is strictly a functional space. Landscape screening and fencing obscure views into the site. Several garages and storage sheds are located throughout the area. The maintenance area has no discernible signage however, gates and the presence of fleet vehicles communicate that this area is not for public use.

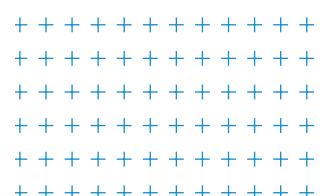




2.67 NORTH JEFFERSON RECREATION AREA

North Jefferson Recreation Area, formerly Cedar City, emerged out of the devastation of the floods of 1993 and 1995. Following the 1993 flood, the City pursued the buyout of business and residential holdings with funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Community Development Block Grants. A total of 198 parcels in North Jefferson City were purchased for future open space and park development. The City Council designated the 165 acres as park land and the Parks and Recreation Commission maintains the area and plans for the land's future use.

The first development in the new park was the construction of a picnic pavilion with a restroom and serving kitchen. The pavilion has a capacity of 250 people and the parking lot has room for 180 vehicles. North Jefferson City Recreation Area also includes a playground, ball fields, multi-purpose practice fields, a community garden program, the Master Gardener's demonstration garden, an RC racetrack, a dog park, a boat launch with access to the Missouri River, primitive camping, and a number of trails including access to Missouri's Katy Trail. The park offers a great asset to the community, as well as to visitors to the City of Jefferson. The Katy Trail connection provides a great opportunity for increased development of the park as well as the surrounding undeveloped areas.





2.68 GREEN BERRY ACRES

Green Berry Acres, a former Girl Scout property on Green Berry Road, is roughly 4.3 acres. The site includes a rentable log cabin with 400 square feet of space, a kitchenette, a restroom, a rentable outdoor pavilion shelter, outdoor grills, and a fire pit council ring circle. The property has been used for hiking, nature activities, and service projects. The site slopes from the road downhill toward the Moreau River. The open space toward the front of the property has a small natural playground area. The built improvements are nestled into a wooded area adjacent to the river.



2.69 COMMUNITY PARK

Community Park is a 3.5 acre neighborhood park located near the intersection of East Dunklin Street and Marshall Street. The park is in a residential area adjacent to Lincoln University and the Duke Diggs Community Center Building. The western edge of the site has wooded steep slopes while the eastern edge of the site features a concrete channeled stream. The Greenway Trail runs alongside the stream and connects into Lincoln University's campus at the southern edge of the site. The most significant feature of the park is the playground. The playground has outdated equipment, peeling paint, and insufficient ADA access. The vehicular access to the site is provided at the Intersection of East Dunklin Street and Marshall Street. At the end of the drive is a small cul-de-sac where cars often park. The size of the cul-de-sac, arrangement of parking, and road alignment provide limited access to the park. Other than a few outdoor grills, there are few site furnishings at Community Park. Park signage is minimal. There are two park signs in Community Park. A wood "Adopt-a-Park" sign is located at the vehicular entrance. A wood "Community Park" sign is located at the cul-de-sac. Both signs appear to need maintenance.





COMMUNITY PROFILE & HISTORY

In the 1780s, the Spanish built a road northward from New Madrid, Missouri to St. Louis, which today is known as U.S. Route 51. The area was explored by members of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804. In the early 1800s, frontiersman Daniel Boone carved out the Boone's Lick Trail, which is now Interstate Highway 70. It ran westward from St. Charles to the Missouri River at Franklin. In time, the Santa Fe Trail was developed, running from Franklin westward to Independence, then southward. The Oregon Trail branched westward from Independence.

3.1 CREATED TO SERVE AS CAPITAL

Jefferson City holds the distinction of having been created specifically to serve as the state capital by a commission appointed by the Missouri state legislature in 1821. But until government buildings could be constructed, the town of St. Charles served as the capital.

Jefferson City was laid out by Daniel Morgan Boone, the son of the frontiersman. It was named for U.S. President Thomas Jefferson, who served from 1801-1809. The town was incorporated in 1825, and the general assembly moved there in 1826. At that time, the town had thirty-one families, a general store, a hotel, and a few other buildings.

For several years, other towns attempted to have the capital city changed. And in 1832 Governor John

Miller suggested that a state penitentiary be built in Jefferson City to strengthen the town's position as capital. The prison was completed in 1836.

The next year, the Capitol burned and all the state records went up in flames. Five years later, a new statehouse was completed at the site of the present Capitol building. At that time, although pigs still wandered in the streets, modern steamboats regularly visited the city and stage coach routes brought travelers. These facilities encouraged the growth of local industries, including grist mills, flour mills, tanneries, and distilleries. The 1830s saw the influx of German immigrants, who were mostly farmers.

3.2 THE CITY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

After 1900, the local economy began to grow again with the expansion of the state government. In 1904, The Supreme Court Building was constructed with funds from the St. Louis World's Fair. The very next year, St. Mary's Hospital was built. In 1911, street car service began in the city, and a dramatic fire brought the destruction of the old State House. A new one was completed in 1917 and the present Capitol building was dedicated in 1924.

For the next forty years, the business of state government continued to dominate the local scene, throughout the periods of two world wars and the Great Depression. The city slowly continued to grow, as more people left the local farms and gravitated to the city.

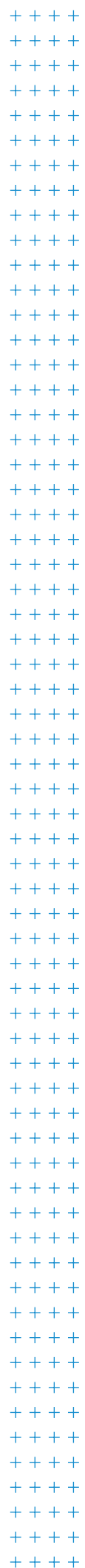
In 1951, Still Hospital was built, while in 1954 a major prison riot took place at the state prison in Jefferson City. The 1960's saw the construction of Memorial Hospital, the opening of Rex M. Whitten Expressway and Jefferson City's development as a manufacturing center. In 1983, the John G. Christy Municipal Building opened. A major flood in 1993 caused extensive damage to the City, but by the end of the 1990s the City had fully recovered. Jefferson City, notable for its live-ability, relatively low cost of living, and high per capita income, has entered the 2000's with vitality.

3.3 CITY OF JEFFERSON POPULATION TRENDS

Based upon 2010 US Census data found on Wikipedia, the City of Jefferson's population is currently 43,079. This number is up 11.71 percent from the 2000 US Census population of 39,636.

POPULATION BY RACE AND GENDER

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Total Population	22,074	21,005	43,079
White	16,665	16,934	33,599
Black or African American	4,310	2,953	7,263
Hispanic or Latino	558	545	1,103
Two or More Races	467	495	962
Asian	369	386	755
Some Other Race	170	163	333
American Indian	76	66	142



3.4 COMPARATIVE CITY ANALYSIS

When developing recommendations for a parks and recreation master plan, it is important to understand how Jefferson City compares to similar communities. Of the five cities selected, four were selected because of their capital city status. Columbia, Missouri was selected because of its proximity to Jefferson City. The following is an analysis of key parks and recreation statistics of selected communities that are intended to inform master plan decisions.

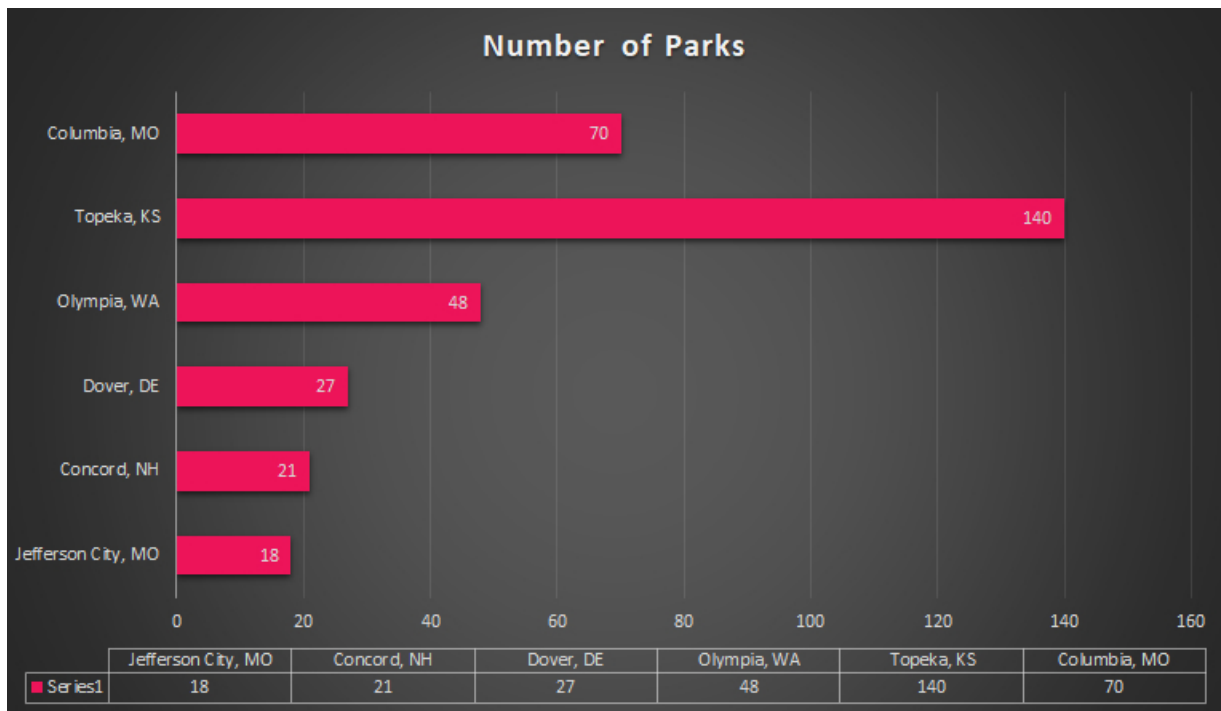
To begin the analysis, the planning team gathered information from city officials. City officials were contacted by phone and then emailed a questionnaire. A questionnaire example can be found in Appendix 9.4. The design team then compiled the information and analyzed the data. Jefferson City’s trends will be compared to that of similar cities to provide a benchmark against which the city may be measured. The following are the targeted similar communities and their park related statistics:

- Concord, NH
- Dover, DE
- Olympia, WA
- Topeka, KS
- Columbia, MO

3.5 SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE CITY ANALYSIS

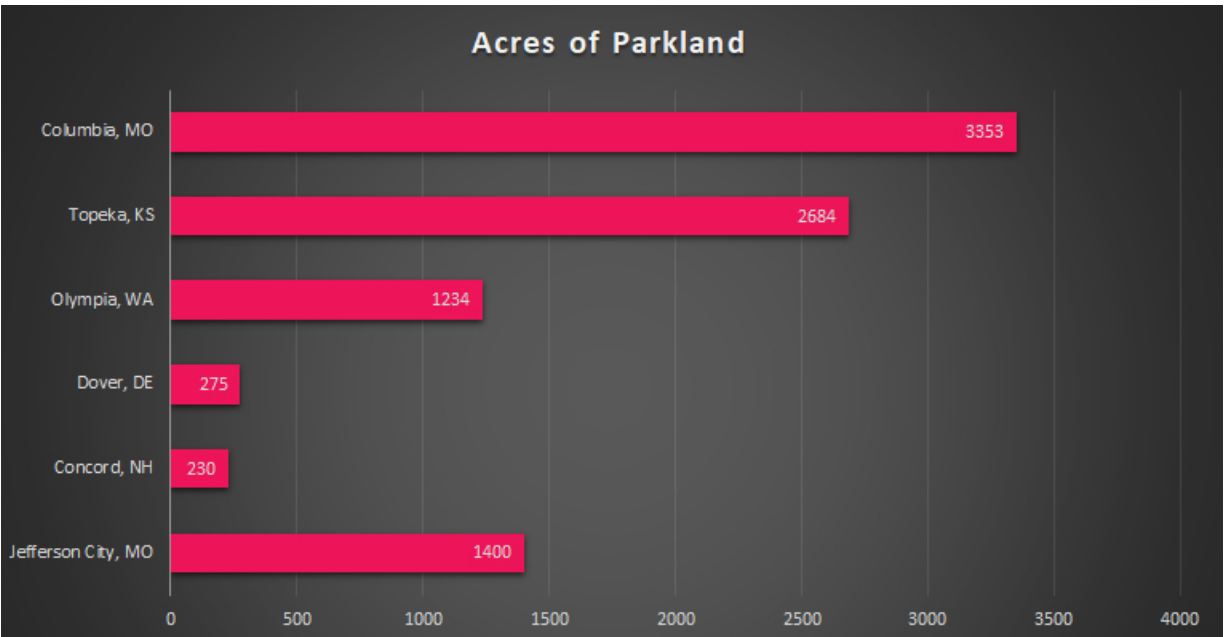
Much time can be spent comparing and contrasting the capital cities of the US. Our comparisons are intended to shed light on how the City of Jefferson stands up to other communities specifically related to Parks, Recreation and Forestry.

The following information was received from the comparative communities.



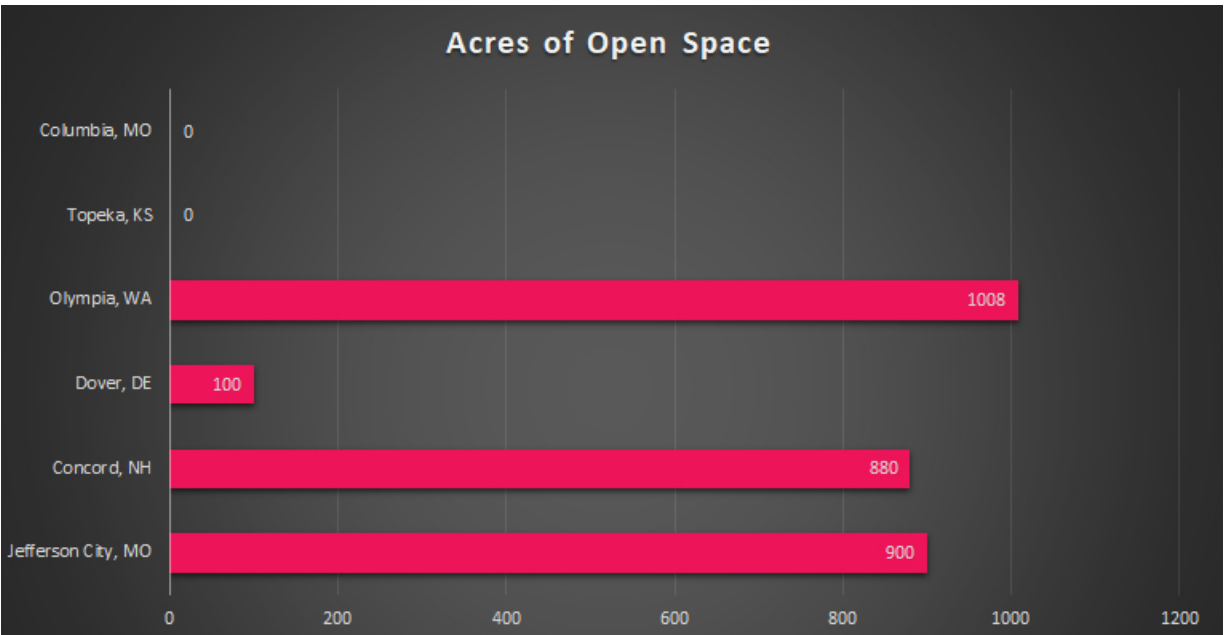
NUMBER OF PARKS

The City of Jefferson has the fewest of parks amongst the communities compared. This smaller number of parks is an interesting condition when combined with the large acreage. This informs us that the City of Jefferson’s parks are on average larger in size than the other communities sampled.



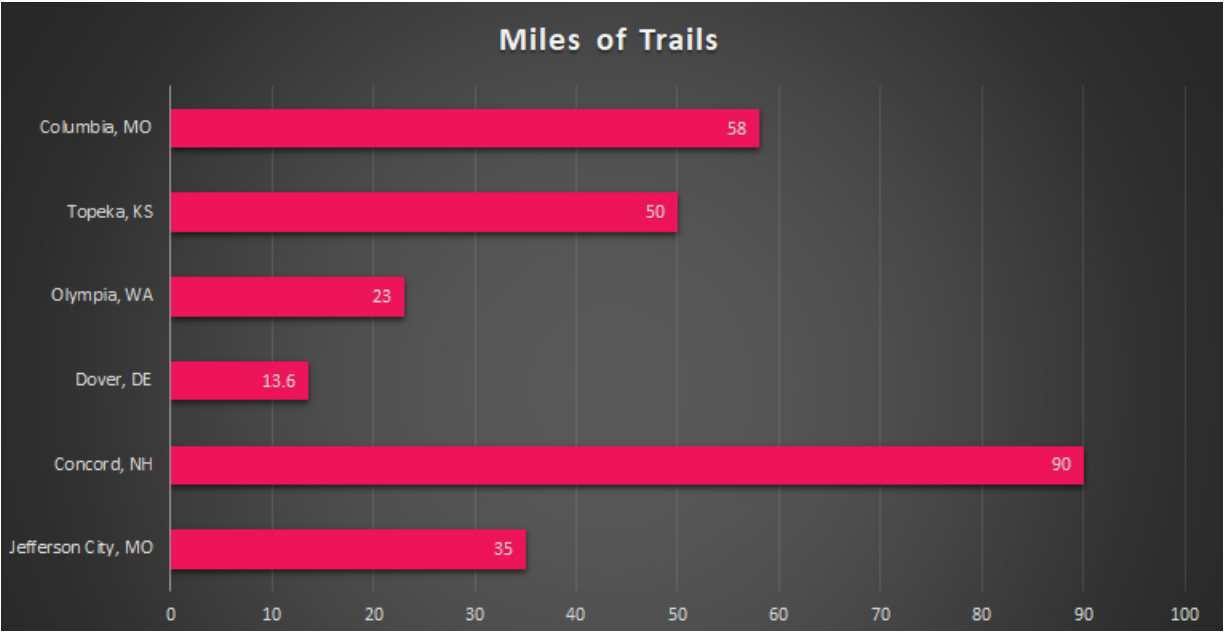
ACRES OF PARKLAND

The City of Jefferson has the largest acreage of parks when reviewed per capita. The larger parks in the community do a great job of serving residents.



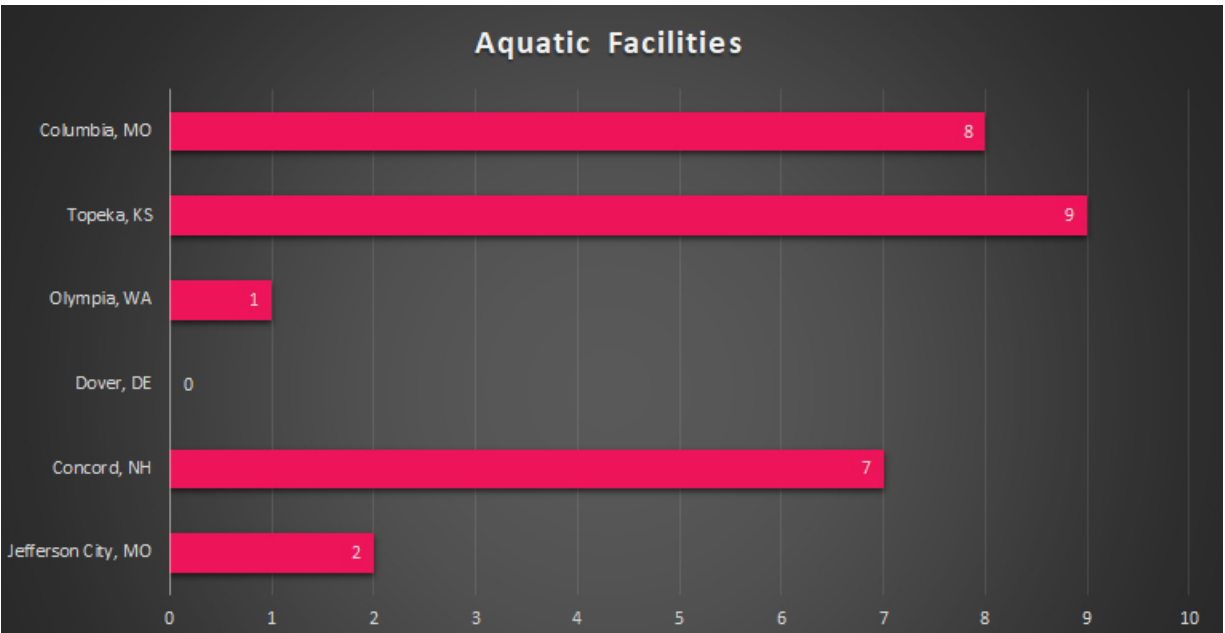
ACRES OF OPEN SPACE

The City of Jefferson has the second largest acreage of open space compared to the sample communities. This is an indicator of the great potential for parks expansion projects for the community.



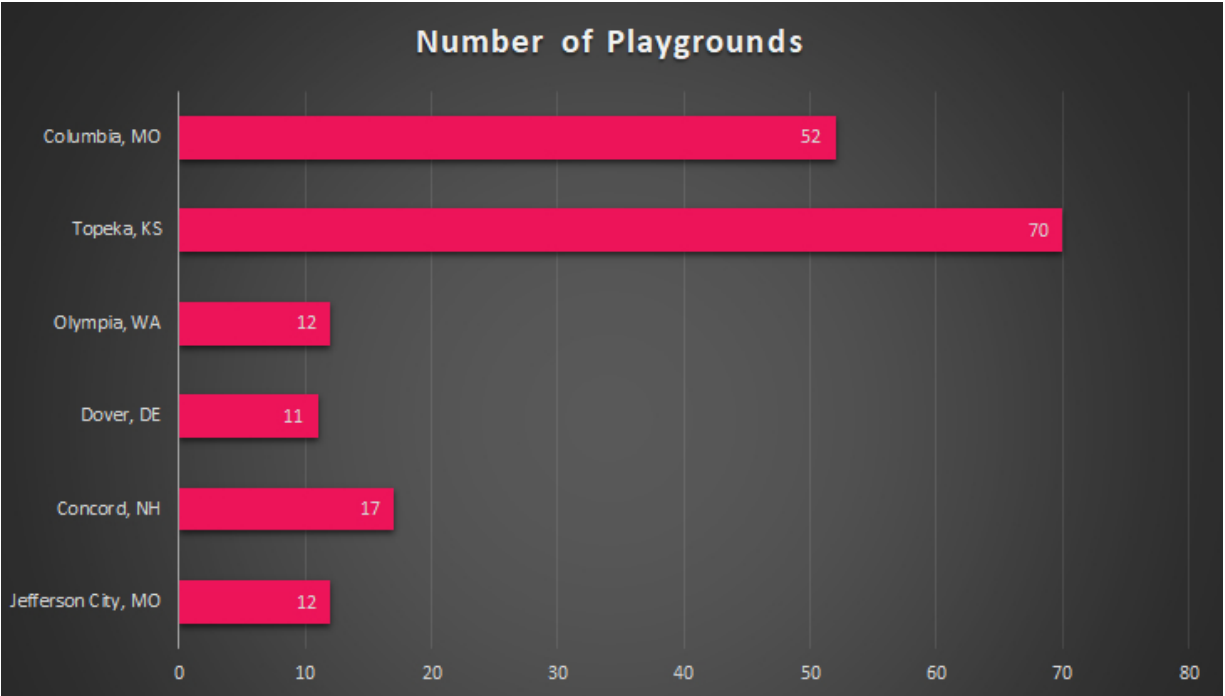
MILES OF TRAILS

The City of Jefferson shows very well when compared to the other communities polled. But, as requested in the open houses and citizen surveys, many extensions and new trails are recommended within this master plan.



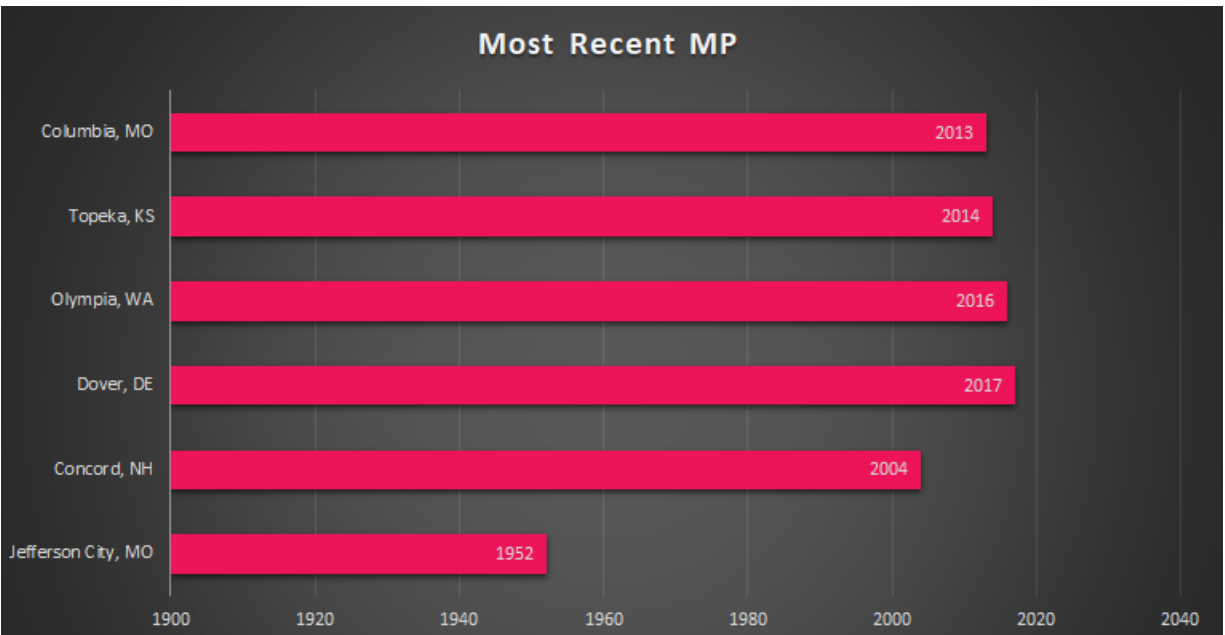
AQUATIC FACILITIES

The City of Jefferson is in the lower part of the chart when compared with other communities when reviewing the number of aquatic facilities. This shows a need for expanded aquatics facilities throughout the parks system. The master plan responds to this need by recommending one large commercial-style aquatics facility as well as several spray ground features throughout the areas of the community that show the greatest need.



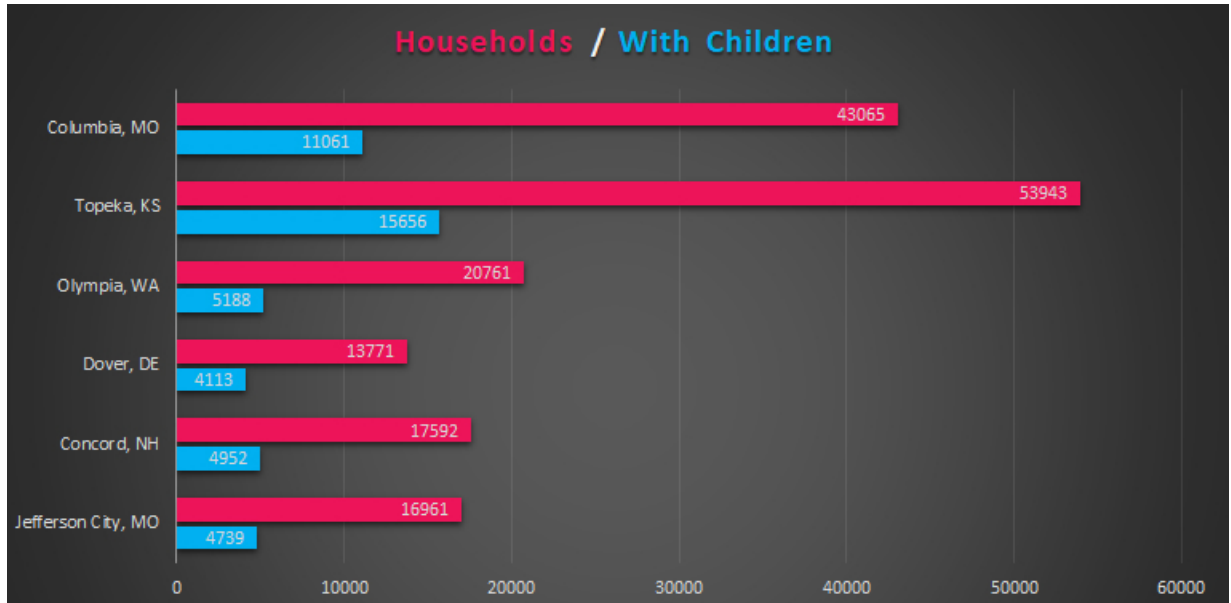
NUMBER OF PLAYGROUNDS

The City of Jefferson is tied for the second lowest number of playgrounds when compared with the other communities. This is one of the driving statistics that led the design team to recommend the development of multiple playgrounds in multiple locations throughout the parks system. The proposed designs are identified in the design charrette and implementation portions of this master plan.



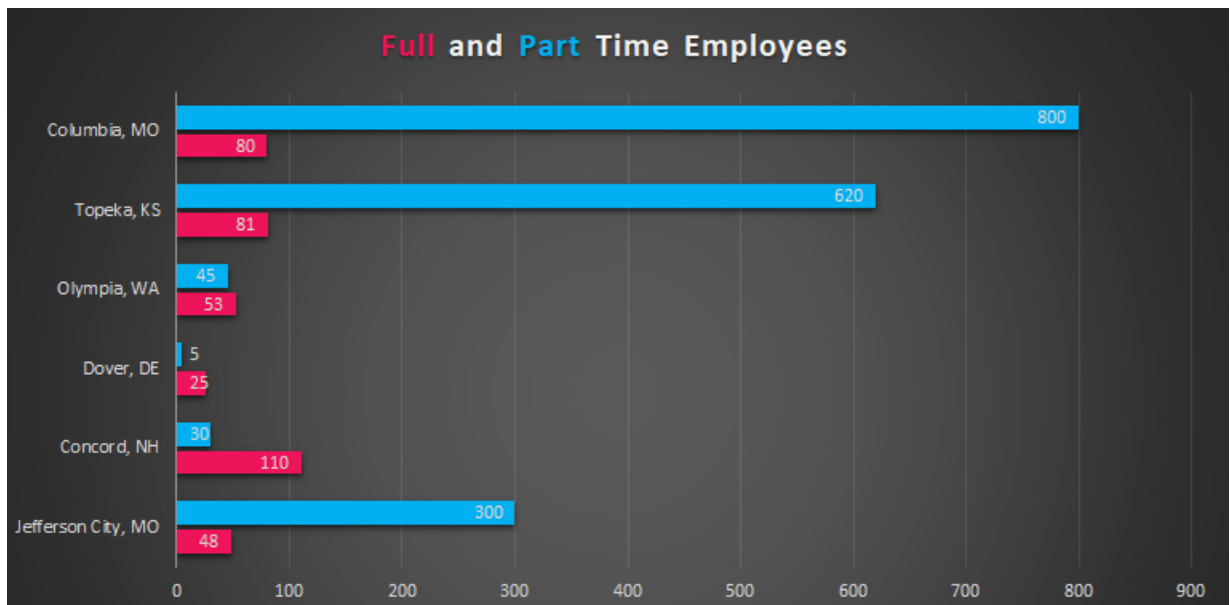
MOST RECENT PARKS MASTER PLAN

The City of Jefferson shows the longest time since a formal master plan was completed. 1952 was the last time a master plan was completed for the City of Jefferson.



HOUSEHOLDS AND THOSE WITH CHILDREN

The City of Jefferson is on the lower end of the spectrum when compared with the other communities in the study. The number of households with children is amongst the highest percentage of those polled. This information is valuable in the development of a master plan suited to the community.



FULL AND PART TIME EMPLOYEES

The City of Jefferson's parks and recreation program is very evidently an efficiently run machine utilizing a small full time staff and large part time staff.

COMPARATIVE CITY CONCLUSIONS

The City of Jefferson compares well when evaluated against other state capitals. However, when compared to the local communities of larger size, which is who they compete with for citizenry, their overall comparison falls short. This master plan intends to raise the level of parks and recreation opportunities to competitive levels with those local communities and become a preeminent state capital community.

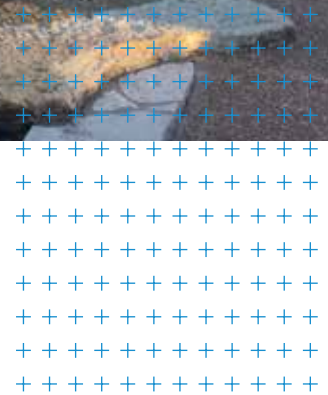
3.6 EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

Another aspect that is important to review as a part of any parks analysis is an understanding of how the community has spent its recreation dollars over the past several years. We have reviewed parks improvements since the year 2000 the expanded version is attached in the Appendix 9.7 portion of the document. The list of parks improvement projects over the last 18 years had been a positive improvement of the parks system. Our critical review of that documentation shows a need for increased attention being paid in the central more populated portions of the community. That perception is reflected in the implementation portion of this document.





NEEDS ASSESSMENT & COMMUNITY-WIDE VISIONING



THE FUTURE OF PARKS IN JEFFERSON CITY

A series of visioning exercises were conducted to define the vision for the future of the parks system in the City of Jefferson. Participants ranged from the Parks Director, to Parks staff, to multiple special interest groups from the recreation community. The following is a description of some of the visions expressed by participants. The guiding principles of integrity, efficiency, creativity and forward thinking were incorporated into a visioning process. This process was then used to establish a clear vision of what the citizens of Jefferson felt the Parks and Recreation Department needed to address over the next ten years. Community-wide visioning was a central focus of the Master Plan.

“Our vision is to create a park system that provides for the recreation needs of the community for the next ten to fifteen years. A successful park system is one that will provide diverse recreation opportunities for all age groups, as well as developing a community gathering space and sports amenities that will keep citizens of Jefferson home.”

The Parks Master Plan for the City of Jefferson provides a vision for the future, taking into account the existing condition of the site and the recreational needs and desires of the residents. This vision was created from citizen focus groups including both adults and youth. The vision for a future park emerged from the community involvement process and formed the basis for the Park Master Plan’s list of anticipated park needs.

WHAT ARE JEFFERSON CITY CITIZENS MOST PROUD OF WITHIN THEIR PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM?

**As described by citizens, stakeholder groups, and park staff*



- *The ball field improvements at Binder Park*
- *The improved Golf greens at Oak Hills Golf Course*
- *The playground improvements at McClung Park*
- *Vivion Field at Washington Park*
- *The Ice Arena at Washington Park*
- *The talented and committed parks and recreation staff*
- *The newly completed park system tree inventory*
- *Memorial Pool*



4.2 DREAMING SESSIONS



Dream sessions are opportunities for stakeholders to think big and broadly about the future of the park system. Local residents, park staff, and community visionaries came together to envision how the parks in Jefferson City could best serve the community. Below is a synopsis of ideas generated in the brainstorming sessions.

CATEGORY 1 - SPORTS / ATHLETICS

- A Tournament Style Sports Complex that includes baseball, football, lacrosse, volleyball and soccer with the following:
 - Artificial Turf, Sports and Park Lights
 - Community Park Features like a lake, splash pads, playgrounds
 - Concessions and Restrooms at each Venue
 - Pro type championship themed field for each venue
 - Miracle Sports Venues
- A second sheet of ice in Washington Park
- Indoor Soccer Complex
- Outdoor Pickleball
- Indoor and Outdoor Volleyball and Basketball Courts



- Improvements at Oak Hills Golf Course
 - Golf Cart Shed
 - Improvements on holes #9 and #18 greens
- A comprehensive look at tennis and its viability within the parks system
- Commercial Style Aquatics Park including
 - Lazy Rivers
 - Wave Runners
 - Wave Pools
 - Multi-level play feature
 - Extreme Ride
 - Rentable options for after hours
 - Gatherings
 - Splash Pads
 - Facilities Open Longer
- Riverside Handball Renovation or repurposing

CATEGORY 2 - ARTS AND CULTURE

- A Beautification Program
- High Quality – Art Included Foundation/Commission
 - Incorporated in design and implementation
- Memorial Wall at Memorial Park
- First Impressions Features
- Wedding Venues
 - Rose garden
- Kinetic Sculptures
- Signature Sculpture Pieces
- A Full Service Amphitheater that can support large annual gatherings and small weekly congregations.

CATEGORY 3 - MAINTENANCE

- A raised level of quality facilities and maintenance throughout the park system
- A Litter Program

CATEGORY 4 - BUILDING

- Indoor Play
- Tiki Hut
- Wedding Venues
- An Indoor Community Facility that includes
 - Indoor Pool
 - Trampoline
 - Laser Tag
 - Indoor Soccer
- A Centralized Farmer’s Market facility
- Pavilion Improvements at each park
- Binder Park “Central Lodge Visitor Center” Development
 - Large Restroom and Concessions/Kitchen/Dining Facility
 - Rentable Space for Weddings/Receptions
 - Outdoor dining along the lake
 - Bait/Tackle
 - Boat Rental
 - Wine/Beer/Cook-off festival location
 - Outdoor gathering area that can double as performance viewing

CATEGORY 5 - CONNECTIVITY

- Connect/Grow Trails
- A comprehensive Sign/Wayfinding system
- Trailheads at locations where trails connect to parks
- Adrian’s Island Access and incorporation to Missouri River and trail system
- Outdoor Exercise Equipment located in conjunction with existing and proposed trails
- A Complete, Comprehensive Greenway that connects key parks and facilities
- More and better natural trails
- Cross Country Trails/Downhill Trails



CATEGORY 6 - PLAY

- Better Playgrounds that have a local as well as regional draw
 - Large climbing play
 - Nature Play
 - Climbing Walls
 - The latest in play features
- A Family Fun and Adventure Pay to Play Facility like Paradise Park in Lee's Summit

CATEGORY 7 - OTHER RECREATION

- Dog parks in all parks where feasible
- Fringe Recreation Activities like
 - Parkour
 - High and low ropes courses
 - Skate parks
- Adult challenge courses
- Expanded Camping to include
 - Primitive sites
 - Yurts
 - Camper sites
- Sailboat Ramp at Binder Park
 - No Motorized Access
 - Paddleboard
 - Kayaks
 - Canoes
 - Sail Boats
- Bicycle Playground
 - Pump, BMX, Trail (Range), Railyard

- Rock Climbing in as many locations as possible
- Expansion of more lawn based activities like
 - Bocce Ball
 - Croquet
 - Shuffleboards
 - Lawn Bowling
 - Washers
 - Horseshoes
 - Chess/Checkers and board games
- Horse Trails
- Team/Challenge/Adult Ropes Course
- Skate park
- Indoor Archery
- Shooting Sorts
- Boulders, Creeks, and Outdoor Play Elements

CATEGORY 8 - BROAD THINKING

- A focus toward Regional Draw for parks improvements
- A commitment to Develop the Core of Jefferson City's Park system, not just outlying areas
- Integrate Jefferson City/Lincoln University/Schools
- Improvements that reach the entire age spectrum
- Community Enhancement / Marketing

CATEGORY 9 - MISCELLANEOUS

- Technology
- Solar and Environmental
- N. Jeff Update

GOALS

- Provide long term needs
- Fill gaps in services and facilities
- Include public
 - Users' survey
 - Public forums
 - Social media (click bait)
 - My sidewalk
 - Survey Monkey

MISSING

- Riverfront Area
- All-inclusive Play
- The "Arts"
- Multi-use turf fields
- Binder "Lodge"
- Future Property

4.3 Maintenance Facility Suggestions

Many suggestions were made by both staff as well as user groups for improved maintenance throughout the parks system. Below is a combined list of those suggested improvements.

- Large “Centralized” Maintenance Facility with smaller satellites at each park
 - Hoists
 - Paint booth
 - Locked storage for cleaning supplies
 - Small equipment space
 - Lockable storage
 - Special event storage
 - Glass fuse box
- A Golf Building for cart storage and maintenance of chemicals and equipment
- Improvements to the Little Theater to improve fire safety
- A Centralized, as well as, park by park chemical storage location
- Improve the ADA accessibility at all parks, especially playgrounds
- Memorial Pool
 - Walking Bridge
 - Shell
- Riverside Destination
 - Missouri Themed
 - Arboretum
- Binder Camp Sites
 - BBQ Sites
 - Trail (Paved)
 - Tackle Shop
- Better Bleachers at Ice Arena
- Safety/Security “Rangers”
- Better Site Furniture
- More “Memorial” Control

4.4 Future Parks Property

It was suggested that along with the development of improvements to existing parks that new locations for future parks be reviewed as a part of the master plan. Some of the potential sites that were mentioned in the visioning sessions are listed below.

- Property associated with a second Jefferson City High school
- The property opposite of the St. Mary’s property
 - Greenbury Park (Land locked)
- Should any property become available, consider its use as a park

It is important to note that this list came from a series of dreaming sessions. This is by no means a promise of delivery items, but a list of wants identified by a large number of contributors. This information will now be culled based upon reasonable review of community needs and budgets. A big thank you to all those that participated.



5.1 CITIZEN SURVEY

Public input is the driving force behind all parks and recreation master plans. For the plan to be effective, it must accurately reflect the facilities and programs most desired by the citizens of the community. The citizens are the participants and users of the parks system and recreation programs. Without strong support and usage by citizens, the parks system becomes ineffective. The recommendations contained later in this master plan were driven by public input gathered through a variety of forums—input recorded in interviews with City staff, key government employees, community leaders, other recreation providers, as well as a citizen survey.

The citizen's survey was performed by parks and recreation staff with the help of the design team and administered by Survey Monkey in the Spring of 2017. Survey Monkey allowed the City of Jefferson to reach thousands of citizens through an online questionnaire distributed via email, while attending community meetings, and at special age group oriented gatherings. Results of our findings are available in the Appendix 9.5.



The results of the survey were excellent and provided many helpful directions for use in the City of Jefferson Parks and Recreation and Forestry Master Plan. Some of the key interesting items found were the need for:

- *Increased connectivity with additional trails*
- *Increased and updated playgrounds*
- *Additional spray grounds and aquatic improvements*
- *Improvements at neighborhood parks*
- *Outdoor theater/performance space*
- *Competitive sports venues*
- *Challenge/adventure venues*



Folks take to the trails in Jefferson City.

Playgrounds provide delight for the youngest Jefferson Citians.



Sport camps at The Linc help kids stay active year round.





DESIGN CHARRETTES



6.0 DESIGN CHARRETTE

A design charrette is an intensive planning session where participants, designers and parks and recreation staff members collaborate on a vision for development. It provides a forum for ideas and offers the unique advantage of giving immediate feedback to the designers. More importantly, it allows everyone who participates to be a mutual author of the plan. The intent of the charrettes is to set the design direction for each park within the City of Jefferson's park system.

6.1 DESIGN CHARRETTE PROCESS

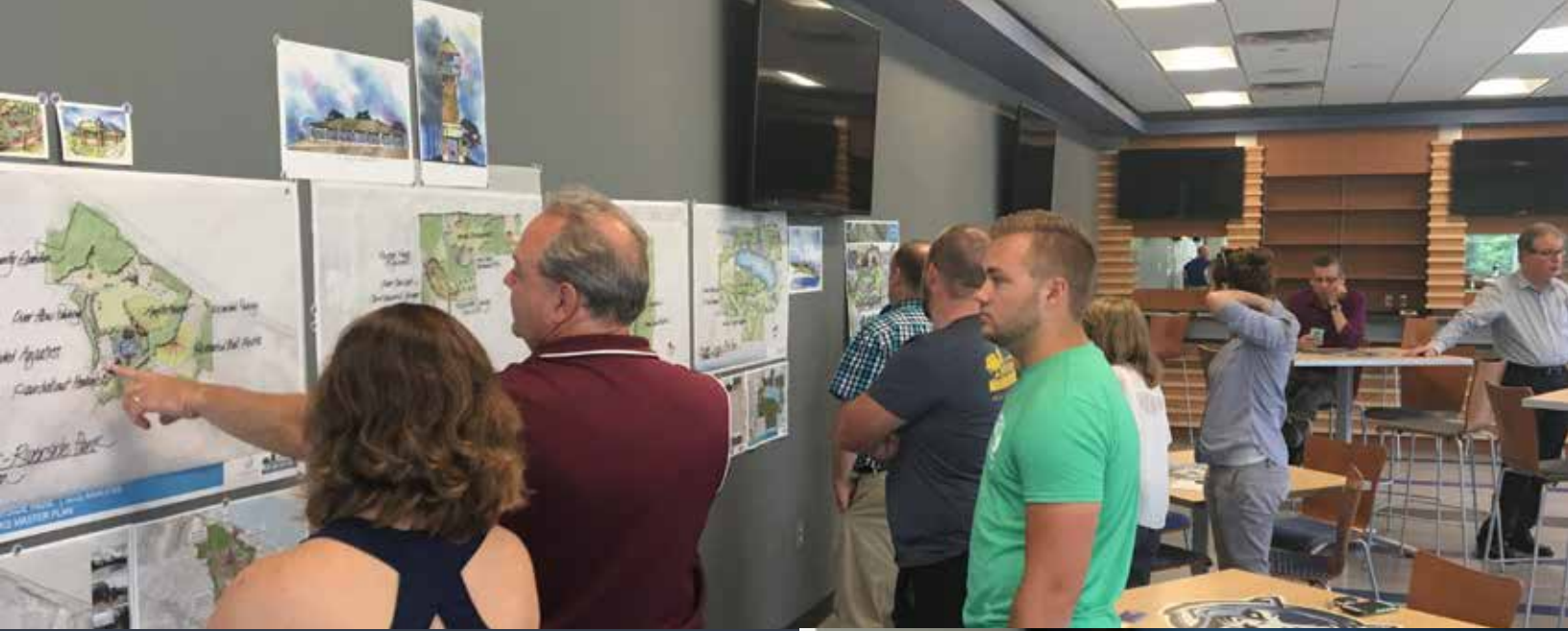
The Design Team selected 10 key parks within the overall system of 22 parks in the City of Jefferson. Those 10 parks were divided into two groups of 5 and were then focused on in two -three day charrettes. The intent of those charrettes was to develop multiple concepts for each park.

6.2 DESIGN CHARRETTE APPROVED CONCEPTS

After multiple designs were developed for each park, the Design Team and charrette participants / stakeholders reviewed the concepts and narrowed each park down to one design approach. The following pages highlight the key design features for these 10 parks.

6.3 ARCHITECTURE WITHIN THE PARKS

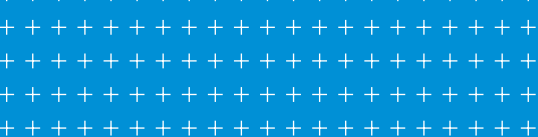
There are a number of renovation and new building construction projects in this master plan. A consistency will be developed in the architecture of Jefferson City's parks using materials that will compliment and harmonize with the natural environment, rather than detract from it. We will also be relating to the historical aspects of the community through the use of stonework similar to that used by the prison labor force.



The design team meets with stakeholders to envision a stronger Jefferson City Parks, Recreation, and Forestry system.



The design for Community Park gets refined in preparation for the Parks Master Plan.



ELLIS-PORTER RIVERSIDE PARK

PARK ADDRESS: 300 ELLIS-PORTER DRIVE

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST:

\$23M - \$35M

Refer to Appendix 9.6

Riverside Park was acquired in 1949 and was renamed in 1961 in memory of Arthur W. Ellis, a former Mayor, and Ben C. Porter, a former Director of Parks and Recreation.

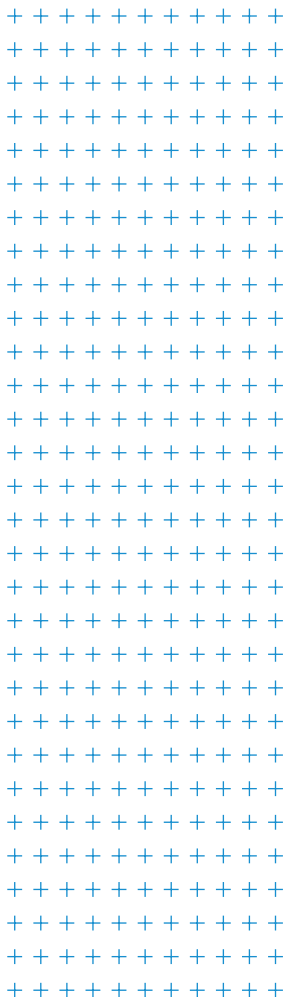
This 60-acre park holds a swimming pool, amphitheater, playground, basketball court and four triple-walled handball/racquetball courts. Also found here is the Optimist Sports Complex where youth baseball and softball games are held, as well as youth flag football games.

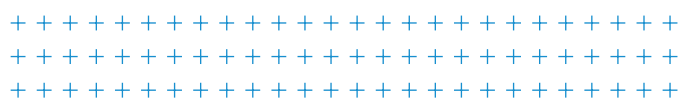
The outdoor pavilion at Ellis-Porter Riverside Park adjacent to the Missouri River Overlook has a capacity of 280 people with two large barbecue grills, restrooms and a serving kitchen. In addition, there are 13 covered picnic units placed throughout the park for family or small group gatherings. There is parking for 150 vehicles in the northern portion of the park.

APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT

There are many great improvements planned for Ellis-Porter Riverside Park. The park is currently underutilized. A large tract of land has just been added to the park as a long term lease from the State of Missouri. This new tract is approximately 15 acres in size and is envisioned to be the location for the new "Hilltop Aquatics" park expansion providing commercial style aquatics venues. Views from the slide tower over the river should prove to be spectacular. Other major recommended improvements are as follows:

- A Community Garden designed as an extension of the care-takers residence. The garden will provide plots for use by residents to help provide homegrown fruits and vegetables
- A Community Amphitheater to replace the outdated one already on site. This new outdoor venue will have a modern stage and backdrop, seating for 500 people up close and nearly 2000 in the entire bowl area. It uses the existing play equipment as a backdrop.
- A long term goal for the baseball fields is a consolidation of the fields into one three-spoked wheel adding parking where the current Kutcher Field is located.
- A multipurpose field is being added where the old swimming pool was located. The structure will still remain and be used by youth sports teams. The field is sized for football and soccer and is also suited to overflow parking for large events at the amphitheater.





McCLUNG PARK

PARK ADDRESS: 930 McCLUNG PARK DRIVE

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST: \$5M - \$7M

Refer to Appendix 9.6

McClung Park was built in 1915 by inmates of the Missouri State Penitentiary as a state park. The supervisor of the construction was D.C. McClung, for whom the park is named. Parks and Recreation purchased the 45-acre park in 1940 from the Missouri State Penal Board.

McClung Park is best known for its large outdoor pavilion with a barbecue facility and the indoor pavilion. There is also a playground and play field on the site. The outdoor pavilion has a capacity of 160 people under the roof and can accommodate an additional 125 people in the outdoor seating area. The indoor pavilion can accommodate groups as large as 200 people. The indoor pavilion is air-conditioned and has a small serving kitchen. It is frequently used for square dancing, wedding receptions, class reunions, and a variety of Parks and Recreation leisure classes.



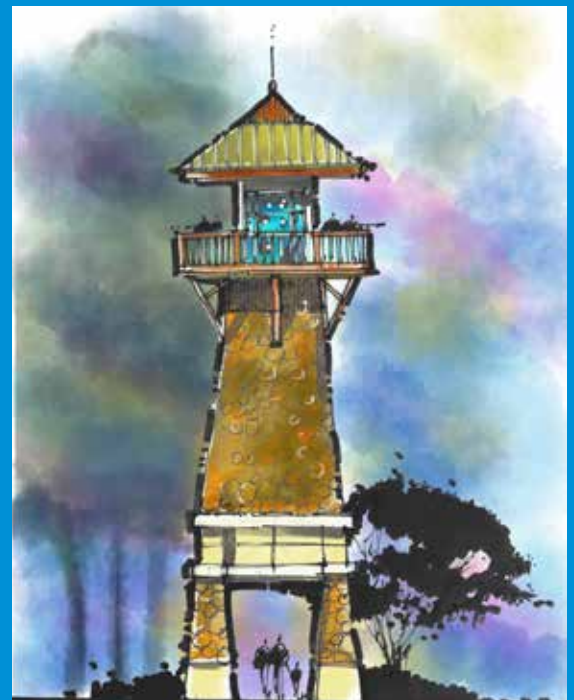
APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT

McClung Park has great potential to improve the green spaces between Lincoln University and the community to the south. The design starts with a realignment of the main entrance drive sweeping further to the west allowing for a gentler slope and opening up the view to the hilltop. It will require the removal of the existing barbeque feature.

The hilltop in this concept becomes one area of like-elevation that contains these architectural features:

- An 80-foot tower to take advantage of views to the Capitol. The tower is designed to fit in with other architectural features planned within the parks system. It will include an elevator that will take visitors to the top, a platform that will surround the top of the tower allowing 360 degree views. It will have decorative safety railings. It is intended that the Parks Department can monitor access to the top with lockable access to the elevator, as well as use security cameras.
 - Garage Door window inserts to allow for flexible indoor/outdoor uses
 - A standing seam metal roof that will match park structures throughout the system
 - Wedding cake styled stairs that flow out the east side of the building to a patio with outdoor fireplace, grill, tables and chairs.

Other features of the new conceptual design include a development area on the northeast corner “bowl” of the park site. It will include two shelters framing a large open circle of lawn. Associated with the shelter feature in the southern half of the “bowl” is a 28-court horseshoe competition complex. The northern part of the bowl is suggested to house other lawn games.





MEMORIAL PARK

PARK ADDRESS: 111 MEMORIAL PARK ROAD

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST: \$3.5M – \$5M

Refer to Appendix 9.6

Originally named Binder Park (which is still the name of the street on the west side of the park), Memorial Park was renamed in 1946 to honor those who had served in World War II. Memorial Park is best known for its extremely tall, thick tree canopy and the numerous squirrels that play feverishly in the park. Memorial Park Family Aquatic Center is also an extremely popular place to cool off in the summer. The park features a scenic, shaded, 1.1-mile trail, an asphalt basketball court, two playgrounds and a composting exhibit provided by the River Bluffs Audubon Society.

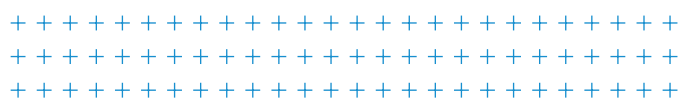
Additionally, located at Memorial Park is one of this city's most popular pavilions. The pavilion has a capacity of 450 with two large barbecue grills, a spacious kitchen facility for food preparation or serving, and parking for 225 vehicles. There are also 17 covered picnic tables scattered throughout the park for family or small group outings.

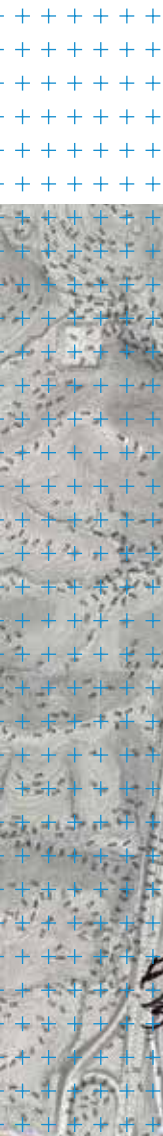
APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT

Memorial Park has the challenge of being located in the lower areas of the drainage basin in the City of Jefferson. With that challenge comes the issue of flooding. The new design will address this issue by relocating some features, as well as removing others. The new design also features a new Signature Shelter located at the entrance to the park enhancing visibility from West Main Street and providing for a rent-able family gathering space. Other features shown in the new design include:

- A destination play area that is nestled amongst the existing tree stand
- A new shelter and playground located off the main entrance drive
- New pickle ball courts in the southwest corner, adjacent to the existing basketball courts
- Stream beautification that will enhance the pedestrian trail, as well as slowing down the drainage in the stream and allowing for water loving plant materials to grow and thrive







BINDER PARK

PARK ADDRESS:

5840 RAINBOW DRIVE

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST:

\$24.5M - \$30M

Refer to Appendix 9.6

With 644 acres, Binder Park is the city's largest park. When combined with the adjacent 66-acre Joseph C. Miller Park, a beautiful and largely natural park emerges and provides for a wide variety of activities.

Binder Park is named after Fred C., Fred H., and Frederick Binder. Fred C. Binder established a trust fund in 1918 to build a park as a memorial to his father, himself, and his son. Property was purchased from 11 owners in 1965 and 1966 and the Department of Conservation began construction of a 155 acre fishing lake. In addition to the beautiful lake, the Department of Conservation built and maintains a handicap accessible fishing pier and a boat ramp at Binder Park.

Binder Park contains the lighted softball fields Wisch, Williams, and Kremer. Numerous picnic sites exist throughout the park as well as many walking and biking trails. A playground and a covered deck/picnic shelter overlook scenic Binder Lake. The deck rents as a shelter and can accommodate gatherings of up to 75 people. Binder Park has an 18-site, full hook-up RV campground

with laundry and shower-house available for camping. An 18-hole disc golf course is located in the northwest corner of the park.

The sand volleyball courts, Scott and Byrd Softball Fields, the radio control flying field, and a disc golf course are located in Joseph C. Miller Park, which is adjacent to the southeast corner of Binder Park.

APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT

Joseph Miller/Binder Park has many opportunities for improvement. Starting with the Joseph Miller area, a consolidated little league baseball and softball complex laid out in a 5-field wagon wheel configuration is envisioned. A new entrance and entry signage are recommended with this improvement.

At Binder Park, on the south end of the lake the following improvements are recommended:

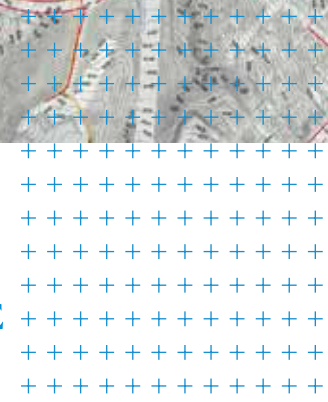
- An expansion of the already successful campground that will include pull-through camper sites.
- The care takers residence has a large existing dairy barn that is intended to be the main feature of a wedding reception area that has a small outdoor chapel near the farm pond. The planting of a new meadow is recommended around the new reception complex.
- A new cabin and tree house village is proposed within the wooded areas just south of the lake. One of the main features of this village is the expanded challenge course.

At Binder Park, on the north end of the lake the following improvements are recommended:

- New shelters are located along the main drive that weaves through the north end of the lake. These shelters are small enough to locate many, taking advantage of views to the lake. The shelters are large enough to comfortably house family gatherings each with barbecue grills, family style picnic tables and small play areas.
- A new pump track and natural trail area is recommended for the northwest area of the park.
- The main feature for the northern area of Binder Park is a new “lodge” complex. Located on the knoll taking advantage of views of the lake, the lodge will be a large shelter and restroom facility along with a café and outdoor dining both shaded as well as an overlook deck. Other features of the Lodge area include:
 - A large playground
 - Parking for large gatherings
 - A lighthouse that becomes the main wayfinding feature for the area
 - A boardwalk and marina planned to provide much more boat storage and parking during warm months.
 - Boat rental
- Along the west portion of the Lodge area is a sand beach that takes advantage of the western sun and the cove area. Small yurt cabins are also anticipated along this area providing for great family camping opportunities.

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WASHINGTON PARK

PARK ADDRESS: 1200 WASHINGTON PARK DRIVE

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST: \$10M - \$15M

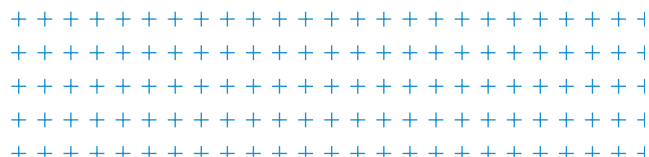
Refer to Appendix 9.6

The majority of Washington Park was acquired by the Park Board between 1929 and 1937 as gifts and purchases. In 1938, a request for a grant was submitted and the park lands were obtained. As park development continued Lions Field and Duensing Tract were acquired in 1944 and 1948 respectively. The park is the home of Ernie Vivion, Lions, and Duensing Athletic Fields. Also on site are 7 lighted tennis courts, a 12-court horseshoe complex, 1.4 miles of the Jefferson City Greenway trail system, and the Washington Park Ice Arena. Additionally, Washington Skate Park was completed in September 2000 and features obstacles for skateboarders and in-line skaters. The skate park is open from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily.

APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT

The design shows an enhanced streetscape along Missouri Boulevard. The drive splits two proposed play structures that will be accessible from the neighborhoods to the north as well as patrons to Washington Park. It opens the park up with a new entrance that feeds into a large parking area where the flood-prone Lions Field used to reside. A renovated Vivion Field will be accessed from the north by two new foot bridges designed to complement the existing historic foot bridge. As patrons arrive at Vivion Field, they will see a fence and column design with a new ticket booth that will enhance the arrival experience. In addition, the arrival experience the outfield experience is intended to be improved by adding a walkway along the ridge looking over the field. Tents can be set up there for special events. The sloped area will be graded out to allow for blankets on grass viewing of games. The intent of the design of Washington Park is to consolidate the high school sports activities to this park.

Ice Arena - Because the Ice Arena is within the flood plain and has had many issues with flooding (see flood study), the design team recommends relocating the facility. If and when this happens, the arena should be moved to a higher elevation to prevent future inundation. The space vacated by the Ice Arena should become the site for the high school softball field. Many of the features of the current facility can be re-used at a new location. In addition to Vivion Field improvements, a dog park is envisioned where Duensing Field is currently located. This dog park will provide fenced areas for both small and large dogs. Just to the south of the dog park are three new meadow and shelter combinations that allow for family gatherings. The design also calls for improvements along the Greenway Trail and Wears Creek. As a part of an overall flood control program, the creek will receive boulder pockets in key areas to reduce scouring along the banks. The design also calls for the elimination of invasive species and the introduction of water loving plant species that will thrive and aid in slowing down the runoff.





EAST MILLER PARK

PARK ADDRESS: 916 EAST MILLER STREET

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST:

\$2.25M - \$3M

Refer to Appendix 9.6

This 2.5 acre park contains a playground, a full basketball court, fitness stations, a fitness loop, two horseshoe pits, covered picnic tables, grills for cookouts, and restroom facilities. The paved fitness loop extends a 1/3 of mile.

APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT

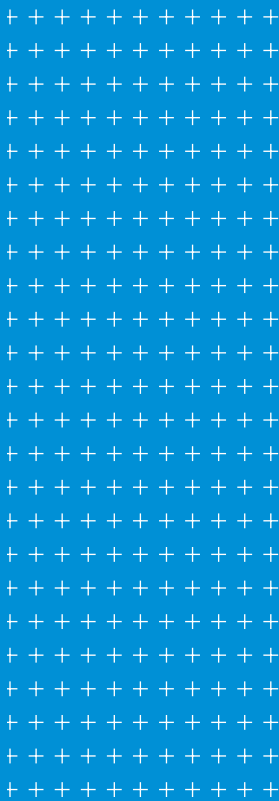
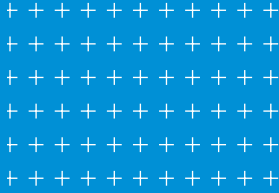
East Miller Park is located centrally within the City of Jefferson. Lack of amenities and proximity to Highway 50 cause the park to be underutilized. The design team addressed these issues by adding jersey barriers along the entire southwestern edge of the park- which is the noisiest portion of the park. The design starts with a new memorial plaza that is themed around the historic fire station that lies just across East Miller Street. There is great history that can be described within the plaza area. A pergola is the entry feature for pedestrians crossing from the memorial plaza into East Miller Park. The park has been designed to include the following features:

- A swing set meadow to allow visitors to swing and look out over the native meadow landscape
- A sound garden that features multiple innovative audible play structures in a garden setting
- The central feature of the park is a fire station themed play area that includes a climbing tower and sliding pole with a slide and zip-line. This themed area includes items intended to evoke the spirit of a firefighter; courage, strength, tenacity, etc.
- A new two-sided shade is placed over the top of the existing restroom facility that will allow for family rentals of both sides sharing the restroom facility.



- This linear park terminates with a passive play area intended to be used by residents of the area. The park features a large fire pit that can be reserved and used with Parks Department permission.
- The park is encircled by a new concrete trail that measures a 1/4 of a mile that will be a great way to experience all new park features.





HICKORY ADAMS PARK

PARK ADDRESS: 503 HICKORY STREET

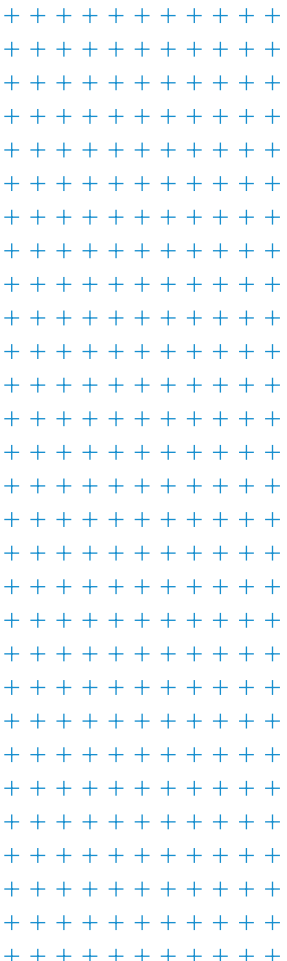
OPINION OF PROBABLE COST: \$750,000 - \$900,000

Refer to Appendix 9.6

This 1 acre park contains a playground, a horseshoe pit, and a large open play area.

APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT

A new park shelter is the main new proposed feature at Hickory Adams providing shade for park users. Other improvements are a renovated play feature that is accessible with a new sidewalk. A small walking trail is also proposed which is highlighted by a plaza feature on the northern corner of the park that looks out directly to the Capitol.





HOUGH PARK/OAK HILLS GOLF CENTER

PARK ADDRESS: 932 ELLIS BOULEVARD

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST: \$13.25M - \$15M

Refer to Appendix 9.6

Oak Hills Golf Center is a beautiful course located in Jefferson City, Missouri. It includes a 5,208 yard golf course with a driving range and new golf carts.

APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT

Oak Hills Golf Center is a well-kept course with a courteous and knowledgeable staff. The biggest challenge it faces is that its overall play length isn't long enough for it to be considered by serious golfers as a challenging course. It also is not long enough to be chosen for state high school or NCAA tournaments. The main focus of the design team for this project is to improve playability of some holes and increase the course's overall length from 5,208 yards, to 6,211 yards.

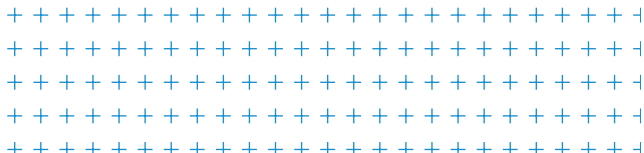
The course has also been re-designed to include the following features:

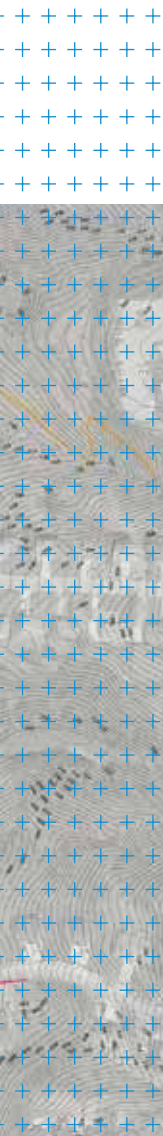
- A renovated driving range layout provides an arced tee box configuration that minimizes errant shots that used to threaten Hole #7 fairway.
- The renovation of the existing clubhouse into an event space and the creation of a new clubhouse more suitable to tournaments and events. The new clubhouse is situated along the entrance drive with a reconfigured parking layout. The new clubhouse has a tower feature as the main visual which will also allow for viewing of the community with its location and elevation.





- A new golf cart barn has been added along the southern edge of the driving range. It will protect the investment of the new golf carts providing winter and daily storage of the new vehicles.
- Hole reconfiguration for a longer overall length includes:
 - Hole #11 revision moving the fairway to the north thus allowing good drives not to be penalized by rolling down the steeply sloped existing fairway.
 - Revised layout for Holes #13 and #14 using the rarely used spare hole providing for much longer play.
 - Revised Hole #7 increases its length from a par 3 to a par 4 by using open land to the south. Hole #18 is increased in length by nearly 170 yards by reconfiguring the layout and moving the green. This relocation also allows for much more space for galleries to view during tournament play.
 - The plan also introduces a new 9-hole short pitch and putt course that will be used as a youth and new golfer instruction course. It also comes with a new small building facility that will allow for indoor instruction and a conference room suitable for video instruction.





McKAY PARK

PARK ADDRESS:
1700 SOUTHRIDGE DRIVE
OPINION OF PROBABLE COST:
\$2M - \$3M

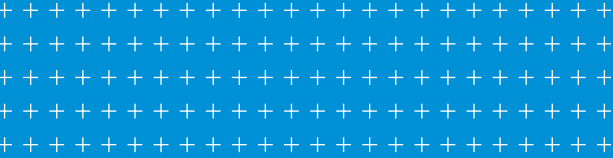
Refer to Appendix 9.6

McKay Park was constructed in 1988-89 as a joint project between the Departments of Public Works and Parks and Recreation. The project added park land to the city and remediated storm water control issues for the area. McKay Park is named for Neil McKay who donated \$80,000 toward the project. Prior to being named McKay Park the area was called Sunset Lake; a private enterprise with lake swimming available. Due to concerns about the dam's safety, the lake was drained and remained an eyesore for several years until the City restored the area. The 20.4 acre McKay Park features a (0.6 mile) fitness trail which encircles the lake, a playground, an asphalt basketball court, and 10 picnic units.

APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT
McKay Park has many great existing elements. The design team is enhancing those elements. The park has been designed to include the following features:

- A new boardwalk along the western portion of the lake. The plan shows a new large shelter that can be used for rental. It looks out over the boardwalk which allows visitors to walk along the edge of the water to view the new aeration fountains
- A paddle boat launch area is located just to the north of the new boardwalk.
- The northern area that is currently under-utilized has a new older adult area that provides for many new improvements like pickle ball, shuffleboard, and strolling gardens. It also places a much needed dog park along the lower edge of the dam/spillway providing fenced areas for large and small dog off-leash areas.
- A new stepping stone path allows pedestrians the opportunity to walk along the entire edge of the lake within full view.
- A new rentable floating gazebo is envisioned along the eastern portion of the lake allowing visitors to get a great view from within the lake.
- The southern area of the park has a new proposed butterfly meadow that is intended to add a new feature while allowing for less mowing in an otherwise difficult area to mow.
- The park is encircled by a new concrete trail that measures a 1/4 of a mile that will be a great way to experience all new park features.





NORTH JEFFERSON RECREATION AREA

PARK ADDRESS: 927 FOURTH STREET

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST:

\$30M - \$45M

Refer to Appendix 9.6



North Jefferson Recreation Area, formerly Cedar City, emerged out of the devastation of the floods of 1993 and 1995.

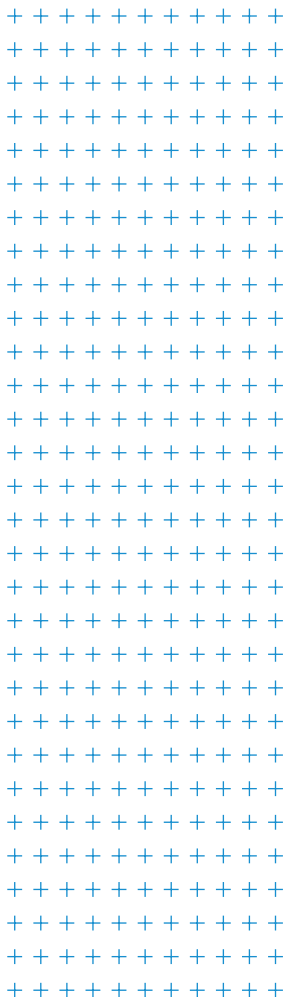
Following the 1993 flood, the City pursued the buyout of business and residential holdings with funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Community Development Block Grants. A total of 198 parcels in North Jefferson City were purchased for future open space and park development. The City Council designated the 165 acres as park land and the Parks and Recreation Commission maintains the area and plans for land's future use.

The first development in the new park was the construction of a picnic pavilion with a restroom and serving kitchen. The pavilion has a capacity of 250 people and the parking lot has room for 180 vehicles. North Jefferson City Recreation Area also includes a playground, ball fields, multi-purpose practice fields, a community garden program, the master Gardener's demonstration garden, an RC racetrack, a dog park, a boat launch with access to the Missouri River, primitive camping, and a number of trails including access to Missouri's Katy Trail.

APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT

North Jefferson Park has the untapped potential to be the new first impression for the entire community. It can be the feature that inspires future residential and commercial development in the area. The redesign of North Jefferson Park begins with a roundabout intended to relieve congestion during busy times of ball game turnover. It provides for a better and safer interaction





between cars, bicycles and pedestrians. The continuation of that connectivity continues with a boulevard that is intended to be the spine allowing for transportation to coexist allowing for safer travel for all. The park has been designed to include the following features:

- A consolidation of all ball fields allows for a more efficient layout and segregation of each sport; baseball, softball, rugby, soccer, etc.
- An expansion of the master gardener’s area is also envisioned it will include the creation of larger areas for growing specific plant types intended to support the parks future layout.
- The area adjacent to the master gardener’s area is intended to house new future gardens such as themed groves, meadows and formal gardens.
- The central feature of the park is a large “Central Park” like space that will be the host to many large gatherings, events, and community celebrations like musical events. It features a centrally located lookout tower where views of the community can be had.
- A new lake feature is planned that will include boat rentals like paddle boards, canoes, and peddle boats.
- The area to the east is intended to be an interface with all bicycle traffic coming from the adjacent Katy Trail. This support area will include a pump track, bicycle repair and rental stations as well as a full bicycle shop.
- Recreation vehicle camping areas and dog parks are also planned for this area of the park.



PARK PLACE

PARK ADDRESS: 1112 PARK AVENUE

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST:

\$750,000 - \$1,000,000

Refer to Appendix 9.6

Park Place is a mini park located centrally within the City of Jefferson. Located just northeast of East Miller Park, Park Place is a primary attraction for the residents who live within a quarter mile of the park. The park contains a playground, half court basketball, and open lawn.

APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT

The primary challenges at Park Place are an aging playground, a cracked basketball court surface, and a lack of programmed space. The design team addressed these concerns by updating the playground with new play equipment that will focus on nature play elements. The basketball court will be resurfaced and loop trails will be installed to increase ADA accessibility to the park. The park has been designed to include the following features:

- New play equipment allows for inspired climbing, swinging, spinning that is safe for a variety of age groups.
- Climbing boulders at a variety of scales and skill levels offer challenging and achievement setting play for those of all ages.
- A multipurpose artificial turf play area will ensure a variety of activity can be performed, even when surrounding turf lawn is dormant or torn up.
- A Resurfaced basketball court will brighten up the park with cheerful colors and improve playing conditions.
- Loop trails and benches placed on both sides of the park will allow for ADA accessibility throughout Park Place.
- A stop sign and crosswalk will ensure safety crossing Center Street from one side of the park to another.





COMMUNITY PARK

PARK ADDRESS: 725 MARSHALL STREET

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST: \$2.5M - \$3.5 M

Refer to Appendix 9.6



This 3.5 acre park contains a playground and grills for cookouts. This city's Greenway Trail runs through Community Park and toward Lincoln University's campus. Community Park is located near the intersection of Lafayette and Dunklin in Jefferson City, Missouri. The park runs alongside the Greenway Trail. In its current condition, Community Park is in desperate need of improvement. The site has poor vehicular circulation, a weak relationship to the historic Jefferson City Community Center (also known as the Duke Diggs Community Center), and an underperforming playground.

One of the most notable factors about Community Park is its location and its ties to local history. Community Park is in the Foot District, a historically African American area of Jefferson City. The history of the Foot District is important to the design of Community Park.

THE FOOT DISTRICT

During a time of segregation, the Foot District was home to a bustling economy, a rich concentration of culture, and a haven for the African American community.

Amenities for people of color were often sub-par or non-existent, despite segregation's claim of "separate but equal." Given this disparity, opportunity for black businesses flourished in Jefferson City. "Black-owned businesses included restaurants, barber/beauty shops, a hotel, grocery stores and bars. Social centers included the still-standing, historic Jefferson City Community Center, churches, schools, homes and clubs" (Brooks 2016).

The Foot District had an abundant culture fueled by Lincoln University and a variety of entertainment and

restaurants establishments. Lincoln University, originally Lincoln Institute, was founded by former African American Civil War soldiers in 1866. The historically black college attracted many African Americans looking to pursue postsecondary education as well as a robust body of professors and academics. In addition to a strong academic culture, the Foot District also boasted a lively entertainment scene. “As the only place for visiting black individuals during segregation to eat or stay, places like The Green Onion nightclub and Tops Restaurant served famous black entertainers and athletes including Ike and Tina Turner, Louis Armstrong, Ray Charles, "Satchel" Paige, "Wilt" Chamberlain, Althea Gibson and the Harlem Globetrotters” (Brooks 2016).

During segregation, African American travelers were often unsure about how they would be received in unfamiliar towns. To combat potentially unsafe conditions, The Green Book was created. This guide book served as a recommendation guide for establishments, roadways, and towns that were safe for African American travelers. Jefferson City had 15 businesses listed in the guidebook, many within the Foot District (Brooks 2016).

In the 1960’s the landscape of the Foot District began to change. Several government programs erased, destroyed, and ignored the social and economic significance of the Foot District. The Campus View Urban Renewal Program of 1962 effectively pushed out all signs of the black community. The program called the district “a slum, blighted, deteriorated and deteriorating an economic social liability and a menace to the public health safety and welfare in its present condition and use” (Brooks 2016) and razed almost all buildings. In addition to destroying homes and businesses, the displacement caused by urban renewal also affected the social fabric of African American life in Jefferson City. Glover Brown, a founder of the Friends of Lafayette and the Historic Foot District, said that “We were thrust into an environment that was alien to us...We met a lot of hostility when we moved” (Brooks 2016).



Since the catastrophic Campus View Urban Renewal Plan several initiatives in Jefferson City have sought to remember, honor, and rebuild the historic Foot District. Below is a non-exhaustive list of organizations and initiatives taking place in Jefferson City.

The “Friends of Lafayette and the Historic Foot District” is an organization that has been working hard with the City of Jefferson, Lincoln University, and other local civic groups to spur new interest in the growth, economic development and community interest in the area. Organizers “Hope to see the area’s history remembered while promoting its rejuvenation” (Brooks 2016). In June of 2016, a historical plaque describing the Historic Foot District was erected near the corner of Dunklin and Lafayette. The plaque summarizes the story of the community.

The Foot District is a significant piece in the history of Jefferson City. The design for Community Park needs to be historically conscious and provide a significant amenity for current and future generations.

APPROVED DESIGN CONCEPT

Community Park is a terrific opportunity to provide a significant amenity to a community that has been historically underserved. The design starts with a resurfacing of the entrance drive. In coordination with the historic Jefferson Community Center, property will need to be acquired or leased to provide on-site parking. Parking stalls run adjacent to the drive, minimizing the amount of land acquired and the impact on the remaining site’s usability. The parking is mutually beneficial as it will provide same block access for events at the Community Center.

The four main amenities of the park are the playground, shelters, art, and a sprayground. The playground has elements that are fun for all ages and abilities. Climbing towers, slides, zip-lines, sculptures, and swings sit atop a striped blue play surfacing. The surfacing is artificial turf designed to mimic the colors and patterns of Lincoln University’s mascot, the Blue Tigers.

There are three shelters at Community Park. Two rectangular shelters offer a variety of seating options. Here you can relax and enjoy a game of checkers or simply take in the view. The third shelter is a square shelter that houses a restroom facility, water fountain, and storage for the Parks Department.

Throughout the site there are several locations that have been identified as locations for sculpture pieces. The sculptures are a wonderful opportunity to teach people about the history of the Foot District. All sculptures sit on concrete bases with stone veneer to match stone work on site. It is recommended the Jefferson City Arts Commission should oversee artist selection for the sculptures.

The sprayground design for Community Park is an interactive way for children to cool off in the summer months. There are three zones in the sprayground that coordinate with age-specific development. The first zone is for young children. Here, a large Blue Tiger greets visitors to the park while he laps up slowly bubbling water. In the second, kids can play through leaping jets of arched water. The last zone is the most active and most appropriate for older children. Strong jets of water spurt out from a patterned concrete base. The concrete base showcases several feet dancing around the zone’s edge. The concrete pattern is an homage to the historic name of the Foot District.

References

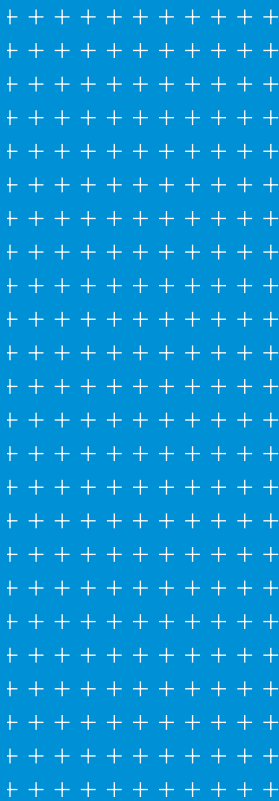
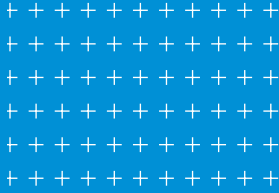
Brooks, Michelle. “Preserving The Foot.” News Tribune. June 18, 2016. <http://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2016/jun/18/preserving-foot/627847/>.
Brooks, Michelle. “Vanquished by Urban Renewal, Jefferson Citizens Revive History of a Community Set Apart.” News Tribune. June 12, 2016. <http://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2016/jun/12/vanquished-urban-renewal-jefferson-citians-revive-history-community-set-apart/627018/>.



Community Park provides opportunities for all ages to play, relax, and recreate in Jefferson City.



A large Blue Tiger greets visitors as they enter the sprayground at Community Park.



THE LINC

WELLNESS + RECREATION CENTER

1299 LAFAYETTE STREET

The Linc is a public facility created through a partnership and collaboration between Lincoln University and the City of Jefferson Parks and Recreation Commission. It is located at 1299 Lafayette Street and contains basketball/volleyball courts, strength and conditioning training areas, classrooms and changing rooms. It is utilized for the University and community educational, recreational, wellness and civic activities and events to enhance the quality of life of the community, surrounding area residents and the University.

LU Board of Curators President, Marvin Teer, Jr. quoted Lady Bird Johnson at the Grand Opening Ceremony stating, “We all do well, when we all do well”. Moving forward, the relationship between the City and the University should continue to be enhanced and expanded for the long-term benefit of all. Periodic examinations should be taken of current program offerings and operations as well as upcoming trends and possibilities for program expansion.



ADRIAN'S ISLAND RIVERFRONT CONNECTOR

PARK ADDRESS: NORTHEAST OF THE STATE CAPITOL, SOUTH BANK OF THE MISSOURI RIVER

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST: NOT AVAILABLE

The pedestrian bridge over the Union Pacific Railroad to Adrian's Island will be a wonderful expansion opportunity for the City of Jefferson's park system. The design envisioned for the project provides many unique features.

One major item is a focal feature that is located directly across the railroad tracks from the State Capitol. It could be a large sculptural feature or a viewing tower that would provide for wonderful views of the capitol building as well as the river.

As one travels across the bridge there is an opportunity to develop a viewing garden that is intended to be inspired by the formal gardens of old, it would allow a unique experience viewed from above.

The main feature on the island would be the landing area and shelter. It would provide an opportunity for indoor learning of the history of the river, the city and

the capitol. Outdoor play areas would be designed to support the daily visitors of elementary aged children with individual council rings and dining opportunities.

Located on the back side of the shelter would be a large community green and amphitheater that would provide a unique outdoor performance venue experience. It would incorporate a riverfront plaza intended to allow a large sweeping view all along its walkway. The community green would be punctuated with a sculpture feature that could perhaps be an interactive piece intended to show river water elevation and water speed.

The rest of the more naturalized area are envisioned to be more rustic trails and boardwalks over the wetland areas. These would provide for interaction with and viewing of forest plant and animal species.





MAINTENANCE

7.0 MAINTENANCE



Maintenance greatly influences how desirable parks are to a community. Properly conceived landscape maintenance programs are an essential component of successful landscapes in parks. The greatest limiting factor associated with the long-term success of any landscape design is the maintenance program that carries the design concept successfully into the future.

A well-kept field can make the difference between a space for kids to play catch and an overgrown eyesore. Jefferson City has many great parks that deserve care and attention.

The landscape environment within the City of Jefferson Parks System combines maturity, beauty, function and topographical diversity. Over 500 acres of landscape acreage is presently maintained for the enjoyment of residents, visitors and employees alike.

7.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY

The tasks associated with parks grounds and sports field maintenance can be completed in a very rapid and task-oriented fashion when little or no consideration is given to the aesthetic value of that task. When the resulting aesthetic quality of the completed task is as important as completing the task itself, more time, effort and money must be invested in order to achieve that qualitative goal. In the case of parks grounds and sports field maintenance, this translates into an adequate number of dedicated and well trained people, financially rewarded within realistic industry standards and being supported with the proper

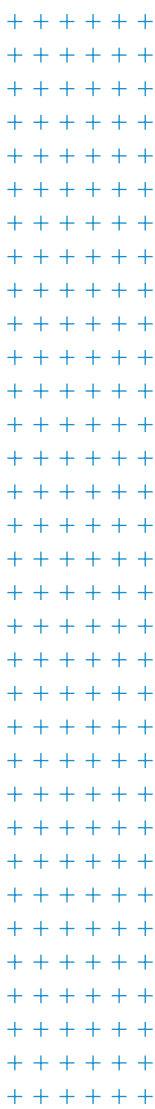
equipment and materials to complete both the quantitative and the aesthetic goals at hand.

Staffing figures will vary from city to city based on the complexity and acreage of the plant material to be maintained in the landscape, the level of performance expectation, the level of knowledge, experience and training of the maintenance staff, suitable equipment to perform maintenance tasks, and the number and types of duties assigned to the maintenance staff that are not related to landscape care. However, the level of staffing and financial resources that the community decides to direct toward grounds and sports field maintenance will ultimately be driven by a cost benefit analysis of perceived need. While each recommended parks design improvement found in this document identifies areas to be taken to a native state, (*and therefore a once a year mowing*) it is impossible to layout a full maintenance recommendation without the full use of a maintenance and management consultant.

7.2 ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the previous recommendations, the design team also suggests the following recommendations: (*if not already in place*)

- Regularly scheduled meetings, perhaps during the summer and mid-winter, among the Athletic Department, Facilities Operations, and Department of Student Housing would create a forum to share ideas and address common problems.



- The development of a Plant Design, Selection and Maintenance Advisory Committee to meet on an annual basis in order to discuss new projects, existing landscapes and the coordination of the Master Gardeners program with maintenance staff. Their goal is to spearhead a common-sense understanding of the interrelationship, adaption, and maintenance of plant design and memorial trees in order to prevent the design and establishment of plant materials that are not well-adapted or impossible to maintain.
- The development of a twelve-month field use calendar for Athletics and Recreation Activities and Services. Record all activities including practices, games, entertainment and all maintenance activities. Maintain calendars for all fields. Use this information to monitor field use and overuse. Present this information as an educational session to staff members from all coaching staffs, recreational operations staff, private club representatives, and the sports field maintenance staff. This should improve the general understanding of seasonal use and resulting turf grass wear.
- The development of a department-wide maintenance training program to enhance technical understanding, employee satisfaction and employee turnover at the utility worker level. Regularly scheduled sessions for both in-house training by qualified supervisors and outside educational seminars covering subject areas such as plant identification, general soils, plant nutrition, weed control and pesticide use is also recommended. Two of the most consistently impactful management activities are mowing and weeding.

7.3 MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

A properly designed and maintained parks system is one of the first things noticed within a community. The design team recommends a detailed review of parks maintenance procedures from an agronomic and operations perspective. The intent of this review would be to balance the operations budget with the communities' expectations for level of care throughout the parks system. In order to reduce labor, turf areas that are on steep slopes or consistently wet should be replaced with natives and wildflowers. We also recommend locating a new storage facility within a centrally located park space. This would enable easier access and the opportunity of expansion if needed in the future.



8.0 IMPLEMENTATION

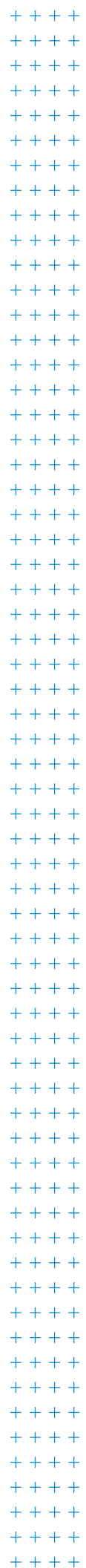
The City of Jefferson’s short and long-term future with respect to parks, recreation, and forestry is very bright. With such great leadership and inspiration, all that is left now is to discuss the implementation plan. A study by the US National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health Study “Public Parks and Well Being in Urban Areas of the United States” (April 2016) examined the influence of parks on comprehensive measures of subjective wellbeing at the city level. The study showed that public parks and green space provide a variety of physical, psychological, and social benefits to urban residents. Results suggest that expansive park networks are linked to multiple aspects of health and wellbeing in cities and positively impact urban quality of life. In this study, a significant positive relationship was observed between park coverage and residents’ sense of purpose, broadly defined as liking what you do every day and being motivated to achieve goals. This information coupled with historic data from the City of Jefferson Parks Recreation and Forestry improvements helps us to focus our initial efforts on the urban core of the community thereby positively affecting the most users. Using the funding strategies outlined in Section 8.4 and the equitable distribution of improvements as described in Section 2.1 the design team has outlined the following recommended step-by-step parks improvement process.



This is a list of the first ten targeted parks projects prioritized in order of significance as informed by the citizen survey, community workshops, and equitable distribution of improvements as defined by past projects and GIS data. The list can be altered as needs change and funding opportunities arise.

1. COMMUNITY PARK
2. EAST MILLER PARK
3. HICKORY ADAMS PARK
4. PARK PLACE PARK
5. ELLIS-PORTER RIVERSIDE PARK

6. MEMORIAL PARK
7. MCCLUNG PARK
8. BINDER PARK
9. MCKAY PARK
10. OAK HILLS GOLF CENTER AT HOUGH PARK



As with all renovation projects, we would target improvements within each park prioritized based upon the needs expressed in the citizens survey, as well as available funding for each park. Refer to Section 6.0 for park-specific improvements and opinions of probable cost.

8.2 Revenue and Funding

As the city continues the process of expanding recreation opportunities over the next ten years, Jefferson City officials will have to provide new facilities, maintain existing facilities and operate a growing Recreation and Parks Department. In this section of the report, we document current funding practices, identify opportunities to gain additional funding and suggest tools for continued development of the department. Due to the condition of the national economy, funding the improvements outlined in this master plan will be more challenging for Jefferson City, but we do see signs of improvement. Over the ten-year life of this master plan, economic conditions should continue to improve, enabling the city to aggressively fund the renovation projects, new development and expanded programming opportunities that are needed to accommodate emerging trends in recreation.

The city currently collects funds from a variety of sources. Historically, the main sources of capital funding for parks and recreation agencies in the state of Missouri have been:

- General Obligation Bonds
- Program User Fees
- Impact or Other Development Fees
- General Fund Tax Dollars
- Tax Dollars from Special Excise Taxes such as Hotel, Liquor, and Rental Taxes
- State and Federal Grants

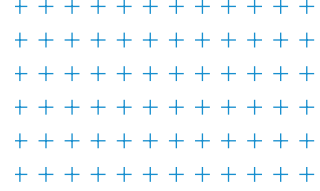
8.21 Primary Funding Method

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

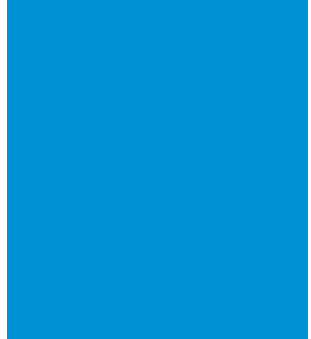
Cities across the country fund capital projects using general obligation bonds to build public facilities while spreading the facility cost over an extended period of time. The use of a bond program would be a viable option to initiate a major capital program for parks and recreation facilities. The city could do a bond letting to fund a portion of the capital projects outlined in this master plan. The bond would be paid back over a 20 or 25 year period and would allow the city to begin to meet the facility needs of the community. A bond program in the \$25-30 million range would allow the city to quickly complete approximately \$27.5 million in park projects. The \$2.5 million dollar variance allows for costs associated with design and permit fees, and is contingent upon the interest rate and payback period associated with the bond. General fund dollars or the use of other fees and taxes could be used to fund the balance of a \$22.5 million bond program, which would address many of the needs identified in this master plan.

This option would likely be the best option to generate the necessary funds for a full community-wide needed overhaul of the parks system.

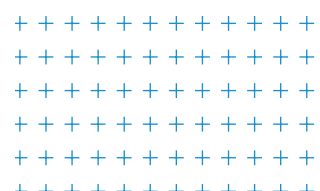
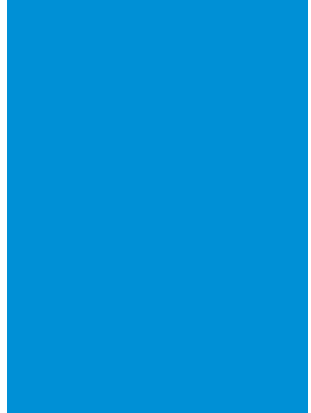
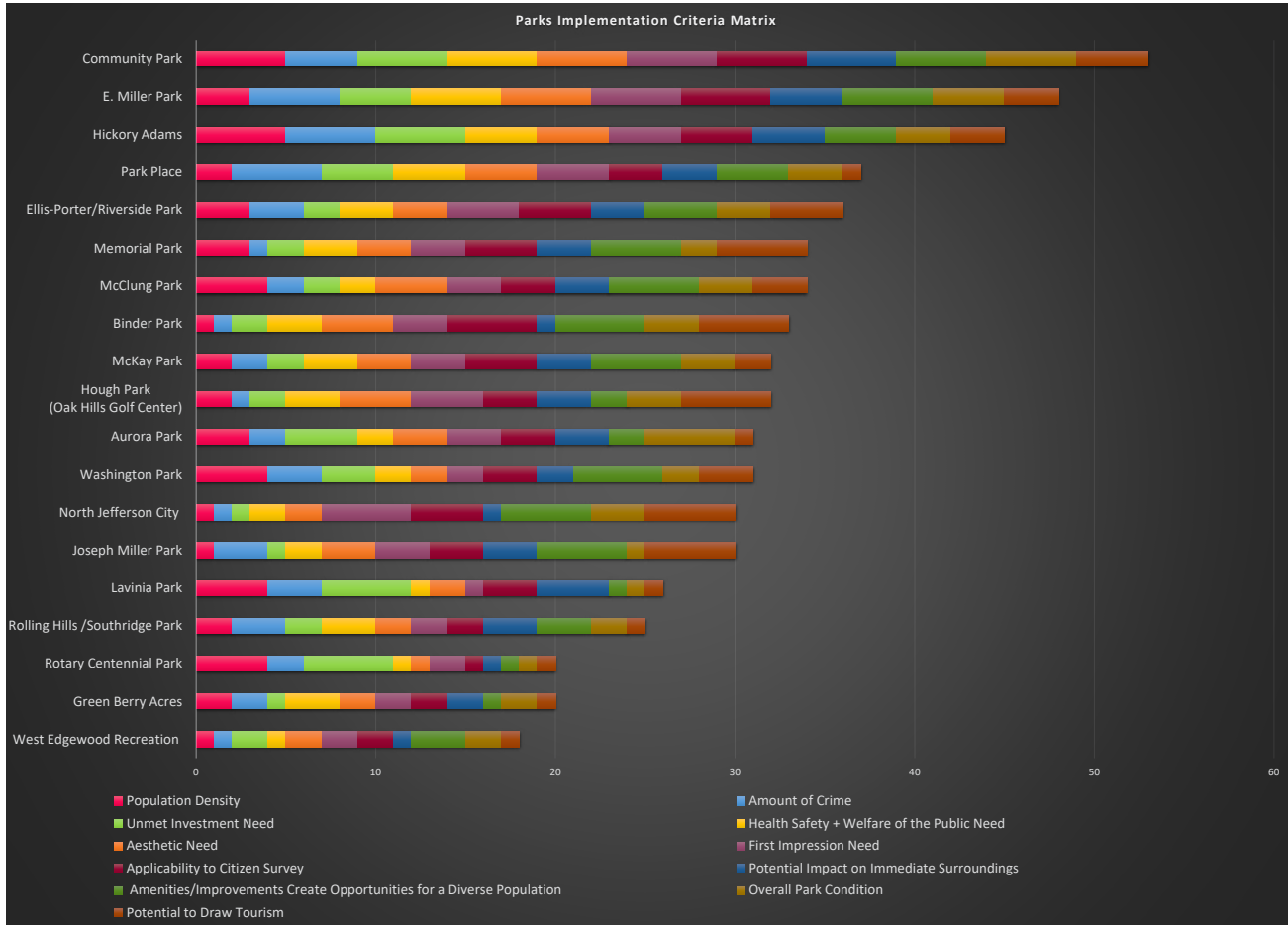
A general obligation bond could generate between 15 and 20 million dollars for use on the parks of the City of Jefferson. This generated funding could dramatically improve the impact of parks on the community of Jefferson. Tourism is one of City of Jefferson's largest industries. Parks and open space contribute significantly to this industry. Many visitors to the City of Jefferson come for the purpose of visiting parks, the State Capitol, heritage sites, and so on. These visitors spend extensive dollars annually adding to the local economy and generating sales tax dollars. Residents also enjoy City of Jefferson's parks and open spaces. Residents are willing to pay for the recreational activities they engage in at park facilities. Independent research shows that park use translates into increased physical activity, resulting in medical costs savings.



If we were to map out how to best utilize the revenue created by a general obligation bond, we suggest the following list of parks improvements. The parks were prioritized based on population density; amount of adjacent crime; historically unmet investments needs; health, safety, and welfare of the public; aesthetic needs; first impressions; applicability to citizen survey; potential impact on immediate surroundings; opportunities within the park for diverse populations; overall park condition; and the park's potential to draw tourism.



PARK IMPLEMENTATION CRITERIA MATRIX



1. COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Restrooms
- Shelters -2
- Sprayground play features - 3
- Berliner Cable Pyramid Climbing Tower
- Side by side Zipline racers
- Interactive play sculptures
- Climbing wall
- Community sculpture bases for Foot District story telling - 7
- Toddler's play mounds and climbing logs
- Entire play surface in tiger striped turf
- Site furnishings; benches, tables and chairs, checker and chess boards
- Bean bag toss area, washers play area
- Security lighting
- New entry signs
- Parking spaces planned for 50 cars
- Space for outdoor amphitheater for use by Community Center

2. EAST MILLER PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Memorial Plaza tied into crosswalk from historic fire station
- Sound garden with multiple sound-themed play features
- Large play structure themed on the character and bravery exhibited by police, fire and first-responders
- Double-sided shelter over existing restrooms
- Community Plaza with rentable shelters
- Community Council Ring
- Half court basketball court for residents

3. HICKORY ADAMS PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Park shelter
- Half court basketball
- New ADA and inclusive play structures
- Overlook Plaza

4. PARK PLACE PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Playground repair and resurfacing
- Basketball surface and goal repair
- Play feature addition
- Dedicated multi-purpose turf play area

5. ELLIS-PORTER RIVERSIDE PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Community Amphitheater
- New Destination Play Structure with all-inclusive play and ADA access
- Shelter and residence improvements
- Community Gardens layout
- Riverside Manor - the residence in this park, will be completely renovated and repurposed. This building has potential to become an art gallery and city offices.

6. MEMORIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- New signature shelter and restroom
- Destination play area woven through the existing trees
- Pickleball courts

7. MCCLUNG PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Realigned roadway to separate children's play from parking and drive
- Renovated Dance Hall
- Capitol viewing tower
- Splash pad play area
- Enhanced play area

8. BINDER PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Pump track
- Mountain bike trail expansion
- Destination play area
- Renovation of historic dairy barn for receptions
- New construction of gazebo structure overlooking the lake

9. MCKAY PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Dog park at base of dam
- Trail renovations
- Boat launch

10. OAK HILLS GOLF CENTER AT HOUGH PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- New, more efficient club house - convert old to community events center
- Large pre-manufactured building for cart storage and parks department storage
- Tournament plaza with indoor outdoor connection to new storage building

11. ADDITIONAL ITEMS OF FOCUS

- Continued trail connection improvements
- Security lighting
- New school property trail connections
- Parking lot surfacing in multiple locations

stickers on their cars to ensure that the fees have been paid. When responding to the community survey, many respondents indicated they would use a park fee to improve park maintenance and recreation programs. The implementation of a park access fee, boat launch and parking fees would require a few operational changes on-site. Staff would have to be hired to implement the fee program and to monitor the parks to make sure visitors have purchased the parking stickers. A system could also be implemented in which non-city residents must purchase an access pass for a higher cost. A local ordinance would have to be passed to address fines for those who leave their vehicles on park property without a parking pass. While these operational changes would require an initial investment, the increased revenue generated by a park access fee would far exceed the start-up cost. It is in City of Jefferson Parks Recreation and Forestry's best interest to evaluate the existing pricing strategies, develop a cost recovery philosophy and set goals for both city-sponsored and association-sponsored programs that truly reflect the community's values regarding recreation and parks services. This will be critical to the future sustainability of the City of Jefferson Parks Recreation and Forestry. The department should examine their current fee structure to identify where increases may be appropriate; factors such as inflation rates, rising energy costs, land values, increased maintenance provided by the city and new facility development should all be taken into account. This strategy is heavily influenced by public perception and it is not recommended that fee be used without exhausting other options first.

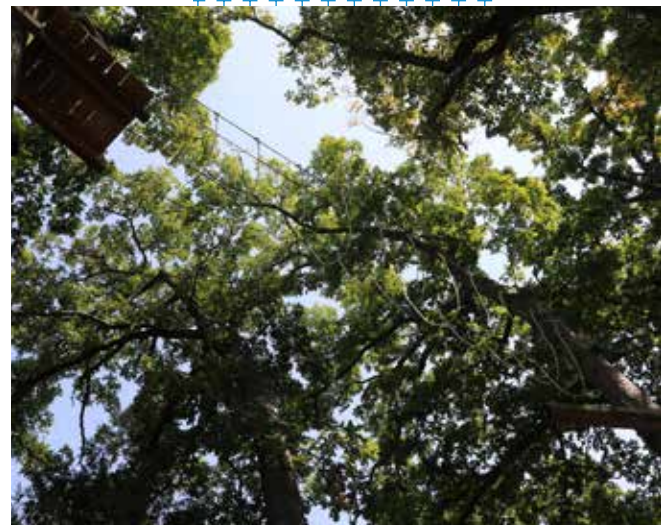
8.23 Alternative Funding Sources

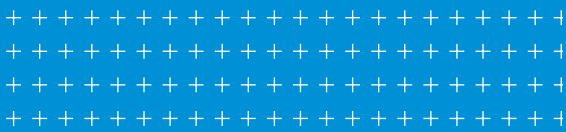
GRANTS

Transportation Grants/SAFETEA-LU
 The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) provides funds for various transportation projects, including greenways. Built upon the foundations of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), SAFETEA-LU was signed into law in August 2005.

TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENTS (TE)

The Transportation Enhancements (TE) program funds a wide variety of transportation-related community projects. This program is the largest source of funding for trails and related facilities. Transportation Enhancement projects must relate to surface transportation and compete against numerous other projects. Greenways and other recreational trails are eligible for TE funding, as long as the project has a transportation element being funded. There are 12 eligible Transportation Enhancement categories. The three that most relate to greenways and recreational trails are: pedestrian and bicycle facilities; pedestrian and bicycle safety and educational activities; and conversion of abandoned railway corridors to 8.6





trails. The Missouri Department of Transportation (MDOT) is the agency responsible for administering Transportation Enhancement funds in Missouri. Jefferson City could possibly fund portions of the recommended greenway system through annual applications to MDOT.

SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL (SRTS)

The Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program, which is also administered by MDOT, funds walking and bicycle facilities that connect residents to schools. The goals of the program are to: enable and encourage children to walk and bike to school safely; make walking and biking a safer and more appealing transportation choice; facilitate the planning and development of projects and activities that will improve safety; and to reduce traffic, fuel consumption and air pollution in the vicinity of elementary and middle schools. This grant does not require a match, but grant funds are limited to \$500,000 per application per funding cycle. Applications received from a project sponsor may include multiple elements—including sidewalks, bike lanes and speed humps—but cannot exceed \$500,000.

RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM (RTP)

This program was initiated through the TEA-21 legislation. Funds are awarded for the construction of trails and support facilities. Emphasis is on the construction of multi-use trails such as biking, hiking, equestrian, motorized, etc. In Missouri, administration of this program is handled by staff of the Missouri Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

Although this program specifically funds housing, public facilities, economic development and community projects, recreation could be a minor component of the project seeking grant funding. The city has used these funds for streetscape, riverfront development and parking projects in the past—all projects that could support recreation activities. Other ways the funds might be used could include the construction of a mini-park on land purchased by a housing project that services primarily low- to moderate-income families. The program is administered through the Missouri Development Authority.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION GRANTS

This program is sponsored by the EPA's Environmental Education Division (EED), Office of Children's Health Protection and Environmental Education. It supports environmental education projects that enhance the public's awareness, knowledge and skills to help people make informed decisions that positively affect environmental quality. The EPA awards grants each year based on funding appropriated by Congress. Annual funding for the program ranges between \$2 and \$3 million. Most grants awarded will be in the \$15,000 to \$25,000 range. These grants could be used to improve the existing concrete flumed waterways within most parks.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Since the mid-1960s, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program has provided funds for outdoor recreation acquisition and development. However, over the last few years, funding has been extremely limited. In Missouri, the Missouri Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks oversee this fund. Congress is responsible for setting the funding level each year. Should the state receive funds from the federal government, this would be another good source of funding for the city.

PRIVATE GRANTS

Local governments throughout the country are seeking funding for outdoor recreation projects from private philanthropic organizations, foundations and corporations. One private grant example is the American Greenways Kodak Awards Program. This program, administered by The Conservation Fund, provides grants of \$500 to \$2500 to local greenways projects. The purpose of the grants is to stimulate the planning, design and development of greenways. Information can be found at www.conservationfund.org.

REHABILITATION SERVICE PROGRAMS

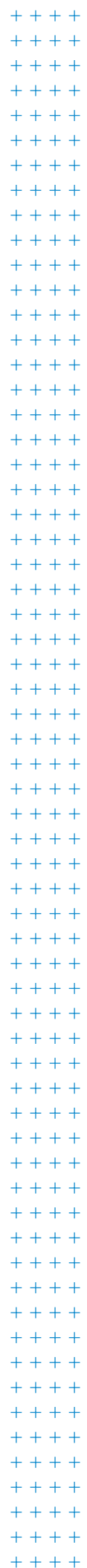
This program is available through the US Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services. The intent of the program is to provide disabled individuals with recreational activities and related experiences that can aid in their employment, mobility, socialization, independence and community integration. Specific project activities may include swimming, wheelchair basketball, camping, hiking, water skiing, horseback riding, arts and sports. Historically, applications are due in September of each year.

FUNDRAISING

Local fundraising is a mechanism that has worked effectively in communities across the country. Although a strong local effort is involved, this mechanism typically generates a vast amount of support and publicity. Local businesses, organizations and private individuals can pledge funding over a specific period of time. In most communities, a recreation and parks advisory board plays an active role in fundraising for their department. Jefferson City has a parks commission and its members should play a vital role in providing guidance, expertise, advocacy, political support, fundraising support and representation of the agency's constituents. One of the primary responsibilities of a commission is to assist in the development, acquisition and management of department resources. Commission members can be more proactive by initiating a variety of fundraising tasks. These activities could include collaborating with the "Friends of Parks" groups to send direct mail letters, promoting sponsorship of programs and naming rights, seeking in-kind donations, hosting special events (e.g. golf tournaments, fundraiser dinners, events to honor volunteers, silent auctions and themed socials) and soliciting charitable donations of money and lands.

NAMING RIGHTS

Naming rights became prominent in the 1990s, when larger sports venues and cultural spaces were named after a company or individual. Naming rights could be used to generate funding for shelters, towers and gazebos as well as all proposed architectural features in this master plan.





8.24 Funding Recommendations Summary

In addition to general obligation bonds outlined previously, survey responses indicated the highest support for funding park and recreation facilities through the development of revenue generating facilities and through sponsorships of more tournaments that generate revenues by bringing visitors to the city. Facility recommendations have factored in the desire to attract visitors to the city and, thus, allow the city to begin to capture increased tax and usage dollars. To achieve this goal, the city will have to approve a bond program to fund capital projects. Several sources of funding have been recommended to assist in retiring the bond debt.

DEVELOP A FEES AND CHARGES POLICY.

The department should develop a fees and charges policy that can be applied to all programs they offer. The fees and charges policy shall clearly define the various levels of general funds that will be used to fund each type of program. Revenue generating goals can be set for individual programs as well as the department as a whole. This should be a high priority for the Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Department and should be completed in the first six months of fiscal year 2018-19. Increasing self-generated revenues will play a vital role in increasing funding for the department; however, this is dependent upon providing adequate park facilities, as discussed in Section 6.

Specific fees that have been recommended include:

- Boat launch and Shelter fees
- Annual or daily park access fees
- Increased non-resident fees
- Higher user fees

SEEK GRANTS AND LEVERAGE EXISTING FUNDS AS POTENTIAL MATCHES.

Expand the level of grant writing that is done by the department. Grants have been and will continue to be a credible funding source for special projects and plans. Grants should not be sought as a primary revenue source, but as a supplement to the department and capital funding. The Parks and Recreation Department should work closely with the city's Transportation Department to pursue MDOT grant funds for sidewalks, trails and bike lanes.

References:
Larson, Lincoln R., Jennings, Viniece, and Cloutier, Scott A. "Public Parks and Wellbeing in Urban Areas of the United States" PLOS April 7, 2016 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4824524/>

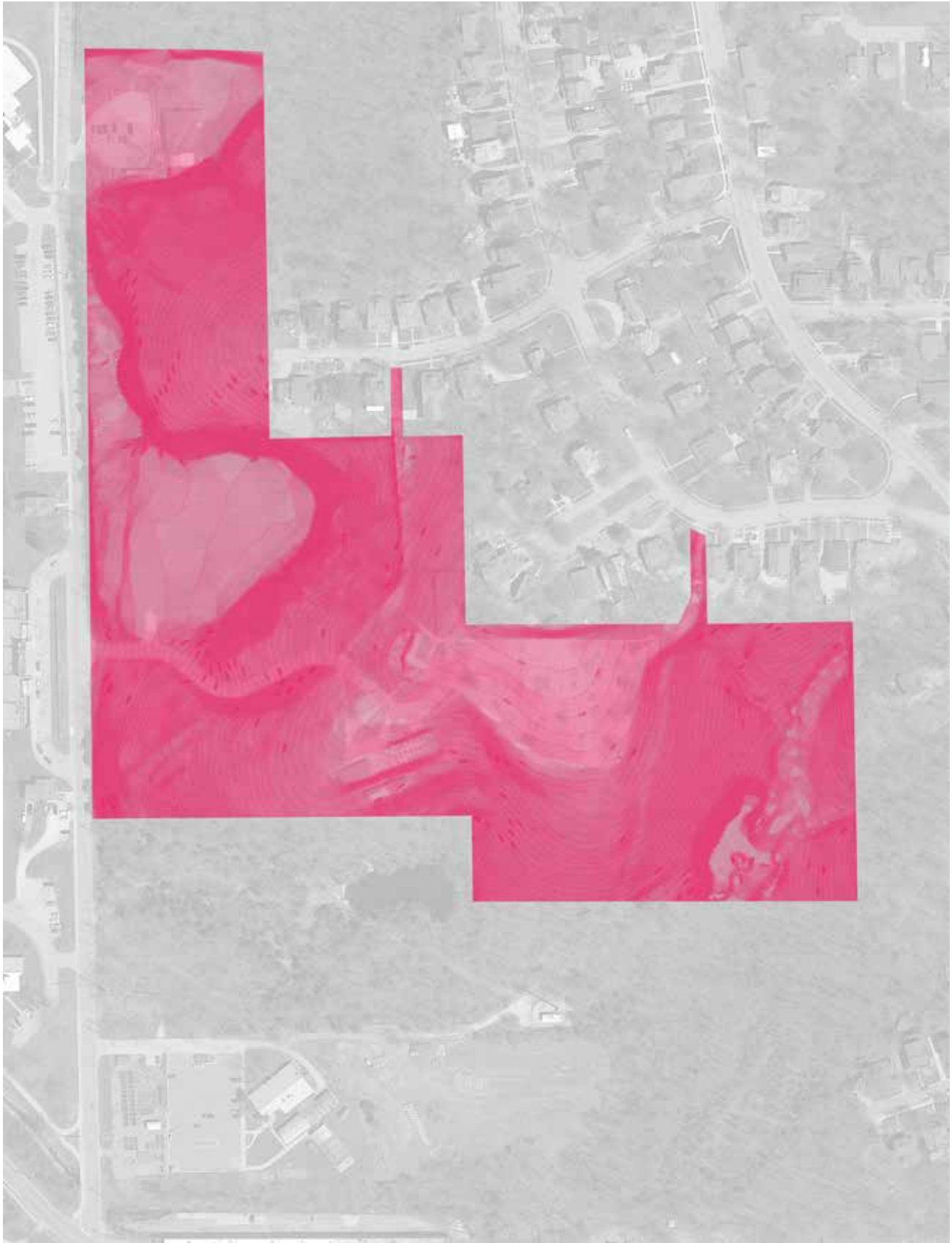


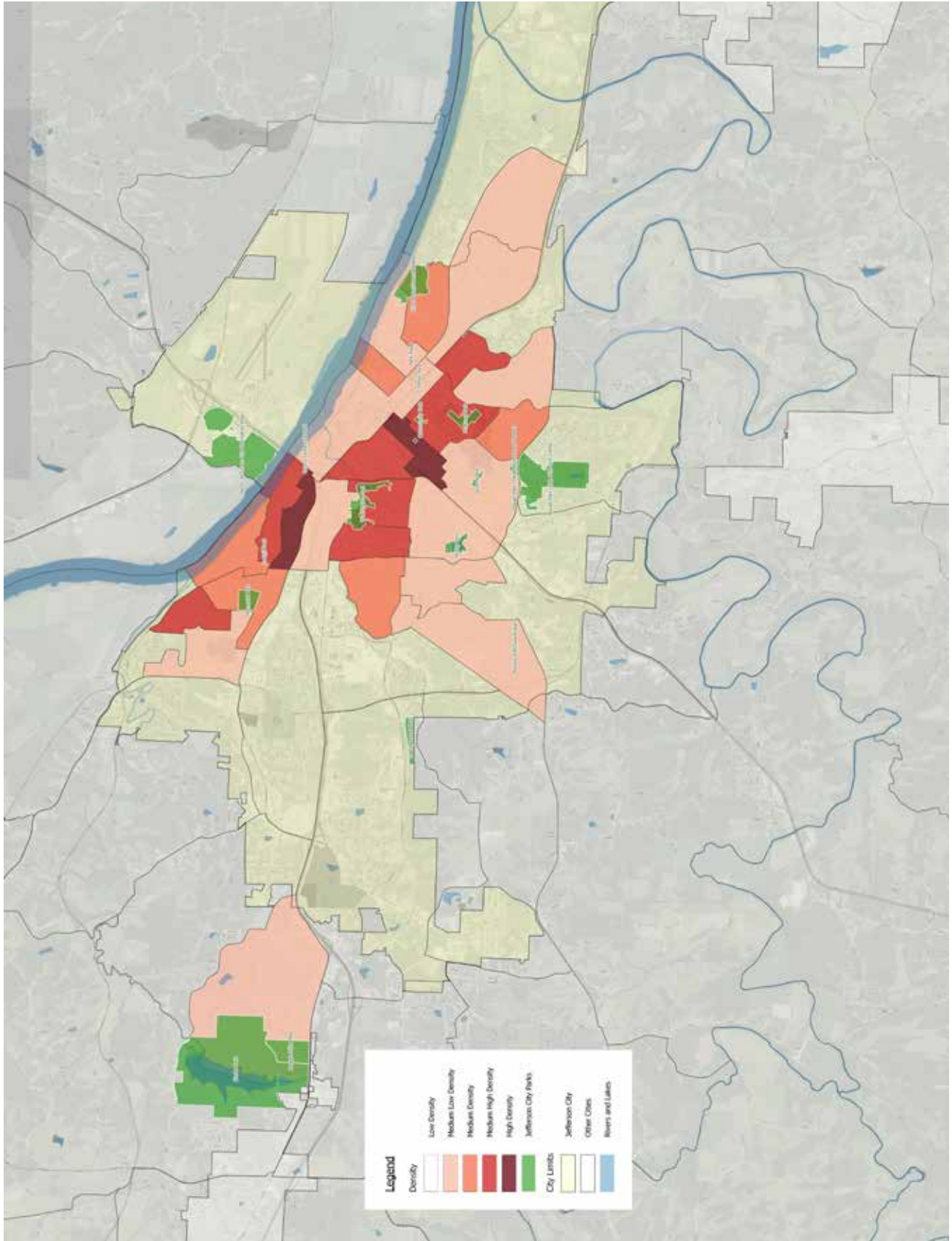
APPENDIX

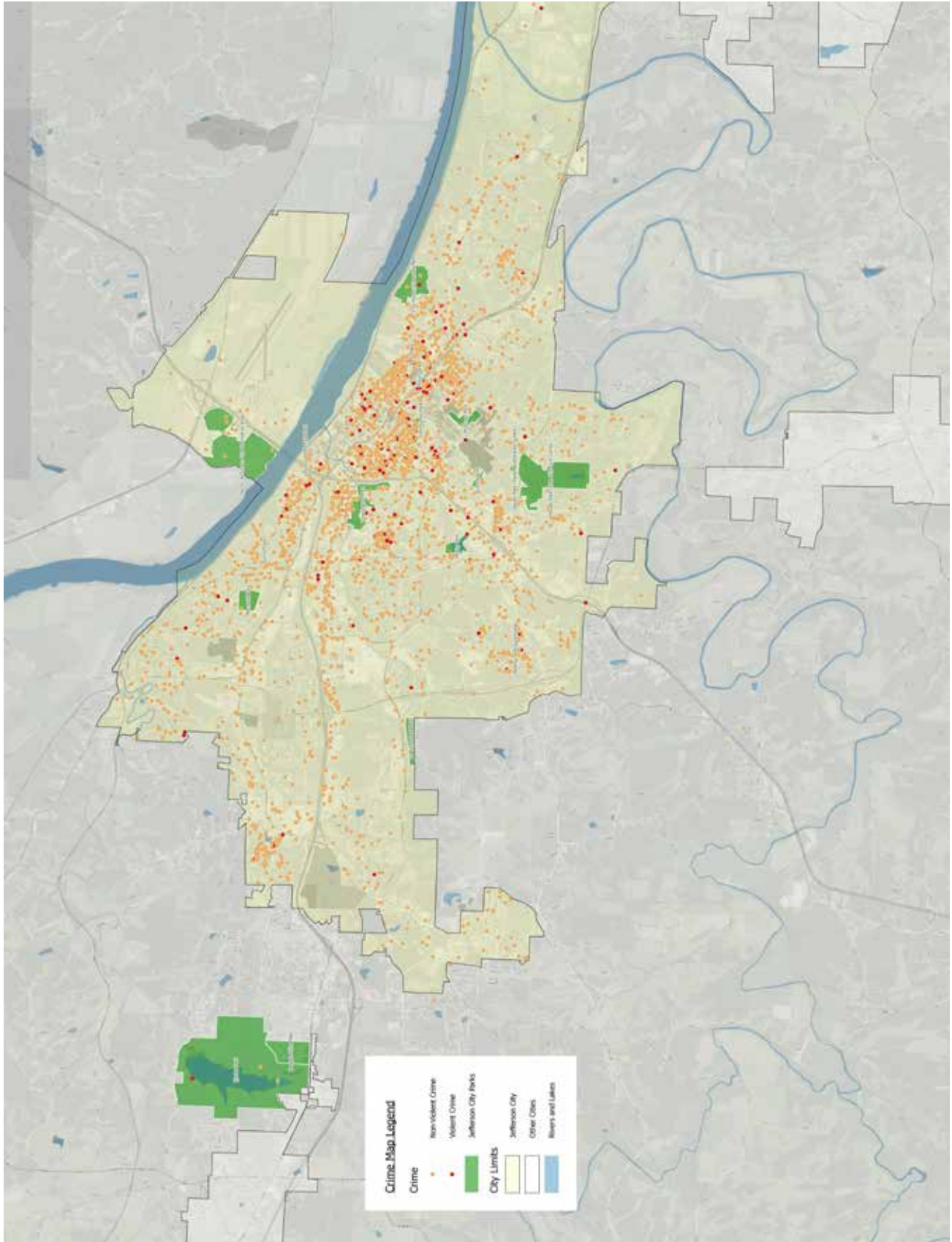
APPENDIX 9.1 JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN GOALS/ GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

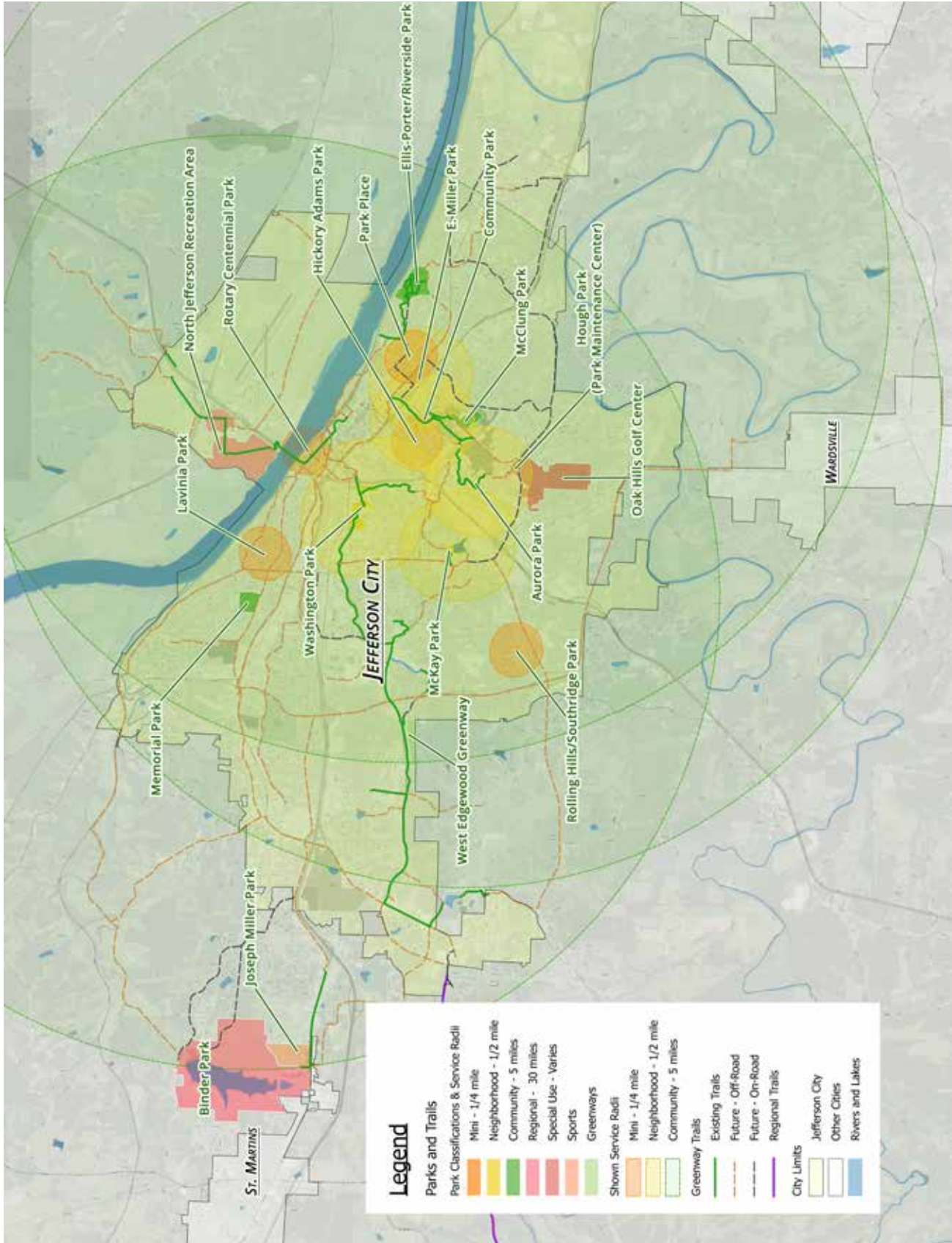
APPENDIX 9.2

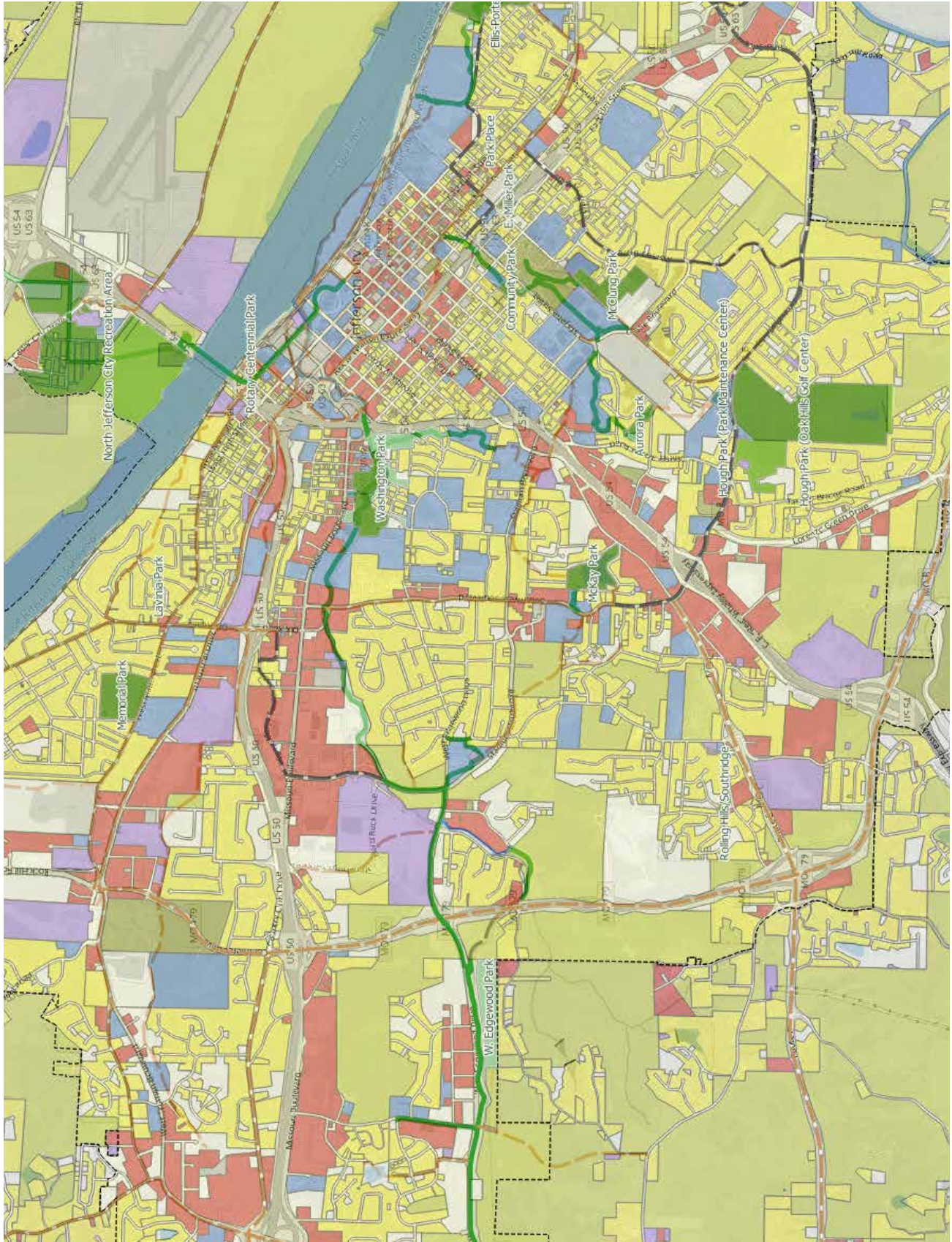
GIS MAPS







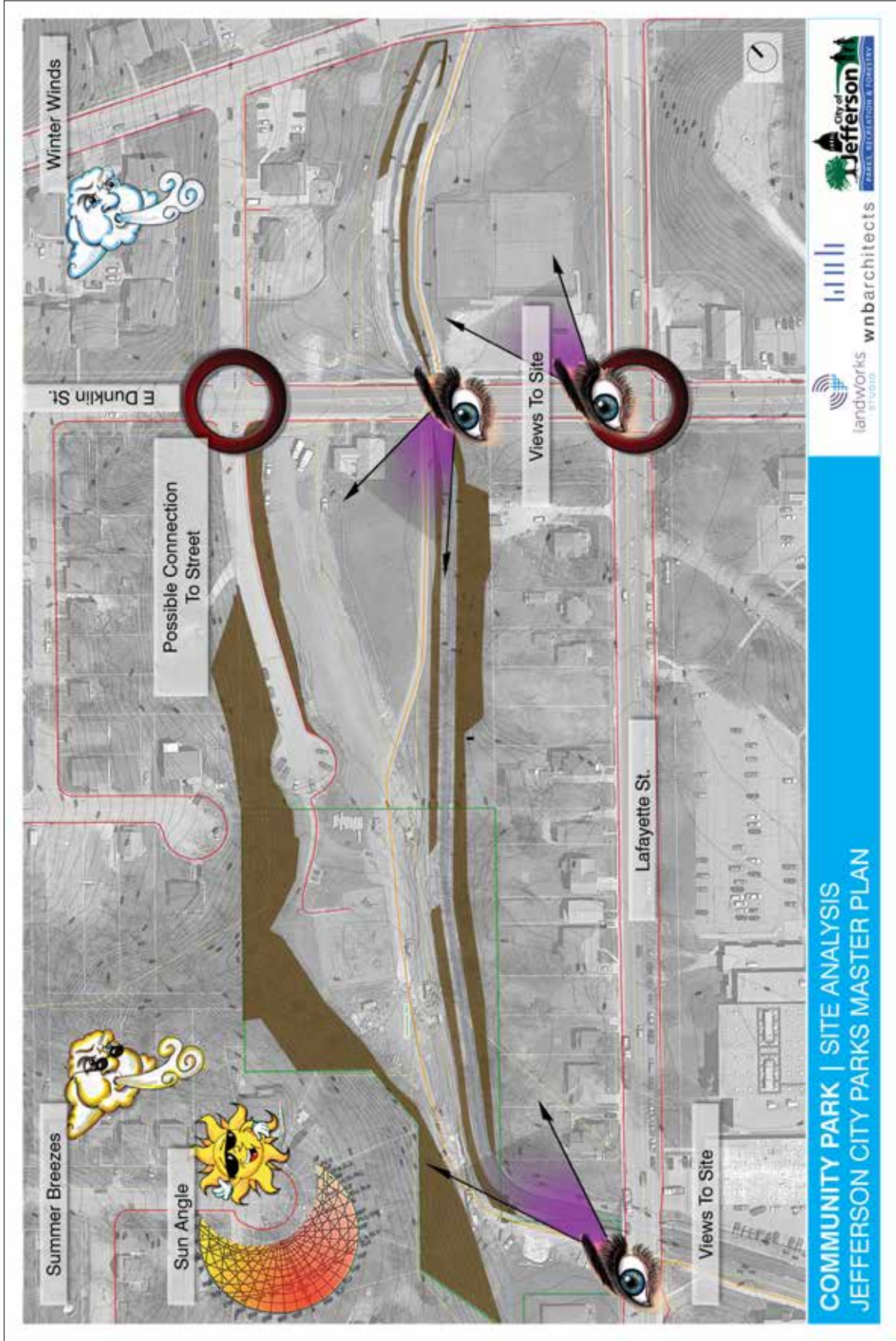




APPENDIX 9.3

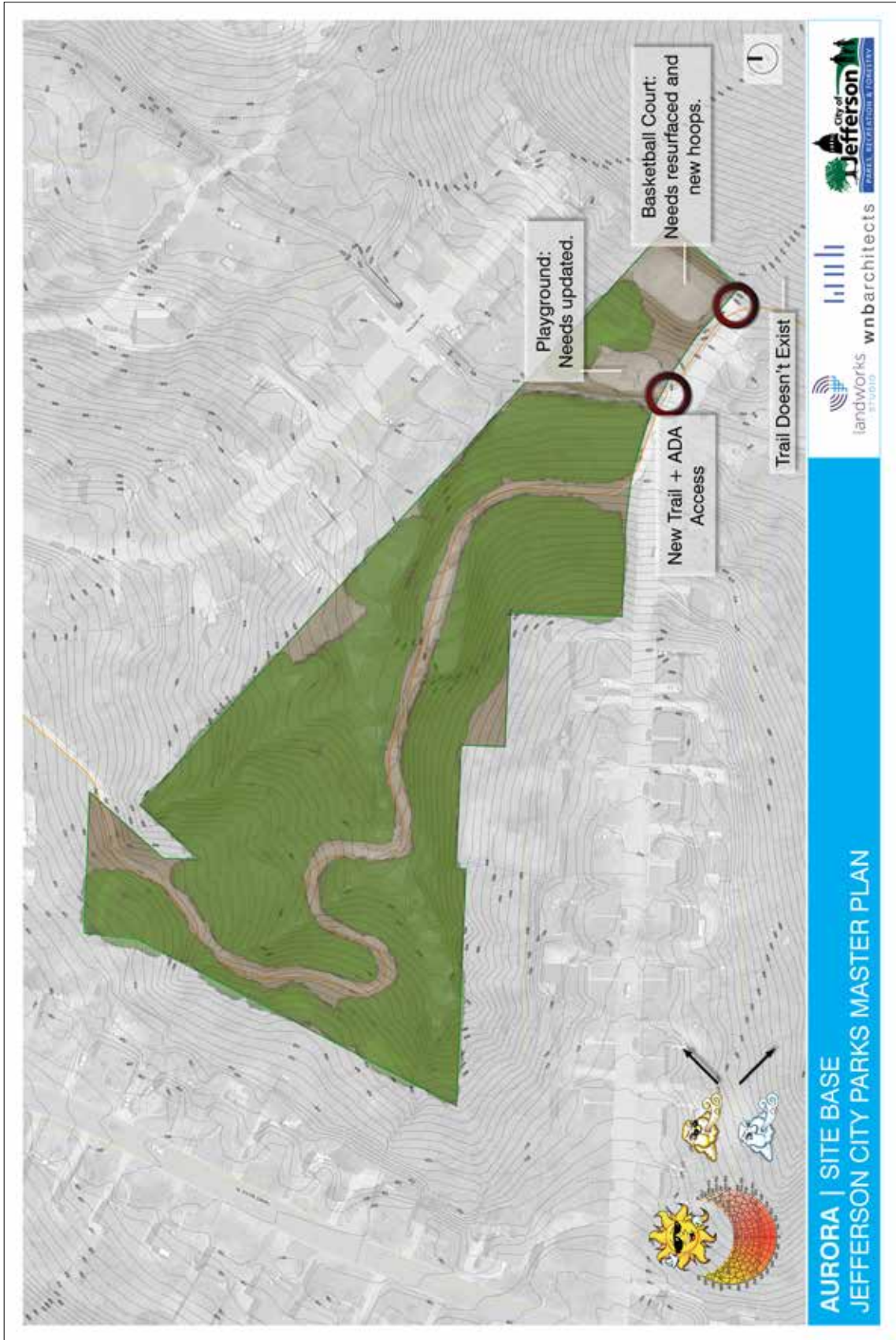
SITE ANALYSIS MAPS







**COMMUNITY PARK | PHOTO-REVIEW
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**



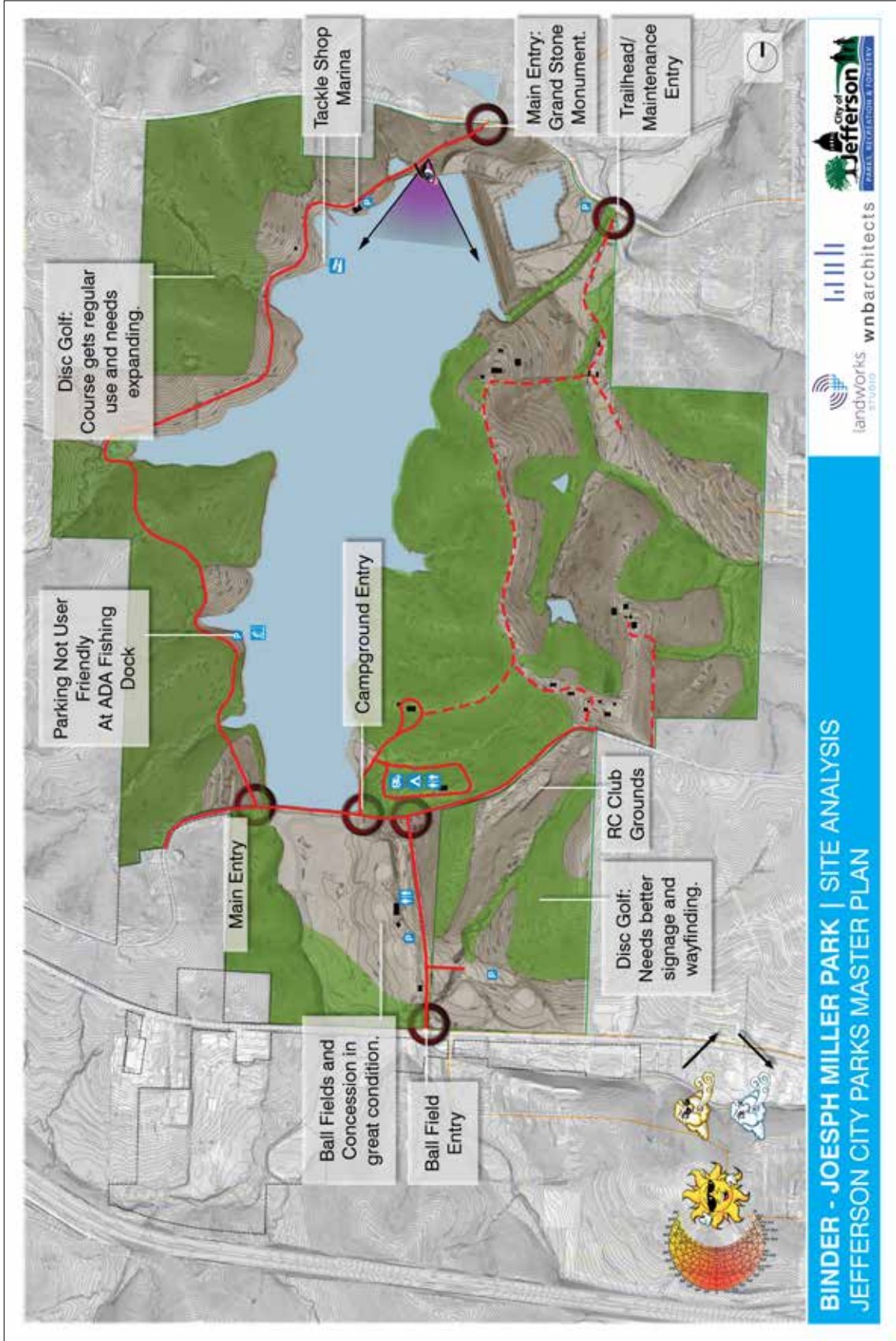
**AURORA | SITE BASE
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**



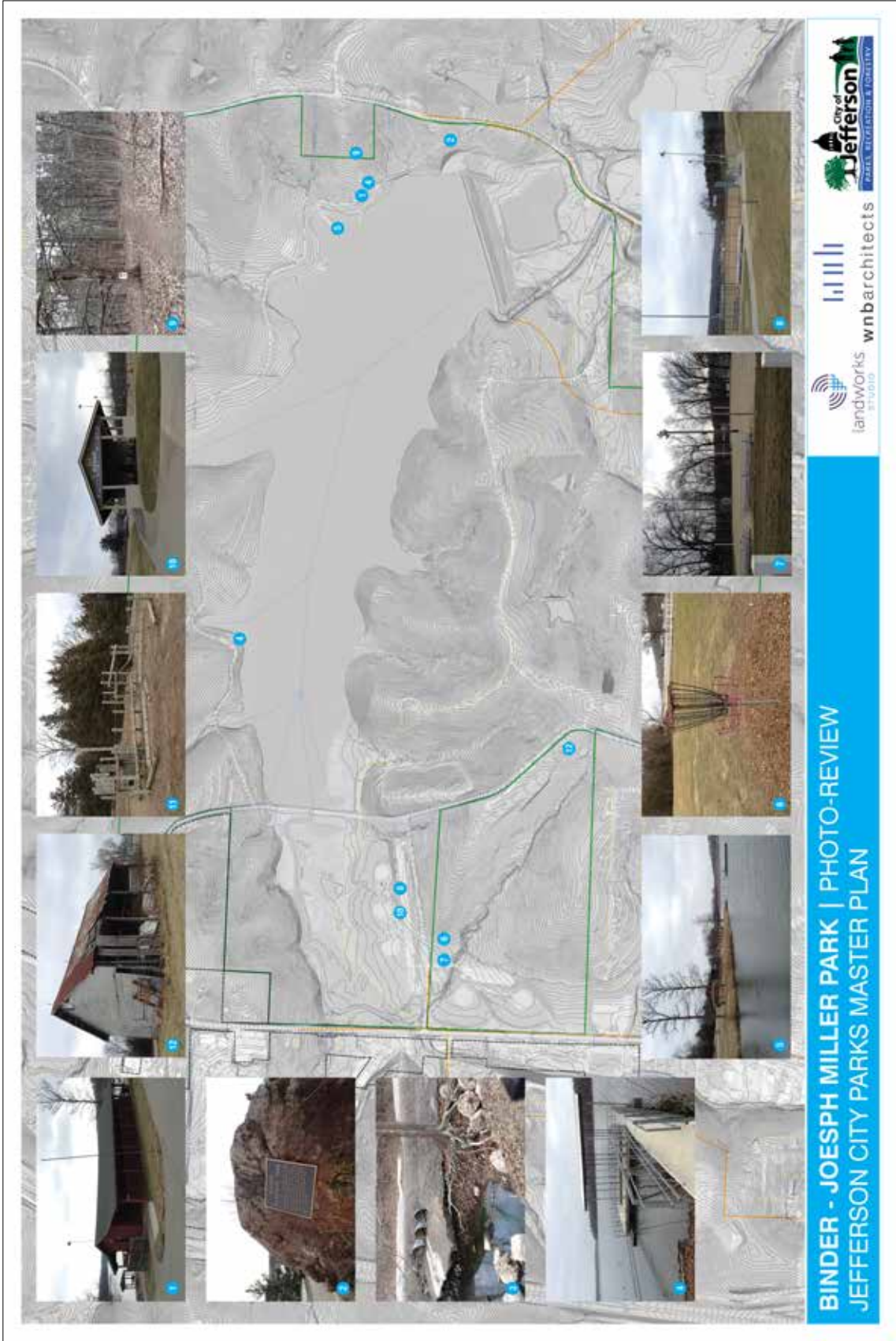
**AURORA | PHOTO-REVIEW
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**

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City of Jefferson
Parks, Recreation & Forestry



BINDER - JOESPH MILLER PARK | SITE ANALYSIS
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN

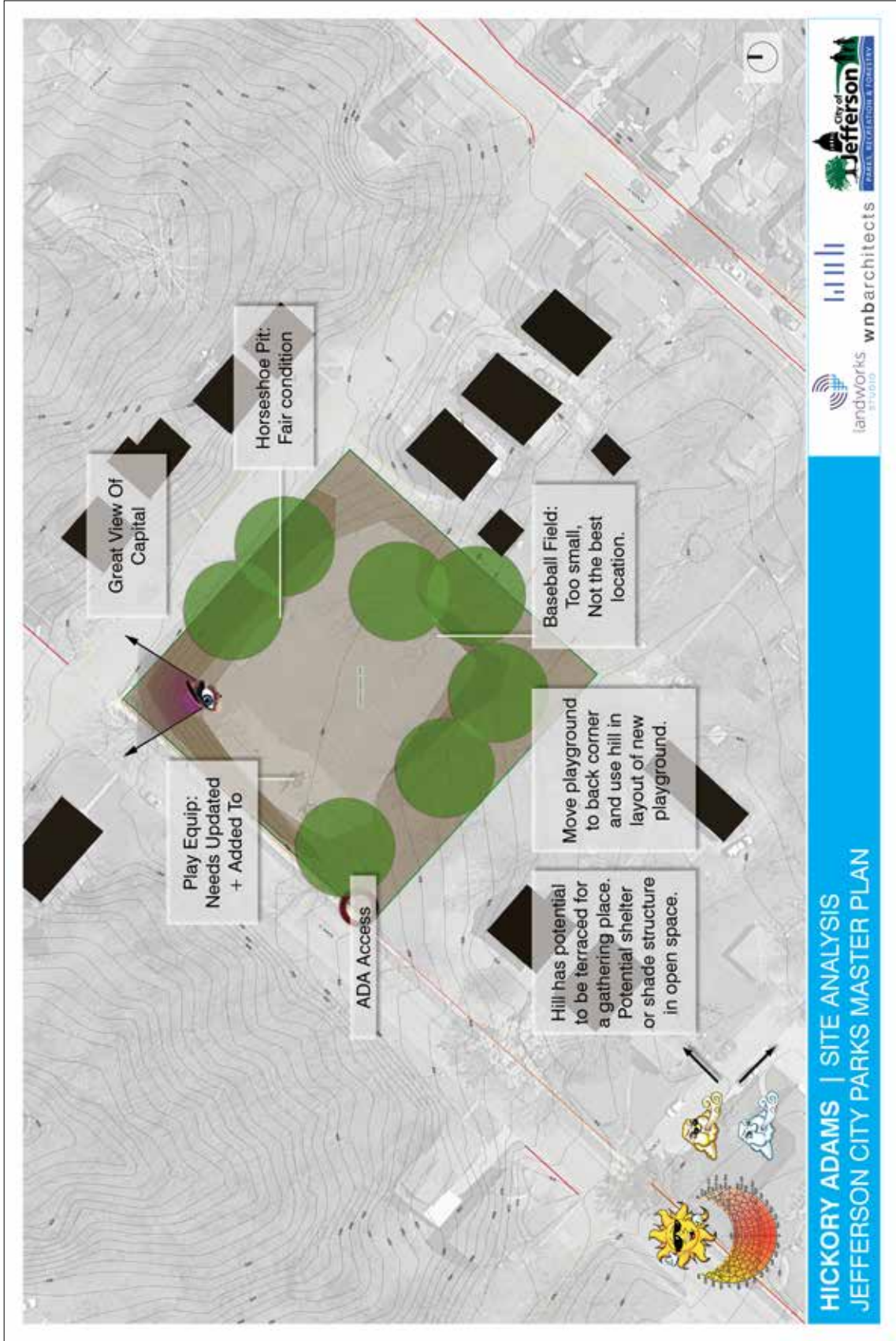






**EAST MILLER | PHOTO-REVIEW
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HICKORY ADAMS | SITE ANALYSIS
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN

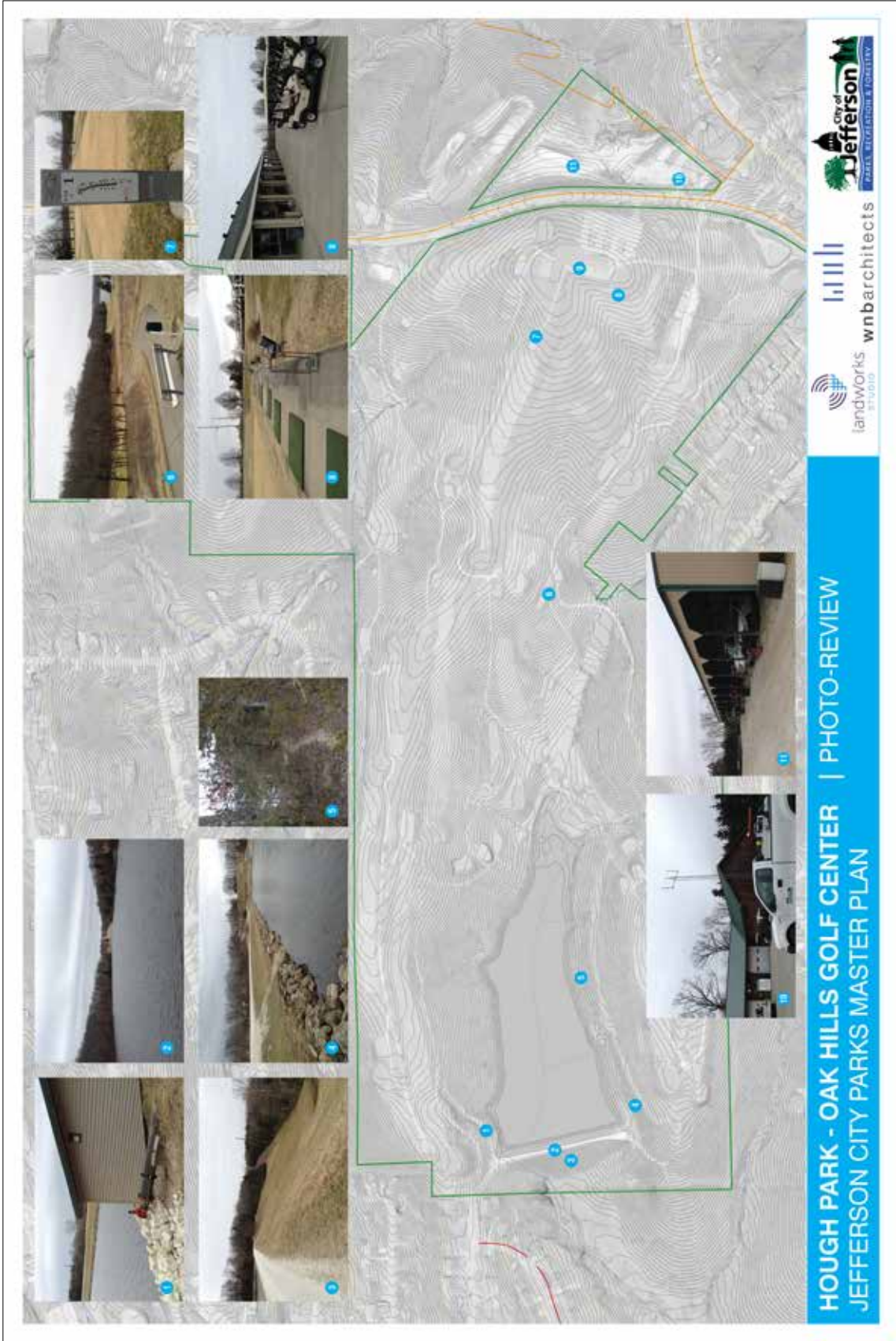


**HICKORY ADAMS | PHOTO-REVIEW
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City of Jefferson
PARKS, RECREATION & FORESTRY





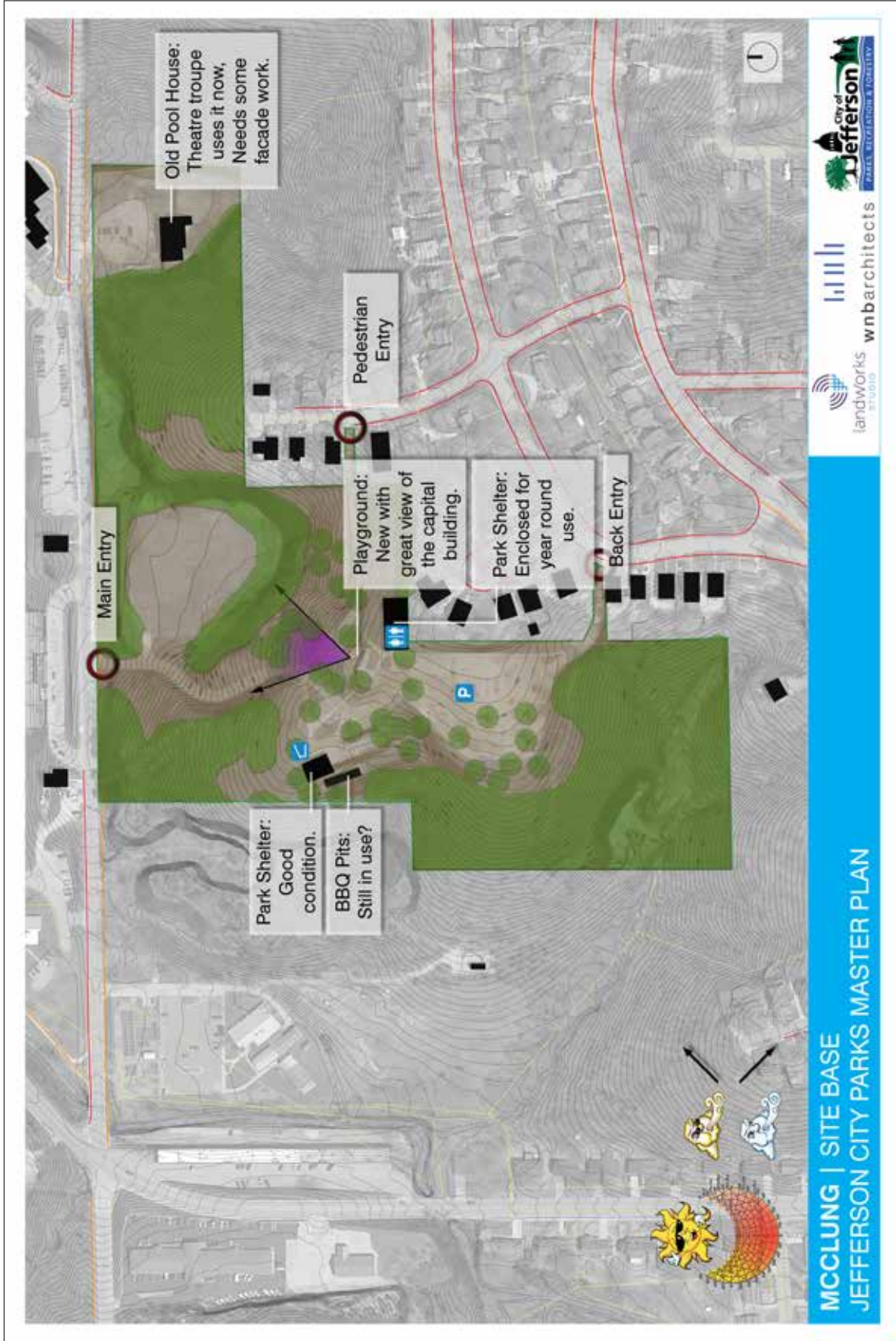
**HOUGH PARK - OAK HILLS GOLF CENTER | PHOTO-REVIEW
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**





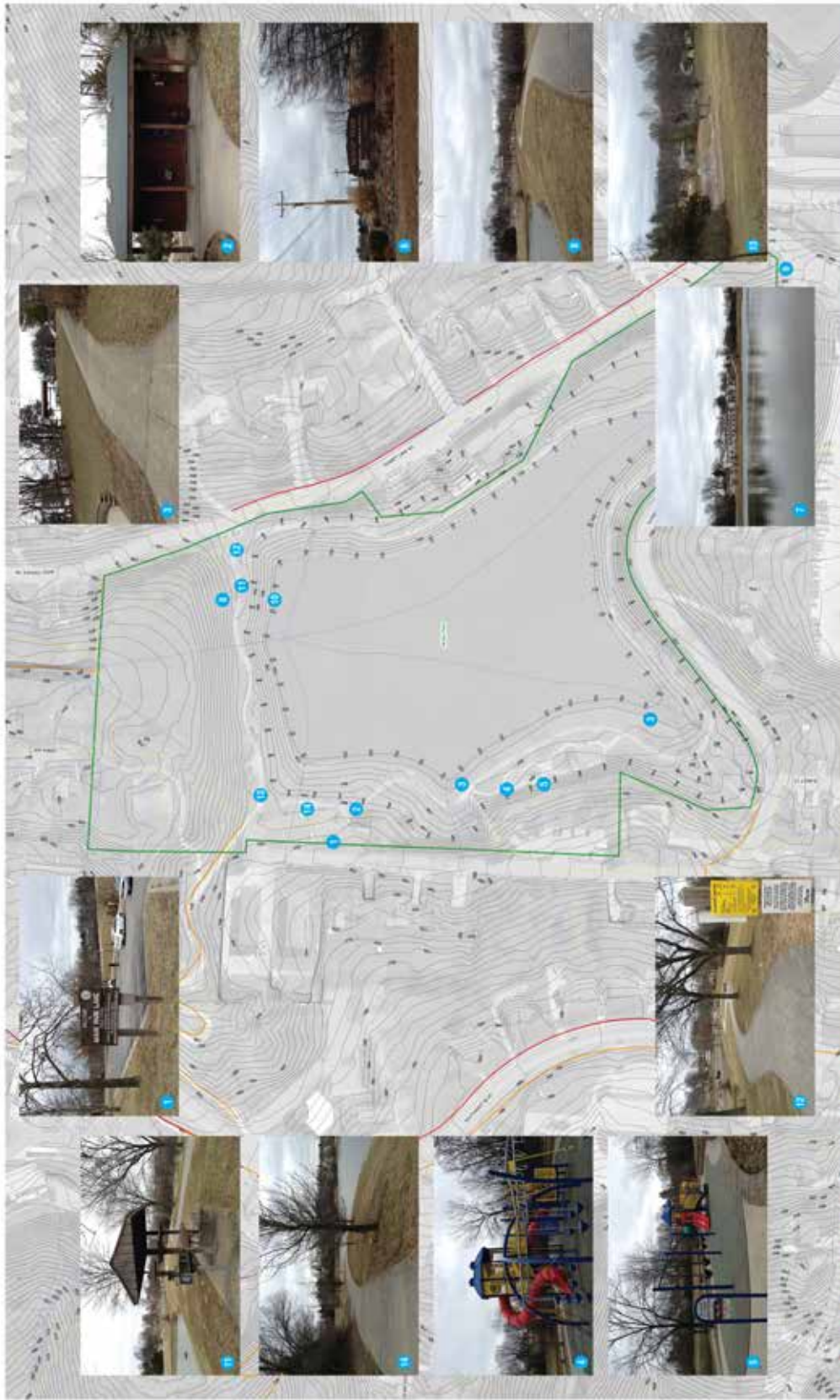


**LAVINIA | PHOTO-REVIEW
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**



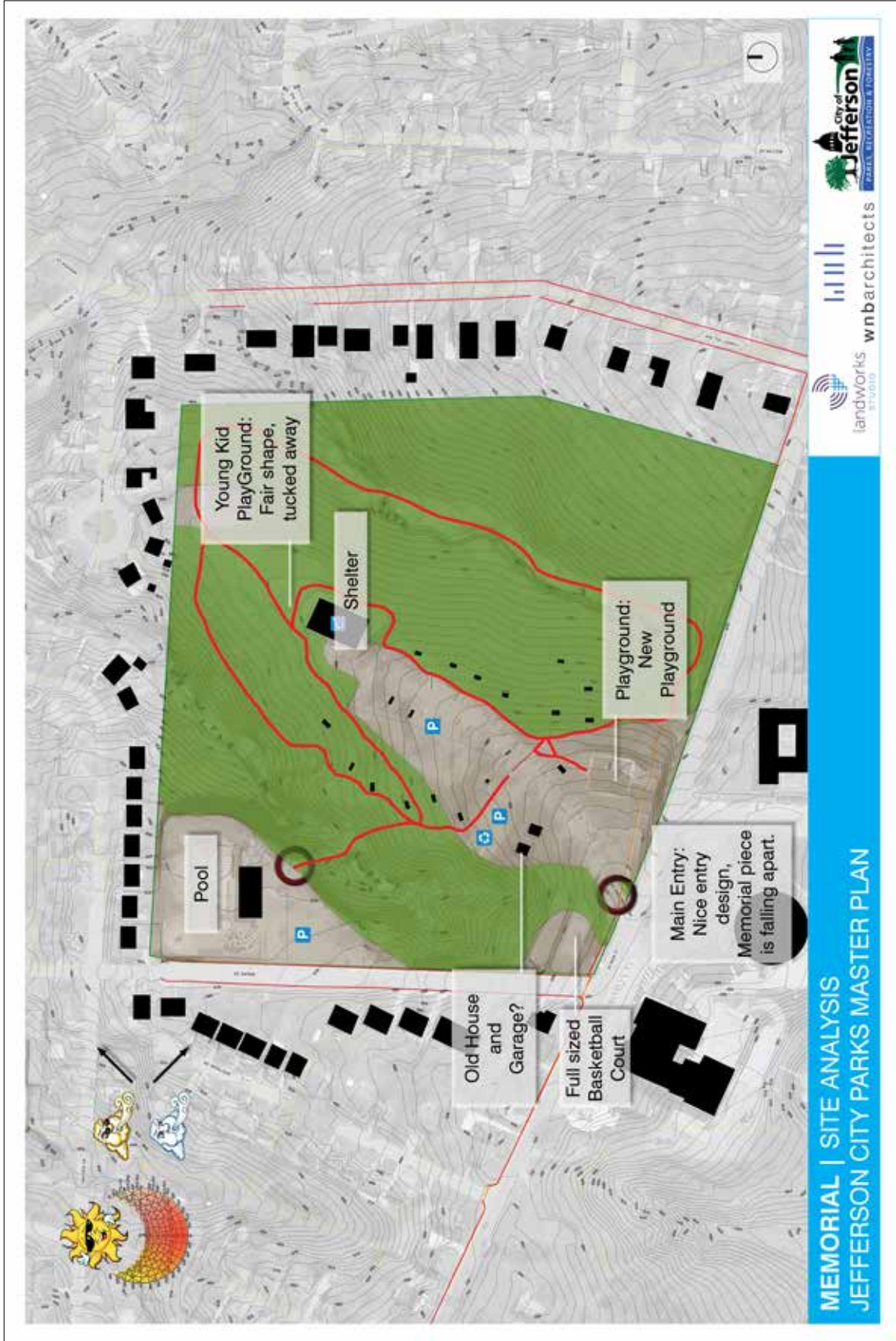
**MCCLUNG | SITE BASE
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**



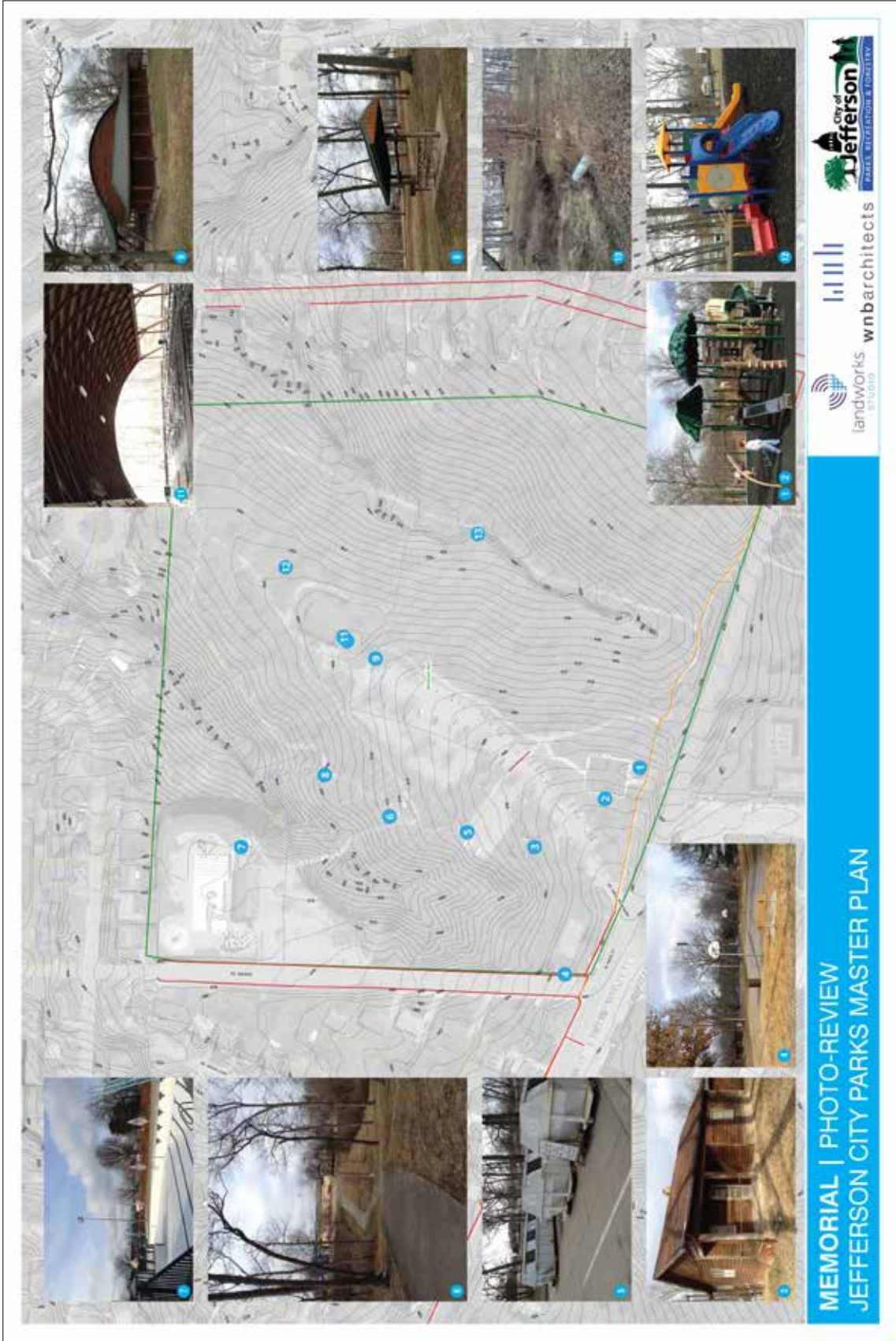


**MCKAY | PHOTO-REVIEW
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**

landworks STUDIO | **w|n|a|r|c|h|i|t|e|c|t|s** | **City of Jefferson** PARKS, RECREATION & FORESTRY



MEMORIAL | SITE ANALYSIS
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN

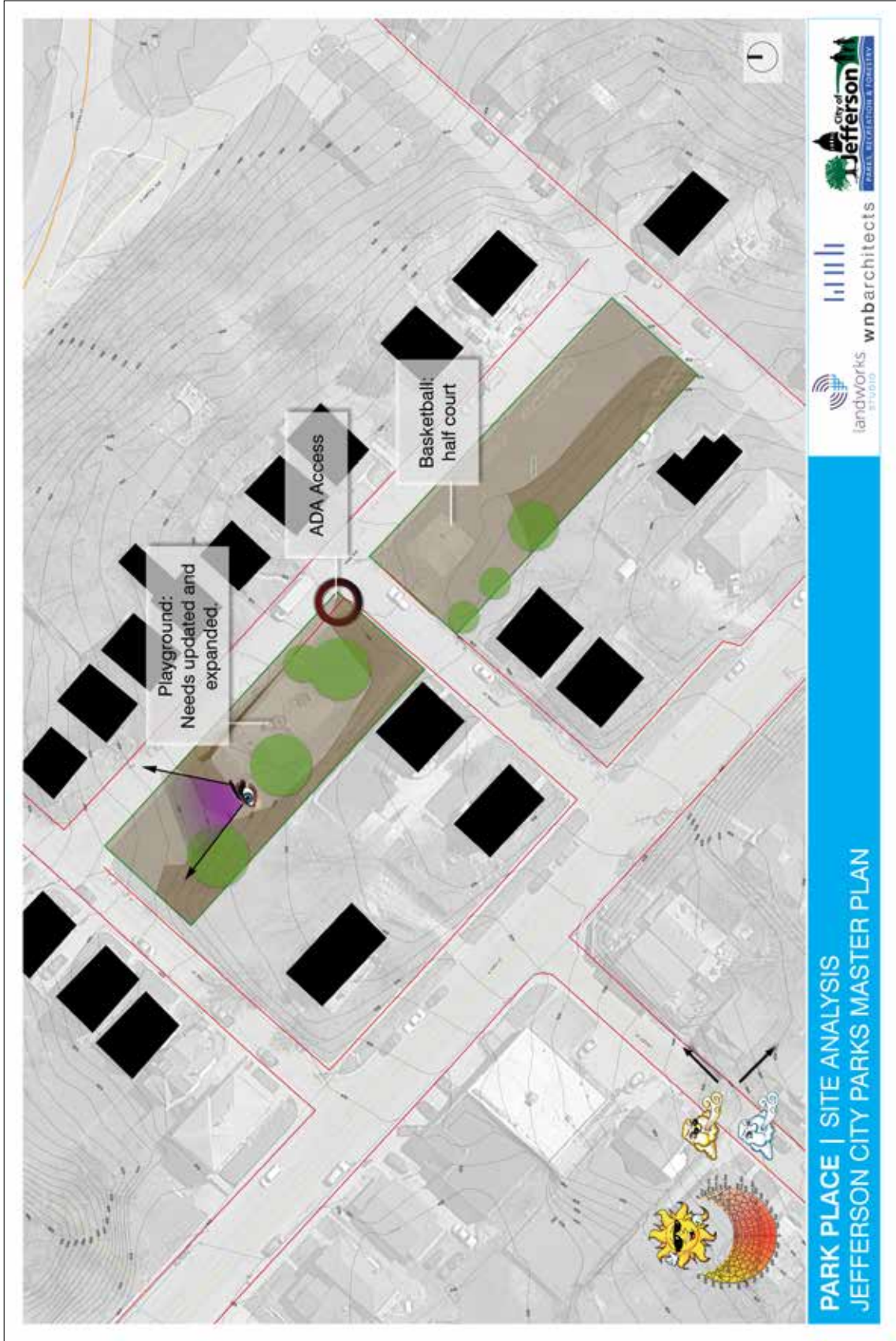


**MEMORIAL | PHOTO-REVIEW
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**





NORTH JEFFERSON RECREATION AREA | PHOTO-REVIEW
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN



PARK PLACE | SITE ANALYSIS
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN

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 City of Jefferson
 PARKS, RECREATION & FORESTRY



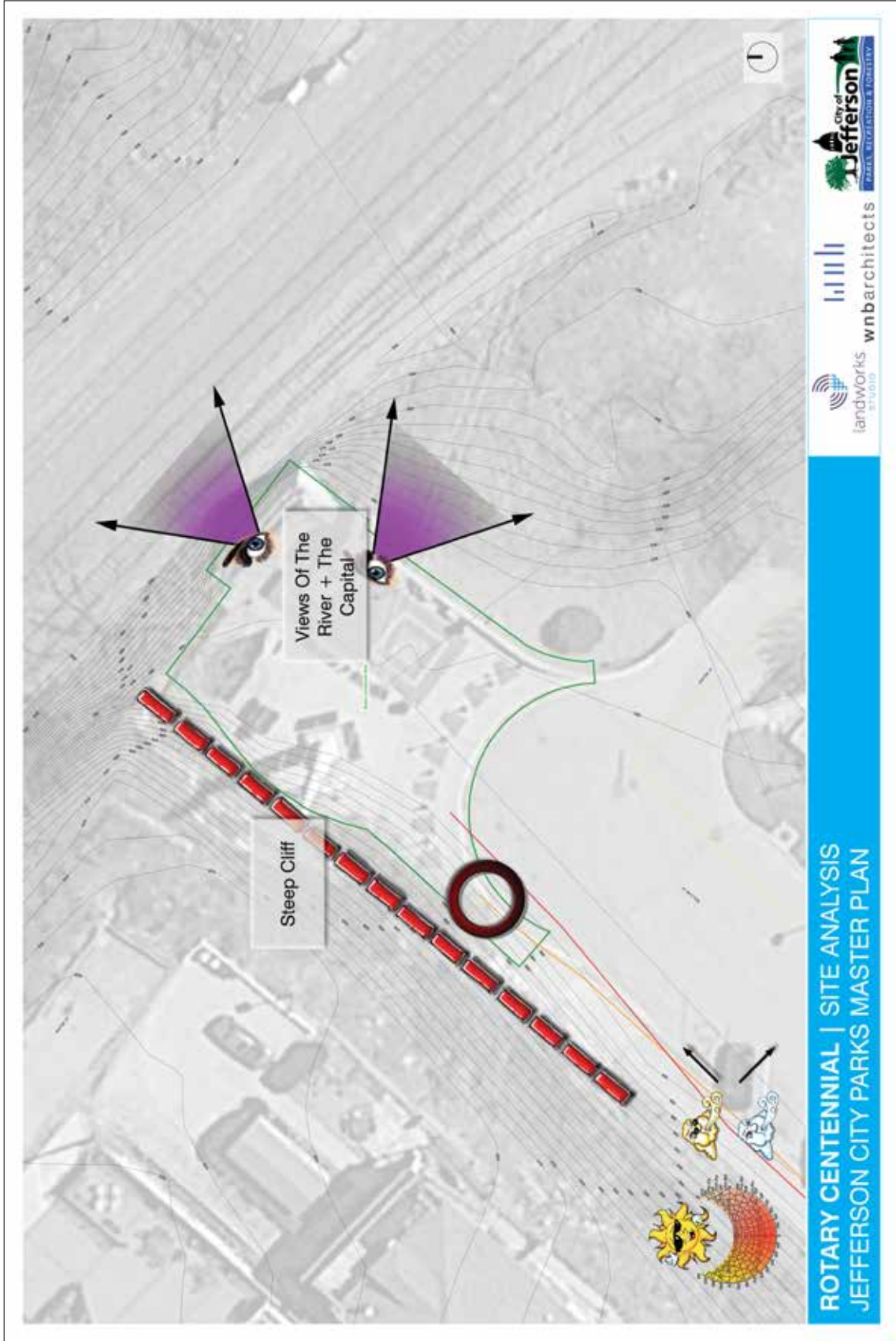
**PARK PLACE | PHOTO-REVIEW
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**





**ROLLING HILLS | PHOTO-REVIEW
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**

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 City of Jefferson
 PARKS, RECREATION & FORESTRY

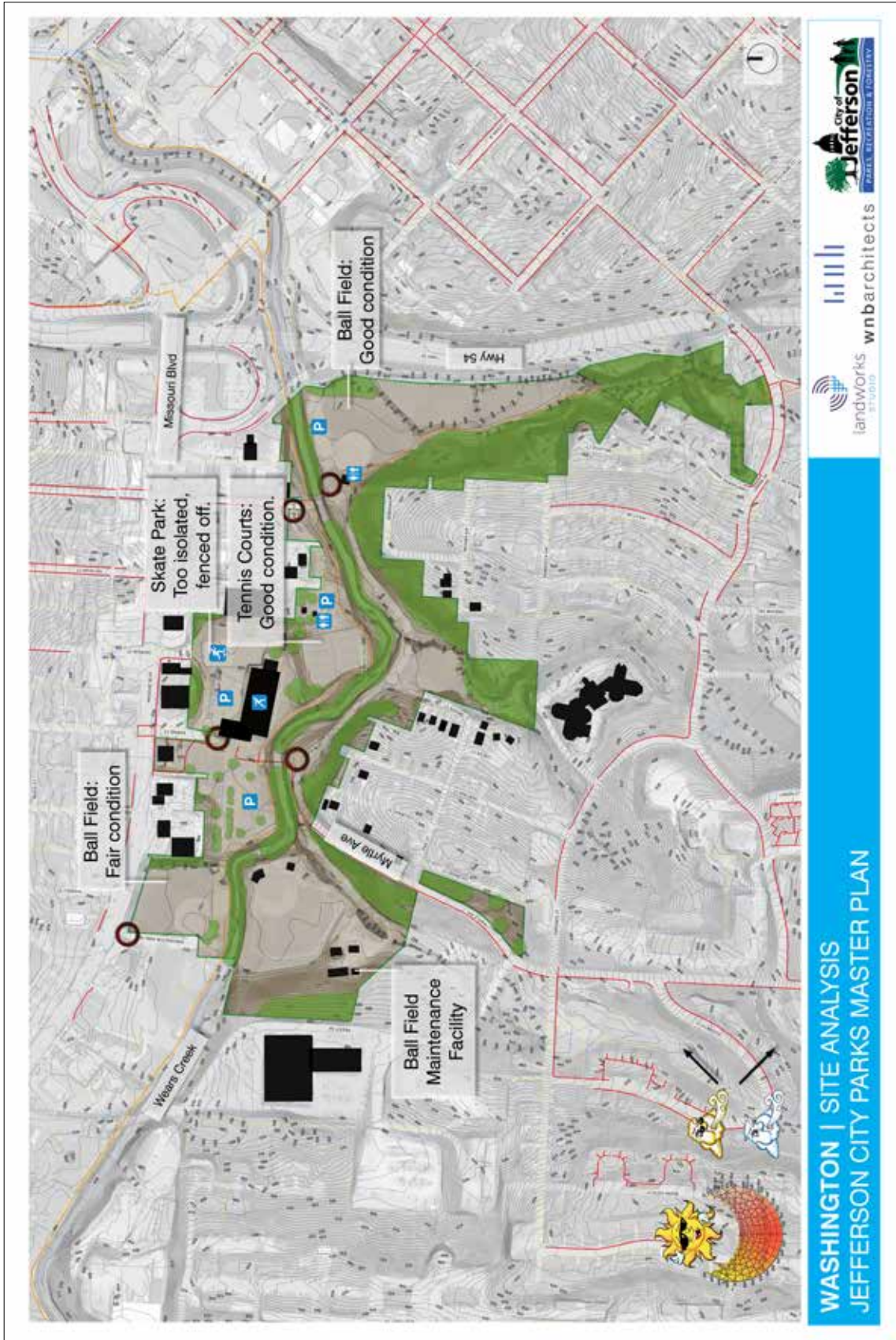




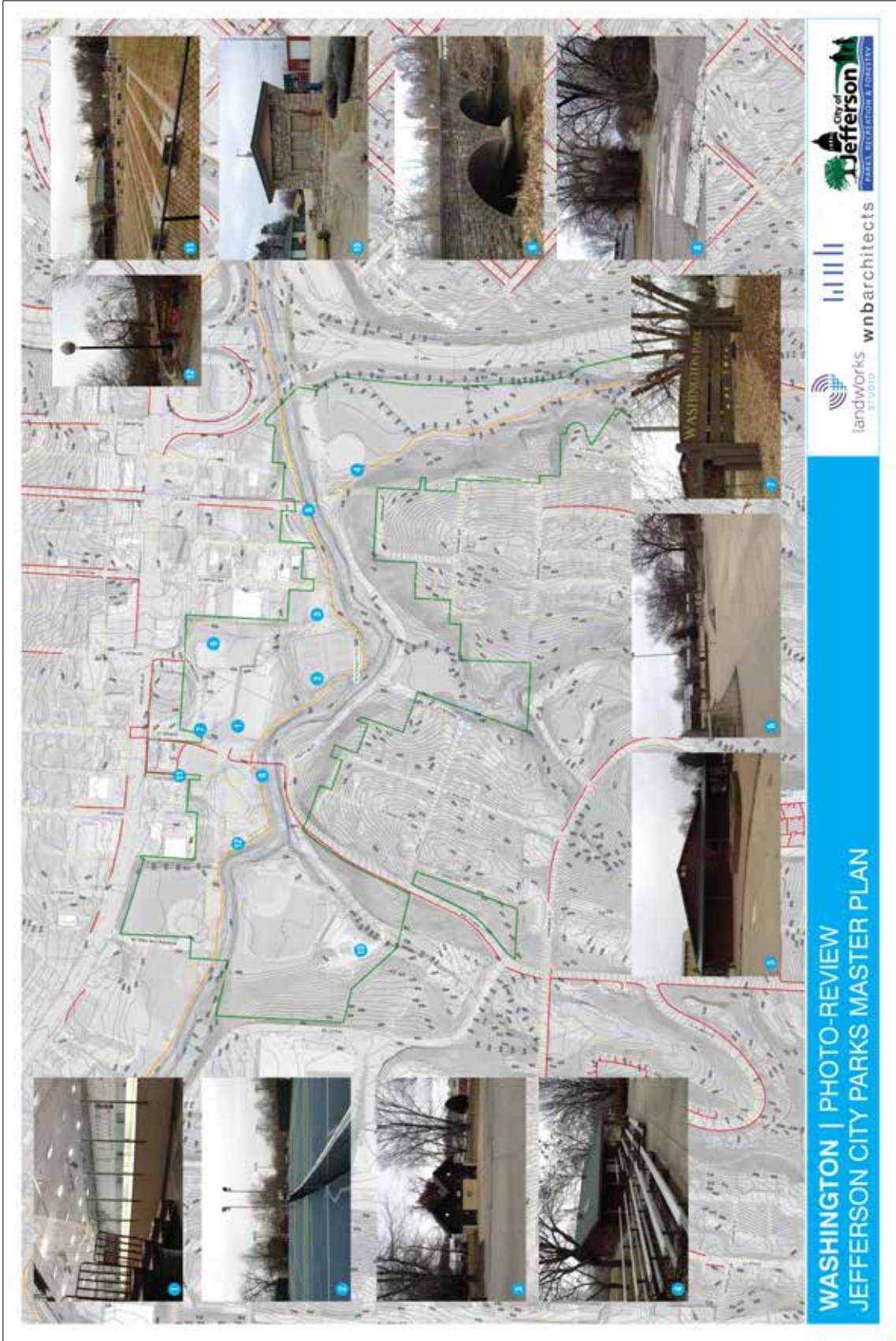
ROTARY CENTENNIAL | PHOTO-REVIEW
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN

landworks STUDIO | wnbarchitects

City of Jefferson
 PARKS, RECREATION & FORESTRY



**WASHINGTON | SITE ANALYSIS
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**



**WASHINGTON | PHOTO-REVIEW
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**

landworks STUDIO

wnbarchitects

City of Jefferson
PARKS, RECREATION & FORESTRY

APPENDIX 9.4 JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN COMPARABLE CITIES

Comparable Cities Data and Benchmarks

Jefferson City Parks Master Plan | May 2017



Landworks Studio Contact

Rachel Fox
rachel@landworksstudio.com
913-780-6707

Park Department Contact

Carolyn Courtney
ccourtney@dover.de.us

Our firm, Landworks Studio, is in the process of completing a parks master plan for Jefferson City, MO. As part of this plan we are collecting data from other cities so we can help Jefferson City understand the opportunities and constraints of their current park system. Please fill in the information below and return to the contact email listed at the top of the form. If you would like to receive a digital copy of the report we would be happy to provide that information. If you have any question please feel free to email or call our office. Thank you.

City Information

City Name	Dover, DE	Number of Households	13,771
Population	37522	Number of Households with Children	4,113

Parks Information

Number of Parks	27	Number of Aquatic Facilities	0
Acres of Parkland	275	Number + Type of Aquatic Facilities	
Acres of Open Space	100	Pool Only	0
Numbers of Playgrounds	11	Sprayground	0
Miles of Trails	13.6	Slides	0
		Lazy River	0
		Other	

Parks Department Organization Information

Year of Most Recent Parks Master Plan	2017	Number of Part Time Employees	25
Number of Full Time Employees	5	Agency Type	Parks Department Reports to City Council
		If other please explain	

Comparable Cities Data and Benchmarks

Jefferson City Parks Master Plan | May 2017



Landworks Studio Contact

Rachel Fox
rachel@landworksstudio.com
913-780-6707

Park Department Contact

Jonathon Turlove
jturlove@ci.olympia.wa.us
360.753.8068

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City Information

City Name	Olympia, WA	Number of Households	20,761
Population	50302	Number of Households with Children	5,188

Parks Information

Number of Parks	48	Number of Aquatic Facilities	1
Acres of Parkland	1,234	Number + Type of Aquatic Facilities	
Acres of Open Space	1,008	Pool Only	0
Numbers of Playgrounds	12	Sprayground	0
Miles of Trails	23	Slides	0
		Lazy River	0
		Other	Interactive fountain

Parks Department Organization Information

Year of Most Recent Parks Master Plan	2016	Number of Part Time Employees	45
Number of Full Time Employees	53	Agency Type	Independent Parks Department
		If other please explain	

Comparable Cities Data and Benchmarks

Jefferson City Parks Master Plan | May 2017



Landworks Studio Contact

Rachel Fox
rachel@landworksstudio.com
913-780-6707

Park Department Contact

David Gill
Parks and Recreation Director
1 White Street, Concord NH

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City Information

City Name	Concord, NH	Number of Households	17,592
Population	42620	Number of Households with Children	4,952

Parks Information

Number of Parks	21	Number of Aquatic Facilities	7 outdoor pools (summer only)
Acres of Parkland	230	Number + Type of Aquatic Facilities	
Acres of Open Space	880	Pool Only	7
Numbers of Playgrounds	17	Sprayground	0
Miles of Trails	90	Slides	0
		Lazy River	0
		Other	

Parks Department Organization Information

Year of Most Recent Parks Master Plan	2004, 2 parks plans underway	Number of Part Time Employees	110
Number of Full Time Employees	30	Agency Type	Other
		If other please explain	City Parks and Recreation

Comparable Cities Data and Benchmarks

Jefferson City Parks Master Plan | May 2017



Landworks Studio Contact

Rachel Fox
rachel@landworksstudio.com
913-780-6707

Park Department Contact

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City Information

City Name	Topeka, KS	Number of Households	53,943
Population	127265	Number of Households with Children	15,656

Parks Information

Number of Parks	140	Number of Aquatic Facilities	9
Acres of Parkland	2,684.857	Number + Type of Aquatic Facilities	
Acres of Open Space		Pool Only	1
Numbers of Playgrounds	371 Denotes Pieces of Play Equipment - Approx. Playgrounds = 70	Sprayground	2
Miles of Trails	50	Slides	6
		Lazy River	1
		Other	1 Bow-tie wave area

Parks Department Organization Information

Year of Most Recent Parks Master Plan	2014	Number of Part Time Employees	620
Number of Full Time Employees	81	Agency Type	Other
		If other please explain	County Agency

Comparable Cities Data and Benchmarks

Jefferson City Parks Master Plan | May 2017



Landworks Studio
Contact

Park Department
Contact

Todd Spalding
Parks and Recreation Director
tspalding@jeffcitymo.org

Our firm, Landworks Studio, is in the process of completing a parks master plan for Jefferson City, MO. As part of this plan we are collecting data from other cities so we can help Jefferson City understand the opportunities and constraints of their current park system. Please fill in the information below and return to the contact email listed at the top of the form. If you would like to receive a digital copy of the report we would be happy to provide that information. If you have any question please feel free to email or call our office. Thank you.

City Information

City Name	Jefferson City, MO	Number of Households	16,961
Population	43,013	Number of Households with Children	4,739

Parks Information

Number of Parks	18	Number of Aquatic Facilities	2
Acres of Parkland	1,400	Number + Type of Aquatic Facilities	
Acres of Open Space	900	Pool Only	0
Numbers of Playgrounds	12	Sprayground	0
Miles of Trails	35	Slides	6
		Lazy River	0
		Other	

Parks Department Organization Information

Year of Most Recent Parks Master Plan	1952	Number of Part Time Employees	5 PT w/ ben; up to 300 season
Number of Full Time Employees	48	Agency Type	Parks Department Reports to Parks Board
		If other please explain	

Comparable Cities Data and Benchmarks

Jefferson City Parks Master Plan | May 2017



Landworks Studio Contact

Rachel Fox
rachel@landworksstudio.com
913-780-6707

Park Department Contact

Becky Stidham
becky.stidham@como.gov
573-874-6398

Our firm, Landworks Studio, is in the process of completing a parks master plan for Jefferson City, MO. As part of this plan we are collecting data from other cities so we can help Jefferson City understand the opportunities and constraints of their current park system. Please fill in the information below and return to the contact email listed at the top of the form. If you would like to receive a digital copy of the report we would be happy to provide that information. If you have any question please feel free to email or call our office. Thank you.

City Information

City Name	Columbia, MO	Number of Households	43,065
Population	119108	Number of Households with Children	11,061

Parks Information

Number of Parks	70 (includes 6 undeveloped)	Number of Aquatic Facilities	8 (includes 1 indoor at ARC)*
Acres of Parkland	3353	Number + Type of Aquatic Facilities	
Acres of Open Space	(not counted)	Pool Only	5*
Numbers of Playgrounds	52	Sprayground	3
Miles of Trails	58.1	Slides	2 (included w/p)
		Lazy River	1 (included in i
		Other	Lake swim beach

* Also, co-op use/management of another indoor pool owned by Columbia Public Schools

Parks Department Organization Information

Year of Most Recent Parks Master Plan	2013	Number of Part Time Employees	up to 800
Number of Full Time Employees	80.4	Agency Type	Other
		If other please explain	P&R Dept reports to City Mgr.



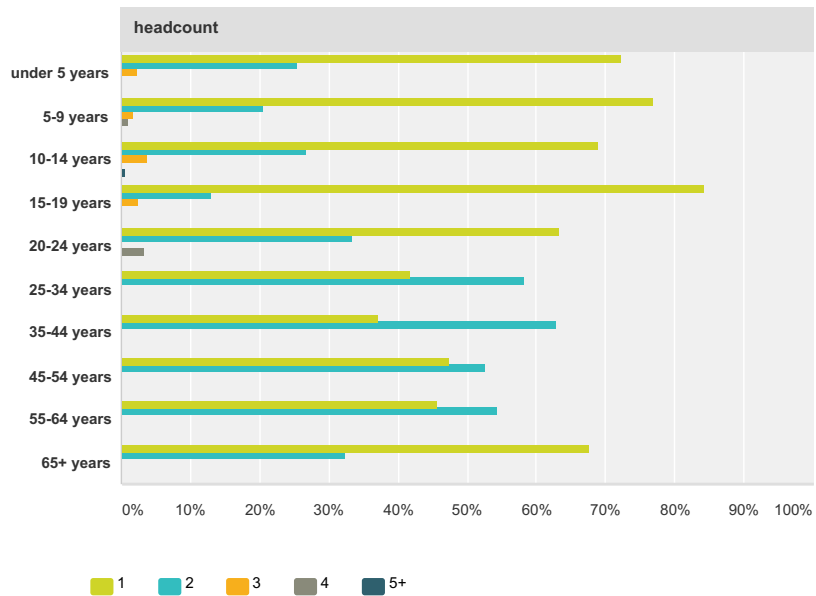
APPENDIX 9.5 JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN CITIZEN SURVEY:

**Q1 Counting yourself, how many people live
in your household?**

Answered: 472 Skipped: 0

Q2 How many persons live in your household (counting yourself)?

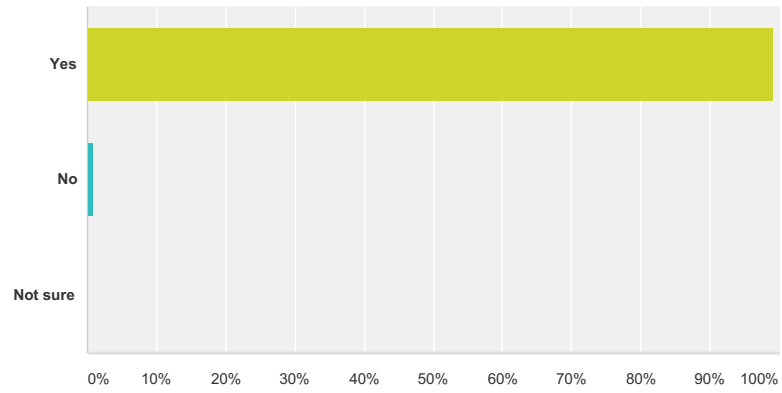
Answered: 471 Skipped: 1



headcount						
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
under 5 years	72.18% 96	25.56% 34	2.26% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	133
5-9 years	76.76% 142	20.54% 38	1.62% 3	1.08% 2	0.00% 0	185
10-14 years	68.85% 126	26.78% 49	3.83% 7	0.00% 0	0.55% 1	183
15-19 years	84.42% 65	12.99% 10	2.60% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	77
20-24 years	63.33% 19	33.33% 10	0.00% 0	3.33% 1	0.00% 0	30
25-34 years	41.67% 50	58.33% 70	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	120
35-44 years	37.18% 87	62.82% 147	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	234
45-54 years	47.41% 55	52.59% 61	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	116
55-64 years	45.76% 27	54.24% 32	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	59
65+ years	67.74% 21	32.26% 10	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	31

Q3 Have you or members of your household visited a City of Jefferson park during the past year? (See Question 5 for parks listing.)

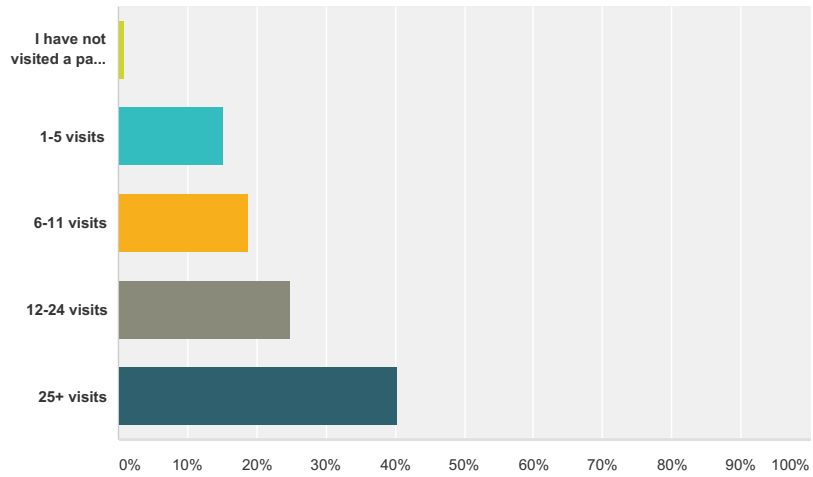
Answered: 470 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	99.15%	466
No	0.85%	4
Not sure	0.00%	0
Total		470

Q4 How often have you or members of your household visited a City of Jefferson park in the past year? (See Question 5 for parks listing.)

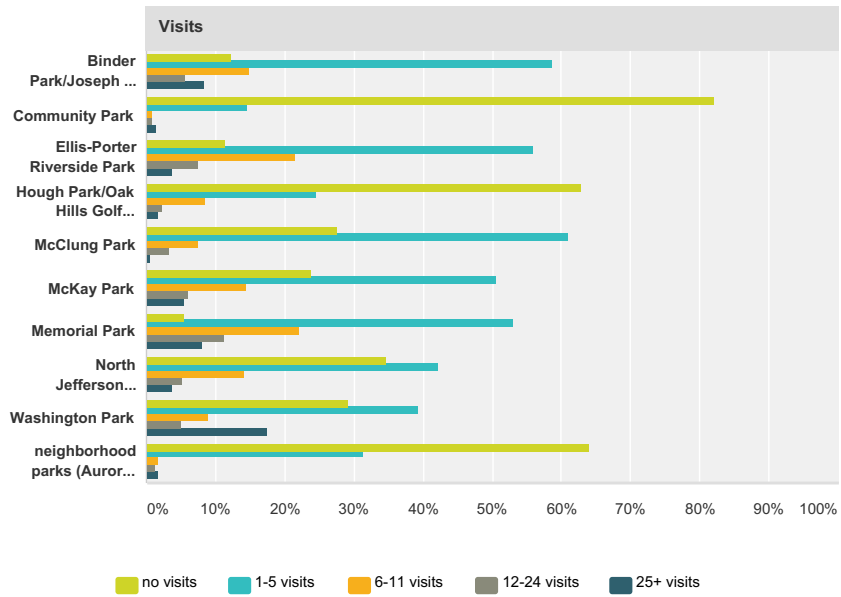
Answered: 467 Skipped: 5



Answer Choices	Responses
I have not visited a park in the past year.	0.86% 4
1-5 visits	15.20% 71
6-11 visits	18.84% 88
12-24 visits	24.84% 116
25+ visits	40.26% 188
Total	467

Q5 How often have you or members of your household visited the following parks in the last year?

Answered: 468 Skipped: 4



Visits	no visits	1-5 visits	6-11 visits	12-24 visits	25+ visits	Total
Binder Park/Joseph C. Miller Park	12.41% 50	58.56% 236	14.89% 60	5.71% 23	8.44% 34	403
Community Park	82.11% 179	14.68% 32	0.92% 2	0.92% 2	1.38% 3	218
Ellis-Porter Riverside Park	11.43% 40	56.00% 196	21.43% 75	7.43% 26	3.71% 13	350
Hough Park/Oak Hills Golf Center	62.75% 160	24.71% 63	8.63% 22	2.35% 6	1.57% 4	255
McClung Park	27.54% 84	60.98% 186	7.54% 23	3.28% 10	0.66% 2	305
McKay Park	23.82% 76	50.47% 161	14.42% 46	5.96% 19	5.33% 17	319
Memorial Park	5.36% 21	53.06% 208	22.19% 87	11.22% 44	8.16% 32	392
North Jefferson Recreation Area	34.55% 104	42.19% 127	14.29% 43	5.32% 16	3.65% 11	301
Washington Park	29.28% 94	39.25% 126	9.03% 29	4.98% 16	17.45% 56	321

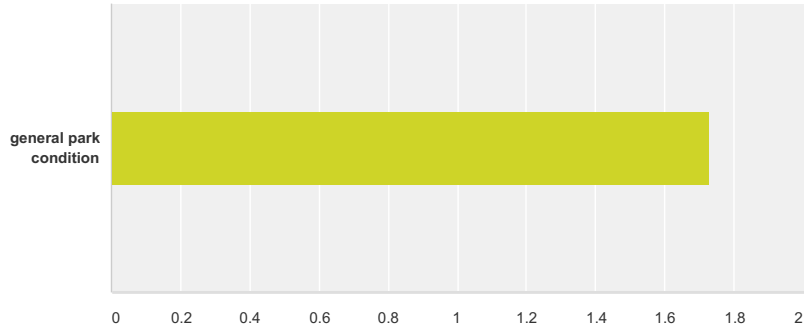
Parks Master Plan

SurveyMonkey

neighborhood parks (Aurora, East Miller, Green Berry Acres, Hickory/Adams, Lavinia, Park Place, Rolling Hills/Southridge, Rotary Centennial)	64.05% 155	31.40% 76	1.65% 4	1.24% 3	1.65% 4	242
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Q6 Rate the physical condition of City of Jefferson parks you have visited.

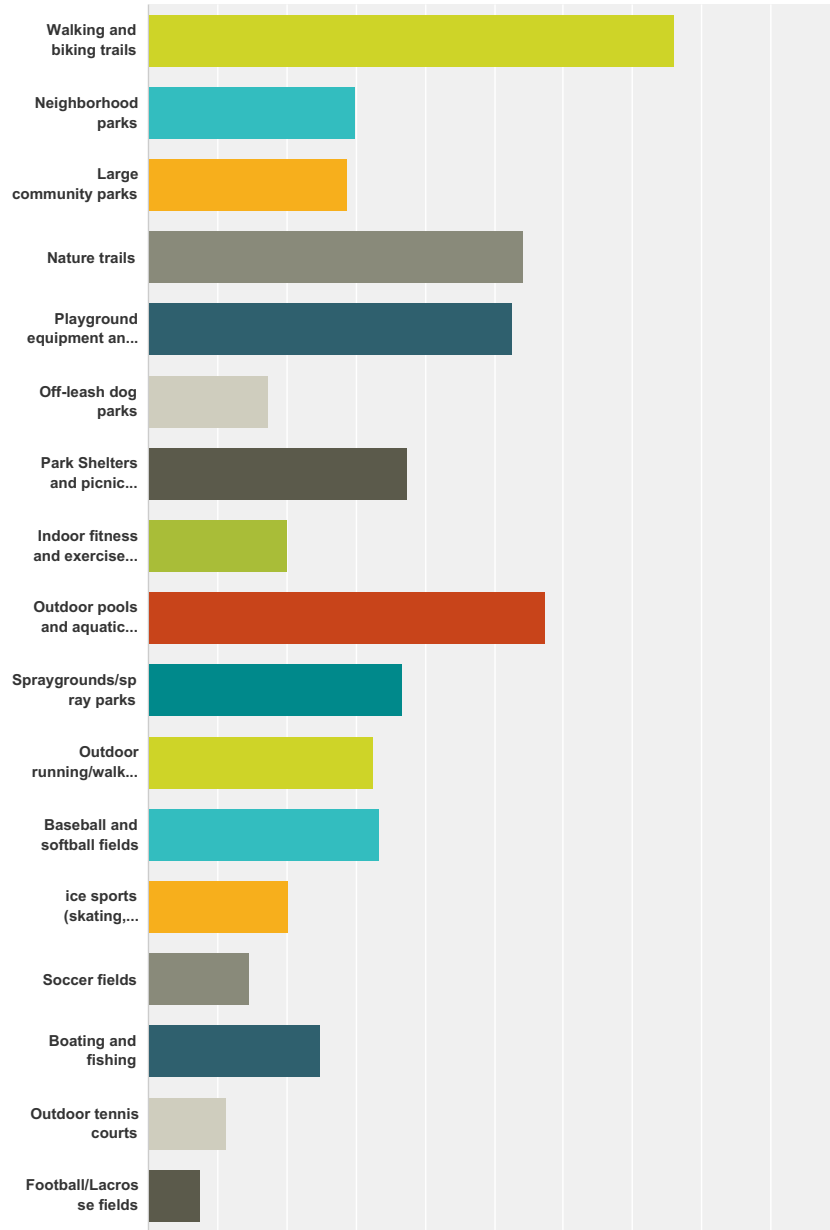
Answered: 467 Skipped: 5

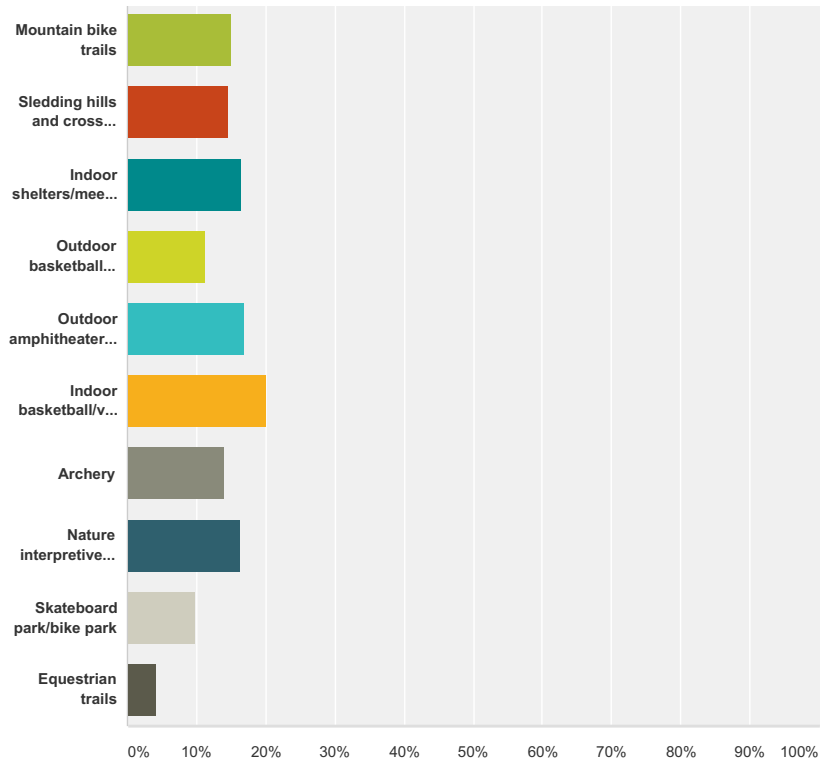


	Excellent	Good	Fair	Total	Weighted Average
general park condition	33.83% 158	59.10% 276	7.07% 33	467	1.73

Q7 What City of Jefferson Parks and Recreation facilities, existing and potential, are most important to you and members of your household? Select all that apply.

Answered: 465 Skipped: 7





Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Walking and biking trails	75.91%	353
Neighborhood parks	29.89%	139
Large community parks	28.82%	134
Nature trails	54.19%	252
Playground equipment and play areas	52.69%	245
Off-leash dog parks	17.42%	81
Park Shelters and picnic areas	37.42%	174
Indoor fitness and exercise facilities	20.00%	93
Outdoor pools and aquatic areas	57.42%	267
Spraygrounds/spray parks	36.77%	171
Outdoor running/walking track	32.47%	151
Baseball and softball fields	33.33%	155
ice sports (skating, hockey, etc.)	20.22%	94
Soccer fields	14.62%	68

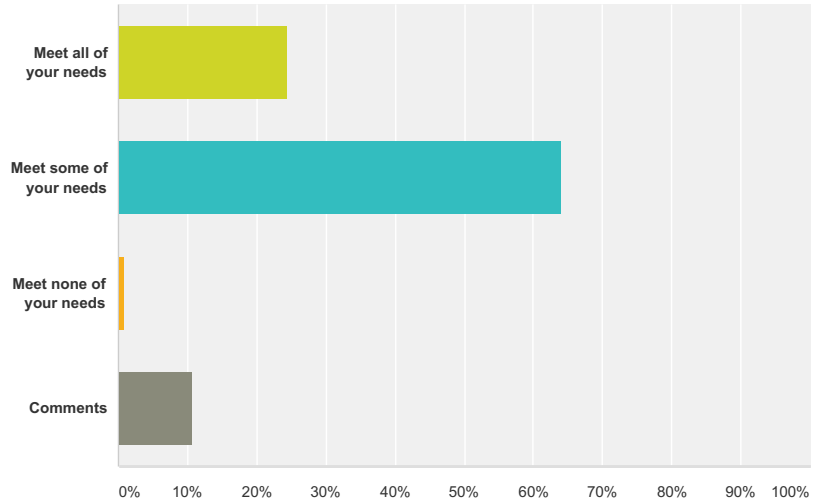
Parks Master Plan

SurveyMonkey

Boating and fishing	24.95%	116
Outdoor tennis courts	11.18%	52
Football/Lacrosse fields	7.53%	35
Mountain bike trails	15.05%	70
Sledding hills and cross country skiing	14.62%	68
Indoor shelters/meeting space	16.56%	77
Outdoor basketball courts	11.18%	52
Outdoor amphitheater/theater	16.99%	79
Indoor basketball/volleyball courts	20.00%	93
Archery	13.98%	65
Nature interpretive center	16.34%	76
Skateboard park/bike park	9.89%	46
Equestrian trails	4.09%	19
Total Respondents: 465		

Q8 Which ONE of the following statements best represents how the existing City of Jefferson parks, outdoor recreation, sports, fitness, and aquatic facilities meet your needs?

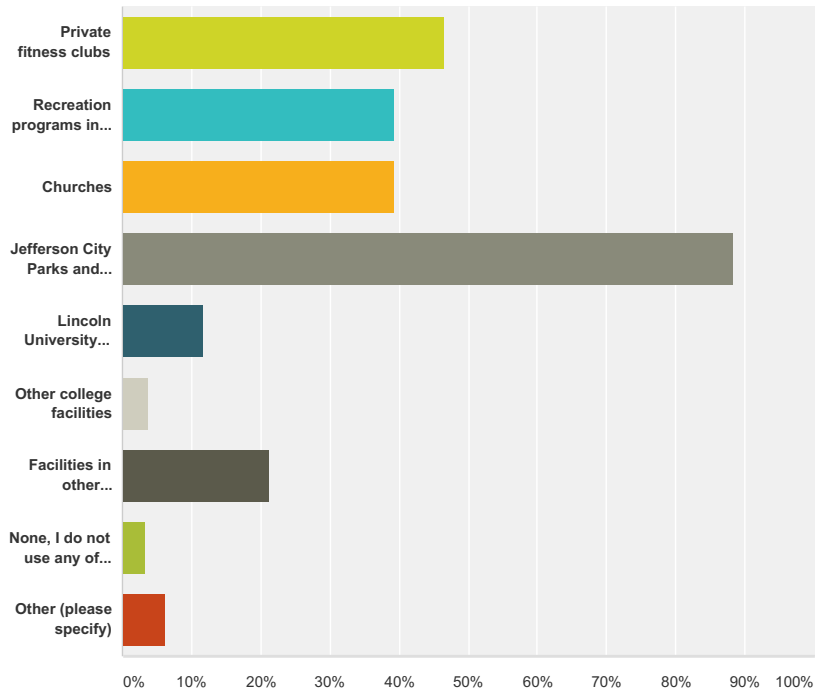
Answered: 467 Skipped: 5



Answer Choices	Responses
Meet all of your needs	24.41% 114
Meet some of your needs	64.03% 299
Meet none of your needs	0.86% 4
Comments	10.71% 50
Total	467

Q9 From the following list, please check ALL the park, outdoor recreation, sports, fitness, and aquatic facilities that your and your household members currently use.

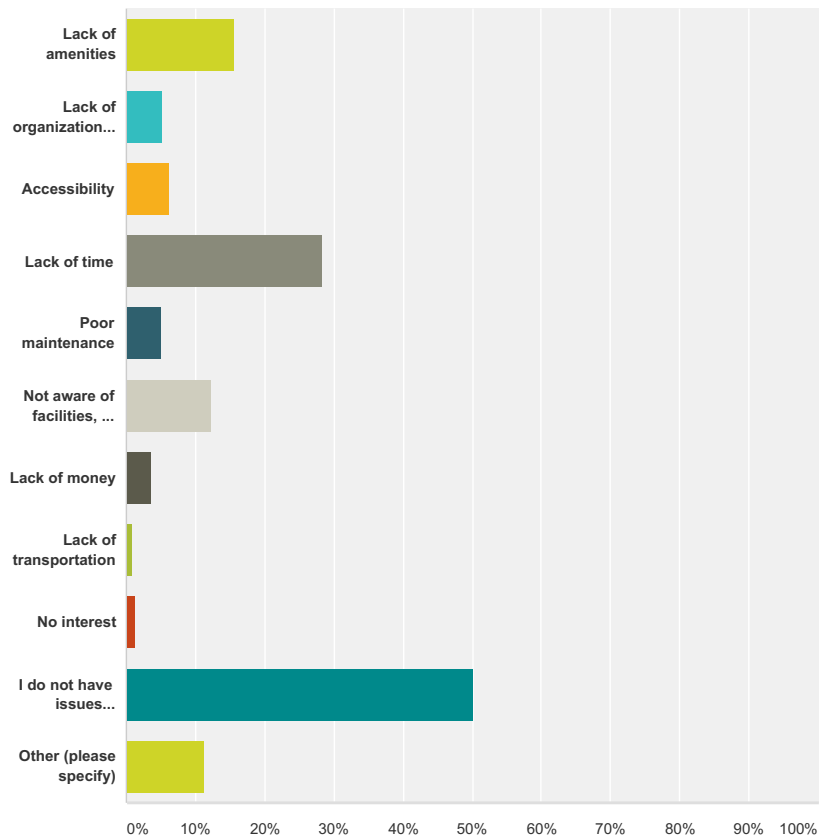
Answered: 467 Skipped: 5



Answer Choices	Responses
Private fitness clubs	46.47% 217
Recreation programs in schools	39.19% 183
Churches	39.19% 183
Jefferson City Parks and Recreation facilities	88.22% 412
Lincoln University facilities	11.78% 55
Other college facilities	3.85% 18
Facilities in other communities	21.20% 99
None, I do not use any of these facilities	3.43% 16
Other (please specify)	6.21% 29
Total Respondents: 467	

Q10 What prevents you or members of your household from using City of Jefferson parks, facilities, or trails?

Answered: 447 Skipped: 25



Answer Choices	Responses
Lack of amenities	15.66% 70
Lack of organizations that participate in your interest	5.15% 23
Accessibility	6.26% 28
Lack of time	28.41% 127
Poor maintenance	4.92% 22
Not aware of facilities, or their public availability	12.30% 55
Lack of money	3.58% 16
Lack of transportation	0.89% 4

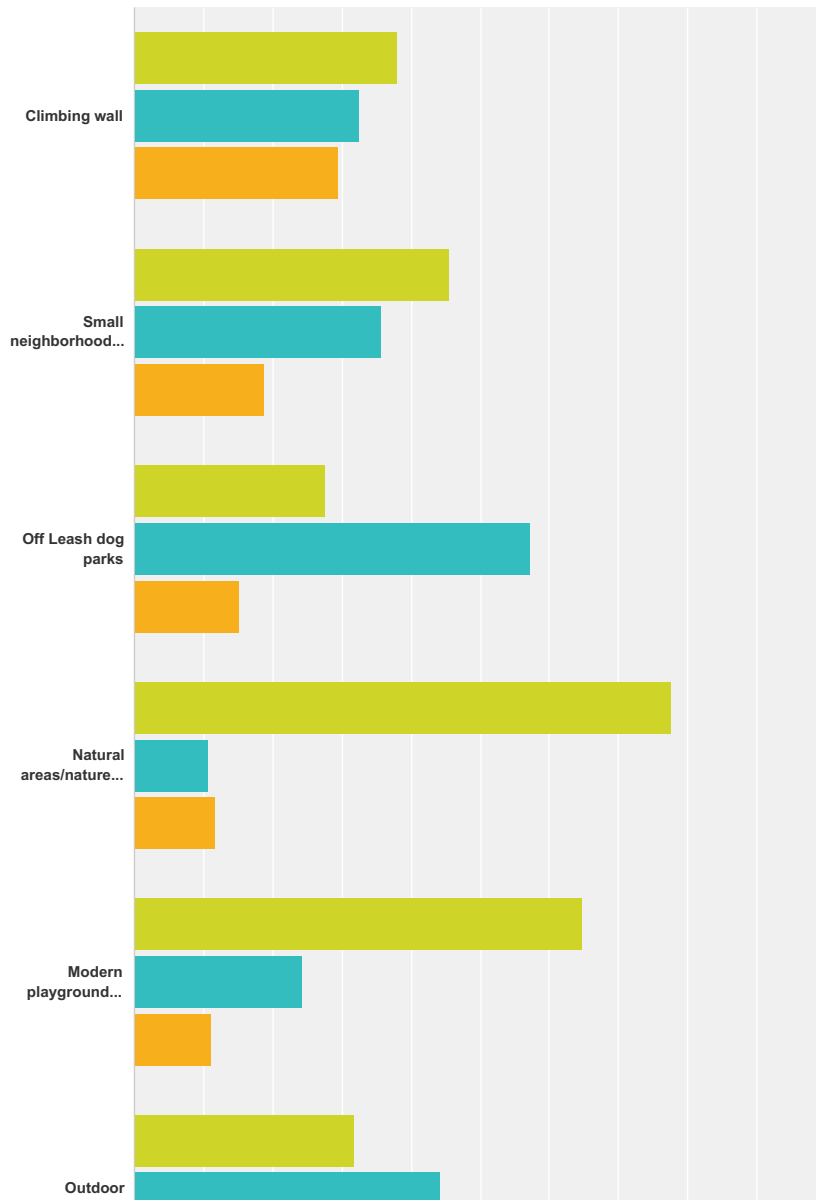
Parks Master Plan

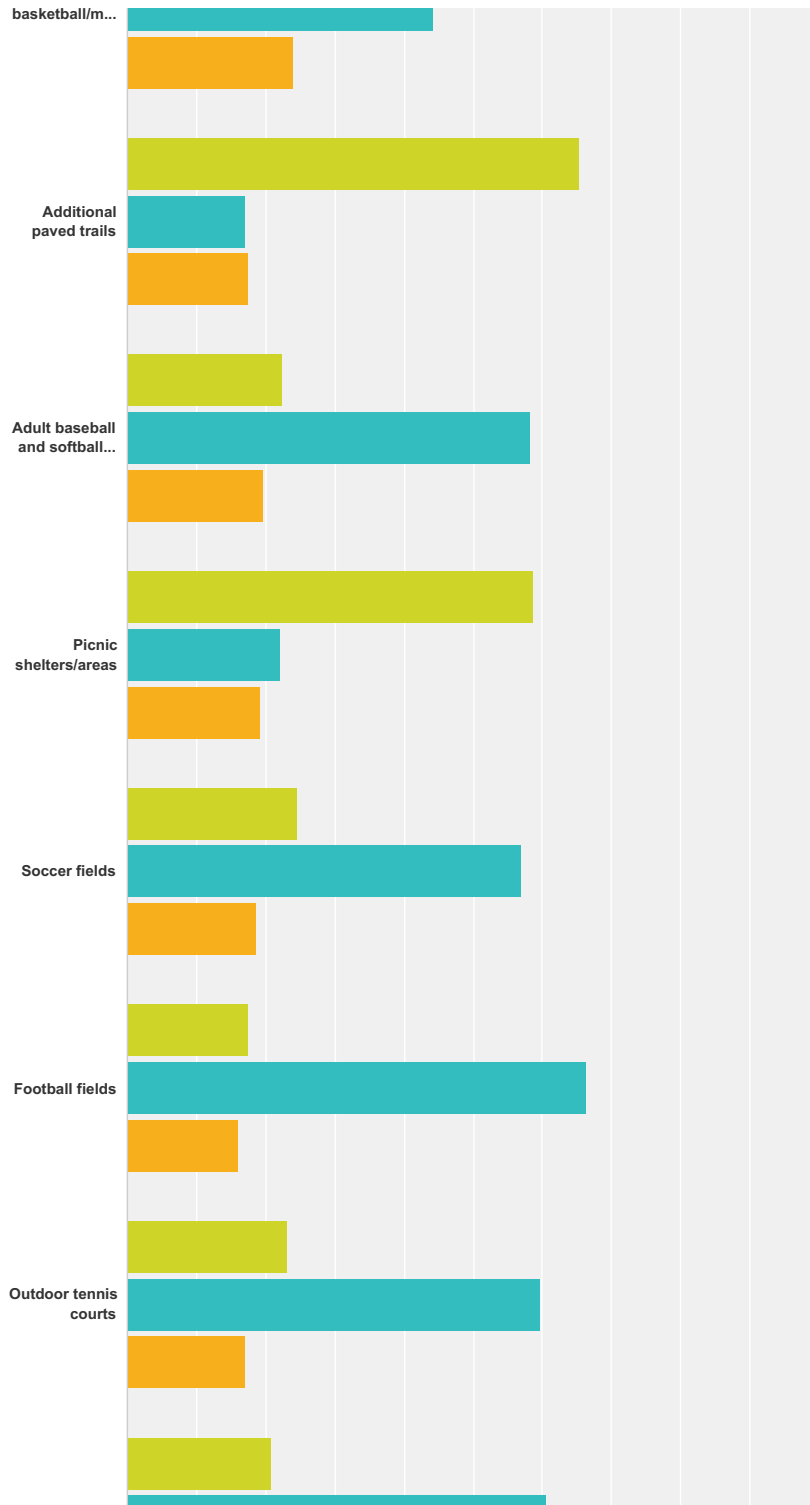
SurveyMonkey

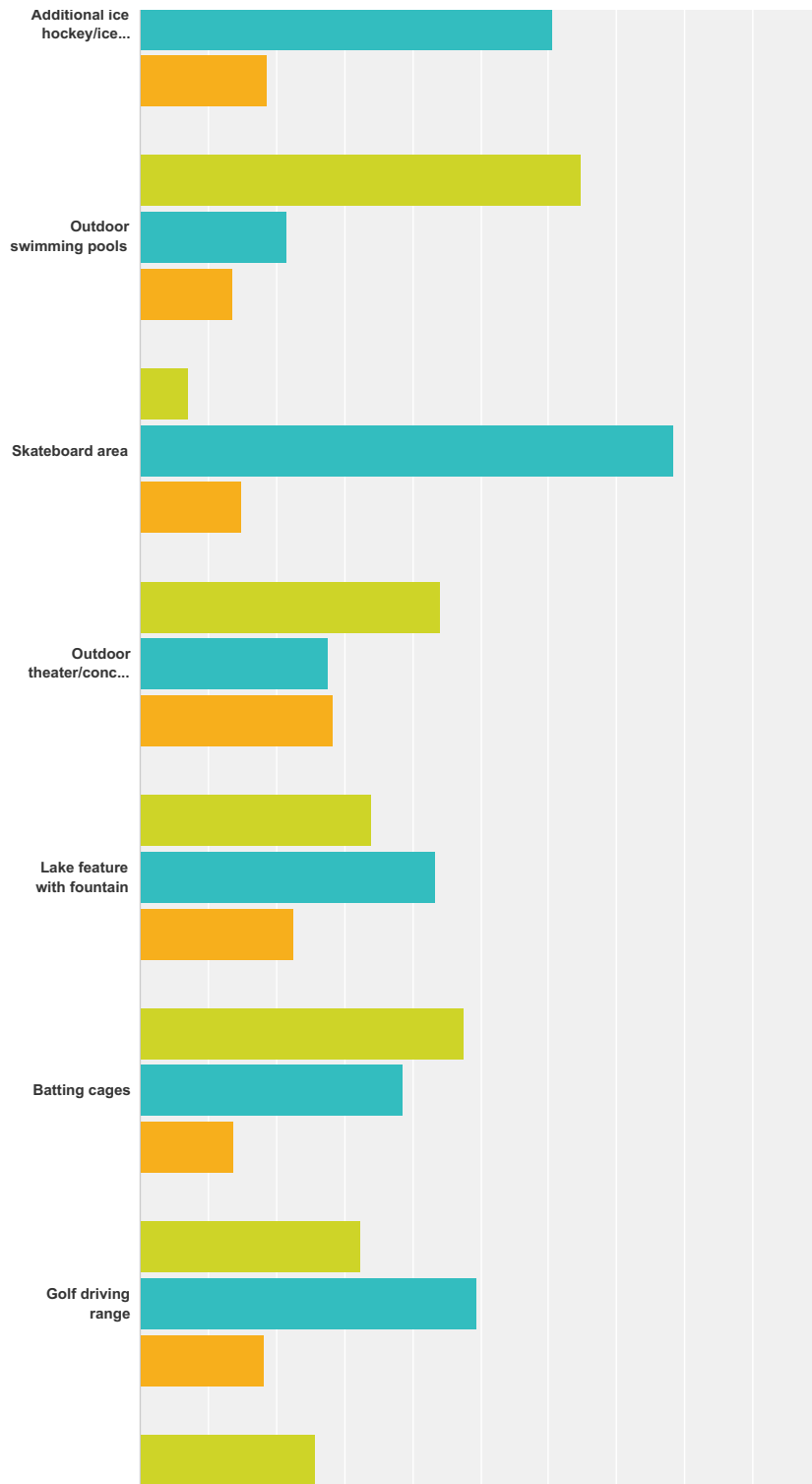
No interest	1.34%	6
I do not have issues preventing me from using park amenities.	50.11%	224
Other (please specify)	11.19%	50
Total Respondents: 447		

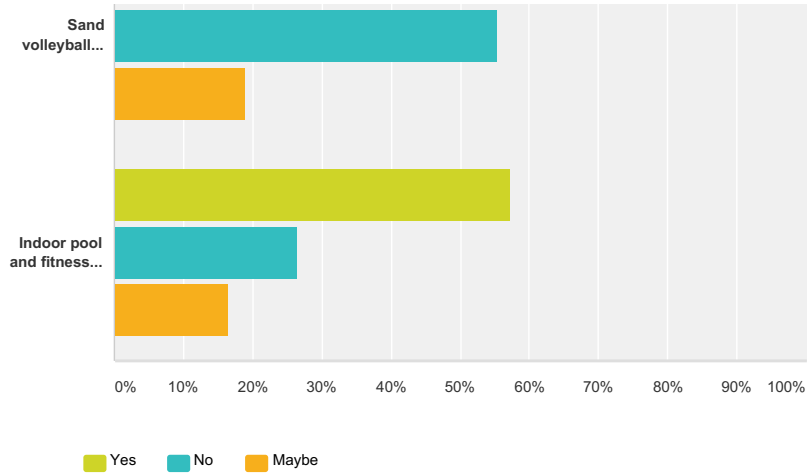
Q11 City of Jefferson requests your input regarding improvements to outdoor recreational facilities. Please indicate if YOU or any member of your HOUSEHOLD has a need for each of the parks and recreational facilities listed below.

Answered: 466 Skipped: 6









	Yes	No	Maybe	Total
Climbing wall	37.95% 170	32.59% 146	29.46% 132	448
Small neighborhood parks	45.48% 196	35.73% 154	18.79% 81	431
Off Leash dog parks	27.55% 119	57.18% 247	15.28% 66	432
Natural areas/nature trails	77.70% 345	10.59% 47	11.71% 52	444
Modern playground equipment	64.76% 283	24.26% 106	10.98% 48	437
Outdoor basketball/multi-use courts	31.75% 134	44.31% 187	23.93% 101	422
Additional paved trails	65.30% 286	17.12% 75	17.58% 77	438
Adult baseball and softball fields	22.25% 91	58.19% 238	19.56% 80	409
Picnic shelters/areas	58.64% 251	22.20% 95	19.16% 82	428
Soccer fields	24.57% 101	56.93% 234	18.49% 76	411
Football fields	17.54% 70	66.42% 265	16.04% 64	399
Outdoor tennis courts	23.08% 93	59.80% 241	17.12% 69	403
Additional ice hockey/ice skating	20.98% 86	60.49% 248	18.54% 76	410
Outdoor swimming pools	64.81% 280	21.53% 93	13.66% 59	432
Skateboard area	7.00% 28	78.25% 313	14.75% 59	400

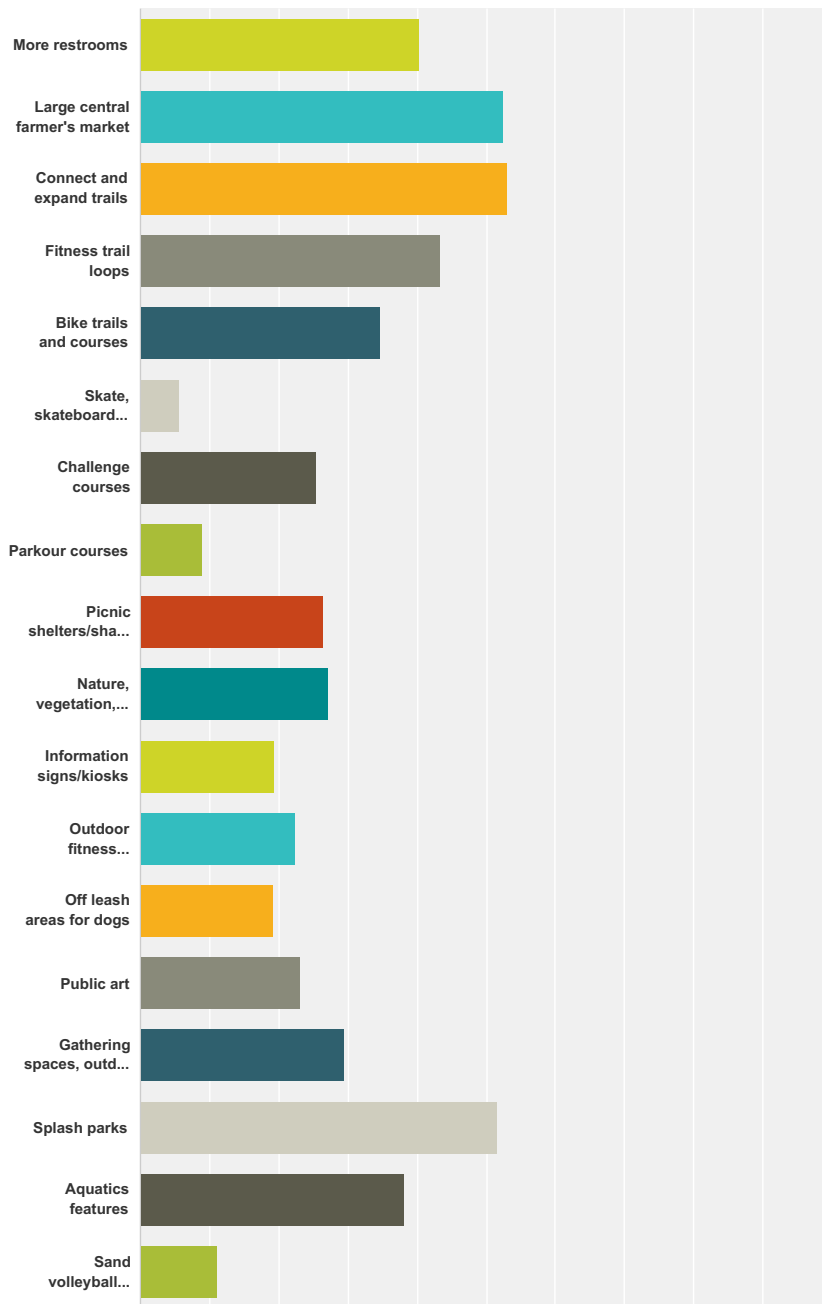
Parks Master Plan

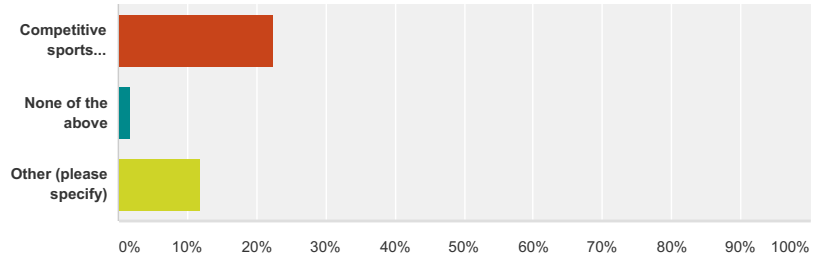
SurveyMonkey

Outdoor theater/concert area	44.05% 185	27.62% 116	28.33% 119	420
Lake feature with fountain	33.98% 141	43.37% 180	22.65% 94	415
Batting cages	47.51% 200	38.72% 163	13.78% 58	421
Golf driving range	32.35% 132	49.51% 202	18.14% 74	408
Sand volleyball courts	25.75% 103	55.25% 221	19.00% 76	400
Indoor pool and fitness center	57.14% 244	26.46% 113	16.39% 70	427

Q12 Which of these elements do you think the City of Jefferson needs more of in their parks? Select all that apply.

Answered: 460 Skipped: 12

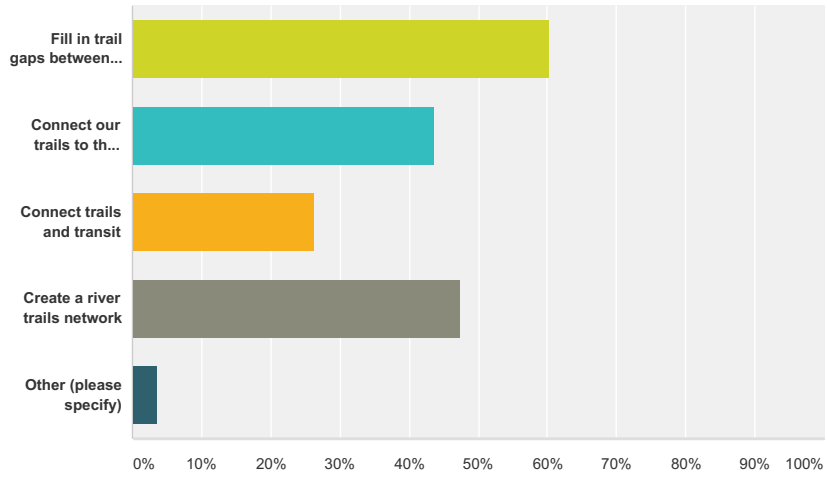




Answer Choices	Responses	Count
More restrooms	40.22%	185
Large central farmer's market	52.39%	241
Connect and expand trails	53.04%	244
Fitness trail loops	43.48%	200
Bike trails and courses	34.57%	159
Skate, skateboard courses	5.65%	26
Challenge courses	25.43%	117
Parkour courses	8.91%	41
Picnic shelters/shade structures	26.52%	122
Nature, vegetation, trees, gardens	27.17%	125
Information signs/kiosks	19.35%	89
Outdoor fitness equipment	22.39%	103
Off leash areas for dogs	19.13%	88
Public art	23.26%	107
Gathering spaces, outdoor seating	29.35%	135
Splash parks	51.52%	237
Aquatics features	38.26%	176
Sand volleyball courts	11.09%	51
Competitive sports facilities	22.39%	103
None of the above	1.74%	8
Other (please specify)	11.96%	55
Total Respondents: 460		

Q13 Which recreational trail gaps should be a priority to complete? Select all that apply.

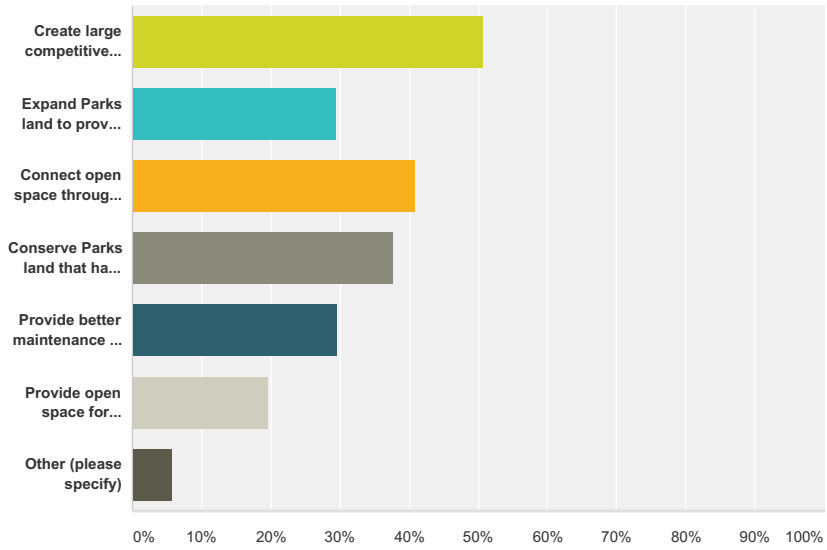
Answered: 396 Skipped: 76



Answer Choices	Responses
Fill in trail gaps between residents and parks and recreation facilities	60.35% 239
Connect our trails to the regional network (i.e., Katy Trail)	43.69% 173
Connect trails and transit	26.26% 104
Create a river trails network	47.47% 188
Other (please specify)	3.54% 14
Total Respondents: 396	

Q14 What should be the City of Jefferson's open space priorities? Select all that apply.

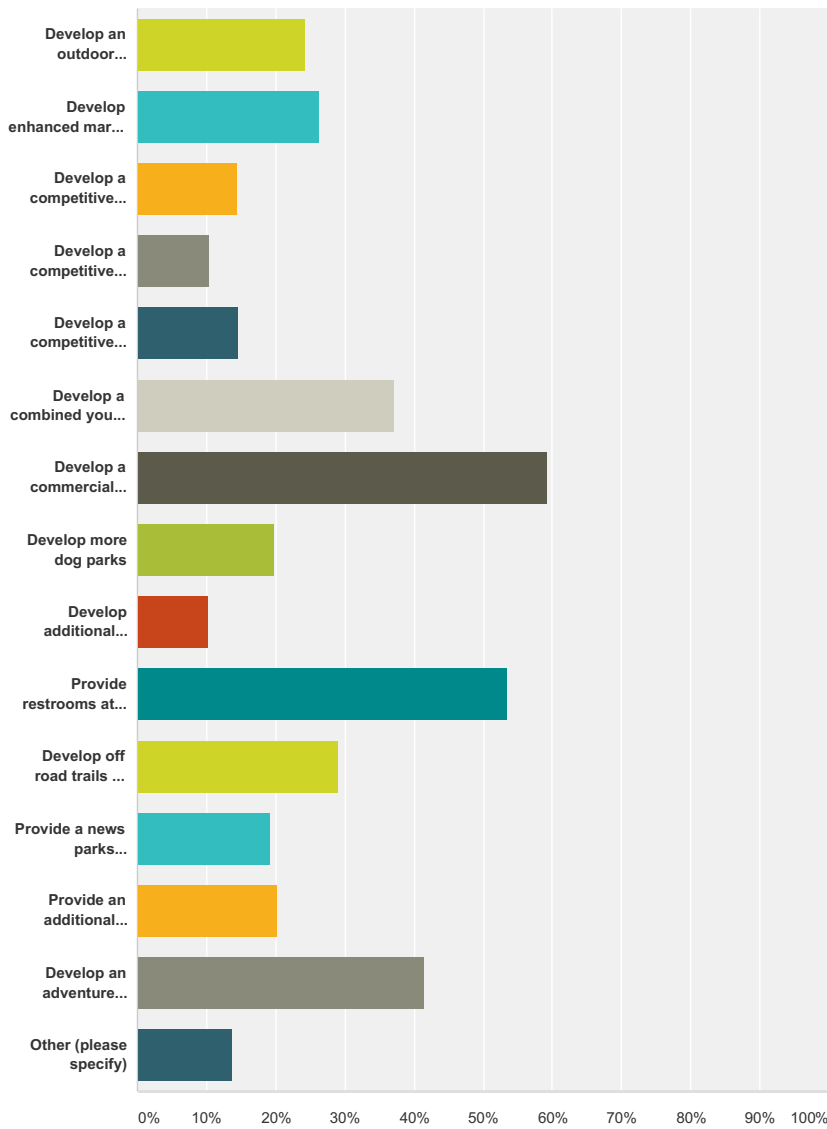
Answered: 431 Skipped: 41



Answer Choices	Responses
Create large competitive sports parks to keep our children playing locally and boost tourism	50.81% 219
Expand Parks land to provide closer parks to all residents	29.47% 127
Connect open space through expanded trails	40.84% 176
Conserve Parks land that has quality natural resources	37.82% 163
Provide better maintenance and care for our Parks areas	29.70% 128
Provide open space for community agricultural gardens	19.72% 85
Other (please specify)	5.80% 25
Total Respondents: 431	

Q15 Indicate facilities City of Jefferson needs to consider building and/or funding. Select all that apply.

Answered: 453 Skipped: 19



Answer Choices	Responses
Develop an outdoor performing arts center	24.28% 110

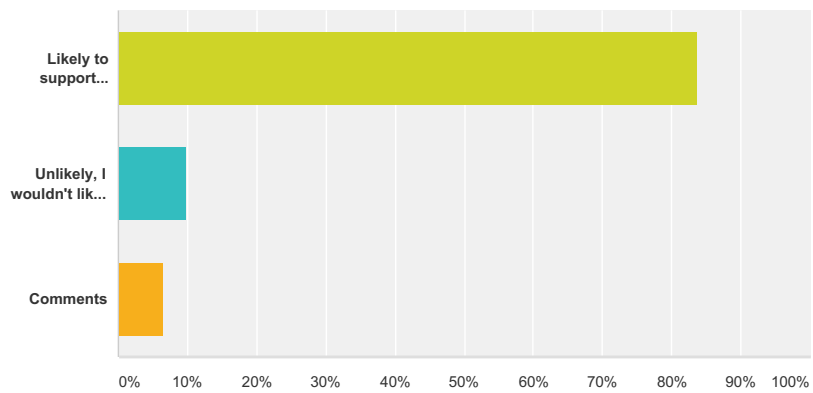
Parks Master Plan

SurveyMonkey

Develop enhanced marina functions and facilities at Binder Park	26.27%	119
Develop a competitive youth soccer complex	14.35%	65
Develop a competitive youth softball complex	10.38%	47
Develop a competitive youth baseball complex	14.57%	66
Develop a combined youth sports complex (soccer, softball, baseball, etc.)	37.09%	168
Develop a commercial style pool, i.e., lazy river, tall slides, wave ride	59.38%	269
Develop more dog parks	19.87%	90
Develop additional tennis courts	10.15%	46
Provide restrooms at all parks facilities	53.42%	242
Develop off road trails to connect with the existing parks system	28.92%	131
Provide a new parks wayfinding system that includes new signage and information kiosks	19.21%	87
Provide an additional sheet of ice and update the existing ice arena	20.31%	92
Develop an adventure amusement area providing challenge elements for all ages	41.50%	188
Other (please specify)	13.69%	62
Total Respondents: 453		

Q16 There is an opportunity to improve the regional draw of the Jefferson City parks system. Unique amenities could bring in out of town visitor dollars. How willing would you or members of your household be to pay for enhanced attractions like commercial aquatics facilities, large adventure parks, etc.?

Answered: 438 Skipped: 34



Answer Choices	Responses
Likely to support enhanced attractions; I appreciate the added revenue and sales tax they may bring by increased tourism	83.79% 367
Unlikely, I wouldn't like any enhanced attractions	9.82% 43
Comments	6.39% 28
Total	438

Q17 Additional comments

Answered: 75 Skipped: 397

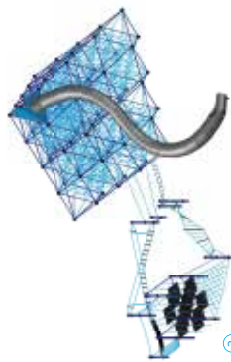
APPENDIX 9.6 DESIGN CHARRETTES



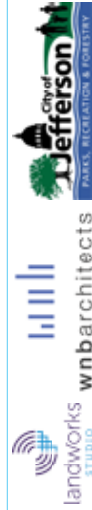
PARK PLACE | SITE DESIGN | 1" = 20'
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN

PLAN KEY

- 1 Art Piece
- 2 Rock Climber
- 3 Tower
- 4 Glider
- 5 Swing Elements
- 6 Shelter + Restroom
- 7 Plaza Space
- 8 Mounded Hill Slide
- 9 Leaping Logs + Climbing Sculptures
- 10 Sprayground
- 11 Park Signage
- 12 Vehicular Drop Off



**COMMUNITY PARK | SITE DESIGN |
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN | NOVEMBER 2017**





BINDER / JOSEPH MILLER PARK | SITE DESIGN |
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN



ELLIS PORTER / RIVERSIDE PARK | SITE DESIGN |
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN



**EAST MILLER | SITE DESIGN |
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**



*Hickory Adams
Conceptual Plan*



**HICKORY ADAMS | SITE DESIGN |
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**





MCCLUNG PARK | SITE DESIGN
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN



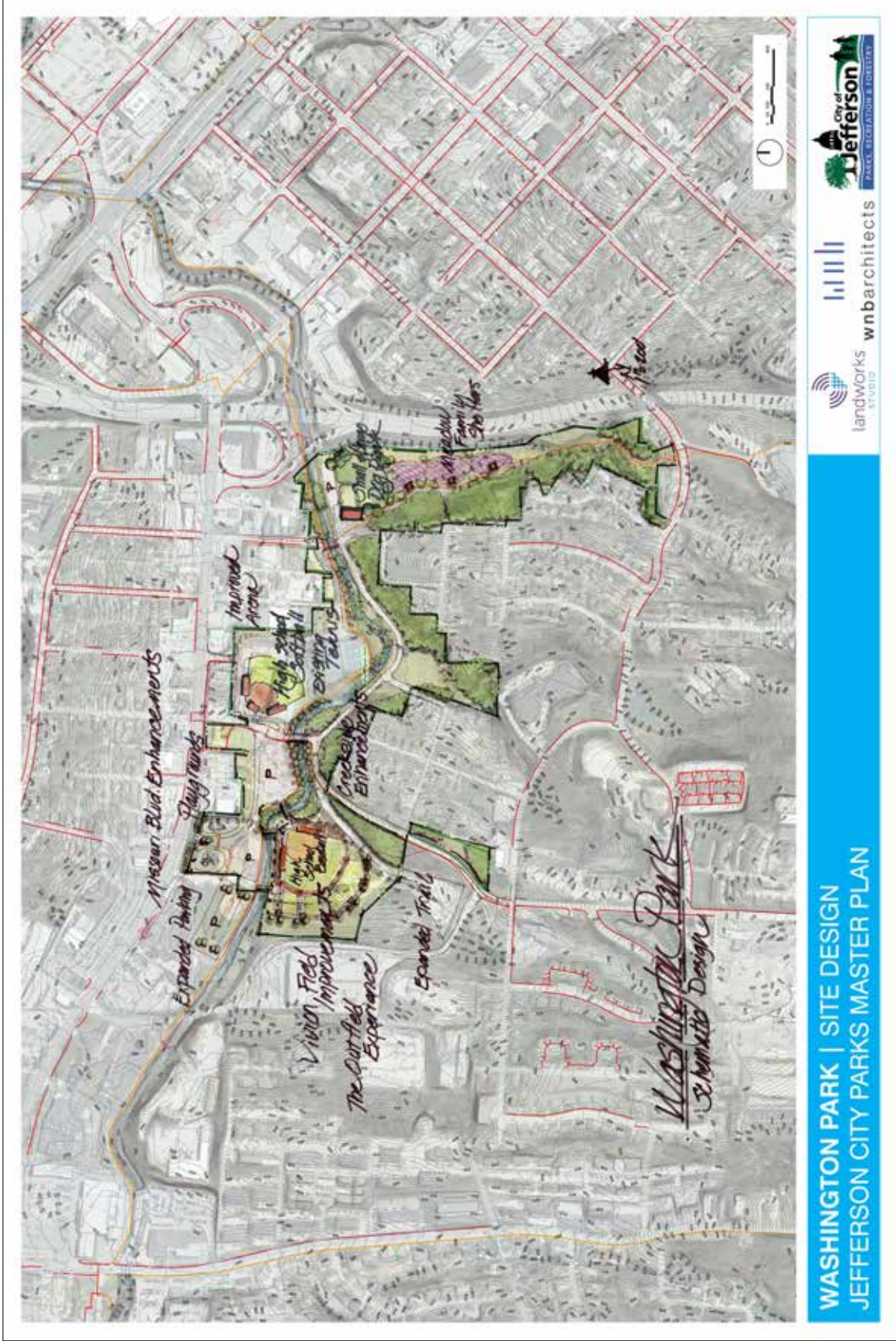
MCKAY PARK | SITE DESIGN
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN



**MEMORIAL PARK | SITE BASE
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN**



NORTH JEFFERSON RECREATION AREA | SITE DESIGN
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN



WASHINGTON PARK | SITE DESIGN
JEFFERSON CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN

APPENDIX 9.7 2000-2017 PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Jefferson City Park Improvements 2000-2017

Year	Park	Facility
FY 2000/2001		
FY 00-01	City Annex	Main Office
FY 00-01	Oak Hills Golf Center	
FY 00-01	Oak Hills Golf Center	Hole #5 and #6
FY 00-01	Washington Park	Skate Park
FY 00-01	Washington Park	Vivion Field
FY 00-01	EP/Riverside Park	Pavilion & Overlook
FY 00-01	Memorial Park	
FY 00-01	Joseph Miller Park	RC Flying Field
FY 00-01	Riverfront	Adrian's Island
FY 00-01	NJRA	Practice Fields
FY 00-01	Greenway	JCMG/Satinwood
FY 00-01	Greenway	Wildwood Extension

FY 2001/2002

FY 01-02	Oak Hills Golf Center	Pump Station
FY 01-02	Oak Hills Golf Center	
FY 01-02	Memorial Park	Tot Lot
FY 01-02	EP/Riverside Park	Historic House
FY 01-02	NJRA	Multipurpose Building
FY 01-02	NJRA	Quiqq Commons
FY 01-02	NJRA	RC Car Track
FY 01-02	Washington Park	Duensing Field
FY 01-02	Washington Park	Tennis Courts
FY 01-02	Greenway	W. Edgewood extension
FY 01-02	Greenway	Wears Creek
FY 01-02	Greenway	South School
FY 01-02	Downtown	Streetscape

FY2002/2003

FY 02-03	Oak Hills Golf Center	New #16 and #17
FY 02-03	EP/Riverside Park	Playground
FY 02-03	NJRA	RC Car Track
FY 02-03	NJRA	Dog Park
FY 02-03	NJRA	Quiqq Commons
FY 02-03	McClung Park	Indoor Pavilion
FY 02-03	McClung Park	Little Theatre
FY 02-03	Washington Park	Ice Arena
FY 02-03	Washington Park	Shikles
FY 02-03	Memorial Park	MPFAC
FY 02-03	Greenway	East Branch
FY 02-03	Greenway	Wears Creek
FY 02-03	Greenway	Hyde Park

FY 2003/2004

FY 03-04	Oak Hills Golf Center	Hole #5 and #3
FY 03-04	Oak Hills Golf Center	New #16 and #17
FY 03-04	Oak Hills Golf Center	Clubhouse
FY 03-04	Oak Hills Golf Center	Driving Range
FY 03-04	Washington Park	Washington Park Center
FY 03-04	Washington Park	Ice Arena
FY 03-04	Binder Park	Binder Sports Complex
FY 03-04	Binder Park	Small Pond
FY 03-04	Joseph Miller Park	Disc Golf
FY 03-04	McClung Park	Little Theatre
FY 03-04	NJRA	Quiqq Commons
FY 03-04	Greenway	Hyde Park

FY 2004/2005

FY 04-05	Oak Hills Golf Center	Hole #16 and #17
FY 04-05	Oak Hills Golf Center	Driving Range
FY 04-05	Binder Park	Binder Sports Complex
FY 04-05	Rotary Park	
FY 04-05	EP/Riverside Park	Pool
FY 04-05	Washington Park	Ice Arena
FY 04-05	NJRA	Quiqq Commons
FY 04-05	Greenway	Wears Creek

FY 2005/2006

FY 05-06	Binder Park	Binder Sports Complex
FY 05-06	Binder Park	Outdoor Shelter
FY 05-06	McClung Park	Outdoor Shelter
FY 05-06	NJRA	Quiqq Commons
FY 05-06	Greenway	Wears Creek

FY 2006/2007

FY 06-07	Binder Park	Binder Sports Complex
FY 06-07	Washington Park	Washington Park Center
FY 06-07	Washington Park	Shikles
FY 06-07	Washington Park	Maintenance Center
FY 06-07	Oak Hills Golf Center	New #16 and #17
FY 06-07	Oak Hills Golf Center	Maintenance Center
FY 06-07	Oak Hills Golf Center	Clubhouse
FY 06-07	McKay Park	Restroom
FY 06-07	Memorial Park	Outdoor Shelter
FY 06-07	Hough Park	Park Management Center
FY 06-07	NJRA	Multipurpose Building
FY 06-07	Greenway	East Branch
FY 06-07	Greenway	Wears Creek
FY 06-07	Greenway	EP/Riverside Park
FY 06-07	L&C Trailhead Plaza	

FY 2007/2008

FY 07-08	Oak Hills Golf Center	New #16 and #17
FY 07-08	Oak Hills Golf Center	New #15
FY 07-08	Washington Park	Washington Park Center
FY 07-08	Hough Park	Park Management Center
FY 07-08	NJRA	Tee Ball/Coach Pitch
FY 07-08	Greenway	EP/Riverside Park
FY 07-08	Greenway	East Branch
FY 07-08	Greenway	Wears Creek
FY 07-08	L&C Trailhead Plaza	

FY 2008/2009

FY 08-09	Oak Hills Golf Center	New #15
FY 08-09	Washington Park	Washington Park Center
FY 08-09	Hough Park	Park Management Center
FY 08-09	NJRA	Multipurpose Building
FY 08-09	NJRA	Tee Ball/Coach Pitch
FY 08-09	NJRA	Rugby Field
FY 08-09	Greenway	Katy Trail Spur

FY 2009/2010

FY 09-10	Oak Hills Golf Center	New #15
FY 09-10	Oak Hills Golf Center	Clubhouse
FY 09-10	Washington Park	Ice Arena
FY 09-10	Washington Park	Maintenance Center
FY 09-10	Washington Park	Vivion Field
FY 09-10	Hough Park	Park Management Center
FY 09-10	Hough Park	Park Management Center
FY 09-10	Binder Park	Tackle Shop
FY 09-10	Binder Park	Sailboat Compound
FY 09-10	EP/Riverside Park	Optimist Sports Complex
FY 09-10	NJRA	Multipurpose Building
FY 09-10	NJRA	Multipurpose Building
FY 09-10	NJRA	Dog Park
FY 09-10	NJRA	Garden Plot
FY 09-10	NJRA	Mo. River Ped/Bike Trail

FY 2010/2011

FY 10-11	Oak Hills Golf Center	Hole #4
FY 10-11	Oak Hills Golf Center	Clubhouse
FY 10-11	Washington Park	Vivion Field
FY 10-11	Washington Park	Vivion Field
FY 10-11	Washington Park	Tennis Complex
FY 10-11	Memorial Park	MPFAC
FY 10-11	McKay Park	Playground
FY 10-11	EP/Riverside Park	Optimist Sports Complex
FY 10-11	Binder Park	Roadway
FY 10-11	NJRA	Multipurpose Fields
FY 10-11	NJRA	Mo. River Ped/Bike Lane
FY 10-11	Rolling Hills Park	Playground
FY 10-11	Greenway	East Branch
FY 10-11	Greenway	Riverfront

FY 2011/2012

FY 11-12	McKay Park	Playground
FY 11-12	EP/Riverside Park	Park
FY 11-12	EP/Riverside Park	Optimist Sports Complex
FY 11-12	NJRA	Multipurpose Fields
FY 11-12	NJRA	Playground
FY 11-12	NJRA	Multipurpose Building
FY 11-12	NJRA	Noren Access
FY 11-12	NJRA	Quiqq Commons
FY 11-12	Washington Park	Ice Arena
FY 11-12	Washington Park	Vivion Field
FY 11-12	Washington Park	Horseshoe Complex
FY 11-12	Memorial Park	Outdoor Shelter
FY 11-12	Memorial Park	Parking Lot
FY 11-12	Memorial Park	MPFAC
FY 11-12	Oak Hills Golf Center	Driving range
FY 11-12	Binder Park	Outdoor Shelter
FY 11-12	Joseph Miller Park	Sand Volleyball Complex
FY 11-12	Rolling Hills Park	Playground
FY 11-12	Greenway	Riverfront
FY 11-12	Greenway	W. Edgewood Parking Lot
FY 11-12	Greenway	East Branch

FY2012/2013

FY 12-13	Memorial Park	Outdoor Shelter
FY 12-13	Memorial Park	Parking Lot
FY 12-13	Memorial Park	MPFAC
FY 12-13	Memorial Park	MPRAC
FY 12-13	Washington Park	Ice Arena
FY 12-13	Washington Park	Washington Park Center
FY 12-13	Washington Park	
FY 12-13	Rolling Hills Park	Playground
FY 12-13	Oak Hills Golf Center	Irrigation
FY 12-13	Oak Hills Golf Center	Hole #9
FY 12-13	Oak Hills Golf Center	Hole #10
FY 12-13	McClung Park	Little Theatre
FY 12-13	NJRA	Quiqq Commons
FY 12-13	NJRA	Garden Plots
FY 12-13	NJRA	
FY 12-13	Hickory/Adams Park	
FY 12-13	Greenway	

FY 2013/2014

FY 13-14	Oak Hills Golf Center	Hole #10
FY 13-14	Oak Hills Golf Center	Hole #1
FY 13-14	Memorial Park	MPFAC
FY 13-14	Memorial Park	Playground
FY 13-14	Memorial Park	Single Picnic Units
FY 13-14	Memorial Park	Turf
FY 13-14	Binder Park	Disc Golf
FY 13-14	Binder Park	Outbuildings
FY 13-14	Joseph Miller Park	Ballfields
FY 13-14	McClung Park	Little Theatre
FY 13-14	McClung Park	Parking Lot
FY 13-14	McClung Park	Blue Star Memorial
FY 13-14	Washington Park	Ice Arena
FY 13-14	NJRA	Quiqq Commons
FY 13-14	Hickory/Adams Park	
FY 13-14	Greenway	
FY 13-14	Greenway	Frog Hollow
FY 13-14	Greenway	Frog Hollow
FY 13-14	Greenway	Business Hwy 50

FY 2014/2015

FY 14-15	Oak Hills Golf Center	Hole #9
FY 14-15	Community Park	
FY 14-15	EP/Riverside Park	Pool
FY 14-15	Green Berry Acres	
FY 14-15	Binder Park	Outbuildings
FY 14-15	Binder Park	Binder Sports Complex
FY 14-15	Binder Park	Binder Lake Deck
FY 14-15	Binder Park	Disc Golf
FY 14-15	Washington Park	Horseshoe Pits
FY 14-15	Washington Park	Ice Arena
FY 14-15	Washington Park	Duensing Field
FY 14-15	Washington Park	Vivion Field
FY 14-15	NJRA	Quiqq Commons
FY 14-15	NJRA	Noren Access
FY 14-15	NJRA	Tee Ball /Coach Pitch
FY 14-15	Greenway	Frog Hollow
FY 14-15	Greenway	Frog Hollow
FY 14-15	Greenway	Business Hwy 50

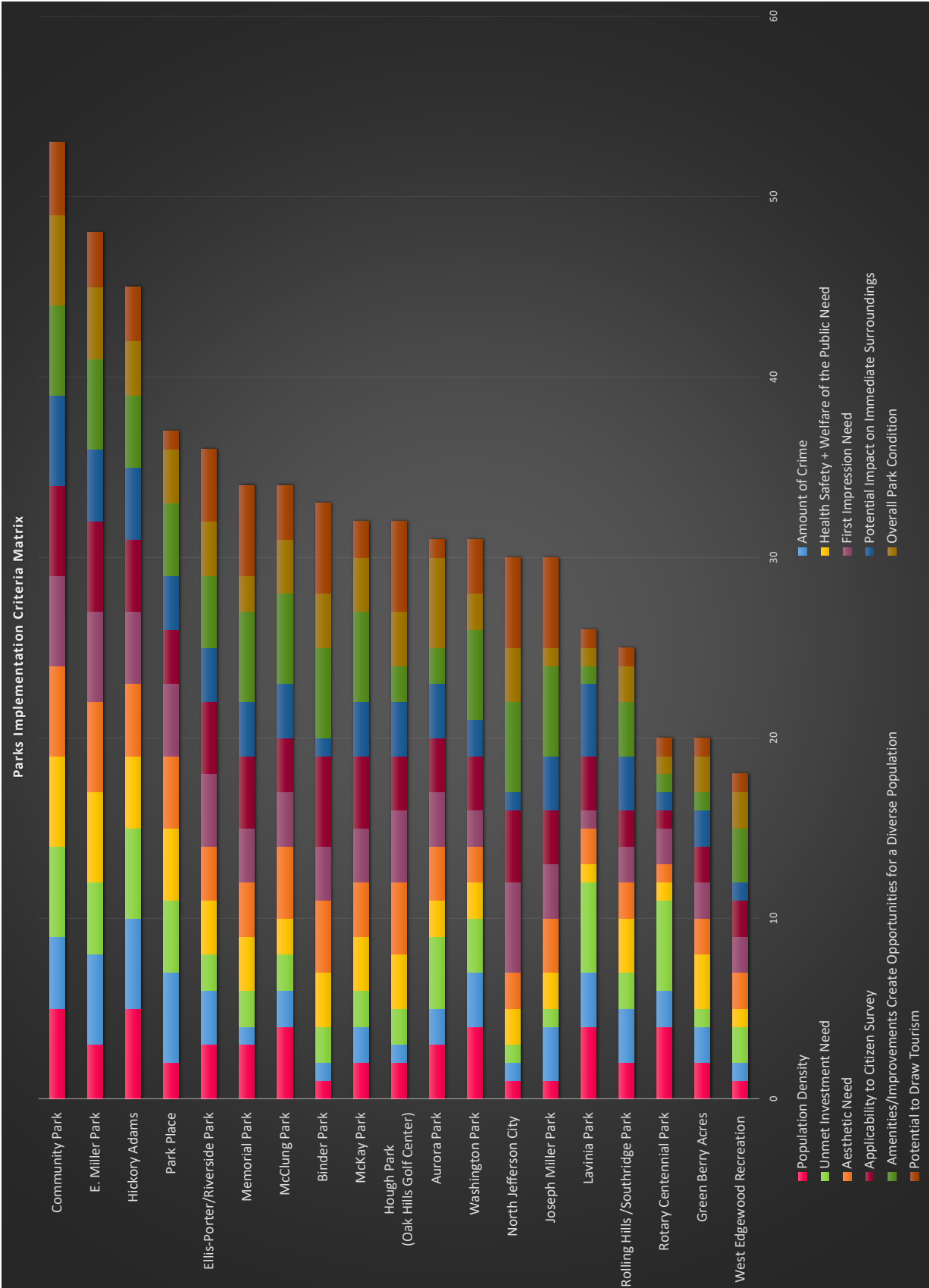
FY 2015/2016

FY 15-16	EP/Riverside Park	Pool
FY 15-16	Green Berry Acres	
FY 15-16	Wellness Center	
FY 15-16	McClung Park	Playground
FY 15-16	McClung Park	Caretakers House
FY 15-16	Binder Park	Steiner Shelter
FY 15-16	Binder Park	Single Picnic Units
FY 15-16	Joseph Miller Park	Sand Volleyball Complex
FY 15-16	Joseph Miller Park	Ball Fields
FY 15-16	NJRA	Noren Access
FY 15-16	Washington Park	Lions/Eagles Restroom
FY 15-16	Washington Park	
FY 15-16	Greenway	Frog Hollow

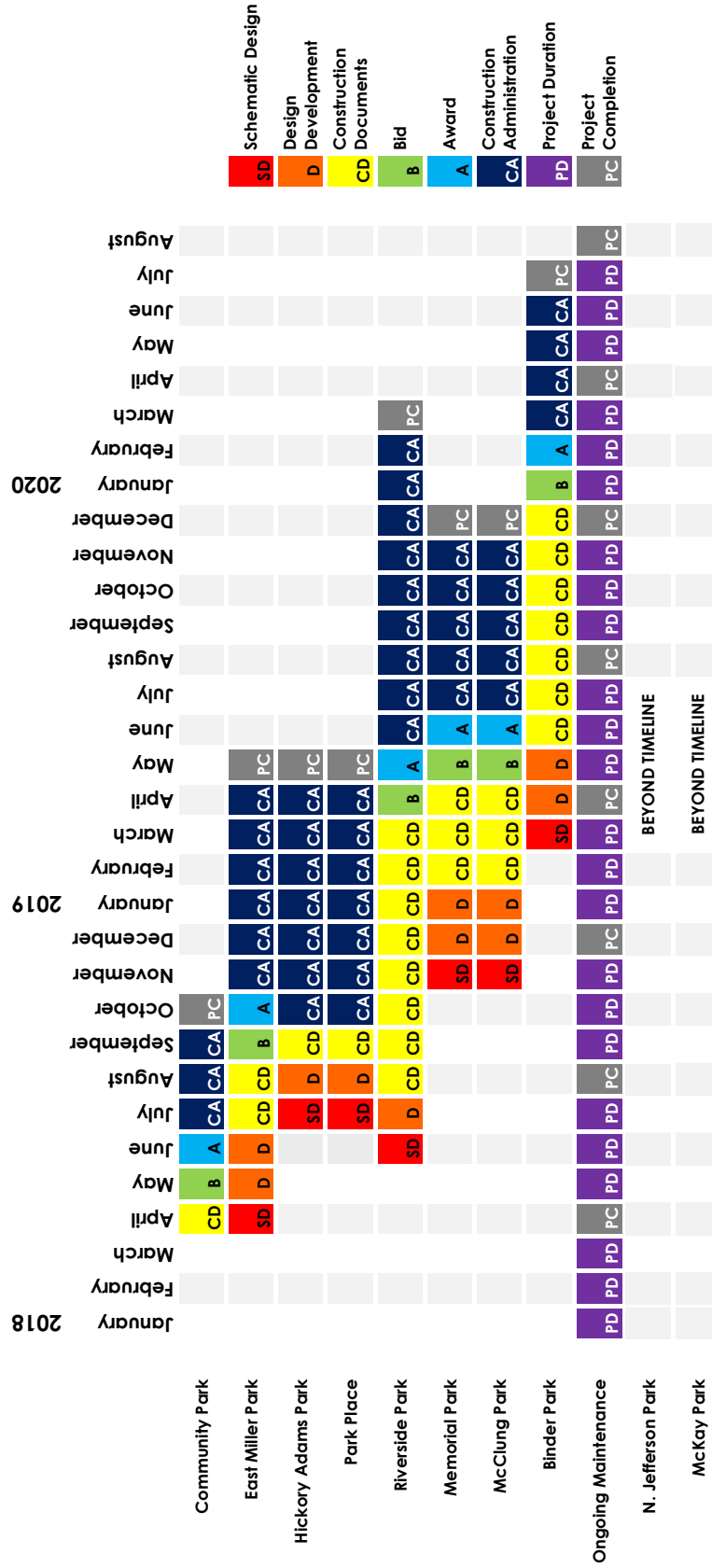
FY 2016/2017

FY 16-17	Joseph Miller Park	RC Flying Field
FY 16-17	Joseph Miller Park	Sand Volleyball Complex
FY 16-17	Oak Hills Golf Center	Irrigation
FY 16-17	Hough Park	Park Management Center
FY 16-17	Binder Park	Care Takers House
FY 16-17	Binder Park	
FY 16-17	Washington Park	Shikles
FY 16-17	Greenway	East Branch
FY 16-17	Greenway	Frog Hollow

APPENDIX 9.8 PARK IMPLEMENTATION CRITERIA + SCHEDULE



Jefferson City Project Schedule



Projected Construction Administration, where possible will coincide for economy of trips, expenses, and personnel as well as budget.

APPENDIX 9.9 OPINIONS OF PROBABLE COST

Opinion of Probable Cost | Park Place
Jefferson City Parks Master Plan
 March - 2018

Demolition and Removal			
Demo and Removal			\$ 12,056
Restoration and Protection			
Trees and Seeding			\$ 2,125
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements			
Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps			\$ 110,912
Park Wide Site Furnishing			\$ 19,400
Play Equipment			\$ 500,000
Aquatics/Spray Park			-
Sports Fields			-
Architectural and Seating Walls			-
Railings / Barriers / Fencing			-
Signage & Wayfinding			\$ 10,000
Golf Course			-
Other			-
Architecture - Site Improvements			
Shelters + Buildings			-
Landscaping and Irrigation			
Plants and Seed			\$ 13,352
Beds and Ground Covering			\$ 3,220
Irrigation System			-
Civil Improvements			
Utilities			-
Storm			\$ 8,080
Grading			\$ 2,000
Drop-Off Rebuild			-
Drive Rebuild			-
Parking Areas/ ADA Access			\$ 400
Electrical Improvements			
Typical Restroom			-
Site Lighting			-
Typical Shelter			-
		Total Improvements	\$ 681,545
			\$ 681,545
General Conditions	10%	\$68,154.50	
Overhead	5%	\$34,077.25	
Profit	5%	\$34,077.25	
Inflation	5%	\$34,077.25	
Design Contingency	10%	\$68,154.50	

Project Budget: \$920,085.75

Opinion of Probable Cost | Binder Joseph Miller Park

Jefferson City Parks Master Plan

March - 2018

Demolition and Removal			
Demo and Removal			
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements			
Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps			
Park Wide Site Furnishing			
Play Equipment			
Sports Fields			
Architectural and Seating Walls			
Signage & Wayfinding			
Other			
RV Camping			
Marina			
Bridge aesthetics (south end of lake)			
Paddle Boat and Kayak Launch			
Architecture - Site Improvements			
Shelters + Buildings			
Landscaping and Irrigation			
Plants and Seed			
Civil Improvements			
Storm			
Grading			
North Entry			
Southeast Entry/Ballfield Parking			
Parking Areas (west side of lake)			
Parking Areas (east side of lake)			
Electrical Improvements			
Site Lighting			
Typical Shelter			
		Total Improvements	\$ 18,762,690
General Conditions	10%		\$1,876,269.00
Overhead	5%		\$938,134.50
Profit	5%		\$938,134.50
Inflation	5%		\$938,134.50
Design Contingency	10%		\$1,876,269.00
Project Budget:			\$25,329,631.50

Opinion of Probable Cost | Community Park
Jefferson City Parks Master Plan
 March - 2018

Demolition and Removal				
	Demo and Removal			\$ 110,440
Restoration and Protection				
	Trees and Seeding			\$ 3,825
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements				
	Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps			\$ 489,090
	Park Wide Site Amenities			\$ 86,000
	Play Equipment			\$ 547,611
	Spray Park			\$ 132,000
	Architectural and Seating Walls			\$ 182,000
	Railings / Barriers / Fencing			
	Signage & Wayfinding			\$ 25,000
Architecture - Site Improvements				
	Shelters + Buildings			\$ 488,087
Landscaping and Irrigation				
	Plants and Seed			\$ 40,526
	Beds and Ground Covering			\$ 6,148
	Irrigation System			\$ 20,650
Civil Improvements				
	Utilities			\$ 60,725
	Storm			\$ 30,240
	Grading			\$ 29,500
	Drop-Off Rebuild			\$ 27,516
	Drive Rebuild			\$ 73,332
	Parking Areas			\$ 30,031
Electrical Improvements				
	Typical Restroom			\$ 116,500
	Site Lighting			
	Typical Shelter			
Total Improvements				\$ 2,499,221
				\$ 2,499,221
	General Conditions	10%		\$249,922.05
	Overhead	5%		\$124,961.03
	Profit	5%		\$124,961.03
	Inflation	5%		\$124,961.03
	Design Contingency	10%		\$249,922.05

Project Budget: \$3,373,947.68

Opinion of Probable Cost | East Miller Park

Jefferson City Parks Master Plan

March - 2018

Demolition and Removal			
Demo and Removal			
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements			
Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps			
Park Wide Site Furnishing			
Play Equipment			
Architectural and Seating Walls			
Signage & Wayfinding			
Other			
Art			
Architecture - Site Improvements			
Shelters + Buildings			
Landscaping and Irrigation			
Plants and Seed			
Beds and Ground Covering			
Civil Improvements			
Grading			
Parking Areas			
Electrical Improvements			
Site Lighting			
Typical Shelter			
		Total Improvements	\$ 1,638,020
General Conditions	10%		\$163,802.00
Overhead	5%		\$81,901.00
Profit	5%		\$81,901.00
Inflation	5%		\$81,901.00
Design Contingency	10%		\$163,802.00
Project Budget:			\$2,211,327.00

Opinion of Probable Cost | Ellis Porter Riverside

Jefferson City Parks Master Plan

March - 2018

Demolition and Removal			
Demo and Removal			
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements			
Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps			
Park Wide Site Furnishing			
Aquatics/Spray Park			
Sports Fields			
Architectural and Seating Walls			
Signage & Wayfinding			
Other			
Amphitheater - \$1M to \$15M			
Community Garden			
Art			
Architecture - Site Improvements			
Shelters + Buildings			
Landscaping and Irrigation			
Plants and Seed			
Beds and Ground Covering			
Civil Improvements			
Storm			
Grading			
Round-About Vehicular Circulation			
Parking Areas			
Electrical Improvements			
Typical Restroom			
Site Lighting			
Typical Shelter			
		Total Improvements	\$ 17,582,050
General Conditions	10%		\$1,758,205.00
Overhead	5%		\$879,102.50
Profit	5%		\$879,102.50
Inflation	5%		\$879,102.50
Design Contingency	10%		\$1,758,205.00
Project Budget:			\$23,735,767.50

Opinion of Probable Cost | Hickory Adams Park

Jefferson City Parks Master Plan

March - 2018

Demolition and Removal			
Demo and Removal			
Restoration and Protection			
Trees and Seeding			
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements			
Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps			
Park Wide Site Furnishing			
Play Equipment			
Aquatics/Spray Park			
Sports Fields			
Architectural and Seating Walls			
Railings / Barriers / Fencing			
Signage & Wayfinding			
Golf Course			
Other			
Architecture - Site Improvements			
Shelters + Buildings			
Landscaping and Irrigation			
Plants and Seed			
Beds and Ground Covering			
Irrigation System			
Civil Improvements			
Utilities			
Storm			
Grading			
Drop-Off Rebuild			
Drive Rebuild			
Parking Areas			
Electrical Improvements			
Typical Restroom			
Site Lighting			
Typical Shelter			
		<i>Total Improvements</i>	<i>\$ 537,945</i>
General Conditions	10%		\$53,794.50
Overhead	5%		\$26,897.25
Profit	5%		\$26,897.25
Inflation	5%		\$26,897.25
Design Contingency	10%		\$53,794.50

Project Budget: \$726,225.75

Opinion of Probable Cost | Hough Park + Oak Hills Golf Center
Jefferson City Parks Master Plan
March - 2018

Demolition and Removal			
Demo and Removal			\$ 416,000
Restoration and Protection			
Trees and Seeding			-
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements			
Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps			\$ 126,750
Park Wide Site Furnishing			\$ 121,000
Play Equipment			-
Aquatics/Spray Park			-
Sports Fields			-
Architectural and Seating Walls			\$ 75,000
Railings / Barriers / Fencing			-
Signage & Wayfinding			\$ 35,000
Golf Course			\$ 8,500,000
Other			\$ 30,000
Fountain			
Architecture - Site Improvements			
Shelters + Buildings			-
Landscaping and Irrigation			
Plants and Seed			\$ 30,000
Beds and Ground Covering			\$ 4,150
Irrigation System			-
Civil Improvements			
Utilities			-
Storm			\$ 31,000
Grading			\$ 160,000
Drop-Off Rebuild			-
Drive Rebuild			-
Parking Areas			\$ 503,700
Electrical Improvements			
Typical Restroom			\$ 99,500
Site Lighting			
Typical Shelter			
		Total Improvements	\$ 10,132,100
			\$ 10,132,100
General Conditions	10%	\$1,013,210.00	
Overhead	5%	\$506,605.00	
Profit	5%	\$506,605.00	
Inflation	5%	\$506,605.00	
Design Contingency	10%	\$1,013,210.00	

Project Budget: \$13,678,335.00

Opinion of Probable Cost | McClung Park
Jefferson City Parks Master Plan
 March - 2018

Demolition and Removal		
Demo and Removal		\$ 110,500
Restoration and Protection		
Trees and Seeding		-
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements		
Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps		\$ 191,000
Park Wide Site Furnishing		\$ 104,850
Play Equipment		-
Aquatics/Spray Park		-
Sports Fields		\$ 30,000
Architectural and Seating Walls		\$ 375,000
Railings / Barriers / Fencing		\$ 20,000
Signage & Wayfinding		\$ 15,000
Golf Course		-
Other		\$ 80,000
Community Garden		
Architecture - Site Improvements		
Shelters + Buildings		\$ 2,157,100
Landscaping and Irrigation		
Plants and Seed		\$ 51,250
Beds and Ground Covering		\$ 6,550
Irrigation System		-
Civil Improvements		
Utilities		-
Storm		\$ 36,000
Grading		\$ 12,000
Drop-Off Rebuild		-
Drive Rebuild		-
Parking Areas		\$ 175,650
Electrical Improvements		
Typical Restroom		\$ 517,000
Site Lighting		
Typical Shelter		
Total Improvements		\$ 3,881,900
		\$ 3,881,900
General Conditions	10%	\$388,190.00
Overhead	5%	\$194,095.00
Profit	5%	\$194,095.00
Inflation	5%	\$194,095.00
Design Contingency	10%	\$388,190.00

Project Budget: \$5,240,565.00

Opinion of Probable Cost | McKay Park
Jefferson City Parks Master Plan
 March - 2018

Demolition and Removal				
Demo and Removal			\$ 13,000	
Restoration and Protection				
Trees and Seeding			-	
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements				
Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps			\$ 226,500	
Park Wide Site Furnishing			\$ 70,250	
Play Equipment			-	
Aquatics/Spray Park			-	
Sports Fields + Recreation			\$ 460,000	
Architectural and Seating Walls			-	
Railings / Barriers / Fencing			-	
Signage & Wayfinding			\$ 35,000	
Golf Course			-	
Other			\$ 45,000	
Art - Birdfeeders				
Fountain				
Paddle Boat and Kayak Launch				
Architecture - Site Improvements				
Shelters + Buildings			\$ 478,000	
Landscaping and Irrigation				
Plants and Seed			\$ 49,900	
Beds and Ground Covering			\$ 37,400	
Irrigation System			-	
Civil Improvements				
Utilities			-	
Storm			\$ 30,000	
Grading			-	
Drop-Off Rebuild			-	
Drive Rebuild			-	
Parking Areas			\$ 38,100	
Electrical Improvements				
Typical Restroom			-	
Site Lighting				
Typical Shelter				
		Total Improvements	\$ 1,483,150	\$ 1,483,150
General Conditions	10%		\$148,315.00	
Overhead	5%		\$74,157.50	
Profit	5%		\$74,157.50	
Inflation	5%		\$74,157.50	
Design Contingency	10%		\$148,315.00	
			Project Budget:	\$2,002,252.50

Opinion of Probable Cost | Memorial Park
Jefferson City Parks Master Plan
March - 2018

Demolition and Removal			
Demo and Removal			\$ 43,450
Restoration and Protection			
Trees and Seeding			-
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements			
Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps			\$ 41,500
Park Wide Site Furnishing			\$ 110,750
Play Equipment			\$ 850,000
Aquatics/Spray Park			-
Sports Fields			\$ 360,000
Architectural and Seating Walls			\$ 180,000
Railings / Barriers / Fencing			-
Signage & Wayfinding			\$ 25,000
Golf Course			-
Other			-
Architecture - Site Improvements			
Shelters + Buildings			\$ 659,000
Landscaping and Irrigation			
Plants and Seed			\$ 94,700
Beds and Ground Covering			\$ 63,684
Irrigation System			-
Civil Improvements			
Utilities			-
Storm			\$ 26,000
Grading			\$ 9,000
Drop-Off Rebuild			-
Drive Rebuild			-
Parking Areas			\$ 199,500
Electrical Improvements			
Typical Restroom			\$ 47,500
Site Lighting			
Typical Shelter			
		Total Improvements	\$ 2,710,084
			\$ 2,710,084
General Conditions	10%	\$271,008.40	
Overhead	5%	\$135,504.20	
Profit	5%	\$135,504.20	
Inflation	5%	\$135,504.20	
Design Contingency	10%	\$271,008.40	

Project Budget: \$3,658,613.40

Opinion of Probable Cost | North Jefferson Recreation Area
Jefferson City Parks Master Plan
 March - 2018

Demolition and Removal		
Demo and Removal		\$ 1,350,000
Restoration and Protection		
Trees and Seeding		-
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements		
Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps		\$ 483,600
Park Wide Site Furnishing		\$ 372,000
Play Equipment		\$ 950,000
Aquatics/Spray Park		-
Sports Fields		\$ 3,820,000
Architectural and Seating Walls		\$ 150,000
Railings / Barriers / Fencing		-
Signage & Wayfinding		\$ 110,000
Golf Course		-
Other		\$ 3,820,000
Community Garden		
Formal Garden / Master Gardener Improvements		
Art		
RV Camping		
RC Course		
Dog Park		
Stage		
Paddle Boat and Kayak Launch		
Architecture - Site Improvements		
Shelters + Buildings		\$ 4,390,000
Landscaping and Irrigation		
Plants and Seed		\$ 1,126,000
Beds and Ground Covering		\$ 12,728
Irrigation System		-
Civil Improvements		
Utilities		-
Storm		\$ 145,000
Grading		\$ 150,000
Entry Boulevard		\$ 1,124,800
Roads		\$ 1,239,000
Parking Areas		\$ 2,561,400
Electrical Improvements		
Typical Restroom		\$ 490,000
Site Lighting		
Typical Shelter		
Total Improvements		\$ 22,294,528
		\$ 22,294,528
General Conditions	10%	\$2,229,452.80
Overhead	5%	\$1,114,726.40
Profit	5%	\$1,114,726.40
Inflation	5%	\$1,114,726.40
Design Contingency	10%	\$2,229,452.80

Project Budget: \$30,097,612.80

Opinion of Probable Cost | Washington Park
Jefferson City Parks Master Plan
 March - 2018

Demolition and Removal					
	Demo and Removal				\$ 450,000
Restoration and Protection					
	Trees and Seeding				-
Landscape Architecture - Site Improvements					
	Pavements / Surfacing / Ramps				-
	Park Wide Site Furnishing				\$ 187,500
	Play Equipment				\$ 600,000
	Aquatics/Spray Park				-
	Sports Fields				\$ 4,400,000
	Architectural and Seating Walls				-
	Railings / Barriers / Fencing				\$ 12,000
	Signage & Wayfinding				\$ 35,000
	Golf Course				-
	Other				\$ 50,000
	Dog Park				
Architecture - Site Improvements					
	Shelters + Buildings				\$ 360,000
Landscaping and Irrigation					
	Plants and Seed				\$ 79,750
	Beds and Ground Covering				\$ 8,600
	Irrigation System				-
Civil Improvements					
	Utilities				-
	Storm				\$ 65,000
	Grading				\$ 270,000
	Drop-Off Rebuild				-
	Drive Rebuild				-
	Parking Areas				\$ 720,000
Electrical Improvements					\$ 322,500
	Typical Restroom				
	Site Lighting				
	Typical Shelter				
Total Improvements				\$ 7,560,350	\$ 7,560,350
	General Conditions	10%		\$756,035.00	
	Overhead	5%		\$378,017.50	
	Profit	5%		\$378,017.50	
	Inflation	5%		\$378,017.50	
	Design Contingency	10%		\$756,035.00	

Project Budget: \$10,206,472.50

