CITY OF PRINCETON

2008

PARK PLAN

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CITY OF PRINCETON

AND
MAURICE SCHWAKNE & COMPANY

INTRODUCTION

This Plan has been prepared for the City of Princeton, a public entity responsible for providing adequate, safe and accessible public park, recreation, and open space facilities to citizens within its jurisdiction. General background information on the City of Princeton is provided below and is followed by an overview and history of national issues affecting local park, recreation, and open space planning efforts.

General Community Information

Princeton is a small north central Texas town with a population of 5,291 as of January 2007. Princeton is located in eastern Collin County. The city has an elevation range of about 540 to 600 feet above sea level. Princeton contains approximately 4,192 acres of land. The Princeton area climate produces an annual average daily temperature of 65.3 degrees, and an average annual rainfall of 34.8 inches. Princeton currently has 97 acres utilized as parkland and designated or planned open space system.

Princeton is located east of McKinney on flat to rolling terrain with scattered trees, mostly in and near flood hazard areas. Tributaries and main branches of Tickey Creek, Pilot Grove Creek and Sister Grove Creek traverse the City.

According to the projections in the Population Section of the Community Development Plan, the population is expected to increase over the next 20 years to about 23,700 people. Figure 1 of the Community Development Plan graphically illustrates the past and anticipated population growth.

Families with children constitute more than one-half of the population. The median age of the Princeton population is 32.3 years. In 2000 Princeton had 1,031 children under 18 years of age, and is projected to have approximately 7,825 children under 18 by 2028.

General Principles – Recreation and Open Space Planning

During the transition of our society from an agricultural to an industrial society, human settlement patterns became denser. The land was subdivided into smaller parcels with increased percentages of impervious, manmade surfaces. Natural areas were converted to urban environments. People living and working in these denser, urban environments no longer could experience the freedom of movement and relaxation associated with larger open spaces. With the shrinkage of the agricultural life style, regular contact with nature became far less convenient and frequently unavailable to the public.

In response to the unmet human need for outdoor recreation space, town leaders found it necessary to provide park and open space opportunities in order to beautify their urban environments and to help nurture the healthy growth and development of their citizenry. The "City Beautiful Movement" took hold and spread across America. The significant, positive effect of parks and open spaces became generally well recognized.

Positive responses from urban citizens, improvements in the appearance of the cityscape, and strengthening of the local economy were all important results of sound park planning. Parks, recreation, and open space became an integral part of the quality of life demanded by citizens and became generally accepted as essential amenities sought by people when choosing a place to live and work. Standards evolved for the appropriate provision of community recreation and beautification.

The need and demand for park and recreation facilities in a given community are generally proportional to the population of the service area. Meeting gross area park standards alone does not adequately address a community's park needs. More important is the availability of accessible park areas that conveniently provide citizens with a balanced variety of facilities and environmental protection.

When determining specific service area needs and the local strategies for addressing citizen demand for recreation facilities, the following basic park planning issues should be considered:

a) Timing of land acquisition;

b) Trends affecting demand;

c) General design principles;

d) Regional priorities;

e) Conventional planning criteria; and

f) Local determination of standards.

Timing of land acquisition - The City has the responsibility to take the lead in assuring timely reservation and acquisition of lands necessary for the creation of a well-conceived park and open space system. If provision of parks and open spaces is to be economically viable, prudent funding limitations require early land acquisition, well in advance of adjacent development. Unless it becomes necessary to correct a condition where a park deficiency is significantly depressing property values, public acquisitions of relatively expensive, developed land and/or removal of buildings are both strategies that are neither well-accepted, fiscally responsible, nor financially feasible.

Trends affecting demand - Parks, open space, and recreation facilities are needed to serve all age groups. Further, the citizen demand for addressing this need is increasing with the growth of our population and changing expectations. A number of trends have affected the demand for recreational facilities:

* The increase in life span coupled with earlier retirement age broadens the service demand for recreational facilities, especially for facilities serving older members of our communities.
* Increases in competitive sports activities, particularly for younger age groups, have increased the need for neighborhood park facilities.

* The increase in organized recreation program participation has also increased the need for recreational facilities.
* Citizens expect more priority to be given by the public sector to creating a higher quality of life and providing greater environmental protection.

General design principles - Principles that generally apply to the design of most recreation areas and facilities include the following:

1. Active recreation areas should usually be separated according to the age of the users being served. If facilities for children are not separated according to age, the safety of younger children may be unnecessarily compromised; older children frequently tend to monopolize facilities. Certain areas should specifically be designed for use by family groups, which include all ages.

2. The recreation site should be accessible to the people who will use it. Generally the age of the user determines the size of the area served by a park facility. The service area of a neighborhood playground is generally limited to a radius of about 0.5 mile, which is an easy and safe walking distance for most children. A facility designed to serve the entire family, with auto accessibility, normally serves a three to five mile area.

3. Combined municipal and school recreation facilities should be utilized whenever possible to serve the educational and recreational needs of the local neighborhood and/or area. The purposes, programs and activities of municipal and school often overlap. Summertime use of the school's outdoor facilities allows for an economical expansion of the use. The adjacent park and school grounds should be specifically designed to be complementary and integrated.

4. Where possible, locational choices for recreation facilities should enhance opportunities for environmental protection by incorporating and respecting natural features that may otherwise be harmed by land development required for other uses.

5. Playground areas should be designed to create a play environment that enhances learning and aids in developing the total child. Playgrounds should provide the opportunity for a child to safely interact with the play environment at their own level of development. Where possible, manipulative play opportunities should be provided, allowing the child to build, transport, and change their environment. Playground areas should also encourage development of the following: large and fine motor skills; eye-hand coordination; balance and locomotion skills; encouragement for children to learn about themselves in relation to the physical world; and opportunities for fantasy play, social development, and decision-making. Additionally, playground design should provide: a central

vantage point for ease of supervision; shaded area for passive play; paved area for pavement games; grassy area for free play; a variety of challenge levels; opportunities for upper body development; and opportunities for learning about the natural environment.

Conventional planning criteria - A generally accepted criterion for a community's total required park area compared to the total population is one acre of developed park area for each 100 persons, or approximately 10 percent of the total developed area. According to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department guidelines for outdoor recreational areas and facilities, Texas communities of 2,500 persons or less should have a minimum of 25 acres of recreational land.

Local determination of standards - Recommendations for the type, size, or number of facilities in a park should be based on an established set of standards that are deemed by a given community to be acceptable, workable and practical. Various sets of standards have been adopted by local, state and federal agencies. There is no set of standards that is appropriate for all communities. Like individuals, communities have their own individual character, needs, strengths, and weaknesses. The park standards actually adopted by a community involve unique choices, depending upon specific preferences, environmental opportunities, demographic characteristics, and other features of the community. No

entity is better qualified to evaluate local needs than an informed community and its local leadership.

PLANNING PROCESS

Assisted by professional planning consultants, the City of Princeton considered the basic park planning issues identified above and, where possible, incorporated them into local planning process to determine its unique park and recreation opportunities and needs. Princeton began its most recent local planning effort by hiring MSC, a park and land use planning firm, to assist with community development planning.

An updated inventory and analysis of the existing facilities and a basic needs assessment were then compared to:

- public input; \
- previously assimilated information;
- population and growth projections;
- Princeton's unique set of opportunities; and
- the basic park and recreation planning principals and standards outlined in the above introduction.

From this comparison came a set of goals and objectives that reflected the locally determined standards and needs. The goals and objectives

were then translated into a physical parks and open space plan along with implementation recommendations.

INVENTORY OF EXISTING FACILITIES & OPEN SPACE

In February, 2008, an inventory of the City's open space, parks and recreational facilities was conducted to determine the location, type, and number of amenities offered to local citizens. The location of the existing Princeton park facilities as well as other park opportunities are graphically illustrated in Figure 1 and are listed in Table 1.

The City's existing park sites contain approximately 96 acres. These parks serve the entire community.

TABLE 1

CITY OF PRINCETON

PARK AND SCHOOL AND PRIVATE RECREATION INVENTORY

Princeton Community Park

- 4 – Baseball Field

Princeton High School:

- 1 – Football Stadium: Not open to general public
- 2 – Baseball Field: (1) Boys and (1) Girls
- 1 – Soccer Field with Lights
- 1 – Soccer Field without Lights
- 8 – Tennis Courts with Lights: For the General Public

Clark Junior High School:

- 2 – Multi-use Field
- 1 – Combination Multi-use Field

Huddleston Intermediate School:

- 2 – Tennis Court with Lights

Lacy Elementary School:

Younger Children Playground:

- 1 – Picnic Table
- 3 – Park Benches
- 1 – Slide
- 2 – 4 set of Swing Set
- 1 – Playground Set
- 1 – Little Soccer Field
- 1 – Toss Basketball Set

Older Children Playground:

- 2 – Playground Set
- 4 – Picnic Table
- 1 – Soccer Field
- 1 – Basketball Court: 1 Basket
- 1 – Swing Set

Godwin Elementary School:

- 1 – Soccer Playground
- 2 – Playground Set
- 1 – Basketball Court: 2 Baskets
- 1 – Swing Set

It should be noted that school facilities are specifically designed for school needs and are **not intended** to meet the demands and regulations of organized play or to beautify the community. No pedestrian/open space linkages exist for the school facilities.

The following existing features represent significant open space/linkage opportunities:

(a) The floodplain areas associated with tributaries and main branches of Ticky Creek, Sister Grove Creek, and Pilot Grove Creek;

(b) Certain other vacant lands and right-of-way which could allow for future trail connections (see Figure 2).

(c) Lake Lavon

It should be noted that Princeton is served by regional recreational facilities at Lake Lavon and McKinney area recreation facilities. Princeton's general population is not known to be served by any other local privately owned recreation facilities.

ANALYSIS/NEEDS ASSESSMENT

After reviewing: the natural features, opportunities, and facilities inventory; the public input; and general planning principles and standards, the following minimum standards/criteria for recreational facilities were locally determined to be appropriate for the City of Princeton to provide adequate recreation opportunities:

Open Space:	1 ac/100 population (in addition to all parks and schools)
Parks:	15 ac/1,000 population (minimum of 25 acres)

Trails:	1 mile/1,000 pop.
Passive Play:	1 ac/500 population
Baseball Fields:	1/1,000 population (L)
Tennis:	1 court/3,000 population (L)
Beach Volleyball:	1 court/4,000 population
Basketball:	1 court/1,000 population (L)
Soccer Fields:	1/2,000 population
Playgrounds:	1/400 children
Picnic Shelter:	1/5,000 population
Picnic Tables:	1/300 pop. (in addition to shelter tables)
Comm. Center:	1/10,000 population
Gazebo:	1/4,000 population
Horseshoes:	1 set of pits/2,000 population
Shuffle Board:	1 court/4,000 population
Skateboard Park:	1/5,000 population
Aquatic Playground:	1/City
Disc Golf Course (18):	1/10,000 population

(L) = Lighted

The priority listing of problems are as follows:

1) The school recreation facilities are not intended or designed to meet the same objectives as a public park.

2) There is no open space system established in the City of Princeton to provide additional recreation facilities for future projected population.
3) There is no adequate pedestrian linkage between neighborhoods, schools, and public parks and recreation facilities.
4) Inadequacy of all standards.
5) Aging equipment at existing small parks need to be replaced.

When taking the locally determined standards and opportunities into account and comparing them to the existing and projected population, as well as the above-mentioned factors affecting need, it becomes evident that there are significant areas not addressed by the existing park and recreation facilities.

Based on a 2013 population of 8,625 persons the following facilities should be provided within 5 years:

Approximately 129 acres of parks and 86.25 acres of open space linkage needs to be provided and/or incorporated throughout the community, and roughly 8.6 miles of multi-use trails need to be constructed to connect the school campuses, parks, and neighborhoods into an integrated open space system. Other additional facilities to be constructed within the first five (5) years include:

17 acres of Passive Open Space, 4 Baseball Fields, 3 Tennis Courts, 2 Beach Volleyball Courts, 8 Basketball Goals, 4 Soccer Fields, 8 playgrounds, 2 Picnic Shelters, 29 Picnic Tables, 1 Community Center, 2 Gazebos, 4 horseshoe pits, 2 Shuffle Board, 1 Skateboard Park, 1 Aquatic Playground and 1 Disc Golf Course.

TABLE 2

CITY OF PRINCETON

NEEDED FACILITIES

FACILITY TYPE	**NEEDS BY 2028**	**CURRENT FACILITIES**	**ADDITIONAL FACILITIES**
OPEN SPACE	264 ac	0	264 ac
PARKS	396 ac	97	299 ac
TRAILS	26.4 mi	0	26.4 mi
PASSIVE PLAY	53 ac	0	53 ac
BASEBALL FIELDS	26	4	26
TENNIS COURTS	8	0	8
BEACH VOLLEYBALL	7	0	7
BASKETBALL COURTS	26	0	26
SOCCER FIELDS	13	0	13
PLAYGROUNDS	19	0	19
PICNIC SHELTERS	5	0	5
PICNIC TABLES	88	0	88
COMMUNITY CENTERS	2	0	2
GAZEBO	7	0	7
HORSESHOE PITS	13	0	13

SHUFFLE BOARD COURTS	7	0	7
SKATEBOARD PARK	5	0	5
AQUATIC PLAYGROUND	1	0	1
DISC GOLF COURSE (18)	2	0	2

BASED ON NEEDS ASSESSMENT.

Within 10 years when the population approaches 11,000 persons the following facilities should be added: approximately 36 acres of new parkland needs to be acquired and designated as future parks. Additionally, the following recreational facilities should be provided and maintained:

2.4 miles of Trail, 24 acres of Open Space, 5 acres of Passive Open Space, 3 Baseball Fields, 1 Tennis Court, 1 Beach Volleyball Court, 3 Basketball Goals, 2 Soccer Fields, 2 playgrounds, 7 Picnic Tables, 1 Gazebos, 2 horseshoe pits, 1 Shuffle Board, and 1 Skateboard Park.

After 10 years more open space and any other deficiencies should be addressed to meet Table 2 guidelines.

POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES

The Princeton community has an opportunity to create a system of parks and open space that will greatly enhance the quality of life of its existing and future citizens. The relative geographic distribution and arrangement of the features listed below combine to represent a pattern of opportunity for a cost-effective system of accessible park, open space, and recreational facilities:

- the environmentally sensitive floodplain areas associated with tributaries and main branches of Ticky Creek, Sister Grove Creek, and Pilot Grove Creek
- Lake Lavon
- vacant lands and right-of-way which could allow for future trail connections (see Figure 2)
- the relative locations of the existing school sites
- the P.O.W. park.

The location of each component of this comprehensive system opportunity is illustrated in Figure 2. The strong level of public participation and commitment in the City of Princeton will be the driving force to capitalize on this fortunate set of worthwhile opportunities.

GOALS, PLAN AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Goals and Objectives

Goals are clear, concise statements of **what** an individual or group desires to occur in the future with regard to a general topic of consideration. A goal does not determine how or when any action is to be performed but does express a party's future intent. Goals may imply aggressive personal action or may call for mild encouragement of others to act. Goals may be short or long range, or may be easy or difficult to reach. Goals may be extensions of trends from the past, maintain the present course, or chart completely new directions. Goals are always expressions of present desire, and should be periodically reviewed and adjusted.

Goals are best made by comparing what is with what is desired. Influences of opportunities and constraints, changing needs, and future trends must be taken into account when formulating goals.

A set of goals should create a balance between goals that are easy and goals that are difficult to achieve; however, goals are most potent when they clearly articulate an inspired vision of the future. Goal setters should be willing to dare to dream and share their visions. Inspirations may be tempered with practicality, but practical thought is often not inspired. Clear, inspired, far reaching goals that articulate active new direction are

the most difficult goals to formulate and achieve but are worth the extra effort.

The results intended by achievement of goals to be set for Princeton recreation and open space planning include the following:

* To provide for as many locally determined priority needs as possible.
* To establish new and different park and recreation opportunities within the Princeton jurisdiction and intended service area.
* To maximize the use of development funds for basic park and recreation opportunities.
* To establish recreational facilities readily available to minority and low-income citizens.
* To address the needs of all age groups, including the elderly.
* To secure the cooperation of other governmental jurisdictions.
* To include land that would not otherwise be used for open space, park and/or recreation purposes.
* To gain support from the local business community.
* To provide for acquisition, preservation, and conservation of park and recreation lands that provide needed open space.
* To promote conservation of natural resources by proposing the use of native plant materials and protection of natural waterways.

* To provide for strategic green belt linkages and improvements to historic areas.
* To maximize community support and private contributions.

The goals for the City of Princeton with regard to open space, parks, and recreation are listed below. Under each of the three overall goals are listed objectives that describe how the goal is to be achieved. The goals and objectives should be attained by 2028.

GOAL 1: Develop the land currently underdeveloped known as the P.O.W Park.

Objective 1.1: Develop phase I of the approximately 96 acre Community Park. (Within five years)

Objective 1.2: Plan, acquire, fund, and construct priority recreation facilities in the existing underdeveloped land: Phase 2
(Within five years)

Objective 1.3: Develop innovative, cooperative funding strategies to properly maintain the Community Park/WWII P,O.W. Camp.

GOAL 2: Plan and acquire land and easements as necessary to appropriately expand Princeton's parks and open space system to meet the needs of area citizens.

Objective 2.1: Formulate and begin implementation of an acquisition/donation plan for:

Twin Groves Park	Parkview Heights
Tickey Creek Trail	Harvest Point
Clear Lake Park	Ticky Creek Park
Bratonia Park	CR 400 Park (25 acres)
Sister Grove Bike Trail	Blue Ridge Park
CR 570 Park (25 acres)	CR 458 Park (20 acres)
CR 466 Park (30 acres)	CR 464 Park (10 acres)

(Within ten years)

Objective 2.2: Formulate and adopt policies and ordinances that protect the acquired/donated parkland and open space easements. (Within five years)

Local Priority Needs

In developing local priorities numerous public meetings with the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Community Development Corporation, Princeton staff, and the City Council were held in order to establish local priorities for the entire Comprehensive Plan and this Park Plan. In order to most effectively address the public input and the forgoing goals and objectives, the following local priority needs have been adopted and should be addressed in the order listed:

LOCAL PRIORITY #1 – Develop Existing Park Land.

LOCAL PRIORITY #2 – Construct Multi Use Trail System (for more detail, see Design Guidelines in Physical Plan/Recommendations below).

LOCAL PRIORITY #3 – Soccer Fields.

LOCAL PRIORITY #4 – Installing Picnic Tables and Grills.

LOCAL PRIORITY #5 – Constructing playgrounds.

LOCAL PRIORITY #6 – Reconstructing basketball courts.

LOCAL PRIORITY #7 – Constructing Volleyball Courts.

LOCAL PRIORITY #8 – Construction of a Gazebo.

LOCAL PRIORITY #9 – Construction of a Pond.

LOCAL PRIORITY #10 – Construction of a Skateboard Park

LOCAL PRIORITY #11 - Construction of an Aquatic Playground

LOCAL PRIORITY #12 – Construction of Disc Golf Course (18)

LOCAL PRIORITY #13 - Add other recreational facilities as may be needed to meet the foregoing goals, objectives, and locally determined standards for recreation and open space which include tennis courts, horseshoe pits, and shuffleboard courts.

In addressing the foregoing local priority needs, the plan and implementation sections below have been formulated and should be considered in relationship to the above goals section.

Physical Plan/Recommendations

The purpose of the plan and recommendations is to provide community direction in a constantly changing environment. Under existing and currently projected conditions and circumstances, the City of Princeton's parks, open space, and recreational needs will be well satisfied if the various segments of the community work together in organizing, programming, promoting, operating, and maintaining the existing and proposed facilities. The costs of private and public time and money will be well spent if the plan recommendations are followed and updated on a regular basis. Few things have so positive an effect on the

quality of life in a community as a well-executed plan for a community's parks, open space, and recreation facilities.

Acceptance of these plan recommendations does not mean that every proposed facility will be built. Instead, it means that there is an overall vision that will guide specific short term decisions. Decision makers too often lose sight of the long range vision for Princeton's future. These recommendations should be helpful to future decision-making as each plan component is considered for implementation or revision.

The recreation and open space physical plan for Princeton is illustrated in Figure 2. The improvements included in the first four local priority needs should be specifically planned and met as recommended in the implementation section below. The programming of these improvements should be coordinated with the school district. Similarly, the school district should be encouraged to coordinate the programming and use of its recreational facilities with the City.

When specific implementation measures are being planned, specific design criteria should be developed and considered prior to purchasing equipment or beginning construction drawings.

Playground and Play Equipment

The selection of play equipment for future playground areas and for playground upgrades should generally follow the guidelines described below:

Site Safety

All playground equipment should be located in a manner that observes the recommended use zones and fall zones and should have the appropriate depth of resilient safety surfacing placed around and under the equipment. The surfacing material should not prevent reasonable access by persons with physical disabilities.

Access and Egress

Each play item should be accessible to the intended user and not overtax their developmental ability. Multi-component structures should provide for a variety of graduated skill levels for user

access and egress. Handicapped access and use should be considered and evaluated for each play area.

Swings

Swings should only be placed in the play environment if they can be located out of general walkway patterns. Where space permits, there should be a minimum of six swing positions provided for each playground area. A minimum of one swing position should be accessible to persons with physical disabilities. Swing toprail height should not exceed ten feet.

Slides

A variety of sliding experiences should be provided as either freestanding units part of a multi-component play structure. Freestanding slides should not be higher than six feet. Sliding poles are not recommended for children under the age of five. At least one sliding device should be accessible to persons with physical disabilities.

Climbers

A range of climbing opportunities should be made available that provide a variety of challenge levels. The climbing component's

material, size, and direction of climb should vary. Climbers may also be used to promote socialization. A structure such as a geo-dome allows several children to use it in different manners at the same time. Climbers offering opportunities for children to move their bodies in, out and through spaces are recommended. An accessible climber should be provided.

Balance and Movement

At least one type of balance activity should be provided in each play area. Balance equipment includes balance beams, net climbers, suspension bridges, chain walks, tunnels, and spring platforms.

Upper Body Development

At least one apparatus that increases upper body strength and coordination should be provided for each playground. Accessible apparatus should be provided. The apparatus may be freestanding or part of a multi-component play structure.

Open Space/Trail System

Design for the open space/trail system should consider the following general guidelines.

Open Space Width

Average of 30 feet with larger widths as needed and available at nodes.

Trail Width

8 feet preferred; 6 feet minimum.

Trail Material

Asphalt or concrete.

Node locations

Shady, convenient areas at destinations or points of frequent trail access/egress.

Node Amenities

Lighting, drinking fountain, bench, seasonal plantings, change in paving pattern, and incorporation of existing trees for shade.

Street ROW Portions

Where possible, soften edges with tree and shrub plantings; provide adequate stripped-off lanes, or an 8-foot sidewalk, or a

six-foot sidewalk with a 4-foot parkway between the curb and sidewalk.

Street Crossings

Stripe and sign for pedestrian crossing; provide handicap ramping.

Trail Drainage

Provide drains at low areas; slope to avoid puddling; where crossing drainage flow provide culverts or design to accommodate areas of sheet flow.

Interpretation

Provide markers at natural features of interest to relate to interpretive literature.

IMPLEMENTATION

YEAR 1: Gather materials and donations to apply for grants such as the Texas Recreation and Parks Account Program under the Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife grants-in aid program and the Collin County Park and Open Space Program to begin implementation of local priorities #1 through #12.

COST: $7,500

SOURCE OF FUNDS: City budget and/or donations.

YEAR 1: Gather materials and donations to apply for grants such as the Texas Recreational Trail Program under the Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife grants-in aid program and the Collin County Park and Open Space Program to begin implementation of local priorities .

YEARS 1-3: Plan and implement trail related land acquisitions and easements as required for LOCAL PRIORITY NEEDS.

COST: $10,000 - $50,000 (depends on extent of donations of property and easements)

SOURCE OF FUNDS: Local donations, grant funds, local City CIP funds.

YEARS 1-5: Plan the improvements contained in LOCAL PRIORITY NEEDS #1 through #12:

COST OF ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS: $15,000 - $30,000

FUNDING SOURCE: Grant from work accomplished in Year 1 above with matching to be achieved by donations of local area

professionals, City personnel, volunteer labor, administrative labor, construction materials and supplies, and local tax and CIP funds. Also, the value of land/easements may be used in matching funds.

YEARS 3-8: Construct improvements contained in LOCAL PRIORITY NEEDS #2 through #12.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION:

Park Improvements	**$800,000**
Trail Improvements -	**$115,000**
Pond Improvements **-**	**$100,000**

FUNDING SOURCE: Grant from work accomplished in Year 1 above with matching to be achieved by donations of local area professionals, City personnel, volunteer labor, administrative labor, construction materials and supplies, land and easement donations and local tax and CIP funds.

TOTAL BUDGET FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION (including grant application work) is anticipated to be $800,000 (not including land and easements) of which the local match would be approximately $400,000 worth of donated land, labor, equipment, materials, and cash since the

State maximum is $400,000 grant at this time for a project total of $800,000.

COMMUNITY/WWII P.O.W. PARK

94.633 ACRES IN PARK

SITE PLAN

PRINCETON
Naturally Home

MAURICE SCHWANKE & COMPANY	COMMUNITY: WWII P.O.W. PARK
	SHEET 1