



OCTOBER 3, 2025

# OPEN SPACE & RECREATION MASTER PLAN





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# Executive Summary

The City of Lake Worth Beach initiated the preparation of its first Open Space and Recreation Master Plan (Master Plan) in February 2024. The proposed Master Plan is based on extensive community input and will serve as a long-term strategic roadmap for improving the City’s open space and recreation programs and facilities.

There are many benefits to creating a citywide Open Space and Recreation Master Plan. Investing in parks enhances the quality of life for all residents—from children to seniors—and strengthens the City’s sense of community. Open spaces promote physical activity, improve mental well-being, increase real estate values, and help reduce air pollution.

The Master Plan is organized into the following six chapters:

1. Introduction
2. Existing Conditions
3. Proactive Public Participation Program (4Ps)
4. Conceptual Park Designs
5. Final Remarks
6. Appendices

## Chapter 1 – Introduction

This chapter identifies the goals of the Master Plan, provides historical and cultural context, and describes the urban character of the City. It also includes a Recreational Trends Analysis offering insight into national, regional, and local trends, as well as recreational interests by age segment. The analysis reveals that the five most popular sports in the United States are basketball, golf, tennis, baseball, and outdoor soccer. Notably, Pickleball is the fastest-growing sport in the United States. Over the past four years, the South Atlantic region has recorded the highest participation rates, and interest in the sport is expected to increase in Lake Worth Beach.

## Chapter 2 – Existing Conditions

This chapter evaluates the City’s demographics and socioeconomic indicators, including current and projected data on population, household types, age and race distribution, educational attainment, and income levels. The data show that Lake Worth Beach is a racially and generationally diverse community with an increasing demand for recreational activities, particularly among active adults.

The chapter includes a Level of Service (LOS) analysis to assess demand and capacity in light of population projections. Land Development Regulations and Impact Fees are examined as strategies to expand open space acreage for current and future residents.

Additionally, Chapter 2 offers a comprehensive review of the Leisure Services Department’s operations and programs, identifying strengths, challenges, and opportunities for improvement. This includes an overview of the department’s organizational structure, current policies, standards, and plans. The analysis focuses on recreation programming and strategic planning. A detailed inventory of the City’s open spaces and recreational facilities is provided, including descriptions of amenities and condition ratings.

Lastly, a tree inventory and canopy analysis were conducted for City-owned parcels and City-managed rights-of-way (ROW), resulting in a count of 6,562 inventoried trees.

*Note: The intent of this Master Plan is to provide to the City a document that might be updated yearly to reflect changes and improvements regarding Open Spaces and Parks. For example, Chapter 2. Existing Conditions include a detailed inventory of Open Spaces and Parks conducted throughout the year 2024. We understand additional improvements to some sites have been performed this year that are Not reflected in this subject document. The CMA Team will welcome the opportunity to provide updates to the Open Space and Parks Master Plan.*

### Chapter 3 – Proactive Public Participation Program (4Ps).

This chapter highlights the City’s vibrant and inclusive public participation process, which actively engaged residents, businesses, City leadership, departments, and staff. Recognizing that the Master Plan must reflect the community’s needs and preferences, the City implemented an extensive outreach effort. Engagement activities included a citywide survey, stakeholder interviews, public meetings, informational kiosks at City events, and interactive “design open houses.” More than 400 residents responded to a Community Survey, providing feedback on park preferences, recreation programming priorities, and other qualitative issues.

### Chapter 4 – Conceptual Park Designs

Drawing on insights from the citywide survey and design open houses, the Project Team developed two (2) conceptual park designs—one for Northwest

Park and one for Bryant Park. The design open houses gathered community input on preferred amenities and design features through interactive, hands-on activities. This chapter includes the two conceptual designs and a summary of resident feedback, highlighting their priorities, challenges, and suggestions for future improvements.

### Chapter 5 – Final Remarks

This comprehensive Open Space and Recreation Master Plan serves as a roadmap for realizing a long-term vision and implementing strategies to ensure that Lake Worth Beach continues to offer quality of life for residents and visitors. This chapter outlines potential funding sources—including capital and external sources—and emphasizes that the Master Plan strengthens the City’s ability to apply for grants due to its foundation in robust community engagement.

Importantly, the Master Plan supports the integration of open space and recreation initiatives into the City’s Capital Improvement Program. It also includes prioritization strategies, recommendations, final considerations, and next steps for enhancing the City’s open spaces, recreational facilities, and programs.

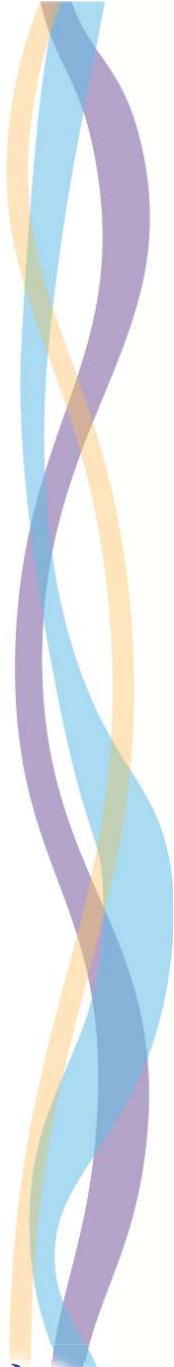
### Chapter 6 – Appendices

This chapter is presented as an additional report that includes supporting documents related to the tree inventory, canopy analysis, and participation trends (core vs. casual).



*The Project Team extends our appreciation to the City of Lake Worth Beach leadership, administrators and city departments for providing numerous and proficient feedback throughout the develop of this Master Plan. Countless meetings with the department of Community Sustainability and Leisure Service made possible this proactive document that will guide open spaces and recreation future initiatives and accomplishments.*





# CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1. MASTER PLAN GOALS

Open Space and Recreation master planning is a comprehensive document that provides guidance and policy direction to local government decision makers. The planning process engages the community and stakeholders that provide the foundation for strategies rooted in the understanding of the needs and vision for the City’s open space and recreation programs and facilities.

This Master Plan will address the trends and challenges the City’s Department of Leisure Services is encountering such as evaluating the improvements of existing recreational programs and amenities for current and future residents of Lake Worth Beach.

Preparing this Master Plan is in compliance with the City’s Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2018, Policy 7.1.1.3 indicates “The City shall encourage the preparation of a Master Plan for Recreation and Open Space to assess existing facilities, future needs, and proposed programs.”

The goals of this Master Plan are as follows:

- Assess existing conditions of open spaces and recreation facilities and programing
- Listen to the community and understand preferences and needs
- Address identified challenges for open space and recreation programing
- Provide a road map to accomplish short & long term enhancement strategies

The Master Plan will facilitate applications for grants since it is based on a city-wide community participation process. Most importantly, the Parks Master plan will provide information that will allow to budget park initiatives into the City’s capital improvement program.

There are many benefits to creating this city-wide Open Space and Recreation Master

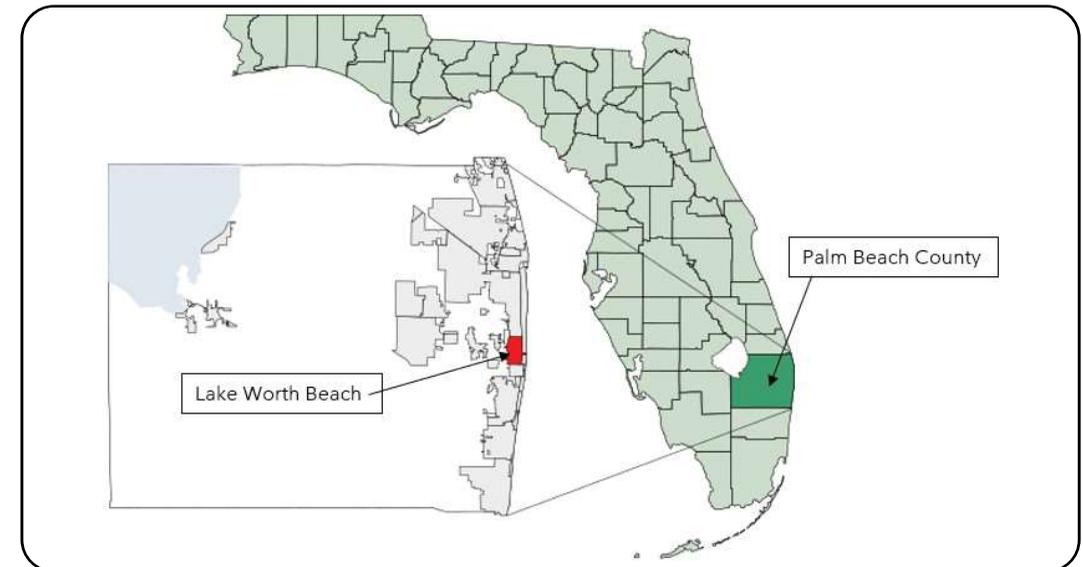
Plan. Investing in parks and recreation programs and facilities enhances the quality of life for all age residents and visitors alike and strengthen the City’s sustainability and sense of community. Open spaces promote physical activity and improve mental wellbeing along with increasing real estate values and reducing air pollutants.

## 1.2. LAKE WORTH BEACH BACKGROUND

### Geographic Location and History

The area that is now known as Lake Worth Beach was settled a few years after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. It was formally incorporated as the Town of Lake Worth in 1913. Located in Palm Beach County, Florida, Lake Worth Beach is a coastal city covering seven square miles. The Atlantic Ocean and the expansive waters of the Lake Worth Lagoon form the City’s eastern boundary, while Lake Osborne defines its western boundary. The City is notable for being the easternmost point along the Gold Coast of South Florida and marks the beginning of the Tropics in the region. Figure 1 below indicates Lake Worth Beach’s location.

Figure 1 - City of Lake Worth Beach’s location in Palm Beach County and the State of Florida



Long before it bore its current name, early settlers in this area (many of whom acquired land through the Homestead Act) established a small settlement known as Jewell. This community of families laid the foundation for what would eventually become Lake Worth, currently known as Lake Worth Beach.

The James family played a pivotal role in the early development of Lake Worth Beach. In 1885, an African American couple, Samuel and Fannie James, were among the first to file a homestead claim in the area. The couple's 187-acre purchase was witnessed by their neighbors and in 1889, Fannie applied to have their store designated as a post office for the community of Jewell. She served as Jewell's postmaster. Initially, mail arrived in Jewell by boat. However, with the completion of the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway between West Palm Beach and Miami, mail began arriving by train, prompting Fannie to move the post office to a different part of their property closer to the train tracks.

In 1910, Fannie sold most of the James property to the Palm Beach Farms Company, but she kept the lot where their house stood. Sale records indicate that the James home and post office were located within 100 feet of the current South Bryant Park Picnic Pavilion.

The strategy for promoting Lake Worth Beach to investors emphasized the opportunity to purchase multiple acres of western farmland along with a small in-town residential lot. In-town lots typically ranged in size from 25 to 50 feet wide. This strategy proved successful, and the Town of Lake Worth began to grow. During the 1920s and 1930s, Lake Worth (at the time) saw tremendous expansion: the Lake Worth Casino opened, the Lake Worth High School was dedicated, the Oakley Theatre screened some of the first moving pictures in Palm Beach County, the first stoplight was installed at the intersection of Dixie Highway and Lake Avenue, the Lake Worth Golf Course began hosting play, and the Gulfstream Hotel welcomed guests. Economic growth continued through the 1940s, 50s, and 60s.

However, the small lot sizes that helped "sell" the City in the 1910s and contributed to its early success played a role in its decline later in the century. As the region

shifted from an agrarian society to a more industrialized South, and with the post-war movement from cities to suburbs, the demand for larger homes and bigger yards grew. The "bigger is better" mentality of the mid-20th century made smaller homes and lots less desirable. Coupled with Lake Worth Beach's land-locked nature, this led to a migration of residents, leaving once owner-occupied small homes available for rent and causing home values to decline.

In contrast to many coastal communities, which tend to price-out economically disadvantaged groups, Lake Worth Beach has maintained a diverse ethnic population and a mix of economic backgrounds. This diversity plays a vital role in enriching the city's culture and character.

In March 2019, the City of Lake Worth proposed changing its name to Lake Worth Beach in order to capitalize on its prized coastline and promote a new identity for the City. The goal was to emphasize its coastal identity and create a positive distinction from surrounding areas.

## Arts and Culture

Lake Worth Beach is a dynamic, multi-cultural city with a strong social and environmental consciousness. Deemed the artistic soul of the City, its downtown boasts a historic theater and museum, live music clubs, coffee houses, art galleries, antique malls, retail stores, and many restaurants.

With its vibrant historic downtown district, lively arts scene, and beautiful Atlantic Ocean beachfront, the City of Lake Worth collaborates with several non-profit organizations to produce unique special events to attract visitors to the area. From the annual street painting festival to weekly concerts in the Cultural Plaza, there are many unique and exciting events all year long. The several organizations contributing to these events are listed as follows:



Lake Worth Beach Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA): This independent Advisory Board, which invests in the community to revitalize and rebuild its neighborhoods and commercial corridors, is responsible for formulating and implementing projects to assist in revitalizing and redeveloping portions of the City. The CRA is dedicated to maintaining the character of the City, responding to the community’s needs, and encouraging sustainable economic growth to improve the quality of life for its residents and ensure the future health of Lake Worth Beach.



Cultural Council of Palm Beach County: Headquartered in historic downtown Lake Worth Beach, the Cultural Council is Palm Beach County’s official arts agency and serves non-profit cultural organizations and professional artists throughout the county.



Lake Worth Playhouse: The oldest building on the register of the Art Deco Society of Palm Beach County, this theatre has provided 60 years of excellence in the performing arts.



Lake Worth Art League, Inc.: This organization promotes works of art by local artists, year-round.



LULA – Lake Worth Arts: LULA strives to unify the existing arts community around a shared vision, strengthen property values, improve access to the arts through educational programs, and support partnerships that foster talent and creativity in Lake Worth Beach.



Compass: As the largest LGBTQ+ community center in Florida, Compass works to diminish stereotypes and promote pride within the LGBTQ+ community. Through advocacy, education, and health services, Compass is a focal point for community organizing.

### Historic Preservation

The City of Lake Worth Beach is committed to integrating historic preservation into its local planning efforts and enhancing public awareness of the community’s rich history. In 1996, the City established the Historic Resources Preservation Board to oversee a design review process aimed at protecting and preserving the city’s historic built environment.

With its deep-rooted history, Lake Worth Beach takes great care to preserve its historic architectural fabric. Also In 1996, the City Commission adopted a Historic Preservation ordinance to safeguard the City’s historic structures. The city has designated six local historic districts and four individual structures as significant to its history, several of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, over 1,000 historic buildings contribute to the unique charm and human scale of the downtown and residential areas, helping define the City’s character. Further details about Historic Districts can be found in the Housing and Neighborhoods Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

In 2016, through Ordinance 2010-16, the City formalized the role of the Historic Resources Preservation Board (HRPB), giving it the responsibility to preserve, protect,

enhance, and ensure the appropriate use of landmarks and historic districts that hold special historic, architectural, archaeological, aesthetic, or cultural value to the city, state, and nation.



## Neighborhood Character

Lake Worth Beach is a City of neighborhoods with urban and historical characteristics that enhance the diverse culture of the community. Its sixteen (16) active neighborhood associations are members of the City-wide Lake Worth Beach Neighborhood Association President's Council (NAPC), a non-profit organization incorporated in the State of Florida. Its mission is to support and promote resident participation in the improvement and preservation of the respective neighborhood's character. Figure 2 indicates the neighborhoods that participate in the NAPC.

As the City continues to evolve and the individual character of each neighborhood is cultivated, neighborhood planning will play a key role in maintaining Lake Worth Beach's identity as a "City of Neighborhoods."

Figure 2 - NAPC Neighborhood Associations



## 1.3. RECREATIONAL TREND ANALYSIS

The Recreational Trends Analysis provides an understanding of national, regional, and local recreational trends as well recreational interest by age segments. Trends data used for this analysis was obtained from Sports & Fitness Industry Association’s (SFIA), National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), and Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI). All trend data is based on current and/or historical participation rates, statistically valid survey results, or NRPA Park Metrics.

### 1.3.1. National Trends in Recreation

The Sports & Fitness Industry Association’s (SFIA) Sports, Fitness & Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report 2023 was utilized in evaluating the following trends:

- National Recreation Participatory Trends
- Core vs. Casual Participation Trends



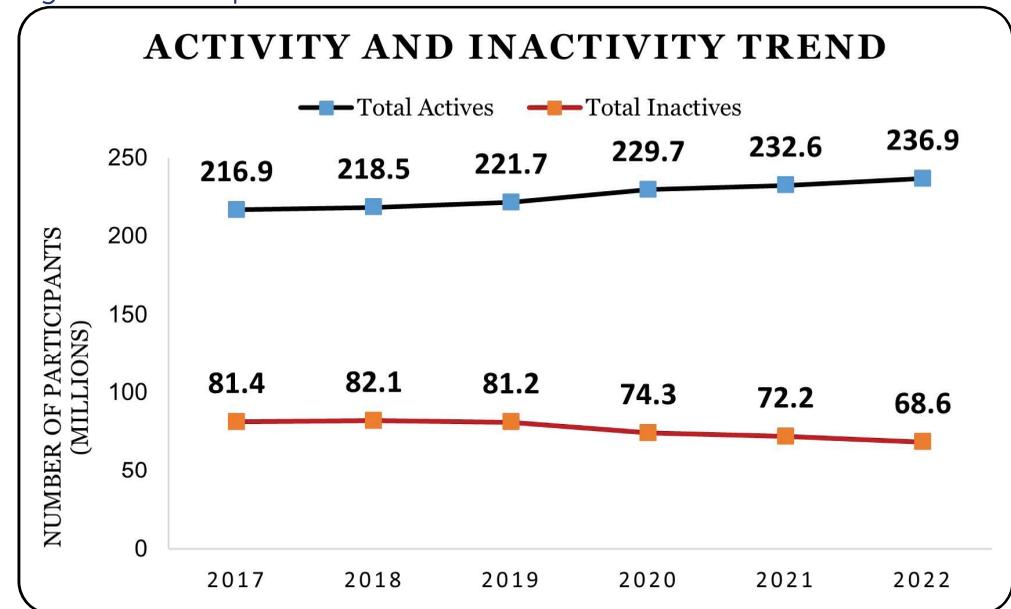
The study is based on findings from surveys conducted in 2022 by the Sports Marketing Surveys USA (SMS), resulting in a total of 18,000 online interviews. Surveys were administered to all genders, ages, income levels, regions, and ethnicities to allow for statistical accuracy of the national population. A sample size of 18,000 completed interviews is considered by SFIA to result in a high degree of statistical accuracy. A sport with a participation rate of five percent has a confidence interval of plus or minus 0.32 percentage points at a 95 percent confidence level. Using a weighting technique, survey results are applied to the total U.S. population figure of 305,439,858 people (ages six and older).

The purpose of the report is to establish levels of activity and identify key participatory trends in recreation across the U.S. This study looked at 120 different sports/activities and subdivided them into various categories including: sports, fitness, outdoor activities, aquatics, etc.

### Overall Participation

Approximately 236.9 million people ages six and over reported being active in 2022, which is a 1.9% increase from 2021 and the greatest number of active Americans in the last 6 years. This is an indicator that Americans are continuing to make physical activity more of a priority in their lives. Outdoor activities continue to thrive, recreation facilities reopened. fitness at home maintains popularity, and team sports are slowly reaching pre-pandemic participation levels. Figure 3 below depicts participation levels for active and inactive (those who engage in no physical activity) Americans over the past 6 years.

Figure 3 - Participation Levels for Active and Inactive



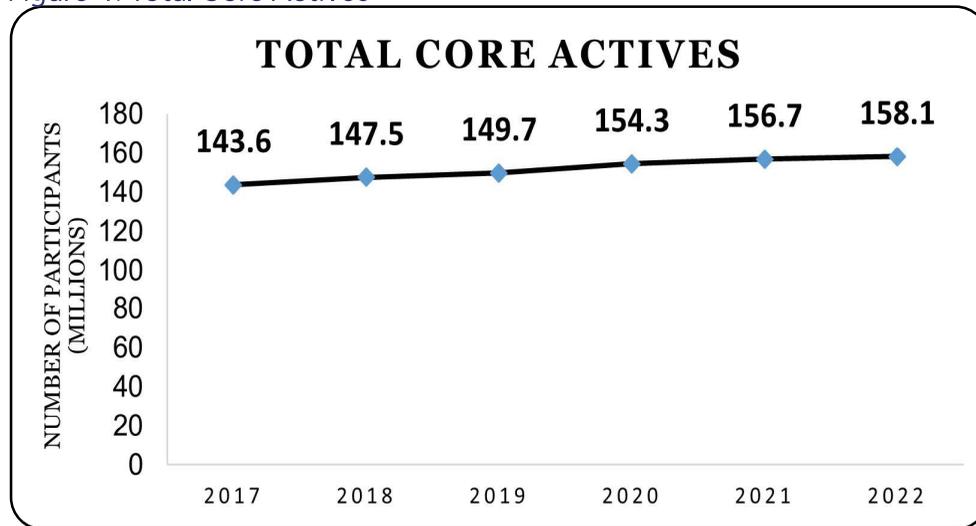
### Core Vs. Casual Participation

In addition to overall participation rates, SFIA further categorizes active participants as either core or casual participants based on frequency of participation. Core participants have higher participatory frequency than casual participants. The thresholds that define casual versus core participation may vary based on the nature

of each individual activity. For instance, core participants engage in most fitness activities more than fifty times per year, while for sports, the threshold for core participation is typically 13 times per year.

In each activity, core participants are more committed and tend to be less likely to switch to other activities or become inactive (engage in no physical activity) than casual participants. This may also explain why activities with more core participants tend to experience less pattern shifts in participation rates than those with larger groups of casual participants. Increasing for the fifth straight year, 158.1 million people were considered Core participants in 2022.

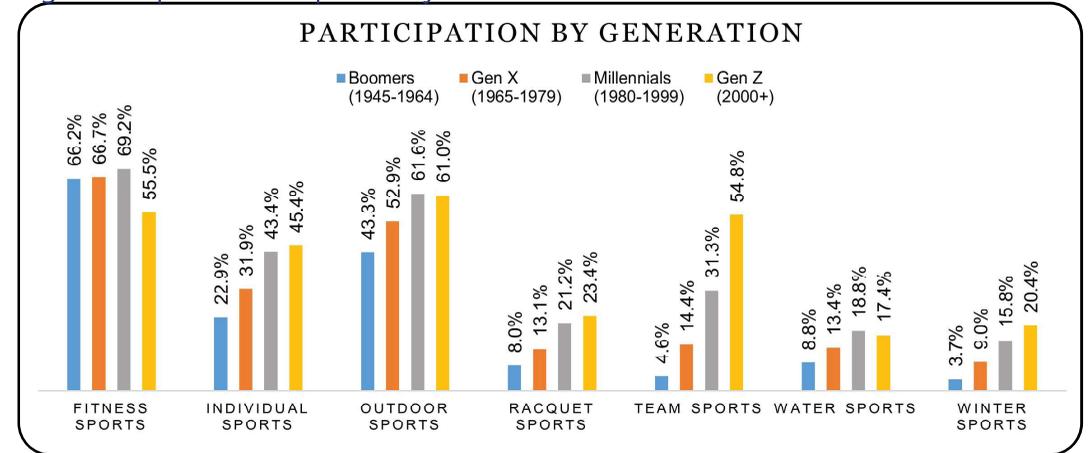
Figure 4: Total Core Actives



### Participation by Generation

The following chart shows 2022 participation rates by generation. Fitness sports continue to be the go-to means of exercise for Boomers, Gen X, and Millennials. Over half of the Gen X, Millennials, and Gen Z generation participated in one type of outdoor activity. Team sports were heavily dominated by Gen Z and nearly a third of Gen X also participated in individual sports such as golf, trail running, triathlons, and bowling.

Figure 5: Sports Participation by Generation



### Highlights

Team sports are continuing to recover due to shutdowns during the pandemic. Team sports participation rate increased to 23.2% which is near 2019 participation levels. Pickleball continues to be the fastest growing sport in America by doubling its participation in 2022. Following the popularity of pickleball, every racquet sport also increased in total participation in 2022.

Other practices also continued such as yoga, pilates training, workout with kettlebells, indoor climbing, and hiking. The waterways traffic had an increase of stand-up paddlers, kayaks, and jet skis. Gymnastics, swimming on a team, court volleyball, and fast-pitch softball benefited from the participation boom created from the Olympics.

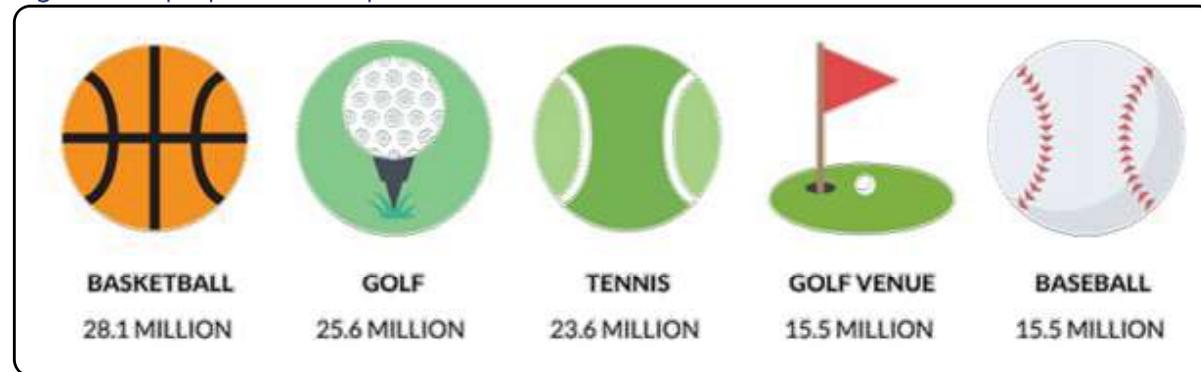
Water sports had the largest gain in participation rates. Activities such as jet skiing, scuba diving, and boardsailing/windsurfing all contributed to the 7% increase. Outdoor sports continued to grow with 55% percent of the U.S. population participating. This rate remains higher than pre-pandemic levels with a 51% participation rate in 2019. The largest contributor to this gain was trail running, having a 45% increase over the last five years.

## National Trends in General Sports

The top sports most heavily participated in the United States were basketball (28.1 million), golf (25.6 million), and tennis (23.6 million) which have participation figures well above the other activities within the general sports category. Baseball (15.5 million), and outdoor soccer (13.0 million) round out the top five (Figure 6).

The popularity of basketball, golf, and tennis can be attributed to the ability to compete with small number of participants, this coupled with an ability to be played outdoors and/or properly distanced helps explain their popularity during the COVID-19 pandemic. Basketball’s overall success can also be attributed to the limited amount of equipment needed to participate and the limited space requirements necessary, which make basketball the only traditional sport that can be played at most American dwellings as a drive-way pickup game. Golf continues to benefit from its wide age segment appeal and is considered a life-long sport. In addition, target type game venues or golf entertainment venues have increased drastically (86.2%) as a 5-year trend, using golf entertainment (e.g., Top Golf) as a new alternative to breathe life back into the game of golf.

Figure 6: Top Sports Participated in United States



### Five-Year Trend

Since 2017, pickleball (185.7%), golf - entertainment venues (86.2%), and tennis (33.4%) have shown the largest increase in participation. Similarly, basketball (20.3%) and outdoor soccer (9.2%) have also experienced significant growth. Based on the five-

year trend from 2017-2022, the sports that are most rapidly declining in participation include ultimate frisbee (-31.5%), rugby (-28.1%), and roller hockey (-25.4%).

### One-Year Trend

The most recent year shares some similarities with the five-year trends; with pickleball (85.7%) and golf - entertainment venues (25.7%) experiencing some of the greatest increases in participation this past year. Other top one-year increases include racquetball (8.0%), badminton (7.1%), and gymnastics.

Sports that have seen moderate 1-year increases, but 5-year decreases are racquetball (8.0%), gymnastics (7.1%), and court volleyball (4.2%). This could be a result of coming out of the COVID-19 pandemic and team program participation on the rise. Similar to their 5-year trend, rugby (-5.8%), roller hockey (-4.0%), and ultimate frisbee (-2.2%) have seen decreases in participation over the last year.

### Core vs. Casual Trends in General Sports

General sport activities, basketball, court volleyball, and slow pitch softball have a larger core participant base (participate 13+ times per year) than casual participant base (participate 1-12 times per year). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most activities showed a decrease in their percentage of core participants. However, there were significant increases in the percentage of casual participation for basketball, baseball, pickleball, outdoor soccer, flag football, badminton, and indoor soccer in the past year. Please see Appendix F for the full Core vs. Casual Participation breakdown.

Overall, national participatory trends in fitness have experienced growth in recent years. Many of these activities have become popular due to an increased interest among Americans to improve their health and enhance quality of life by engaging in an active lifestyle. The most popular general fitness activities in 2022 also were those that could be done at home or in a virtual class environment. The activities with the most participation was walking for fitness (114.8 million), treadmill (53.6 million), free weights (53.1 million), running/jogging (47.8 million), and yoga (33.6 million).

Figure 7: Activities with Most Participations



Figure 8: National Participatory Trends for General Sports

National Participatory Trends - General Sports					
Activity	Participation Levels			% Change	
	2017	2021	2022	5-Year Trend	1-Year Trend
Basketball	23,401	27,135	28,149	20.3%	3.7%
Golf (9 or 18-Hole Course)	23,829	25,111	25,566	7.3%	1.8%
Tennis	17,683	22,617	23,595	33.4%	4.3%
Golf (Entertainment Venue)	8,345	12,362	15,540	86.2%	25.7%
Baseball	15,642	15,587	15,478	-1.0%	-0.7%
Soccer (Outdoor)	11,924	12,556	13,018	9.2%	3.7%
Pickleball	3,132	4,819	8,949	185.7%	85.7%
Football (Flag)	6,551	6,889	7,104	8.4%	3.1%
Badminton	6,430	6,061	6,490	0.9%	7.1%
Volleyball (Court)	6,317	5,849	6,092	-3.6%	4.2%
Softball (Slow Pitch)	7,283	6,008	6,036	-17.1%	0.5%
Soccer (Indoor)	5,399	5,408	5,495	1.8%	1.6%
Football (Tackle)	5,224	5,228	5,436	4.1%	4.0%
Football (Touch)	5,629	4,884	4,843	-14.0%	-0.8%
Gymnastics	4,805	4,268	4,569	-4.9%	7.1%
Volleyball (Sand/Beach)	4,947	4,184	4,128	-16.6%	-1.3%
Track and Field	4,161	3,587	3,690	-11.3%	2.9%
Racquetball	3,526	3,260	3,521	-0.1%	8.0%
Cheerleading	3,816	3,465	3,507	-8.1%	1.2%
Ice Hockey	2,544	2,306	2,278	-10.5%	-1.2%
Softball (Fast Pitch)	2,309	2,088	2,146	-7.1%	2.8%
Ultimate Frisbee	3,126	2,190	2,142	-31.5%	-2.2%
Wrestling	1,896	1,937	2,036	7.4%	5.1%
Lacrosse	2,171	1,892	1,875	-13.6%	-0.9%
Roller Hockey	1,834	1,425	1,368	-25.4%	-4.0%
Squash	1,492	1,185	1,228	-17.7%	3.6%
Rugby	1,621	1,238	1,166	-28.1%	-5.8%

NOTE: Participation figures are in 000's for the US population ages 6 and over

Participation Growth/Decline:	Large Increase (greater than 25%)	Moderate Increase (0% to 25%)	Moderate Decrease (0% to -25%)	Large Decrease (less than -25%)
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### Five-Year Trend

Over the last five years (2017-2022), the activities growing at the highest rate were trail running (44.9%), yoga (23.0%), Pilates training (14.0%) and dance, step & choreographed exercise. Over the same period, the activities that have undergone the biggest decline in participation include group stationary cycling (-33.4%), cross-training style workout (-32.1%) and non- traditional/off road triathlons (-28.1%).

### One-Year Trend

In the last year, fitness activities with the largest gains in participation were group-related activities, cardio kickboxing (8.5%), Pilates training (5.8%), and group stationary cycling (5.5%). This 1-year trend is another indicator that participants feel safe returning to group-related activities. Trail running (5.9%) also saw a moderate increase indicating trail connectivity to continue to be important for communities to provide. In the same span, fitness activities that had the largest decline in participation were cross-training style workout (-5.3%), bodyweight exercise (-2.6%) and running/jogging (-2.4%).

Results from the SFIA report demonstrate rapid growth in participation regarding outdoor/adventure recreation activities. Much like general fitness activities, these activities encourage an active lifestyle, can be performed individually, and are not as limited by time constraints. In 2022, the most popular activities, in terms of total participants include day hiking (59.5 million), road bicycling (43.6 million), freshwater fishing (41.8 million), camping (37.4 million), and wildlife viewing (20.6 million).

Figure 9: Outdoor/Adventure Recreation Activity

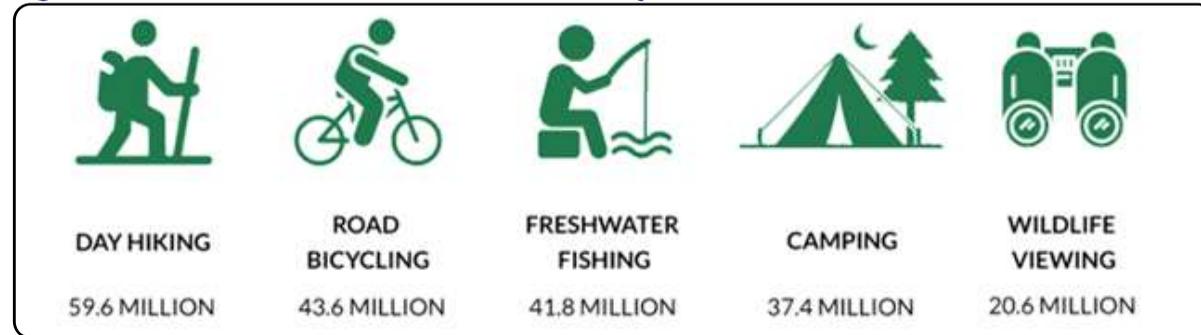


Figure 10 - National Participatory Trends for General Fitness

National Participatory Trends - General Fitness					
Activity	Participation Levels			% Change	
	2017	2021	2022	5-Year Trend	1-Year Trend
Walking for Fitness	110,805	115,814	114,759	3.6%	-0.9%
Treadmill	52,966	53,627	53,589	1.2%	-0.1%
Free Weights (Dumbbells/Hand Weights)	52,217	52,636	53,140	1.8%	1.0%
Running/Jogging	50,770	48,977	47,816	-5.8%	-2.4%
Yoga	27,354	34,347	33,636	23.0%	-2.1%
Stationary Cycling (Recumbent/Upright)	36,035	32,453	32,102	-10.9%	-1.1%
Weight/Resistant Machines	36,291	30,577	30,010	-17.3%	-1.9%
Free Weights (Barbells)	27,444	28,243	28,678	4.5%	1.5%
Elliptical Motion/Cross-Trainer	32,283	27,618	27,051	-16.2%	-2.1%
Dance, Step, & Choreographed Exercise	22,616	24,752	25,163	11.3%	1.7%
Bodyweight Exercise	24,454	22,629	22,034	-9.9%	-2.6%
High Impact/Intensity Training	21,476	21,973	21,821	1.6%	-0.7%
Trail Running	9,149	12,520	13,253	44.9%	5.9%
Rowing Machine	11,707	11,586	11,893	1.6%	2.6%
Stair Climbing Machine	14,948	11,786	11,677	-21.9%	-0.9%
Pilates Training	9,047	9,745	10,311	14.0%	5.8%
Cross-Training Style Workout	13,622	9,764	9,248	-32.1%	-5.3%
Martial Arts	5,838	6,186	6,355	8.9%	2.7%
Stationary Cycling (Group)	9,409	5,939	6,268	-33.4%	5.5%
Cardio Kickboxing	6,693	5,099	5,531	-17.4%	8.5%
Boxing for Fitness	5,157	5,237	5,472	6.1%	4.5%
Boot Camp Style Cross-Training	6,651	5,169	5,192	-21.9%	0.4%
Barre	3,436	3,659	3,803	10.7%	3.9%
Tai Chi	3,787	3,393	3,394	-10.4%	0.0%
Triathlon (Traditional/Road)	2,162	1,748	1,780	-17.7%	1.8%
Triathlon (Non-Traditional/Off Road)	1,878	1,304	1,350	-28.1%	3.5%

NOTE: Participation figures are in 000's for the US population ages 6 and over

Participation Growth/Decline:	Large Increase (greater than 25%)	Moderate Increase (0% to 25%)	Moderate Decrease (0% to -25%)	Large Decrease (less than -25%)
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### Five-Year Trend

From 2017-2022, sport/bouldering (174.8%), camping (42.5%), skateboarding (41.3%), day hiking (32.7%), and birdwatching (28.6%) have undergone large increases in participation. The five- year trend also shows activities such as indoor climbing (-51.4%), adventure racing (-32.2%) to be the only activities with double-digit decreases in participation.

### One-Year Trend

The one-year trend shows most activities growing in participation from the previous year. The most rapid growth being in sport/boulder climbing (151.1%), BMX bicycling (8.3%), birdwatching (6.8%), and in-line roller skating (4.7%). Over the last year, the only activities that underwent decreases in participation were indoor climbing (-56.9%), adventure racing (-6.1%), and overnight backpacking (-0.9%).

### Core vs. Casual Trends in Outdoor / Adventure Recreation

As indicated in Figure 11, most outdoor activities have experienced participation growth in the last five years. Although this is a positive trend, it should be noted that all outdoor activities participation, besides adventure racing, consist primarily of casual users. Please see Appendix F for the full core vs. casual participation breakdown.

### National Trends in Aquatics

Swimming is deemed a lifetime activity, which is why it continues to have such strong participation. In 2022, fitness swimming remained the overall leader in participation (26.3 million) amongst aquatic activities.

### Five-Year Trend

Assessing the five-year trend, fitness swimming (-3.2%) and swimming on a team (-3.4%) experienced moderate decreases due to the accessibility of facilities during COVID-19, while aquatic exercise (2.1%) saw a slight increase in participation during this same time period.

Figure 11: National Participatory Trends for Outdoor / Adventure Recreation

National Participatory Trends - Outdoor / Adventure Recreation					
Activity	Participation Levels			% Change	
	2017	2021	2022	5-Year Trend	1-Year Trend
Hiking (Day)	44,900	58,697	59,578	32.7%	1.5%
Bicycling (Road)	38,866	42,775	43,554	12.1%	1.8%
Fishing (Freshwater)	38,346	40,853	41,821	9.1%	2.4%
Camping	26,262	35,985	37,431	42.5%	4.0%
Wildlife Viewing (>1/4 mile of Vehicle/Home)	20,351	20,452	20,615	1.3%	0.8%
Camping (Recreational Vehicle)	16,159	16,371	16,840	4.2%	2.9%
Birdwatching (>1/4 mile of Vehicle/Home)	12,296	14,815	15,818	28.6%	6.8%
Fishing (Saltwater)	13,062	13,790	14,344	9.8%	4.0%
Backpacking Overnight	10,975	10,306	10,217	-6.9%	-0.9%
Skateboarding	6,382	8,747	9,019	41.3%	3.1%
Bicycling (Mountain)	8,609	8,693	8,916	3.6%	2.6%
Fishing (Fly)	6,791	7,458	7,631	12.4%	2.3%
Archery	7,769	7,342	7,428	-4.4%	1.2%
Climbing (Sport/Boulder)	2,103	2,301	5,778	174.8%	151.1%
Roller Skating, In-Line	5,268	4,940	5,173	-1.8%	4.7%
Bicycling (BMX)	3,413	3,861	4,181	22.5%	8.3%
Climbing (Indoor)	5,045	5,684	2,452	-51.4%	-56.9%
Climbing (Traditional/Ice/Mountaineering)	2,527	2,374	2,452	-3.0%	3.3%
Adventure Racing	2,529	1,826	1,714	-32.2%	-6.1%

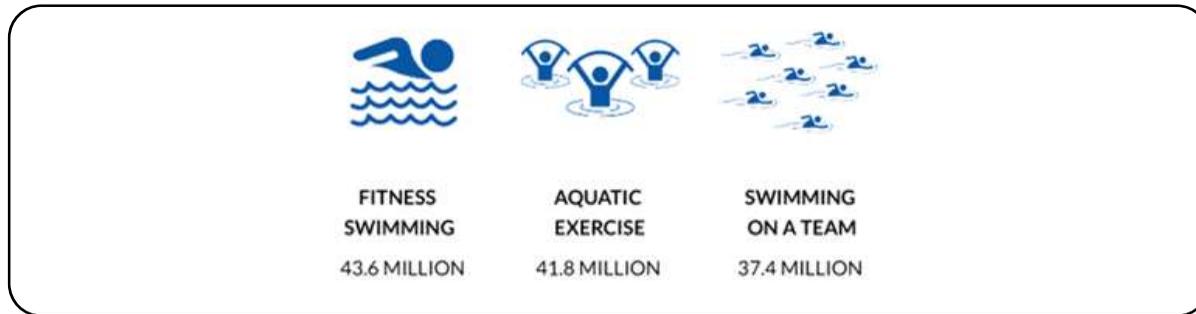
NOTE: Participation figures are in 000's for the US population ages 6 and over

Participation Growth/Decline:	Large Increase (greater than 25%)	Moderate Increase (0% to 25%)	Moderate Decrease (0% to -25%)	Large Decrease (less than -25%)
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### One-Year Trend

In 2022, all aquatic activities saw moderate increases in participation which can be asserted to facilities and programs returning to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels. Swimming on a team (2.8%), aquatic exercise (2.7%) and fitness swimming (2.5%) saw moderate increases in participation.

Figure 12: Participation per Aquatics



### Core vs. Casual Trends in Aquatics

All activities in aquatic trends have undergone an increase in casual participation (1-49 times per year) over the last five years. Please see Appendix A for full the core vs. casual participation breakdown.

### National Trends in Water Sports / Activities

The most popular water sports / activities based on total participants in 2022 were recreational kayaking (13.6 million), canoeing (9.5 million), and snorkeling (7.4 million). It should be noted that water activity participation tends to vary based on regional, seasonal, and environmental factors. A region with more water access and a warmer climate is more likely to have a higher participation rate in water activities than a region that has a long winter season or limited water access. Therefore, when assessing trends in water sports and activities, it is important to understand that fluctuations may be the result of environmental barriers which can influence water activity participation.

### Five-Year Trend

Over the last five years, surfing (37.8%), recreational kayaking (28.7%), stand-up paddling (13.6%) and white-water kayaking (9.0%) were the fastest growing water activities. From 2017- 2022, activities declining in participation were water skiing (-14.9%), snorkeling (-12.0%), boardsailing/windsurfing (-11.6%), and sea/touring kayaking (10.6%).

### One-Year Trend

In 2022, water skiing (-0.6%) was the only water activity to see a decrease in participation. Activities which experienced the largest increases in participation in the most recent year include jet skiing (7.6%), scuba diving (7.4%), boardsailing/windsurfing (7.2%), and surfing (6.6%).

### Core vs. Casual Trends in Water Sports/Activities

As mentioned previously, regional, seasonal, and environmental limiting factors may influence the participation rate of water sport and activities. These factors may also explain why all water- based activities have drastically more casual participants than core participants, since frequencies of activities may be constrained by uncontrollable factors. Figure 14 indicates these differences between the casual and core participants; Appendix A provides the full core vs. casual participation breakdown.

Figure 13: Participation per Water Sports



Figure 14: Water Sports / Activities

National Participatory Trends - Water Sports / Activities					
Activity	Participation Levels			% Change	
	2017	2021	2022	5-Year Trend	1-Year Trend
Kayaking (Recreational)	10,533	13,351	13,561	28.7%	1.6%
Canoeing	9,220	9,199	9,521	3.3%	3.5%
Snorkeling	8,384	7,316	7,376	-12.0%	0.8%
Jet Skiing	5,418	5,062	5,445	0.5%	7.6%
Stand-Up Paddling	3,325	3,739	3,777	13.6%	1.0%
Surfing	2,680	3,463	3,692	37.8%	6.6%
Sailing	3,974	3,463	3,632	-8.6%	4.9%
Rafting	3,479	3,383	3,595	3.3%	6.3%
Water Skiing	3,572	3,058	3,040	-14.9%	-0.6%
Wakeboarding	3,005	2,674	2,754	-8.4%	3.0%
Kayaking (White Water)	2,500	2,587	2,726	9.0%	5.4%
Scuba Diving	2,874	2,476	2,658	-7.5%	7.4%
Kayaking (Sea/Touring)	2,955	2,587	2,642	-10.6%	2.1%
Boardsailing/Windsurfing	1,573	1,297	1,391	-11.6%	7.2%
NOTE: Participation figures are in 000's for the US population ages 6 and over					
Participation Growth/Decline:	Large Increase (greater than 25%)	Moderate Increase (0% to 25%)	Moderate Decrease (0% to -25%)	Large Decrease (less than -25%)	

### 1.3.2. Local Recreational Trends Analysis Local Sport and Leisure Market Potential

The following charts show sport and leisure market potential data for Lake Worth Beach residents, as provided by ESRI. Market Potential Index (MPI) measures the probable demand for a product or service within the defined service areas. The MPI shows the likelihood that an adult resident will participate in certain activities when compared to the U.S. national average. The national average is 100; therefore, numbers below 100 would represent lower than average likelihood of participation, and numbers above

100 would represent a higher-than-average likelihood of participation. The service area is compared to the national average in four (4) categories – general sports, fitness, outdoor activity, and commercial recreation.

*It should be noted that MPI metrics are only one data point used to help determine community trends; thus, programmatic decisions should not be based solely on MPI metrics.*

Overall, when analyzing the City’s MPIs, the data demonstrates below-average market potential index (MPI) numbers. However, there are activities that scored well above the national average that should be highlighted including: ‘Rock Climbing’ (157), ‘Soccer’ (156), ‘Visited an indoor water park’ (133), ‘Zumba’ (124), and ‘Volleyball’ (123).

The MPI scores for the City’s residents are widely varying overall. As previously mentioned, the City has multiple specific activities that it performed well in, but alternatively, there are several activities that did poorly, scoring as low as 75. This specific activity information is important for the Leisure Services Department when they incorporate programming or build new facilities. This data provides them with a useful tool to estimate the attendance and participation of residents.

The following charts compare MPI scores for 46 sport and leisure activities that are prevalent for residents within the City. The activities are categorized by activity type and listed in descending order, from highest to lowest MPI score. High index numbers (100+) are significant because they demonstrate that there is a greater likelihood that residents within the service areas will actively participate in those offerings provided by the Department.

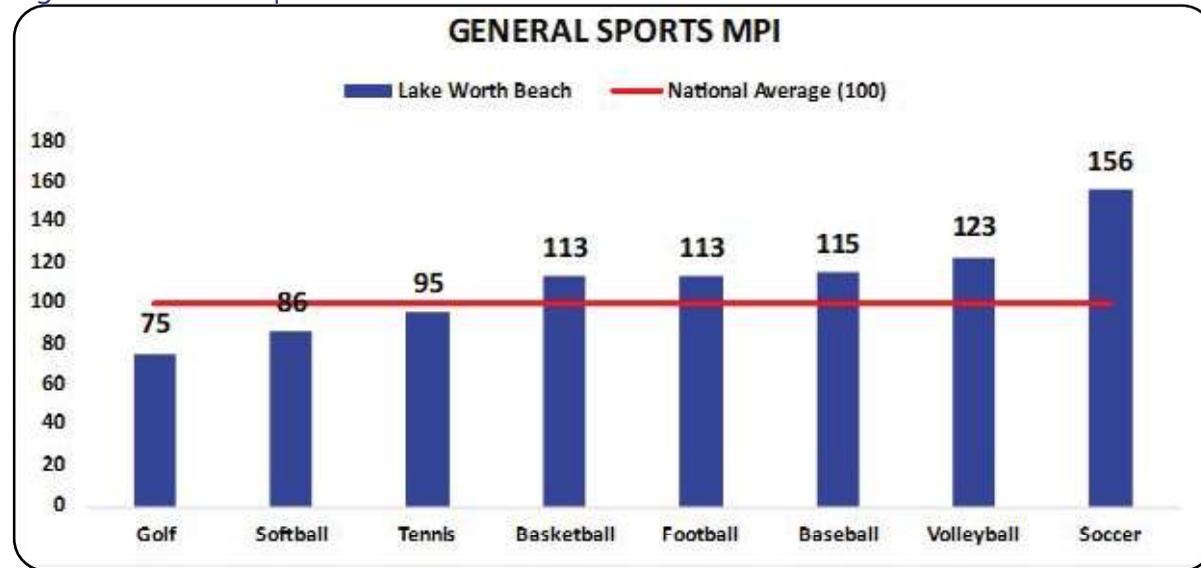
#### General Sports Market Potential

Overall, the General Sports MPI chart reflects several activities above the national mark, with Soccer (156), Volleyball (123), and Baseball (115) rounding out the top three highest scoring activities in Lake Worth Beach. Alternatively, Tennis (95), Softball (86), and Golf (75) are the three lowest scoring general sports and the only three sports under the national average.

The source of these General Sports MPI scores is not exactly clear, though it is certain that Lake Worth Beach residents have an affinity for team sports, and therefore, a higher willingness to spend on those sports. Indoor court sports like Volleyball and Basketball make up two of the highest scores, which may indicate interest there. However, one major reason that is a probable cause for these scores is simply the community's age demographics; due to the residents of Lake Worth Beach comprising a relatively young population, it makes sense that sports that are primarily played by youth and young adults are more well represented than a sport like Golf that may tend to garner an older player base.

Pickleball was not included in this dataset; however, it is important to note that it is the fastest growing sport in the nation and will continue to see increased demand. This is especially true for Lake Worth Beach as the South Atlantic region of the United States (including Florida) has seen the largest amount of Pickleball participation over the last 4 years. Pairing this information with a relatively high score for Tennis in Lake Worth Beach may indicate a need for more facilities that serve one or both of those activities. See figure 15 for the General Sports MPI table.

Figure 15: General Sports MPI



## Outdoor Activity Market Potential

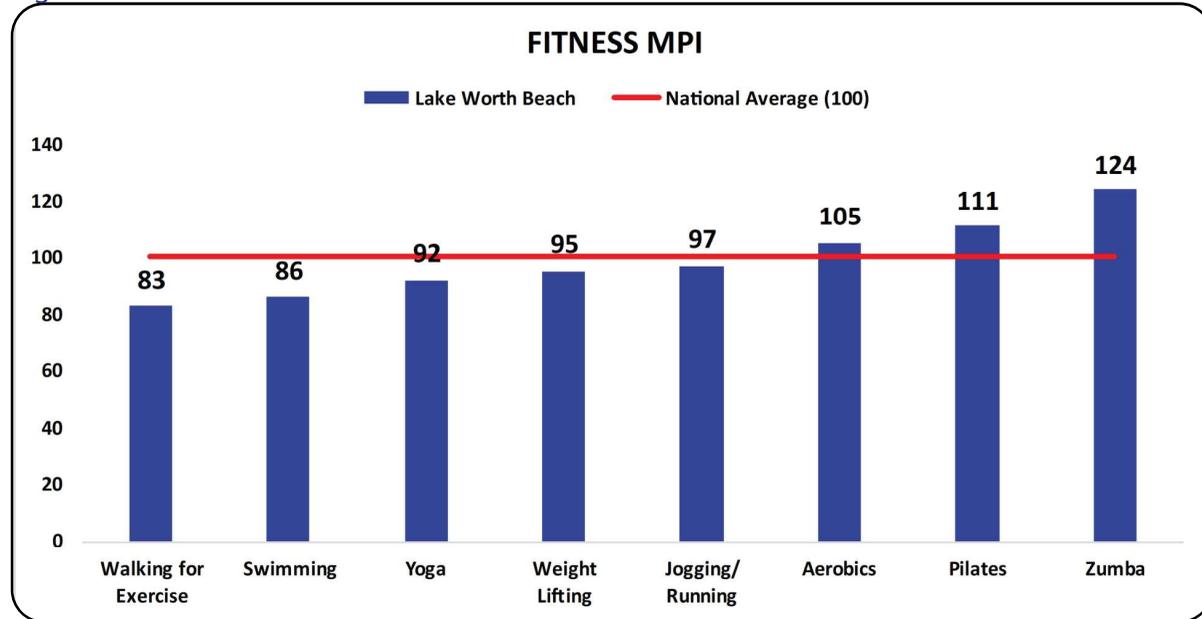
Assessing MPI scores for the Outdoor Activity category reveals that Lake Worth Beach residents are particularly inclined to participate in Rock Climbing (157), though the remainder of this outdoor activity MPI category only sees two other activities (Archery at 112 and Backpacking at 102) above the national average. The remainder of the Outdoor Activity section had, on average, lower scores than Lake Worth Beach's General Sports and Fitness counterparts, with six activities scoring below 90, including Canoeing/Kayaking (83), Hiking (80), and Freshwater Fishing (77).

## Fitness Market Potential

The Fitness Activity category shows that Lake Worth Beach residents have a lower likelihood of participating when it comes to fitness (compared to General Sports). The three fitness activities that scored above the national average, Zumba (124), Pilates (111), and Aerobics (105), are all similar activities that utilize similar spaces and bring in similar demographics as users. Alternatively, Yoga (92), Swimming (86), and Walking for Exercise (83) were the three lowest scores in Lake Worth Beach's Fitness MPI category.



Figure 16: Fitness MPI

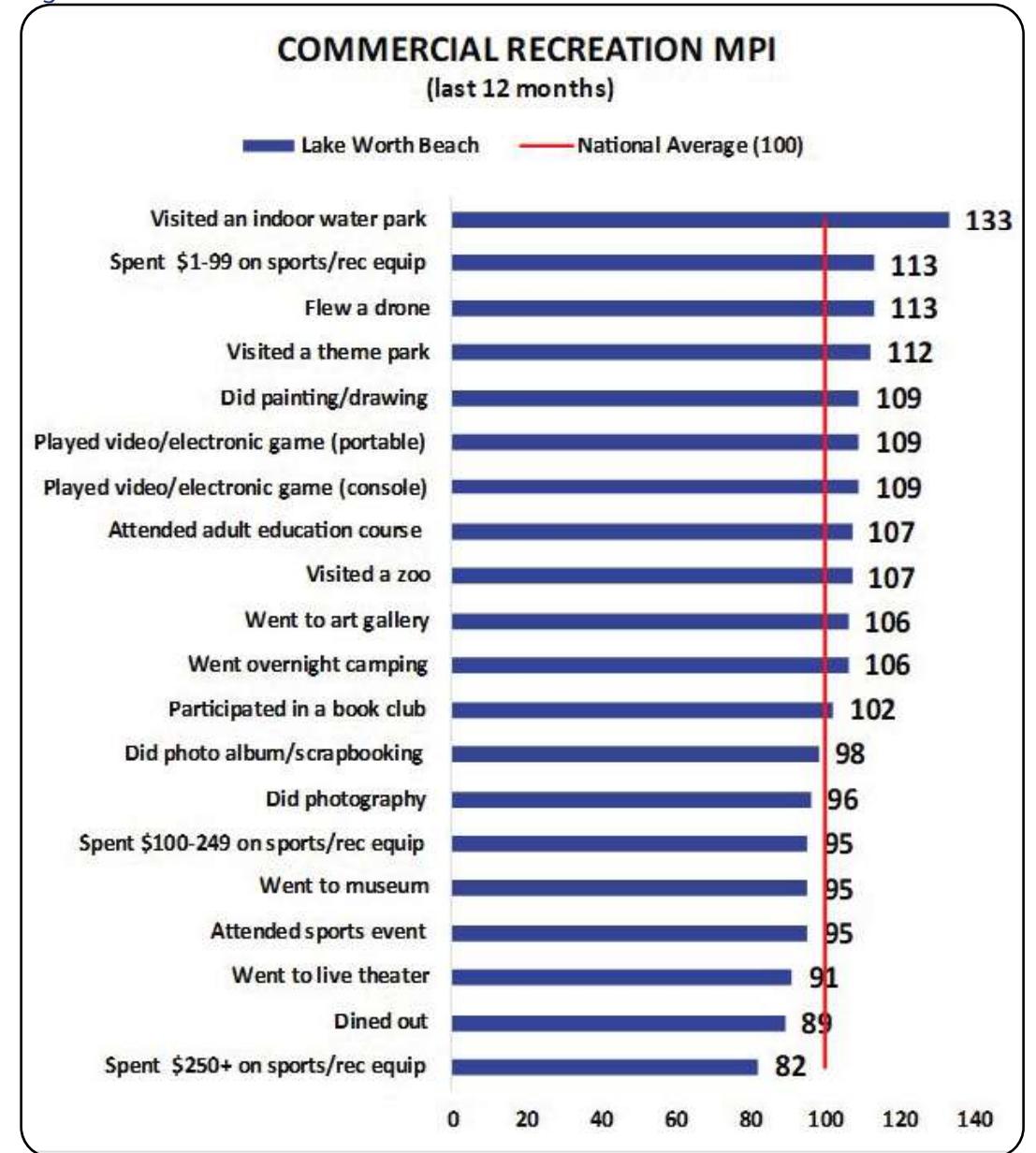


As demonstrated in the below chart, the Commercial Recreation category reveals

### Commercial Recreation Market Potential

over half of the assessed activities having MPI scores at or above the national average (the most of any category) including: 'Visited an indoor water park' (133), 'Spent \$1-99 on sports/recreation equipment' (113), 'Flew a drone' (113), and 'Visited a theme park' (112). The lowest scoring activities in this category were still above 80, including 'Went to live theater' (91), 'Dined out' (89), and 'Spent \$250+ on sports/recreation equipment' (82). These relatively high scores, especially in the Commercial Recreation category, indicate a high potential for recreation spending in Lake Worth Beach. See figure 17 for the Commercial Recreation MPI table.

Figure 17: Commercial Recreation MPI







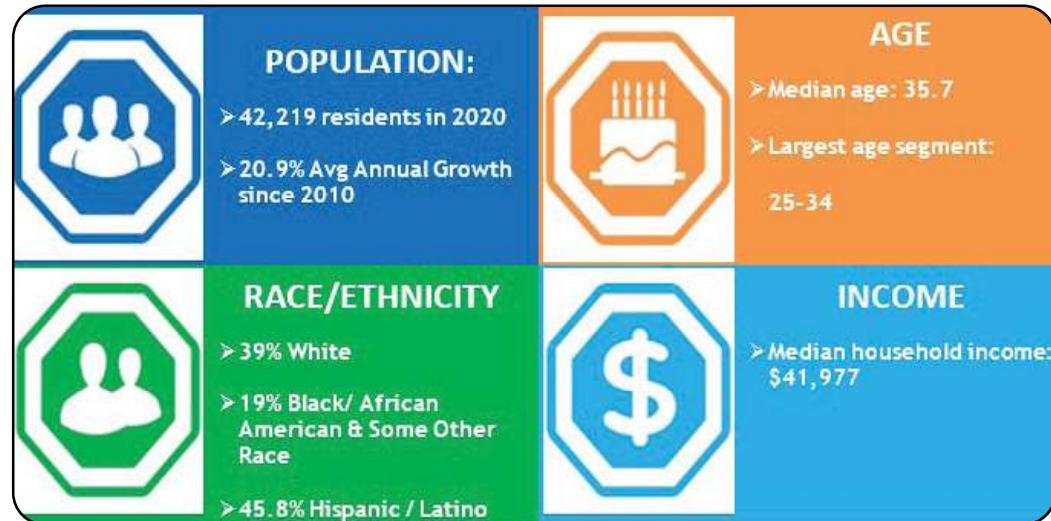
# CHAPTER 2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

# CHAPTER 2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

## 2.1. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

This assessment reflects the City’s total population and its key characteristics such as age, race, and income levels. It is important to note that future projections are based on historical patterns, and unforeseen circumstances during or after the time of the analysis might have a significant bearing on the projected figures. Figure 18 provides an overview of Lake Worth Beach’s populace based on the 2020 U.S. Decennial Census.

Figure 18: Demographic Overview of Lake Worth Beach, FL



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates and 2020 Decennial Census

### Methodology

The demographic data used in this analysis was obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Decennial Censuses conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, as well as from the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse, which is produced by the University of Florida’s Shimberg Center for Housing Studies. The Florida Housing

Data Clearinghouse provides public access to housing-related data, including population and household projections; income and rental limits; and, market rent for Florida communities.

### Race And Ethnicity Definitions

The categories for data on race and ethnicity for federal statistics, program administrative reporting, and civil rights compliance reporting are defined below. The 2020 Decennial Census data on race is not directly comparable with data from the 2010 Census and earlier censuses; therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the U.S. population over time. The latest (Census 2020) definitions and nomenclature are used in this analysis as follows:

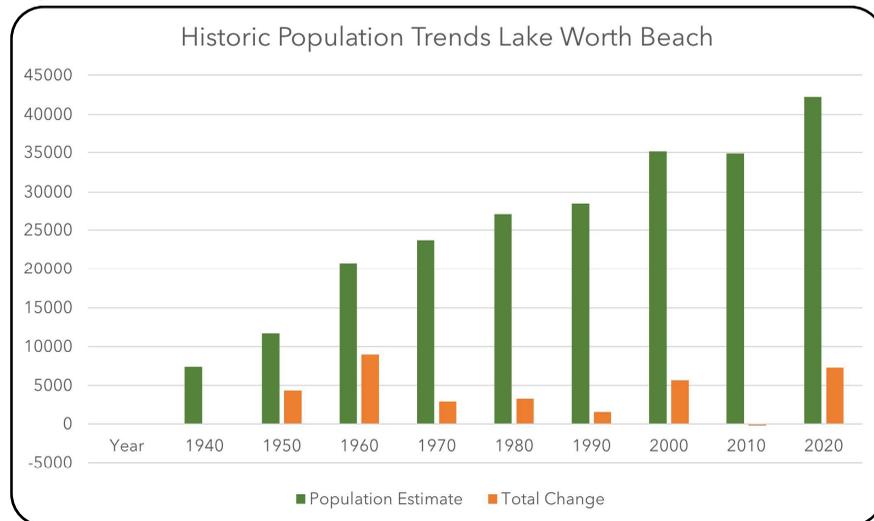
- American Indian or Alaska Native: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- Asian: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- Black or African American: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- Hispanic or Latino: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
- White: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Please note: The Census Bureau states that these race and ethnicity categories generally reflect social definitions in the U.S. and are not an attempt to define race and ethnicity biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. It recognizes that the race and ethnicity categories include racial, ethnic, and national origins and sociocultural groups. It defines “race” as a person’s self-identification with one or more of the following social groups: White, Black, or African American, Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, some other race, or a combination of these categories. Ethnicity is defined as whether or not a person is of Hispanic or Latino origin. For this reason, the Hispanic/Latino ethnicity is treated separately from race throughout this demographic analysis.

### Population

Since its inception in 1913, the City of Lake Worth Beach has experienced significant growth, particularly during the thirty-year period from 1950 to 1980. The population increased from 35,092 in 2010 to 42,219 in 2020. Figure 19 illustrates the historical population trends of the City.

Figure 19: Historic Population Trends



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), University of Florida

Lake Worth Beach’s population decreased during the 2010s compared to the previous decade’s census data. After this decrease, an influx of new residents began migrating to South Florida, including to Lake Worth Beach itself, which gradually contributed to a population rebound. Factors such as the growing ability to work remotely and the increased availability of residential units within the city helped spur this recovery. Figure 20 indicates that between 2010 and 2020, the City’s population grew by 20.9%.

Figure 20: Historic Population Trends

Year	Historic Population Trends		
	City of Lake Worth Beach		
	Population Estimate	Total Change	Percent Change
1940	7,408	-	-
1950	11,777	4,369	59%
1960	20,758	8,981	76.00%
1970	23,714	2,956	14.0%
1980	27,048	3,334	14.0%
1990	28,564	1,516	5.6%
2000	35,133	5,659	23.0%
2010	34,910	-223	-0.6%
2020	42,219	7,309	20.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), University of Florida

This trend is expected to continue as various redevelopment and infill development projects, either underway or in the planning stages, are anticipated to further stimulate population growth. As indicated in Figure 21, the Lake Worth Beach’s population will continue to grow steadily over the next 25 years. The permanent population of the City is projected to reach 60,892 by 2050.

Figure 21: Lake Worth Beach Seasonal and Permanent Population

Year	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Population Projections	34,910	42,219	47,826	54,028	60,892
Seasonal	1,577	1,714	1,948	2,213	2,514
Total:	36,487	43,933	49,773	56,241	63,406

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### Household Type

Figure 22 presents the number of households and persons per household according to the ACS from the U.S. Census Bureau. A household is defined as the person or persons occupying a dwelling unit. As the average household size decreases, the number of households—or required dwelling units—increases relative to the population. Several factors contribute to the decrease in average household size throughout the United States: families delaying childbirth and having fewer children, young adults moving out on their own instead of living with parents, and older adults living independently longer and not living with their children in later years.

Figure 22: Household by Type

Households by Type	City of Lake Worth Beach			
	2010		2020	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total Households	12,466	100.0%	12,947	100.0%
Family households (families)	6,744	54.1%	3,698	28.6%
With own Children under 18 years	3,424	27.5%	-	-
Male householder, no wife present, family	1,133	9.1%	3,692	28.5%
With own Children under 18 years	626	5.0%	-	-
Female householder, no husband present, family	1,597	12.8%	3,734	28.8%
With own Children under 18 years	1,102	8.8%	-	-
Nonfamily Households	5,722	45.9%	-	-
Householder living alone	4,175	33.5%	1,936	15.0%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	1,384	11.1%	3,861	29.8%
Households with one or more people under 18	3,683	29.5%	3,769	29.1%
Average Household Size	2.8	-	2.9	-
Average Family Size	3.39	-	3.73	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Lake Worth Beach, like other South Florida cities, is experiencing an increase in average household size. Specifically, the average household size in the City of Lake Worth Beach increased slightly from 2.8 to 2.9 between 2010 and 2020, as indicated in Figure 22.

### Population Age

Figure 23 shows the numerical and percentage breakdown of the City’s population by age in 2010 and 2020, according to the Decennial Census from the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2010, the largest age group was the 35-44-year-olds (17.1%), while in 2020, the 25-34-year-olds were the largest age segment (15.7%). Overall, Lake Worth Beach’s population of individuals aged 55 and over increased between 2010 and 2020, with the most growth occurring in the 55-59 age group. As the 55-74-year-old population continues to grow within the City, the population under 34 remains consistent.

Figure 23: Population Age

Population by Age	City of Lake Worth Beach			
	2010		2020	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total Population	35,237	100.0%	42,219	100.0%
Male	18,238	51.8%	22,240	52.7%
Female	16,999	48.2%	19,979	47.3%
Under 5 years	2,403	6.8%	2,749	6.5%
5 to 9	2,345	6.7%	2,837	6.7%
10 to 14	2,122	6.0%	2,763	6.5%
15 to 19	2,328	6.6%	2,663	6.3%
20 to 24	2,646	7.5%	2,906	6.9%
25 to 34	5,548	15.7%	6,633	15.7%
35 to 44	6,008	17.1%	6,046	14.3%
45 to 54	4,223	12.0%	5,029	11.9%
55 to 59	1,380	3.9%	2,722	6.4%
60 to 64	1,159	3.3%	2,381	5.6%
65 to 74	2,242	6.4%	3,248	7.7%
75 to 84	2,004	5.7%	1,552	3.7%
85 years and over	829	2.4%	690	1.6%
Median age (Years)	35.3	-	35.7	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2020 Decennial Census

Similarly, the median age of Lake Worth Beach residents increased from 35.3 in 2010 to 35.7 in 2020. The increase in median age is expected to continue in the coming years. The City’s amenities should be updated and developed to be accessible to the growing elderly population, while also remaining relevant for families with young children.

### Population Race

As indicated in Figure 24 below, the largest race category in Lake Worth Beach is “White Alone.” The 2020 estimate shows 39% of the population falling into the “White Alone” category. “Some Other Race” (19.1%), “Black Alone” (19.1%), and “Two or More Races” (16.0%), represent the second, third, and fourth largest categories.

Figure 24: Population Race

Populations by Race	City of Lake Worth Beach			
	2010		2020	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total Population	34,910	100.0%	42,219	100.0%
White	20,959	60.0%	16,480	39.0%
Black or African American	6,917	19.8%	8,060	19.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,962	5.6%	2,451	5.8%
Asian	335	1.0%	417	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	31	0.1%	28	0.1%
Some Other Race	3,113	8.9%	8,046	19.1%
Two or More Races	1,593	4.6%	6,737	16.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2020 Decennial Census

### Ethnicity

The City’s population was also assessed based on Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, which, by the Census Bureau’s definition, is viewed independently from race. It is important to note that individuals who are Hispanic/Latino in ethnicity also identify with one or more of the racial categories listed above.

Figure 25 presents the racial characteristics, including Hispanic or Latino origin, of the City’s population according to the Decennial Census from the U.S. Census

Figure 25: Population Origin and Race

Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race	City of Lake Worth Beach			
	2010		2020	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total Population	34,910	100.0%	42,219	100.0%
White alone	13,291	38.1%	13,275	31.4%
Black or African American alone	6,603	18.9%	7,786	18.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13,834	39.6%	19,357	45.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	322	0.9%	73	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	22	0.1%	22	0.1%
Asian alone	308	0.9%	408	1.0%
Some other race alone	71	0.2%	251	0.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2020 Decennial Census

### Education

Bureau. In 2010, the largest portion of the population in the City of Lake Worth Beach (39.6%) identified as “Hispanic or Latino (of any race).” While the Hispanic population continued to increase from 39.6% to 45.8% between 2010 and 2020, the second-largest population, “White alone,” decreased from 38.1% to 31.4%. The percentage of people identifying as “Some other race alone” doubled over the same time period.

The Census Bureau defines educational attainment as the highest level of education an individual has completed. Educational attainment does not include additional certifications, certificates, or licenses which can be earned along with formal scholastic degrees.

Figure 26 indicates the educational attainment levels of the City’s population according to the American Community Survey (ACS) from the U.S. Census Bureau between 2010 and 2020. The college-level category is further broken down to show those who had “Some college (no degree),” an “Associate’s degree,” a “Bachelor’s degree,” and a “Graduate or Professional degree.”

As shown in Figure 26, the educational attainment level of City residents increased between 2010 and 2020. In 2010, 66.0% of the Lake Worth Beach population had a high school diploma or higher, increasing to 70.6% in 2020. The number of City residents with a graduate or professional degree also increased from 5.9% in 2010 to 8.5% in 2020.

Figure 26: Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	City of Lake Worth Beach			
	2010		2020	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 25 years and over	23,969	100%	26,412	100.0%
Less than 9th grade	-	19.9%	5,716	21.6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	-	14.1%	2,055	7.8%
High School Graduate (includes Equivalency)	-	26.0%	6,446	24.4%
Some college, no degree	-	15.8%	4,662	17.7%
Associate's degree	-	5.3%	2,225	8.4%
Bachelor's degree	-	13.0%	3,054	11.6%
Graduate or professional degree	-	5.9%	2,254	8.5%
Percent high school graduate or higher	-	66.0%	18,641	70.6%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	-	18.9%	5,308	20.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

## Employment

Analyzing employment focuses on the overall workforce, including those employed, unemployed, in the armed forces, in the civilian labor force, not in the labor force, and the population aged 16 years and over. Figure 27 provides employment data according to the ACS from the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2010, more than 70% of the City's population was part of the labor force, whereas in 2020, the percentage decreased to 63.9%. The employed population in the City remained relatively the same between 2010 and 2020, at approximately 59%.

Figure 27: Employment Status

Employment Status	City of Lake Worth Beach			
	2010		2020	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 16 years and over	28,765	100.0%	30,334	100.0%
In labor force	20,307	70.6%	19,395	63.9%
Civilian labor force	20,307	70.6%	19,395	63.9%
Employed	17,106	59.5%	17,921	59.1%
Unemployed	3,201	11.1%	1,474	4.9%
Armed forces	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not in labor force	8,458	29.4%	10,939	36.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure 28 indicates the occupational status of the City's population. Occupational status categorizes the type of industry, occupation, and class of worker in the City's labor force. Between 2010 and 2020, the City's labor force engaged in "Management, business, science, and arts occupations," increased from 18.7% to 21.5%. The largest proportion of the City's population (30.8%) worked in "Service occupations."

Figure 28: Occupation Status

Occupation	City of Lake Worth Beach			
	2010		2020	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	17,106	100.0%	17,921	100.0%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	3,207	18.7%	3,854	21.5%
Service occupations	4,900	28.6%	5,511	30.8%
Sales and office occupations	3,477	20.3%	2,966	16.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	4,021	23.5%	3,530	19.7%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,501	8.8%	2,060	11.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

### Income

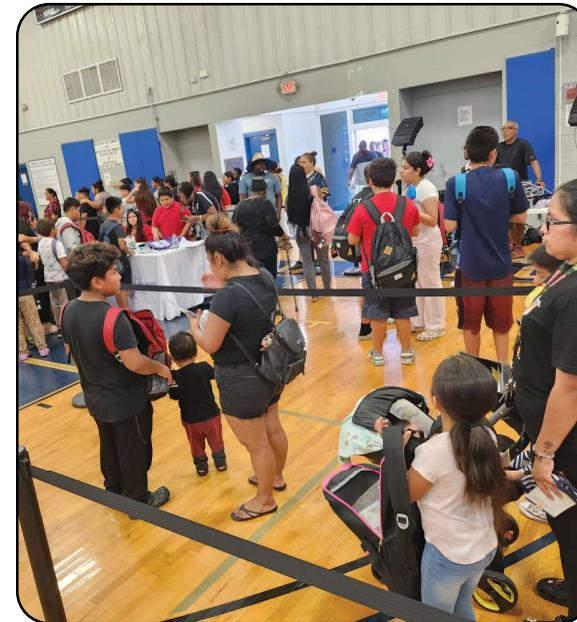
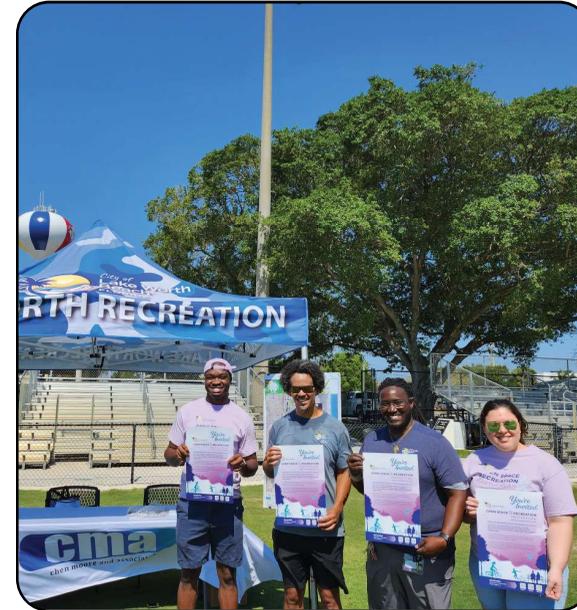
When analyzing income, the median income includes the total income of everyone over the age of sixteen living within the same household, while the mean household income is the average income per household. Figure 29 shows income and benefits data according to the ACS from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Based on the 2020 ACS, the mean household income in Lake Worth Beach was \$61,329, a 24.87% increase from \$49,115 in 2010. The largest percentage of the City’s population (17.3%) earned income and benefits ranging between \$50,000 and \$74,999, compared to \$35,000 to \$49,999 in 2010. These relatively low-income characteristics should be taken into consideration when the Department of Leisure Services is pricing out programs.

Figure 29: Income and Benefits

Income & Benefit	City of Lake Worth Beach			
	2010		2020	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total Households	12,466	100%	12,947	100%
less than \$10,000	1,159	9.3%	759	5.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,167	9.4%	731	5.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,538	12.3%	1,632	12.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,827	14.7%	2,208	17.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2,180	17.5%	1,869	14.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,975	15.8%	2,236	17.3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,374	11.0%	1,433	11.1%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	873	7.0%	1,305	10.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	252	2.0%	444	3.4%
\$200,000 or more	121	1.0%	330	2.5%
Median household income (dollars)	\$38,492.00	-	\$41,977.00	-
Mean household income (dollars)	\$49,115.00	-	\$61,329.00	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



### Poverty Level

Federal poverty levels are used to determine eligibility for certain assistance programs and benefits. The poverty level is a measure of income issued annually by the Department of Health and Human Services. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the 2024 poverty level for a family of four is an annual income of \$31,200. Figure 30 below presents the percentage of families and individuals whose income was below the poverty level according to the 2010 and 2020 ACS.

The proportion of families and individuals below the poverty level decreased from 2010 to 2020 in the City of Lake Worth Beach. Higher levels of poverty were particularly evident among families or individuals with children under 5 years of age. At 61.5%, the largest group impacted by poverty were families with a female householder, no husband present, and related children under 18 years of age.

Figure 30: Poverty Level

Poverty Level	City of Lake Worth Beach	
	2010	2020
	Percent	Percent
All families	23.1%	20.8%
With related children under 18 years	36.3%	34.2%
With related children of householder under 5 years	48.2%	25.0%
Married couple families	14.0%	14.4%
With related children under 18 years	22.0%	24.6%
With related children of householder under 5 years	29.3%	18.3%
Families with female householder, no spouse present	48.0%	34.2%
With related children under 18 years	57.6%	45.8%
With related children of householder under 5 years	73.1%	27.1%
All people	25.3%	25.2%
Under 18 years	41.2%	40.5%
18 to 64 years	22.2%	21.9%
65 years and over	14.0%	16.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

### Demographic Implications

While it is important not to generalize recreation needs and priorities based solely on demographics, the analysis suggests some potential implications for Lake Worth Beach, Florida:

- Lake Worth Beach’s aging population indicates a need to identify and understand the interests of the middle-aged and elderly populations. Adding more recreational activities for active adults and elderly populations, such as exercise classes and recreational leagues, may prove to be beneficial in keeping those populations active.
- Lake Worth Beach’s relatively low household income characteristics suggest a potential lack of disposable income at the individual and family level. The Department of Leisure Services should be mindful of this when pricing out programs and events, considering amenities, and weighing opportunities for cost recovery, while staying aware of the potential interaction that can be expected from a populace that has a lower-than-average income level.
- Lake Worth Beach’s population growth (and concurrent household growth) should be considered and accounted for when planning for new amenities and maintaining current offerings in the community.
- Finally, Lake Worth Beach should ensure its diversified population is reflected in its programs, marketing, communications, and public outreach. With increasing diversity in both race and age, Lake Worth Beach’s programs should reflect the changes to, and evolve with, the population.

## 2.2. POLICIES, CAPACITY, AND DEMAND FOR PARK FACILITIES

### 2.2.1. Comprehensive Plan Policies

The City of Lake Worth Beach’s Comprehensive Plan was adopted by the City Council in 2018. The Plan was reviewed by the State Land Planning Agency (Department of Commerce), now the Florida Department of Commerce, and is in compliance with Florida Statutes Chapter 163. The Comprehensive Plan is a policy and guiding document that includes the following elements or chapters:

- Future Land Use
- Transportation
- Housing & Neighborhoods
- Infrastructure
  - Stormwater Management
  - Potable Water Supply
  - Sanitary Sewer
  - Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge
  - Electric Utility
- Coastal Management
- Conservation
- Recreation & Open Space
- Intergovernmental Coordination
- Capital Improvement
- Education
- Economic Development
- Property Rights (element added in 2023 for compliance with new state statute)

The Recreation and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan includes the following Goals, Objectives, and Policies:

**GOAL 7.1:** The City of Lake Worth’s open space and recreation system shall provide sustainable indoor-outdoor leisure opportunities, to meet the physical, social, recreational and cultural needs of current and future demands of all population segments with access to a variety of passive and active recreation programs through the use of both public and private resources.

**Objective 7.1.1:** The City shall increase and enhance the current system and quality of parks and recreation facilities through federal, state, local and private grants; impact fees, Capital Improvement Programs (CIP) and general revenue funds in order to meet the needs of the current and future population.

**Policy 7.1.1.1:** The City shall continue to offer recreational programs that complement and enhance the use of the City’s recreational facility assets. The City shall annually monitor recreation programs to assure that an adequate diversity of programs addresses the recreation interests of different age groups, particularly children, teenagers, and the elderly. Additionally, the City shall assure that residents with special needs are adequately accommodated.

**Policy 7.1.1.2:** The City shall identify properties available for acquisition and/or vacant or underutilized properties, and consider acquiring these properties in order to expand its inventory of usable recreation

- and open space.
- Policy 7.1.1.3: The City shall encourage the preparation of a Master Plan for Recreation and Open Space to assess existing facilities, future needs, and proposed programs.
- Policy 7.1.1.4: The City shall maintain a detailed recreation and open space inventory which indicates location, existing conditions, required improvements, and other appropriate considerations.
- Policy 7.1.1.5: Consider acquiring and preserving open space lands for purposes of recreation, habitat protection and enhancement.
- Policy 7.1.1.6: The City shall preserve, maintain and improve existing parks and recreation facilities through the use of adequate operating budgets and proper management techniques.
- Policy 7.1.1.7: It is the City’s policy to ensure that plans for improvements to the municipal beach area be implemented, with the costs being borne primarily by the users.
- Policy 7.1.1.8: High quality maintenance of the Municipal Golf Course should be continued and as funds are available, the facilities should be evaluated and replaced if necessary.
- Policy 7.1.1.9: The City adopts an LOS standard of 0.5 acres of neighborhood parks and 2.0 acres of community parks for every 1,000 persons to be developed in conjunction with all residential development.
- Policy 7.1.1.10: Where the facilities necessary to serve a development are not available the City may enter into a development agreement where the developer will provide for their construction.

- Policy 7.1.1.11: The City may adopt and amend provisions for impact fees that will be utilized in the construction of necessary infrastructure design to maintain adopted minimum levels of service.
- Policy 7.1.1.12: The City may achieve the LOS standard set forth in this element through land acquisition program and impact fee program.

**Objective 7.1.2: The City shall enforce its standards for the provision and preservation of open space as part of the development approval process to ensure that existing open space areas are onservd and that new development projects provides for sufficient open space and recreation opportunities in its plans.**

- Policy 7.1.2.1: The City shall through its Land Development Regulations, require all environmentally sensitive areas from which density is transferred and other such areas as are appropriate, be maintained as open space in perpetuity and that this be accomplished through recordation of conservation easements.
- Policy 7.1.2.2: The City shall ensure through its Land Development Regulations that sufficient open space is provided in public and private development projects.
- Policy 7.1.2.3: The City shall coordinate the provision of recreational services and facilities with public and private organizations and enter into appropriate interlocal and license agreements as appropriate.
- Policy 7.1.2.4: The City shall coordinate ways and means for private developers to provide public recreation facilities within their developments.

- Policy 7.1.2.5: The City shall avoid duplicating recreation facilities and services provided by the private sector, which are available to the public and adequate to serve the needs of the population.
- Policy 7.1.2.6: The City shall seek land donations from property owners and financial contributions from the private sector for the development of recreational opportunities.
- Policy 7.1.2.7: The City shall continue to encourage co-sponsorship of recreational and cultural events, such as races, greenmarkets, festivals and athletic events, using City facilities as a location for these events.
- Policy 7.1.2.8: The City shall on a periodic basis evaluate its recreational fee schedule for both residents and nonresidents to help ensure that user fees are equitable and have a reasonable relationship to the cost of the recreation service.
- Policy 7.1.2.9: On a periodic basis, the City shall evaluate the potential for new revenue opportunities such as, but not limited to facility naming rights and beach and park concessions.
- Policy 7.1.2.10: The City shall identify state and federal recreation grant opportunities, and if appropriate, the City shall apply for grants for funding of recreation facilities
- Policy 7.1.2.11: The City shall work with Palm Beach County and the Palm Beach County School District to collate recreation facilities and services at County school sites where appropriate.

**Objective 7.1.3: The City shall assess its Concurrency Management Ordinance for recreation facilities and services.**

- Policy 7.1.3.1: The City shall adopt incentives for developers to provide additional recreation facilities in any future developments.
- Policy 7.1.3.2: The City shall consider a concurrency management system to ensure that a new development or redevelopment contributes its fair share to park and recreational facilities. The methodology for determining the developer’s fair share contribution for park and recreation facilities shall be included in the City’s land development regulations.
- Objective 7.1.4: To assure that all public recreation facilities have operational automobile, bicycle and pedestrian access facilities.**
- Policy 7.1.4.1: At least every three years, the City shall evaluate its recreational facilities for compliance with Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction (Sec 553.503, F.S.), and, if deficiencies are identified, the City shall endeavor to program capital improvements and other actions needed to remedy any deficiencies commensurate with available financial resources.
- Policy 7.1.4.2: All recreation users, including the handicapped, shall have access to park facilities.
- Policy 7.1.4.3: The City shall comply with Chapter 553 Florida Statutes and the Accessibility Requirement Manual of the Department of Community Affairs to ensure that neighborhood park facilities provide access ways for pedestrians and the handicapped where feasible.
- Policy 7.1.4.4: Public parks and facilities will be designed and constructed with access ways which are compatible with the character and quality of natural resources found on-site.

Policy 7.1.4.5: The City shall ensure that appropriate vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle access is provided to all parks and shall coordinate with Palm Tran to provide transit service to major parks and recreation sites.

Policy 7.1.4.6: The City shall maintain existing pedestrian easements to active recreational and neighborhood parks.

Policy 7.1.4.7: The City shall encourage the linkage of park and open spaces to bicycle and pedestrian trails in pursuant to the pertinent policies of the Transportation Element of this Plan.

**Objective 7.1.5: The City shall continue encouraging cultural programs supporting its diverse population in coordination with other public and private entities.**

Policy 7.1.5.1: The City shall support the provision of cultural activities by making public property available for not-for-profit arts and cultural organizations’ events and, if appropriate, space for construction of permanent facilities for art and cultural activities.

Policy 7.1.5.2: The City shall identify foundation, state and federal arts and cultural grant programs, and where appropriate, the City shall apply for available grant funds for arts and cultural programs and activities.

Policy 7.1.5.3: The City shall continue supporting the Cultural Council of Palm Beach County, LULA Lake Worth Arts and other programs and organizations in carrying out its cultural and arts programs and activities.

**Objective 7.1.6: The City of Lake Worth shall recognize that trails, greenways, and blueways are a component of the overall parks and recreation system of the City. The planning and development of parks will consider the opportunity for connectivity to the overall trail/greenway/blueway system within the City, the County, and the Southeast region.**

Policy 7.1.6.1: The City shall coordinate with the Southeast Florida Regional Greenways and Trails Plan, the City’s greenway and trail initiatives throughout its geographical boundary and along its waterfront areas.

Policy 7.1.6.2: The City shall consider adopting Southeast Florida Regional Greenways and Trails Plan to coordinate the development of a future greenways and trails network within the City that connects to County trails and facilities.

Policy 7.1.6.3: The City shall seek funding opportunities for acquisition, development and maintenance of sites for greenway corridors.

Policy 7.1.6.4: The City shall utilize future park and open space acquisition opportunities to connect the City’s existing park and open space into a coordinated greenway/blueway and trail system

Policy 7.1.6.5: The City shall prepare a trails/greenway/blueways master plan in coordination with the Palm Beach County Metropolitan Planning Organization to provide connectivity and access to the regional system.

### 2.2.2. Level of Service Analysis

The City of Lake Worth Beach offers a diverse range of open spaces and recreation amenities, including community parks, neighborhood parks, nature areas, and greenways. Additionally, the City features a golf club with scenic views of the Intracoastal Waterway, as well as a well-attended beach area, and other community and recreation facilities.

The John Prince Memorial Park, located west and north of Lake Osborne, is a Palm Beach County regional park encompassing 716.37 acres (includes 338 lake acres). Because of its proximity to the City of Lake Worth Beach, residents enjoy the diverse amenities that the park offers such as nature trails, fishing, playgrounds, boat launch ramps, bicycle paths, picnic pavilions, and sport facilities (basketball courts, pickleball court, tennis courts, softball fields, volleyball). This subject regional park was Not included in the Level of Service analysis since it is Not within the Lake Worth Beach boundaries.

This section of the Master Plan will focus on the Level of Service that the City provides in terms of open spaces and recreation. The analysis is based on a detailed inventory of existing open spaces and recreation facilities presented in Section 2.4. that includes a description of the amenities and acreage of the subject sites.

The City’s Level of Service (LOS) for open space is included in Policy 7.1.1.9 of the Recreation and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan as follows:

**Policy 7.1.1.9:** The City adopts an LOS standard of 0.5 acres of neighborhood parks and 2.0 acres of community parks for every 1,000 persons to be developed in conjunction with all residential development.

Figure 31. City’s Adopted Level of Service

Park Classification	(Acres/Population)
Community Parks	2 acres/1,000
Neighborhood Parks	0.5 acres/1,000

Please note, for the purpose of this Master Plan, the word “facilities” refer to parks, open spaces and recreation buildings, and are use interchangeable throughout the report. In addition to community and neighborhood parks and facilities, the City includes Open Spaces that are identified on Section 2.4. Inventory such as Snook Islands (Map #16 Conservation, Natural Area), and Open Space located on the northwest corner of the City’s boundaries (Map #33).

### Level of Service for Community Facilities

As indicated in Section 2.4., a Community Facility is a “ride to” park generally located near major streets or arterials. It is designed to serve city wide community residents since it includes both active and passive recreation amenities along with parking areas. For the subject Level of Service analysis, the Golf Course was Not included.

Figure 32. Level of Service (LOS) for Community Facilities - Current Population

MAP #	COMMUNITY FACILITIES	ACRES		DEMAND
3	Wimbly Gymnasium	1.94	Active	<b>LOS 2 Acres/1,000</b> Total 2024 Population: 46,206 2024 Permanent Population: 44,417 Seasonal Population: 1,789
10	Grimes Memorial Field	5.20	Active	
29	Sunset Ridge Park	5.45	Active	
32	Northwest Park	34.05	Active	
1	Howard Park	6.26	Active	
15	Old Bridge Causeway	2.04	Passive	
12	Bryant Park	23.65	Passive	
14	Lake Worth Beach Park	19.49	Passive	
11	South Bryant Park	3.83	Passive	
2	Osborne Community Center	1.12	Passive	
20	Cultural Arts Facility	0.94	Passive	
13	Judge Steinhart	2.01	Passive	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105.98</b>		

Note: Please see Bryant Park acreage calculation on the next page.

Figure 32 includes total acreage of community facilities demand for current population based on the 2024 US Census data. It also indicates that the total acreage of community facilities is 105.98, the current demand is 92.41 acres, and there is 13.57 acres of community facilities surplus.

The City has several community parks located adjacent to water bodies. For this Level of Service analysis, water areas have been excluded from the total park acreage, with the exception of Bryant Park. Bryant Park comprises 34.66 total acres of land and water areas. For the purposes of the Level of Service calculation, the park's acreage includes all land (12.63 acres) and half of the water area (11.015 acres out of 22.03 acres), resulting in a total of 23.65 acres.

Figure 33 includes total acreage of community facilities demand for projected 2050 population, and it indicates a surplus of 20.83 acres.

Figure 33. Level of Service (LOS) for Community Facilities - Projected Population

MAP #	COMMUNITY FACILITIES	ACRES	DEMAND
3	Wimbley Gymnasium	1.94	Active
10	Grimes Memorial Field	5.20	Active
29	Sunset Ridge Park	5.45	Active
32	Northwest Park	34.05	Active
1	Howard Park	6.26	Active
15	Old Bridge Causeway	2.04	Passive
12	Bryant Park	23.65	Passive
14	Lake Worth Beach Park	19.49	Passive
11	South Bryant Park	3.83	Passive
2	Osborne Community Center	1.12	Passive*
20	Cultural Arts Facility	0.94	Passive*
13	Judge Steinhart	2.01	Passive*
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>105.98</b>	
			<b>Acres 126.81</b>
			Deficit - Acres 20.83

**LOS 2 Acres/1,000**  
Total 2050 Population: 63,406  
2050 Permanent Population: 60,892  
Seasonal Population: 2,276)

### Level of Service for Neighborhood Facilities

As indicated in Section 2.4., a Neighborhood Facility is a “walk to” park, generally located along streets where people can walk or bicycle without encountering heavy traffic and usually serves the residents of a neighborhood in a radius of up to one-half mile. A neighborhood park can be passive or active according to the amenities included on the site.

For the purpose of the Level of Service analysis, the Greenways were estimated at 50% of the total acreage. Figure 34 includes total acreage of neighborhood facilities demand for current population based on the 2024 US Census data. It also indicates that the total acreage of neighborhood facilities is 15.83 acres while the current demand represents 23.10 acres, reflecting a deficit of 7.27 acres of park land considering permanent and seasonal population.

Figure 34. Level of Service (LOS) for Neighborhood Facilities - Current Population

MAP #	NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES	ACRES	DEMAND
6	11th Ave S-Greenway*	1.56	Passive
4	South Palm Park	2.55	Passive
31	Spillway Park	2.85	Passive
30	Constitution Park	0.37	Passive
9	5th Ave S-Greenway*	1.41	Passive
7	9th Ave S-Greenway*	1.14	Passive
22	Tropical Ridge Fitness Park	0.23	Passive
23	Lend a Hand Park	0.13	Passive
8	7th Ave S Greenway*	1.39	Passive
17	Triangle Park	1.02	Passive
5	Domino Park	0.05	Passive
18	Cultural Arts Plaza	0.62	Passive
26	8th Ave N-Greenway*	1.4	Passive
24	5th Ave N-Greenway*	0.51	Passive
21	Royal Poinciana Park	0.62	Passive
28	Pocket Park	0.15	Passive
19	Pioneer Park (City Hall)	1.06	Passive
25	N G Street Greenway*	4.94	Passive
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15.83</b>	
			<b>23.10 Acres</b>
			Deficit -7.27 Acres

**LOS 0.5 Acres/1,000**  
Total 2024 Population: 46,206  
2024 Permanent Population: 44,417  
Seasonal Population: 1,789

\* 50% of total site acreage toward Level of Service

Figure 35. Level of Service (LOS) for Neighborhood Facilities - Projected Population

MAP #	NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES	ACRES	DEMAND
6	11th Ave S-Greenway*	1.56	Passive
4	South Palm Park	2.55	Passive
31	Spillway Park	2.85	Passive
30	Constitution Park	0.37	Passive
9	5 <sup>th</sup> Ave S-Greenway*	1.41	Passive
7	9 <sup>th</sup> Ave S-Greenway*	1.14	Passive
22	Tropical Ridge Fitness Park	0.23	Passive
23	Lend a Hand Park	0.13	Passive
8	7 <sup>th</sup> Ave S- Greenway*	1.39	Passive
17	Triangle Park	1.02	Passive
5	Domino Park	0.05	Passive
18	Cultural Arts Plaza	0.62	Passive
26	8 <sup>th</sup> Ave N-Greenway*	1.4	Passive
24	5 <sup>th</sup> Ave N-Greenway*	0.51	Passive
21	Royal Poinciana Park	0.62	Passive
28	Pocket Park	0.15	Passive
19	Pioneer Park (City Hall)	1.06	Passive
25	N G Street Greenway*	4.94	Passive
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15.83</b>	<b>31.70 Acres</b>
Deficit -15.87 Acres			

**LOS 0.5 Acres/1,000**  
 Total 2050 Population: 63,406  
 2050 Permanent Population: 60,892  
 Seasonal Population: 2,276

\* 50% of total site acreage toward Level of Service

Figure 35 includes total acreage of neighborhood facilities demand for projected 2050 population, and it indicates a deficit of 15.87 acres of neighborhood parks considering permanent and seasonal population.

The following tables summarize the Level of Service (LOS) analysis current demand and available capacity, comparing the existing and projected populations per the current LOS standards. Figure 36 presents the demand and capacity for community and neighborhood parks for the current City’s population based on a total population estimate of 46,206 (2024 permanent and seasonal population).

According to the current population and existing inventory, the community parks demand is 13.57 acres, while neighborhood parks demand represents 23.10 acres.

Figure 36. Demand and Capacity for Current Population - 2024

Park Classification	Existing Inventory (acres)	LOS Standards (acres/population)	2024 Population	Demand (acres)	Surplus /Deficit (acres)
Community Parks	105.98	2.0/1,000	46,206	92.41	13.57
Neighborhood Park	15.83	0.5/1,000	46,206	23.10	-7.27

Figure 37 presents the demand and capacity for community and neighborhood parks based on the projected 2050 City population of 63,406 (permanent and seasonal population). According to this analysis, the City will have a demand of 126.81 acres of community park land, and a demand of 31.70 acres of neighborhood parks. Moreover, by 2050, the City is projected to have a deficit of 20.83 acres of community parks, while neighborhood parks will face a deficit of 15.87 acres.

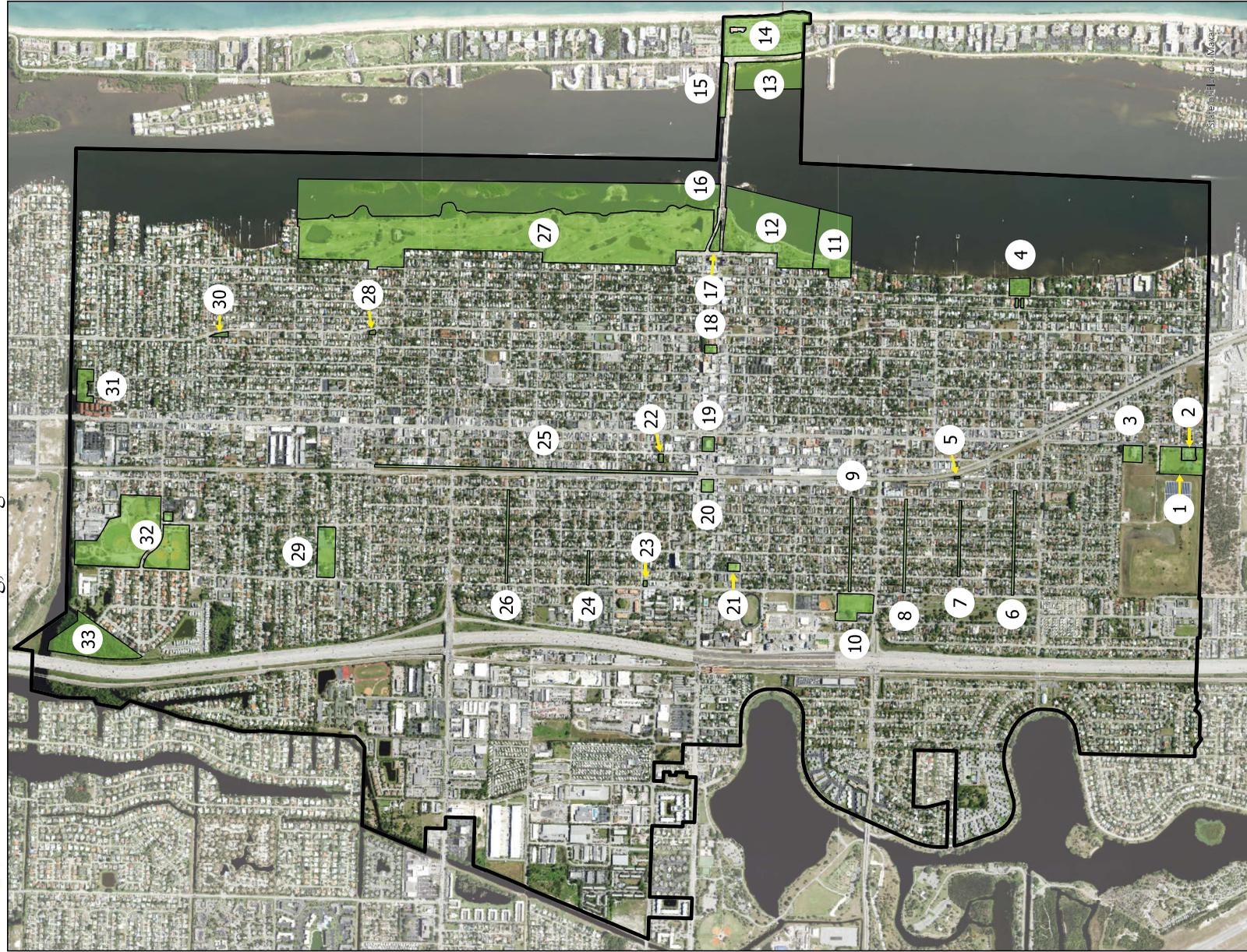
Figure 37. Demand and Capacity for Future Population - 2050

Park Classification	Existing Inventory (acres)	LOS Standards (acres/population)	2050 Population	Demand (acres)	Surplus/ Deficit (acres)
Community Parks	105.98	2.0/1,000	63,406	126.81	-20.83
Neighborhood Parks	15.83	0.5/1,000	63,406	31.70	-15.87

*\*Please refer to the following page to identify facility locations on the Open Space and Recreation Inventory Map\**

# Open Space and Recreation

Department of Community Sustainability  
Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



**Map Legend**

- City of Lake Worth Beach Boundary
- Open Space and Recreation Areas
- #1 Howard Park
- #2 Osborne Community Center
- #3 Wimbley Gymnasium (Municipal Gym)
- #4 South Palm Park
- #5 Domino Park
- #6 11th Ave S-Greenway
- #7 9th Ave S-Greenway
- #8 7th Ave S-Greenway
- #9 5th Ave S-Greenway (Royal Poinciana Trail)
- #10 Harold Grimes Memorial Park
- #11 South Bryant Park
- #12 Bryant Park
- #13 Judge Steinhart Park
- #14 Lake Worth Beach Park
- #15 Old Bridge Causeway
- #16 Snook Islands
- #17 Triangle Park
- #18 Cultural Arts Plaza
- #19 Pioneer Park (City Hall)
- #20 Cultural Arts Facility
- #21 Royal Poinciana Park
- #22 Tropical Ridge Fitness Park
- #23 Lend A Hand Park
- #24 5th Ave N-Greenway
- #25 N G St Greenway
- #26 8th Ave N-Greenway
- #27 Lake Worth Beach Golf Club
- #28 Pocket Park
- #29 Sunset Ridge Park
- #30 Constitution Park
- #31 Spillway Park
- #32 Northwest Park
- #33 Open Space

Scale: 0, 0.25, 0.5, 1 Miles

North Arrow

Source: City of Lake Worth Beach  
Prepared by: Chen Moore & Associates  
Created: 09/23/24

### 2.2.3. Land Development Regulations (LDRs)

Urban green open spaces are integral to effective city planning, offering numerous environmental, social, and economic benefits. They enhance air quality, reduce urban heat, provide recreational areas, and contribute to a sense of place. Green spaces have several benefits for climate change, they reduce and capture carbon emissions, slow and capture stormwater runoff by increasing water infiltration, and decrease air temperatures reducing urban heat island effects.



As Lake Worth Beach evolves, green open spaces can also be provided by implementing innovative regulations based on partnering opportunities with private owners. Then, the City’s Land Development Regulations (LDRs) are a tool to support creative initiatives by requiring compliance and allowing incentives to foster green open spaces.

This section will summarize the existing definitions and sections of the City’s LDRs that are related to open spaces as well as present analysis and initiatives to be considered to strengthen the LDRs to increase green open spaces.

#### Definitions in the City’s LDRs

The current LDRs include the following definitions related to open space, recreational facility, public area, public building, public use, cultural arts and cultural facilities.

*Open space:* That area of a lot which is unencumbered by buildings, other structures, areas defined as impermeable/impervious surface, driveways, or automobile parking areas, except for garden walls and fences and recreational equipment as provided herein. Such space is to be generally maintained in a natural or cultural living landscape and shall include the water surface area of swimming pools. Open space shall be considered pervious in the lot coverage and maximum lot coverage calculations.

*Recreational facility:* A place designed and equipped for the conduct of sports and leisure-time activities. A recreation facility may be operated by a nonprofit organization, public organization or private organization.

*Public areas:* Parks, playgrounds, trails, paths, and other recreational areas and open spaces; scenic and historic sites; schools and other buildings and structures; and other places where the public is directly or indirectly invited to visit or permitted to congregate.

*Public building:* Any building, structure, facility or complex used by the general public, whether constructed by any state, county or municipal government agency or instrumentality or any private individual or agency, such as but not limited to assembly buildings, such as auditoriums, libraries, schools and theaters.

*Public use:* The use of any land, water, or building by a public agency for a public service or purpose. Public uses shall be divided into low intensity or less than two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet, which generally are approved at a staff level (either permitted by right or as an administrative use permit); medium intensity or between two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet and seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet, which generally are approved as administrative land uses; or high intensity or seven thousand five hundred (7,500) or more square feet, which generally are approved as conditional land uses. Refer to permitted use table article III, section 23.3-6 for uses allowed within the city’s zoning districts.

*Cultural arts:* Arts related activities related to the transformation or collaboration of different art forms of various cultural traditions, regions, ethnicities, and locales, which include visual art, literature, culinary art, music, theatre, film, and dance.

*Cultural facilities:* Establishments that document the social and religious structures and intellectual and artistic manifestations that characterize a society and include museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens of a natural, historic, education, or cultural interest.

### Sustainable Development and Open Spaces

The sustainable development of cities and the development of urban open spaces are of great importance, not only for the natural environment, but also as an urgent need to protect the well being of residents and ensure long term economic benefits.

The City of Lake Worth Beach has embraced the importance of urban sustainability as a building block to enhance the quality of life of its residents and support its business partners. The City’s Comprehensive Plan and the LDRs provide cutting edge innovative policies and regulations; for instance, the definition of

*Sustainability:* The three principles of economy, society (social and human) and environment that focus on the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

The LDRs include Sec. 23.2-33. - *City of Lake Worth Beach Sustainable Bonus Incentive Program.* This innovative development Program encourages the incorporation of sustainable design and development principles within new development and redevelopment projects to foster a more sustainable, economically vibrant, diverse community with an emphasis on high quality design and appreciation of the city’s unique cultural, architectural, historical and natural resources.

This subject Program applies to *“All development proposals seeking the increased height above two (2) stories, or additional FAR, as each may be allowed in a zoning district...”*

*Section Sec. 23.2-33, (2) (d) states “The following features or improvements may qualify for the incentive award of either bonus height or intensity, or both. In order to qualify for each incentive award under subsections 1.(d) through 1.(h), the total value of the qualifying features or improvements must equal at least the amount of the fee-in-lieu established by the city commission pursuant to subsection e) below.”*

The Sustainable Bonus Incentive Program incorporates the following sustainability features or improvements **related to open spaces:**

- **On-site features or improvements** that include (1) Higher quality or additional open space beyond the requirements of the code; (2) Higher quality or additional landscaping beyond the requirements of the code; (3) and Public amenity such as a law enforcement substation, cultural gallery, public plaza, community meeting space, library, or garden

- **Off-site improvements** including (1) Higher quality or additional open space beyond the requirements of the code; (2) Higher quality or additional landscaping beyond the requirements of the code ; (3) and Public amenity such as a law enforcement substation, cultural gallery, public plaza, community meeting space, library, or garden .
- **Fee in lieu of features** or improvements. In lieu of providing on-site or off-site features or improvements for an award under this program, the applicant may opt to pay a fee to the city to be used as provided herein. All such fees collected shall be held with a sustainability bonus incentive trust account, and shall be managed separately and independently of any other city funds. The fees shall be expended only on capital projects that enhance community sustainability, which capital projects shall be established annually by resolution of the city commission.

### Initiatives for Consideration

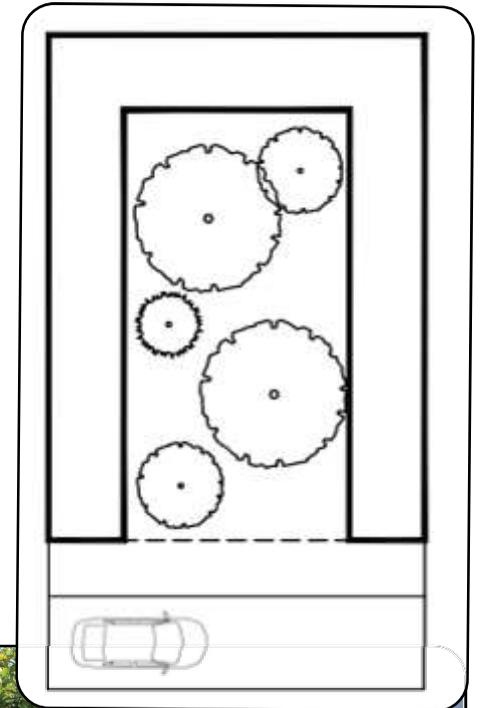
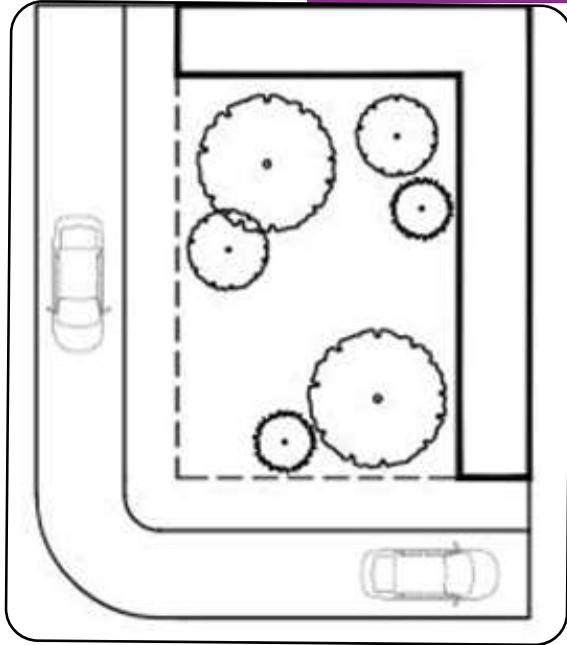
The project team proposes the following considerations regarding open spaces.

- a. Include code language requesting percentage of semi-private or public open spaces in certain development scenarios according to lot size , location (corner lot, midblock) and building square footage. Developers are required to provide semi-private or public open spaces in urban cities.
- b. Review Sustainable Bonus Incentives since currently applies only to development proposals seeking the increase in height above two (2) stories or additional FARs.
- c. Review the definition of Open Space to include different types of open spaces and graphics. For example, Open space means an improved outdoor area open to the sky. An open space may be one of three types: private, semi-private, or public.

- **Private Open Space** means open space that is intended for the use of building occupants (rooftop gardens, interior courtyards, terraces, gardens).

- **Semi-Private Open Space** means a ground floor open space intended primarily for use by building occupants but may have limited public access. Semi-public open space shall abut a public sidewalk and have visual access for the general public (courtyard, walk-up garden, front yard).
- **Public Open Space** means a ground floor open space for public use with access abutting a public street on at least one side and with unencumbered pedestrian access from the public sidewalk or right-of-way for the general public at all times (plaza, garden plaza, courtyard, garden courtyard, passageway).

1. Public open spaces are privately owned and maintained.
2. Public open spaces shall comply with federal ADA requirements.
3. Public open spaces shall abut an active use.
4. Public open spaces shall not provide vehicular access not specifically related to the maintenance of the public open space.
5. Public open spaces shall not be located adjacent to curb cuts, driveways, or parking access ramps, except outdoor passenger drop-off areas.
6. Public open spaces shall provide bollards, curbs, wheels stops or other similar features to ensure that the area is not used for parking or vehicle use.
7. Public open spaces shall not be occupied by mechanical equipment, dumpsters or service areas.
8. Public open spaces shall be designed to meet the tenets of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
9. Public open spaces shall not be located adjacent to building mechanical spaces, equipment or service areas, trash pick-up, loading or unloading areas, etc.





*The*  
**BRISTOL**  
*promenade*

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Opening Hours: 5:00 am - 10:00 pm

*Open to Public*

*Promenade patrolled and monitored by the WPB Police Department*



### 2.2.4. Impact Fees Considerations

In terms of improving parks and recreation facilities, the City of Lake Worth Beach could consider impact fees as a source of revenue. Florida Legislature finds that impact fees are an important source of revenue for a local government to use in funding the infrastructure necessitated by new growth. In 2006, the Florida legislature passed the “Florida Impact Fee Act,” which recognized impact fees as “an outgrowth of home rule power of a local government to provide certain services within its jurisdiction.”

Per Florida Statutes (F.S.) Section 163.31801 (a) “*Infrastructure*” means a fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay, excluding the cost of repairs or maintenance, associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy of at least 5 years; related land acquisition, land improvement, design, engineering, and permitting costs; and other related construction costs required to bring the public facility into service. Per F.S. 163.3164 (41) “**Public facilities**” means major capital improvements, including transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, educational, parks and recreational facilities.

An impact fee is a one-time capital charge levied against new development to fund infrastructure capacity consumed by new growth. Impact fee revenues can only be used for capacity expansion projects and not for expenses related to replacement, maintenance or operations. Impact fee updates include the establishment of Level of Service (LOS) standards for use in impact fee evaluations for Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services, Police Protection, and Public Facilities.

Impact fees must comply with the “dual rational nexus” and “rough proportionality” tests. The U.S. Supreme Court in *Dolan v. Tigard* established a “rough proportionality test” to address the relationship between the amount of a fee imposed on a new development and the impact of the new development. In summary, impact fees are required the following:

- Be supported by a study demonstrating that the fees are proportionate in amount to the need created by new development paying the fee; and,
- Be spent in a manner that directs a proportionate benefit to new development, typically accomplished through a list of capacity-adding projects included in the in the City’s Capital Improvement Plan, Capital Improvement Element, or another Technical Study.

The subject Open Space and Recreation Master Plan includes an inventory of all open spaces and recreation facilities, a detail analysis of Level of Services (LOS) and population projection that will serve as the basis of an impact fee update.

### Parks and Recreation Impact Fees Updates

The City of Lake Worth Beach currently has a robust parks and recreation program available to residents, employees, and visitors. As the City continues to experience increased density and intensity, there will be a greater demand for parks and recreation activities.

Most local governments impact fees are considered to be “consumption” based fees intended to maintain Levels of Service (LOS) provided by the City. Another methodology to update impact fees is, “improvement driven” or “plan” based fee developed to fund an attributable share of the cost for capital improvements needed to meet demand from new development and provide an attributable benefit to both existing and new development.

The impact fee update will be required to reflect existing and reasonably anticipated funding to ensure that new development is not paying more than its attributable share of the cost of capital improvements.

The update of the Parks and Recreation Impact Fees needs to be expanded to include all non-residential uses. Employees from non-residential uses have access to the City’s existing parks and recreation system and will continue to have access as the parks and recreation system continues to expand. A number of local

governments are reconsidering their impact fee updates for non-residential land uses to better reflect the overall impact of non-residential uses, for example, hotels, congregate care, office buildings, commercial and retail, and other uses.

To incorporate employment into the impact fee updates, the total and projected number of employees within the City will need to be converted into Functional Equivalent Residents (**FER**). The employment number reflects the total number of jobs within the City, not the number of residents who are employed within the City.

To ensure that employees that work in the City are not double counted, a reduction factor must be utilized based on the number of employees who both live and work in the City. In recognition that employees who live outside the City do not utilize City services and infrastructure on a full-time basis, the total employees need to be reduced by a factor. The calculation FER is based on the total number of residents plus the net number of employees. This factor, for impact fee calculation purposes, then is converted into a rate per 1,000 FER.

Current F.S. Section 163.31801 limits the percentage increase from updates of existing impact fees and to phase-in those updates as follows:

- For impact fee updates that result in an increase of 25% or less over existing impact fees, increases are required to be phased-in over a two-year period in equal increments.
- For updates that result in an increase of existing fees between 25% and 50%, increases are required to be phased-in over a four-year period in equal increments.
- The amendment limited impact fee increases above existing rates to no more than 50% within a four (4) year period. The amendment also limited impact fee increases to once every four (4) years.

The 2021 F.S. amendment includes a provision known as “extraordinary circumstances”, which would allow the local governments to exceed the 50% threshold. **A needs study or Technical Report** completed within 12 months before the date of adoption, must be conducted that expressly demonstrates the

“extraordinary circumstances” necessitating the need to exceed phase-in limits. This Technical Report includes documented findings of extraordinary circumstances that would allow the City to adopt the updated impact fees at the fully calculated rates without phasing to ensure new development pays its assignable share of cost for capital improvements.

The local government is required to hold two public workshops dedicated to extraordinary circumstances and the need to exceed phase-in limits. The finding of “extraordinary circumstances” does requires at least a two-thirds vote of the City Commission, otherwise impact fees will be phased-in and capped in accordance with Florida Statute. The Technical Report ensures that impact fee updates are compliant with legal and statutory requirements.

The Technical Report documents the data and methodology used to demonstrate that the impact fee updates shall:

1. meet the dual rational nexus test;
2. are roughly proportional to the impact of new development; and,
3. ensure that the cost of capital improvements attributable to new development do not hold new development to a higher standard than existing development.

The purposes of this Technical Report, consistent with Florida Statute Sections 163.31801(4)(f) and (g), is to demonstrate that the City impact fees are proportional and reasonably connected to, or has a rational nexus with, both the “**need**” for capital improvements and the “**benefit**” provided to those who pay the fee, otherwise known as the “dual rational nexus test”, herein further defined under the “Impact Fee Act” .

This Technical Report demonstrates that the “rough proportionality test” is met by showing that there is a reasonable relationship between the impact fee and the impact of new development based upon the applicable unit of measure for residential and non-residential uses and that the variables used to calculate a fee are reasonably assignable and attributable to the impact of new development.

## 2.3. LEISURE SERVICES OPERATIONAL REVIEW AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENT

### 2.3.1. Leisure Services Operational Review

This operational review includes the Leisure Services Department, Recreation Division, and aspects of Park Maintenance operations. To gain additional perspective on operations, we included other divisions of Leisure Services in the operational review through site tours and staff focus groups. Currently, the Parks Maintenance Division is under the Public Services Department.

The operational review examines the Parks and Recreation system and services of current level of service, maintenance, and staffing in relation to present goals, objectives, and directives. Findings from this analysis will be used in developing a vision to provide recommendations related to level of programs, services, maintenance, and staffing for an organizational alignment with community needs, future goals, desired outcomes.

### 2.3.2. Department Overview

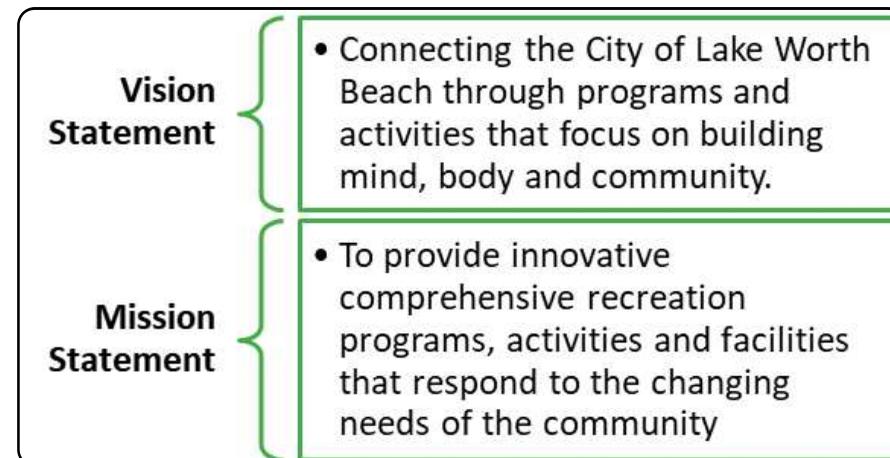
Lake Worth Beach has a comprehensive Parks and Recreation system that caters to residents of all ages. The City offers a diverse range of recreational amenities, including a golf course, beach complex, community centers, and a network of passive and active parks encompassing over 211 acres. These green spaces feature playgrounds, tennis and pickleball courts, athletic fields, basketball courts, gathering spaces, fitness equipment, and walking paths. To enhance the community’s quality of life, the Leisure Services department hosts hundreds of programs and events annually, fostering partnerships to deliver exceptional recreational opportunities.

The figure below represents a high-level overview of the Department responsibilities. The Department helps maintain other areas of City property that are not necessarily parks and recreation related. There is a large emphasis put on teamwork to accomplish many responsibilities annually.

Figure 38. Lake Worth Beach Parks and Recreation System Overview



### Parks And Recreation Vision & Mission Statement

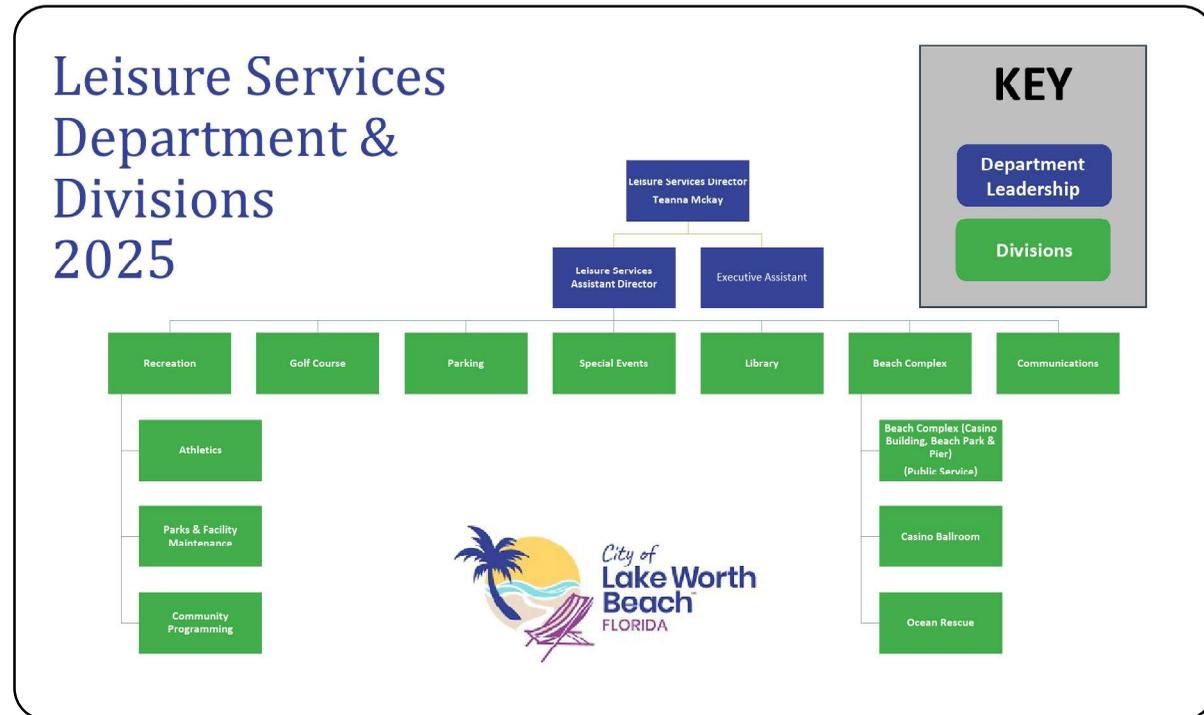


### 2.3.3. Organizational Structures

#### Leisure Services Department Organizational Chart

The organizational chart below illustrates the structure and reporting relationships within the Leisure Services Department. It depicts the department’s leadership and its divisions responsible for overseeing recreation, golf course management, parking, special events, library operations, beach complex maintenance, and communications. Notably, while Park Maintenance is currently housed under the Public Services Department, the Recreation Division falls within Leisure Services. To accommodate this structure, public service positions related to recreation are included in the Recreation Division’s functional organizational charts, resulting in some position duplication across charts.

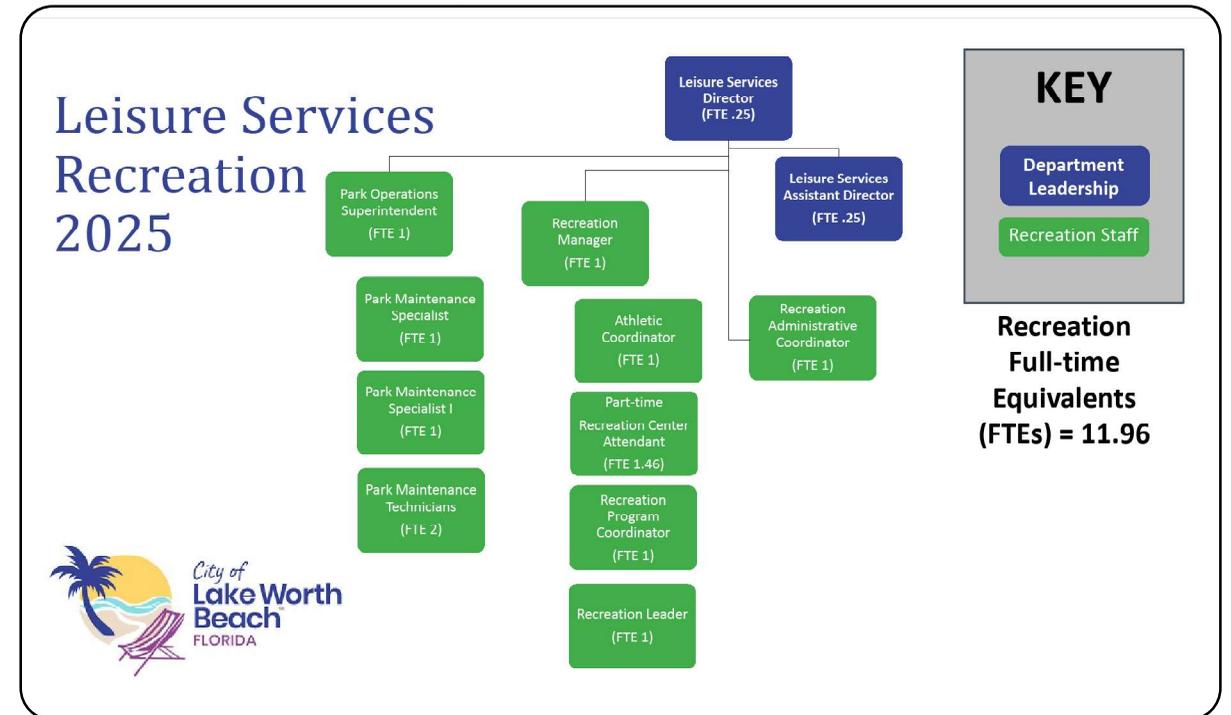
Figure 39. Organizational Chart



#### Recreation Division Organizational Structure

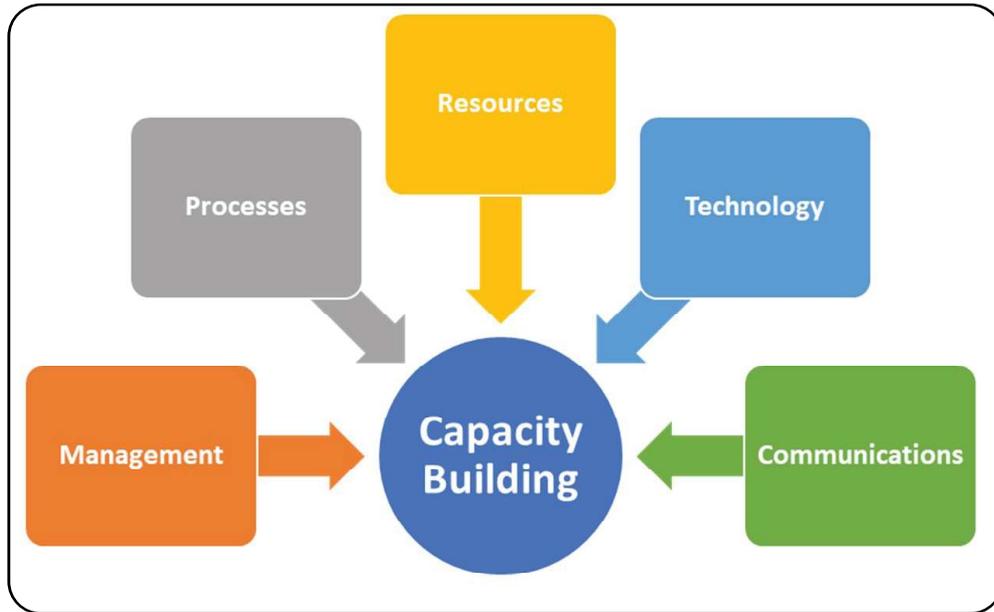
This organizational chart provides a visual representation of the Recreation Division’s structure and key personnel. The department is divided into two primary branches: Park Operations and Recreation. While Park Operations focuses on maintaining and preserving park facilities, the Recreation branch is dedicated to offering a diverse range of recreational programs and activities for the community. The chart outlines the reporting relationships and roles within each branch, highlighting the department’s commitment to both park upkeep and community engagement.

Figure 40. Recreation Division Organizational Chart



### Operational Review Summary

The Consulting Team conducted a workshop with staff in May of 2024 to establish context for the operational review through the employees’ perspective which included focus groups, site tours, and document review. Focus Groups included all of the Department Divisions where questions were asked on operational strengths, challenges, and priorities. This goal is to answer the questions around the five key themes of capacity building.



### Focus Groups

The review was centered on sustainability, efficiency, and organizational alignment. This analysis is a high-level review of internal operations as they relate to building capacity in operations. Four initial questions were asked in each of the focus groups to help understand current operations, strengths to build on, challenges each division faces, and top priorities. The following questions were asked:

1. How does the Division/Department currently operate?
2. What are the strengths of operations that we need to build upon as part of this Plan?
3. What are the challenges the Division is facing in operations?
4. What are the top 2-3 priorities (desired outcomes) that would constitute success to the Division in operations?

Staff received the questions in advance geared towards the five themes that can help to increase capacity when an intentional focus is implemented. The defined operational themes are:

<u>Policy/Procedure Management</u>	<u>Organizational Management</u>	<u>Resource Management</u>	<u>Technology Management</u>	<u>Communications Management</u>
A series of actions or steps taken <u>in order to achieve outcomes</u> identified through approved plans, policies, and standards for parks and recreation services	The organization, coordination, and supervision of all business activities in a park and recreation agency to achieve defined outcomes	A stock or supply of money, inventory, staff, information, and other assets in a parks and recreation agency that can be <u>utilized in order to</u> function effectively	The application of software, devices, tools and equipment for practical parks and recreation purposes, especially to increase efficiency	The internal and external exchange of information regarding parks and recreation operations, promoting services, and capital projects

The Leisure Services Department encompasses several divisions, each facing a unique set of challenges, yet sharing common operational hurdles. Across all divisions, there is a consistent need for increased staffing, improved technology, and enhanced communication and collaboration. Additionally, budgetary constraints and the need for more efficient processes are recurring themes. The following charts outline the reporting relationships and roles within the various Leisure Services’ divisions and the full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Figure 41. Leisure Services Communications Organization Table



Figure 42. Leisure Services Beach Park Organization Table

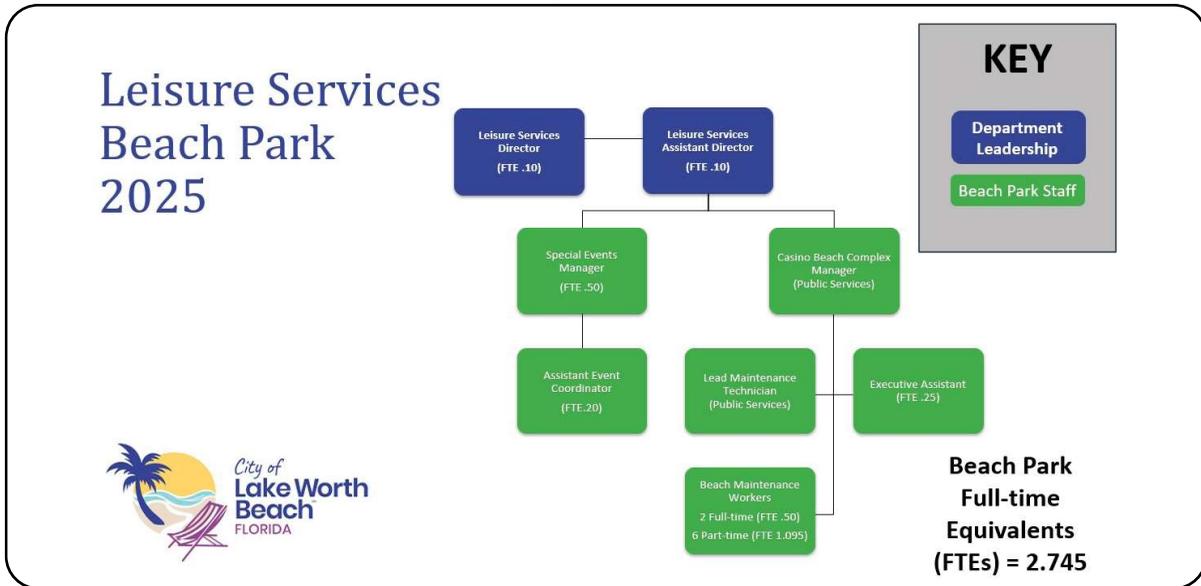


Figure 43. Leisure Services Casino Building Organization Table

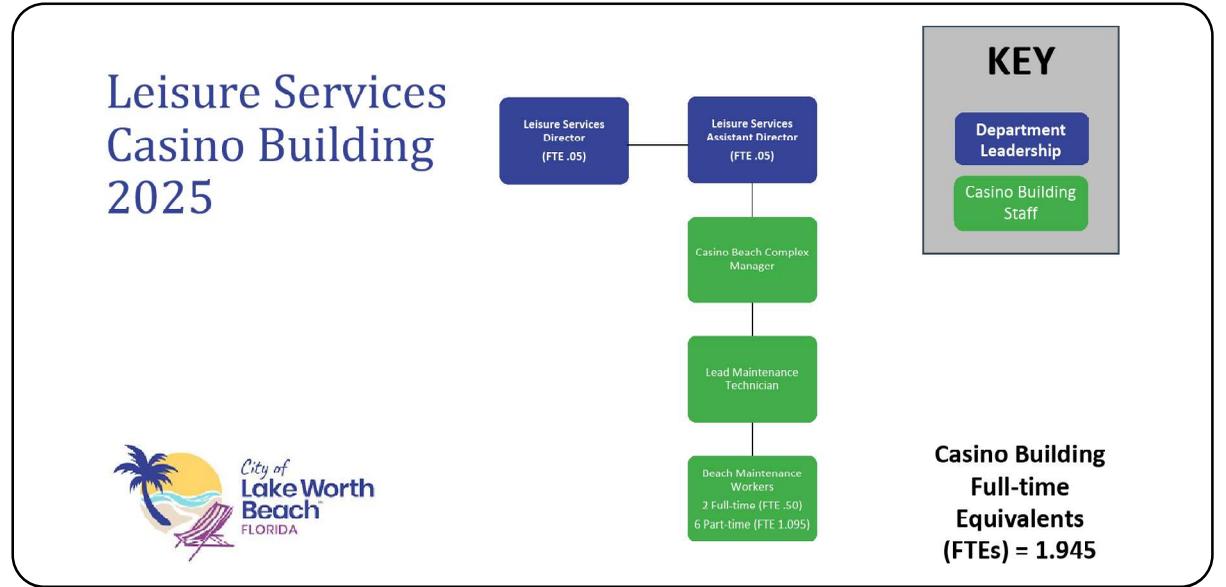


Figure 44. Leisure Services Casino Ballroom Organization Table

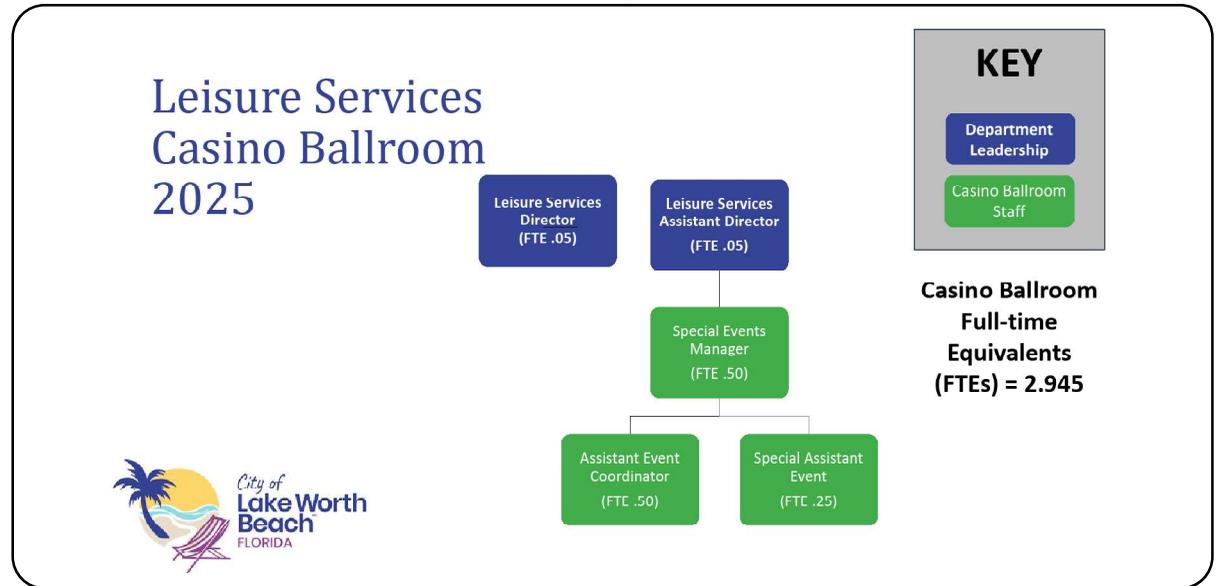


Figure 45. Leisure Services Parking Organization Table

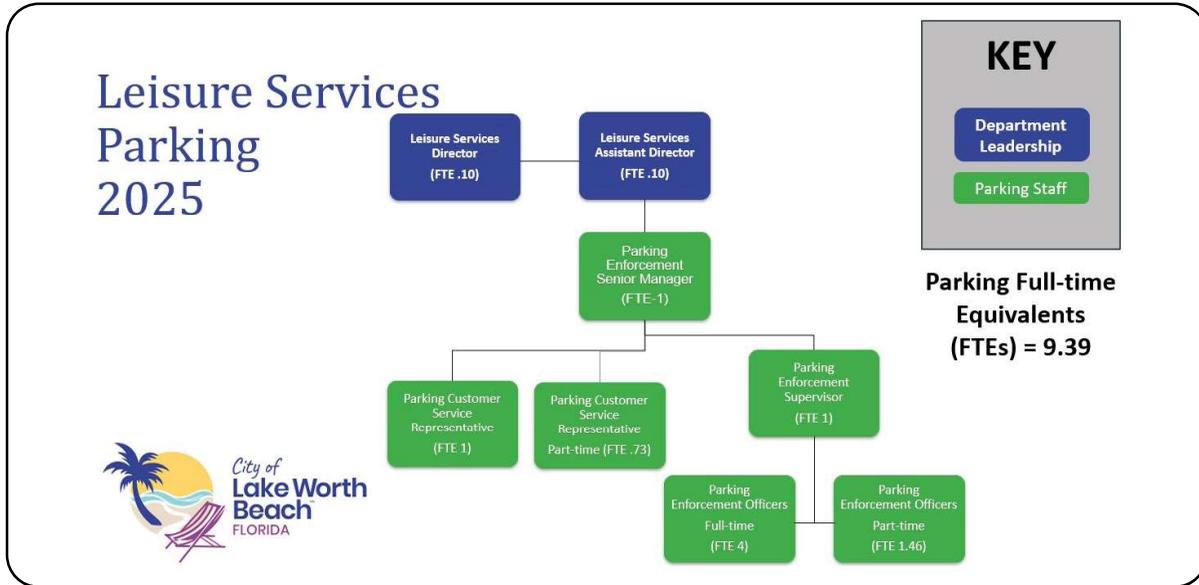


Figure 46. Leisure Services Ocean Rescue Organization Table

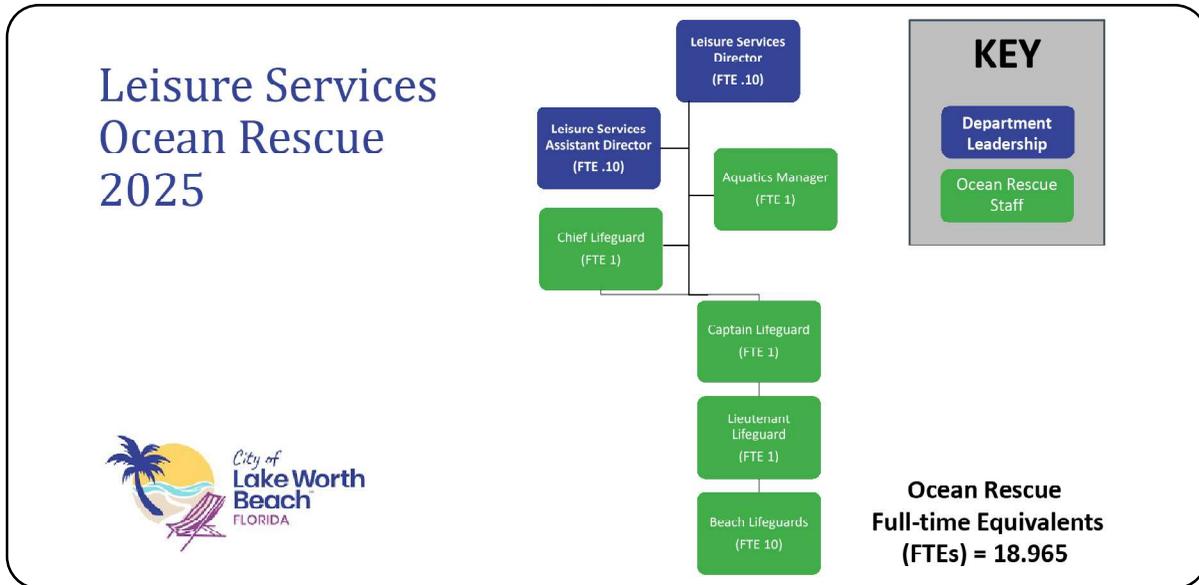


Figure 47. Leisure Services Golf Course Organization Table

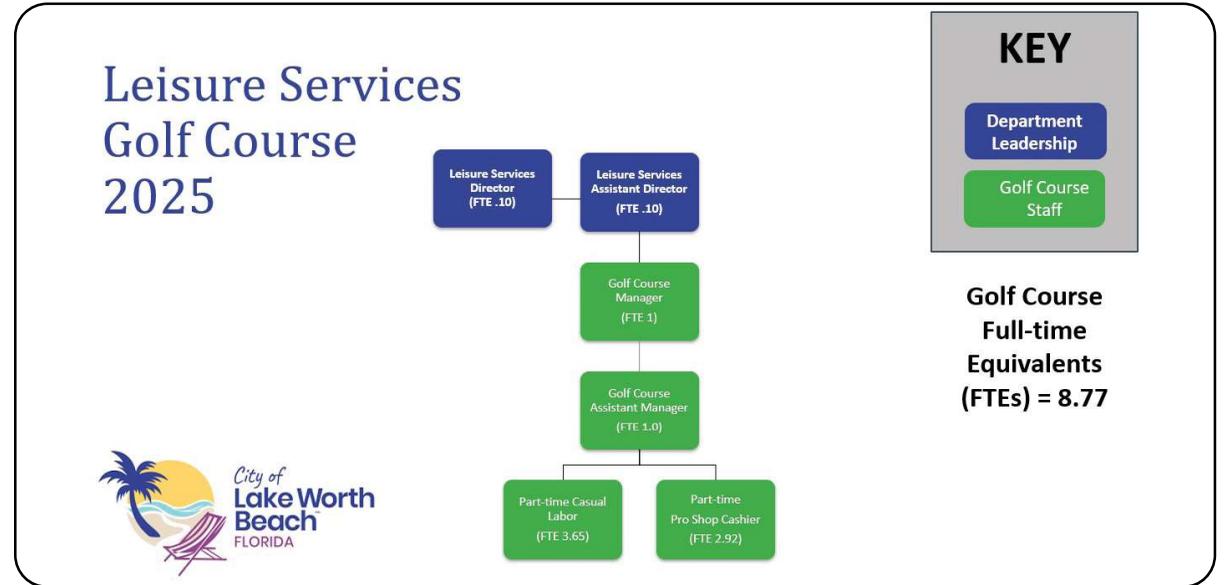
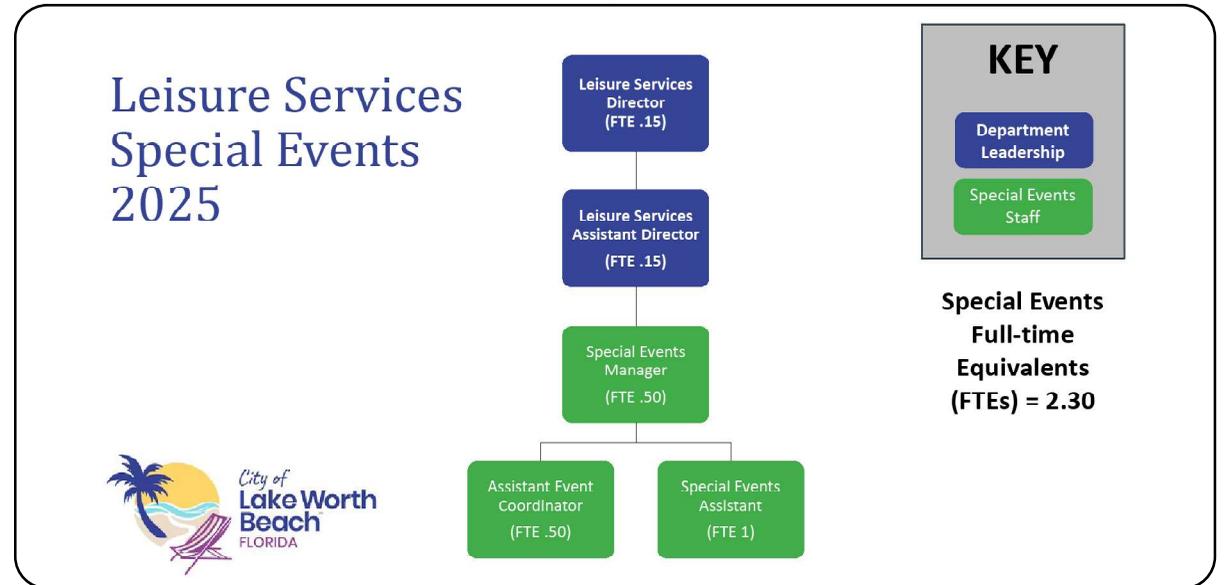


Figure 48. Leisure Services Special Events Organization Table



The following represents the strengths, challenges, and priorities of the Department. Each focus group’s responses were combined to find the emerging themes impacting the divisions. Emerging themes that rise to the top can positively impact multiple divisions by building upon identified strengths, resolving common challenges, and understanding department priorities

### 2.3.4. Current Operational Findings Strengths

The Department boasts divisions that share common strengths. Each division demonstrates a strong commitment to community engagement and service delivery. Additionally, each effectively leverages existing resources, displaying innovation and adaptability. This shared focus on community service and operational efficiency forms a solid foundation for the department to build upon moving forward.

### Challenges

The Department faces overarching challenges across its divisions. Limited resources, including insufficient staffing and budgetary constraints, consistently impact the department’s ability to deliver optimal services. Additionally, the need for improved communication and collaboration with other departments is recurring. These shared challenges highlight the need for a comprehensive approach to address these obstacles and optimize overall department performance.

### Desired Outcomes

Across all divisions within the Department, there is a shared aspiration to enhance service delivery through increased staffing and resource allocation. Additionally, improving communication and collaboration both internally and externally is a consistent goal. By addressing these areas, the department aims to alleviate challenges, optimize efficiency, expand program offerings, and enhance the overall experience for community members.

### 2.3.5. Current Plans, Policies, and Standards

Parks and recreation industry best practices in plans, policies, and procedures are identified in the table (below). The Department has several plans, policies, and standards documented in part or in full. Some best practices exist within other documents that impact operations of all City Departments. There are other plans, policies, and standards that the Division may benefit from implementing to align with community needs.

Figure 49. Existing Funding Sources Used or Currently Using



### 2.3.6. Operational Reviews Summary

This review of the Leisure Services Department has underscored a clear need for strategic operational enhancements to bolster capacity and efficiency. By examining the department through the lens of sustainability, efficiency, and organizational alignment, we have identified key strengths, challenges, and priorities shared across its divisions.

A strong foundation of community engagement and resourcefulness exists within the department, providing a solid platform for aligning the Department with community needs. However, limited resources, particularly staffing and budgetary constraints, impede optimal service delivery. Enhancing communication and collaboration is crucial to overcome these challenges.

To achieve desired outcomes, the department must prioritize increasing staffing and resource allocation while fostering stronger internal and external partnerships. By addressing these areas, the Leisure Services Department can significantly improve service delivery, expand program offerings, and enhance the overall community experience.

By aligning operational strategies with identified strengths, addressing shared challenges, and prioritizing desired outcomes, the Department can optimize its performance and better serve the community.

### 2.3.7. Leisure Service Program Assessment

Recreation programs and services form the essential foundation of park and recreation systems. The goal of the program assessment is to understand current recreation program and activity offerings, as well as recommendations for additional programming to meet community needs and priorities identified in the community needs assessment.

The recommendations within this report align with the Lake Worth Beach Leisure Service's ("LWB") overall mission and vision within the strategic plan. These practices have been proven to lead to improved planning, better service delivery, and enhanced community satisfaction. Streamlining processes can make for smoother daily operations. Additionally, improved data analysis and strategic planning for recreation programming lead to more informed decision making and better program execution.

The program findings and comments are based on a review of information provided by LWB staff and partners including program descriptions, financial data, and website content. This report addresses the program offerings from a systems perspective for the entire portfolio of programs.

### Framework

LWB has demonstrated engaging the community through a diverse array of programs and partnerships. The department excels in innovation and creativity, ensuring long-term community involvement through creative programming and strategic partnerships with prominent community-based organizations.

Local collaborations, such as the Back to School Bash and bike giveaways, have enhanced community outreach efforts with local partners and schools. Long-standing events like the Street Painting Festival display the LWB's ability to create vibrant community traditions. Team members' buy-in to innovation and demonstrate a commitment to generating new ideas and successful implementations, despite lean staffing.

However, the department faces several challenges that need addressing to enhance its offerings and operations. The evolving recreational landscape, with parents and caregivers favoring short-term programs over extended commitments, and declining youth sports participation, necessitates a shift in program visions to continue to connect to all ages and abilities within the community.

There are volunteer and staffing shortages, particularly for lifeguards, coaches and officials for youth sports, and community events, as well as budget and time constraints that can hinder LWB's ability to expand its services. Outdoor events are vulnerable to unpredictable weather, and the lack of a dedicated recreation center limits program expansion.

Additionally, land availability, aging infrastructure at the golf course and Casino Ballroom, and the community's reluctance to travel across the city for programs further challenge the department's ability to meet growing recreational needs. Addressing these issues will be critical to maintaining and enhancing the department's impact on the community.

## Program Assessment Observations

Below are some overall observations that stood out during program analysis:

- Each core program area should have established goals and outcomes that help recreation staff strategically plan new programs that align with community priorities and LWB’s overall mission.
- LWB serves a wide age range with its recreation programming. An opportunity exists to develop more programming for the Teens, Adults (ages 18-34), and Seniors (ages 70+).
- LWB’s programs and their lifecycles fall within the recommended distribution ranges. However, LWB should continue to monitor programs that are declining in participation or that are regularly being cancelled to ensure that they are aligned with community trends and expectations.
- LWB’s program classification analysis revealed that nearly half of their program portfolio consists of essential programs. These programs typically have a high public benefit and expectation but also require significant public funding for them to be sustained.
- LWB has several alternative service providers and neighboring parks and recreation departments who offer camps, special events, and youth sports.
- LWB uses several pricing strategies for core programming. Pricing programs according to city residency status is the most used strategy.
- LWB’s actual cost recovery falls in the range of best practices for direct and indirect cost recovery percentages according to program classifications.

### 2.3.8. Recreation Programming Core Program Areas

It is important to identify Core Program Areas based on current and future needs to create a sense of focus around specific program areas of greatest importance to the community. Public recreation is challenged by the premise of being all things to all people. The philosophy of the Core Program Areas is to assist staff, policy makers, and the public to focus on what is most important to the community. Program areas are considered as Core if they meet most of the following criteria:

- The program area has been provided for an extended period (over 4-5 years) and/or is expected by the community.
- The program area consumes a sizable portion (5% or more) of the agency’s overall budget.
- The program area is offered 3-4 seasons per year.
- The program area has wide demographic appeal.
- There is a tiered level of skill development available within the program area’s offerings.
- There are full-time staff responsible for the program area.
- There are facilities designed specifically to support the program area.
- The agency controls a significant percentage (20% or more) of the local market.

### Existing Core Program areas

Figure 50. Existing Core Program Areas



LWB offers a variety of programs aimed at enhancing community engagement, physical activity, and educational opportunities. Sports programs, such as Bitty Basketball, Youth Basketball League, Storytime Soccer, and NFL Flag Football, are designed to build fundamental skills, teamwork, and a passion for sports among children and youth. For adults, the department offers leagues like Adult Basketball to promote fitness and healthy competition.

Recreation events focus on family-friendly activities and community outreach. Events like the Back 2 School Bash, Field Day, and Water/Splash Day offer fun and engaging experiences while promoting upcoming programs. LWB also collaborates with community partners for events like the Holiday Bike Giveaway, encouraging physical activity and community support. Special community events, including the 4th of July Fireworks, Holiday Parade, and Street Painting Festival, celebrate cultural and seasonal festivities, bringing the community together. Library programs, such as the Summer Reading Program, promote literacy and lifelong learning. Beach programs, such as Jr. Lifeguards teach water safety. Lastly, golf programs like Men’s and Women’s Leagues and Charity Tournaments encourage participation and support for the unique waterfront golf course.

### 2.3.9. Program Strategy Analysis Age Segment Analysis

The table below depicts each core program area and the most prominent age segments they serve. Recognizing that many core program areas serve multiple age segments, Primary (noted with a ‘P’) and Secondary (noted with an ‘S’) markets are identified.

For this report, an Age Segment Analysis was completed by core program area, exhibiting an over-arching view of the age segments served by different program areas, and displaying any gaps in segments served. It is also useful to perform an Age Segment Analysis by individual programs, to gain a more nuanced view of the data. Staff should continue to monitor demographic shifts and program offerings to ensure that the needs of each age group are being met. It is best practice to establish a

program plan for each program or activity that identifies what age segment to target, establishes the right type of message and desired program outcome, which marketing method(s) to use, and determines what to measure for success before allocating resources towards a particular effort.

The future of recreation programming in Lake Worth Beach will be significantly influenced by demographic and recreation demand trends. Lake Worth Beach’s population is relatively young, and family oriented with nearly 70 percent of the population between the ages of 0-54, However, by 2038, the 55+ age segment will comprise 30 percent of the community, necessitating a shift towards more senior or active adult -friendly programming, including low-impact activities, wellness programs, and social engagement opportunities.

Figure 51. Ages Served

AGES SERVED								
For each Core Program Area, please identify which age segments are served by placing a 'P' if it is a Primary Market or an 'S' if it is a Secondary Market.								
Core Program Area	Preschool (5 and Under)	Elementary (6-12)	Teens (13-17)	Adult (18-34)	Adult (35-50)	Adult (51-69)	Adult (70+)	All Ages Programs
Beach Programs		P	P					
Golf Programs					S	P		
Library Programs	S	S						P
Recreation Events	P	P	P	S				P
Recreation Programs		P	S			P	P	
Special Events	S	S	S		P			P
Sports	P	P	S					

LWB serves a wide age range with its recreation programming. An opportunity exists to develop more programming for the Teens, Adults (ages 18-34), and Seniors (ages 70+).

### Program Lifecycle

A program lifecycle analysis involves reviewing each program offered by LWB to determine the stage of growth or decline for each. This provides a way of informing strategic decisions about the overall mix of programs managed by the agency to ensure that an appropriate number of programs are “fresh” and that few programs, if any, need to be discontinued. This analysis is not based on strict quantitative data, but rather, is based on staff members’ knowledge of their programs. The table below shows the percentage distribution of the various lifecycle categories of the LWB’s programs. These percentages were obtained by comparing the number of programs in each individual stage with the total number of programs listed by staff members.

It is recommended to have fifty to sixty percent of all programs within the beginning stages because it provides the agency with an avenue to energize its programmatic offerings. These stages ensure the pipeline for new programs is there prior to programs transitioning into the Mature stage.

The Mature stage anchors a program portfolio, and it is recommended to have forty percent of programs within the Mature category to achieve a stable foundation.

It is a natural progression for programs to eventually evolve into saturation and decline stages. However, if programs reach these stages rapidly, it could be an indication that

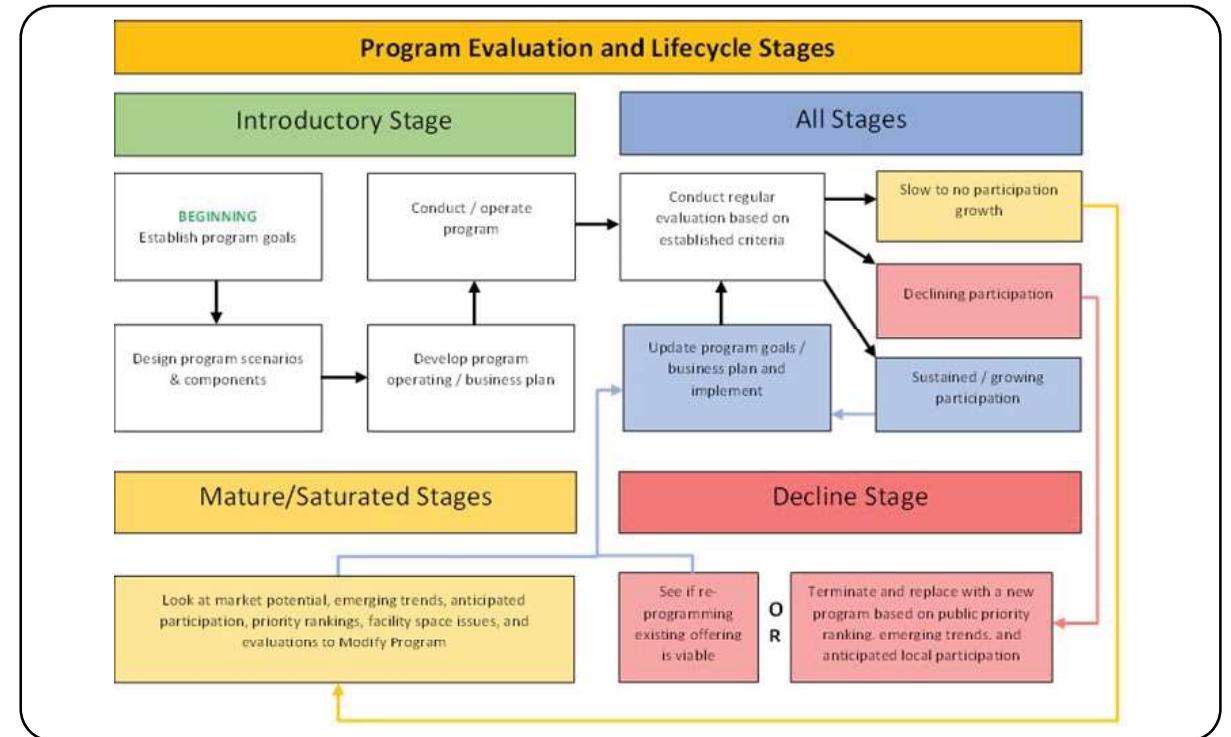
Figure 52. Lifecycle Stage

Lifecycle stage	Description	Actual Program Distribution		Recommended Distribution
Introduction	New program; modest participation	8.0%	57.5%	50-60% total
Take-Off	Rapid participation growth	13.0%		
Growth	Moderate, but consistent population growth	38.0%		
Mature	Slow participation growth	25.0%	25.0%	40% total
Saturation	Minimal to no participation growth; extreme competition	5.0%	10.0%	0-10% total
Decline	Decline participation	5.0%		
Cancelled	Programs that were cancelled for various reasons.	7.5%	7.5%	

LWB’s programs and their lifecycles fall within the recommended distribution ranges. However, LWB should continue to monitor programs that are declining in participation or that are regularly being cancelled to ensure that they are aligned with community trends and expectations.

the quality of the programs does not meet expectations, or there is not as much of a demand for the programs. As programs enter the Decline Stage, they must be closely reviewed and evaluated for repositioning or elimination. When this occurs, LWB should modify these programs to begin a new lifecycle within the Introductory Stage or replace the existing programs with innovative programs based upon community needs and trends.

Figure 53. Program Evaluation and Lifecycle Stages



Staff should complete a Program Lifecycle Analysis, using the process outlined in the graphic below, on an annual basis and ensure that the percentage distribution closely aligns with desired performance. Furthermore, LWB could include annual performance measures for each core program area to track participation growth, customer retention, and percentage of new programs as an incentive for innovation and alignment with community trends.

### Program Classification

Conducting a classification of services analysis informs how each program serves the overall organization mission, the goals and objectives of each core program area, and how the program should be funded with tax dollars and/or user fees and charges. Where a program or service is classified depends upon alignment with the organizational mission, how the public perceives a program, legal mandates, financial sustainability, personal benefit, competition in the marketplace, and access by participants. Program classifications can also help to determine the most appropriate management, funding, and marketing strategies.

With assistance from staff, a classification of programs and services was conducted for all the recreation programs offered by LWB. The results presented below represent the current classification distribution of recreation program services. Programs should be assigned cost recovery goal ranges, through a LWB pricing policy, for the different classifications or core program areas.

Figure 54. Program Classification

Program Classification			
Factors	Essential	Important	Value-Added
Public Interest; Legal Mandate; Mission Alignment	High public expectation	High public expectation	High individual and interest group expectation
Financial Sustainability	Free, nominal or fee tailored to public needs, Requires public funding	Fees cover some direct costs, Requires a balance of public funding and a cost recovery target	Fees cover most direct and indirect costs, Some public funding as appropriate
Benefits (health, safety, protection of assets, etc.)	Substantial public benefit (negative consequence if not provided)	Public and individual benefit	Primarily individual benefit
Competition in the Market	Limited or no alternative providers	Alternative providers unable to meet demand or need	Alternative providers readily available
Access	Open access by all	Open access Limited access to specific users	Limited access to specific users
Best Practice Cost Recovery Goal	0 - 50%	50% - 75%	75% - 100%+
Program Distribution	41%	27%	32%

LWB's program classification analysis revealed that nearly half of their program portfolio consists of essential programs. These programs typically have a high public benefit and expectation but also require significant public funding for them to be sustained.

### Macmillan Matrix

LWB has many leisure and recreation opportunities available to residents offered by Leisure Services and other providers in the local government, non-profit, and private sectors.

With limited resources, LWB cannot realistically provide all recreation opportunities at a high level. Leadership should continuously assess its services to ensure they are not duplicating a program or activity that is already addressing a need in the community. The MacMillan Matrix is a tool that can help staff determine if specific program areas are the right strategic investment for LWB.

Figure 55. Macmillan Matrix

MacMillan Matrix		Attractive Program		Difficult Program	
		Other org's cover this.	Few other org's cover this.	Other org's cover this.	Few other org's cover this.
Good Fit With Mission and Abilities	Strong Competitive Position	Affirm this program and negotiate functions with other org's.	Grow in order to provide this service to the movement.	Collaborate to share the load or help to find resources.	"Soul of the Organization" - find support for this or limit its scope.
	Weak Competitive Position	Give this away quickly.	Decide with other org's who should do this.	Give this to other organizations, supportively.	Collaborate to share the load or give it away.
Poor Fit With Mission and Abilities		Give this away quickly.		Give this away systematically.	

### Alternative Provider Analysis

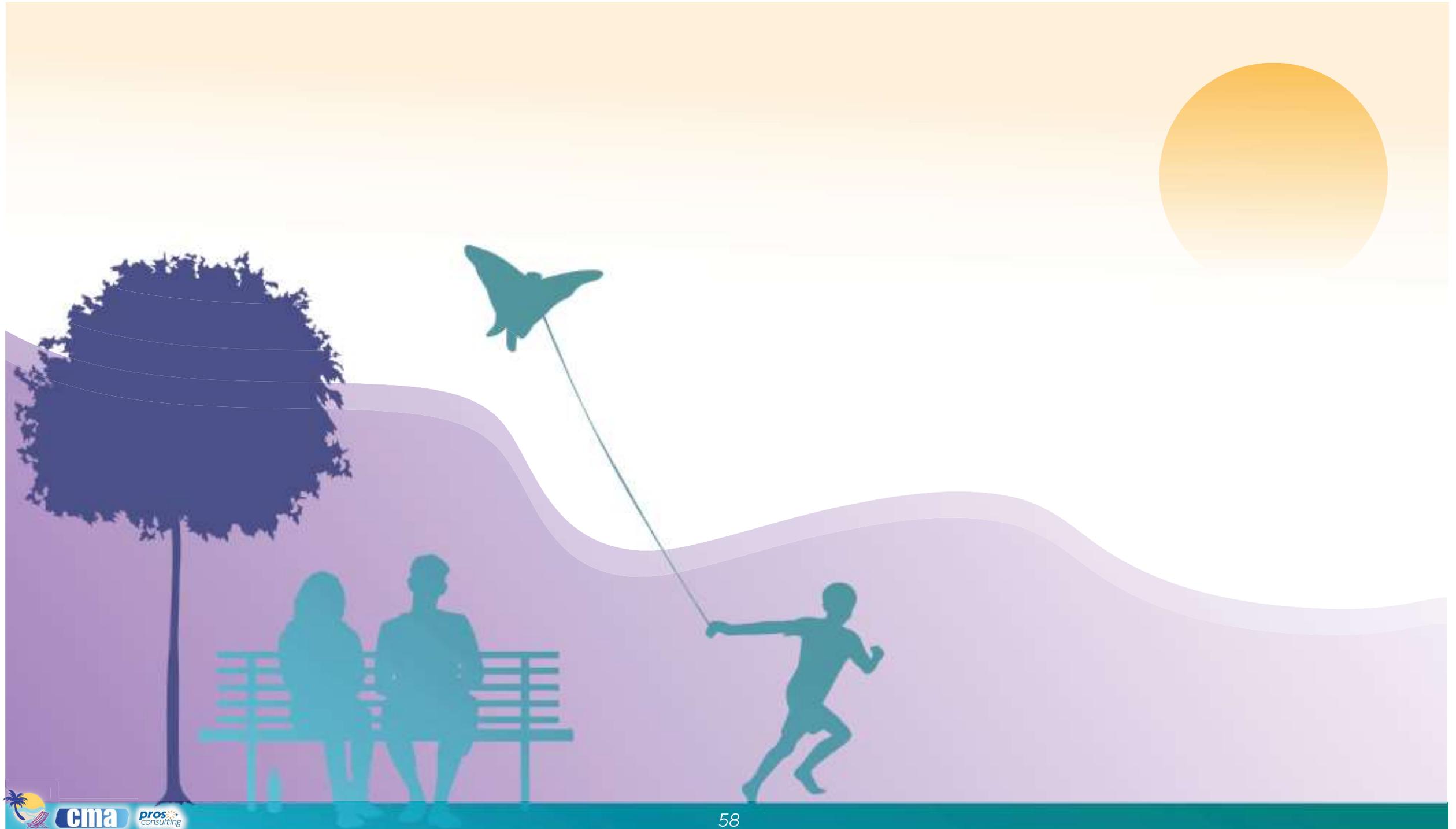
Performing an alternative service provider and market definition analysis for recreational programming can offer several benefits to LWB to help the organization operate more efficiently, offer higher-quality programs, and best serve the needs of the community.

- Understanding the alternative service providers in the market allows LWB to identify gaps in existing services and potentially offer new or improved programs to meet the needs of the community more effectively.
- Identifying gaps in the market can also present opportunities for LWB to develop new revenue streams through innovative programs or partnering with private providers for mutually beneficial outcomes.
- By analyzing the market, LWB can identify potential cost-saving opportunities by either collaborating with existing providers or outsourcing certain services, thus optimizing resource allocation.
- Analyzing alternative providers helps the department benchmark its own programs against those offered by competitors, leading to the enhancement of program quality and diversity.
- Through consistent market analysis, LWB can prioritize its resources based on identified needs and demands, ensuring that investments are directed towards areas where they are most needed and likely to have the greatest impact.
- By offering programs that align with community interests and preferences, LWB can create greater engagement and satisfaction among residents, leading to increased utilization of recreational facilities and services.
- Insights gained from the analysis can inform the department’s strategic planning process, helping to set clear objectives and priorities for future programming initiatives.

Figure 56. Alternative Providers

Alternative Providers	Adult Sports	Camps	Fitness	Jazzy Senior Club	Special Events	Youth Sports
<b>Similar Providers</b>						
YMCA of the Palm Beaches		•	•	•	•	•
<b>Neighboring Parks &amp; Recreation Departments</b>						
Palm Springs Parks and Recreation	•	•	•	•	•	•
Boyton Beach Parks & Recreation	•	•	•	•	•	•
City of West Palm Beach Parks & Recreation	•	•	•		•	•
Greenacres Parks & Recreation		•			•	•
Lantana Parks & Recreation					•	•
Palm Beach County Parks and Recreation	•	•	•	•	•	•

LWB has several alternative service providers and neighboring parks and recreation departments who offer camps, special events, and youth sports.

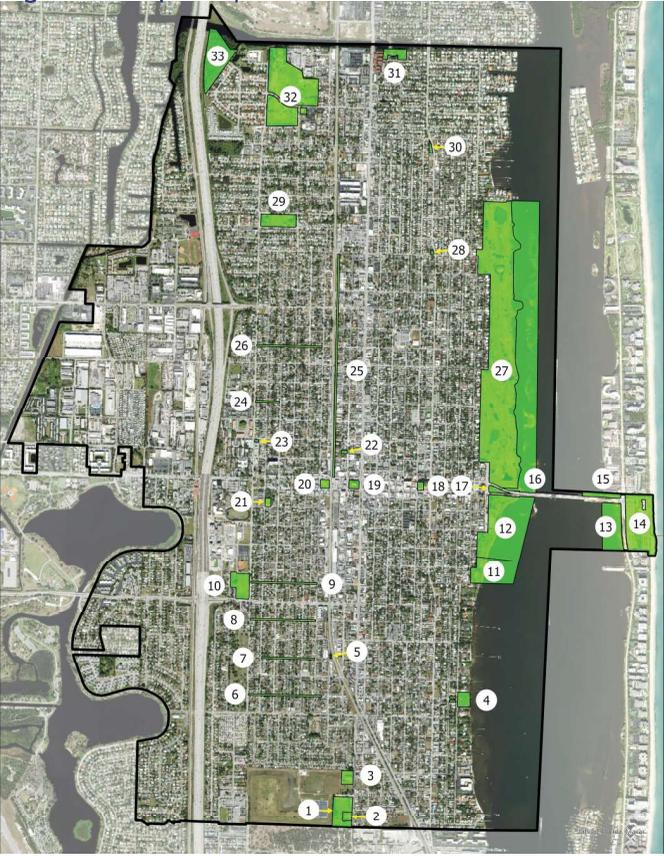


# 2.4. INVENTORY OF EXISTING OPEN SPACES AND RECREATION FACILITIES

This section includes a detailed inventory of the City’s existing open space and recreation sites and facilities. They are classified according to their type and function, the inventory also presents a description of the amenities and a rating of its condition. Figure 57 below illustrates the location of the open spaces that serve the City’s residents and visitors.



Figure 57. Open Space and Recreation Facilities



## EXISTING COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

The Leisure Service Department oversees and manages the recreation program and park facilities of the City of Lake Worth Beach. Figures 58 and 59 list the existing City parks and open space facilities. Please note, for the purpose of this Master Plan, the word “facilities” refers to parks, open spaces and recreation buildings and they are used interchangeably throughout the report. Figures 58 and 59 illustrate the location Open Space and Recreation facilities along with their designation (Community and Neighborhood) and activity type (Active and Passive).

Table 58. Existing Inventory - Community Facilities

MAP #	COMMUNITY FACILITIES	ACTIVITY	ACREAGE
1	Howard Park	Active	6.26 acres
2	Osborne Community Center	Passive	1.12 acres
3	Norman J. Wimbley Gymnasium	Active	1.94 acres
10	Harold Grimes Memorial Park	Active	5.20 acres
11	South Bryant Park	Passive	13.45 acres
12	Bryant Park	Passive	34.66 acres
13	Judge Steinhart Park	Passive	11.45 acres
14	Lake Worth Beach Park (Complex)	Passive	19.49 acres
15	Old Bridge Causeway	Passive	2.04 acres
16	Snook Islands	Passive	79.83 acres
20	Cultural Arts Facility	Passive	0.94 acres
27	Lake Worth Beach Golf Club	Active	113.32 acres
29	Sunset Ridge Park	Active	5.45 acres
32	Northwest Park	Active	34.05 acres
33	Open Space	Passive	13.48 acres
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>342.68 acres</b>

Table 59. Existing Inventory - Neighborhood Facilities

MAP #	NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES	ACTIVITY	ACREAGE
4	South Palm Park	Passive	2.55 acres
5	Domino Park	Passive	0.05 acres
6	11th Ave S-Greenway	Passive	1.56 acres
7	9th Ave S-Greenway	Passive	1.14 acres
8	7th Ave S-Greenway	Passive	1.39 acres
9	5th Ave S-Greenway (Royal Poinciana Trail)	Passive	1.41 acres
17	Triangle Park	Passive	1.02 acres
18	Cultural Arts Plaza	Passive	0.62 acres
19	Pioneer Park (City Hall)	Passive	1.06 acres
21	Royal Poinciana Park	Passive	0.62 acres
22	Tropical Ridge Fitness Park	Passive	0.23 acres
23	Lend A Hand Park	Passive	0.13 acres
24	5th Ave N-Greenway	Passive	0.51 acres
25	N G Street Greenway	Passive	4.94 acres
26	8th Ave N-Greenway	Passive	1.40 acres
28	Pocket Park	Passive	0.15 acres
30	Constitution Park	Passive	0.37 acres
31	Spillway Park	Passive	2.85 acres
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22.00 acres</b>

Figure 60. Facility Designation Map

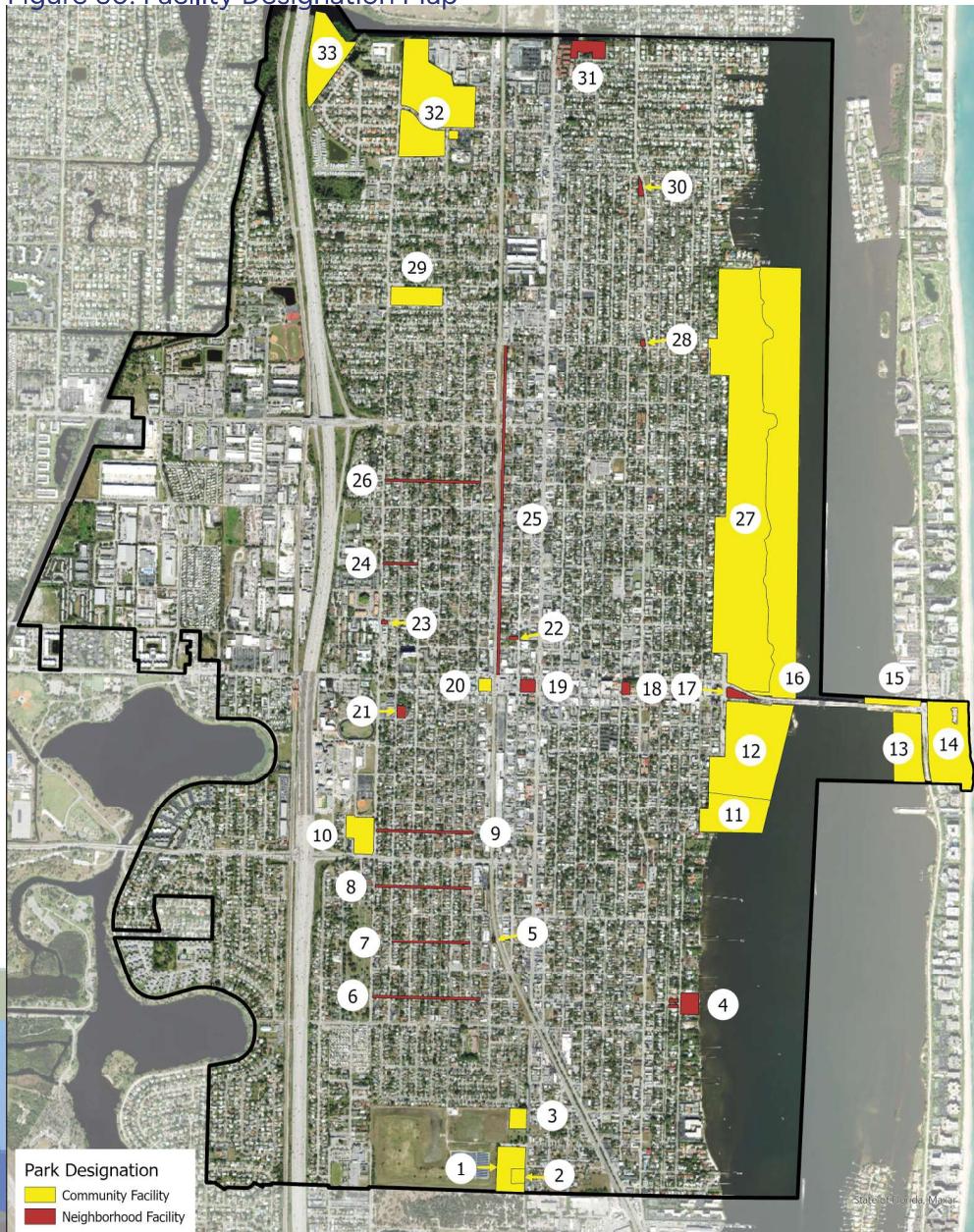
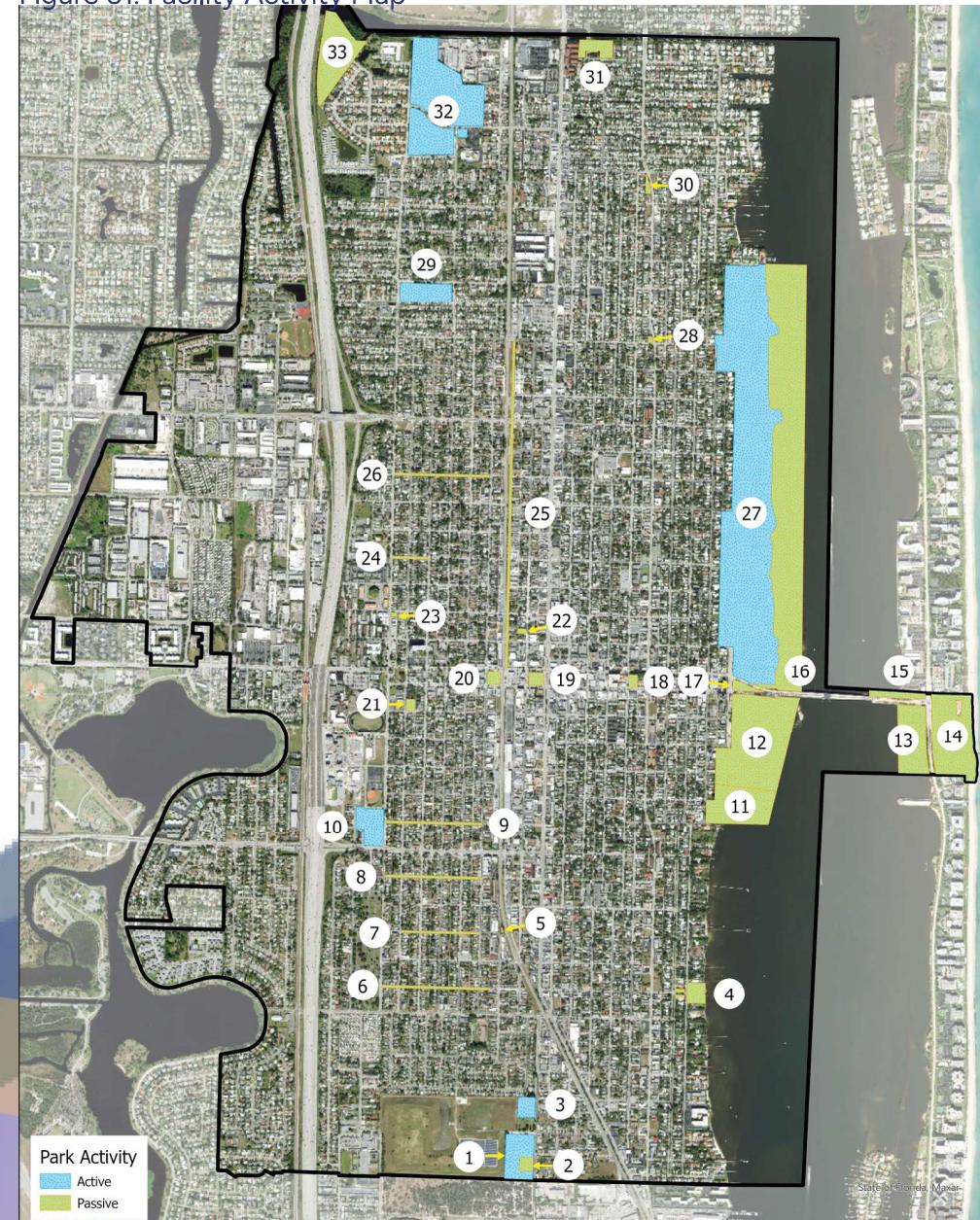


Figure 61. Facility Activity Map



### NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

A neighborhood facility includes parks, trails, and open spaces. Neighborhood parks are “walk to” parks, generally located along streets where people can walk or bicycle without encountering heavy traffic, and usually, it serves the residents of a neighborhood in a radius of up to one-half mile. A neighborhood park can be passive or active according to the amenities that are included on site.

The City’s neighborhood facilities are as follows: South Palm Park, Domino Park, 11th Ave S-Greenway, 9th Ave S-Greenway, 7th Ave S-Greenway, 5th Ave S-Greenway (Royal Poinciana Trail), Triangle Park, Cultural Arts Plaza, Pioneer Park (City Hall), Royal Poinciana Park, Tropical Ridge Fitness Park, Lend A Hand Park, 5th Ave N-Greenway, N G Street Greenway, 8th Ave N-Greenway, Pocket Park, Constitution Park, and Spillway Park. The inventory includes a detailed description of each neighborhood facility.



South Palm Park



Triangle Park



Spillway Park



5th Ave S-Greenway

### COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A community facility includes parks, open spaces, sports complexes, and others. A community park is a “ride to” park located near major streets or arterials. It is designed to serve community wide residents within a radius of up to three miles. Multi-modal access to community parks is strongly encouraged and can be enhanced with bike paths and pedestrian walkways. Typical facilities found in community parks are designed to serve the entire family and include both passive and active recreation opportunities such as playgrounds, recreation buildings, sports fields, multipurpose courts, picnic areas, open play areas, swimming pools, and natural trails. Adequate off-street parking is also required in a community park. Just as a neighborhood park fulfills the recreation needs of a neighborhood, a community park is designed to meet the recreation needs of an entire community.

The City’s community facilities are as follows: Howard Park, Osborne Community Center, Norman J. Wimbley Gymnasium, Harold Grimes Memorial Park, South Bryant Park, Bryant Park, Judge Steinhart Park, Lake Worth Beach Park (Complex), Old Bridge Causeway, Snook Islands, Cultural Arts Facility, Lake Worth Beach Golf Club, Sunset Ridge Park, and Northwest Park. The inventory includes a detailed description of each community facility.



Bryant Park



Northwest Park



Howard Park



Lake Worth Beach Park

**Facility Name:** Howard Park

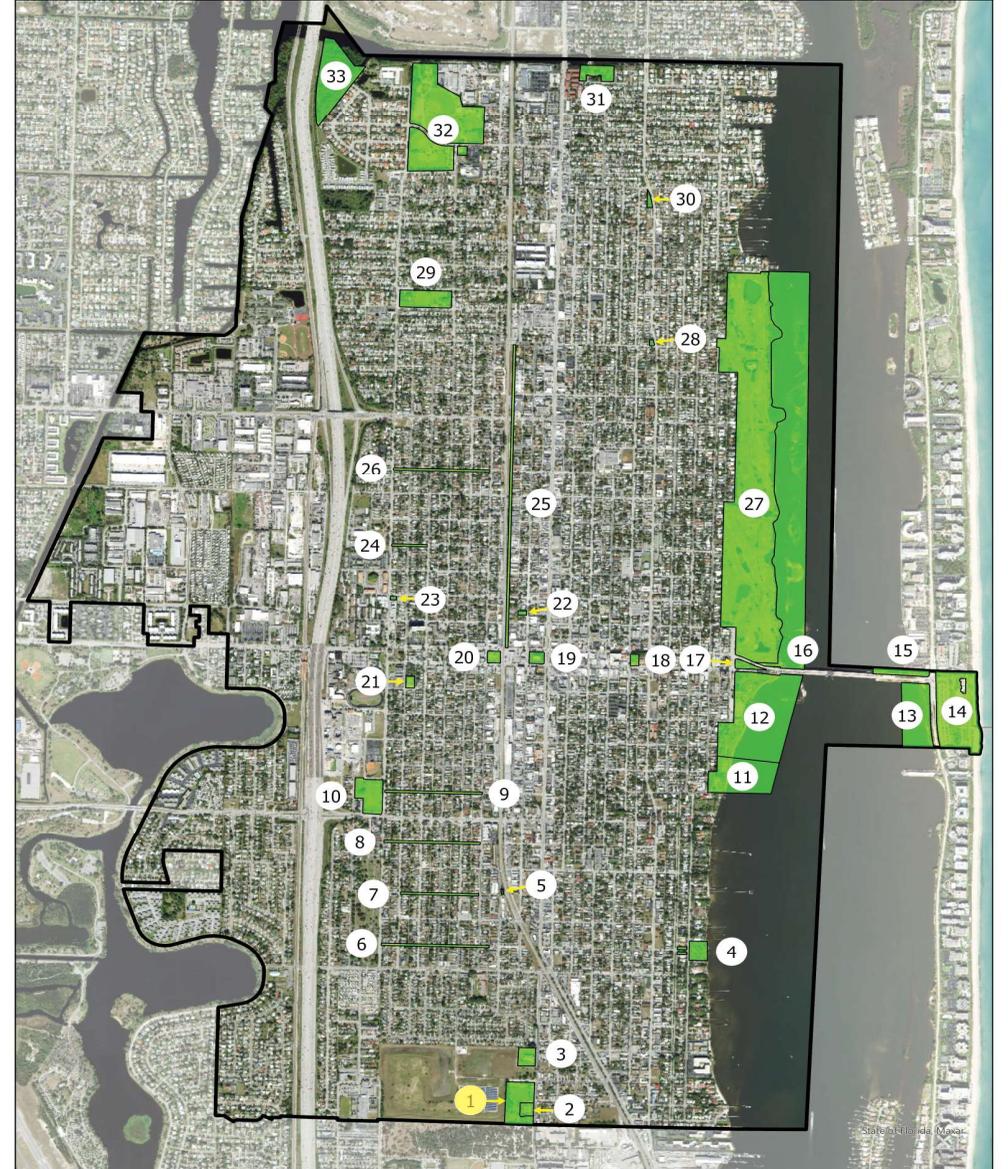
**Address:** 1701 Wingfield St

**Map Location:** #1

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Active Community Facility	6.26 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Basketball court, pavilion, playgrounds, restrooms, futsal field, walkways/trails, benches, drinking fountains, picnic tables, sail shade, Jimmy Green Soccer Field



**Open Space and Recreation**  
 Department of Community Sustainability  
 Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



### Amenities Rating

The following tables indicate that **Howard Park's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **medium**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Basketball Court		●		Poles rusted and could use restriping.
Outdoor Gym		●		The equipment is good but the trail that it is on needs maintenance.
Pavilion			●	
Playgrounds		●		
Restrooms		●		
Sports Fields	●			Hard top soccer (futsal) has no fencing, Jimmy Green field closed to public use
Benches		●		Some need replacement (concrete benches).
Drinking Fountains		●		North end fountain needs replacement
Picnic Tables			●	
Trash/Recycling			●	Update signage and trash cans

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent

NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)					●	
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●		
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●	

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition







**Facility Name:** Osborne Community Center

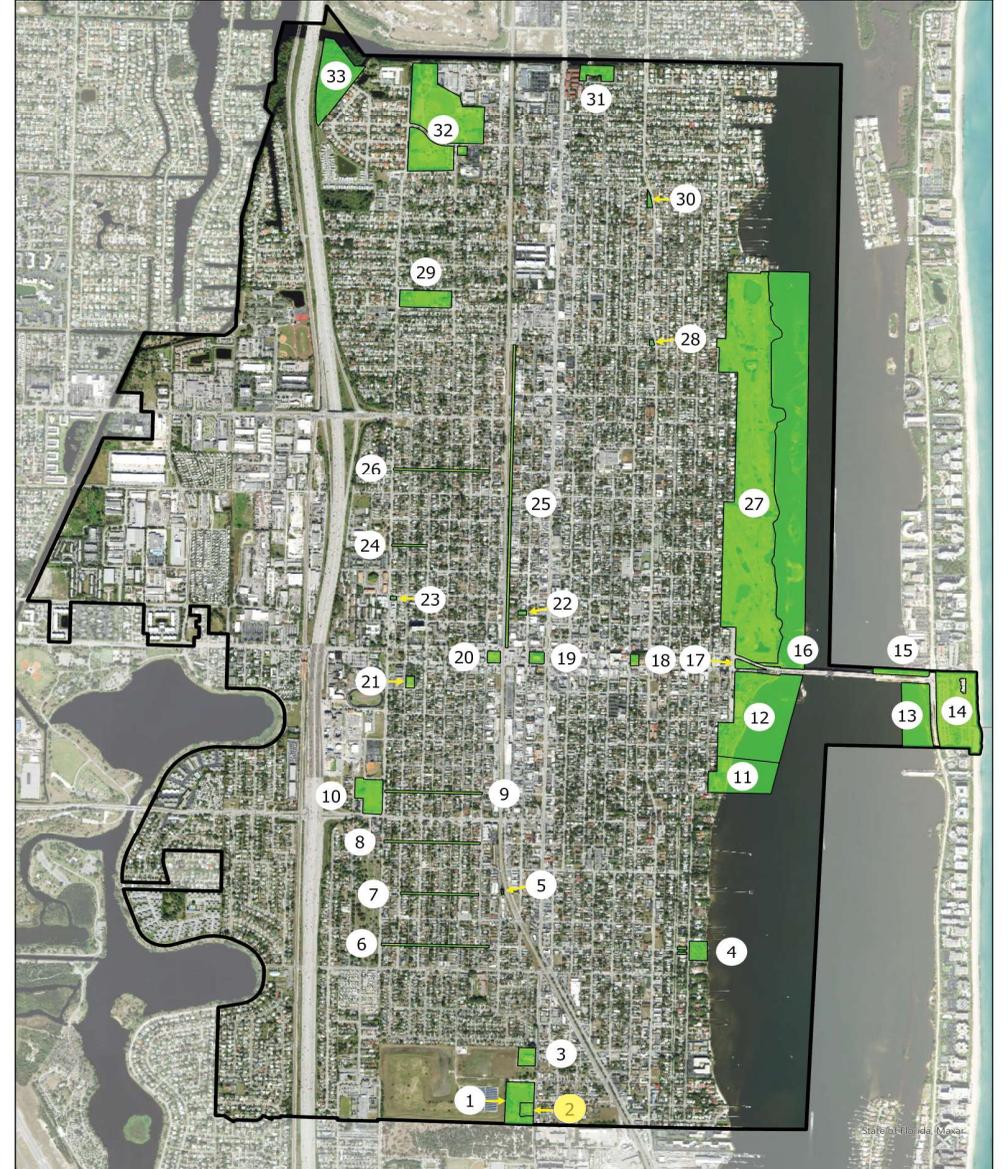
**Address:** 1699 Wingfield St

**Map Location:** 2

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Community Facility	1.12 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Recreation space, restrooms, drinking fountains, children & LSF head start services (Lutheran Services Florida Inc. Head Start)



**Open Space and Recreation**  
 Department of Community Sustainability  
 Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that the **Osborne Community Center's** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Recreational Space			●	Indoor room with projector that can host events, recently renovated
Restrooms			●	All brand new
Drinking Fountains			●	

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent

NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)		●				
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)						N/A - Indoor facility that is event based
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)				●		

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition





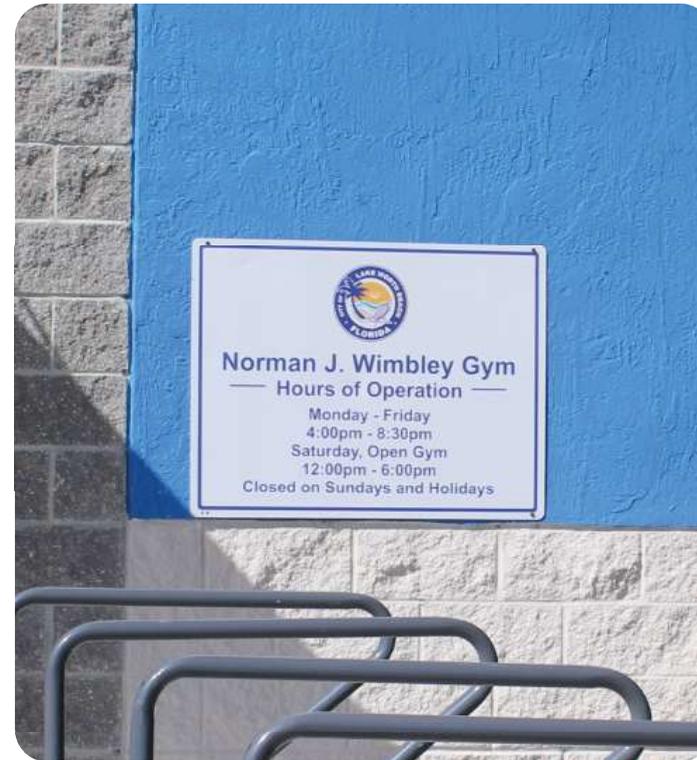


**Facility Name:** Norman J. Wimbley Gymnasium (Municipal Gym)

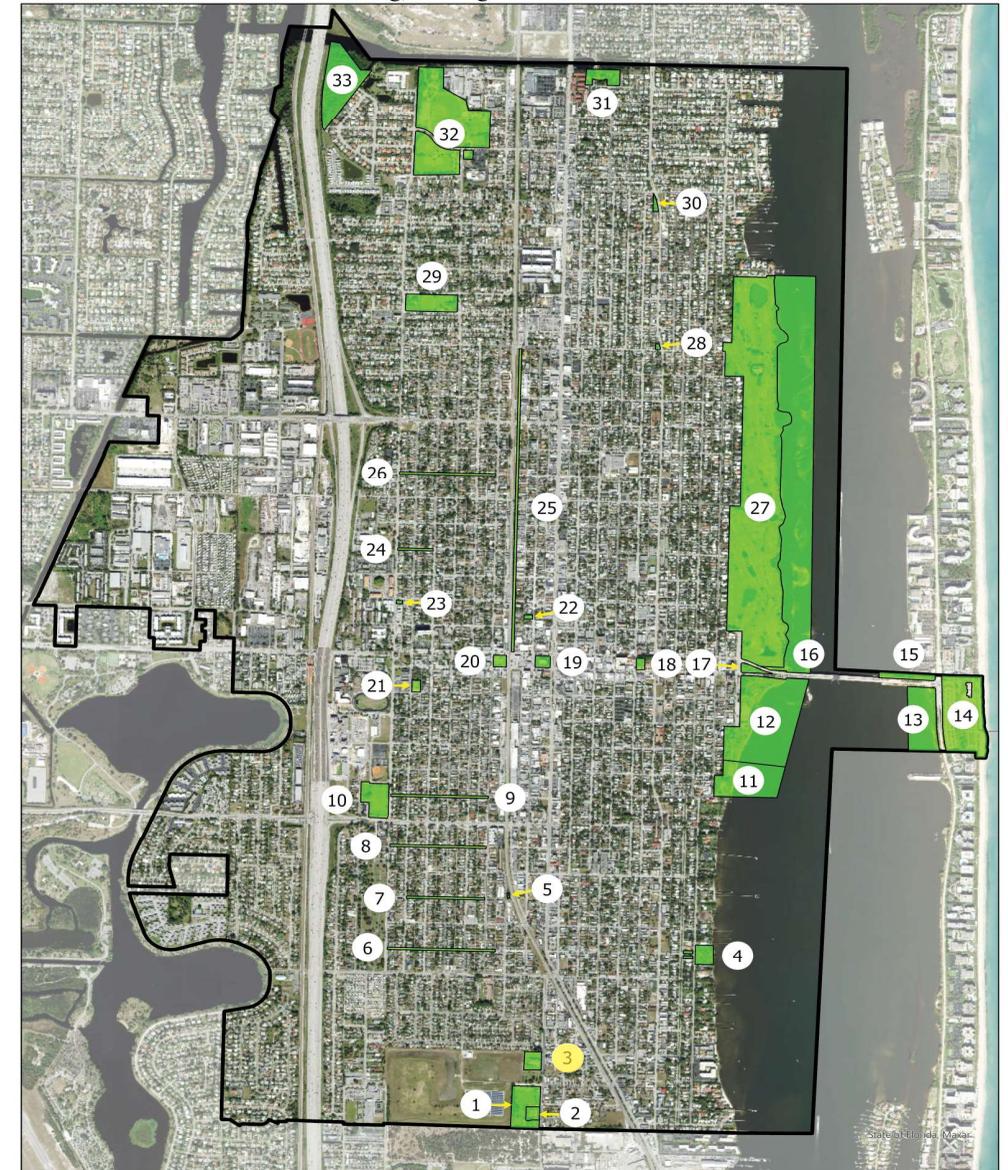
**Address:** 1515 Wingfield St

**Map Location:** 3

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Active Community Facility	1.94 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Indoor basketball court, restrooms, drinking fountains, bike racks



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**Amenities Rating**

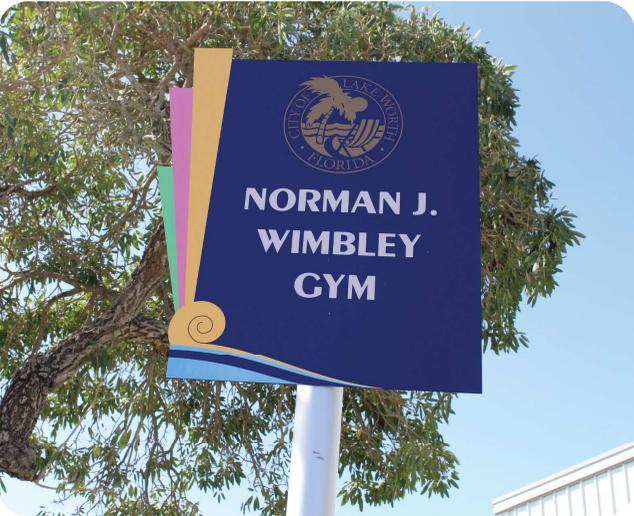
The following tables indicate that **Norman J. Wimbley Gymnasium's** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

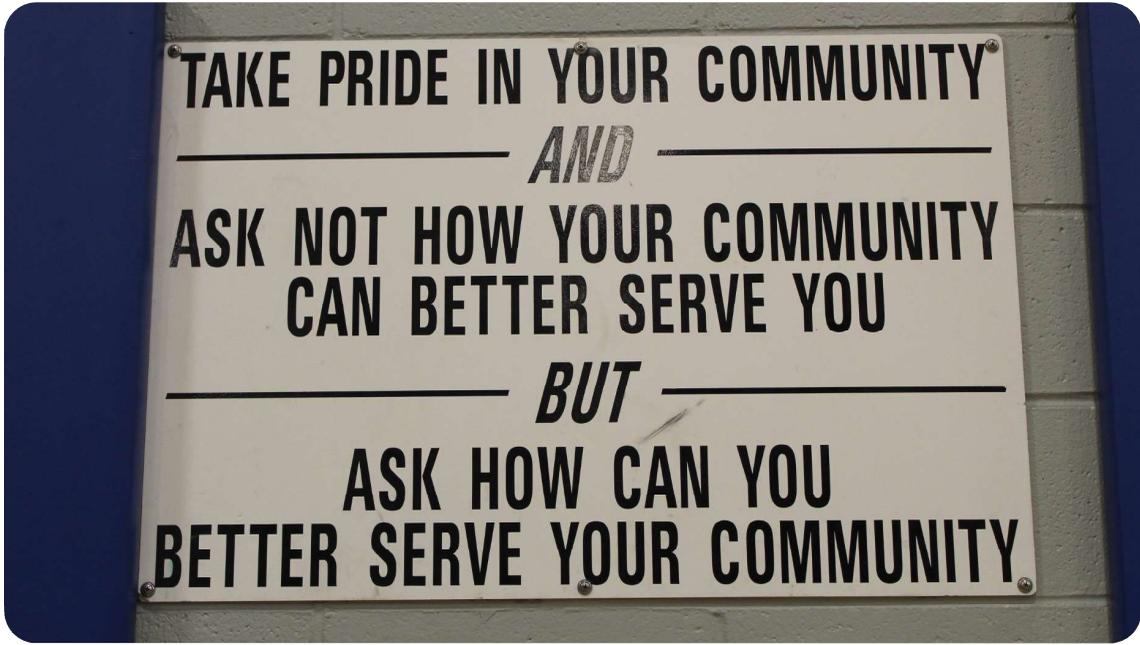
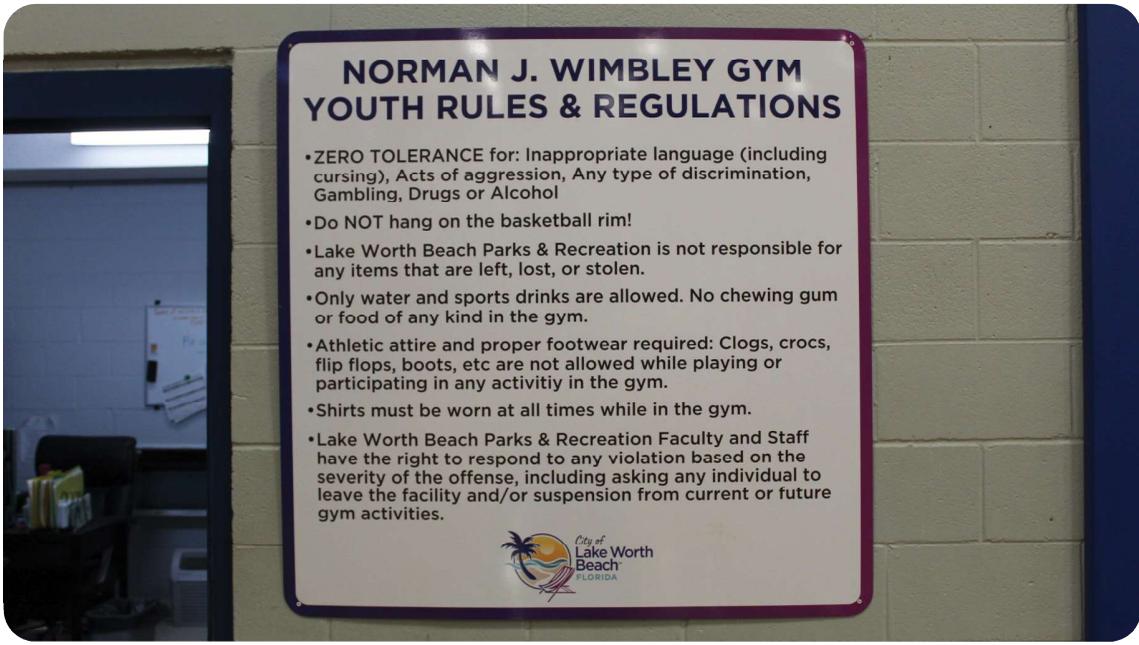
EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Indoor Basketball Court			●	
Restrooms		●		Some bathroom stall doors are broken
Drinking Fountain			●	
Bike Racks			●	
Trash/Recycling			●	

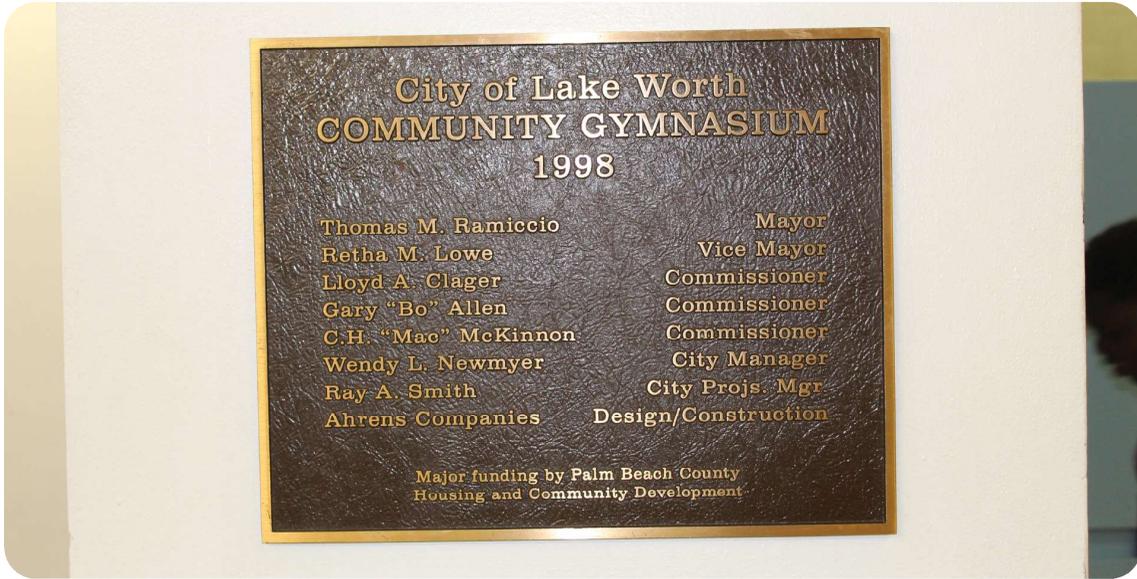
Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent

NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS	
	TYPE	1	2	3	4		5
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)						●	Palm Beach County PAL (Police Athletic League) and other recreational activities
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)							N/A - Indoor Facility
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●		

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition







**Facility Name:** South Palm Park

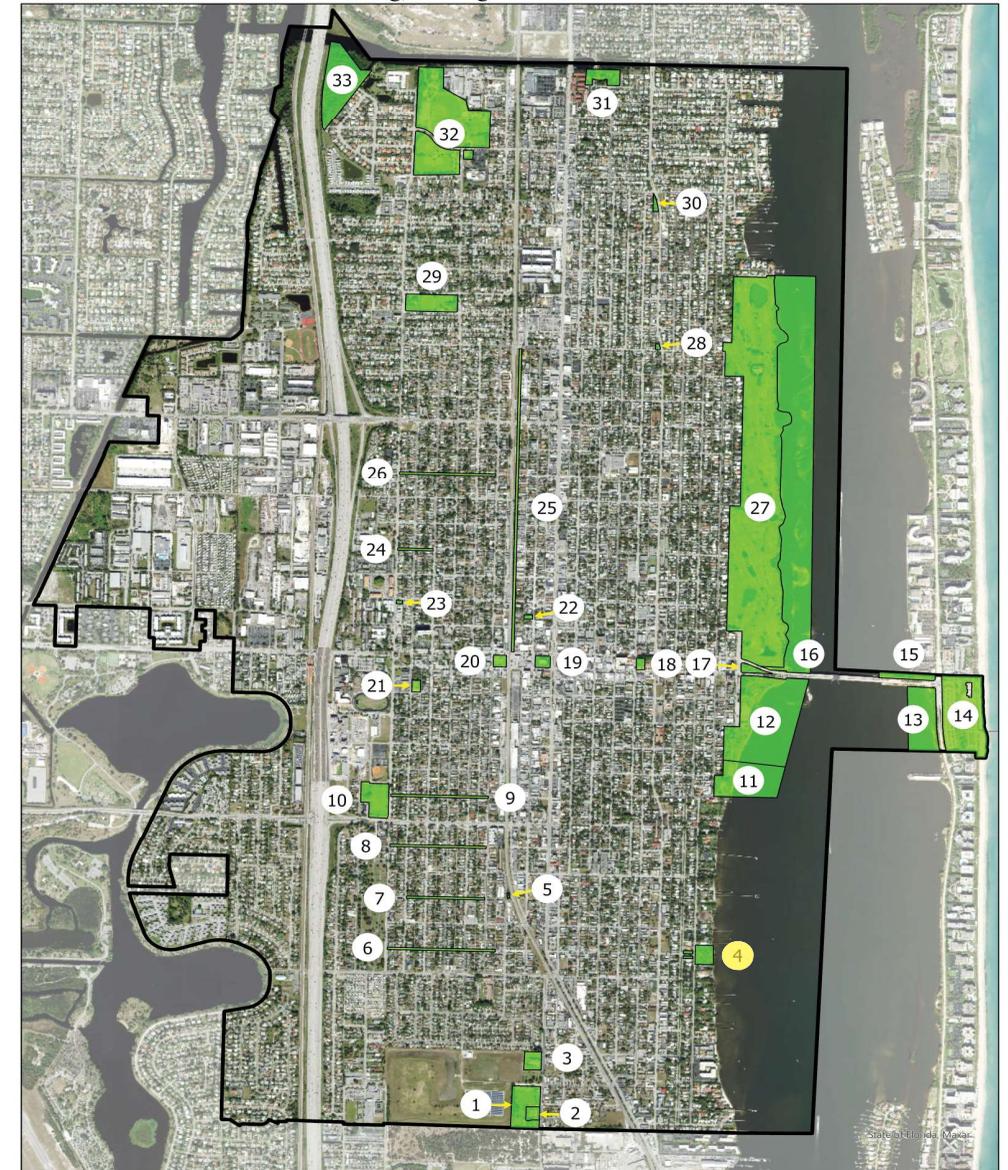
**Address:** 1050 S Lakeside Dr

**Map Location:** 4

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	<b>2.56 acres</b> per Palm Beach County Property Appraiser	Playground, shoreline, field/open space landscaping, walkways, picnic tables, benches, gardens, dog waste station



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Department of Community Sustainability  
Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



### Amenities Rating

The following tables indicate that **South Palm Park’s** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Playground		●		
Shoreline		●		Litter along shoreline
Field/Open Space			●	
Landscaping			●	
Walkways			●	
Picnic Tables			●	
Benches		●		
Gardens			●	
Dog Waste Station		●		
Trash/Recycling	●			

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent

NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)			●			
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●			
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●	Ease of access from the adjacent neighborhoods, evidence of ADA compliance

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition





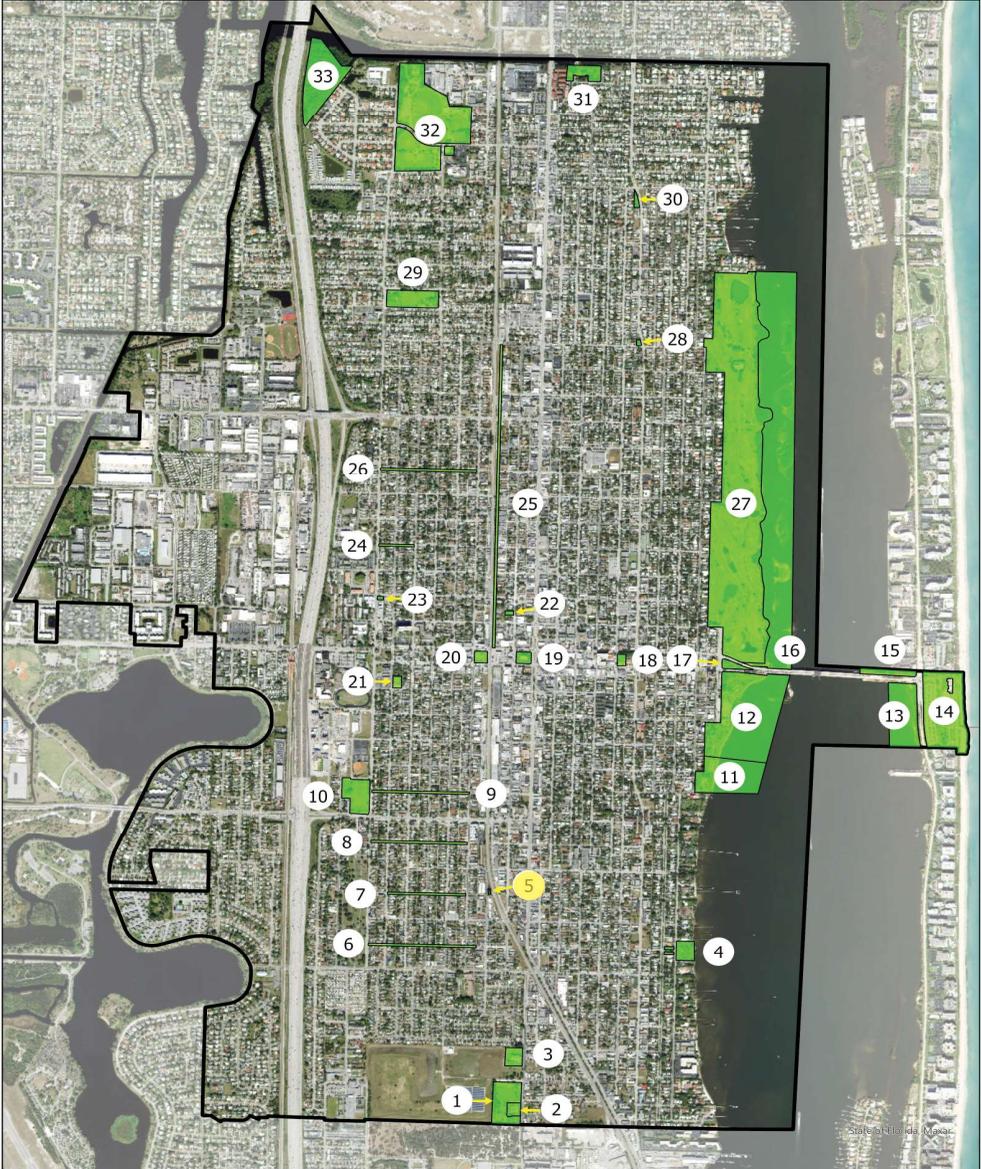


**Facility Name:** Domino Park  
**Address:** 9th Ave S and S G St  
**Map Location:** 5

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	0.05 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Pavilion, benches, picnic tables, trash/recycling



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 Department of Community Sustainability  
 Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



### Amenities Rating

The following tables indicate that **Domino Park's** existing conditions are overall **poor**, and the priority level is **high**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Pavilion	●			Extremely poor and dirty conditions
Benches	●			
Picnic Tables	●			
Trash/Recycling	●			

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)	●					No room for physical activity
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)		●				Adequate tree canopy coverage
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)				●		Located in a diverse area, surrounded by residential homes

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



**Facility Name:** 11th Ave S-Greenway

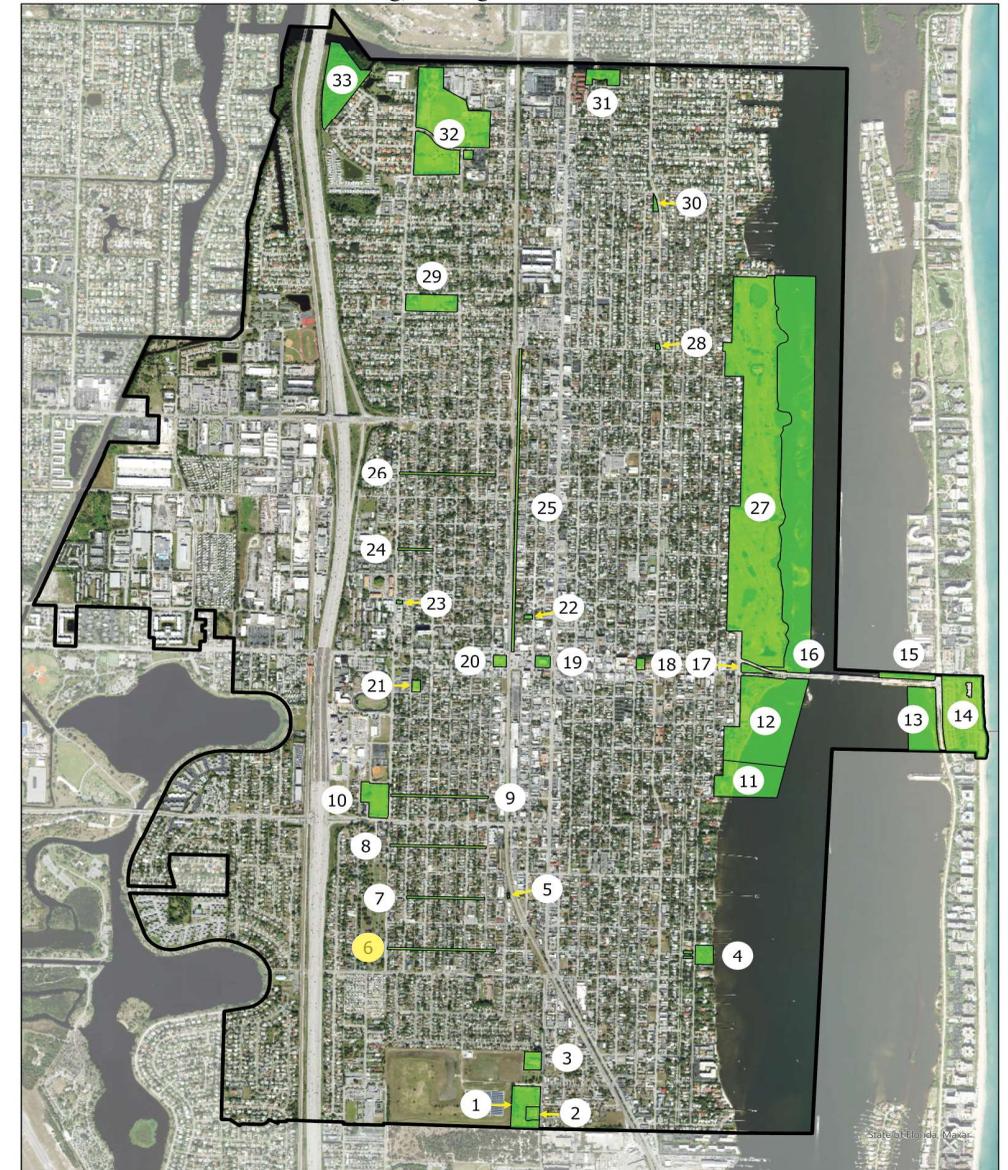
**Address:** 11th Ave S (Between S A St & S F St)

**Map Location:** 6

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	1.56 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Walkway/Trail, landscaping



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **11th Ave S-Greenway's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Walkway/Trail			●	
Landscaping		●		

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)				●		
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●			
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●	

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



**Facility Name:** 9th Ave S-Greenway

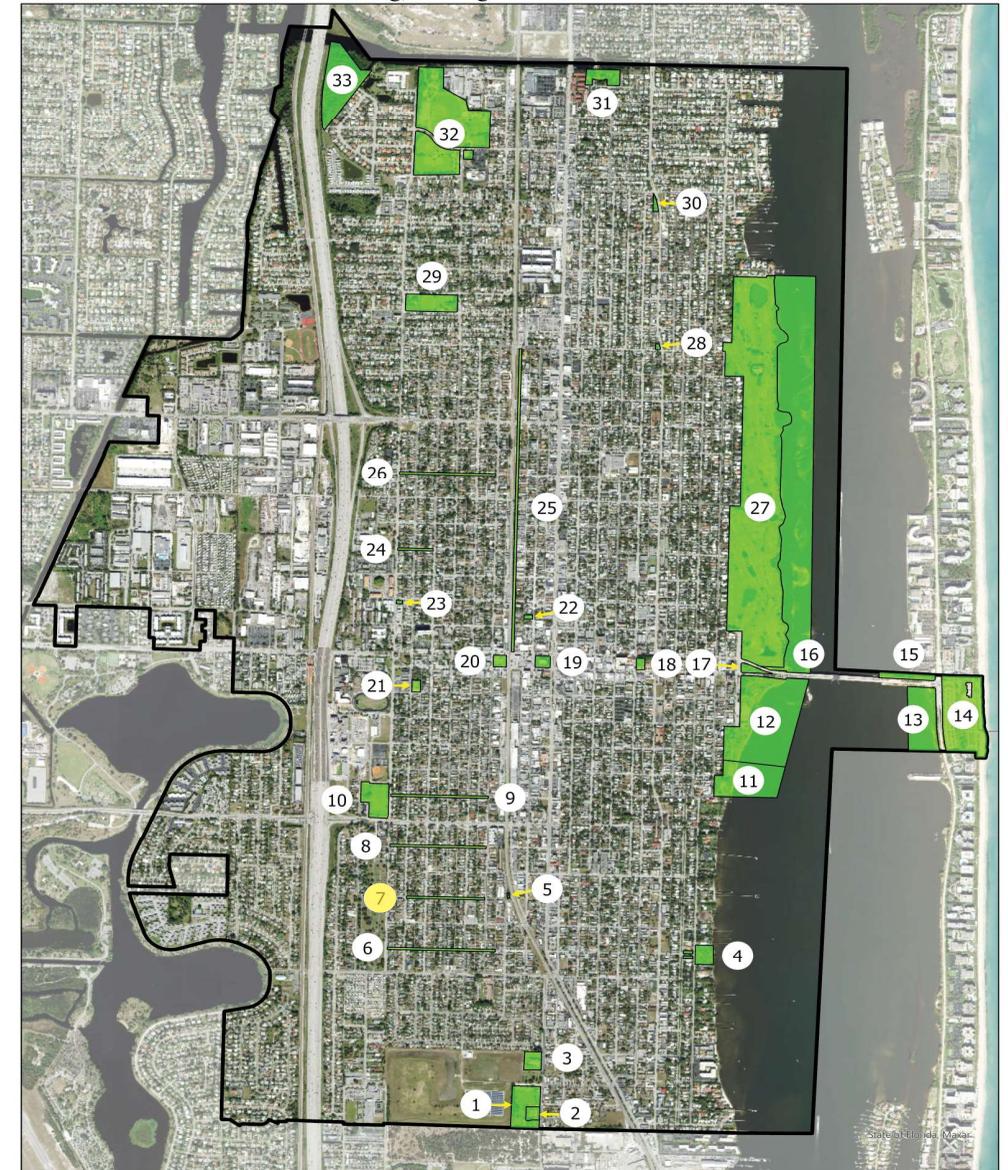
**Address:** 9th Ave S (Between S B St & S F St)

**Map Location:** 7

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	<b>1.14 acres</b> per ArcGIS Pro	Walkway/Trail, landscaping



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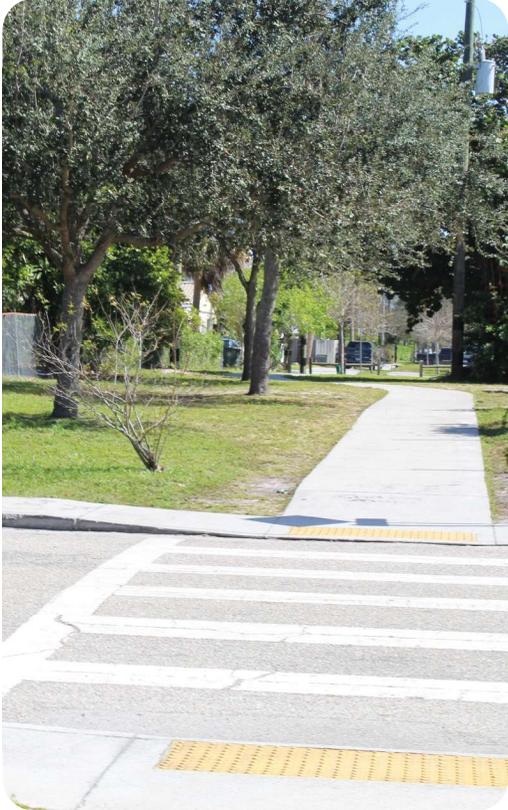


**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **9th Ave S-Greenway's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Walkway/Trail			●	
Landscaping		●		

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)				●		
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●			
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●	

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition

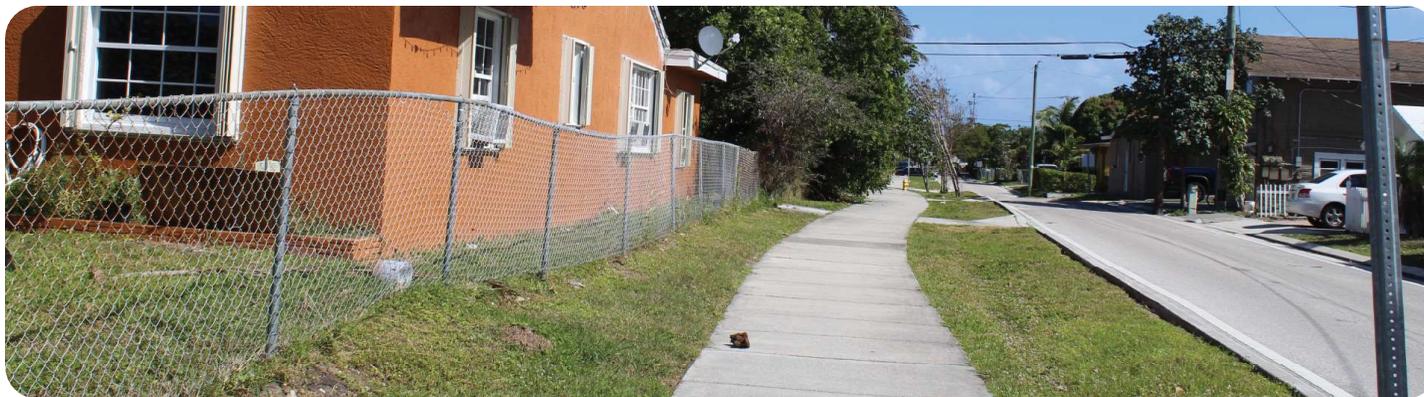


**Facility Name:** 7th Ave S-Greenway

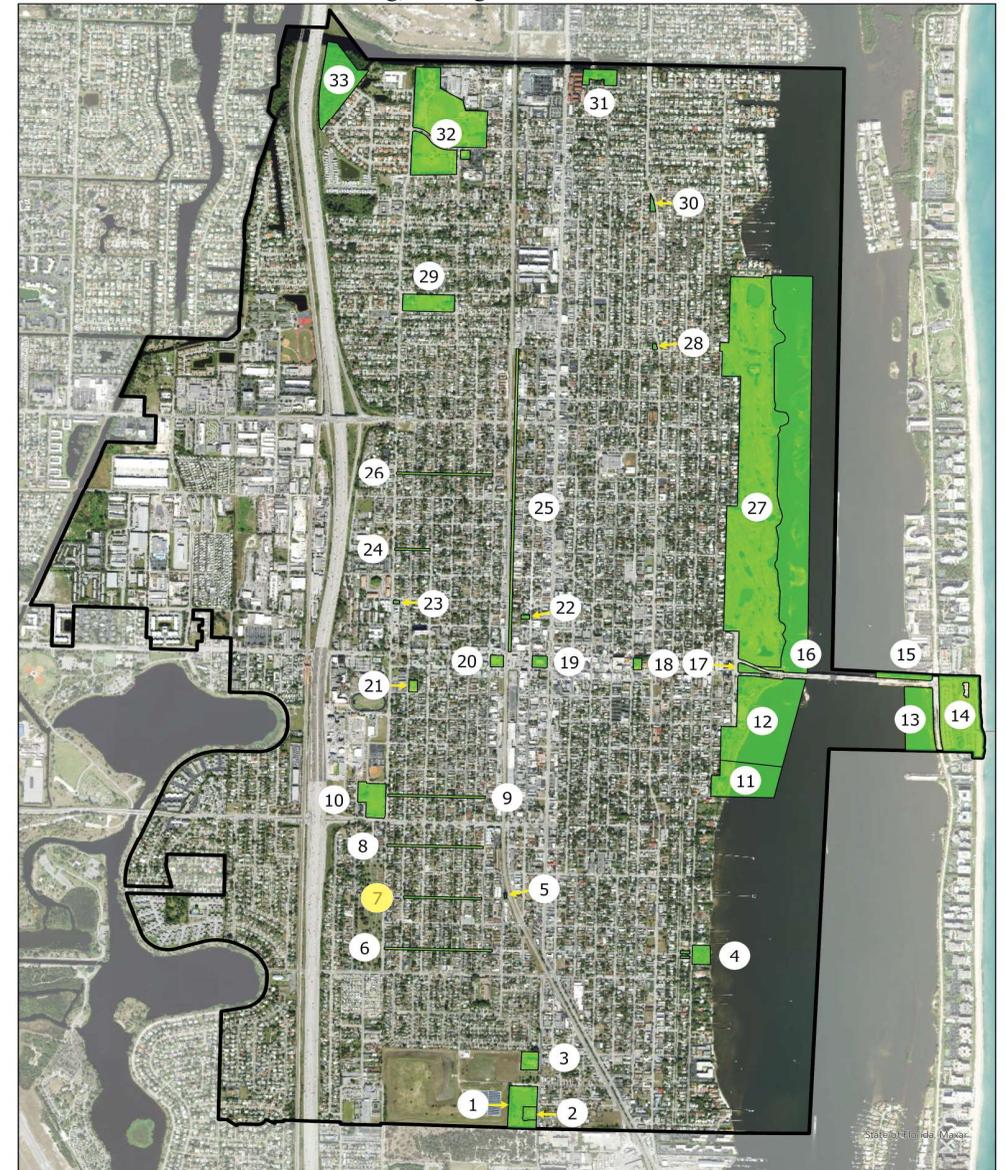
**Address:** 7th Ave S (Between S A St & S F St)

**Map Location:** 8

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	1.39 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Walkway/Trail, landscaping



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **7th Ave S-Greenway's** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Walkway/Trail			●	
Landscaping		●		Not enough trees

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)				●		
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●		
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●	

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



**Facility Name:** 5th Ave S-Greenway (Royal Poinciana Trail)

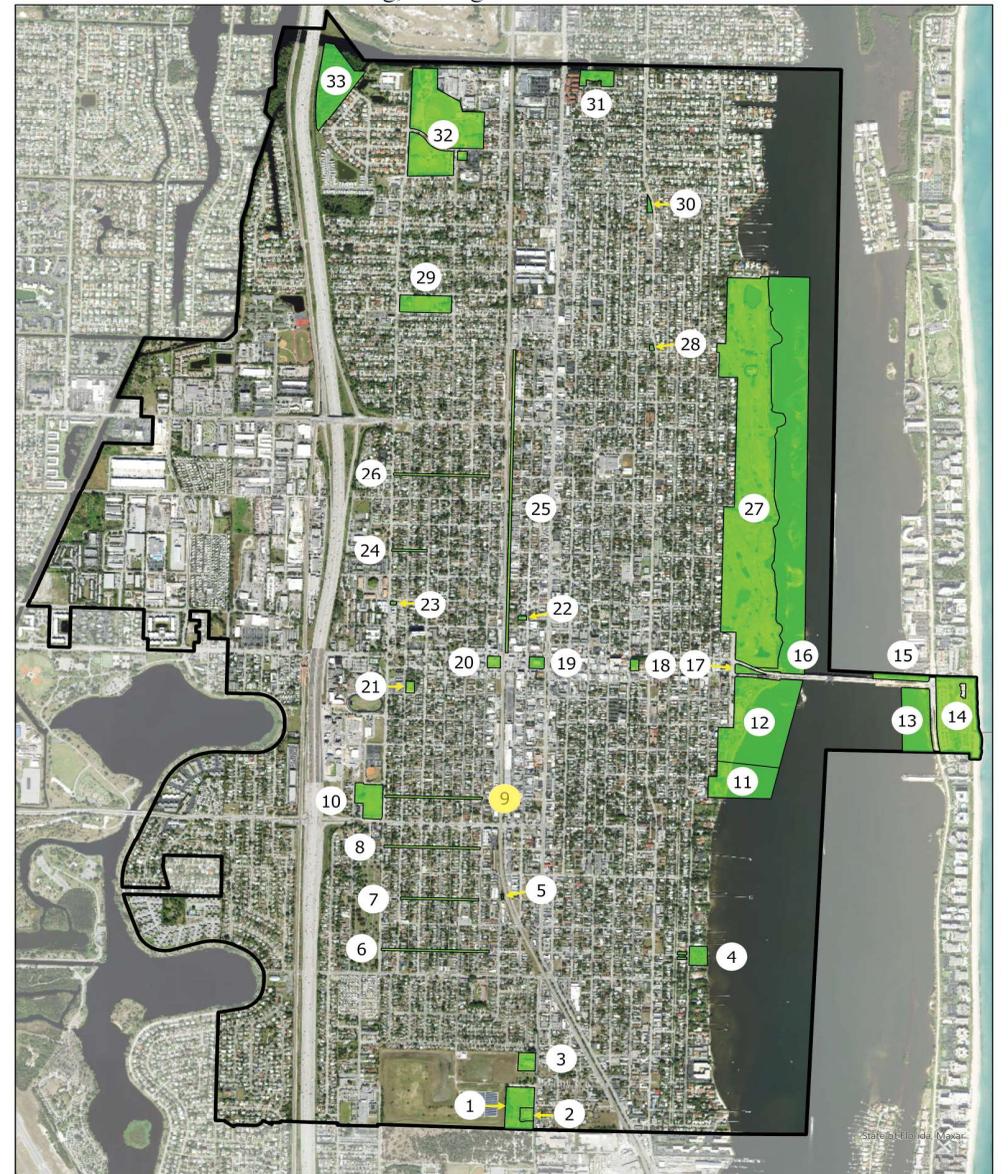
**Address:** 5th Ave S (Between S A St & S F St)

**Map Location:** 9

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	<b>1.41 acres</b> per ArcGIS Pro	Walkway/Trail, landscaping, benches, trash/recycling



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **5th Ave S-Greenway's (Royal Poinciana Trail)** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Walkway/Trail			●	New concrete path
Landscaping			●	Well placed trees, fairly maintained
Benches			●	New benches
Trash/Recycling			●	New trash cans

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)					●	Trail is new and well maintained
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●		
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●	

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



**Facility Name:** Harold Grimes Memorial Park

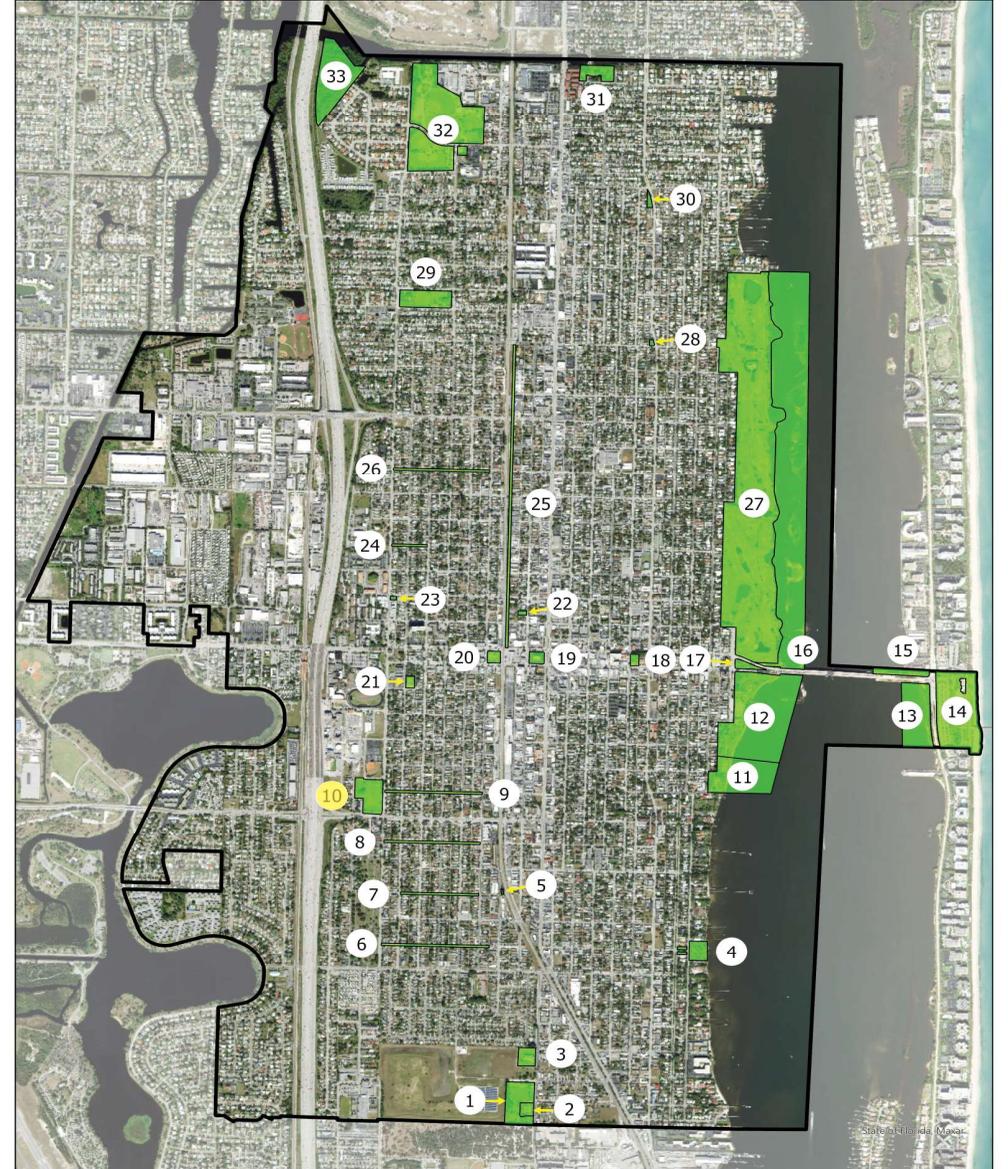
**Address:** 520 Sunrise Ct

**Map Location:** 10

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Active Community Facility	5.20 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Football field/Soccer field, pavilion, restrooms, drinking fountains, trash/recycling



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Harold Grimes Memorial Park's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **medium**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Football/Soccer Field		●		Dead spots in grass, soccer goal and field goals are rusted
Drinking Fountains			●	Brand new
Pavilion			●	Newly renovated
Restrooms			●	Newly renovated
Trash/Recycling		●		All cans are different

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent

NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)			●			Only space for activity is for players
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)		●				Open field with not much landscaping
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●	Accessible to all viewers/players

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition







**Facility Name:** South Bryant Park

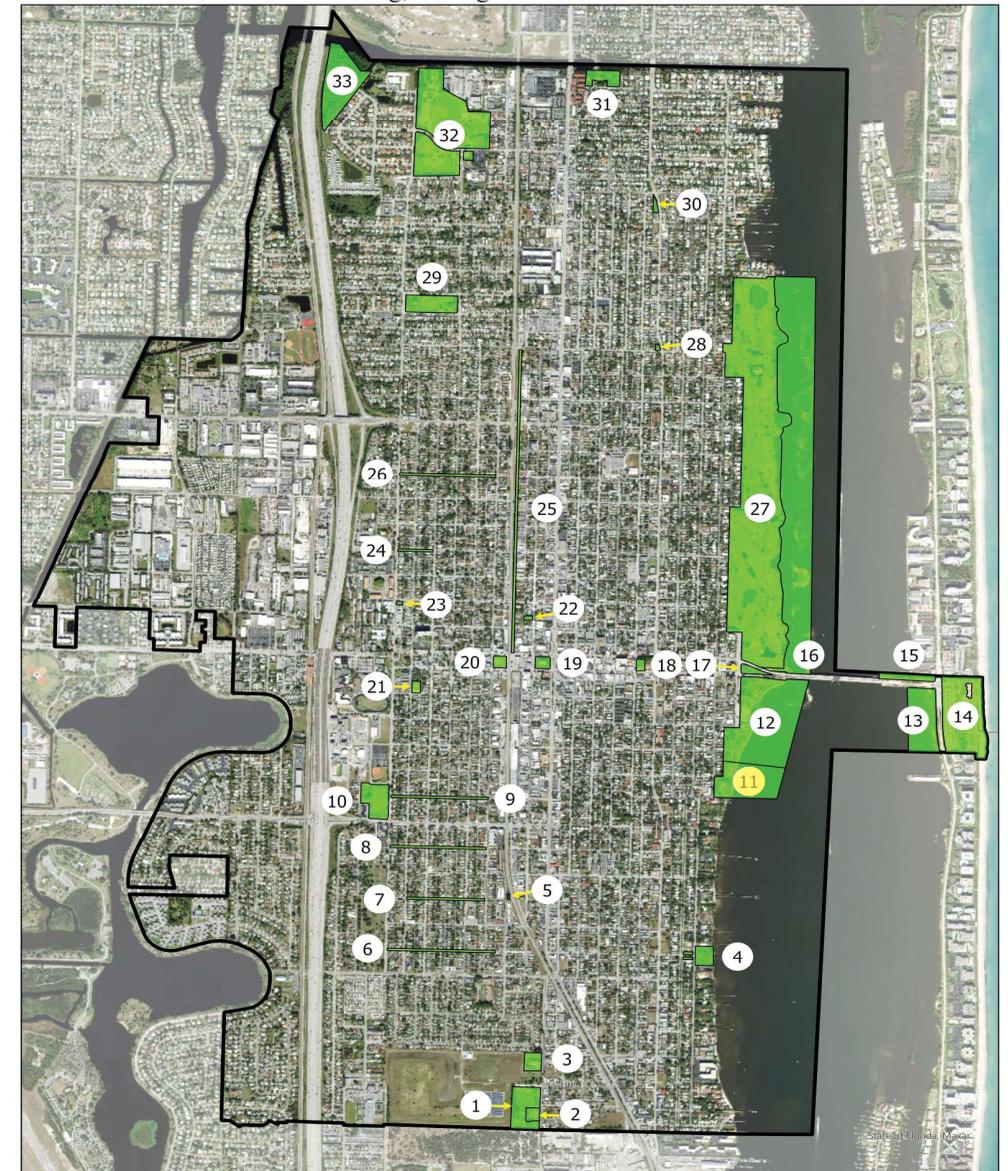
**Address:** 407 S Lakeside Dr

**Map Location:** 11

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Community Facility	<b>3.83 acres</b> per ArcGIS Pro	Pavilion, restrooms, landscaping, walkways, picnic tables, trash/recycling, playground, outdoor gym area, sail shade structure



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Department of Community Sustainability  
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### Amenities Rating

The following tables indicate that **South Bryant Park's** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Pavilion		●		
Restrooms		●		Outdated bathroom
Landscaping		●		Adequate amount of canopy shade
Walkways		●		
Picnic Tables	●			
Trash/Recycling		●		Older cans that are visually unappealing
Outdoor Gym Area	●			Not a single machine worked efficiently
Playground			●	One older, one brand new

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS	
	TYPE	1	2	3	4		5
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)				●			Fitness trail/equipment lack place
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●			Rusted utilities could use attention
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)			●				Surrounded by residential homes, ADA accessibility

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



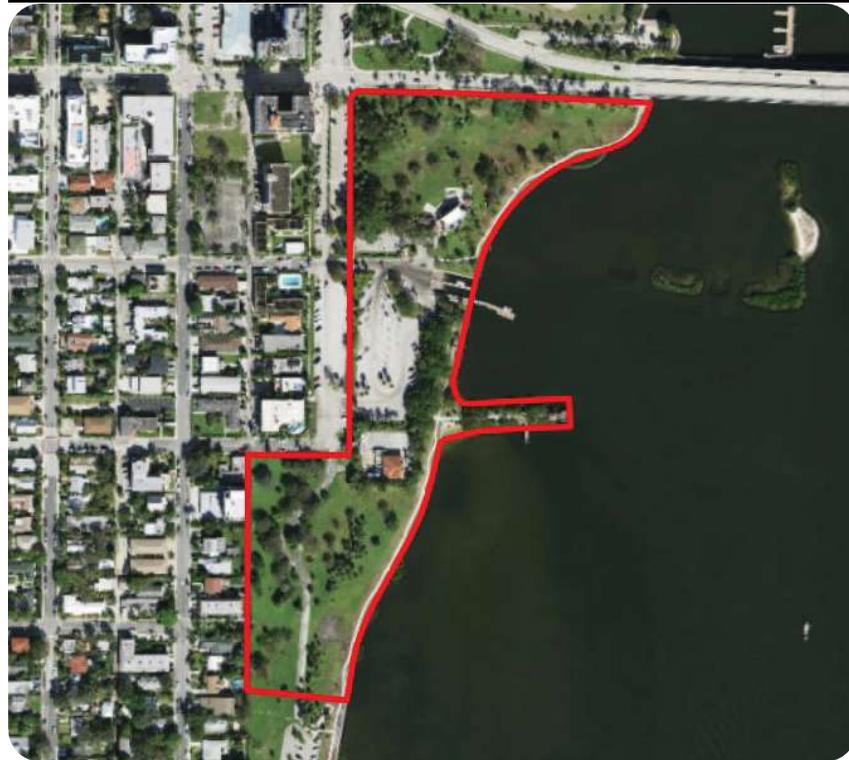




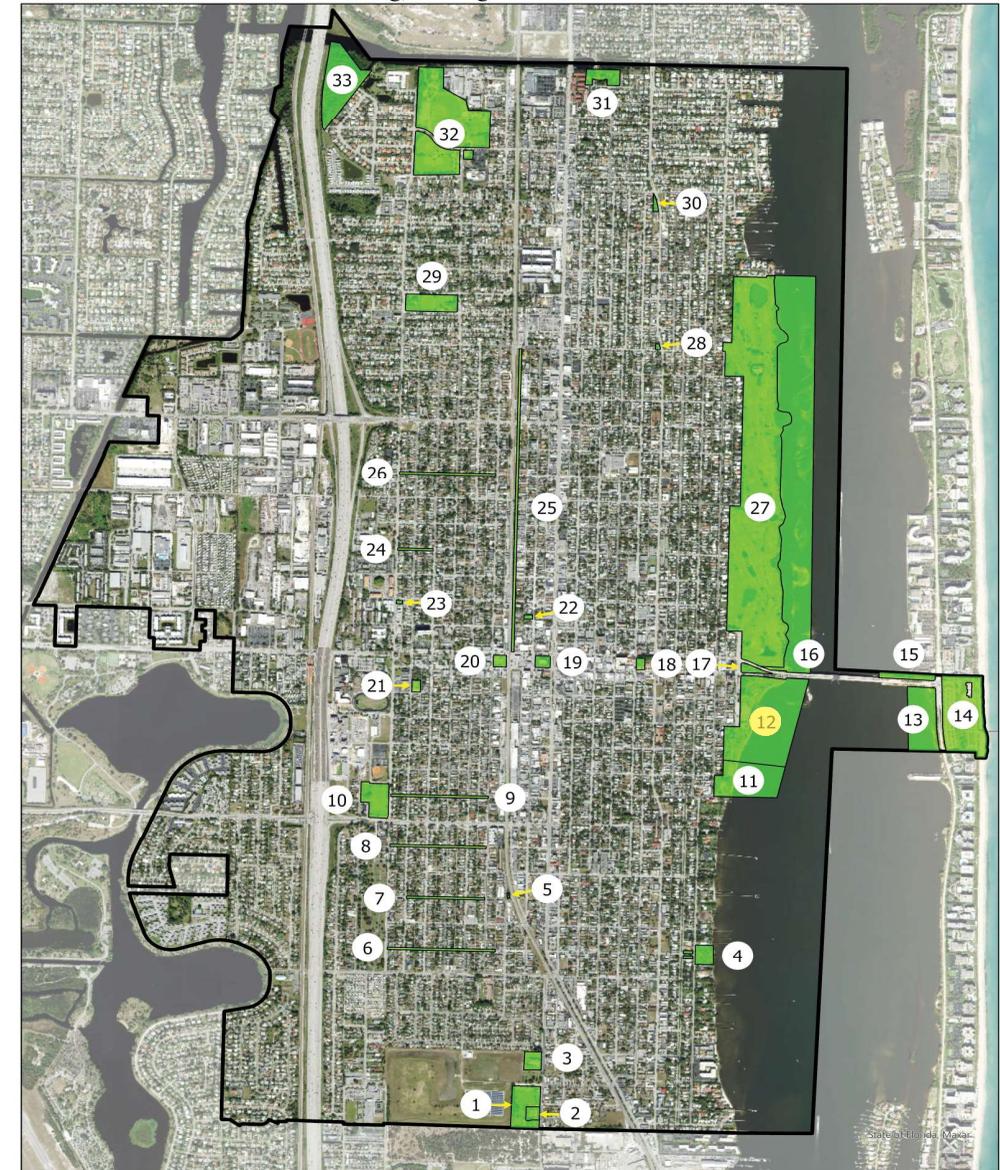
**Facility Name:** Bryant Park  
**Address:** 100 S Golfview Rd  
**Map Location:** 12

NOTE for the Bryant Park Level of Service analysis please see the following: Bryant Park comprises 34.66 total acres of land and water areas. For the purposes of the Level of Service calculation, the park's acreage includes all land (12.63 acres) and half of the water area (11.015 acres out of 22.03 acres), resulting in a total of 23.65 acres.

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Community Facility	<b>23.65 acres</b> per ArcGIS Pro	Amphitheatre/Performance stage, boat ramp, fishing dock/pier, pavilions, restrooms, horseshoe, walkways, fitness trail, benches, bike racks, dog waste stations, drinking fountains, picnic tables



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### Amenities Rating

The following tables indicate that **Bryant Park's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **high**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Amphitheatre/Performance Stage		●		Building conditions OK, new logo, no benches
Boat Ramp		●		Slightly dirty, docks good condition
Fishing Dock/Pier	●			Very poor conditions
Pavilions	●			Roof materials bad condition
Restrooms		●		All MEPs functioning
Horseshoe	●			
Walkways		●		
Fitness trail			●	Asphalt trail
Benches	●			
Bike Racks		●		
Dog waste stations		●		Only one
Drinking fountains		●		Includes bottle fill-up
Picnic tables		●		

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent

NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)			●			Passive park with not much room for activity
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●			Rust everywhere, areas adjacent to water need attention
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)			●			

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition







BRYANT PARK





**Facility Name:** Judge Steinhart

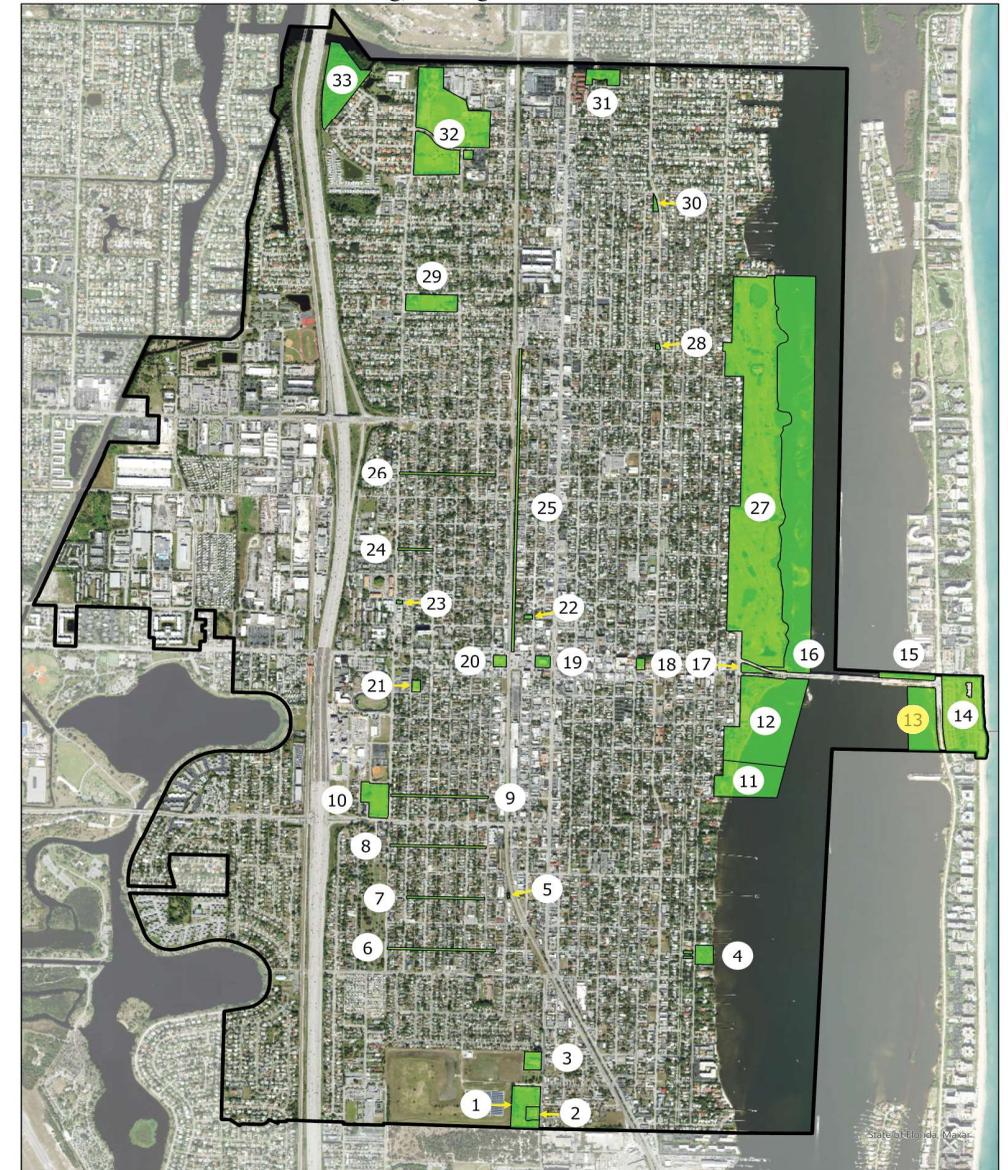
**Address:** A1A

**Map Location:** 13

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Community Facility	2.01 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Landscape, hardscape/walkways, street lights, benches



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 Department of Community Sustainability  
 Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Judge Steinhart’s** existing conditions are overall **poor**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Landscape		●		Cluster of landscape primarily nature preserve
Hardscape/walkways	●			asphalt with moderate cracking
Street lights			●	LED street lights
Benches			●	In great condition with ads

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)		●				Walking trail along ROW, not a long stretch
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)					●	All nature preserves
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)	●					Can only access the park by walkin over the bridge or walking

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



**Facility Name:** Lake Worth Beach Park (Complex)

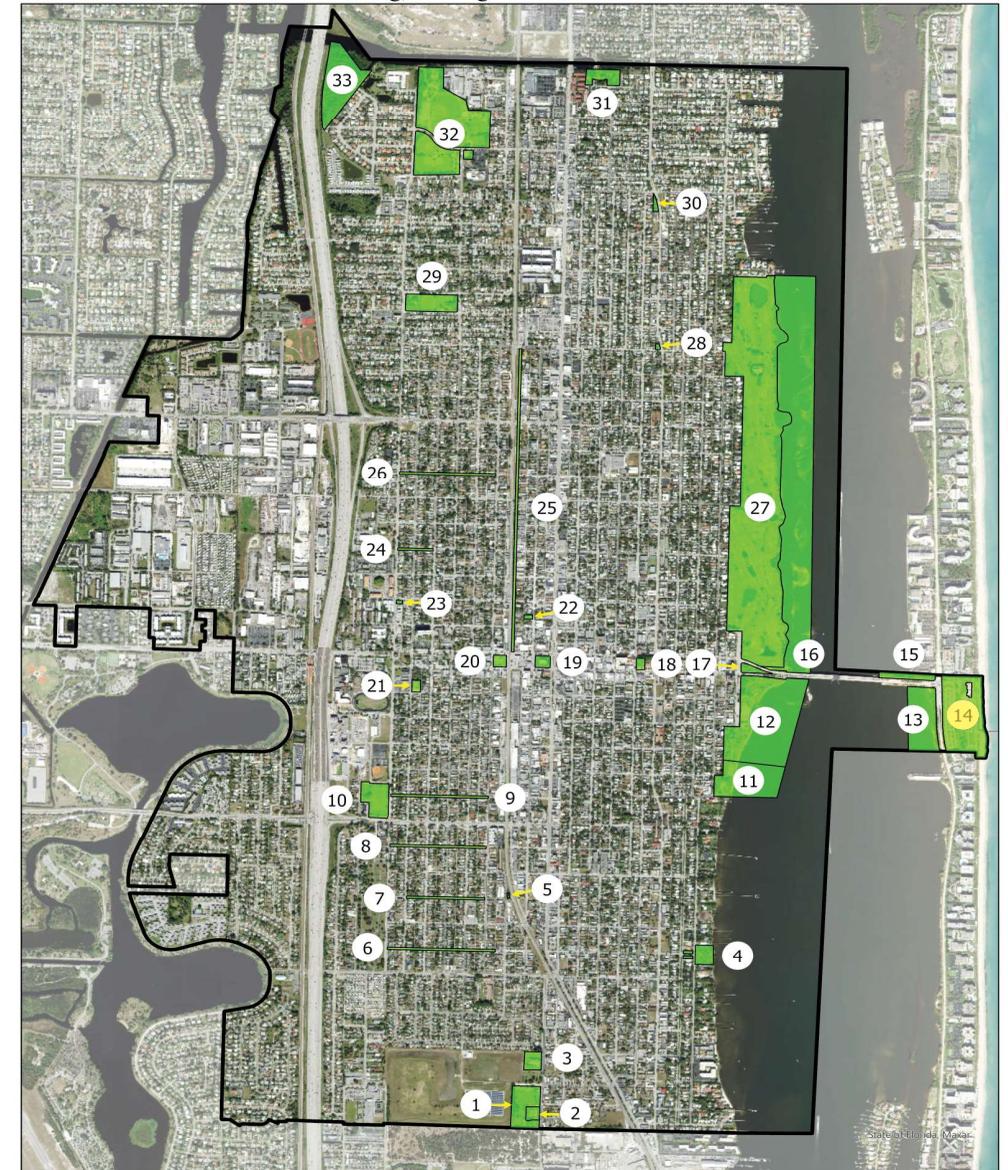
**Address:** 10 S Ocean Blvd

**Map Location:** 14

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Community Facility	<b>19.49 acres</b> per Palm Beach County Property Appraiser	Pier, beach, pavilion, restrooms, sidewalks/walkways, benches, bike racks, dog waste stations, drinking fountains, picnic tables, sail shades



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Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



### Amenities Rating

The following tables indicate that **Lake Worth Beach Park's** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Pier		●		Wood planks have are old and falling apart - overall well maintained
Beach			●	
Pavilions			●	
Restrooms			●	
Sidewalks/trails			●	
Benches			●	Wooden benches may need replacement in coming years
Bike Racks			●	
Dog Waste Stations			●	
Drinking Fountains			●	
Picnic Tables			●	
Sail Shades			●	
Trash/Recycling			●	

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent

NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)					●	Beach areas provide option to walk along the sand. Boardwalk along sections
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)						●
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)						●

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



LAKE WORTH BEACH PARK (COMPLEX)





**Facility Name:** Old Bridge Causeway

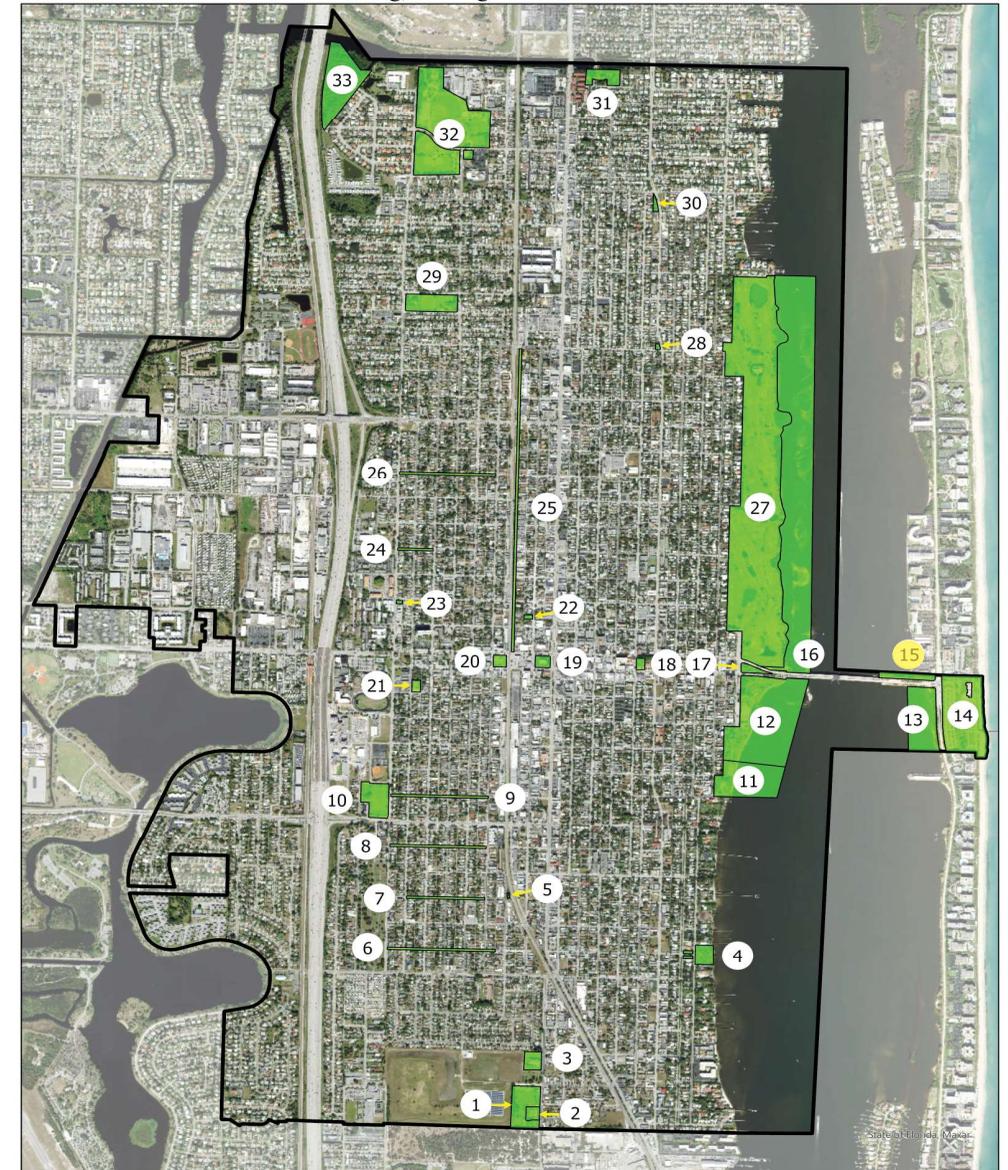
**Address:** 1 S Ocean Blvd

**Map Location:** 15

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Community Facility	2.02 acres per Palm Beach County Property Appraiser	Landscaping, walkways, benches, trash/recycling



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 Department of Community Sustainability  
 Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Old Bridge Causeway's** existing conditions are overall **poor**, and the priority level is **high**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Landscaping	●			Alot of dead grass, mostly dirt
Walkways		●		Cracks in pavement, gutters are uneven
Benches	●			Very poor condition
Trash/Recycling	●			Trash cans are in bad condition

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)			●			
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●		
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)			●			

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition





OLD BRIDGE CAUSEWAY



**Facility Name:** Snook Islands

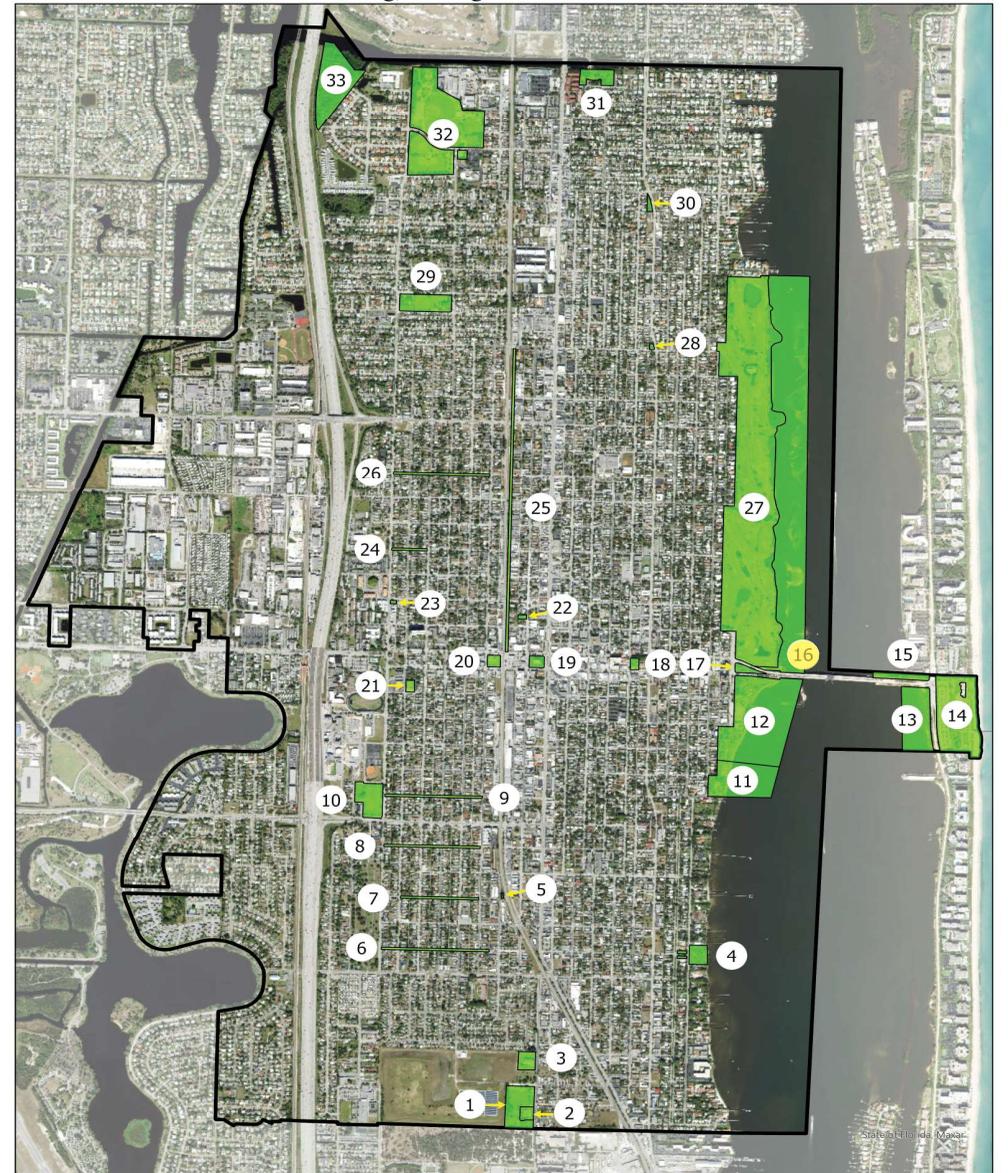
**Address:** 220 Lucerne Ave

**Map Location:** 16

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Community Facility	79.83 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Dock, pavilion, trail, benches, bike rack, kayak launch



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 Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Snook Island’s** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Docks			●	Newer wood
Pavilion		●		
Trail			●	Great views, long stretch of dock
Benches		●		
Bike Rack			●	
Trash/Recycling		●		

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)			●			Two docks good for walking and sight-seeing, can use the kayak launch to view other islands
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●		Surrounded by wildlife and many snook islands that span for a long stretch
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)		●				

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



**Facility Name:** Triangle Park

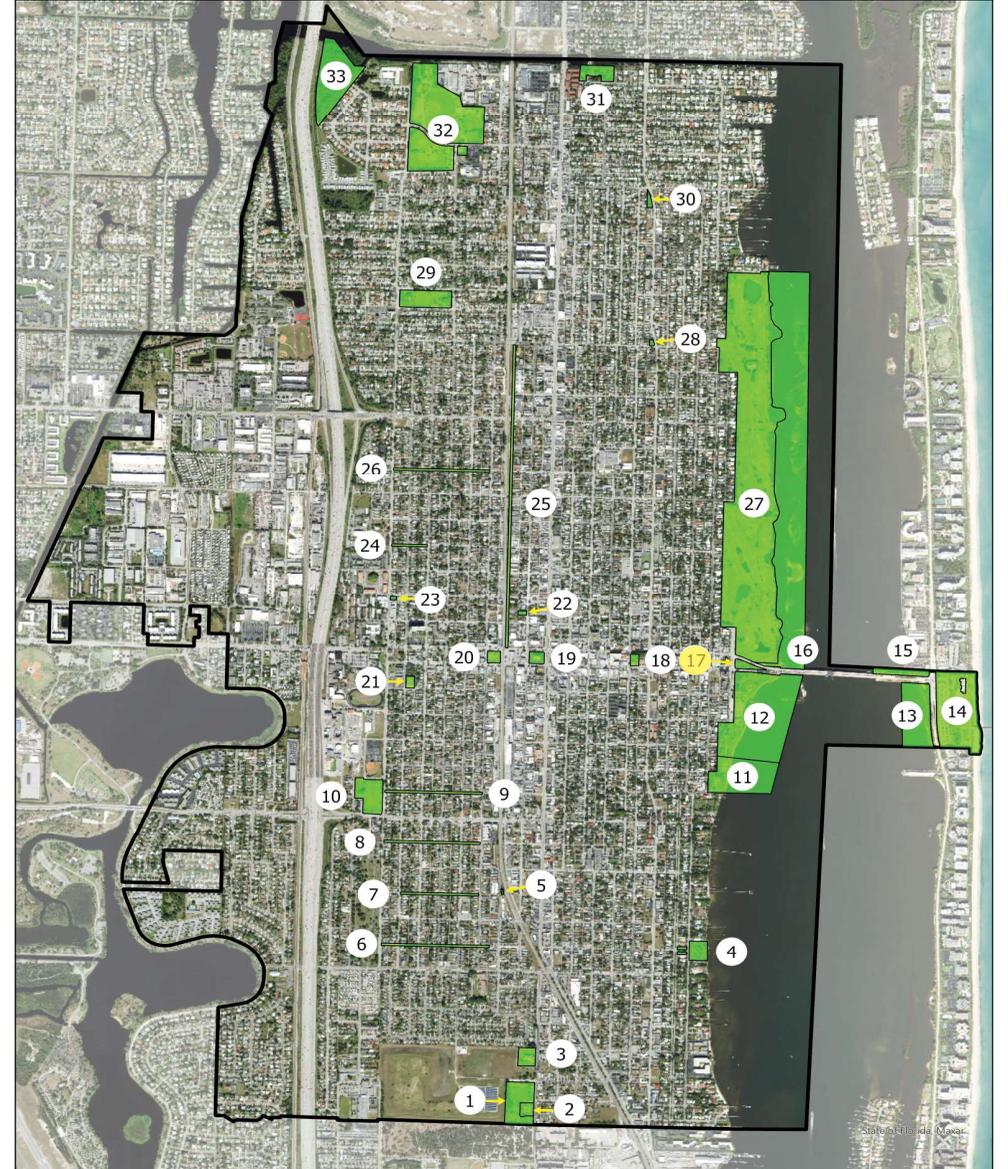
**Address:** 100 S Golfview Rd

**Map Location:** 17

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	1.02 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Walkway, benches, trash/recycling, fountain, landscaping



**Open Space and Recreation**  
 Department of Community Sustainability  
 Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Triangle Park's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Landscaping		●		Mainly palm's, not many shrubs
Walkways			●	
Benches	●			Older benches in poor condition, dirty
Signage	●			Dedication signs and street signs, no park name sign

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)		●				Small walking trail, surrounded by active streets not allowing easy connection to adjacent parks.
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●			Adequate tree coverage, no signs of rust
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)			●			

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition







**Facility Name:** Cultural Arts Plaza

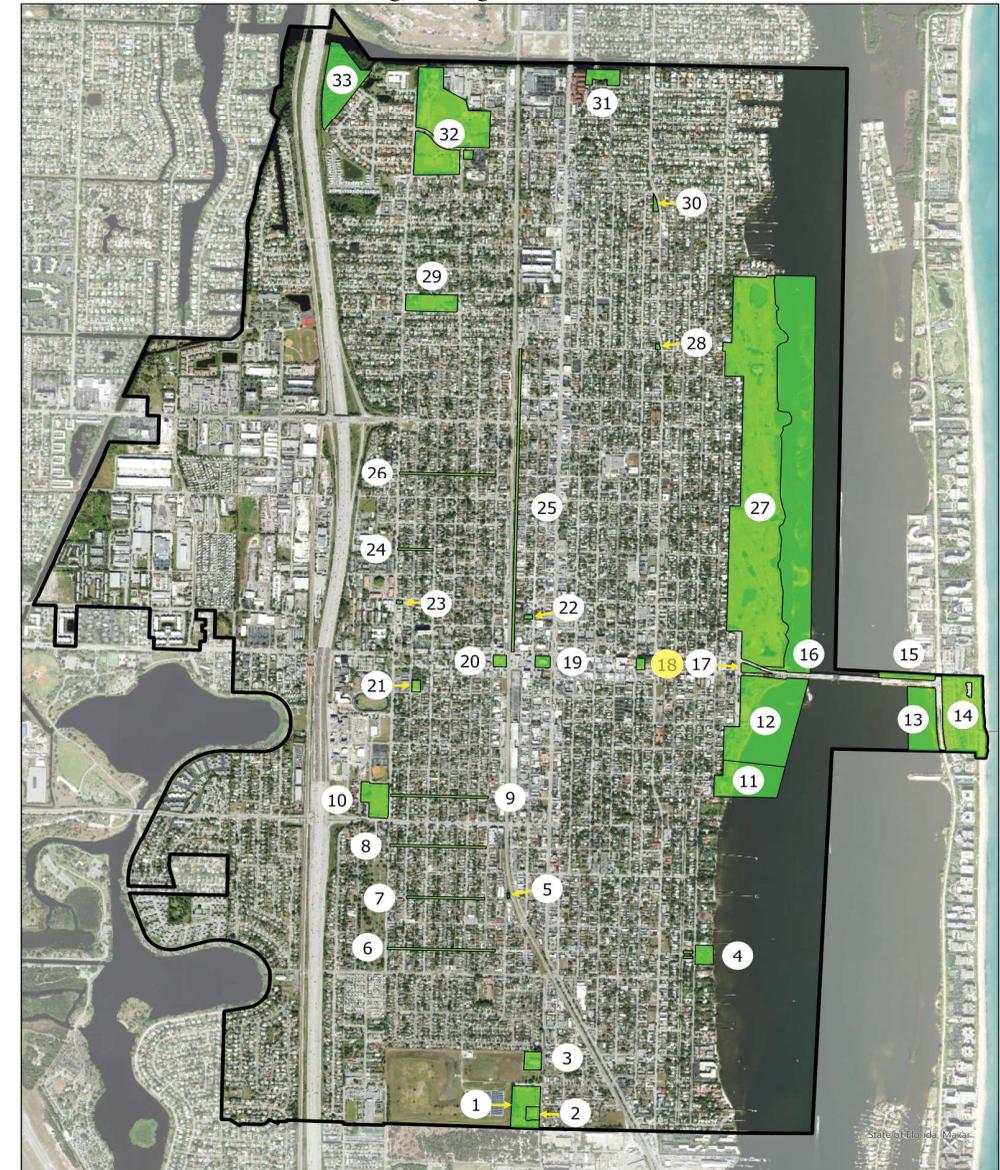
**Address:** 414 Lake Ave N

**Map Location:** 18

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	<b>0.62 acres</b> per ArcGIS Pro	Stage, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, walkways



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Department of Community Sustainability  
Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



### Amenities Rating

The following tables indicate that **Cultural Arts Plaza’s** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Stage			●	
Benches			●	
Bike Racks		●		
Drinking Fountains		●		Functional with bottle fill-up
Walkways			●	
Trash/Recycling			●	

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent

NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)			●			
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●		Very large trees with plenty of canopy shade coverage
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●	Located in the center of the city, brings community members around for events

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition





CULTURAL ARTS PLAZA



**Facility Name:** Pioneer Park (City Hall)

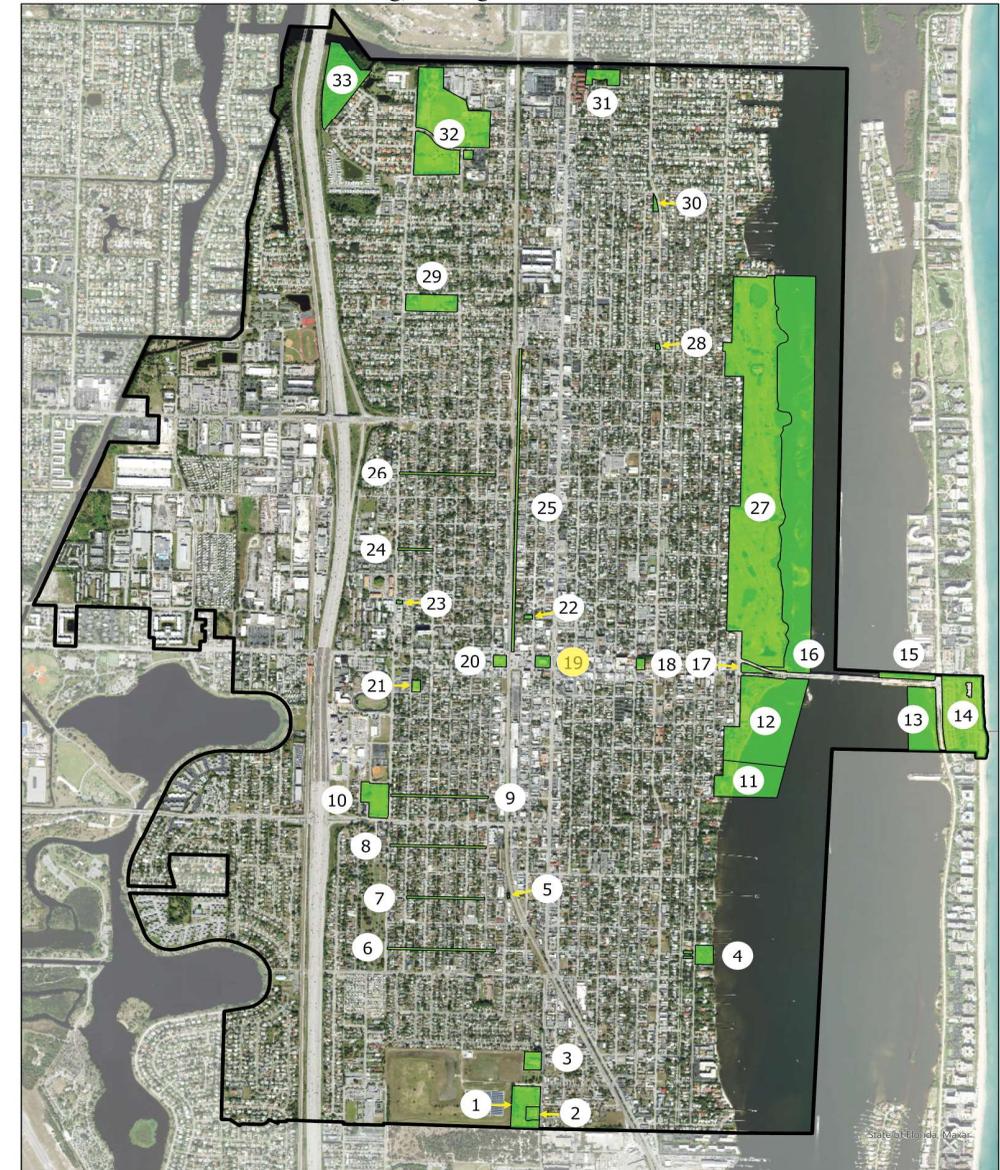
**Address:** 7 N Dixie Hwy

**Map Location:** 19

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	1.06 acres per Palm Beach County Property Appraiser	Benches, informative signs, fountain, landscaping



**Open Space and Recreation**  
 Department of Community Sustainability  
 Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Pioneer Park's** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Landscaping			●	Adequate amount of tree coverage and landscaping
Hardscape/Walkways		●		Moderate cracking all around the park
Benches			●	New benches in great condition
Trash/Recycling			●	
Signage			●	

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)		●				No room for any activities
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●			High tree canopy percentage for a small tree
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●	Center of the city, outdoor elevator that leads to the inside of the City Hall for ADA accessibility

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



**Facility Name:** Cultural Arts Facility

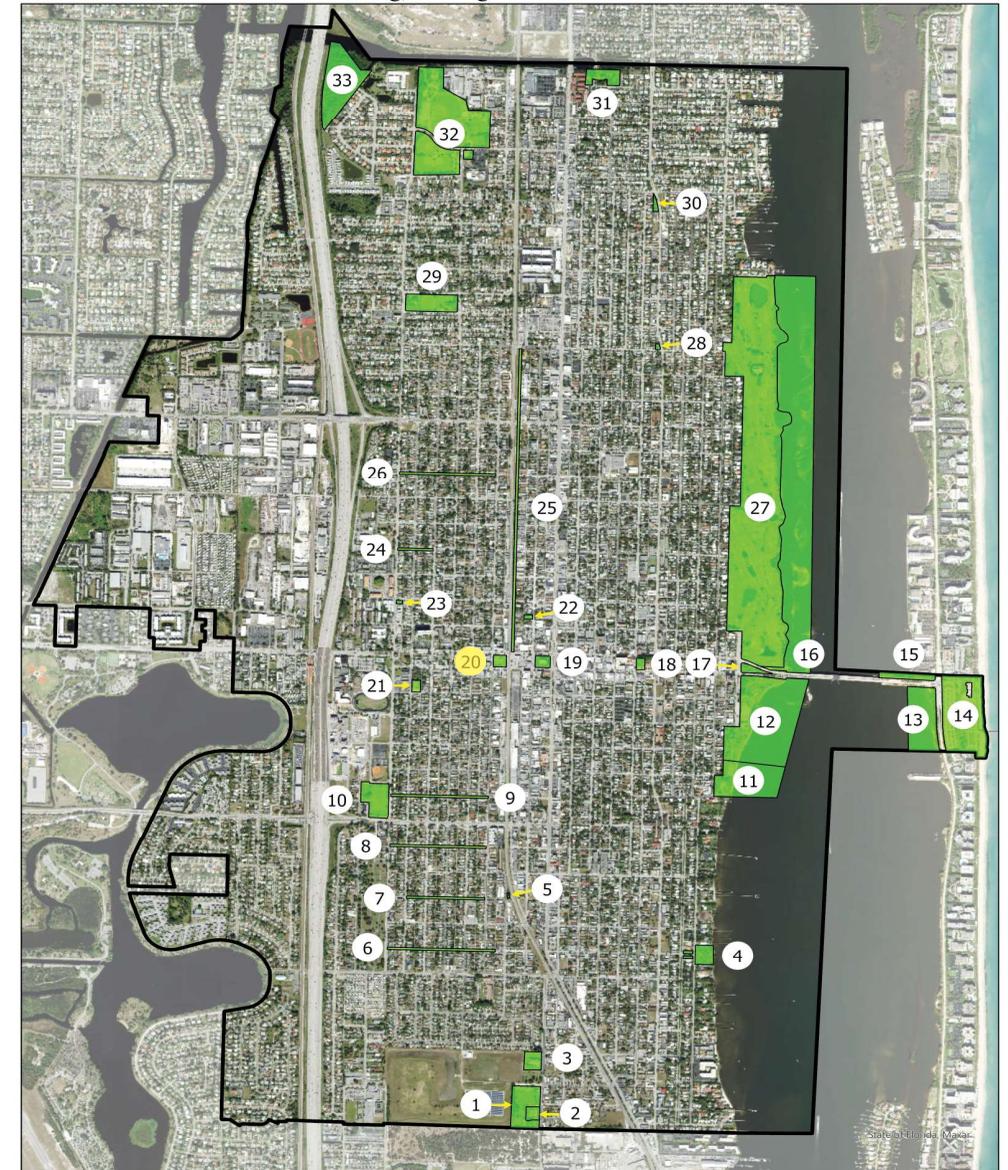
**Address:** 1121 Lucerne Ave

**Map Location:** 20

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Community Facility	<b>0.94 acres</b> per ArcGIS Pro	Pavilion, restrooms, landscaping, walkways, picnic tables, trash/recycling, indoor gallery



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Cultural Arts Facility's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Pavilion		●		
Restrooms		●		Outdated bathroom
Landscaping		●		Only along ROW
Walkways		●		
Picnic Tables	●			
Trash/Recycling		●		Visually unappealing

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent

NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS	
	TYPE	1	2	3	4		5
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)		●					Indoor facility based on events
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●				Tree canopy only by outdoor picnic tables
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)				●			Center of the City, any age can view the gallery

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



CULTURAL ARTS FACILITY





**Facility Name:** Royal Poinciana Park

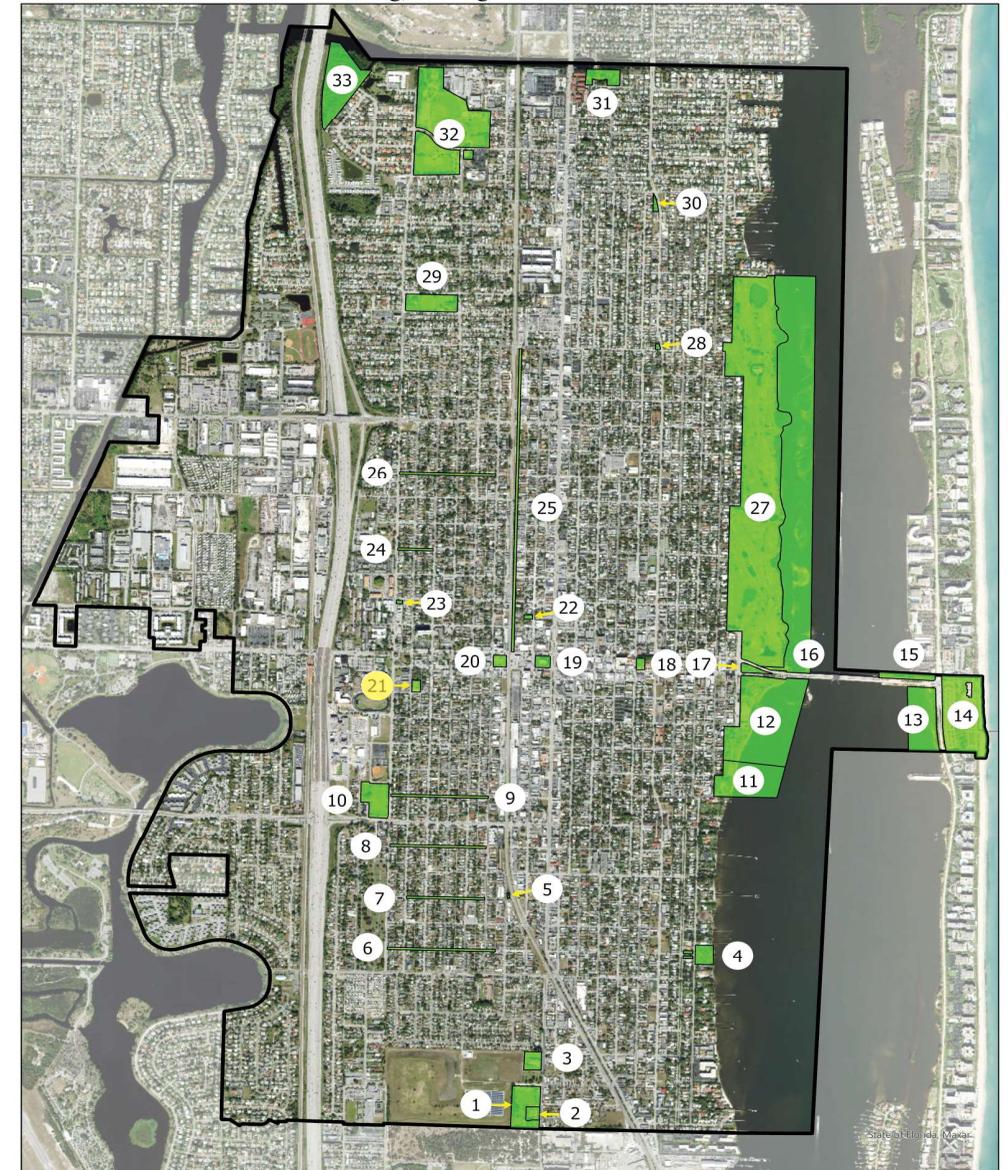
**Address:** 32 South B St

**Map Location:** 21

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	0.62 acres per Palm Beach County Property Appraiser	Pavilion, playground, futsal court, landscaping, sidewalks, benches, picnic table, trash/recycling



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### Amenities Rating

The following tables indicate that **Royal Poinciana Park's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **medium**.

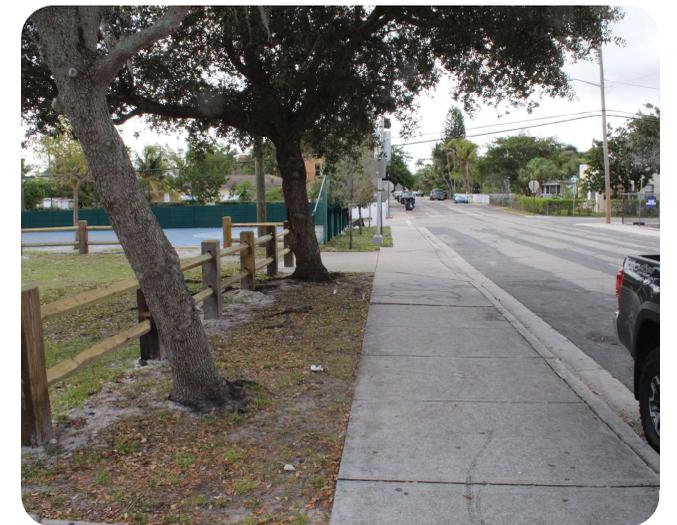
EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Pavilion			●	
Playground			●	
Futsal Court	●			Hardcourt, no nets. Not usable
Landscaping		●		
Sidewalks			●	
Benches			●	
Picnic Table			●	
Trash/Recycling	●			

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)			●			Only opportunity is futsal, playground, and seating. Futsal not in good condition
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●			Rust in multiple locations around the park
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)				●		Located next to a school

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition







**Facility Name:** Tropical Ridge Fitness Park

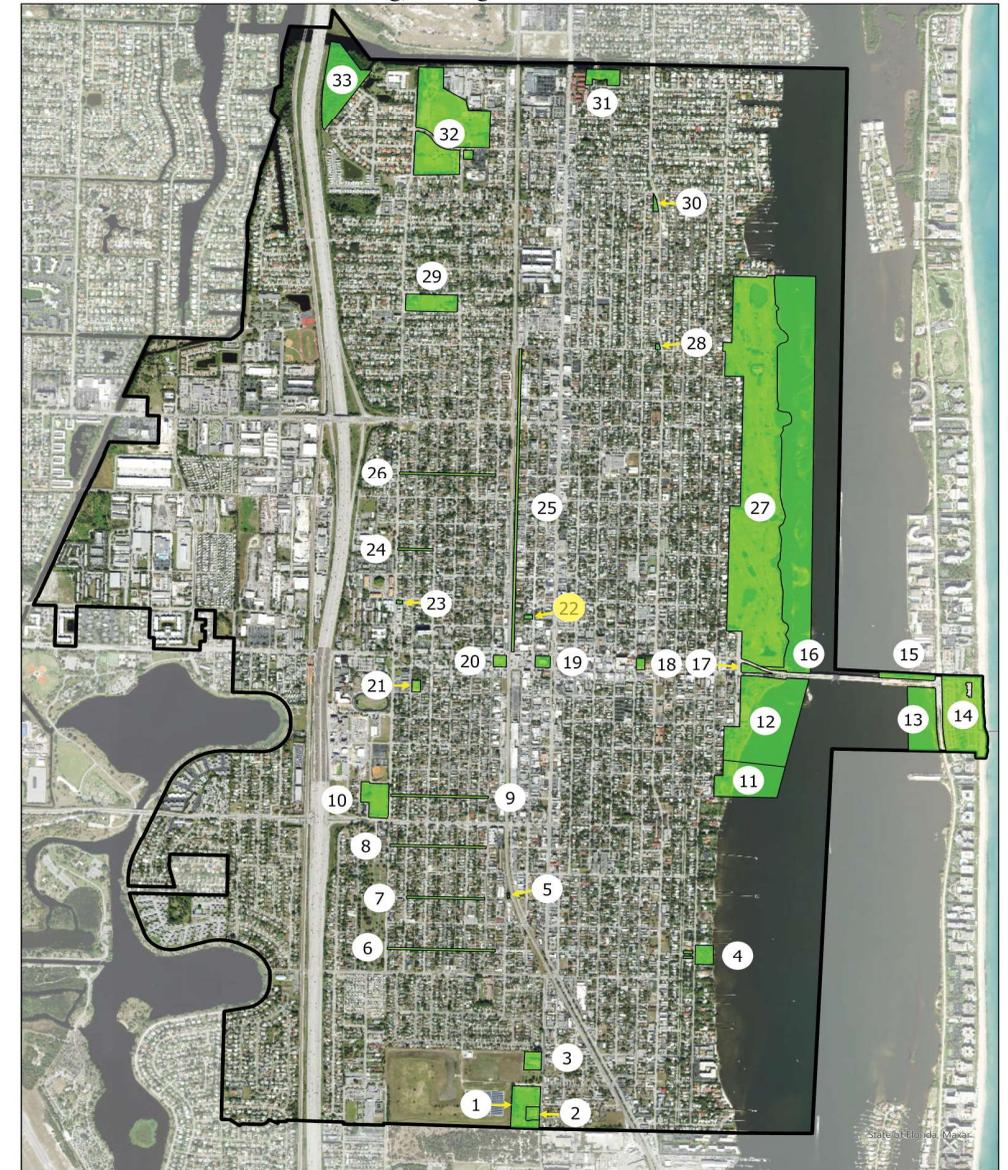
**Address:** 211 N H St

**Map Location:** 22

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	0.23 acres per Palm Beach County Property Appraiser	Outdoor gym area, playground, sidewalks, benches, bike rack



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Tropical Ridge Fitness Park's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **medium**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Outdoor Gym Area		●		Rusted equipment and some machines are broken. Most are generally functional
Playground			●	
Sidewalk/Walkways			●	
Benches			●	
Bike Rack		●		
Trash/Recycling			●	

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)					●	Outdoor gym equipment functional
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●			
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●	

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition







**Facility Name:** Lend a Hand Park

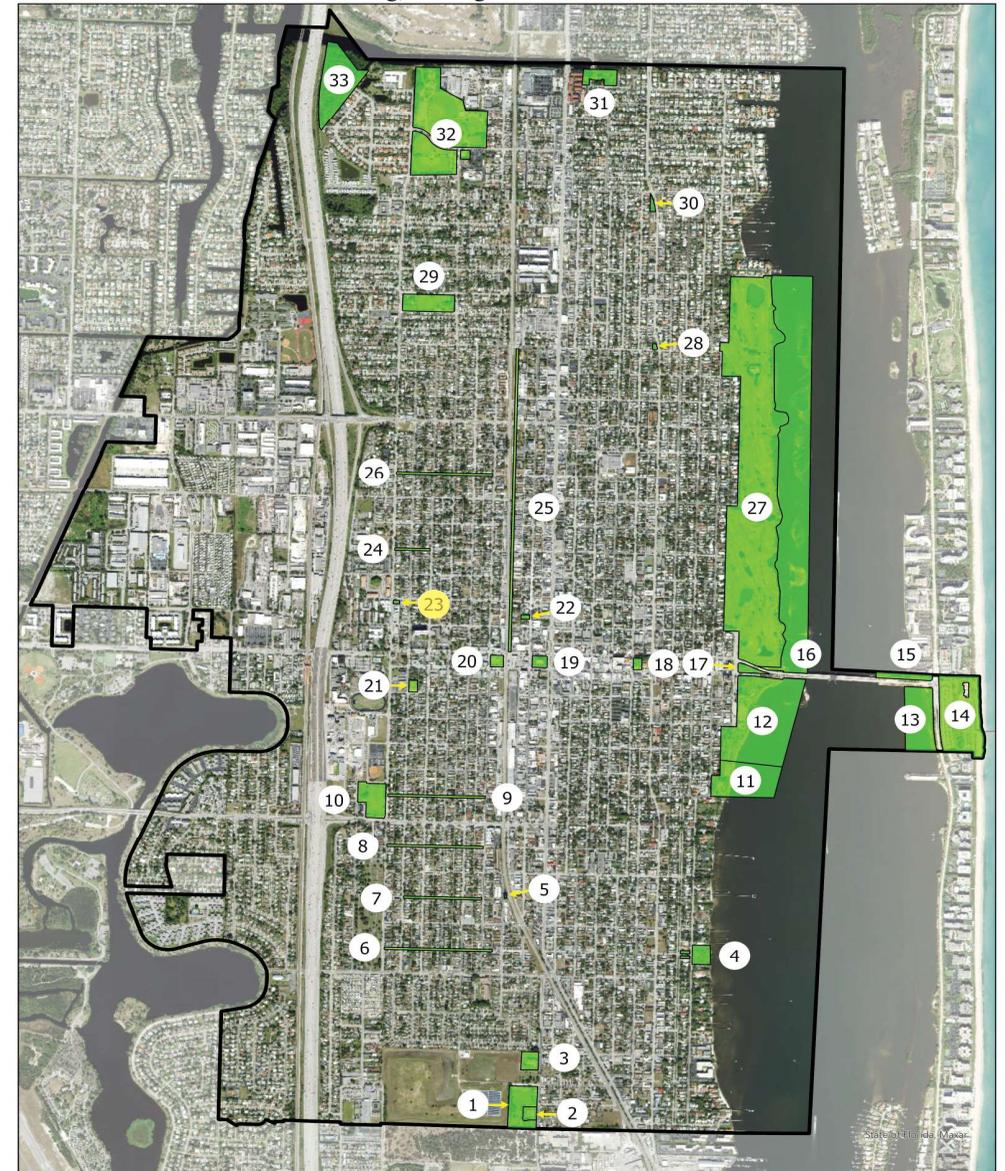
**Address:** 232 N A St

**Map Location:** 23

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	0.13 acres per Palm Beach County Property Appraiser	Playground, landscaping



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Lend a Hand Park's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **medium**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Landscaping	●			
Playground		●		
Trash/Recycling	●			Trash can outside of park, no recycling

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)		●				
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●		Good canopy coverage
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)			●			Easy access, only for kids. Location is surrounded by residential homes

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



**Facility Name:** 5th Ave N-Greenway

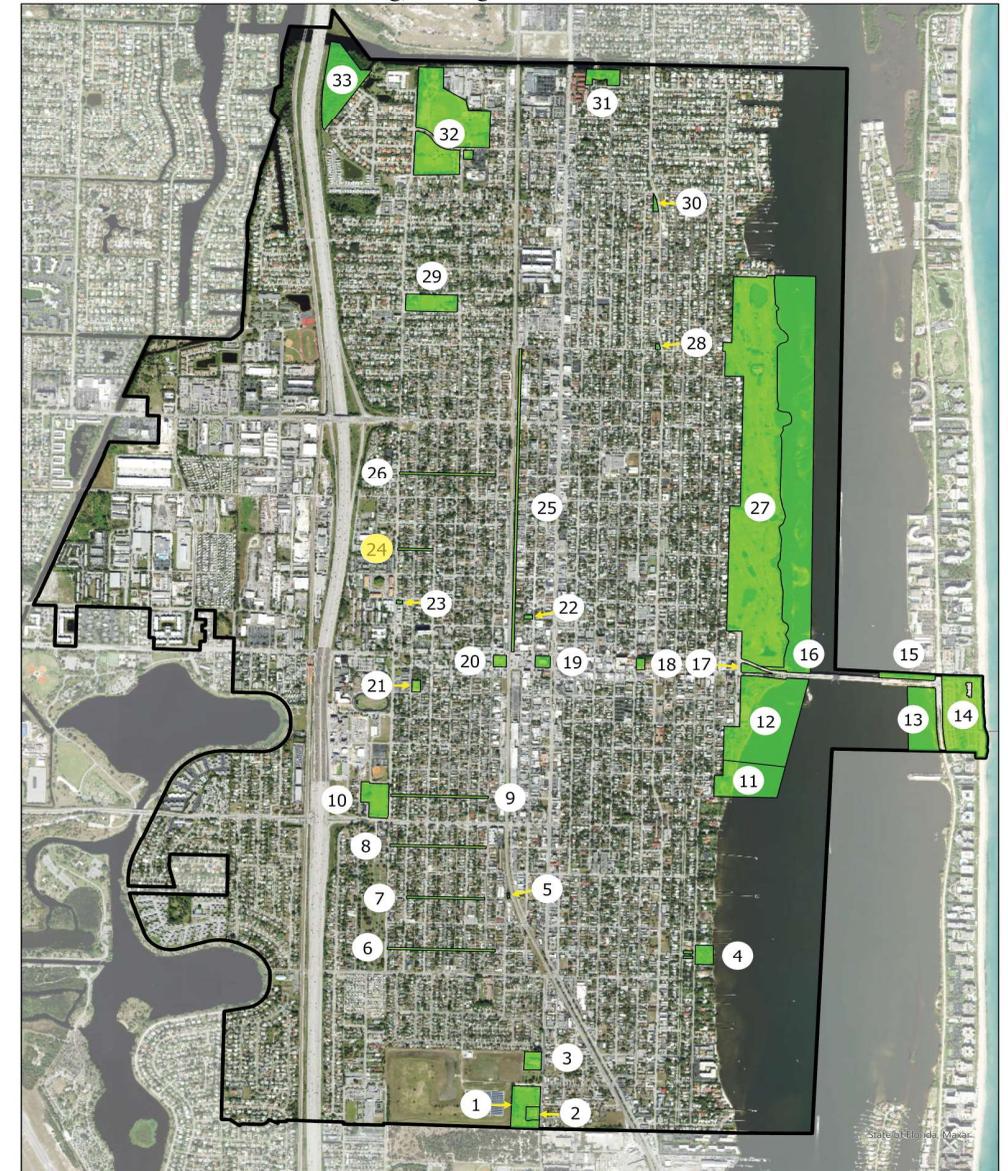
**Address:** 5th Ave N (Between N A St and N C St)

**Map Location:** 24

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	<b>0.51 acres</b> per ArcGIS Pro	Walkways, benches, little libraries, trash/recycling



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **5th Ave N-Greenway's** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Walkways			●	
Benches	●			Need replacement
Little Libraries			●	
Trash/Recycling		●		

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)				●		
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●		
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)					●	Connects school to multiple blocks of residential homes

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



**Facility Name:** N G Street Greenway

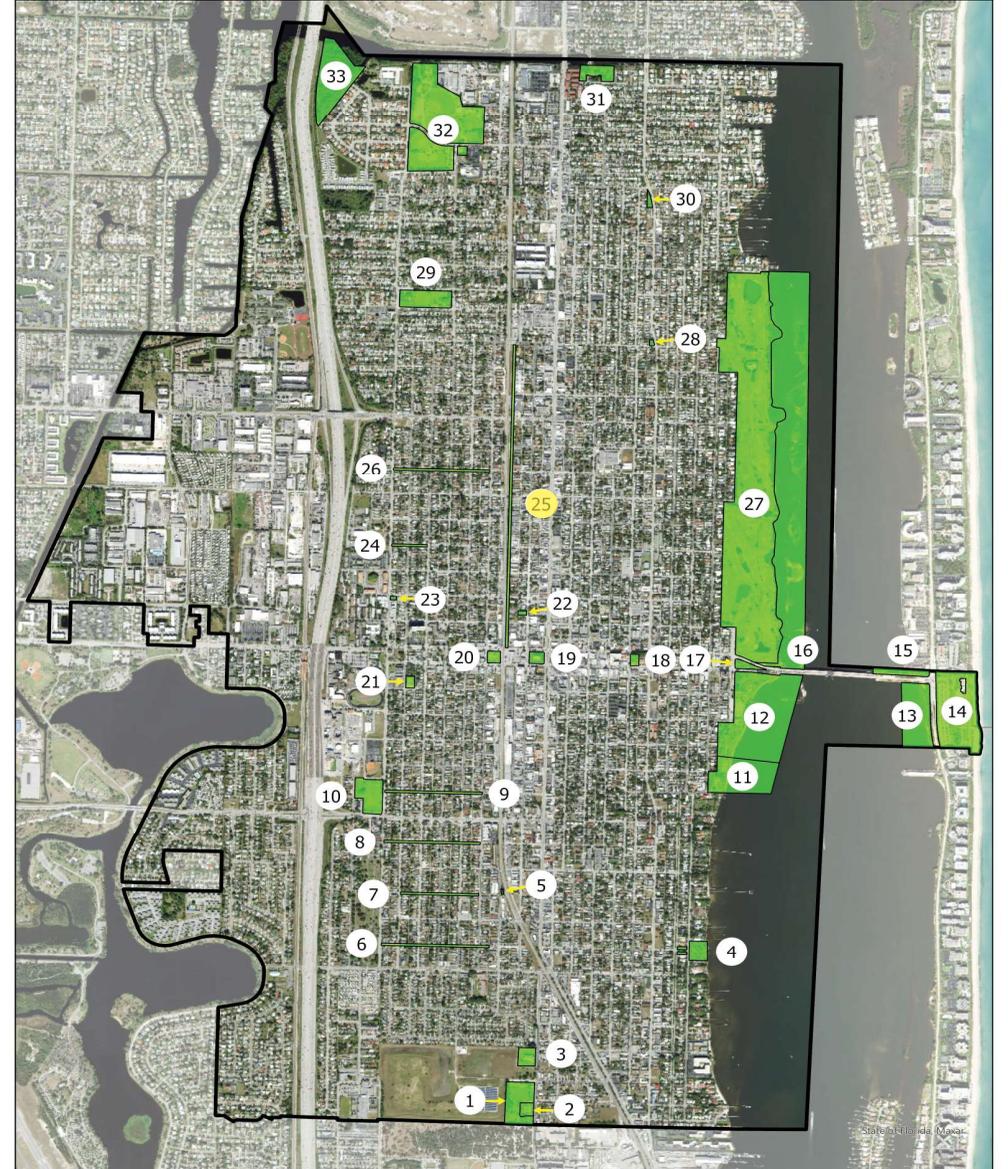
**Address:** N G Street

**Map Location:** 25

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	4.94 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Landscape, walkways/sidewalks



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **N G St Greenway's** existing conditions are overall **poor**, and the priority level is **medium**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Landscaping	●			No landscaping
Walkways/Sidewalks	●			Sidewalks do not connect all the way through

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)		●				Long stretch of sidewalks that do not fully connect
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)	●					
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)	●					Connects many blocks throughout the city, is not inviting nor is it ADA accessible

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



**Facility Name:** 8th Ave N-Greenway

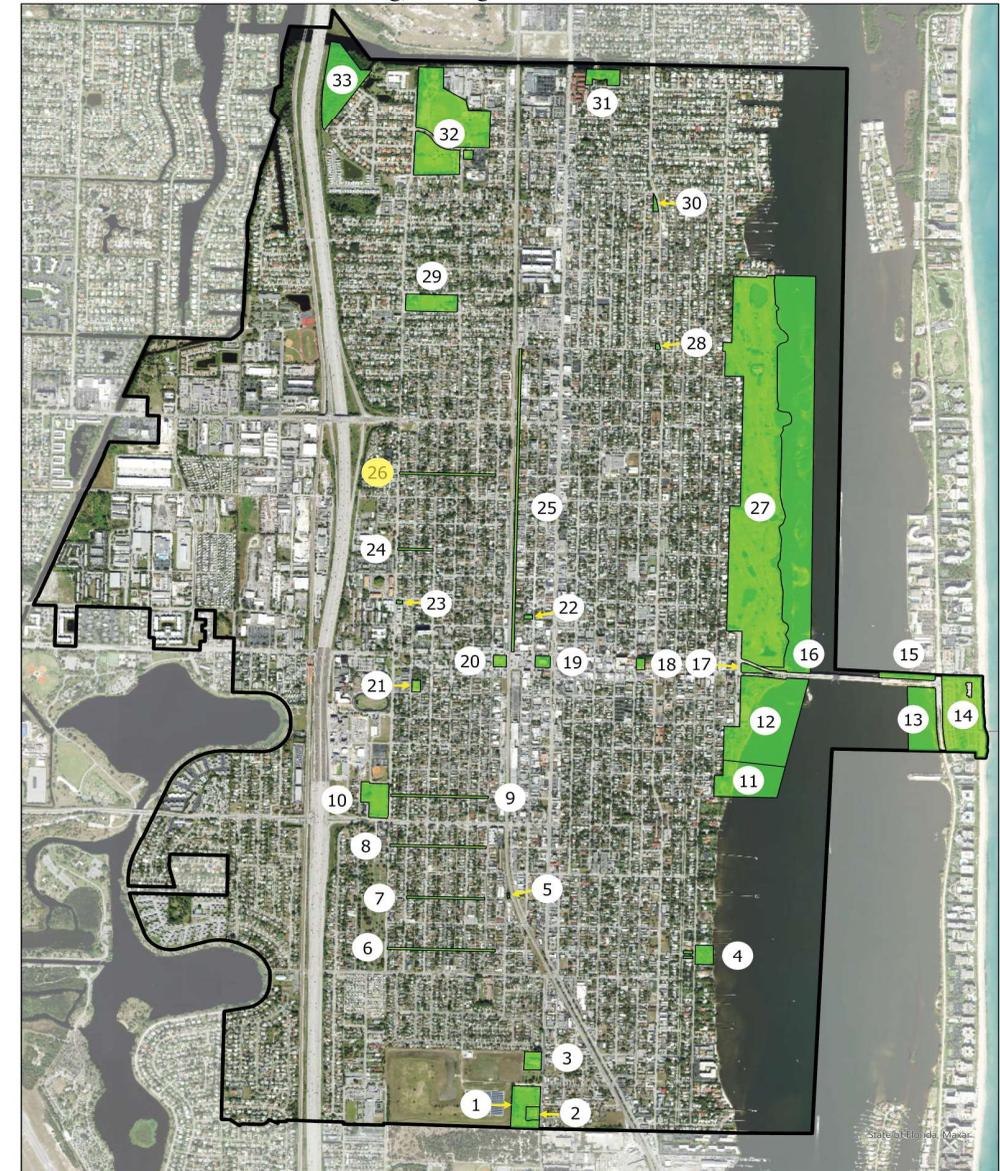
**Address:** 8th Ave N (Between N A St and N F St)

**Map Location:** 26

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	1.40 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Walkways, landscaping



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **8th Ave N-Greenway's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **medium**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Landscaping			●	
Walkways			●	

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS	
	TYPE	1	2	3	4		5
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)						●	Long trail for fitness/exercise
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●				
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)						●	Connects multiple blocks of residential homes

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition

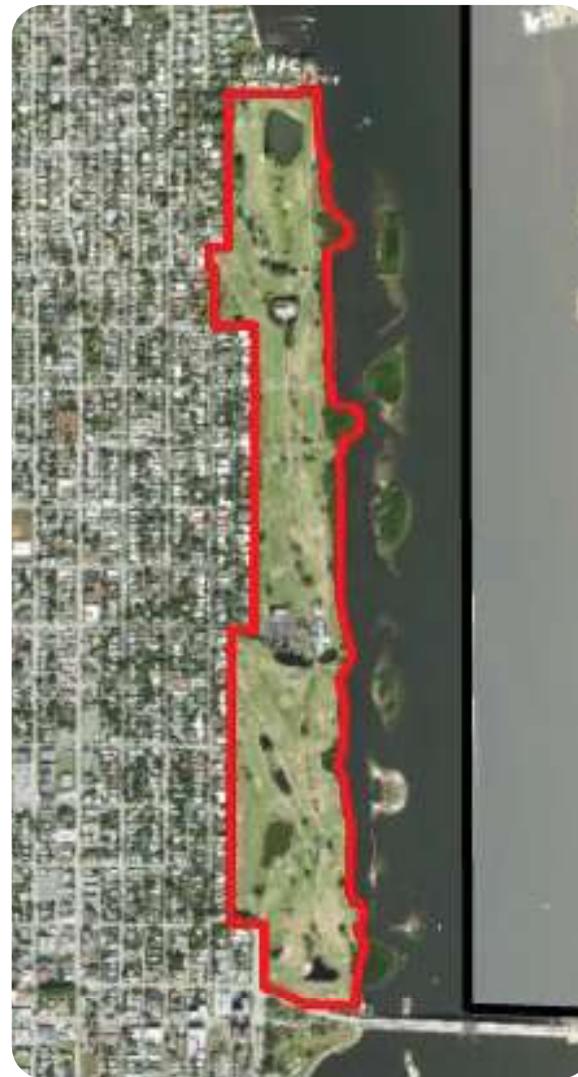


**Facility Name:** Lake Worth Beach Golf Club

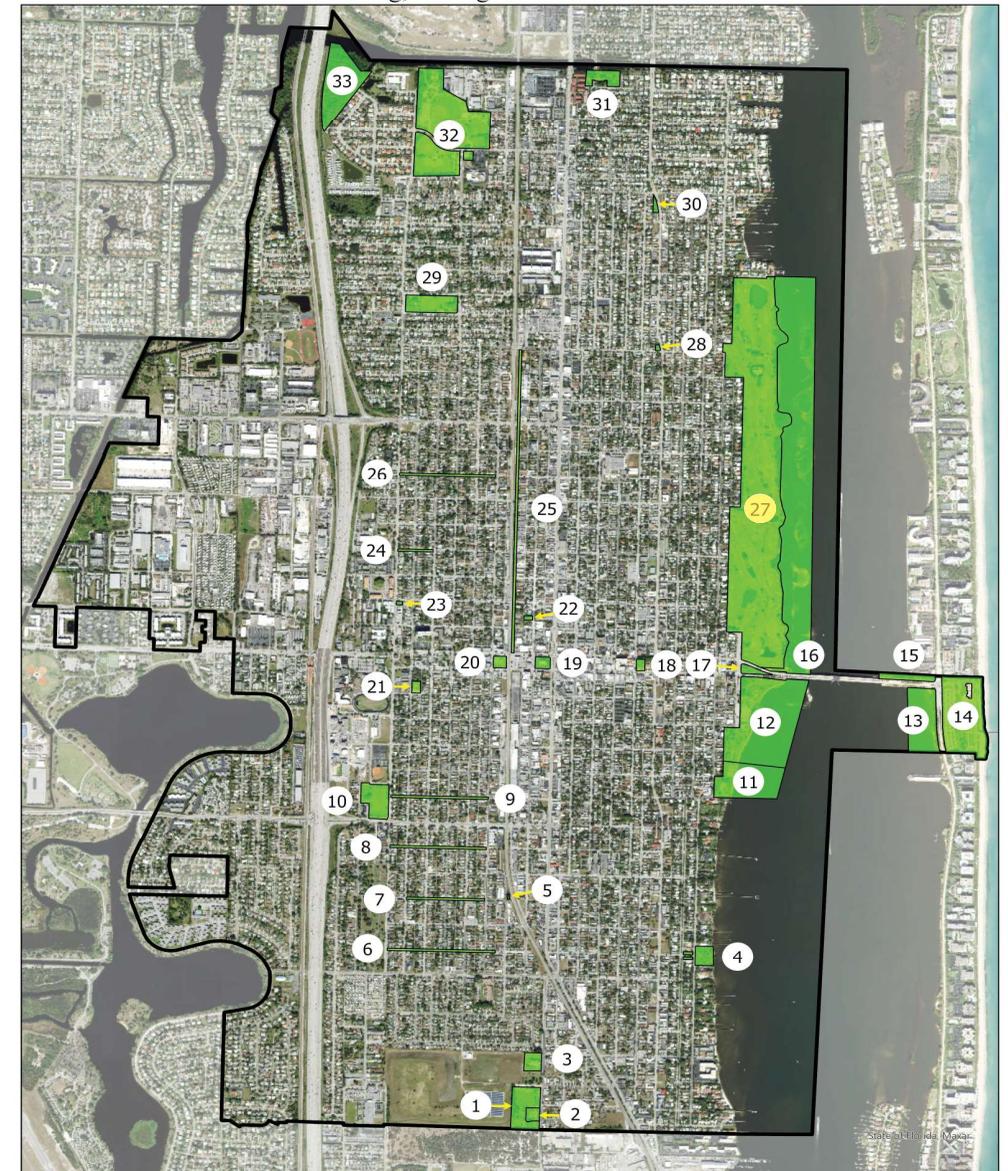
**Address:** 17th Ave N

**Map Location:** 27

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Active Community Facility	113.32 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Golf course, pavilions, restrooms, landscaping, walkways/cart paths, benches, indoor/outdoor dining, locker rooms



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Lake Worth Beach Golf Club's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **high**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Golf Course		●		
Pavilions	●			Roofs caved in, rusting
Restroom		●		Located on the north end, the south end, and in the clubhouse
Benches		●		Some benches are very poor, some in great condition
Indoor/Outdoor Dining			●	
Locker Rooms		●		Needs updates and cleaning
Walkways/Cart Paths	●			Pavements are cracked and bumpy. Hole two's cart path is collapsing into a pond.
Trash/Recycling			●	

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent

NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)					●	
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●		
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)				●		

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition







**Facility Name:** Pocket Park

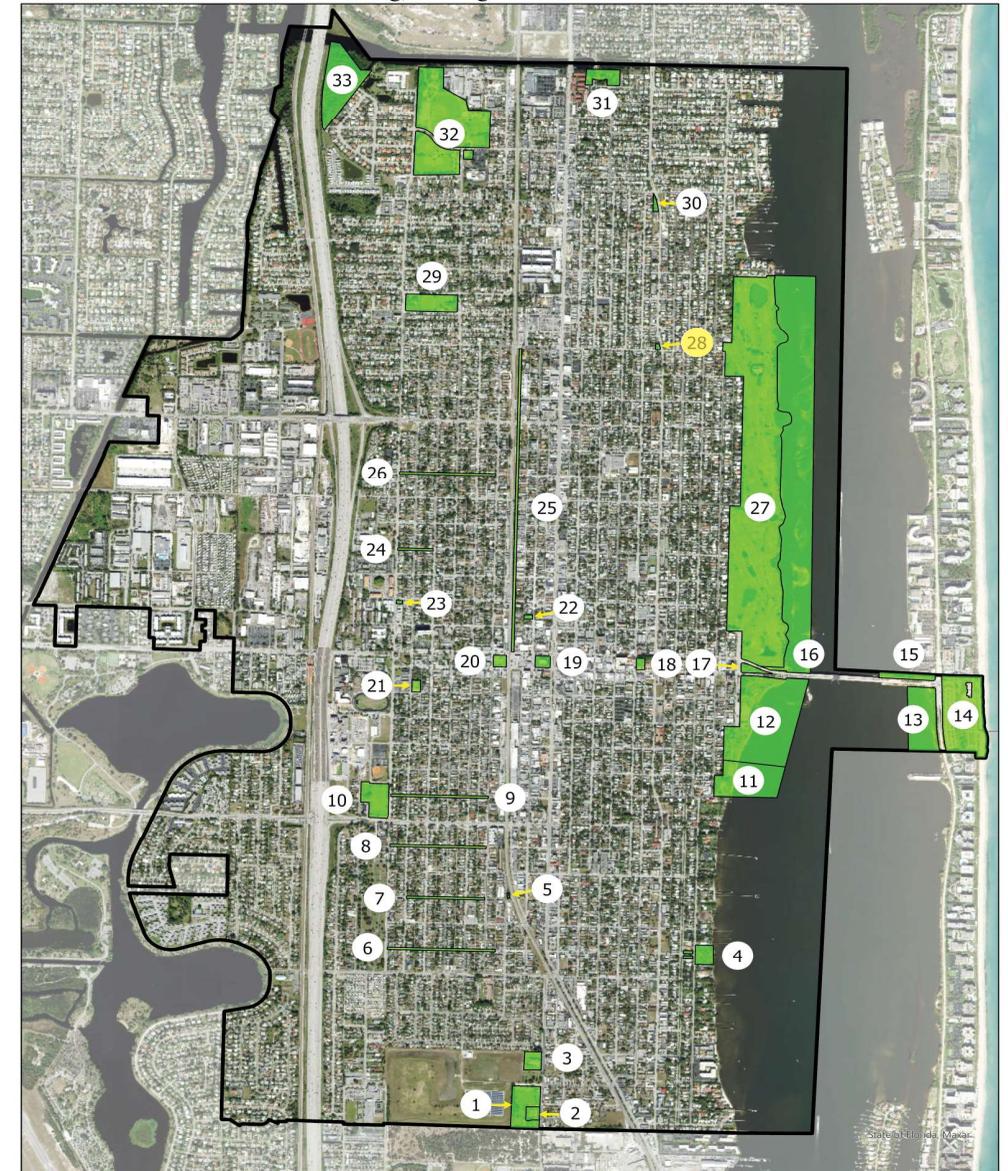
**Address:** N Federal and 13th Ave N

**Map Location:** 28

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	0.15 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Dog waste station, landscaping



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Pocket Park’s** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **medium**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Landscaping		●		Only grass, moderate tree canopy
Dog Waste Station			●	

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)		●				Small area, mostly for dogs
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●		Covered with canopy trees
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)			●			Surrounded by residential homes

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition



**Facility Name:** Sunset Ridge Park

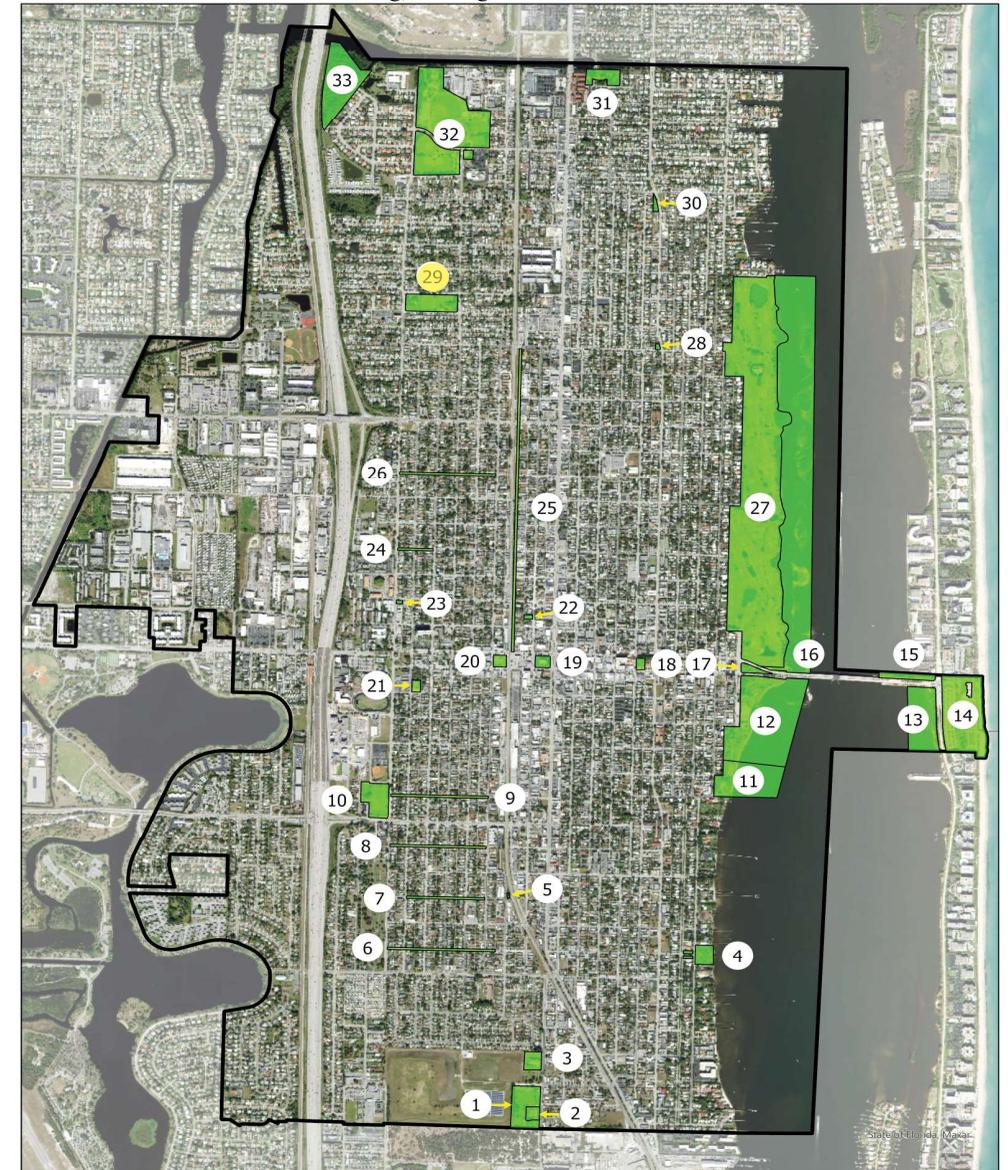
**Address:** 1400 14th Ave N #1766

**Map Location:** 29

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Active Community Facility	5.45 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Pavilion, pickleball courts, playground, basketball court, restroom, soccer field, tennis courts, benches, dog waste station, picnic tables



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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Sunset Ridge Park** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **medium**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Basketball Court		●		Pavement and fencing need updates
Pavilion		●		
Pickleball Court		●		TEMPORARY. On tennis courts
Playground			●	Swings can be updated (rust on chains)
Restroom	●			Rusted sinks, no soap dispenser
Soccer Field		●		Repair fencing, soccer nets have holes
Tennis Court		●		Nets, fences, and pavement need improvements
Benches		●		Some benches are good, others need repair
Dog Waste Station	●			Need replacement
Trash/Recycling		●		No recycling at amenities

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent

NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)			●			Add fitness equipment
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●			Good canopy coverage, adequate lighting, little stormwater control
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)				●		Different races, ages, homeless people, people actively socializing

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition





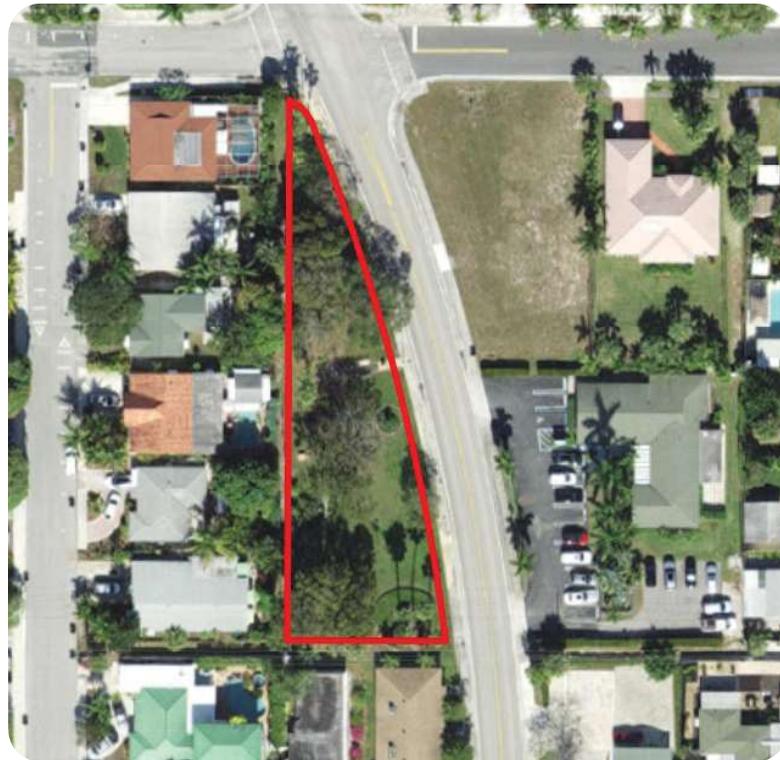


**Facility Name:** Constitution Park

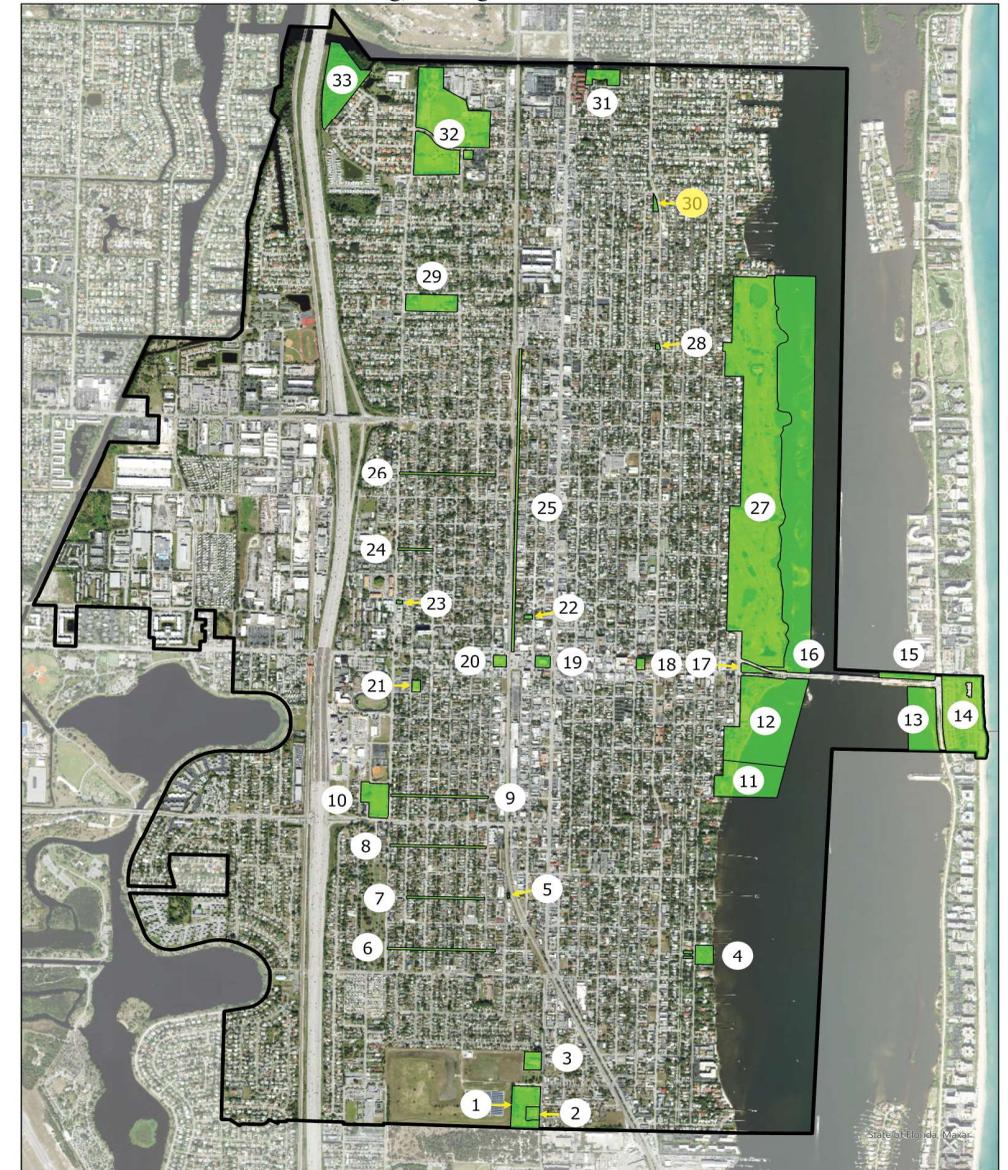
**Address:** 1803 N Federal Hwy

**Map Location:** 30

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	0.37 acres per Palm Beach County Property Appraiser	Sidewalk/walkways, benches



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 Department of Community Sustainability  
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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Constitution Park's** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Walkways			●	
Benches		●		Old, need cleaning
Trash/Recycling		●		

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)	●					
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)				●		
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)			●			

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition

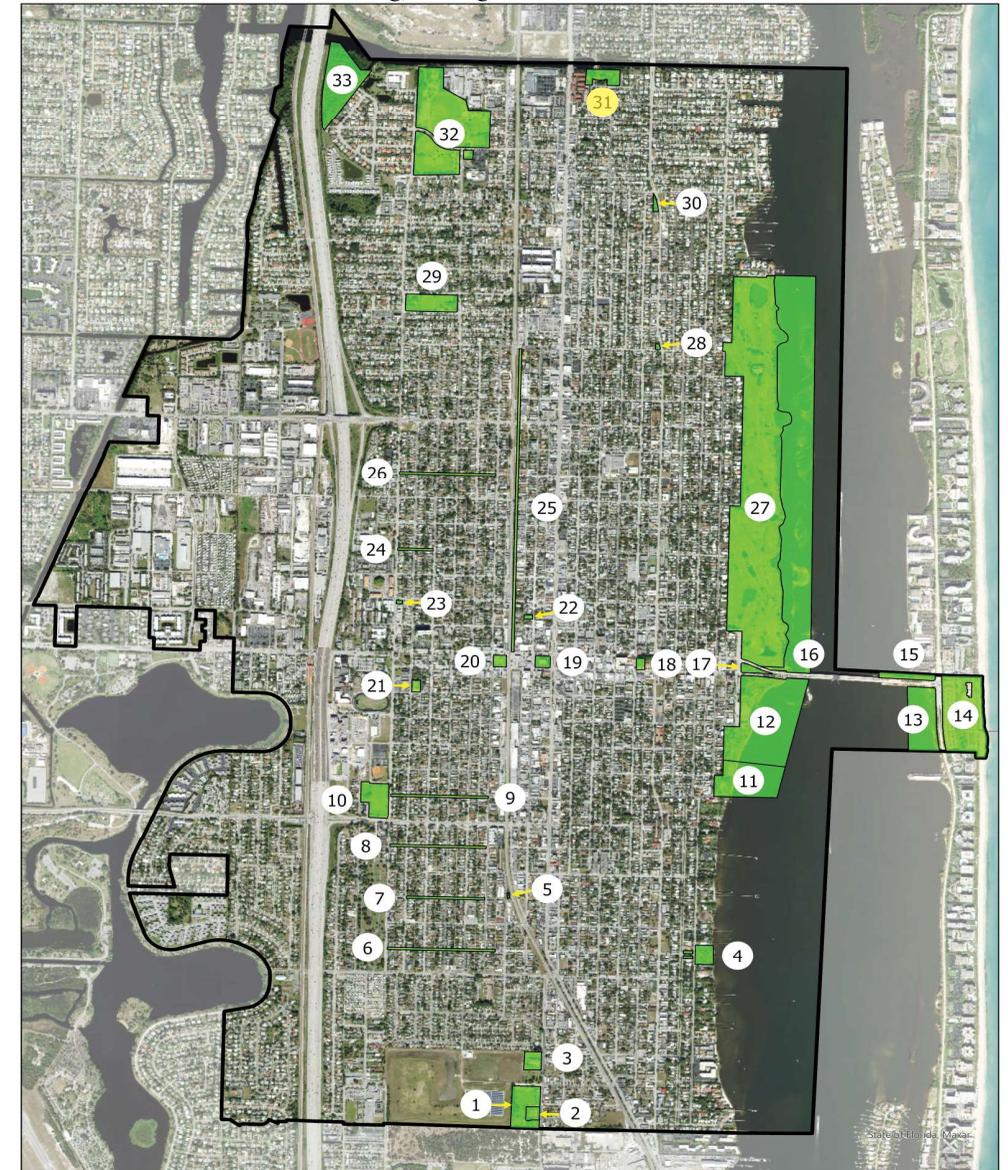


**Facility Name:** Spillway Park  
**Address:** 398 Maryland Dr #300  
**Map Location:** 31

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Neighborhood Facility	2.85 acres per ArcGIS Pro	Benches, dog waste station, picnic tables, sidewalk/walkways, garden, drinking fountains, restroom



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 Department of Community Sustainability  
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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Spillway Park's** existing conditions are overall **excellent**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Benches		●		Some are new and some are in poor condition
Dog Waste Station		●		Only one in the whole park
Picnic Tables			●	
Sidewalks/Walkways		●		
Garden			●	Full of flowers
Drinking Fountains			●	
Restroom		●		MEPs functional

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)			●			
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)					●	
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)				●		

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition





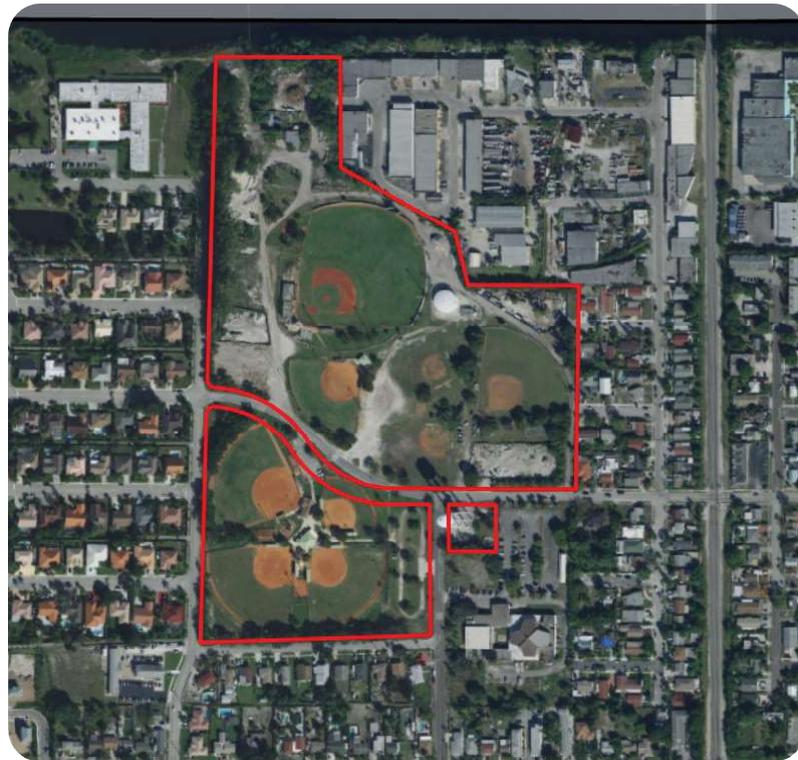


**Facility Name:** Northwest Park

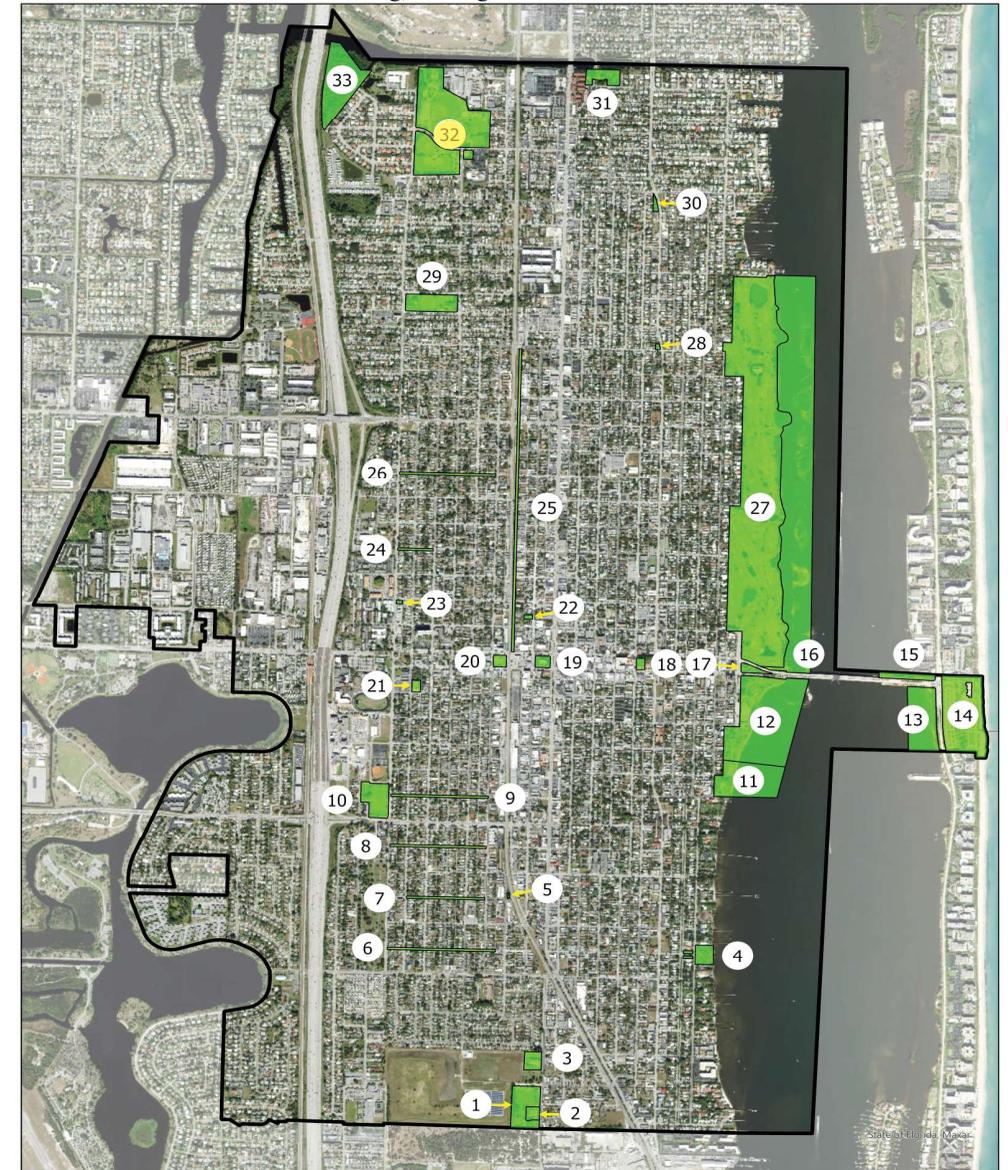
**Address:** 900 22nd Ave N

**Map Location:** 32

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Active Community Facility	34.05 acres per Palm Beach County Property Appraiser	Baseball fields, batting cages, pavilions, concession stands, soccer fields, restrooms, playgrounds



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 Department of Community Sustainability  
 Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation Division



**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that **Northwest Park's** existing conditions are overall **fair**, and the priority level is **medium**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Baseball/Softball Fields			●	
Batting Cages			●	
Pavilion		●		Contains concession stands and restrooms
Restrooms		●		
Soccer Fields	●			Nets and the ground are in very poor condition
Playgrounds			●	
Trash/Recycling			●	

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)		●				
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●			
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)			●			

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition











**Facility Name:** Open Space

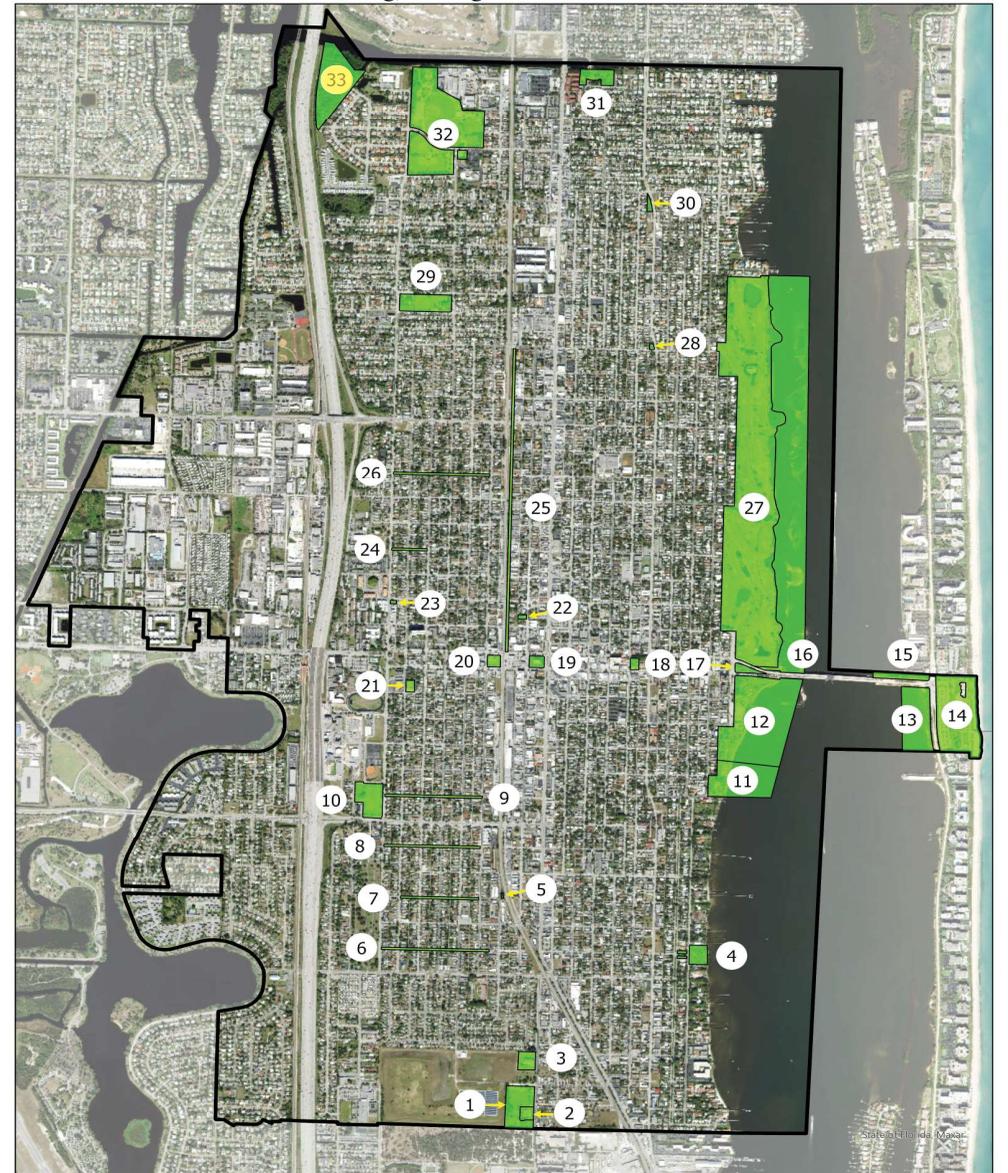
**Address:** 1801 22nd Ave N

**Map Location:** 33

TYPE	ACREAGE	AMENITIES
Passive Community Facility	13.48 acres per Palm Beach County Property Appraiser	Landscaping, unestablished trail



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 Department of Community Sustainability  
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**Amenities Rating**

The following tables indicate that the **Open Space's** existing conditions are overall **poor**, and the priority level is **low**.

EXISTING FACILITIES	CONDITION			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
Landscaping	●			Massive cluster of unkept trees and shrubs
Sidewalk/Trail	●			Some sort of car trail but not established (no sidewalk)

Note: 1 Poor; 2 Fair; 3 Excellent



NRPA THREE (3) PILLARS	CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS					COMMENTS
	TYPE	1	2	3	4	
<b>Health/Wellness:</b> (multiple and sustained activity opportunities, fitness equipment, trails, walking tracks, hard courts, challenging and loop play opportunities)	●					
<b>Conservation:</b> (high percentage tree canopy coverage, sustainable materials, erosion control, stormwater BMPs, native plant landscaping, environmental best practices like graywater irrigation or fertilization programs)			●			All nature preserve, no establishment of a park or anything beneficial to the surrounding single family homes
<b>Social Equity:</b> (availability and ease of access, ADA compliance, recreation opportunities for many different ages/ abilities, located in a racially/ ethnically/ economically diverse area)	●					

Note: National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); 1 being the worst condition; 5 being the best condition





## 2.5. Tree Inventory and Canopy Analysis

This section summarizes the findings from the City-wide tree inventory and canopy analysis. The Project Team inventoried a total of 6,562 trees within City of Lake Worth Beach owned properties and City managed Right-of-Way (ROW) as described in Appendix A. Tree locations were recorded (Appendix B), and observations are summarized in the tree data table (Appendix C). Aerial imagery was analyzed to estimate the current tree canopy coverage throughout the City of Lake Worth Beach using the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) iTree Canopy program (Appendix D).

### 2.5.1. Tree Assessment Methods

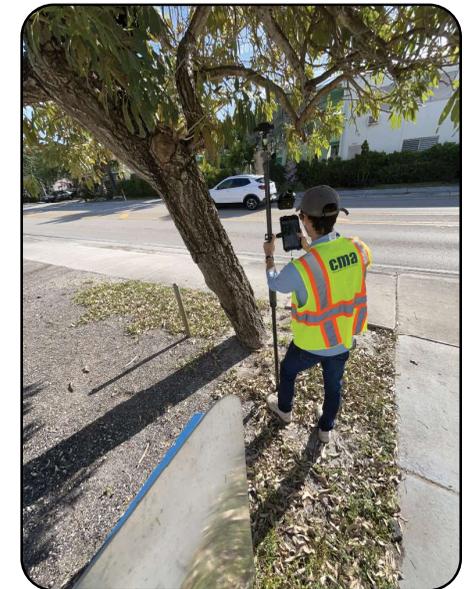
The Project team conducted a City-wide tree inventory from February 2024 to August 2024. The project consisted of the inventory and assessment of existing trees and palms within City owned parcels and City owned/maintained ROW (Appendix A and Appendix B). The inventory was performed by two (2) Chen Moore and Associates staff (CMA) professionals holding ISA Certified Arborist credentials. Tree positions were recorded using a centimeter-grade global positioning system (GPS) unit (EOS Arrow Gold Plus). Height data was estimated using a clinometer (TruPulse 360R).

The following data was collected for trees identified within the project corridor:

- Species common and scientific names
- Trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) in inches
- Clear trunk height in feet for palm species
- Condition rating (per the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition)
- Observations of defects associated with condition rating
- Utility and hardscape conflicts
- Maintenance recommendations
- Planting space widths
- Origin of tree species (i.e. native, non-native/non-invasive, invasive)
- Tree location (parcel/street name)

Defect observations and condition ratings were based upon a Level 1 (Limited Visual) assessment per the ISA Tree Risk Assessment Manual (Second Edition) and the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition. The resulting data for each tree is included in Appendix C. Please note, this report does not constitute a Tree Risk Assessment. A summary of tree species, dimensions, and conditions observed is provided below.

Densely forested portions of City-owned properties were inventoried as “polygons”, since recording individual tree data was not feasible/practical in these areas; the City also cannot manage individual trees in these areas, so collecting detailed descriptions of conditions and defects would not be warranted. Vegetation polygons were generated by delineating the boundaries of the densely forested areas with GPS and recording general descriptions of tree species assemblage. Representative photographs, the location, and the description of the recorded vegetation polygons are found within Appendix E.



Analysis of the City’s tree canopy cover was performed using the i-Tree Canopy program from the USFS (itreetools.org). Random sampling of 1,000 data points was conducted to generate estimated percentages for the following cover classes:

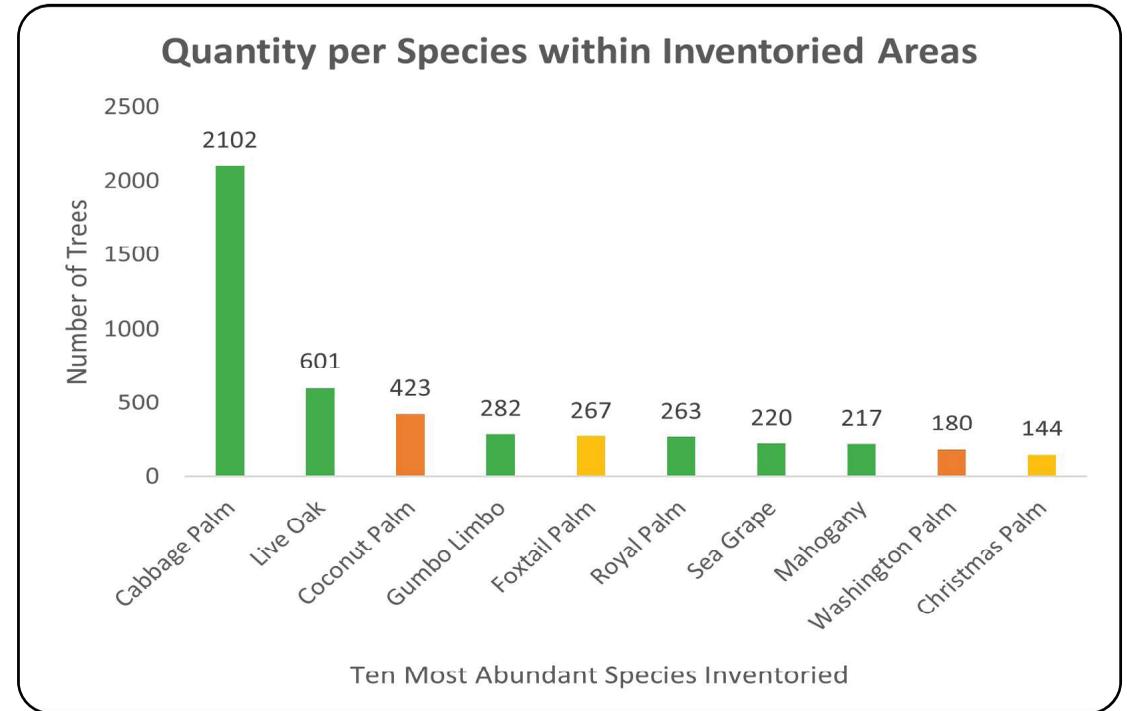
- Tree/Shrub Canopy
- Impervious (i.e., roads, sidewalks, houses)
- Pervious Space – Not Plantable (e.g., golf course fairways, sports fields, etc.)
- Pervious Space – Plantable
- Water (surface water bodies)

Aerial imagery from 2024 was used to assign a cover class for each random data point that best described the current use of the space.

### 2.5.2. Tree Assessment Findings and Canopy Analysis

Trees within City owned properties and stretches of City ROW were identified and evaluated. A total of 6,562 trees were inventoried, with 1,649 trees identified within the ROW, and 4,913 trees identified within the parcels (Appendix A). The project included the inventory of trees within 50 properties previously inventoried in 2014 and ten additional properties identified by the City (Appendix A). A total of 141 species were identified within the inventoried areas. Of the 6,562 inventoried trees, the ten most abundant species comprised 72% of the inventoried trees.

The following graphic presents the breakdown of the ten most abundant species:



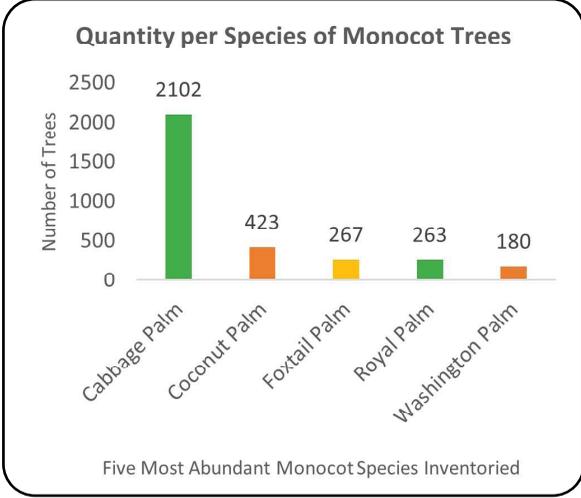
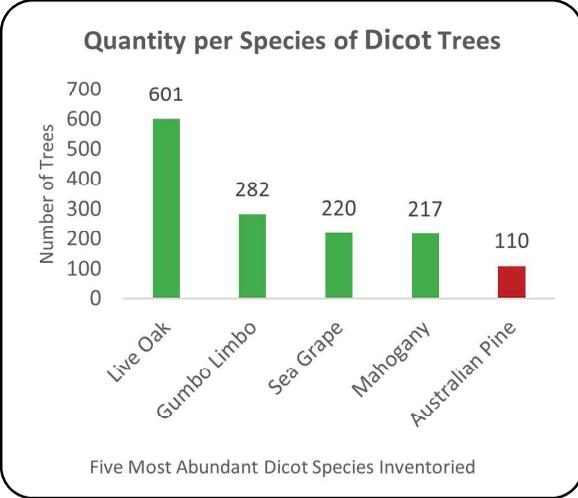
Figures 62, 63 and associated charts provide details regarding the composition of the City-wide tree canopy.

Figure 62: Breakdown of Inventoried Trees by Location

Location	Number of Species	Number of Trees
Streets	74	1649
Parcels	126	4913

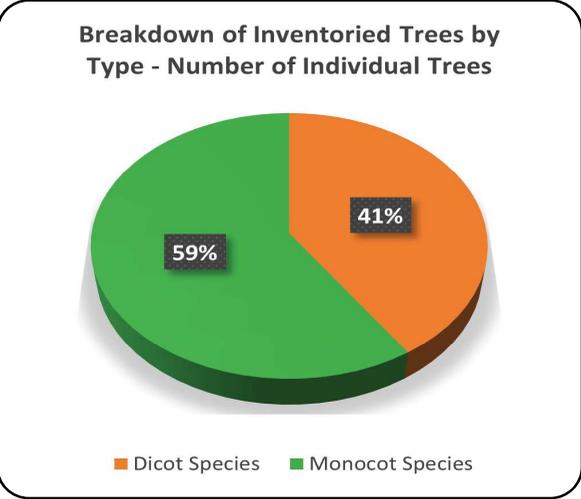
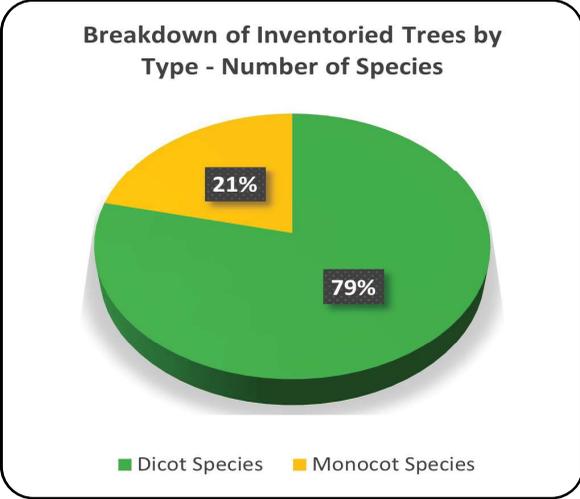
Figure 63: Breakdown of Inventoried Trees by Type

Type	Number of Species	Number of Trees
Dicots	111	2669
Parcels	30	3893



The majority of the inventoried trees were palms, or monocot species (59%). Within the monocots, cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) trees were the most abundant, with over 2,000 individuals inventoried. Other common species of monocots included coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*), royal palm (*Roystonea regia*), and foxtail palm (*Wodyetia bifurcata*). Monocot species comprised a small portion of the canopy diversity (21%), with 30 out of the 141 species inventoried being monocots.

Dicots accounted for 41% of the total population, and approximately 79% of the canopy diversity within the inventoried areas. Over 100 species of dicots were identified within the 2024 inventory (111 species total). The most abundant dicot species was live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), with over 600 individuals inventoried. Other common species included natives such as gumbo limbo (*Bursera simaruba*), sea grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*), and mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*) trees.

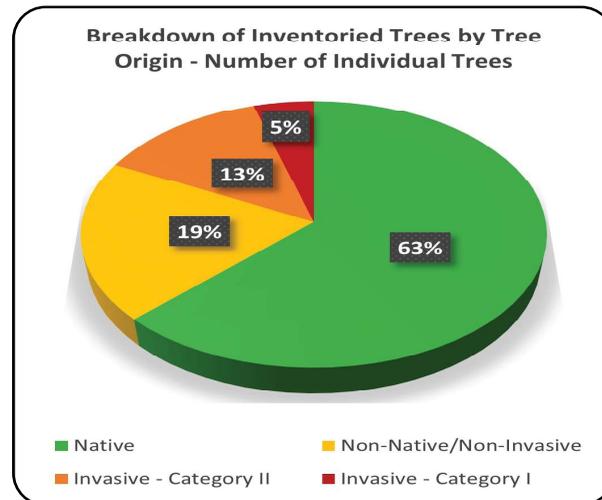
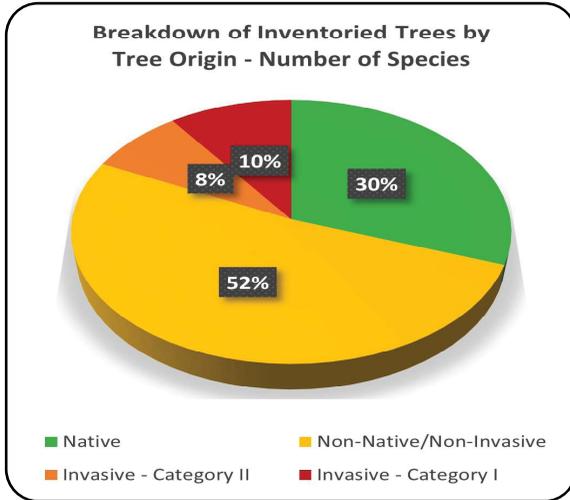
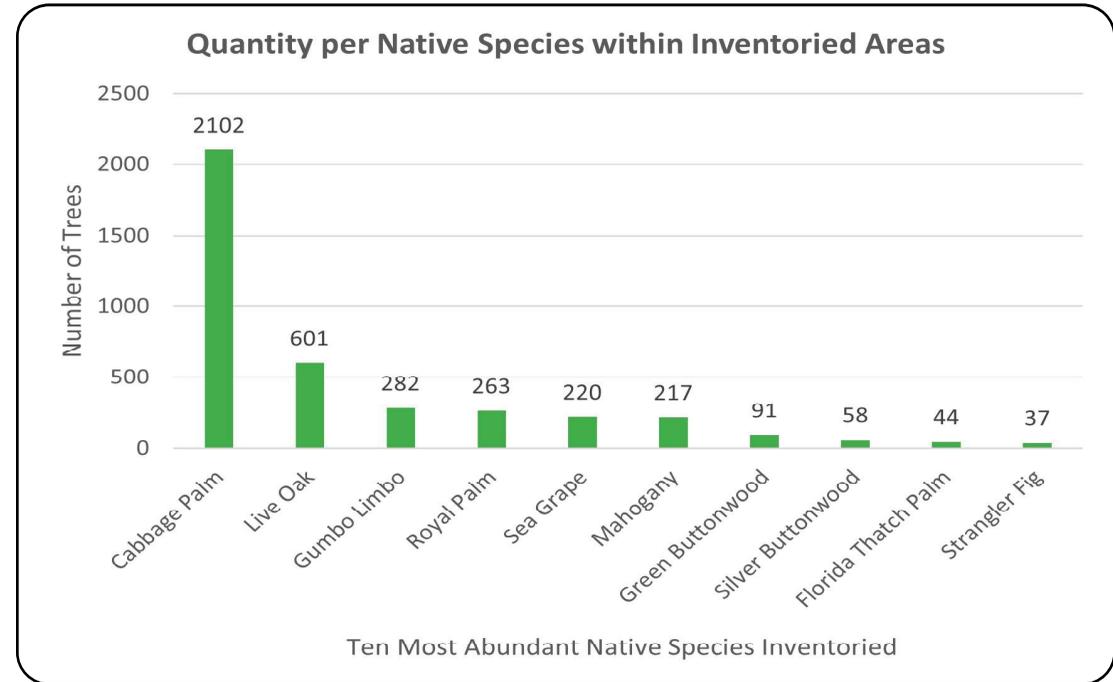


### Canopy Origin

Figure 64 and associated charts provide details regarding the origin of the City-wide tree canopy.

Figure 64. Breakdown of Inventoried Trees by Origin

Origin	Number of Species	Number of Trees
Native	43	4125
Non-Native/Non-Invasive	73	1284
Invasive-Category II	11	853
Invasive-Category I	14	300



The City-wide canopy is composed primarily of native trees (63%), with non-native/non-invasive trees making up approximately 19% of the tree canopy. However, the diversity of native trees was low, with approximately 30% of the inventoried species being of native origin. Species diversity was greatest within the non-native/non-invasive species (52%). This is typical of south Florida canopies, as the environment is conducive to many species.

Invasive species composed 18% of the inventoried City-wide tree canopy. The Florida Invasive Species Council (FISC) categorizes invasive species based on their invasive potential; "Category I" trees are considered the most invasive. "Category I" trees comprised approximately 26% of the invasive trees inventoried, or 5% of the overall inventory. These trees consisted primarily of Australian pine (*Casuarina* sp.) (37% of the "Category I" trees) and Indian laurel fig (*Ficus microcarpa*) (24% of the "Category I" trees). "Category II" trees are classified as moderately invasive and include "ornamental" species that are commonly planted within landscaped areas.

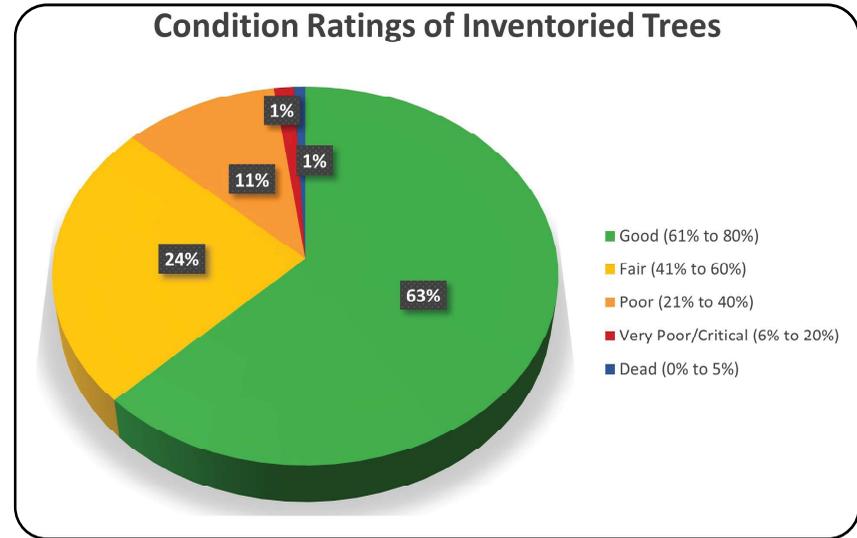
Trees within this category included coconut palm, solitaire palm (*Ptychosperma elegans*), pink tabebuia (*Tabebuia heterophylla*), lead tree (*Leucaena leucocephala*) and Japanese golden rain tree (*Koelreuteria elegans* subsp. *formosana*). The majority of the invasive trees inventoried are classified as “Category II” trees (74%), making up approximately 13% of the overall inventory. Approximately 98% of the “Category II” trees were found to be the more favorable “ornamental” species.

### Canopy Condition

Trees were assessed using the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition. A condition rating was assigned to each tree based on the defects observed by arborists, displayed below in Figure 65 (Appendix C for full tables). The majority (63%) of the inventoried trees were found to be in Good (61% to 80%) condition (63%), while 24% of the canopy was observed in Fair (41% to 60%) condition. Approximately 700 trees (11%) were observed to be in Poor (21% to 40%) condition. Dead and/or Critical trees composed approximately 2% of the inventoried trees. A summary of tree conditions observed is provided below.

Figure 65. Condition Ratings of Inventoried Trees

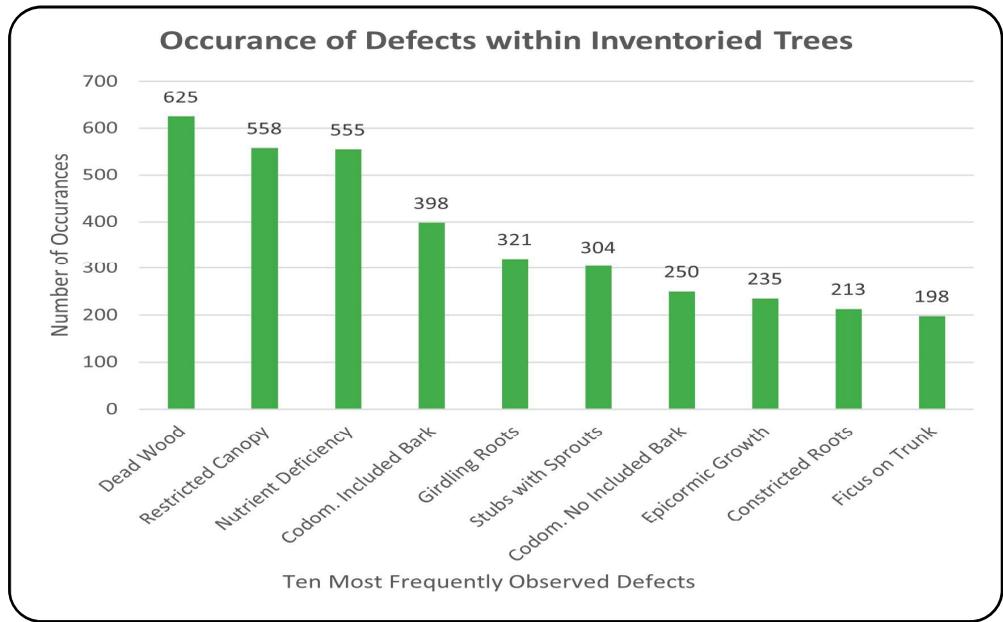
Condition Rating	Number of Trees
Good (61% to 80%)	4104
Fair (41% to 60%)	1603
Poor (21% to 40%)	712
Very Poor/Critical (6% to 20%)	91
Dead (0% to 5%)	52



### Common Defects

Arborists assessed trees and palms within the City and recorded up to three observations or defects per tree. Defects observed ranged in severity from easily correctable defects such as dead wood, to major defects that cannot be corrected such as constricted roots. Common defects observed within palms or monocot species include nutrient deficiencies, salt burn on fronds, frizzled fronds, and restricted/suppressed canopies. In particular, many foxtail palms (*Wodyetia bifurcata*) along Lake and Lucerne Avenues displayed nutrient deficiencies which are common for this species; this issue could be remediated through extensive supplemental fertilization or replacement with palms that require less supplemental fertilization, including Christmas palm [*Adonidia merrillii*] and cabbage palm [*Sabal palmetto*].

Common minor defects observed within the inventoried trees include broken branches, crossing branches, dead wood, and stubs with sprouts. Common moderate/severe defects observed within the inventoried trees include girdling roots, constricted roots, codominant leaders with included bark, decay, low crown density, and reduced canopies. The following chart details the common defects observed within the City-wide canopy.

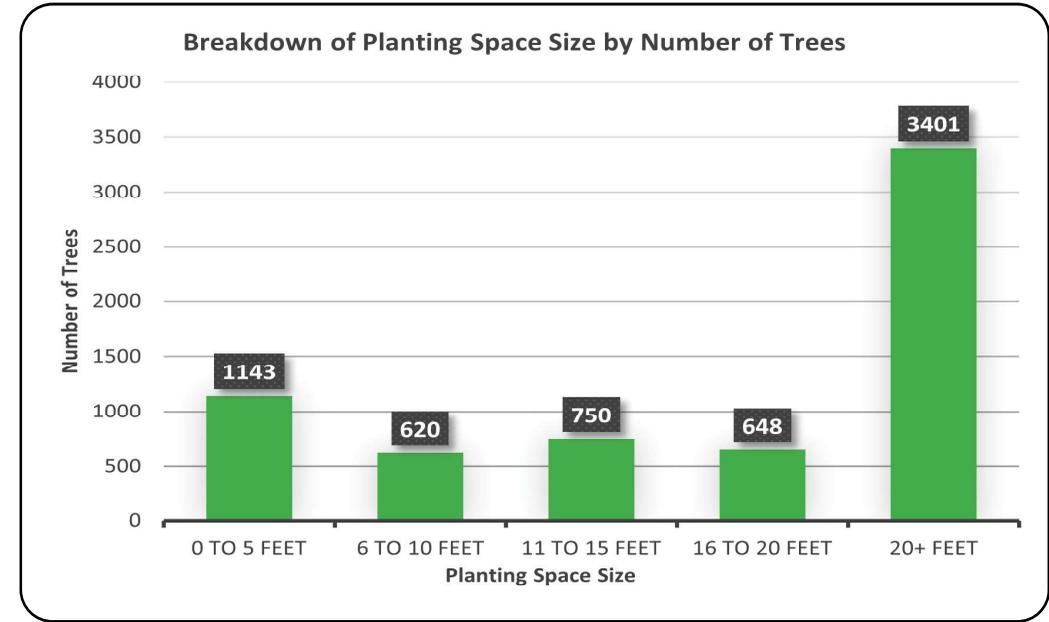


Defects such as nutrient deficiencies and “ficus growing on trunk” mainly applied to monocot or palm species. Additional defects commonly noted within the monocot species include frizzled fronds, salt burnt foliage, restricted canopies, and over-pruned canopies. Common defects relating to dicot species not illustrated in the above chart include reduced canopies, trunk damage, low crown density, and decay.

### Existing Planting Spaces

For each tree inventoried, the approximate minimum width of the planting space was recorded in five-foot size classes. The main purpose of collecting this data was to identify location where trees may be outgrowing their planting spaces.

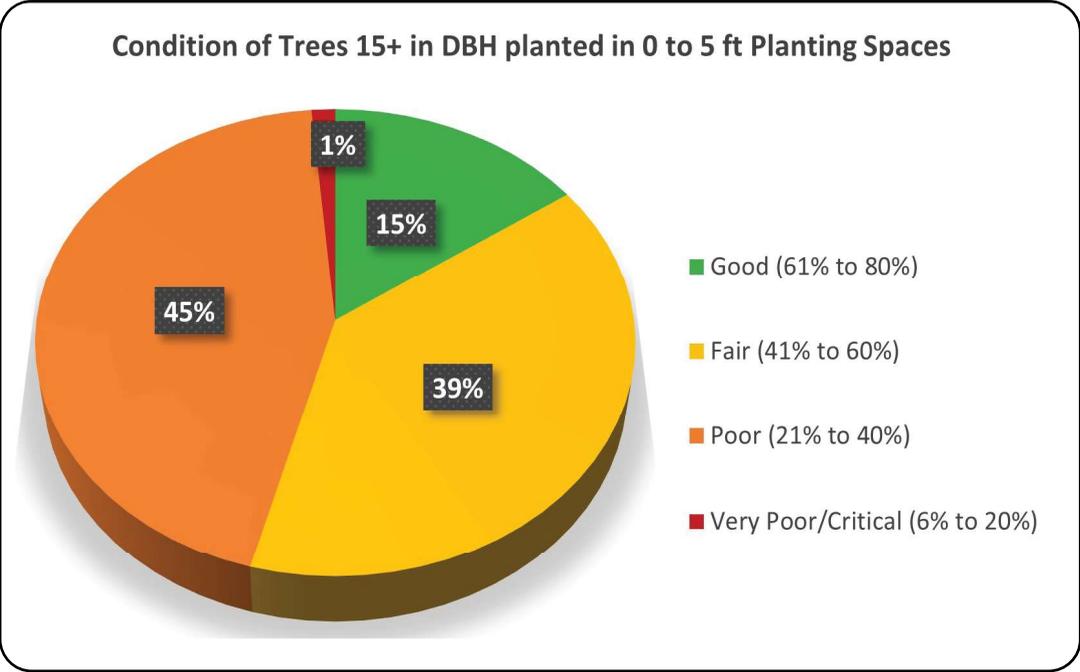
The majority of trees inventoried (52%) were found in planting spaces with widths at or above 20 feet and were generally located within City-owned properties such as parks. Approximately 17% of the inventoried trees (1,143 trees total) were found within the narrowest planting spaces (five feet wide or less) and were generally located within roadside swales.



The majority of trees (63%) within the 0-5-foot planting spaces were monocots (palms), which generally have smaller root systems and are less likely to outgrow these narrow spaces. However, the remaining trees (37%, or 420 trees), were dicots, which, depending on species type, can easily outgrow a narrow planter and begin to decline as they mature.

Among the dicots, 17% were found to be “maturing trees” with trunk diameters at or above 15 inches. These trees consisted of species including gumbo limbo, live oak, mahogany, and black olive (*Terminalia buceras*). Most of these trees were found to be in Fair (41% to 60%) or Poor (21% to 40%) condition, with defects including constricted roots, girdling roots, trunk damage, reduced canopies, and tip dieback. Most (if not all) of these defects may be associated with limited root space/soil volume.

Smaller tree species, or smaller specimens of larger species, generally displayed better condition ratings within narrow planting spaces.



For management of these narrow planting spaces, the following should be considered:

- Closely monitor larger trees that are beginning to decline; replace with smaller stature trees when appropriate.
- For new plantings in narrow planting spaces, consider smaller stature trees.
- If larger stature trees are desired in narrow green spaces, consider the use of suspended pavement systems to allow for adequate soil volume for these trees at maturity

### Vegetation Polygons

Densely forested portions of City-owned properties were inventoried as “polygons”, since recording individual tree data was not feasible/practical in these areas. For each polygon, the general tree species assemblage was noted, with a particular focus on documenting invasive/exotic species.

Native tree species observed in the vegetative polygons included sea grape, pond apple (*Annona glabra*), strangler fig (*Ficus aurea*) and cabbage palm. Invasive species present included Australian pine, Brazilian pepper, lead tree, and seaside mahoe (*Thespesia populnea*).

While the maintenance (e.g. pruning) of individual trees may be impractical within the densely forested areas, management efforts could be focused on the eradication of invasive/exotic tree clusters, and replacement with native species. Use of mechanical equipment should be minimized in proximity to desirable, native trees to avoid collateral damage to these species.

During the timeframe of this inventory, CMA arborists observed active management for invasive/exotic species within Polygons 1 and 5 (located at Spillway Park and Northwest Ballfield Complex respectively - see photos in Appendix E). CMA arborists also observed wetlands restoration areas within the municipal golf course that contained invasive/exotic vegetation including Australian pine, Brazilian pepper, seaside mahoe. These areas should be prioritized for invasive/exotic species removal by the entity that manages these areas (i.e., Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management).

### Canopy Analysis

The 2024 iTree analysis results, and the previous iTree analysis results from the 2014 City of Lake Worth Public Tree Assessment/Inventory and Management Plan are displayed below.

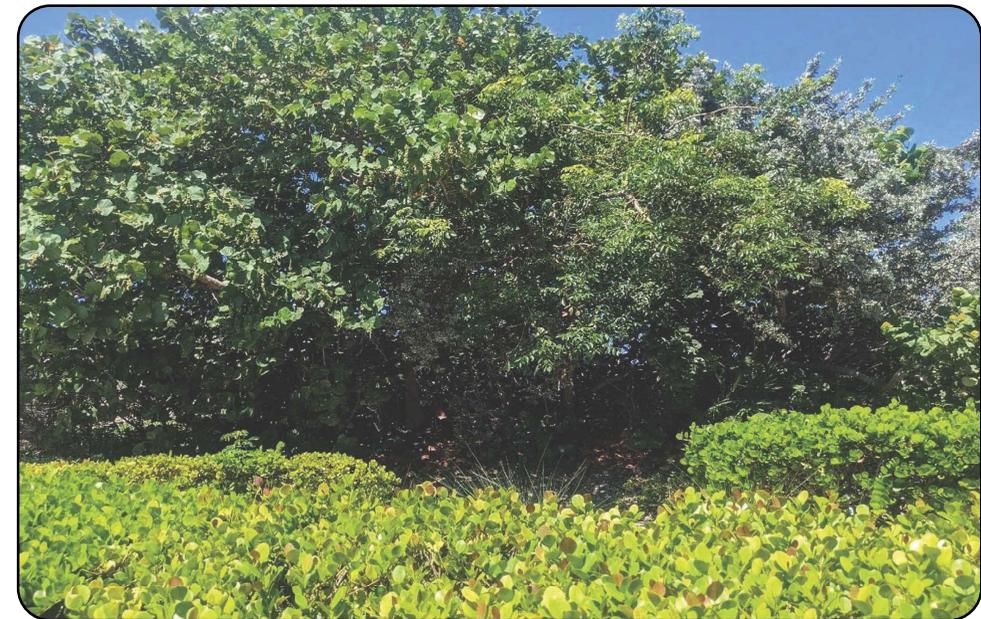
Figure 66. Percent Cover Statistical Results

Aerial Photography Date	Percent Cover				
	Tree Canopy	Plantable Greenspace	Non-Plantable Greenspace	Surface Waters	Impervious
February 28, 2004* (Pre Frances & Jeanne)	27.4%	14.2%	4.1%	14.2%	40.1%
December 30, 2004* (Post Frances & Jeanne)	23.9%	18.9%	4.1%	14.0%	39.2%
November, 2014*	27.7%	14.1%	4.1%	14.2%	39.8%
July, 2024	20.5%	17.0%	3.5%	13.2%	45.8%

Notes: \*Data obtained from the previous City of Lake Worth Tree Assessment / Inventory and Management Plan (2014).

Since the 2024 iTree estimate was 20.5% with a margin of error of 1.3%, it is estimated the City-wide canopy cover has decreased approximately 6% since the time of the 2014 canopy analysis. Additionally, impervious surface area has increased approximately 6% since the time of the 2014 analysis. The available plantable greenspace within the City has also increased (±3% increase from the 2014 canopy analysis). It is recommended that publicly owned greenspace is assessed to identify potential planting spaces for the installation of additional tree canopy. Additional options to increase tree canopy within the City include the installation of trees on private property, and the conversion of impervious surfaces within City-owned property to pervious, plantable space.

A Canopy Analysis Report (including further details on the 2024 canopy analysis) was previously prepared by CMA and submitted to the City under separate cover; a copy of this report is included in Appendix D.





# **CHAPTER 3. PROACTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (4Ps)**

# CHAPTER 3. PROACTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (4Ps)

## 3.1. OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY

The Project Team along with the City Staff recognized that the Open Space and Recreation Master Plan is a sustainable guiding document for future development and redevelopment of the City system of parks, open spaces, recreational facilities and programming over the next ten years and beyond. To prepare a meaningful and sustainable Plan, community outreach and public/stakeholder involvement are the cornerstone of this Master Plan.

This subject Master Plan embraced the City of Lake Worth Beach's strong sense of community by facilitating a robust public outreach and participation program. The process was designed to be transparent, equitable and engage the widest range of residents to receive the community ideas and feedback. The Proactive Public Participation Program (4Ps) involved a number of open, dynamic and inclusive community events that are described in this section.

The Project Team created a vibrant, proactive, and fun public engagement process to involve the community including residents, businesses, City's leadership, City's Administrators and Departments such as the Leisure Service and Community Sustainability among others.

Our communication strategy aimed to engage a wide demographic to listen to ideas, challenges, aspirations and build consensus. The Proactive Public Participation Program (4Ps) included the following initiatives:

- **Branding** to promote the importance and heighten residents' participation.
- **Community Wide Survey** with in-depth questions regarding parks and amenities.
- **Posters and Small Cards with a QR Code** to access the community wide survey from mobile phones.

- **One-on-one Interviews and Group Meetings** with key stakeholders, City's leadership, administration, and departments.
- **Focus Groups with key stakeholders** and user groups such as Youth Sports and others.
- **Public meetings with stakeholders** to gather feedback such as the Neighborhood Association President's Council (NAPC); Historic Resources Preservation Board, and Planning and Zoning Board.
- **Design Open Houses** with neighborhoods that have proximity to Bryant Park and Northwest Park.
- **Kiosks at regular City Events** to reach the public where they gather and facilitate communication with the community.
- **Social Media Presence** to inspire community participation.
- **Project Web Page** as part of the City's Web Site to facilitate access to information and survey.

The success of the community engagement program is based on a cross reference of diverse initiatives to foster and promote maximum community participation. The CMA team aimed to coordinate with stakeholders to bring the community together and encourage everyone to voice their opinions and concerns about recreational programming, parks, and open spaces in the City of Lake Worth Beach.

The goal was to facilitate meaningful discussions that would be the foundation of a feasible plan rooted in the community's vision. Figure 67 presents a summary list of various initiatives that encompasses the community engagement process from February 2024 to April 2025:

Figure 67. Summary List of Community Participation Events

EVENT		DATE	LOCATION
1.	Street Painting Festival	February 24 – 25, 2024	Lake Ave & Lucerne Ave
2.	Field Day (Age 6-13)	April 20, 2024	Harold Grimes Memorial Park
3.	Neighborhood Association Presidents Council - 1 <sup>st</sup> Meeting	May 4, 2024	511 Lucerne Avenue
4.	Celebrate Haitian Heritage	May 17, 2024	Barton Elementary School
5.	Pros Consultant Focus Group Meetings	May 20 - 22, 2024	15 North M St.
6.	Back to School Bash	July 27, 2024	Wimbly Gymnasium
7.	Neighborhood Association Presidents Council – 2nd Meeting	August 3, 2024	511 Lucerne Avenue
8.	Bryant Park Informational Meeting	October 21, 2024	Zoom Meeting
9.	Northwest Park Design Open House	October 28, 2024	2000 North D St.
10.	Pros Consultant Focus Group Meetings	October 29, 2024	7 N Dixie Highway
11.	Downtown Jewel Information Meeting	November 4, 2024	701 Lake Avenue
12.	Bryant Park / South Bryant Park Public Engagement Meeting	November 25, 2024	201 N Dixie Highway
13.	Joint Board Meeting - Historic Resources Preservation Board and Planning and Zoning Board	April 16, 2025	7 N Dixie Highway

## Branding of the Master Plan

The successful branding of the Master Plan resulted from dialogue and collaboration between the City Staff and the Project Team. The poster was designed by the Community Sustainability Department and executed by Crabtree Ink Creative.

The Project Team provided the QR codes that were part of the Posters and Small Cards that residents could scan with their phones to access the community wide survey. The QR code included three languages (English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole). These posters, along with small cards, were distributed to attendees at City Events.

The colors selected for branding were also implemented on the Project Team T-shirts that were used on each kiosk and public event throughout the year. The combination of the effective branding and the large number of public initiatives created an identity for the Master Plan and a buzz in the community. Posters were provided to the downtown businesses to further advertise the Master Plan and the community survey.



## 3.2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION EVENTS

This section presents a description of the Community Outreach events including Public Meetings, Kiosks and Design Open Houses.

The community outreach efforts included evening public Design Open House to ensure maximum attendance from residents. The main purpose was to provide information about the Master Plan Initiative and gather input from the community. The project team documented the needs and desired improvements for the parks.

There were several pop-up kiosks set up at multiple City events to supplement the public meetings, online survey, and design open houses. The Project Team engaged eventgoers to inform about the Open Space & Recreation Master Plan, identify parks preferences and collect comments. These pop-ups were intended to reach a broader audience at different types of settings and scheduling. The kiosks allowed the project team to provide information to the attendees regarding the Master Plan initiative and process and allowed ample opportunities for the community to offer their feedback on the needs and vision.

### Street Painting Festival

Lake Ave & Lucerne Ave - February 24 – 25, 2024

Project team, along with the Leisure Services staff, attended the Street Painting Festival on February 24-25, 2024, where they enjoyed the artwork, distributed surveys, and informed attendees about the opportunity to share their feedback.



## Field Day (Aged 6-13)

Harold Grimes Memorial Park - April 20, 2024

The project team, along with the City of Lake Worth Beach Leisure Services team, attended the annual Field Day at Harold Grimes Memorial Park. The team spread awareness of the community survey and interacted with families by playing games and discussing opportunities to enhance the parks and recreational programming.



## Celebrate Haitian Heritage Month

Barton Elementary School - May 17, 2024

Nilsa Zacarias, Matthew Veneziano, and Santiago Cleves from CMA attended the Haitian Heritage Month event hosted by the City. CMA set up a kiosk to distribute flyers, interact with families, complete surveys and raise community awareness about the Master Plan.



## Back to School Bash

Norman J. Wimbley Gymnasium - July 27, 2024

The project team attended the City's Back to School Bash at the Norman J. Wimbley Gymnasium. The team encouraged community members to participate in the survey and provide their feedback about the City's open spaces, recreational programs, and parks.



## Vernon Heights Board Meeting

Sunlight Church - October 16, 2024

Nilsa Zacarias and Lance Lilly from CMA attended the Vernon Heights meeting at Sunlight Church to coordinate with the Board about the upcoming Design Open House with residents of Vernon heights and neighborhood surrounding Northwest Park.

## Bryant Park Board Meeting

Virtual Meeting - October 21, 2024

Nilsa Zacarias and Lance Lilly from CMA attended the virtual Bryant Park Neighborhood Association meeting to coordinate with the Board about the master plan and to schedule the upcoming design open house for Bryant Park and South Bryant Park.

## Northwest Park Design Open House

Haitian Peniel Baptist Church - October 28, 2024

The CMA team hosted a design open house for Northwest Park at the Haitian Peniel Baptist Church, bringing together residents from the Vernon Heights, Lake Cove, and Sunset Ridge neighborhoods. The event include, a visioning exercise where residents shared their likes, challenges, and ideas for the park's future. A detailed description about this community event is presented in chapter 4.

## Downtown Jewel Information Meeting

Lilo's Street food & Bar - November 4, 2024

Nilsa Zacarias and Lance Lilly from CMA attended the monthly Downtown Jewel Neighborhood Association meeting at Lilo's to coordinate with the Board about the Master Plan and schedule the upcoming Design Open House for Bryant Park and South Bryant Park.

The following pictures showcase the Northwest Park Design Open House:



## Bryant Park / South Bryant Park Design Open House Meeting

Compass LGBTQ Community Center - November 25, 2024

The CMA team hosted a design open house for Bryant Park and South Bryant Park at the Compass LGBTQ Community Center, bringing together residents from Bryant Park, Downtown Jewel, and surrounding neighborhood associations. The event was divided into three segments: an introduction to the project, a visioning exercise where residents shared their likes, challenges, and ideas for the park's future over the next 5, 10, and more years, and finally, a presentation of the park's conceptual design.



### 3.3. STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

This section provides a description of the stakeholder meetings process, including focus groups, City Staff and Neighborhood Associations.

#### NAPC 1st Meeting

511 Lucerne Avenue - May 4, 2024

Nilsa Zacarias from CMA and William Waters, Director of Community Sustainability attended the Neighborhood Association Presidents' Council (NAPC) meeting to inform the board about the Master Plan and answer questions from the members.



#### NAPC 2nd Meeting

511 Lucerne Avenue - August 3, 2024

Nilsa Zacarias and Lance Lilly from CMA, along with Marquis Seabrook, Recreation Athletic Coordinator for Leisure Services, attended the NAPC meeting to follow up on the May meeting. Philip Parnin and Travis Tranbarger from PROS Consulting joined virtually and asked the attendees questions about the current recreational programming and facilities.



## PROS Consulting Focus Groups

15 North M St. - May 20-22, 2024

Nilsa Zacarias from CMA joined Philip Parnin and Travis Tranbarger from PROS Consulting to conduct meetings with elected officials, the Leisure Services and, the Community Sustainability Department, and other internal focus groups to discuss recreational programming. In addition, the team held external focus groups with Lake Worth Beach youth sports providers and other community service organizations to gather their feedback.



## Pros Consultant Focus Group Meetings

7 N Dixie Highway – October 29, 2024

Nilsa Zacarias from CMA along with Philip Parnin and Travis Tranbarger from PROS Consulting conducted meetings with the City of Lake Worth Beach Finance Department, City Manager's Department, Leisure Services, and the Department of Community Sustainability. The meetings discussed financial findings, funding sources, and opportunities for the City's parks and recreational programs.





## Joint Meeting with Historic Resources and Preservation Board and Planning and Zoning Board

7 N Dixie Highway – April 16, 2025

Nilsa Zacarias and Lance Lilly from CMA, along with Philip Parnin from PROS Consulting, presented to the Historic Resources and Preservation Board and the Planning and Zoning Board at a joint meeting. The presentation included the background of the Master Plan, the public engagement process, funding sources, park evaluations, and conceptual designs for Northwest Park and Bryant Park.



### 3.4. COMMUNITYWIDE SURVEY

The CMA Team prepared a community survey with 24 questions. The survey was provided in three languages (English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole); and it was available from February 12, 2024, to September 9, 2024. It was advertised through events hosted by the city, as well as distributed via flyers and small cards containing a QR code linking to the survey. These efforts aimed to encourage the community to share their thoughts on recreational programs and facilities within the city.

A total of 448 responses were received, both online and in person hard copies. This section presents a summary of the survey findings.

#### Summary of Results

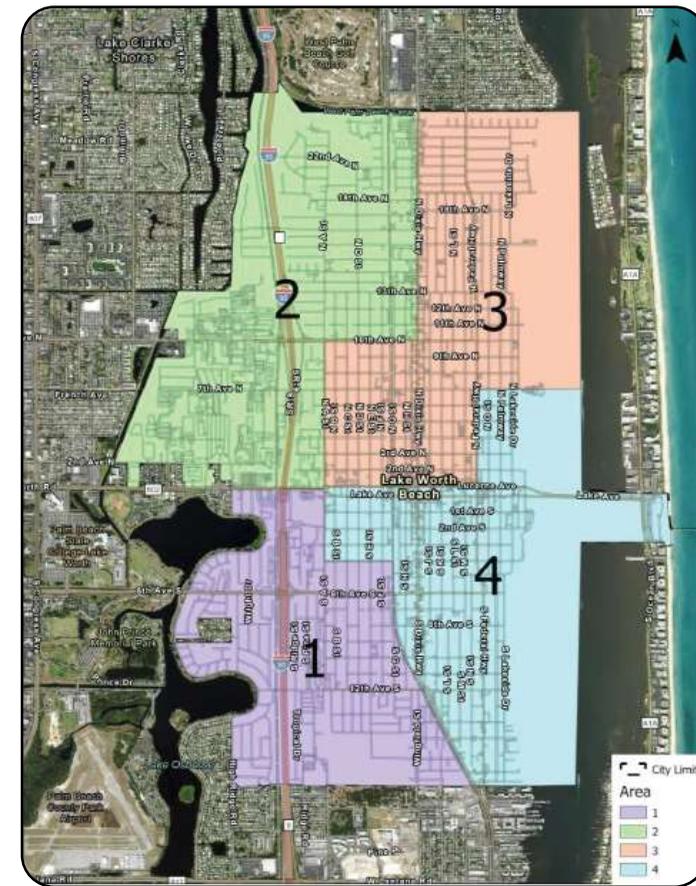
Based on the survey, residents were asked to identify whether they lived in the City of Lake Worth Beach to understand the geographic origin of the responses. The majority lived in Lake Worth Beach, while 8% of respondents did not live in Lake Worth Beach or own property in the city.

The largest age group of respondents was 35-44, followed closely by the 45-64 age group, with both groups comprising approximately 19%. Regarding household composition, about 58% of respondents did not have any children living with them. Among those who did, the average age of the children was between 6 and 10 years old.

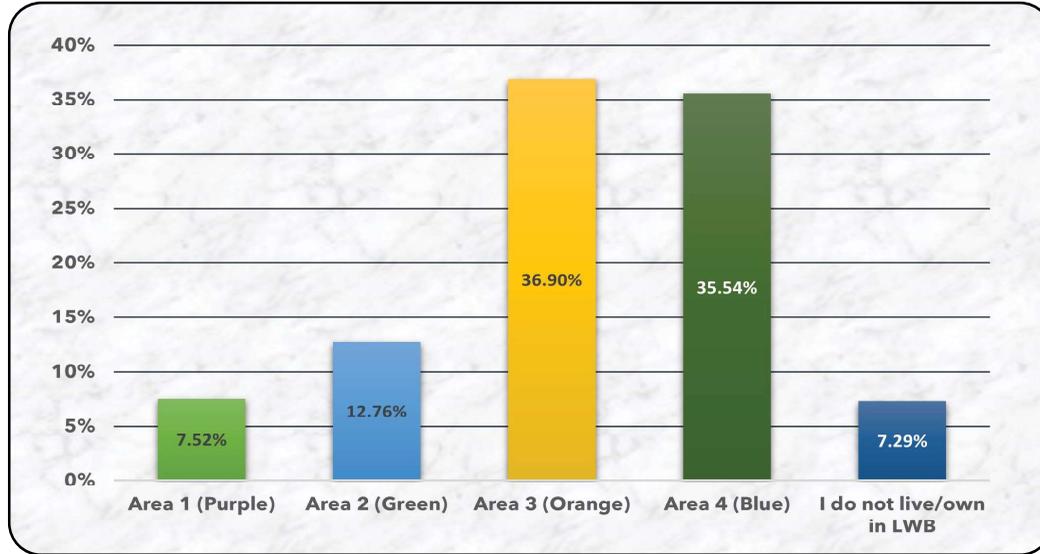
The survey also revealed that approximately 77% of residents believed Bryant Park was their favorite park, with Lake Worth Beach Park coming in second at 68%, and Harold Grimes Memorial Park following in popularity. When asked how they preferred to visit a park, about 56% of respondents said they would prefer to walk.

The survey revealed reasons that prevent people from visiting the park. Responses included concerns about homelessness, safety issues, and a lack of programming. This section will provide raw data that offers deeper insight into the team’s findings.

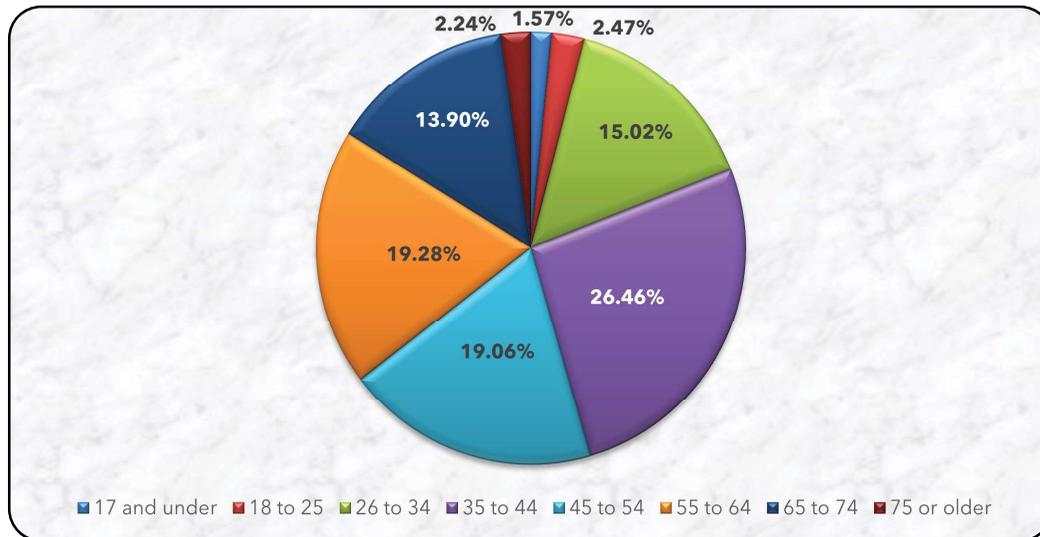
**The following graphics present a summary of responses to the 24 questions included in the Community Survey:**



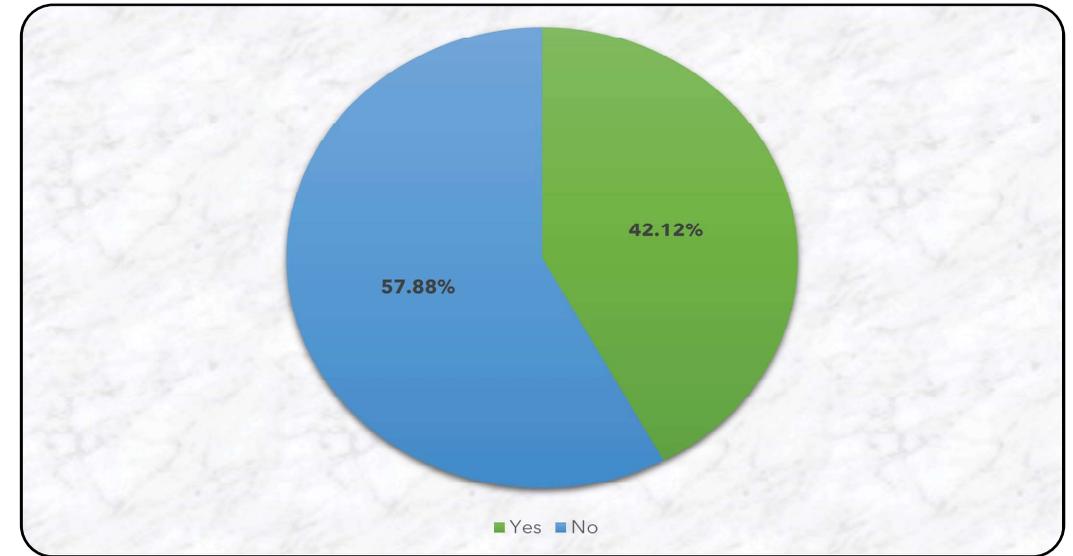
1. Are you a City of Lake Worth Beach resident, property owner, or business owner? If so, what area does your business or home reside in (zip codes 33460 & 33461)?



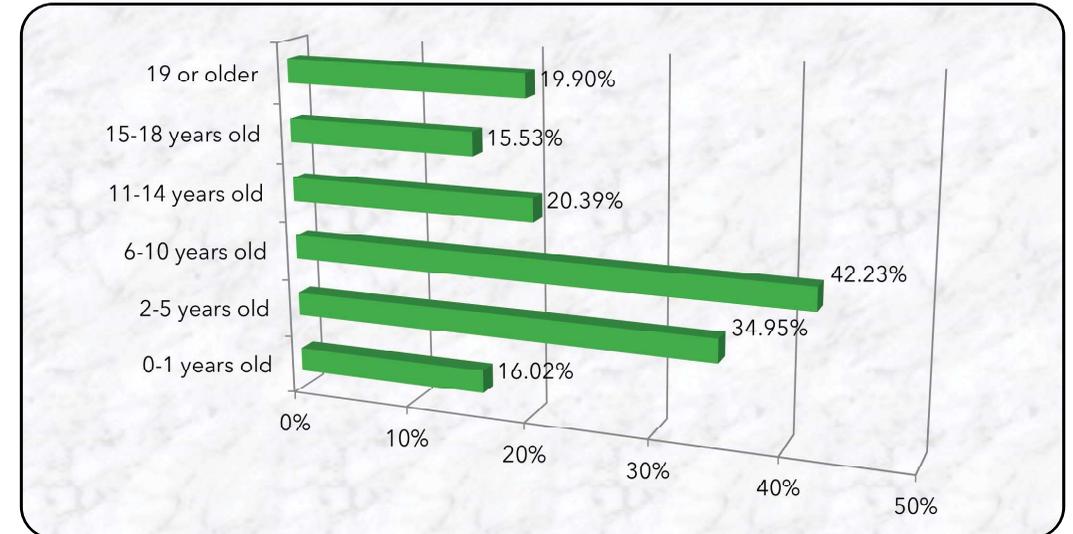
2. What is your age?



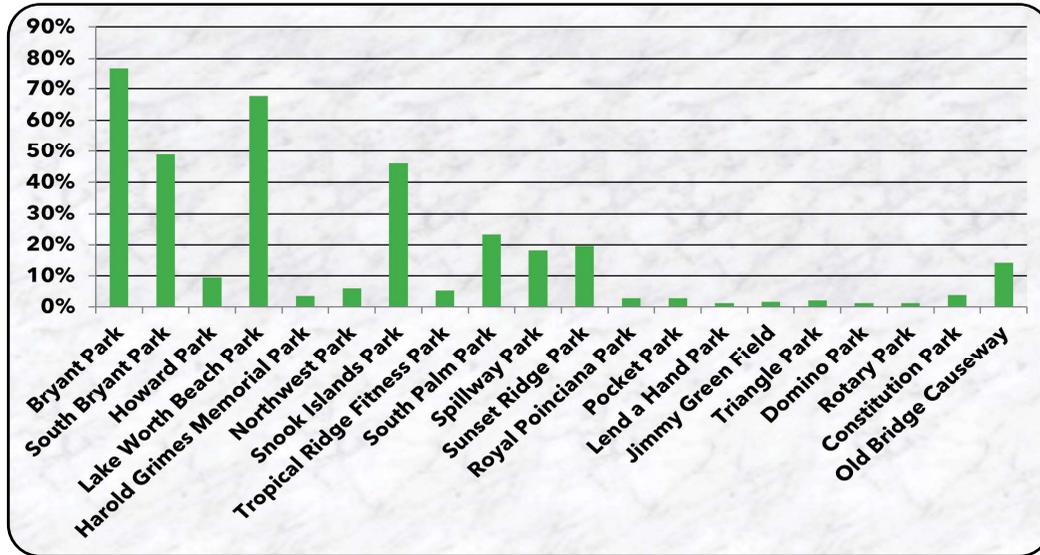
3. Does your household include children?



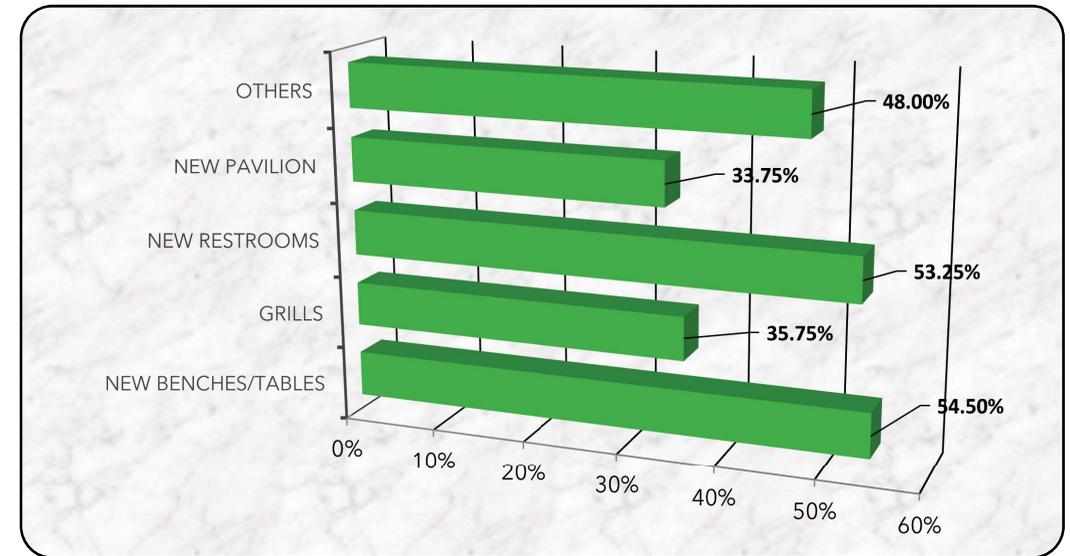
4. What are the ages of the children that currently live at home? Please check all that apply



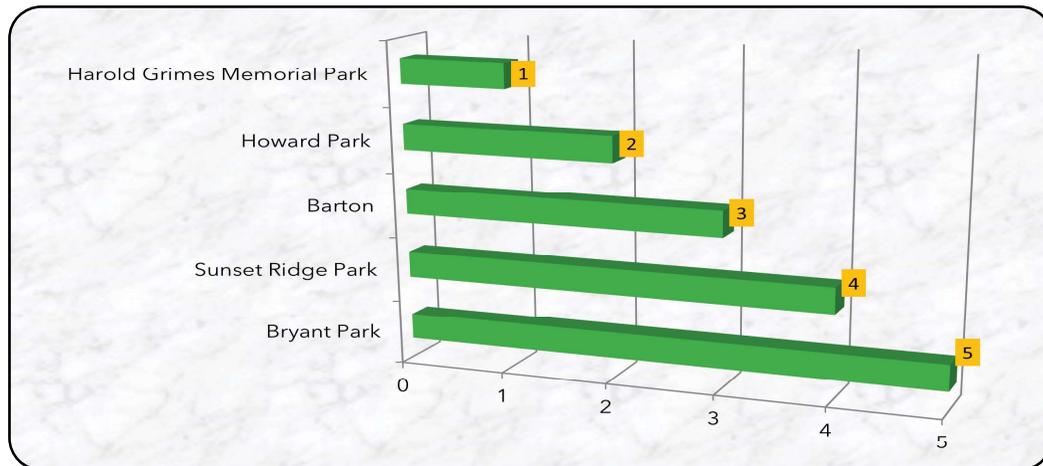
5. What are your favorite Parks and Open Space? Choose your top 5 parks/open spaces.



7. What improvements/additions would you like to see?



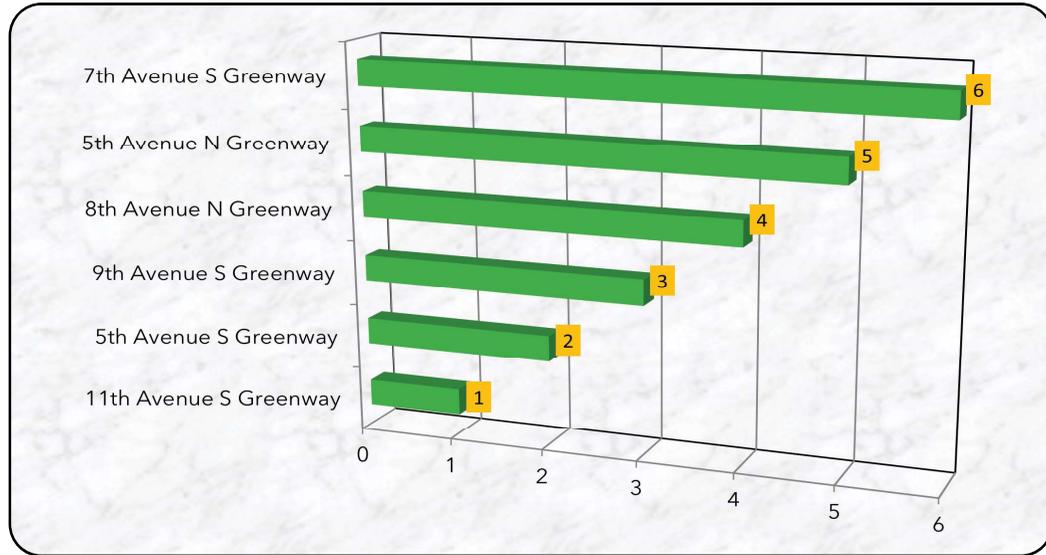
6. What are your favorite picnic pavilions/areas? Please rank each of the following recreational facilities in order of preference with #1 being your most favorite recreational facility to #5 being your least favorite.



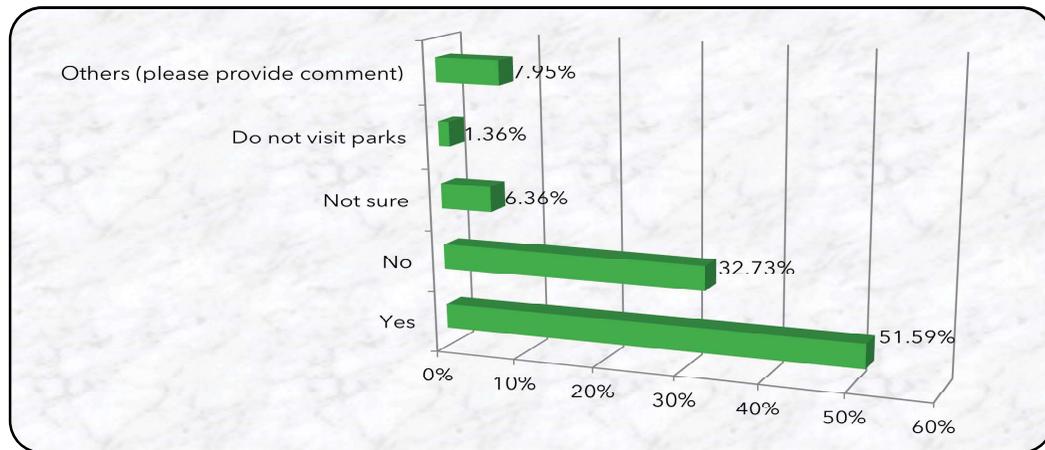
8. What are your favorite recreational facilities? Please rank each of the following recreational facilities in order of preference with #1 being your most favorite recreational facility to #4 being your least favorite.



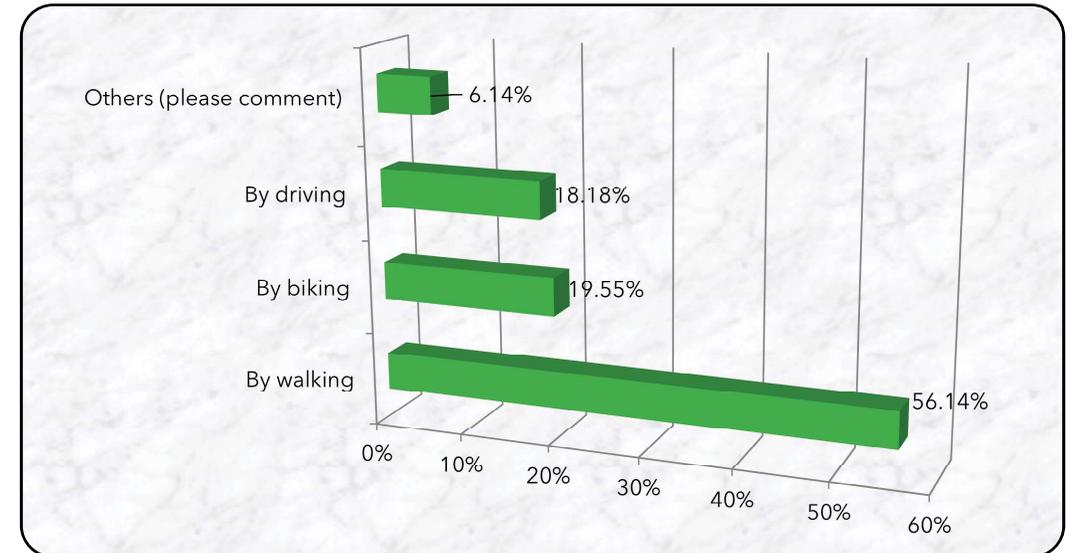
**9. What are your favorite Greenways?** Please rank each of the following greenways in order of preference with #1 being your most favorite greenways or causeways to #6 being your least favorite.



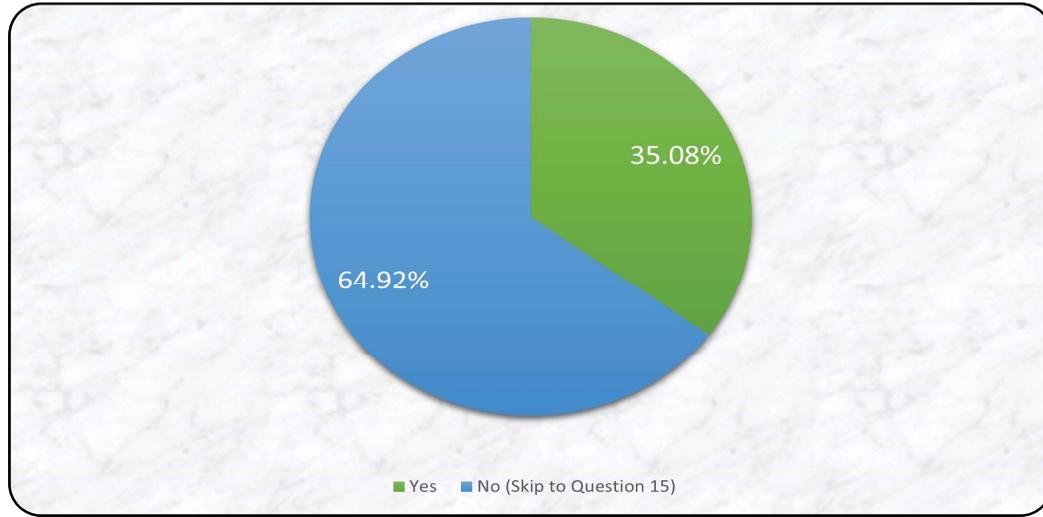
**10. Do you feel there are adequate open spaces within walking/biking distance from your home?**



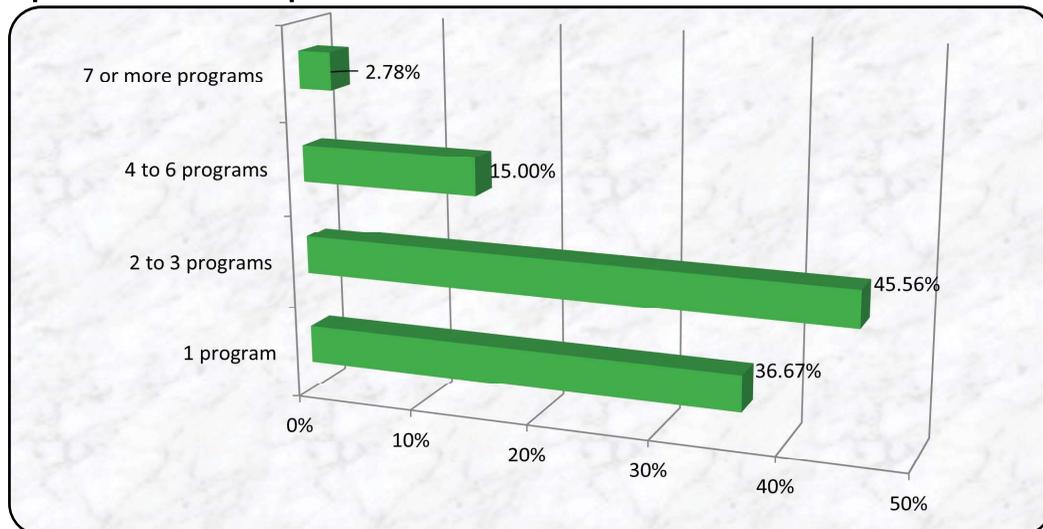
**11. What is your preferred way to visit a park?**



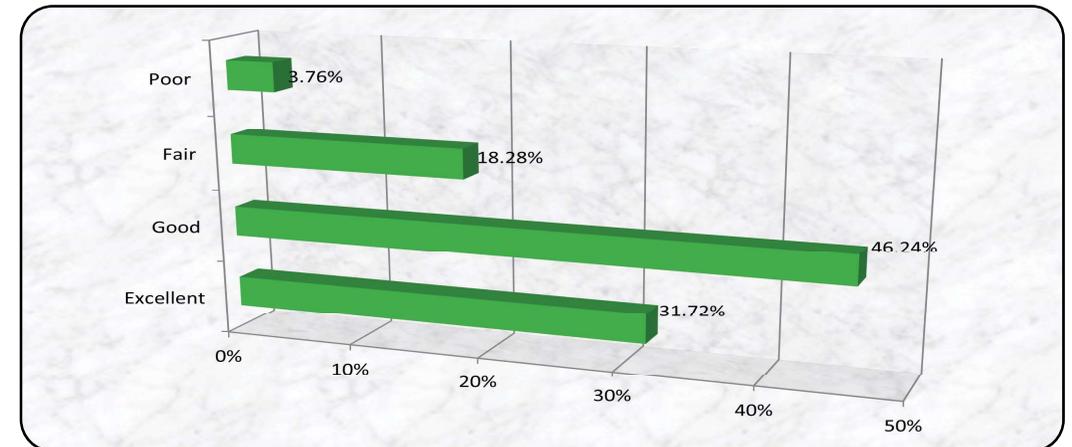
**12. Have you or other members of your household participated in any recreation programs offered by the City's Department of Leisure Services over the past 12 months?**



**13. Approximately how many different recreation programs offered by the City's Department of Leisure Services have you or a member of your household participated in over the past 12 months?**



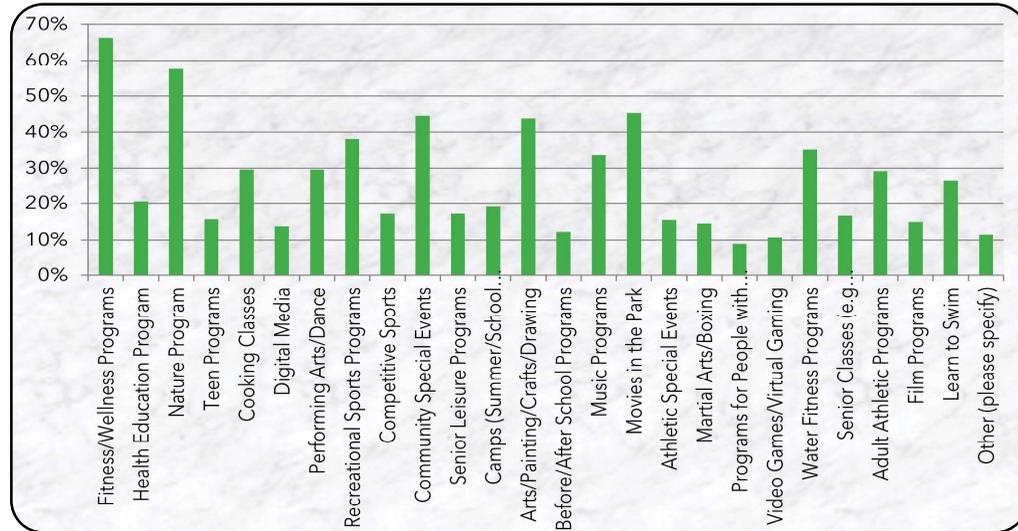
**14. Overall, how would you rate the quality of programs that you or members of your household have participated in?**



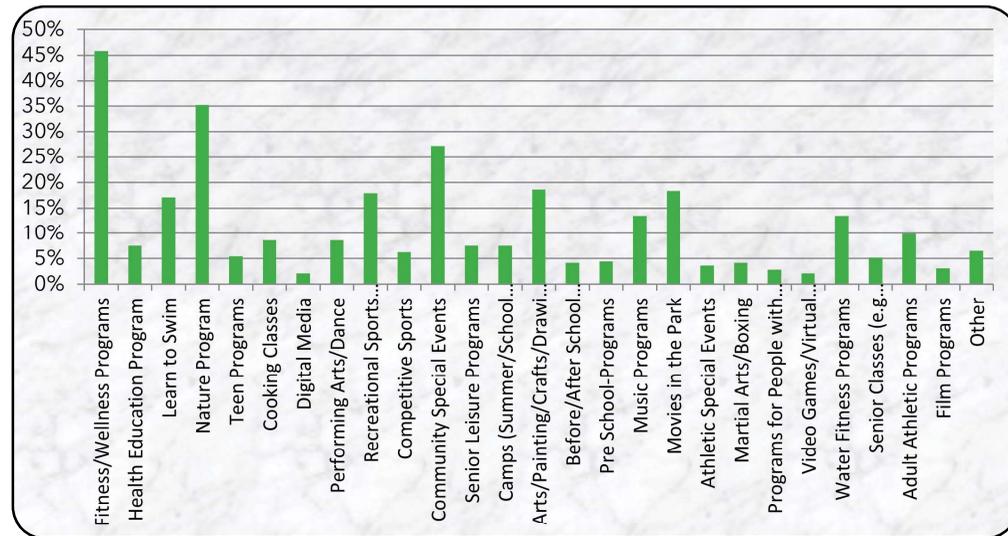
**15. Please provide reasons that prevent you and your household from using local recreational programs.**

- Homeless population
- Busy / Lack of Time
- Lack of transportation or access
- Safety / Security
- Unaware of programming
- Lack of programming for all ages
- Uninterested

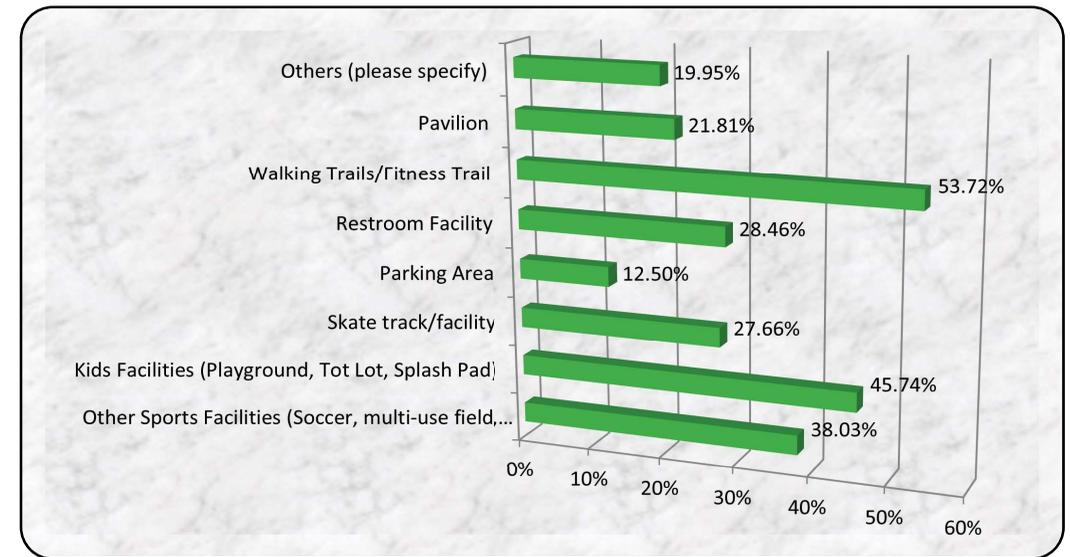
16. Please indicate if you or any member of your household has a need for each of the park and recreational programs/activities listed below.



17. Among the programs selected in Question #16, please select the three programs most important to you/your household.

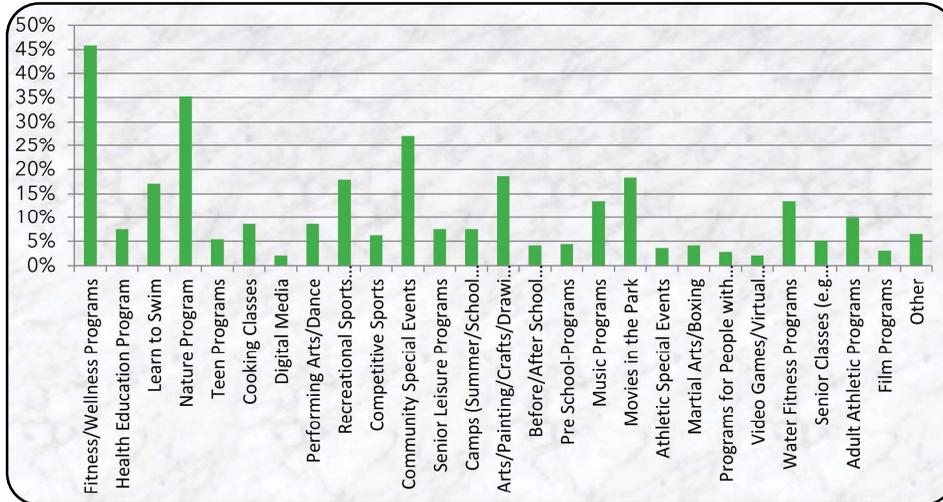


18. Indicate what would like to see at the ball fields north of 22nd Avenue.



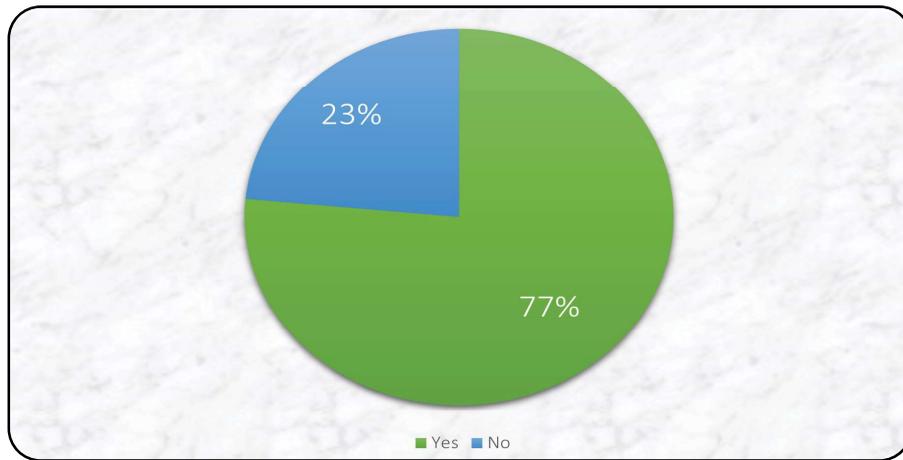
Other (please specify): Small building for teen activities, Pool (most received responses), Pickleball, Track and Field, Soccer Field, BMX (received a lot of responses), Nature Preserve, Dog Park, Aquatic Center, Baseball, Garden.

19. Indicate what you would like to see at the ball fields south of 22nd Avenue.

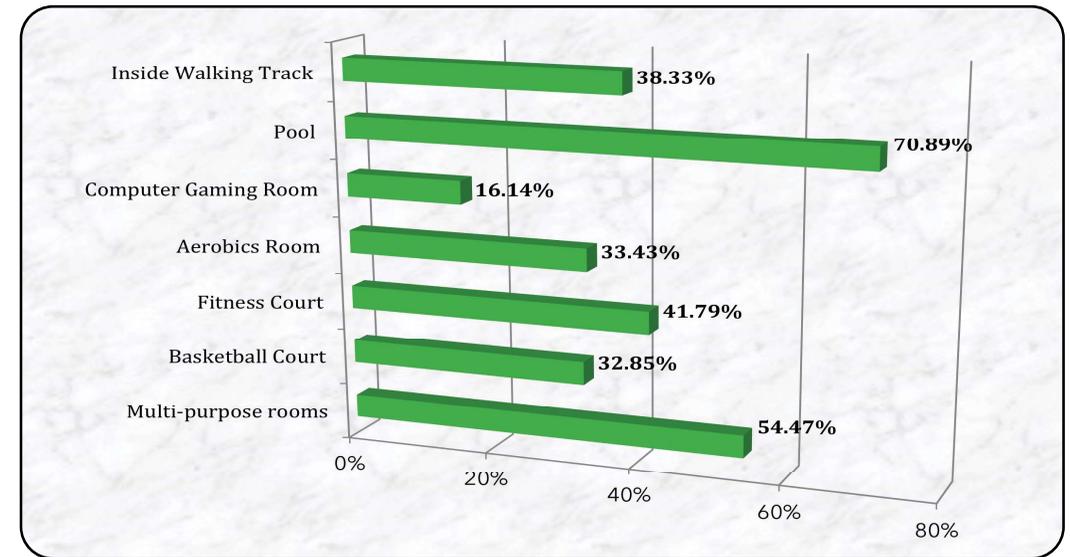


Other (please specify): Soccer, Tennis, Beer Garden, Walking Trails, Spectator Seating, Pickleball, Splash Pad, Pool, Kid Activities, Track, BMX, Skate Park, Shade, Senior Access

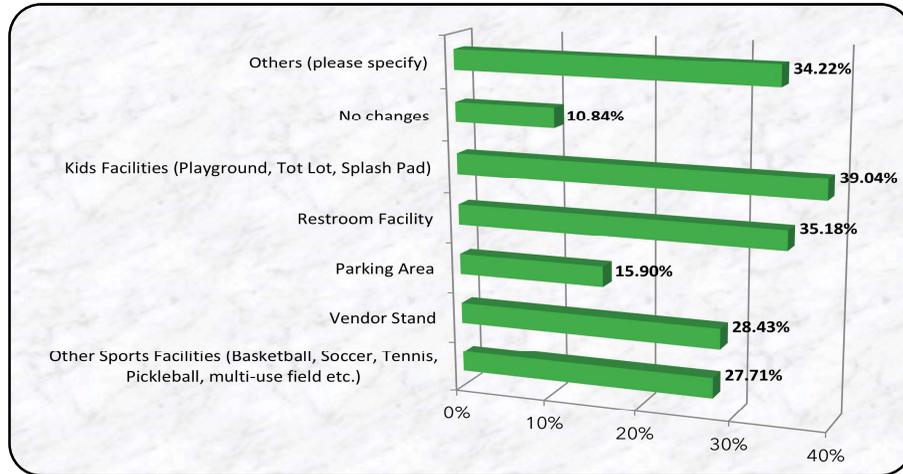
20. Would you like to have a new recreation/community center?



21. What amenities would you like to see at a new recreation/community center?

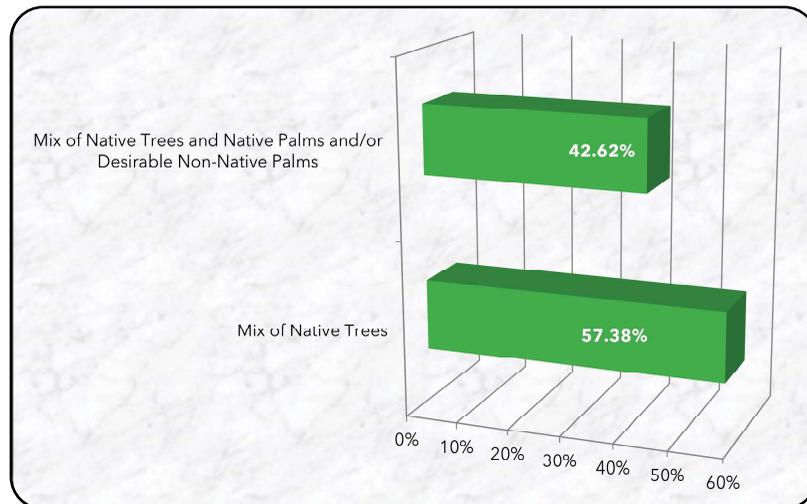


**22. Indicate improvements that you would like to see in Bryant Park.**

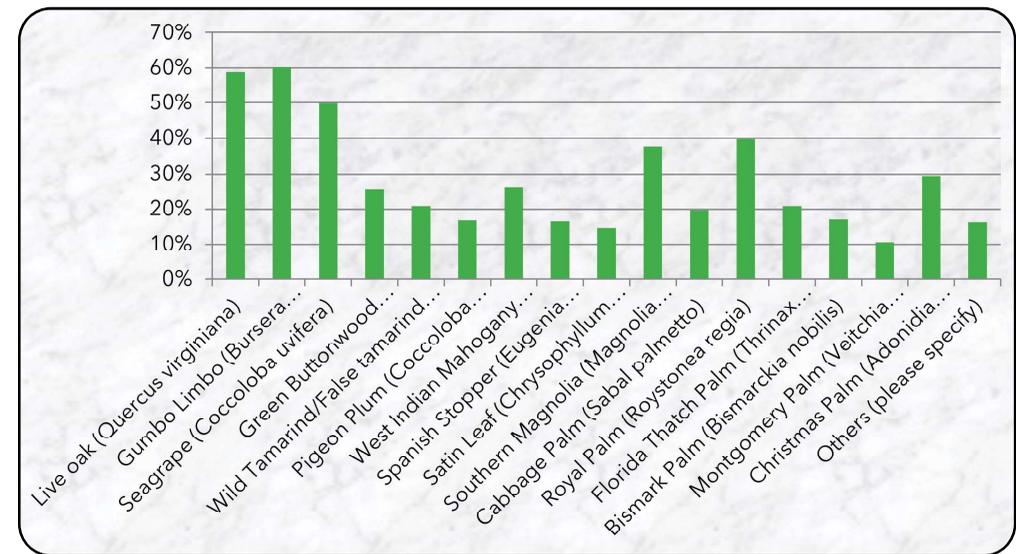


Other (please specify): Shaded Trees, Walking Trails and Benches, Dog Area, Amphitheater, Less Homeless (largest comment), Pavilion, Boat Launch, Splash Pad, Farmers Market, Safety, Skateboarding, BMX, Track and Field, Garden.

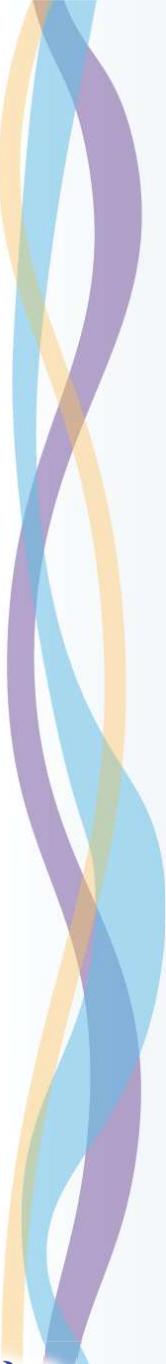
**23. Please select one of the following tree canopy configurations that you feel is appropriate within the City of Lake Worth Beach:**



**24. Please select which species of trees and/or palms you prefer from the list below (one or more may be selected):**





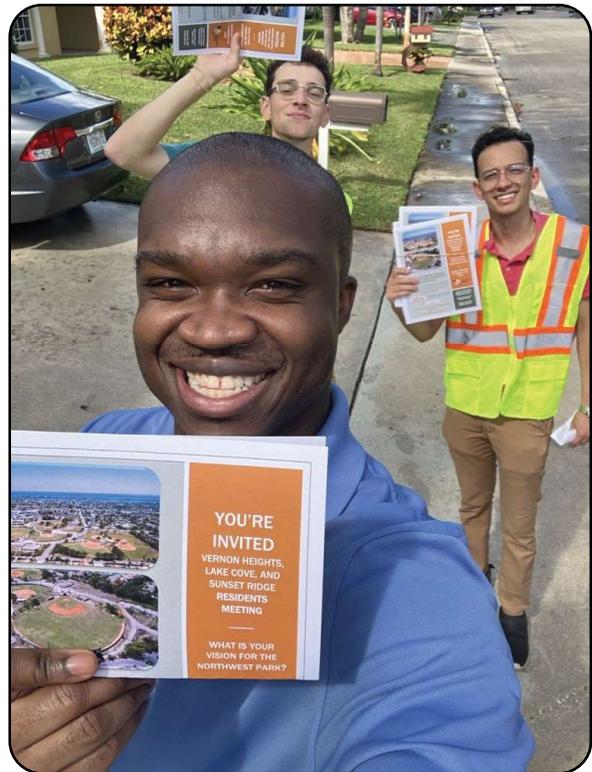
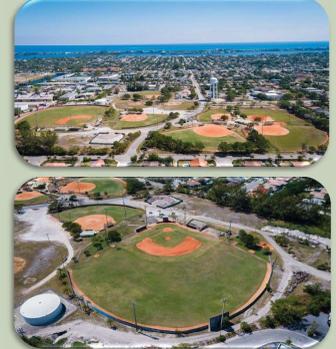


# CHAPTER 4. CONCEPTUAL PARK DESIGNS

# CHAPTER 4. CONCEPTUAL PARK DESIGNS

The Open Space and Recreation Master Plan is a meaningful and sustainable document based on the ideas, and vision of the Lake Worth Beach community. To heighten participation, two (2) Design Open Houses were organized to listen to the residents and design with them parks that are part of their neighborhoods. Invitation flyers were prepared in English and Spanish and distributed to the neighborhoods by hand delivering or mailing in an effort to maximize the number of attendees.

This section will present the vibrant community engagement process and summarize the resident's input and vision that shaped the proposed conceptual designs of Northwest Park and Bryant Park.

**USTED ESTA INVITADO/A**  
A LA REUNION DE RESIDENTES DE VERNON HEIGHTS, LAKE COVE Y SUNSET RIDGE

**CUAL ES TU VISION PARA EL NORTHWEST PARK?**

**COMPARTE TUS IDEAS PARA MEJORAR EL PARQUE**

**CIUDAD DE LAKE WORTH BEACH PLAN MAESTRO DE ESPACIOS ABIERTOS Y RECREACION**

La ciudad de Lake Worth Beach está preparando un Plan Maestro de Recreación y Espacios Abiertos para toda la ciudad. El objetivo es escuchar a la comunidad para mejorar los espacios abiertos y los programas recreativos.

**VERNON HEIGHTS lake cove SUNSET RIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION**

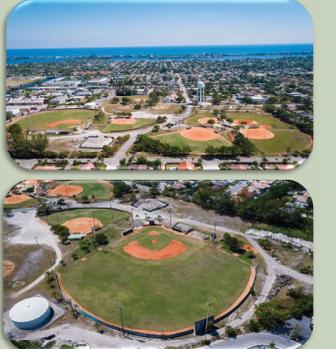
**Los residentes que viven cerca del Northwest Park están invitados a participar!**

*Si tiene preguntas por favor puede llamarnos o enviar un e-mail: (561) 348 - 4628 | lilily@chenmoore.com*

**Lugar de La Reunion:**  
Peniel Haitian Baptist Church (Scottish Rite Church)

**2000 North D St, Lake Worth, FL 33460**

**Octubre 28, 2024 6:30 to 8:30 pm**

**YOU'RE INVITED**  
VERNON HEIGHTS, LAKE COVE, AND SUNSET RIDGE RESIDENTS MEETING

**WHAT IS YOUR VISION FOR THE NORTHWEST PARK?**

**SHARE YOUR IDEAS TO IMPROVE THE PARK**

**CITY OF LAKE WORTH BEACH OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN**

The City of Lake Worth Beach is preparing a city-wide open space and recreation master plan. The goal is to listen to the community to improve open space and recreation programming.

**VERNON HEIGHTS lake cove SUNSET RIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION**

**Residents that live close to the Northwest Park Please join us!**

*If you have any questions... please contact us at: (561) 348 - 4628 | lilily@chenmoore.com*

**Location:** Peniel Haitian Baptist Church (formerly Scottish Rite Church)

**2000 North D St, Lake Worth, FL 33460**

**October 28, 2024 6:30 to 8:30 pm**



## 4.1. NORTHWEST PARK

On October 28, 2024, the CMA team hosted a Design Open House for Northwest Park at the Haitian Peniel Baptist Church, bringing together residents from the Vernon Heights, Lake Cove, and Sunset Ridge neighborhoods. In attendance were also Jamie Brown (Interim City Manager), Teanna McKay (Director of Leisure Services), and Christopher Hana (Park Operations Superintendent).

Upon arrival, residents completed a sign-in sheet providing their name and contact information. Afterward, event attendees joined individual tables to foster dialogue and brainstorming.

At the beginning of this community event, the project team provided a background information regarding the goals and process of the Master Plan. Attendees gathered in work groups facilitated by a planner to discuss the following three questions:

- What do you like about Northwest Park?
- What are the challenges?
- How do you envision the park in the next five years, ten years, and more than ten years?

Following the brainstorming session and feedback from the residents, each table selected a spokesperson to present the ideas contributed by the participants. Residents were eager to share their opinions and vision for the Northwest Park.

Approximately 40 residents attended this community event eliciting in-depth discussions about the park's current condition, needed improvements and the vision for the future. The event included a design exercise that offered a valuable platform for residents to visually express their input, address current constraints, and explore the site's potential.





Following the Design Open House, the project team summarized the feedback provided by the participants and categorized them by common opportunities, constraints, and community vision.

**Common Opportunities**

Open green space	Waterfront access
Playground	Proximity to neighborhoods
Tree canopy	Use for multiple sports on North parcel

**Common Constraints**

Lack of parking	Lack of trails/sidewalks
Inaccessibility of existing facilities (gated and locked to limit use)	“Temporary” Debris storage and material staging
Underutilization of the park	Lack of security and maintenance
Lack of versatility in amenities	Flooding / Lack of proper drainage
Lack of sufficient restrooms	Lack of lighting for North parcel

**Common Community Vision**

More shade trees	Sand volleyball
Continued baseball use	New recreation / community center
New soccer / multiuse fields	Improved and well-lit parking areas
Basketball courts	Walking trails
Tennis / pickleball courts	Fitness stations
Splash pad	Implementation of regular maintenance
Dog park	Picnic areas and pavilions
Additional playgrounds	Event programming
Utilization of waterfront	More restroom facilities

The workgroups feedback regarding each question are presented as follows:

**Question 1: What do you like about Northwest Park?**

**Group 1**

- Sense of family, Baseball Fields, Use by Community (all ages), Sports being played on open fields (soccer, kickball, etc.)

**Group 2**

- Banyan Trees & Landscaping, Four Baseball Fields on the South Parcel, Playground, Lit up at night, Open Space, Proximity to Neighborhoods, Use by Families & Kids Playing, Drinking Water Fountains, Space not Used for Housing, Dog Walking

**Group 3**

- Green Space, Proximity to Neighborhoods, Visibility into the Park in the Daytime, Walking Paths through Ballparks, Room for Sports to be Played in the North Parcel, Playground

**Group 4**

- Open Space, Tree Canopy, Space for Exercise, Generational use of Ballfields, Running on Sidewalks

**Group 5**

- Large Open Space / Undeveloped, Space for Soccer and Other Sport Field Use, Potential Access to Water, Space that Could be Used for a Community Pool, Unique Baseball Complex

**Question 2: What are the challenges?****Group 1**

- Lack of Community Center, Lack of Security, More Lighting Needed, Lack of Trails/Sidewalks, Needs More Trees, Dogs Without Leashes, Lack of Parking, Areas Being Used for Storage Rather than Park Uses, Flooding of the Site

**Group 2**

- Usage by the School District, Drainage, Lack of Trash Cans, Lack of Access to the Water, Lack of Parking, Underutilization of the Park, Lack of Bathrooms, Lack of ADA Accessibility, Stray Animals, Potential Housing Developers, Lack of Versatility of Amenities

**Group 3**

- Baseball Fields are for Team Use Only / Closed for Free Play, Lack of Parking/ Overflow Parking on Street, City Usage for Storage of Hurricane Debris, Telephone Poles, & Construction Staging, Clay Overflows into the Streets with Heavy Rains (Drainage), Extremely Dark at Night (unsafe), Littering

**Group 4**

- Proximity of Baseball Fields to Homes (fear of potential damage), Lack of Amenities, Lack of Lighting on the North Parcel, Underutilization of Space, Staging Materials & Debris Storage – “Temporary, for months”, Lack of Sufficient Restrooms, Lights Left on After Games (South parcel)

**Group 5**

- Lack of Parking, Competing Interests for Park Use (Baseball, Soccer, Other Sports, Passive Uses, etc.), Lack of Regular Maintenance, Inaccessibility of Existing Facilities (Gated and Locked to Limit Use), Lack of Security and Enforcement of Rules, Lack of Variety of Uses

**Question 3: How do you envision the park in the next five (5) years? 10 years? More than 10 years?****Group 1**

- Keep Baseball Fields, New Soccer Field, Pickleball and Basketball Courts, Dog Park or Additional Playground, Preserve and Add Trees, New Recreation/Community Center, Add Parking to North Parcel, Improve/Pave Parking Surfaces, Add Plants that Attract Butterflies, Add Fitness Trail with Fitness Stations, Incorporate Sustainable Energy Sources, Fishing Pier/Kayak Launch at Water Access Point

**Group 2**

- Additional Drinking Water Fountains, Splash Pad, Soccer Field, Dog Park, Sand Volleyball, Utilize Water Access (Boat Ramp), Fitness Stations, Large Playground Open After Hours, Picnic Areas and Pavilions, Nature Trails, Event Programming, More Bathrooms

**Group 3**

- Add Soccer Field and Parking on North Parcel, Dog Park, Walking Trails, Added Lighting, Playground that isn't Gated from Access, More Playgrounds, Keep Manzo Field, Splash Pad, Pavilion and Picnic Area with Bathrooms, Ample Trees, Redo/Improve Baseball Fields, Keep Maintained, Open Green Space, Access to Waterfront

**Group 4**

- Fishing Dock, Recreation/Community Center, Multipurpose Field, Event Programming, More Playgrounds with Shade Structures, Splash Pad, Walking Trails, Exercise Stations, More Shade/Canopy Trees (not palms), Pickleball and Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts

**Group 5**

- Family-oriented, Well-lit Asphalt Parking Lots on North and South Parcels, Sand Volleyball, Basketball, Walking/Jogging Path, Dog Park, New Community Pool (Relocated from the Beach), Splash Pad, Boardwalk or Skybridge at Water Access Point, Observation Tower, Established Facility/Destination for Baseball Use, Maintained and Updated Over Time, Keep Manzo Field

The design team developed conceptual designs based on the vision and proactive participation of the community and the collaboration and input from the City Administration, Departments of Leisure Service and Community Sustainability.

The proposed conceptual plans for Northwest Park are presented in the next pages and includes the following three phases:

- Phase One (0-5 years);
- Phase Two (6-10 years); and,
- Phase Three (10+ years).



# Phase One Conceptual Design (0-5 Years)

This Phase includes the Following Amenities:

- Playground with sail shades
- Splash Pad
- Dog Park
- Restroom structure
- Sand volleyball court
- Pickleball courts
- Tennis Courts
- Futsal (Soccer) Fields
- Multi-Use Fields
- Fitness Stations
- Picnic Pavilion with Restroom
- Picnic Pavilion



REGISTRATION

CITY OF LAKE WORTH BEACH

PROJECT INFORMATION

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER: 24-0131.00014

CURRENT PROJECT NUMBER:

VERIFY SCALES: 1" = 100'

IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

DATE OF ISSUE: 12/27/2024

DESIGNED BY: SB / MV / SC

DRAWN BY: SB/MV/SC

CHECKED BY: NZ/LL

DRAWING TITLE: NORTHWEST PARK CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PH. 1 - DRAFT

DRAWING NUMBER: CD-1



### Phase Two Conceptual Design (6-10 Years)

This phase includes the following amenities:

- Playground with sail shades
- Splash Pad
- Dog Park
- Restroom structure
- Sand volleyball court
- Pickleball courts
- Tennis Courts
- Futsal (Soccer) Fields
- Multi-Use Fields
- Fitness Stations
- Picnic Pavilion with Restroom
- Picnic Pavilion
- Board Walk and Fishing Pier
- Community Center with event Courtyard
- Renovate the little league fields and amenities



REGISTRATION

CITY OF LAKE WORTH BEACH

PROJECT INFORMATION

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER: 24-0131.00014  
CLIENT PROJECT NUMBER

VERIFY SCALES: 3" = 1' IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

REVISIONS

DATE OF ISSUE: 12/27/2024  
DESIGNED BY: SB / MV / SC  
DRAWN BY: SC/SB/MV  
CHECKED BY: NZ/LL  
DRAWING TITLE: NORTHWEST PARK CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PH. 2 - DRAFT  
DRAWING NUMBER: CD-2



## Phase Three Conceptual Design (10+ Years)

Since the proposed design for the Northwest Park is in phases and gradually incorporates programming and amenities, this last phase (10+ years) presents the complete design and improvements.

As shown on the conceptual plan, this last phase includes a large parking area and aquatic facility where the Manzo baseball field is currently located.

In summary, the Northwest Park final phases will showcase all the following amenities:

- Playground with sail shades
- Splash Pad
- Dog Park
- Restroom structure
- Sand volleyball court
- Pickleball courts
- Tennis Courts
- Futsal (Soccer) Fields
- Multi-Use Fields
- Fitness Stations
- Picnic Pavilion with Restroom
- Picnic Pavilion
- Board Walk and Fishing Pier
- Community Center with event Courtyard
- Renovate the little league fields and amenities
- Aquatic Facility Addition & Pool
- Picnic Gazebos



REGISTRATION

CLIENT

CITY OF LAKE WORTH BEACH

PROJECT INFORMATION

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER: 24-0131-00014

CLIENT PROJECT NUMBER

VERIFY SCALES: 1" = 100'

IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, AS NOTED BY ACCESSIBILITY

REVISIONS

DATE OF ISSUE: 01/30/2024

DESIGNED BY: SB / MV / SC

DRAWN BY: MV/SB/SC

CHECKED BY: NZ/LL

DRAWING TITLE: NORTHWEST PARK CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PH. 3 - DRAFT

DRAWING NUMBER: CD-3



**NORTHWEST PARK COST ESTIMATE TABLE (03-17-25)**

SITE & PROGRAMMING FEATURES	SIZE (SF,LF)	QTY	TOTAL SIZE (SF/LF)	ESTIMATE COST (\$)	NOTES	
NEW 5-10' WIDE SIDEWALKS (TOTAL - APPROX. 8,050 LF OR 1.52 MILE)				694,715.00	10ft wide /\$8.63 sq ft /4in thickness	5ft wide is about \$347k
8' WIDE SHELLROCK TRAIL (TOTAL - APPROX. 3,650 LF OR 0.69 MILE)			3,650 LF	321,200.00	About \$33 per cubic yard installed	29,200 sq ft
ROADS			162,000 SF	1,620,000.00	6in thickness	\$10 sq ft
PLAYGROUND WITH SAIL SHADES	4,093 SF	2	8,186 SF	1,600,000.00	High end- Will vary based on size of piece and surfacing	\$110,000-\$800,000 (each)
PLAYGROUND	10,717 SF	1	10,717 SF	1,000,000.00	Large piece with shade structures and PIP surfacing	Princess Meadow playground for refrence
SPLASH PAD	2,434 SF	1	2,434 SF	QTY	Aquasmart package K	Difficult to receive permitting from health dept
DOG PARK (LARGE / ACTIVE & REST SECTIONS)	8,802 SF	1	8,802 SF	80,000.00	Fencing, sod, irrigation and refuse stations	Fencing at \$10 LF
DOG PARK (SMALL DOG / ACTIVE & REST SECTIONS)	4,695 SF	1	4,695 SF	40,000.00	Fencing, sod, irrigation and refuse stations	Fencing at \$10 LF
RESTROOM STRUCTURE DOG PARK AREA (32X25)	800 SF	1	800 SF	650,000.00	Public restroom company	Pre fabricated model SS-396
SAND VOLLEYBALL COURT (30' x 60')	1,800 SF	1	1,800 SF	100,000.00	Curbing, drainage, footers, sand, lighting	no fencing
PICKLEBALL COURTS (30' X 60')	1800 SF	4	7,200 SF	200,000.00	Lighted,ground work, concrete pad, aclyric surface	50k each
TENNIS COURTS (60' X 120')	14400 SF	2	14400 SF	260,000.00	Lighted, ground work, concrete pad, acrylic surface	130k each
FUTSAL (5X5 SOCCER) FIELDS (65'x146')	9,490 SF	3	28,470 SF	600,000.00	200k each Armour courts new build	170 X170

COVER SEATING	414 SF	7	2,898 SF	140,000.00	Shade sails covering benches or bleachers	About 20k each installed- Rep services
MULTI-USE FIELD(S) (108'x176')	19,008 SF	2	38,016 SF	1,730,000.00	Astroturf field construction \$1.25M	Field lighting cost including new poles \$480k
FITNESS STATIONS		12		36,000.00	Basic static equipment 3k each	Howard park for reference
PICNIC PAVILION WITH RESTROOM (35' X 60')	2,100 SF	1	2,100 SF	1,500,000.00	\$750 sq ft new build	Deerfield beach for reference
PICNIC PAVILION (25' X 45')	1,125 SF	1	1,125 SF	562,500.00	\$500 sq ft basic new build	No MEP
COMMUNITY CENTER (~21,000 SF) WITH EVENT COURTYARD	21,000 SF	1	21,000 SF	21,000,000.00	New build construction cost for full MEP enclosed building	\$1,000 sq ft / No D2D operation costs added
EVENT COURTYARD	8,427 SF	1	8,427 SF	100,000.00	Basic layout with pavers throughout	\$12 sq ft similar to Cultural plaza
POOL CLUBHOUSE (~5,000 SF) & POOL		1	5,000 SF	5,000,000.00	Estimation used by Copperline partners	No D2D operation costs added
COVERED STRUCTURES (CABANAS) (15'X15')	225 SF	4	900 SF	16,000.00	4k each ground embedded	Pool cabanas
PICNIC GAZEBOS ( 10' X 10' )	100 SF	5	500 SF	150,000.00	About 30k each standard picnic table	Royal Poinciana for reference
BUTTERFLY GARDEN	9,533 SF	1	9,533 SF	10,000.00	Native plants and lumber barrier	

**37,410,415.00**

**PARKING** **PROPOSED (EXISTING + NEW)**

TOTAL PARKING (PAVED) APPROX. 275 SPACES

ASPHALT PARKING (STAFF/MAINTENANCE) 20 SPACES

ADA PARKING APPROX. 11 SPACES

ASPHALT PARKING APPROX. 244 SPACES

(PHASE 1 - 131 SPACES / PHASE 2 - 6 SPACES / PHASE 3 - 107 SPACES)

## 4.2. BRYANT PARK AND SOUTH BRYANT PARK

On November 25, 2024, the CMA team hosted a Design Open House for Bryant Park and South Bryant Park at the Compass LGBTQ Community Center, bringing together residents from the Bryant Park and Downtown Jewel neighborhoods. In attendance was also Mr. Christopher Hana (Park Operations Superintendent).

Upon arrival, residents completed a sign-in sheet providing their name and contact information. Afterward, event attendees joined individual tables to foster dialogue and brainstorming.



At the beginning of this community event, the project team provided a background information regarding the goals and process of the Master Plan. Attendees gather in work groups facilitated by a planner to discuss the following three questions:

- What do you like about Bryant Park?
- What are the challenges?
- How do you envision the park in the next five years, ten years, and more than ten years?

Following the brainstorming session and feedback from the residents, each table selected a spokesperson to present the ideas contributed by the participants. Residents were eager to share their opinions and vision for the Bryant Park.

Approximately 40 residents attended this community event eliciting in-depth discussions about the park's current condition, needed improvements and the vision for the future. The event included a design exercise that offered a valuable platform for residents to visually express their input, address current constraints, and explore the site's potential.

Following the public engagement meeting, the project team summarized the feedback provided by the participants and categorized them by common opportunities, constraints, and community vision.



**Common Community Vision**

Open green space	Waterfront access / views
Playground	Historic significance
Picnic areas	Family-friendly
Trails / walkways	Amphitheater & events
Mature shade trees	Pet-friendly

**Common Constraints**

Lack of lighting	Lack of community event programming
Lack of safety and security	Lack of shaded seating & playground
Lack of benches & trash cans	Fitness equipment in poor condition
Crime & drug usage	Littering
Homeless presence / loitering	Lack of proper surface drainage
Lack of shade trees	Parking

**Common Community Vision**

New & reoriented amphitheater	Improved security through Park Ranger
Improved lighting (park & under bridge)	More restroom facilities
More shade trees	More benches & trash cans
Dog park	Pedestrian & bike trails
New and additional pavilions	Sail shades (playgrounds & amphitheater)
Regular community event programming	Kayak / paddle board launch
Replace fitness equipment	Concessions stand with rentals
Passive Park	Bocce courts
Educational signage (Historical & Environmental)	Transit connection (i.e. water taxi, extension of City circuit transit, etc.)
Wayfinding signage	Public art
Capitalize on marina & boat ramp	Community butterfly garden



The workgroups feedback regarding each question are presented as follows:

### Question 1: What do you like about Bryant & South Bryant Parks?

#### Group 1

- Mature shade trees, Amphitheater & events, Family & pet-oriented, Playground, Walking trail, Boat ramp, Waterfront views, Community gathering space, Palm trees in South Bryant Park

#### Group 2

- Paths / Walkways, Historic Significance, Open Green Space, Mature Shade Trees, Proximity to Waterfront, Passive Park, Rock Garden, Dog-Friendly, Unique Picnic Tables, Playground, Well-Maintained, Fitness Opportunities, Multi-Cultural, Community Events

#### Group 3

- Waterfront Views, Pedestrian-Friendly, Amphitheater, Open Green Space (opportunities for many uses, i.e. yoga classes), Access to Downtown, Parking, Historic Significance, BBQ / Picnic Areas, Family-Friendly, Mature Shade Trees, Connectivity

#### Group 4

- Open Green Space, Waterfront Views, Location of Park Uses, Mature Shade Trees, Wildlife Sightings, Pet-Friendly, Playground, Picnic Areas, Amphitheater & Events

### Question 2: What are the challenges?

#### Group 1

- Lack of Safety, Unwelcoming, Updates Needed for Band Stand (amphitheater), Lack of Continuity, Amphitheater Orientation, Lack of Formal Dog Park & Trash Cans, Bicycle Usage on Pedestrian Trail, Surface Drainage, Homeless Presence, Lift Station

#### Group 2

- Crime / Drug Use, Loitering, Littering, Lack of Benches and Trash Cans, Surface Drainage, Lack of Security and Gate Closure, Lack of Shade, Lack of Tree Replacement, City Budgeting for Parks, Only One (1) Pavilion, Lack of Pedestrian Connections / ADA, Poor Conditions of Fitness Equipment and Playground, Dirt Bike Usage in the Park

#### Group 3

- Lack of Security, Lack of Sufficient Lighting Under the Bridge, Homeless Presence, Lack of Benches Due to Removal, Parking, Lack of Community Event Programming

#### Group 4

- Lack of Safety, Lack of Sufficient Shade Trees, Lack of Parking for Special Events, Lack of Lighting, Protection of Park from Development / Preservation of Natural Environment, Saltwater Intrusion on Plant Life, Loitering & Drug Use, Littering, Unauthorized Use of Pavilion, Lack of Community Event Programming, Privacy Concerns to Neighboring Residential Properties

**Question 3: How do you envision the parks in the next five (5) years? 10 years? More than 10 years?**

**Group 1**

- Connection of the Park with Downtown, Multiuse Paths, New Amphitheater, Park Ranger for Safety Assurance, Shaded Seating, Hammock Anchors, Kayak Access / Launching, Boat Club / Bait Shop, Rental Kiosk (i.e. kayaks), Water Taxi Stop, Waterfront Food Shop / Café

**Group 2**

- Clean & Welcoming, No Homeless Presence, City-Sponsored Concerts, Passive Park, Updated Marina / Mooring, Splash Pad, More Shade Trees, Bocce Courts, More Pavilions, More Shaded Playgrounds, Treehouse Playground, Concessions Stand with Park Ranger Office, Not commercialized / Used for Organized Sports, ADA-Friendly, Observation Tower on the Pier, Educational Signage (Historical and Environmental)

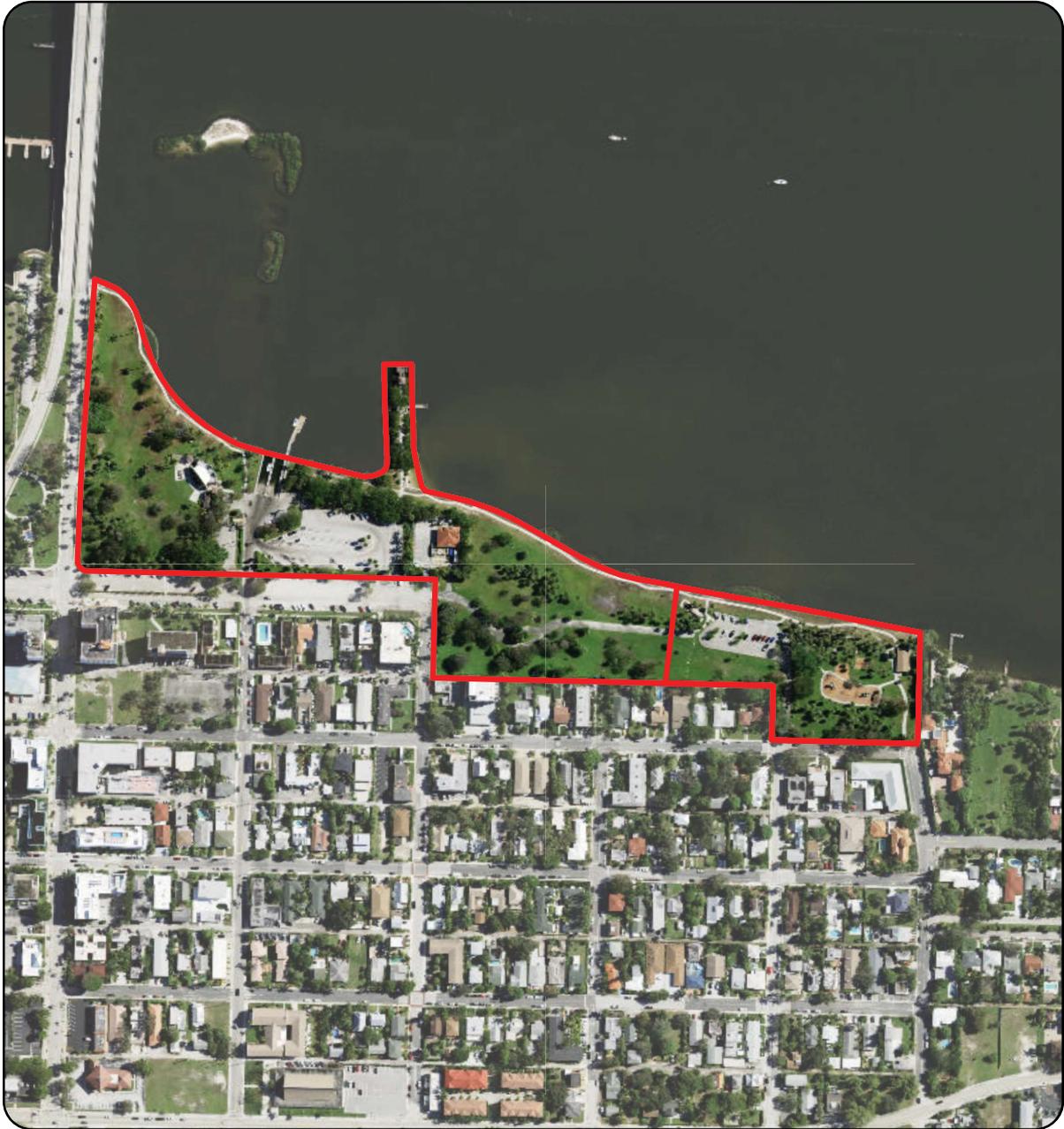
**Group 3**

- Regular Community Event Programming (Activated Park), Food Trucks for Events, Move Farmer’s Market to Bryant Park, Profitable Boat Ramp / Marina, Advertisement of the Park / Events, Wayfinding Signage, More Shade Trees, Roadway/Trail for Low-Speed Motorized Vehicles (i.e. golf carts, scooters, etc.), New and Additional Fitness Equipment, Reorientation of Amphitheater, Sail Shades, Kayak Launch / Paddle Boats, Concessions Area with Food / Rentals, Extension of City Circuit Transit to the Parks, Public Art

**Group 4**

- Passive Park, Regular Community Event Programming, Native & Lush Plantings and Shade Trees, Parking Enforcement, Formal Dog Park, Educational Signage (Historical & Environmental), Separate Bike and Walking Trails, Improved Lighting, New Fitness Equipment, Community Butterfly Garden, Open Space, Additional Restroom Facilities, Improve Pavilions and Site Furnishings for Durability, Modernize Pavilions and Site Furnishings for Discouragement of Loitering, Public Art, Sail Shades





CH. 4. CONCEPTUAL DESIGNS

The design team developed conceptual designs based on the vision and proactive participation of the community and the collaboration and input from the City Administration, Departments of Leisure Service and Community Sustainability. The following conceptual plan illustrates the proposed improvements.

- Potential Extended Jetty and Marina
- Shaded Amphitheater Spectator Area
- Renovate Existing Amphitheater, Boat Ramp, and Gazebo
- Potential Observation Tower on Jetty
- Dog Park
- Bocce Courts
- Shuffleboard Courts
- Picnic Pavilion with Restroom
- Hammock Anchors
- Picnic Pavilion with restroom & Concessions Stand
- Kayak Launch
- Recreational Rentals Kiosk with Storage
- Social swings
- Individual Fitness Stations
- Public Art & Fitness Station hub
- Environmental Education Plaques
- Butterfly Gardens nooks
- Wide Bike Trail
- Shaded Playground
- Fenced Tot Lot
- Splash Pad Courtyard



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REGISTRATION

CLIENT  
**CITY OF LAKE WORTH BEACH**

PROJECT INFORMATION  
**OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN**

PROJECT NUMBER  
24-0131.00014

CLIENT PROJECT NUMBER

VERIFY SCALES  
0" = 100'-0"  
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

REVISIONS

DATE OF ISSUE  
4/14/2025

DESIGNED BY  
SC/ MV / SB

DRAWN BY  
SC/SB/MV

CHECKED BY  
NZ/LL

DRAWING TITLE  
**BRYANT & SOUTH BRYANT PARKS CONCEPTUAL DESIGN - DRAFT**

DRAWING NUMBER  
**CD-1**

3 OF 3

**BRYANT PARK COST ESTIMATE TABLE (03-17-25)**

SITE & PROGRAMMING FEATURES	SIZE (SF,LF)	QTY	TOTAL SIZE (SF/LF)	COST ESTIMATE (\$)	NOTES
AMPHITHEATER SPECTATOR AREA (TRELLIS)	38,296 SF	1	38,296 SF	Unknown	Scope of work needed for renovation costs
SAIL SHADES AMPHITHEATER	2,486 SF	4	9,944 SF	300,000.00	Large footprint 75k each -Rep Services
DOG PARK (SMALL & LARGE / ACTIVE & REST SECTIONS)	27,666 SF	1	27,666 SF	200,000.00	170 X 160/ 6 fencelines /980LF/sod
12' x 76 BOCCE COURTS	912 SF	2	1,824 SF	45,600.00	\$25sq ft construction
9' x 52' SHUFFLEBOARD COURTS	520 SF	2	1,040 SF	26,000.00	\$25sq ft construction
6' x 47 HORSESHOE COURTS	282 SF	4	1,128 SF	0.00	Existing /Recently refurbished
30' x 50' PICNIC PAVILION WITH RESTROOM	1,500 SF	1	1,500 SF	1,125,000.00	\$750sq ft new build
HAMMOCK ANCHORS	-	3	-	7,200.00	Willy goat systems \$2,400 each
40' x 50' PICNIC PAVILION WITH RESTROOMS & CONCESSIONS STAND	2,000 SF	1	2,000 SF	1,500,000.00	\$750sq ft new build
KAYAK LAUNCH	-	1	-	5,000.00	Floating dock
30' x 50' RECREATIONAL RENTALS KIOSK WITH STORAGE (VENDOR USE)	1,500 SF	1	1,500 SF	750,000.00	\$500 sq ft new build basic
SOCIAL SWINGS	-	3	-	24,000.00	4k each / 4k installation
INDIVIDUAL FITNESS STATIONS	-	7	-	21,000.00	3k each-Howard for refrence
PUBLIC ART & FITNESS STATION HUB	3,380 SF	1	3,380 SF	175,000.00	NFC for refrence
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PLAQUES	-	5	-	2,500.00	\$500 each
BUTTERFLY GARDEN NOOKS	903 SF	3	2,709 SF	3,000.00	1k each native plants and lumber
6' WIDE BIKE TRAIL (APPROX. 1,640 LINEAR FEET OR 0.31 MILE)	1,640 LF	1	1,640LF	85,000.00	\$8.63 sq ft
SIDEWALKS	92,491 SF	1	92,491 SF	798,000.00	\$8.63 sq ft

SHADES FOR PLAYGROUND	1,138 SF	6	7,966 SF	300,000.00	50k each
PLAYGROUND AREA	14,554 SF	1	14,544 SF	1,000,000.00	Large footprint for ADA/ PIP surfacing
FENCED TOT LOT (NORTH)	3,340 SF	1	3,340 SF	200,000.00	Equipment & PIP surfacing
FENCED TOT LOT (SOUTH)	3,302 SF	1	3,302 SF	200,000.00	Equipment & PIP surfacing
COVERED STRUCTURES (50X10)	500 SF	2	1,000 SF	250,000.00	\$250 sq ft /Basic build no MEP
SPLASH PAD COURTYARD	4,054 SF	1	4,054 SF	330,000.00	AquaSmart Package L

**7,347,300.00**

**PARKING**

**PROPOSED (EXISTING + NEW)**

TOTAL PARKING (EXISTING + NEW)

APPROX. 240 SPACES

STANDARD PARKING (INCLUDES  
2 SPACES FOR BRIDGE OPERATOR  
AND 30 SPACES RESERVED FOR  
RESIDENTIAL PERMIT)

APPROX. 193 SPACES

ADA PARKING

10 SPACES

BOAT TRAILER PARKING

37 SPACES



# CHAPTER 5. FINAL REMARKS



# CHAPTER 5. FINAL REMARKS

The City of Lake Worth Beach Open Space and Recreation Master Plan initiative started in February 2024 with the purpose to prepare a long-term strategy for improving the City’s recreation and open space facilities and programming. Public outreach and community engagement were at the heart of this Master Plan. The goal was to listen to residents and prepare a Plan based on their vision, ideas and feedback. Chapters 3 of this report present detailed information of the Proactive Public Participation Program (4Ps) and the multiple participation events. The Master Plan includes proposed conceptual designs for Bryant Park and Norwest Park and estimated cost of improvements presented in Chapter 4 of this report.

This section encompasses a detail presentation of Funding Options, Recommendations & Next Steps including prioritization strategies, and additional considerations to move forward the goals of the City in terms of open spaces and recreation services.

## 5.1. FUNDING OPTIONS

Parks and recreation systems across the United States today have learned to develop a clear understanding of how to optimize revenue generation options to support parks and recreation services with limited tax dollars available. They no longer rely on taxes as their sole revenue option but have developed new sources of revenue to help support capital and operational needs. A growing number of municipalities have developed policies on pricing of services, cost recovery rates and partnership agreements for programs and facilities provided to the community.

In Lake Worth Beach (“City”), the City Commission serves as the fiscal unit with the authority to implement new funding sources. The Commission is responsible for approving budgets, levying taxes, and creating ordinances or policies that authorize new revenue streams, such as fees, assessments, or bonds.

The table below displays the funding strategy that the City currently implements. The following sources are financial options for the City and the Leisure Services

Department to consider in identifying funds to support the recommendations outlined in the Master Plan. Conversely, some may not have precedence in the state of Florida, but could be pursued through legislative means, should the community see the value in accessing these funding sources. Regardless, this list is intended to serve as a resource to fit a variety of project, operational, or partner-specific initiatives as well as provide inspiration in considering other strategies beyond these suggestions.

Existing Funding Strategy Lake Worth Beach Open Space and Recreation Master Plan			
Taxes	User Fees	External Funding Sources	Franchises/Licenses
Property Tax	Admissions/ Membership	Corporate Sponsorship	Concession Management
Special Taxing Districts	Equipment Rental	Partnerships	Interlocal Agreements
	Fees & Charges	Private Donations	Private Concessionaires
	Permits	Special Fundraisers	
	Reservations	Volunteerism	

### 5.1.1. External Funding Sources

#### Corporate Sponsorships

This revenue-funding source allows corporations to invest in the development or enhancement of new or existing facilities in park systems. The City already implements this and includes sponsorships for programs and events.

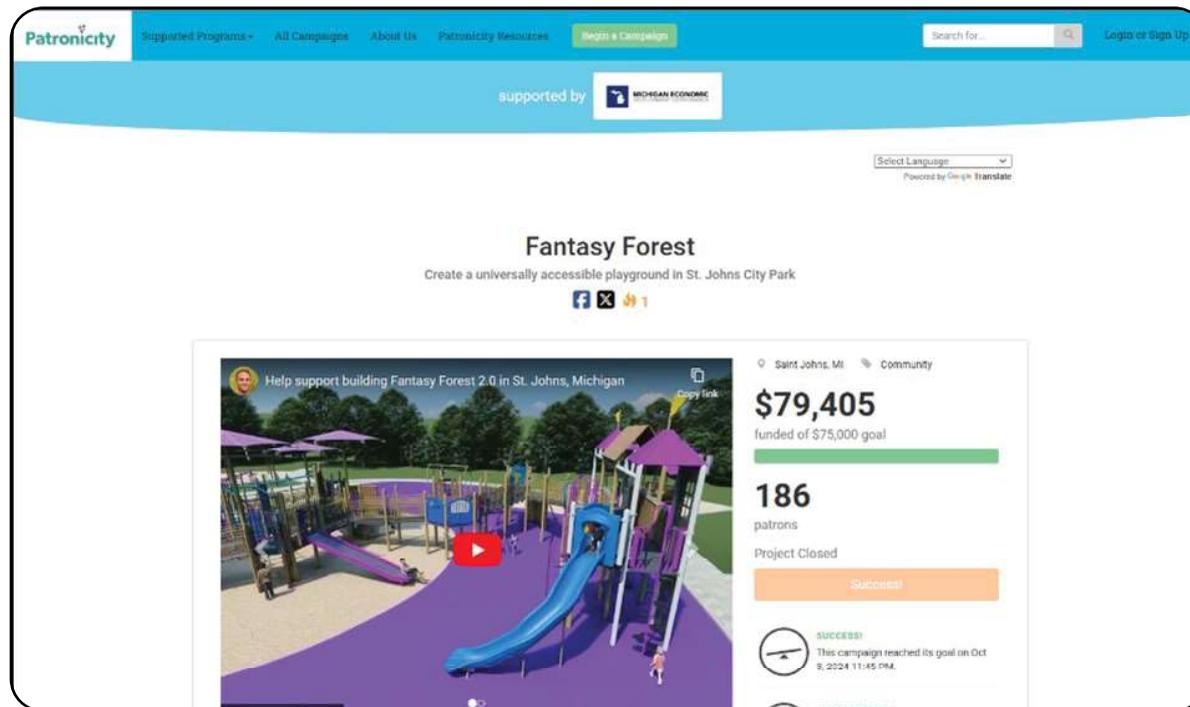
## Implications for the City

These opportunities are used by the City and is being discussed to include a new policy to support efforts in attracting corporate sponsorship. With the desire to reimagine the beach, there is an opportunity with a new vision to attract corporate sponsorship including naming rights identified within this report.

## Crowdfunding

A web-based source which aggregates funds from a group of people who are willing to support a specific project, be it program related, or facility related. One site that successfully does this is [www.patroncity.com](http://www.patroncity.com).

The Michigan Economic Development Corporation recently used this to raise matching funds for Fantasy Forest playground in 2024 and have had previous success with Douglas Park in Douglas, MI.



## Conservancies

These are organized fund raising and operational groups who raise money for individual signature parks and destination parks, and special use parks that have attractions. There are over two thousand conservancies in the United States now.



## Implications for the City

This is an opportunity if citizens wanted to create a conservancy with the intended purpose of fundraising and assisting with operations of a specific park within the park system such as The Beach and Bryant Park & Amphitheater. The Bay Park Conservancy in Sarasota, FL is a great example of a recent initiative to help protect and conserve a valuable community asset.

## Foundations / Gifts

These dollars are raised from tax-exempt, non-profit organizations established with private donations in promotion of specific causes, activities, or issues. They offer a variety of means to fund capital projects, including capital campaigns, gifts catalogs, fundraisers, endowments, sales of items, etc. This funding source can be used for capital costs. There are a few private foundations that may be beneficial being incorporated into the funding strategy, such as The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, The William Penn Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, and The Kresge Foundation.

## Implications for the City

The City should assist in establishing a standalone Parks Foundation dedicated to helping the Department accomplish its parks and recreation mission through fundraising and financing capital projects and services. The City should also consider becoming a member of the National Association of Park Foundations (<https://www.the-napf.org/>) to identify best practices from other city/foundations relationships nationwide and in Florida. The implementation feasibility for this funding source is high, with the implementation risk being low.



### Friends' Groups

In Florida, numerous "Friends" groups, also known as Citizen Support Organizations (CSOs), collaborate with state and local parks to support fundraising and development initiatives. These nonprofit entities work to enhance park facilities, including playgrounds, shelters, sports fields, splash pads, and trails. These groups are formed to support a single focus purpose that could include a park, facility or program that will better the community as a whole and their special interest. One example is Friends of Sarasota County Parks. The friends' group was established in 2003. This nonprofit promotes and maintains community support for Sarasota County parks through activities, fundraising for projects, and volunteer efforts.

### Implications for the City

In Florida, CSOs are governed by Chapter 258.015 of the Florida Statutes, which outlines their establishment, operation, and partnership agreements with state agencies like the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or local park authorities. To develop new parks with amenities the City should consider forming a local Friends group or CSO to collaborate with the community, local businesses, and other nonprofits to raise funds and support park development projects. Engaging

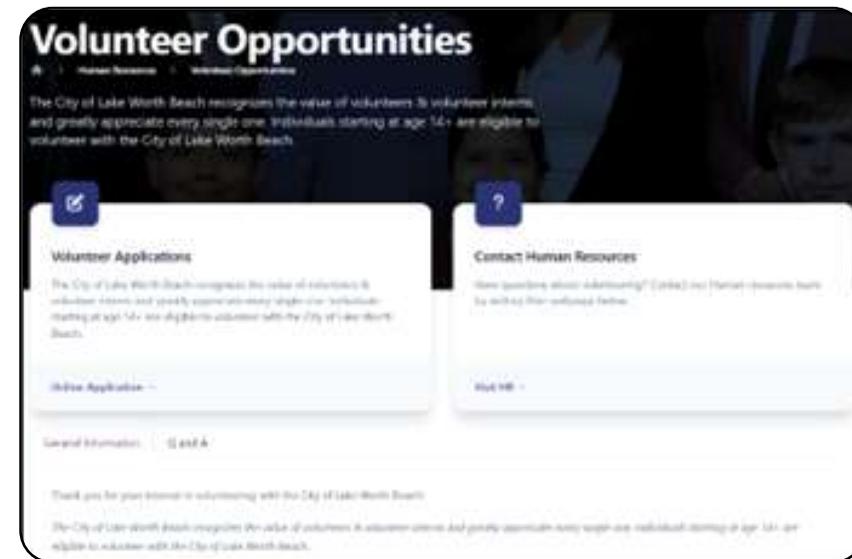
with existing organizations, such as the Florida State Parks Foundation, can provide guidance for establishing and leading a successful friends' group.

### Volunteerism

The revenue source is an indirect revenue source in that persons donate time to assist the organization in providing a product or service on an hourly basis. This reduces the organization's cost in providing the service plus it builds advocacy into the system.

### Implications for the City

Volunteerism is currently implemented throughout the City in many different capacities. This practice should continue where it makes sense as a form of cost containment.



### Partnerships

The City currently implements this funding strategy in nominal amounts with local agencies and non-profits, including the recognized youth sports providers. Partnerships are joint development funding sources or operational funding sources between two separate agencies, such as two government entities, a non-profit and

a governmental entity, or a private business and a governmental entity. Two partners jointly develop revenue producing park and recreation facilities and share risk, operational costs, responsibilities and asset management, based on the strengths and weaknesses of each partner.

### Implications for the City

Continue to build upon partnerships and develop specific policies to manage public, private and non-profit partnerships differently. This funding source can be used for operations or capital depending upon the City and potential partner's needs. As the City develops new facilities within the parks and recreation system, there should be a concerted effort to partner and share in the implementation of programming and development of new facilities.

### Special Fundraisers

Many parks and recreation agencies have special fundraisers on an annual basis to help cover specific programs and capital projects. These types of fundraisers are implemented in support of parks and recreation initiatives, programs, and development.

### Implications for the City

The City will want to consider implementing special fundraisers for the capital projects identified within the master plan.

## 5.1.2. Capital Funding Sources

### Capital Fees

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

### Implications for the City

This funding source would be County administered with standards on the practicality, implementation, and disbursement of capital fees. This would be most beneficial in improvements to the Lake Worth Beach Golf Club course, clubhouse and infrastructure improvements.

## Impact Fees / Retail Impact Fees

Recreation impact fees in Florida are one-time charges levied on new developments to offset the costs of providing additional recreational facilities and services necessitated by population growth. Municipalities and counties establish their own fee schedules and policies based on local needs and comprehensive planning. These fees ensure that as communities expand, adequate parks, playgrounds, sports facilities, and other recreational amenities are available to meet the needs of new residents. Retail Impact fees are based on retail development like hotels on parks system land.

### Implications for the City

The City will adhere to state regulations and engage in thorough planning to identify the need. The City can effectively use recreation impact fees to support sustainable growth and maintain high-quality recreational opportunities for their residents. While the City is close to build out, there will inevitably be redevelopment that is likely to include multi-unit family dwellings and should account for the various sizes of new units such as studio, one bedroom, two bedroom, etc. In addition, the City will need to update its Land Development Regulations (LDRs) for future developments to address needed park land through new development.

## 5.1.3. Recreation User Fees

### Recreation Service Fees

This is a dedicated user fee, which can be established by a local ordinance or other government procedures for the purpose of constructing and maintaining recreation facilities. The fee can apply to all organized activities, which require a reservation of some type or other purposes, as defined by the local government. Examples of such activities include adult basketball, volleyball, tennis/pickleball, and softball leagues, youth baseball, soccer, football and softball leagues, and special interest classes.

## Implications for the City

The City should determine the feasibility of implementing this funding source for new athletic fields and recreation/ community centers. The fee allows participants an opportunity to contribute toward the upkeep of the facilities being used for their recreational interests.

## Fees and Charges

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

## Implications for the City

Fees and Charges are currently used for parks and recreation services including parking fees at the Beach as part of the overall funding strategy. This could include program fees and daily fees for access to public owned facilities, programs, events, and parks. The City should consider the level of cost recovery needed to support the system while being mindful of residents who have financial limitations and ensure access to those impacted.

## Admissions/ Ticket Sales

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

## Implications for the City

Ticket sales and admissions are currently used for parks and recreation services as part of the overall funding strategy. Admissions and Memberships are also commonly used for access to self-directed recreation facilities that may also include facilitated programming as an added value for an additional fee, typically discounted for those who hold memberships.

## Permits (Special Use Permits)

Leisure Services staff currently works with individuals and organizers to provide permits for special uses. These special permits allow individuals to use specific park property for community events and potential financial gain. Agencies either receive a set amount of money or a percentage of the gross service that is being provided.

## Implications for the City

The City currently implements permits through the special events staff of Leisure Services. The fee includes support from the City to ensure the logistics of events are coordinated to handle the number of visitors anticipated. Some examples include Palm Beach Pride, and Midnight Sun Festival.

## Reservations

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

## Implications for the City

Leisure Services currently makes reservations for its parks and facilities. As new facilities are developed the City should incorporate space/ room reservations with all indoor facilities as one of the revenue generators and as part of the overall funding strategy.

## Equipment Rental

The revenue source is available on the rental of equipment such as tables, chairs, tents, stages, bicycles, roller blades, kayaks, boats, beach chairs etc. that are used for recreation purposes.

## Implications for the City

Currently rental of recreational equipment is available. One example is the rental of beach chairs and umbrella at the Beach. The Beach also includes the Casino building used for banquets and has additional amenities that can be rented to help accommodate private parties and celebrations.

### 5.1.4. Cost Recovery Pricing Strategies

Pricing strategies are one mechanism agencies can use to influence cost recovery. The pricing strategy most commonly used by staff is determining the customer's residency status. The table below details various pricing methods currently in place as well as additional strategies that could be implemented over time.

Lake Worth Beach's per capita and household income averages are both below Florida and national averages. This is a key point to keep in mind as LWB looks to classify and price programming according to community expectations. LWB should look to develop standards for equitable program and facility access to ensure all ages and abilities are able to benefit from recreation services.

#### Equitable Program and Facility Access

LWB seeks to ensure that all members of the community can participate in wellness programs and activities, regardless of their financial circumstances. Establishing a scholarship fund for discounted recreational programming and facility access can significantly enhance equity in recreation offerings for the Lake Worth Beach community.

Leveraging the resources of a non-profit such as a potential partnership with the Community Foundation for Palm Beach and Martin Counties or establishing a Park Foundation can create a conduit for community support and philanthropic endeavors. LWB can tap into resources beyond its operational budget. A foundation can spearhead fundraising efforts, seeking donations from local businesses, individuals, and organizations committed to promoting wellness and community inclusivity. These contributions can be restricted funds specifically for a scholarship fund, ensuring that financial barriers do not hinder access to LWB offerings. Additionally, the foundation can manage the allocation and distribution of scholarships, ensuring transparency and fairness in the selection process.

A scholarship and pricing policy should be explored to formalize equitable access to programming. The policy should outline eligibility criteria, application procedures,

and selection criteria as well as how pricing differentials are established for various programs and services. The policy should align with LWB's mission as well as current financial policies. Transparency and accountability in the administration of the scholarship program can be achieved through clear guidelines for fund allocation, selection processes, and regular reporting to the community on the impact of the scholarship and how funds are being utilized. The policy should also be regularly reviewed and updated to be concurrent with changing demographics.

Lastly, LWB should consider including the following measures in the policy to address inequities:

- Identify specific populations in the county through demographic data to understand their needs and financial barriers. Where appropriate, tailor scholarship programming to specific populations such as youth, seniors, as well as low-income families.
- Provide income-based discounted rates for residents facing financial limitations. U.S. Federal Poverty Guidelines can be used to determine the appropriate percentage of fee discounts.
- Provide fee waivers or exemptions (full or partial) for services for low-income residents.
- Offer alternative payment options and alternative payment methods to accommodate different financial circumstances.
- Implement community outreach and education with residents to raise awareness of available programs and services and help with accessing services.
- Ensure that measures are installed to guarantee the confidentiality of all applicant information.

As more "Important" and "Value-added" services are added to the LWB program portfolio, the department should consider researching any untapped pricing strategies and the impact they could have on cost recovery goals. For instance, LWB could build their marketing budget by adding a marketing fee for those programs that require more extensive promotions.

Also, differential pricing for golf programs such as weekday/weekend and prime time/non-prime time pricing could incentivize usage during off-peak times with lower prices and maximize revenue generation during periods of high demand.

Core Program Area	Age Segment	Family / Household Status	Residency	Weekday / Weekend	Prime / Non-Prime Time	Group Discounts	By Location	By Competition (Market Rate)	By Cost Recovery Goals	By Customer's Ability to Pay
Beach Programs		X								
Golf Programs			X			X		X		
Library Programs										
Recreation Events			X							
Recreation Programs			X						X	
Special Events				X	X					
Sports	X		X					X	X	

LWB uses several pricing strategies for core programming. Program pricing according to city residency status is most used.

### Cost of Service

Cost recovery targets should at least be identified for each core program area at a minimum, and for specific programs or events when realistic. The previously identified core program areas would serve as an effective breakdown for tracking cost recovery metrics including administrative costs. Theoretically, staff should review how programs are grouped for similar cost recovery and subsidy goals to determine if current practices still meet management outcomes.

Determining cost recovery performance and using it to make informed pricing decisions involves a three-step process:

1. Classify all programs and services based on the public or private benefit they provide (as completed in the previous section).
2. Conduct a Cost-of-Service Analysis to calculate the full cost of each program.
3. Establish a cost recovery percentage, through LWB policy, for each program or program type based on the outcomes of the previous two steps and adjust program prices accordingly.

The following section provides more details on steps 2 & 3.

### Understanding The Full Cost Of Service

To develop specific cost recovery targets, full cost of accounting needs to be created for each class or program that accurately calculates direct and indirect costs. Cost recovery goals are established once these numbers are in place, and LWB's program staff should be trained in this process. A Cost-of-Service Analysis should be conducted on each program, or program type, that accurately calculates direct (i.e., program-specific) and indirect (i.e., comprehensive, including administrative overhead) costs. Completing a Cost-of-Service Analysis not only helps determine the true and full cost of offering a program, but it also provides information that can be used to price programs based upon accurate delivery costs.

The methodology for determining the total Cost-of-Service involves calculating the total cost for the activity, program, or service, then calculating the total revenue earned for that activity. Costs (and revenue) can also be derived on a per unit basis.

Program or activity units may include:

- Number of participants
- Number of tasks performed
- Number of consumable units
- Number of service calls
- Number of events
- Required time for offering program/service

Agencies use Cost-of-Service Analysis to determine what financial resources are required to provide specific programs at specific levels of service. Results are used to determine and track cost recovery as well as to benchmark different programs

provided by the agency between one another. Cost recovery goals are established once Cost-of-Service totals have been calculated. Program staff should be trained in the process of conducting a Cost-of-Service Analysis and the process should be undertaken on a regular basis.



Cost Recovery Goals by Core Program Area			
Core Program Area	Current Cost Recovery Goal Percentage	Actual Cost Recovery Achieved	Best Practice Direct and Indirect Cost Recovery Goal (%)
Library Programs	0%	0%	0-25%
Recreation Events	0%	0%	0%
Recreation Programs	70%	50%	50-75%
Sports	70%	60%	50-75%

LWB's actual cost recovery falls in the range of best practices for direct and indirect cost recovery percentages according to program classifications.

### 5.1.5. Ancillary Services

Ancillary services refer to additional or supplementary services that support and enhance the primary recreational offerings. These services are typically aimed at improving the overall experience for participants and may encompass a variety of functions beyond the core recreational activities. Regularly evaluating ancillary services enables parks and recreation agencies to optimize their offerings, enhance visitor experiences, and better serve the needs of the community. LWB has a wide variety of ancillary services throughout their park system that are highlighted below.

The analysis of ancillary services reveals notable trends in the revenue generated from various sources over the past three fiscal years. Field Rentals saw a significant increase, growing by 60% from FY 19 to FY 21, indicating higher community engagement through marketing efforts or a growing demand for field sport space. Conversely, Pavilion Rentals and Facility Rentals experienced declines, with Pavilion Rentals decreasing by 9% and Facility Rentals plummeting by 65%, suggesting potential areas for operational review or revitalization strategies. Similarly, Library Fees dropped sharply in 2020 and rebounded by a small percentage in 2021 possibly due to changes in fee structures.

Ballroom Reservations saw a substantial decline of 57%, which might be attributed to the pandemic's impact on indoor events and gatherings. In contrast, Golf Fees

showed a modest increase of 8%, and Parking Fees rose by 19%, reflecting a steady demand for these services. The Boat Launch & Trailer Parking revenue increased by 33%, indicating growing demand for this service. On the other hand, the Bryant Park Bandshell and Cultural Plaza Rentals witnessed drastic decreases, with revenues falling by 76% and 100%, respectively, highlighting the need for targeted analysis and strategies to boost these services.

Ancillary Services							
Services	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	Difference (%)
<b>Field Rentals (Howard, Memorial, Sunset Ridge, Baseball Fields 1-5, Manzo Field)</b>							
Total Participation							
Revenue	\$ 7,224.00	\$ 18,416.00	\$ 18,027.00	\$ 22,055.73	\$ 18,360.60	\$ 59,453.40	723%
<b>Pavilion Rentals</b>							
Total Participation							
Revenue	\$ 3,807.00	\$ 785.00	\$ 3,460.00	\$ 3,262.85	\$ 4,197.65	\$ 3,460.00	-9%
<b>Facility Rental</b>							
Total Participation							
Revenue	\$ 1,945.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 675.00	\$ 1,459.80	\$ 1,744.18	closed (\$0)	
<b>Library Fees</b>							
Total Participation							
Revenue	\$ 1,185.00	\$ 355.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 134.95	\$ 35.00	\$ -	-97%
<b>Ballroom Reservations</b>							
Total Participation							
Revenue	\$ 143,004.00	\$ 58,192.00	\$ 61,904.00	-	-	-	-57%
<b>Golf Fees</b>							
Total Participation							
Revenue	\$ 1,352,866.00	\$ 1,304,825.00	\$ 1,469,973.00	\$ 1,460,330.00	\$ 2,109,101.00	\$ 1,952,248.00	44%
<b>Parking Fees</b>							
Total Participation							
Revenue	\$ 2,176,887.00	\$ 1,711,885.00	\$ 2,676,549.00	\$ 2,439,958.00	\$ 2,376,688.00	\$ 2,256,626.00	4%
<b>Boat Launch &amp; Trailer Parking</b>							
Total Participation							
Revenue	\$ 43,183.00	\$ 51,509.00	\$ 64,408.00	\$ 80,279.00	\$ 79,613.00	\$ 61,778.00	43%
<b>Bryant Park Bandshell</b>							
Total Participation							
Revenue	\$ 13,381.00	\$ 7,259.00	\$ 3,201.00	-	-	-	-76%
<b>Cultural Plaza Rentals</b>							
Total Participation							
Revenue	\$ 1,160.00	\$ 1,016.00	\$ -	-	-	-	-100%

Field rentals, parking fees, and boat launch and trailer parking permits increased as ancillary revenue for LWB from 2019 through 2021. While facility rentals, library fees, and ballroom reservations all saw significant decreases in revenue across the same three years.

### 5.1.6. Grants

Below are funded grants administered by the Federal and State Governments. In some instances, the City has already applied for and received funding for past projects. These grants are available to apply multiple times and even be awarded funding multiple times. Below is a list of grant opportunities for the City to consider.

#### Implications for the City

The City has been awarded grants in the past. It is important for the City to understand each grant's requirements. In many instances, municipalities look at the pros and cons of each individual grant to understand the cost-benefit ratio. Consider the following to determine the City's potential level of success:

- The overall time commitment
- Level of competition
- How well the City project or service meets the application requirements
- Opportunity to renew the grant or will the City fund long-term
- What are the reporting requirements and length of time to continue if a service
- Project drive grant application, not the application driving projects.
- Be aware of Matching grants, and make sure the financial component is acceptable.

#### Available Grants

Grant Opportunities for Lake Worth Beach to Explore	
<b>Land &amp; Water Conservation Fund</b>	Up to 50 percent reimbursement for outdoor recreation projects. State reviews LWCF grant applications and submits recommended projects to the National Park Service for final approval.
<b>Recreational Trail Program</b>	For development of urban trail linkages, trail head and trailside facilities; maintenance of existing trails; restoration of trail areas damaged by usage; improving access for people with disabilities; acquisition of easements and property; development and construction of new trails; purchase and lease of recreational trail construction and maintenance equipment; environment and safety education programs related to trails.

Grant Opportunities for Lake Worth Beach to Explore	
<b>Readiness and Recreation Initiative Grant Program</b>	The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) State Assistance + Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Partnership Challenge Program, known as the Readiness and Recreation Initiative Grant Program, is a federal grant opportunity funded by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and the Department of Defense. Authorized by Congress, the program provides for the acquisition or acquisition and development of compatible recreation facilities on public lands within a REPI Partnership Agreement area.
<b>Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)</b>	The Florida Department of Transportation's TAP focuses on improvements that create alternatives to transportation for the non-motorized user and enhancements to the transportation system for all users. Nine activities are eligible for funding including construction, planning and design of on- and off-road facilities for bicyclists and pedestrians.
<b>Florida Boating Improvement Program (FBIP)</b>	Administered by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, this grant program provides funding through competitive grants for boating access projects and other motorized boating-related activities on coastal and/or inland waters of Florida.
<b>Coastal Partnership Initiative (CPI)</b>	This grant program was established to promote the protection and effective management of Florida's coastal resources at the local level. Grants support four program areas: resilient communities, public access, working waterfronts and coastal stewardship. In the past, coastal paddling trail development and primitive campsite improvements such as composting toilets have been funded.
<b>NRPA Grant &amp; Funding Resources</b>	The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) periodically posts information about grant and fundraising opportunities that are available for park and recreation agencies. Grant opportunities are posted in areas of conservation, environmental/habitat, programming, social issue initiatives, Art and facility/amenity development.

Grant Opportunities for Lake Worth Beach to Explore	
<b>National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants</b>	<p>The National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants Program annually provides grants of up to \$1 million to coastal and Great Lakes states, as well as U.S. territories to protect, restore and enhance coastal wetland ecosystems and associated uplands. The Program is funded by revenues collected from excise taxes on sport fishing equipment, electric motors and sonar, import duties on fishing tackle, yachts and pleasure craft, a portion of the gasoline tax attributable to motorboats and small engines, and interest on the fund, under the authority of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950.</p> <p>Eligible projects include the acquisition of real property interest in coastal lands or waters and the restoration, enhancement, or management of coastal wetlands ecosystems.</p>
<b>Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program (FRDAP)</b>	<p>The FRDAP is a state competitive grant program that provides financial assistance to local governments to develop and/or acquire land for public outdoor recreational purposes.</p>
<b>Florida Communities Trust (FCT)</b>	<p>The FCT assists communities in protecting important natural resources, providing recreational opportunities and preserving Florida's traditional working waterfronts through the competitive criteria in the Parks and Open Space Florida Forever Grant Program and the Stan Mayfield Working Waterfronts Florida Forever Grant Program. These local land acquisition grant programs provide funding to local governments and eligible nonprofit organizations to acquire land for parks, open space, greenways and projects supporting Florida's seafood harvesting and aquaculture industries. The source of funding for Florida Communities Trust comes from Florida Forever proceeds</p>
<b>Shared-Use Nonmotorized (SUN) Trail Network</b>	<p>Managed by the Florida Department of Transportation, the SUN Trail program funds non-motorized paved shared-use trails that are part of the Florida Greenways and Trails System Priority Trail Map coordinated by OGT.</p>

Grant Opportunities for Lake Worth Beach to Explore	
<b>TRAIL-GO Program</b>	<p>TRAIL-GO, the Local Trail Management Grant Program created in Chapter 2024-58, Laws of Florida, is a grant funding program administered by the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT).</p> <p>TRAIL-GO provides grants to local governmental entities for the operation and maintenance of trails located within the Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS).</p>
<b>Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)</b>	<p>This federal grant provides funding for emergency shelters, rapid re-housing, homelessness prevention, and street outreach.</p>
<b>Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF)</b>	<p>The DCF administers various grants and programs related to homelessness, including rental assistance, shelter support, and prevention services.</p>

### 5.1.7. Tax Support Property Taxes

This is ad valorem taxes on real property. This is already used by the City and placed into the General Fund for allocation.

### Implications for the City

The City has several bonds that will end in the near and distant future. A general obligation bond could be part of an overall funding strategy. It is more palatable with bonds that end which use existing tax dollars but less palatable to pursue a milage increase to cover bonds. A general obligation bond would be helpful in redeveloping the Casino and Beach to increase the draw to the property and recreational activities, making it a destination.

## Redevelopment Fees/ Special Taxing Districts

These fees are assessed for development with the proceeds to be used for parks and recreation purposes, such as open space acquisitions, community park site development, neighborhood park development, regional park acquisition and development, etc. Additionally, redevelopment fees are often implemented through a Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA), funded by Tax Increment Financing (TIF), which diverts increased property tax revenues from redevelopment areas into specific projects.

### Implications for the City

This funding source would be beneficial to consider for redevelopment within the City and applied to make improvements such as beautification, trail connectivity, and public spaces that benefit the community and redevelopment area.

## Tourist Development Taxes

Tourist Development Taxes are local taxes levied on short-term accommodations, such as hotel rooms, vacation rentals, and other lodging options, typically rented for six months or less. These taxes are collected in addition to state sales tax and any other applicable local taxes. While Florida does not allow all municipalities to establish a prepared food and beverage tax, tourist development taxes can sometimes include surcharges on food and beverage sales in certain tourist areas. This depends on how the tax ordinance is written and what is approved by voters. Municipalities may benefit from or influence the use of these funds through interlocal agreements or as part of county plans.

### Implications for the City

This tax may be used to build and operate sports fields, regional parks, golf courses, tennis/ pickleball complexes, and other special use park and destination recreation facilities. The City should work with Palm Beach County on making the Lake Worth Beach Golf Club a worldclass destination along with plans to reactivate the Casino and Beach Complex.

## Discretionary Sales Surtax

In addition to the state sales and use tax rate, individual Florida counties may impose a sales surtax called discretionary sales surtax or local option sales tax. In Florida, discretionary sales surtaxes can also be used to fund specific types of projects and programs as authorized by state law. Counties must specify the intended use of the funds when they propose a discretionary sales surtax. These taxes often require voter approval through a referendum and are subject to accountability measures, such as public reporting on fund usage. While municipalities cannot levy a discretionary sales surtax on their own, they can propose specific projects to be funded by the county's surtax, provided the use aligns with the statutory purposes.

### Implications for the City

Palm Beach County imposes a 1% discretionary sales surtax, which took effect on January 1, 2017, and is set to expire on December 31, 2026. The discretionary sales surtax is for public school improvements and county and municipal infrastructure projects. County and municipal infrastructure projects are defined as developing and maintaining public amenities such as roads, bridges, and recreational facilities. The City should work with the County in identifying priority projects for Lake Worth Beach.

## 5.1.8. Franchises and Licenses

### Concession Management

Concession management is from retail sales or rentals of soft goods, hard goods, or consumable items. When outsourcing, the organization either contracts for the service or receives a set amount of the gross percentage or the full revenue dollars that incorporates a profit after expenses.

### Implications for the City

The City has contracted for this service in the past. Currently, the City has a contractual agreement with Benny's on the Beach, at the Lake Worth Beach Pier. A new 10-year lease for the restaurant was approved in 2023 after public input and negotiations. The agreement was for 10 years and included rent increase during the term. In addition,

the City has contracted with a food service provider at the Lake Worth Beach Golf Club to manage the Beach Club restaurant in the clubhouse.



### Private Concessionaires

This funding source is a contract with a private business to provide and operate desirable recreational activities financed, constructed and operated by the private sector, with additional compensation paid to the organization. COVID-19 exposed some challenges and risks with difficult negotiations and non-payment.

### Implications for the City

The City contracts with private concessionaires to manage and provide services for the Casino and Ballroom at the Beach Complex. The City should look to incorporate additional private concessionaires for various events and locations.

### Interlocal Agreements

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

### Implications for the City

The City of Lake Worth Beach collaborates with various organizations and nonprofits through contractual agreements and partnerships to enhance community services and development. The city has established agreements with neighboring municipalities

and agencies to improve services for residents. For example, in 2023, Lake Worth Beach entered into an interlocal agreement with the Town of Lantana to enhance mutual services and Palm Beach County for Snook Islands. The City should continue exploring this practice for new opportunities such as Spillway Park.

### Catering Permits and Services

This is a license to allow caterers to work in the park system on a permit basis with a set fee or a percentage of food sales returning to the organization. Also, many organizations have their own catering service and receive a percentage of dollars off the sale of their food.

### Implications for the City

Catering permits are not currently utilized by the City. This is a potential revenue source for the Casino and Ballroom.

### Pouring Rights

Private soft drink companies that execute agreements with organizations for exclusive pouring rights within facilities. A portion of the gross sales goes back to the organization. The City of Westfield, IN signed a 10 year, \$2 million pouring rights deal at their sports complex with Pepsi.

### Implications for the City

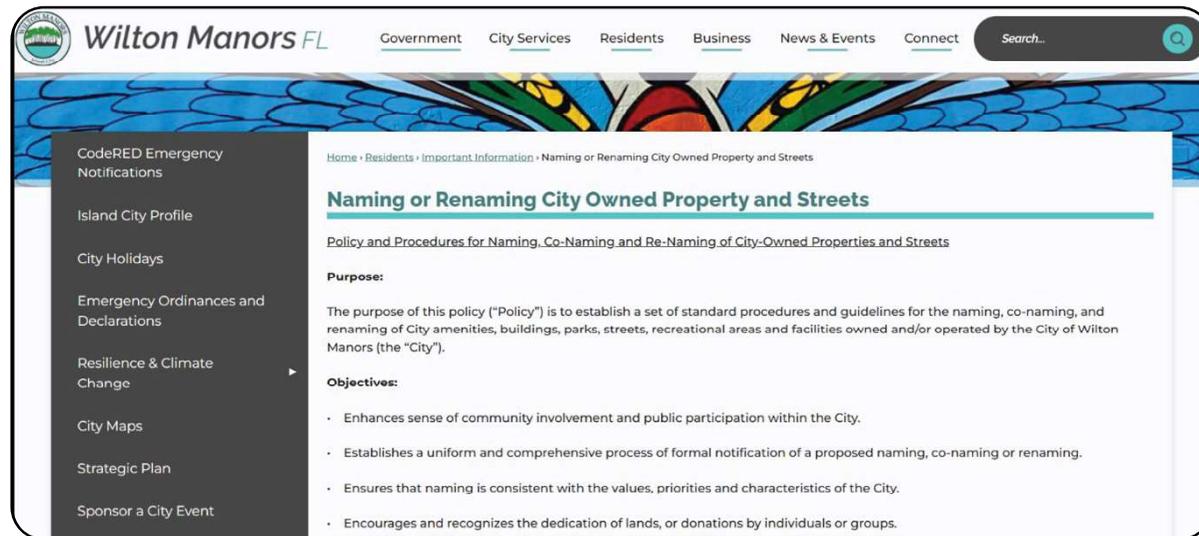
The City should look to develop a pouring rights agreement with vendors when renovating Northwest Park, the vision for the Beach and incorporate vending machines where appropriate.

### Naming Rights

Many Municipalities and nonprofits have turned to selling the naming rights for new buildings, renovation of existing buildings, and parks for the development cost associated with the improvement.

## Implications for the City

The City does not currently implement this revenue strategy. However, the development of a naming rights policy is being discussed to better understand the implications if approved. The City will need to have standards in place for all known liabilities and understand that each opportunity can bring some potential risks. For this reason, the City should establish restrictions and termination clauses on each to protect itself in case of negative publicity from the named organization, entity or individual.



## Advertising Sales

This revenue source is for the sale of tasteful and appropriate advertising on park and recreation related items such as in an organization’s print materials, on scoreboards, dasher boards and other visible products or services that are consumable or permanent and exposes the product or service to many people.

## Implications for the City

The City does not currently provide opportunities for advertising local businesses. While developing new facilities, such as a community recreation center, the City should build advertising within certain spaces. It is important to consider the high target audience factor when developing opportunities and the types of products and services the audience utilizes. High target audience factor typically refers to characteristics, metrics, or criteria that make a specific audience highly valuable, influential, or impactful to achieve a particular goal, such as marketing goals.

High Target Audience Factor Companies	
Location	Potential Sponsors (considering audience)
Gym	Sporting goods store, Fitness apparel brand, Nutrition supplement company, Personal training service, Physical therapy clinic (focus on sports injuries), Restaurants, Convenience store, Pharmacy
Aquatic Center	Swimwear brand, Pool supply store, Swimming lesson provider, Sunscreen brand (families with young children)
Weight Room	Fitness equipment manufacturer, Protein powder company, Sports drink brand, Pre-workout supplement company, Physical therapy clinic (focus on sports injuries), Pharmacy
Group Fitness Rooms	Fitness apparel brand, Dance studio, Yoga studio, Healthy meal delivery service, Juice company (healthy beverage option)
Playground	Toy company, Children’s clothing store, Restaurant (targeted ads for family meals), Residential/summer camp provider, Juice company (healthy beverage option), Pediatrician
Walking Track	Athletic shoe store, Sports apparel brand, Fitness tracker company, Health insurance company, Water bottle company, Pharmacy

### 5.1.9. Funding Benchmark

The Funding Source Benchmarking for the Master Plan identifies specific funding mechanisms employed by various Florida communities to support parks and recreation initiatives. This comparison provides insight into the sources that make up their funding strategy. Municipalities use a variety of sources that have had enabling legislation approved by the State of Florida to enhance public spaces. This comparison underscores the importance of a diverse set of revenue streams to meet community needs.

The benchmarking data reveals that while impact fees and discretionary sales surtaxes are common funding sources, Interlocal cooperation and park foundations significantly enhance funding strategies. This analysis serves as a tool for identifying funding opportunities to enhance parks and recreation facilities in Lake Worth Beach.

Funding Source Benchmarking Lake Worth Beach Parks and Recreation Master Plan						
Florida Communities	Food & Beverage Surcharge	Tourist Development Taxes	Impact Fees	Discretionary Sales Surtax:	Parks Foundation	Impact Fee Notes
Hollywood, FL	No	As of January 1, 2024, the total tax rate on transient rentals in Broward County is 12%, comprising	X	May have interlocal agreement for a portion	Parks Foundation of Broward County	\$2,063 to \$2,594
Broward County, FL	No	X	Suspended	X	Parks Foundation of Broward County	Suspended as of October 1, 2024

Florida Communities	Food & Beverage Surcharge	Tourist Development Taxes	Impact Fees	Discretionary Sales Surtax:	Parks Foundation	Impact Fee Notes
Boynton Beach, FL	No	Palm Beach County Tourist Development Tax	X	May have interlocal agreement for a portion	Greater Boynton Beach Foundation	October 16, 2024, to: Single-Family Units: \$2,560 Dwellings with 2-4 Units: \$2,299 Multifamily (5+ Units): \$1,914
Fort Lauderdale, FL	No	As of January 1, 2024, the total tax rate on transient rentals in Broward County is 12%, comprising	X	May have interlocal agreement for a portion	Huizenga Park Foundation	the following schedule: Less than 500 sq ft: \$1,650 per unit 501 to 1,000 sq ft: \$1,875 per unit 1,001 to 1,500 sq ft: \$2,175 per unit 1,501 to 2,000 sq ft: \$2,375 per unit 2,001 to 2,500 sq ft: \$2,525 per unit 2,501 to 3,000 sq ft: \$2,625 per unit 3,001 to 3,500 sq ft: \$2,725 per unit 3,501 to 4,000 sq ft: \$2,825 per unit More than 4,000 sq ft: \$2,900 per unit Hotel/Motel Rooms: \$1,250 per room
Lantana, FL	No	Palm Beach County Tourist Development Tax	X	May have interlocal agreement for a portion	Parks Foundation of Palm Beach County	Residential Units (per unit net square footage): 800 sq. ft. & Under: \$195.51 801 - 1,399 sq. ft.: \$392.87 1,400 - 1,999 sq. ft.: \$421.37 2,000 - 3,599 sq. ft.: \$459.74 3,600 sq. ft. & Over: \$437.55
Palm Beach County, FL	No surcharge	Palm Beach County Tourist Development Tax	Impact fees have been adjusted as of January 1, 2023	The surtax is scheduled to expire on December 31, 2026	Parks Foundation of Palm Beach County	Impact fee details not available online.

## 5.2 - RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The City of Lake Worth Beach Open Space and Recreation Master Plan is based on extensive community feedback and will serve as a roadmap for the long-term development of the City's open space and recreation programs. In essence, the Master Plan proposes a comprehensive vision for an open space and recreation system in the context of its demographics, natural and built environment, leisure service resources, and vision of the community.

The Master Plan will facilitate applications for grants, since it is based on a City's wide community participation process. Most importantly, the Master plan will provide information that will allow to budget initiatives into the City's capital improvement program. The inventory of open spaces presented in Chapter 2 includes a need assessment and a rating system that indicates the conditions of the amenities and required improvements

This Master Plan will serve as a framework for accomplishing long-term strategies to benefit the open space and recreation facilities and programs in a manner that is consistent with the City's comprehensive plan and policy agenda.

### 5.2.1 Prioritization Strategy

The following tables present the goals, strategies and desired actions in terms of priorities, responsible party and timeline. These tables will serve to track the status and completion of the actions as they are accomplished in the future.



Vision for Programs: Lake Worth Beach Leisure Services will inspire a vibrant, healthy, and engaged community by offering innovative, inclusive, and diverse recreational programs that reflect the evolving needs of its residents. Through strategic partnerships and a commitment to excellence, we will foster opportunities for connection, learning, cultural enrichment, and lifelong wellness for all.

Goal: Expand LWB programming to include a comprehensive range of new and enhanced activities in the areas of Fitness, Health, and Wellness; Community Special Events; and Cultural Arts.		Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.1	Strategy: Invest in new and enhanced program offerings to the community that align with trends and priorities.	1	Expand multi-generational programming within all core program areas. Develop more programming focused toward Teens, and Seniors (ages 70+).		ST	
		2	Explore and expand upon current successful partnerships to reach underserved or unserved populations.		ST	
		3	Seek out partnership opportunities to maximize resources for community events. Develop a partnership MOU that defines the desired benefit of the program partnership.		ST	
		4	Each core program area should have established goals and outcomes that help recreation staff strategically plan new programs that align with community priorities and LWB's overall mission.		ST	
		5	Develop a Program Development and Resource Guide for improved program planning and consistency with service delivery.		ST	
		6	Engage the diverse community through culturally relevant and inclusive programming.		ST	
		7	Increase programming at the beach and golf course to increase awareness of unique community assets.		ST	
		8	Create additional community events that celebrate the heritage and culture of the communities LWB serves.		ST	
		9	Partner with other city and county departments to provide nature and environmental programs that build stewardship in youth and residents.		ST	
		10	Continue targeted surveys to program and service users that will help identify wants/needs regarding new and current offerings.		OG	

Goal: Expand LWB programming to include a comprehensive range of new and enhanced activities in the areas of Fitness, Health, and Wellness; Community Special Events; and Cultural Arts.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.2	Strategy:	Regularly analyze the LWB program strategy to position the agency to address community demand and maximize available resources.	1	Develop long-term program plans for each core program area.		ST	
			2	Utilize compiled data to formulate program offerings based on the needs/wants of each geographical community.		ST	
			3	Regularly perform a community inventory of recreational services to ensure LWB is not duplicating services.		OG	
			4	Analyze program lifecycles annually to determine which programs might need adjusted or eliminated. Survey participants of programs currently in the decline program lifecycle stage to help determine new offerings to retain existing and attract new customers.		ST	
			5	Annually assess program classifications to ensure they align with LWB cost recovery expectations.		OG	
			6	Perform an age segment analysis of core program areas annually to ensure primary ages are adequately served.		OG	
			7	Collaborate with school district and surrounding community planning departments to collect demographic data that will support future programming strategies.		ST	
			8	Stay knowledgeable about recreation trends and how they apply to the LWB. Ensure the right investment in programming types through a tool such as the MacMillan Matrix.		OG	

Goal: Expand LWB programming to include a comprehensive range of new and enhanced activities in the areas of Fitness, Health, and Wellness; Community Special Events; and Cultural Arts.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.3	Strategy:	Update the LWB Marketing Plan and establish and regularly review performance measures for marketing. Ensure core program areas and facilities funnel into overall LWB brand. (Short-term)	1	Establish a baseline for customer service as it applies to marketing and communication methods used by the LWB.		ST	
			2	Explore automation/AI for marketing tactics and reporting.		ST	
			3	Continue to track the cost benefit or return on investment of the use of advertising for programs and services.		OG	
			4	Track social media use and how to maximize the communication with residents and users of the system.		ST	
			5	Continually evaluate the website, software, and social media for ease of use for customers and to ensure relevant information is highlighted. Update the website according to new Department of Justice guidelines for accessibility.		OG	
			6	Train all staff regularly, starting at on-boarding, on marketing principles that lead to increased awareness of services and overall participation. Empower 1-2 staff members to take ownership over promoting programs, supporting Leisure Services and City communications staff.		ST	
			7	Integrate new communication tools and tactics specifically tailored to each age segment.		MT	

Goal: Expand LWB programming to include a comprehensive range of new and enhanced activities in the areas of Fitness, Health, and Wellness; Community Special Events; and Cultural Arts.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.4	Strategy: Enhance customer service program training for all staff. (Short-term)	1	Continue to train all staff and volunteers on customer service and incorporate mystery shoppers to manage against expectations. This can be done by creating a training process for all staff that starts at on-boarding to include the history of the LWB parks and community, customer service, expectations, and by creating a "Customer Experience" training work group.		OG		
		2	Establish specific behaviors in a customer service policy manual that all staff should adhere to deliver exceptional customer service.		MT		
		3	Incorporate a customer service form on the LWB website along with a mobile-friendly version. This would include implementing an annual survey for customers. Review and improve instructor surveys.		ST		
		4	Continue to review the internal processes staff use and evaluate their effectiveness and efficiency to ensure they benefit the customer.		OG		
		5	Ensure staff have access to information and necessary tools to assist customers in the moment.		ST		
		6	Create a customer journey map across multiple touch points for revenue generating facilities and programs to determine "pain-points" and areas for enhancement.		MT		
		7	Make customer service the cornerstone of LWB by creating a standards and policy manual and train to those standards.		ST		

Goal: Expand LWB programming to include a comprehensive range of new and enhanced activities in the areas of Fitness, Health, and Wellness; Community Special Events; and Cultural Arts.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.5	Strategy:	Develop interlocal agreements with schools and other partners for shared use of fields and facilities.	1	Identify and meet with local school officials to assess available facility options and scheduling requirements.		ST	
			2	Develop initial guidelines for use, maintenance, and scheduling responsibilities.		MT	
			3	Formalize agreements to cover peak times and diverse program needs, including summer camps or after-school activities.		MT	
			4	Set up joint community events with schools to promote shared use and demonstrate the benefits of interlocal agreements.		MT	
			5	Expand shared facility use agreements to additional schools or districts as demand grows.		ST	
			6	Collaborate on funding or grant opportunities for facility upgrades that benefit both the community and schools.		ST	
1.6	Strategy:	Collaborate with private partners, nonprofits, and local businesses for programming and sponsorships	1	Conduct a survey of local businesses and nonprofits to identify potential programming or sponsorship interests.		MT	
			2	Pilot a few small programs with partners to gauge interest and evaluate logistical needs.		ST	
			3	Develop a sponsorship package that outlines benefits for businesses, including naming opportunities, branding on materials, or recognition at events.		ST	
			4	Expand partnerships to include wellness and educational programs, such as yoga, financial literacy, or environmental workshops.		ST	
			5	Build an "Adopt-a-Park" program, allowing businesses and organizations to sponsor regular maintenance or programming for specific parks.		MT	
			6	Review and refine partnership terms regularly to keep them beneficial and relevant for all involved.		OG	

Vision for Operations and Management: Contribute to a future vibrant, safe, and inclusive community through high-quality parks and recreation opportunities driven by innovative partnerships, enhanced safety and community engagement measures, and sustainable operational practices.

Goal: Expand the capacity of the Leisure Services Department.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.1	Strategy:	Develop performance measures that demonstrate the efficiency and effectiveness of the services provided on a yearly basis.	1	Establish core measures to track pertaining to customer service, utilization rates, cost recovery, program effectiveness, staff responsiveness, and quality of experience. Use core measures to establish and update strategic plan goals and strategies annually.		ST	
			2	Create a performance measure dashboard that can be updated on a annual basis and shared with the City leadership.		ST	
			3	Continue to monitor and minimize cancellation rates in all core program areas		ST	
			4	Utilize data collected through surveys, program evaluations, and performance metrics to inform program development and resource allocation. Track improvements and celebrate successes.		OG	

Goal: Expand the capacity of the Leisure Services Department.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.2	Strategy:	Consider the development of a staff plan to proactively plan for any staff changes that might happen in the future.	1	Create a plan for leadership positions in the agency to prepare for any turnover that might occur, build continuity throughout the system, and develop the leadership talent in the agency.		ST	
			2	Identify key processes in all divisions and cross train staff to learn additional skills. Identify administrative duties that can be performed by part-time staff and compensate them accordingly.		ST	
			3	Seek out individuals in the organization who have a desire to advance into leadership roles in the agency and develop an on-going training program for them to grow within.		ST	
			4	Continue to identify professional development opportunities for current staff and help them map out a realistic growth and development plan.		OG	
			5	Identify opportunities for in-house service trainings to reach a broader staff.		ST	
			6	Update City leadership at least each year on how the staff plan is being implemented, and continue communication through monthly board meetings.		OG	
			7	Each division needs to understand their role within the Master Plan and work towards the achieving full implementation once approved.		ST	
			8	Organize workshops or retreats focused on communication styles, conflict resolution, building consensus, and collaborative decision-making.		MT	
			9	Ensure onboarding and offboarding procedures are consistent for each division.		ST	
			10	Provide training programs on effective communication, public speaking, and active listening for the entire leadership team.		OG	

Goal: Expand the capacity of the Leisure Services Department.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.3	Strategy:	Attract and retain high-quality employees.	1	Develop a strong recognition program for staff based on departments core values.		ST	
			2	Research/implement scholarship program opportunities for staff development/ education.		ST	
			3	Continue activities to enhance the culture of the department, including but not limited to, interdepartmental lunches, recognition, clubs, teambuilding, and community engagement opportunities		ST	
			4	All staff need to understand the “why” behind each policy in place and be able to articulate that effectively to the community when challenged.		ST	
			5	Administration could regularly meet with each division to listen to their needs and determine what can be addressed across the agency.		OG	
			6	LWB administration could establish opportunities for staff to provide new ideas. This can be done through a new idea wall or board for people to provide their input of things LWB might consider for the future. Celebrate the new ideas that make it to implementation by recognizing the staff who make the ideas possible.		ST	
			7	Offer training programs on relevant trends, emerging technologies, and best practices in recreation management for the entire team.		OG	
			8	Foster an environment where continuous learning is valued, and staff feel empowered to share ideas and suggest improvements.		OG	

Goal: Expand the capacity of the Leisure Services Department.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.4	Strategy:	Increase staff proficiency in Business Acumen.	1	Implement a learning and performance management system that promotes continuing education and allows for the monitoring of clear staff goals and objectives which can foster more accountability in this area.		ST	
			2	Train the leadership team on how to utilize data from software systems to inform program development and resource allocation.		ST	
			3	Regularly review key performance indicators (KPIs) with staff to help them understand the financial health and operational efficiency of the department.		OG	
			4	Involve staff in budget planning and review processes to increase their understanding of financial management.		ST/OG	
1.5	Strategy:	Evaluate current technology systems through a needs assessment to identify areas for improvement, automation, and new customer services to improve the user experience.	1	Engage with stakeholders, including staff, volunteers, and customers, to gather input on current technology usage, pain points, and desired improvements.		OG	
			2	Analyze usage data from current systems to identify patterns, bottlenecks, and areas where users encounter difficulties.		ST	
			3	Ensure that all systems are mobile-friendly or have dedicated mobile applications, as many users may prefer accessing services on their smartphones.		ST	
			4	Automate repetitive administrative tasks, such as scheduling, booking, and notifications, to free up staff time for more valuable activities.		ST	
			5	Use automated systems for maintenance scheduling, tracking, and reporting for recreation facilities.		ST	
			6	Provide real-time updates on facility conditions, event schedules, and availability of amenities through mobile apps and websites.		ST	
			7	Use predictive analytics to forecast demand, identify trends, and plan for future programming and facility needs.		ST	
			8	Develop key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure the effectiveness of technology systems and user satisfaction.		ST	

Goal: Expand the capacity of the Leisure Services Department.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.6	Strategy:	Balance and expand volunteer opportunities throughout the community.	1	Establish tiered levels of volunteerism.		ST	
			2	Target soon-to-be-retired individuals to increase regular volunteer base.		ST	
			3	Research leading volunteer programs to determine how they work and recruit.		ST	
			4	Develop a volunteer manual and training guide so they understand how LWB operates and know their role in the organization.		ST	
			5	Update volunteer applications and job descriptions for various volunteer positions.		ST	
			6	Designate a staff member to lead the volunteer program in recruiting, training, and reward/recognition of volunteers.		ST	
1.7	Strategy:	Maximize staffing structure and efficiencies to address underserved areas of operations with adequate funding.	1	Continue to regularly review staff responsibilities prior to posting additional job positions.		OG	
			2	Conduct a compensation study bi-annually to ensure staff wages are aligned with the surrounding market.		OG	
			3	Analyze the total hours needed for facility management and operations and develop a baseline for Full-time Equivalents.		ST	
			4	Tie staffing needs to maintenance and program standards including full-time, part-time, and seasonal needs, and contractors to meet the right skills required.		ST	

Goal: Ensure all parks and facilities are safe, secure, and welcoming.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
2.1	Strategy:	Implement enhanced lighting, increased community policing, and regular monitoring.	1	Conduct a safety audit of existing parks to identify areas needing additional lighting and monitoring.		ST	
			2	Install call boxes or emergency stations in high-use or remote areas of parks.		ST	
			3	Partner with the police department to implement regular park patrol schedules during peak usage times.		ST	
			4	Establish neighborhood watch groups or "Park Ambassadors" to support safety and report issues.		ST	
			5	Assess and update lighting and visibility improvements every five years to keep up with changing park use and community needs.		ST	
			6	Integrate CCTV and remote surveillance technology where feasible to enhance park security.		ST	
2.2	Strategy:	Work closely with social services to address homelessness and drug use in parks.	1	Form a coalition with local social service providers, including shelters and health services, to address homelessness in parks through outreach and support.		ST	
			2	Install signage about available resources and conduct routine visits by social services for those in need.		ST	
			3	Create a pilot program offering on-site access to social services or referrals in partnership with local providers.		ST	
			4	Host resource fairs or "community days" in parks to connect individuals with services like housing and health assistance.		ST	
			5	Evaluate effectiveness and expand social service programs as needed; adjust policies to ensure parks remain accessible and safe for all users.		ST	
			6	Explore options for dedicated spaces or mobile units where services can be offered on-site for individuals experiencing homelessness.		ST	

Goal: Cultivate organizational stability and effective management.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
3.1	Strategy:	Create a structured succession plan to reduce turnover and maintain continuity.	1	Identify key leadership roles and develop a list of critical skills for each.		ST	
			2	Offer mentorship programs pairing experienced staff with newer employees.		ST	
			3	Establish a formal leadership development program with targeted training for staff interested in moving into higher roles.		ST	
			4	Develop a standard operating procedure (SOP) manual for continuity in key operations.		ST	
			5	Conduct biennial reviews of succession plans to adapt to new department needs or shifts in employee retention.		ST	
			6	Offer cross-training opportunities across roles to strengthen internal flexibility and institutional knowledge.		OG	
3.2	Strategy:	Identify non-core functions for outsourcing and streamline operational planning.	1	Conduct a workload analysis to identify tasks that could be outsourced to allow staff to focus on core functions.		ST	
			2	Start with pilot outsourcing projects, such as routine maintenance or event setup, to evaluate cost and quality benefits.		ST	
			3	Establish partnerships with third-party providers for functions like custodial services, landscaping, or facility repairs.		ST	
			4	Develop an operations calendar that synchronizes outsourced and internal responsibilities for a smoother workflow.		ST	
			5	Regularly review outsourced functions for cost-effectiveness and quality, making adjustments based on changing operational needs.		OG	
			6	Update planning and scheduling tools and practices to integrate ongoing improvements and efficiencies across all departments.		OG	

Vision for Finances: To build a sustainable and diversified funding framework that enhances community assets, fosters partnerships, and supports growth, ensuring vibrant parks and recreation for current and future generations.

Goal: Expand LWB's financial management practices and tools to ensure efficient resource allocation, enhance cost recovery, and support the expansion of recreational programming.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.1	Strategy:	Develop financial key performance indicators that are shared throughout LWB for empowered, informed decision making.	1	Provide quarterly budget updates to the Leisure Services team to develop their understanding of the agency's financial health.		ST	
			2	Provide training and resources on financial analysis, budgeting, and cost accounting to develop an understanding of direct and indirect costs on providing specific services.		ST	
			3	Develop a process for staff to follow that employs cost-benefit analysis for proposed programs and projects to ensure efficient resource allocation.		ST	
			4	Implement user friendly cost accounting software for data entry and dashboards for easy monitoring by the LWB leadership team, specifically for revenue generating facilities.		ST	
			5	Establish return on investment measurables for LWB partnerships and sponsorships.		ST	
			6	Regularly benchmark financial performance with Leisure Services leadership team.		OG	

Goal: Expand LWB's financial management practices and tools to ensure efficient resource allocation, enhance cost recovery, and support the expansion of recreational programming.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.2	Strategy:	Update LWB pricing policy to align with strategic plan goals and strategies and further define cost recovery practices and a true cost of service model for each program.	1	Conduct a cost of service analysis to determine the direct and indirect operational cost for all facilities and programs.		ST	
			2	Identify new earned income options to support cost recovery goals outside of user fees.		ST	
			3	Develop objective standards and policies on pricing with regular reviews and reconciliation.		ST	
			4	Train staff how to communicate the pricing philosophy to customers and city leaders.		ST	
			5	Create an informative piece for internal and external use on pricing structure and philosophy.		ST	
			6	Create a pricing strategy for all areas of service. Review pricing and refine every 2-3 years.		ST	
1.3	Strategy:	Develop a long-term funding plan through sound business practices.	1	Track capital costs to ensure the dollars allocated in an asset management plan are consistent with needs.		ST	
			2	Designate a leadership team member dedicated to increasing earned income opportunities (i.e., grants, donations, sponsorship, naming rights, etc.)		ST	
			3	Establish Business Plans for revenue generating facilities and programs to forecast future capital and operational needs, create strategies for revenue enhancement, and formalize strategies for business, management, and operations.		ST	
			4	Develop a more consistent budget allocation for ongoing maintenance, playground replacement, and event infrastructure.		ST	
			5	Create an innovation team made up of various staff to develop new ideas for revenue generating facilities and programs.		ST	

Goal: Expand LWB's financial management practices and tools to ensure efficient resource allocation, enhance cost recovery, and support the expansion of recreational programming.			Action Steps/Milestones:		Who?	When?	Status (% Completion)
1.4	Strategy:	Research and identify new dedicated funding options for development or enhancement of parks, recreation facilities and program services.	1	Implement creative funding strategies, including increasing event fees, parking fees, and pursuing sponsorship and naming rights for facility improvements.		ST	
				Work with the City Finance Department and Commissioners to establish recreation impact fees as a dedicated funding source and update the Standard Construction Details to leverage redevelopment to include park land.		ST	
			2	Work with the City Finance Department to implement one or more Capital Funding Sources; , Capital fees, general obligation bond and/or revenue backed bond for Lake Worth Beach Golf Club		ST	
			3	Work with the City Finance Department to implement one or more Capital Funding Sources; public private partnership (P3), capital fees, naming rights, impact fees, grants, concessionair, and general obligation bond for the Beach.		ST	
			4	Work with the City Finance Department to implement one or more Capital Funding Sources; public private partnership (P3), capital fees, naming rights, recreation service fee, impact fees, grants, concessionair, and general obligation bond for the Northwest Park and park facilities.		ST	

### 5.2.2. Tree Maintenance and Canopy Recommendations

During the tree assessment, arborists recommended up to two maintenance actions per tree. The objectives of the maintenance recommendations include risk reduction, utility clearance, promoting proper structure, plant health care, and restoration. Maintenance recommendations were grouped into three priority levels, based on urgency. All maintenance recommendations should be performed by and/or under the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist, in accordance with the ANSI A300 pruning standards and the ANSI Z133.1 safety requirements for the tree care industry. The following tables and charts detail the maintenance recommendations associated with the City-wide tree canopy.

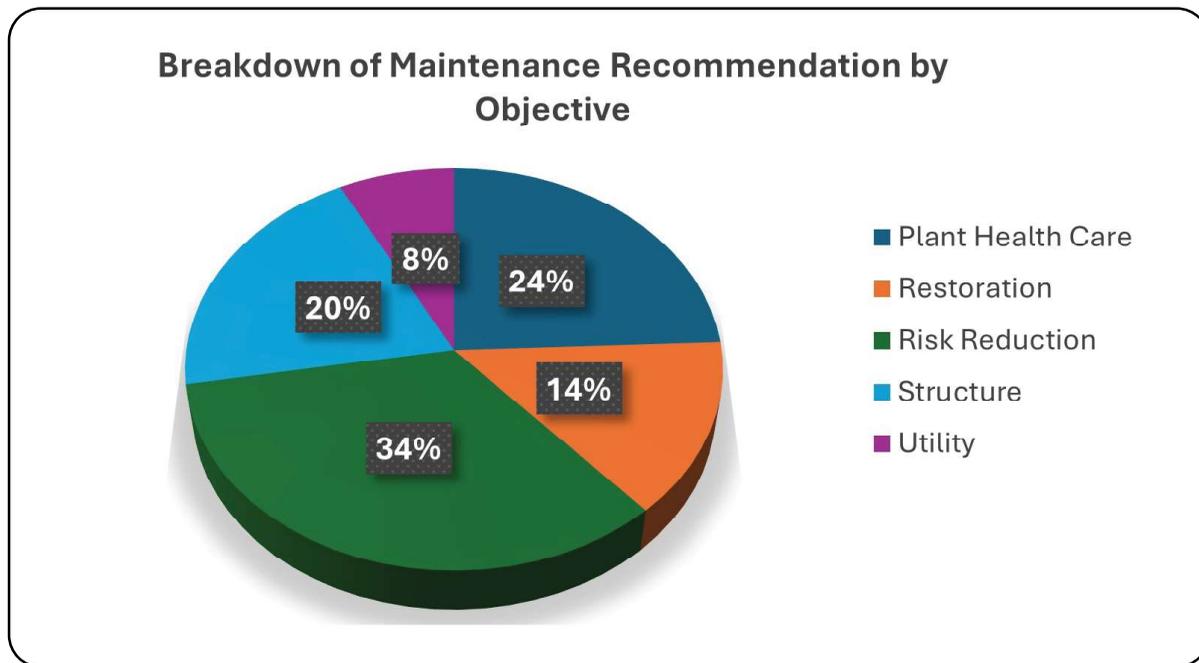
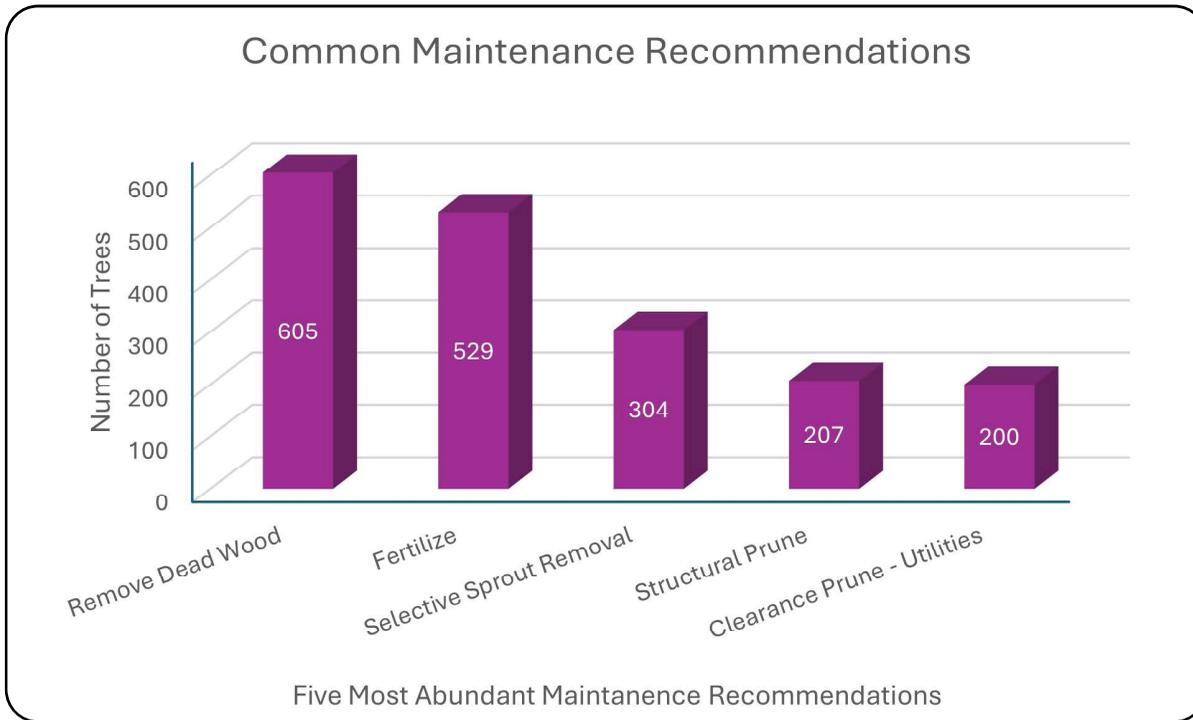


Figure 68. Objectives and Associated Maintenance Recommendations from Inventory

OBJECTIVE	MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATION	OBJECTIVE	MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATION
Plant Health Care	Fertilize	Risk Reduction	End Weight Reduction
	Remove Debris Around Trunk		Install Support/Bracing
	Remove Mulch Touching Trunk		Monitor
	Remove Only Dead Fronds		Monitor Post Construction
	Root Collar Excavation		Remove Dead Wood
	Remove Tree		
Restoration	Remove Ficus	Structure	Mitigate Crossing Branches
	Remove Umbrella Tree		Remove Chain on Trunk
	Remove Vines		Remove Strap(s)
	Restoration Prune		Remove Support
Utility Clearance	Clearance Prune - Utilities		Selective Sprout Removal
			Structural Prune



Based on the results of the tree inventory, the following maintenance priorities are recommended:

**Priority 1**

As the highest Priority, trees with Priority 1 status recommendations should be addressed promptly. This Priority addresses the removal of Dead (0% to 5%) and Very Poor/Critical (6% to 20%) trees. It is recommended that individual Dead and Critical trees within high traffic roads and City owned properties are addressed first within this priority group. Trees within the Very Poor/Critical (6% to 20%) and Poor (21% to 40%) condition ratings should be evaluated by a Tree Risk Assessment Qualified Arborist to assess the tree risk and potential mitigation options prior to removal. If retained, these trees should be regularly monitored to assess tree health and risk.

Arborists recorded visible utility conflicts; pruning to establish clearance from utility lines should be performed within a timely manner to prevent future power outages or disruptions to other services. Pruning should be performed according to ANSI A300 pruning standards and the ANSI Z133.1 safety requirements for the tree care industry. Additional recommendations within Priority 1 include the installation of supports and/or tree bracing, large dead wood removal, and end weight reduction. As these recommendations are intended to reduce the risk of tree/branch failure, these recommendations should be addressed within a timely manner. It is recommended that these latter remediation efforts be performed after the removal of Dead/Critical trees and utility clearance, but prior to those maintenance recommendations listed as Priority 2.

**Priority 2**

Maintenance items within Priority 2 include recommendations pertaining to plant health care and tree structure. These recommendations are intended to improve tree health, promote proper structure, and increase longevity. Additional recommendations within Priority 2 that pertain to risk reduction include dead wood removal and the regular monitoring of select trees.

Plant health care recommendations include fertilization, root collar excavation, and removing mulch touching the trunk of recently installed trees. During the inventory, arborists observed many palm trees that had been over pruned (144 trees). Periodic over pruning of palm trees can contribute to nutrient deficiencies, resulting in a decline in tree health. It is recommended that palm trees within the City are pruned to remove only dead and/or dying fronds (per the ANSI A300 Standards for Pruning) and seed pods from all palm trees. For high traffic areas with large palms such as royal palms, arborists recommend using the bungee cord method - or a product such as TroyBelt, pictured below - to prevent the falling of fronds as they shed.

Recommendations intended to promote proper tree structure include mitigation of crossing branches, selective sprout removal and structural pruning. Pruning should be performed as prescribed by an ISA Certified Arborist holding a Prescription Pruning Qualification. Maintenance items such as the removal of straps and/or supports

around trunks should also be addressed within Priority 2, to prevent long term impacts on tree structure such as trunk damage. Lastly, trees with Fair (41% to 60%) condition ratings should be monitored, and invasive species listed as “Category I” status should be removed under Priority 2.



### Priority 3

Maintenance recommendations within Priority 3 include restoration efforts such as removing vines, ficus tree sprouts, and umbrella tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*) sprouts. While these items should be addressed, they are not essential to the health or structure of the tree. Several vegetative polygons contained invasive species listed as “Category I”. These areas were densely vegetated with low occupancy rates and did not appear to be regularly maintained. Additional maintenance recommendations within Priority 3 include the removal of invasive species falling under “Category I” that were observed within the vegetation polygon areas, and monitoring of trees with Good (61% to 80%) condition ratings.

Within the Lake Worth Beach Municipal Golf Course, arborists identified many large Australian pine trees in declining health. One dead Australian pine was observed, 15 trees were observed in Very Poor/Critical (6% to 20%) condition, and 25 trees were observed in Poor (21% to 40%) condition. This species is listed as a “Category

I” invasive species; therefore, removal is recommended. Additionally, the trees are located in a high occupancy area and have shown a general decline in health from the 2014 inventory. While the Dead, Critical, and Poor condition trees will be addressed in Priority 1, it is recommended that these large Australian pine trees on the golf course are scheduled for removal, regardless of current condition. Work should progress from the tree with the lowest condition rating to the tree with the highest condition rating. It is recommended that these trees are promptly replaced with large native shade trees, preferably of a species that is not currently commonly planted within the City.

### Summary

CMA completed a City-wide tree inventory between February 2024 and August 2024. A total of 6,562 trees were inventoried within 60 City-owned properties and roadway segments. In addition, a total of 57 densely forested areas were inventoried as “vegetation polygons”, with general tree species assemblage recorded for each polygon.

Per analysis of the inventory data, it was determined that 59% of the trees were monocots (palms), and 41% were dicots (woody trees). However, species diversity was greater for the dicots, with 111 species present vs. 30 for palms. The most common single species was cabbage palm, which comprised approximately one third of the inventory with 2,102 individuals present. Live oak was the predominant dicot species with 601 individuals present.

Regarding origin, most species (52%) were non-native, non-invasive, while 30% were native, and 18% were invasive/exotic. The vast majority of trees present (78%) were found to be in Good or Fair condition, ranging from little to no defects to moderate defects only. Approximately 2% of the trees present were found to be in Critical condition or Dead. Maintenance recommendations were categorized based on “priority”, ranging from Priority 1 (e.g. remove Dead/Critical trees) to Priority 3 (e.g. minor corrective pruning actions for Good or Fair condition trees). Maintenance for the “vegetation polygons”, including removal of invasive/exotic vegetation, was also included in the Priority 3 category.

In addition to tree conditions, CMA assessed the widths of the growing spaces for the inventoried trees. Approximately 17% of the inventoried trees fell within narrow (0-5 ft. wide) planting spaces, with 37% of these trees consisting of dicots. While palms may be suitable for narrow growing spaces, many dicot species (particularly larger species), may become constricted and decline as they mature. Signs of decline were observed for many dicot trees at or above 15 inches in trunk diameter within the 0-5 ft. wide planters.

Concurrently with the inventory, CMA conducted a canopy-cover analysis using the USFWS i-Tree program. City-wide canopy cover was determined to be 20.5%, down roughly 7% from the 27.7% estimated in 2014 using the same program. Based on CMA's findings from the inventory, we recommend the following measures to manage and increase tree canopy within the City:

- Install a diverse assemblage of native dicot trees
  - Dicots will grow larger than palms and therefore contribute to greater increases in canopy cover.
  - The City already has over 2,000 individual trees from one palm species alone (cabbage palm).
  - Native species are typically more adapted to south Florida conditions (i.e. soil types, wind loads, etc.).
  - If larger trees are desired in narrower greenspaces, suspended pavement systems (e.g. Silva cells) may be incorporated to allow for adequate soil volume for these larger trees.
- When Critical condition/Dead trees or invasive/exotic trees are removed, replace with native dicot trees (suitable for the available planting spaces) to avoid net loss in canopy coverage.
- Monitor larger trees in smaller growing spaces and develop a plan to remove and replace these trees.

The community engagement process provided a comprehensive framework for this Master Plan. Residents highly value Lake Worth Beach's parks and recreation services, particularly the natural waterfront properties and diverse outdoor experiences offered. Equity and inclusivity are priorities, with affordable programming for youth and better access to parks highlighted.

### 5.2.3. Final Considerations

The residents also appreciate well-kept spaces, and the highly responsive staff of Leisure Services. Operationally, the department provides an excellent service to the community, and it will benefit of additional staffing and restructuring of responsibilities to optimize efficiency and effectiveness. Consistence in leadership, staffing certain positions, and updating policies as the department evolves are crucial for the department's long-term stability.

Challenges facing Lake Worth Beach include the need for more outdoor spaces due to neighborhood density. Conservation efforts, such as caring for the living shorelines, improving the tree inventory, and pollution mitigation are critical to parkland sustainability. Enhancing park utilization, connectivity, including additional active transportation opportunities, water recreation, expanding multi-generational programming, and safety improvements are also priorities that will need significant resources.

The proactive public participation included city wide community and stakeholders input that assisted to form realistic goals and actions for Lake Worth Beach to continue toward sustainable growth and exceptional service for its residents into the future. The following key areas were emphasized through out the Master Plan process highlighting the overall quality of life that Lake Worth Beach offers to its residents:

#### Equity and Inclusivity

- There is a focus on serving underprivileged youth through various programs, including futsal and special needs programming.
- Parks and recreation services are valued for their affordability, especially for family gatherings, gym access, and youth sports programming.

#### Variety, Service, and Accessibility

- Residents appreciate the variety of park spaces and recreational opportunities available. Also, parks staff are noted for their helpfulness and responsiveness when organizing special events and engaging with the community.

- The affordability and overall value of the golf course, with intermediate holes, make it an attractive resource. The golf course has the potential to be a destination within the community to further expand recreation services.

## Moving Forward

The City of Lake Worth Beach community see parks and recreation as essential for enhancing the quality of life and the potential for further expansion, supported by a dedicated and proactive staff. Expanding facilities and programs that are aligned with community needs is crucial for a healthier, and safer open space and recreation environment. Stakeholders also recommended a multifaceted approach for financing future needs but acknowledge challenges in raising tax revenues due to limited property availability.

Additionally, there is a strong call for better park utilization, expanded programming for all ages, and more community events to reflect shifting demographics towards family-oriented activities. Water recreation and safety, including the potential for a community pool, and youth and sports programming, through expanded multi-use field availability are significant needs.

Based on the existing conditions and proposed strategies included on this Master Plan, the following considerations summarize challenges and proposed actions toward continuing a sustainable and equitable access to open space and recreation:

### Safety, Security and Accessibility

- Safety is a critical concern, with strong support for enhanced security measures. Parks are negatively impacted by homelessness, affecting programming and overall safety. The community would like to see action toward addressing homelessness and drug use in the parks to make the public spaces welcoming for all visitors.
- To alleviate accessibility concerns, residents identified a need for more pocket parks with connectivity to neighborhoods and to include outdoor fitness options.

- Ensuring that children from various neighborhoods can travel within the city for sports programming is a challenge that needs addressing through better transportation solutions. It was emphasized that active transportation should promote accessibility alternatives to more parking lots.

### Build and Natural Environment

- Population density and redevelopment concerns will require tailored strategies and collaboration between the City and Private Developers.
- Policies should ensure that all new developments incorporate green open spaces by providing balance between Land Development Regulations and Impact Fees.
- Connectivity is supported by adding greenways and additional open space opportunities within neighborhoods.
- Residents highly value the lagoon, shoreline, and beach and would like to see conservation efforts in this area continue, with half of the shoreline being public property (Bryant Park and the golf course).
- Resiliency projects should focus on sea water elevation management and increasing tree canopy and estuary areas. Additionally, implementing natural stormwater treatment areas will help mitigate pollution.
- Embracing Urban Forestry best practices by protecting and increasing tree canopy to improve coverage throughout the city.

### Open Space Improvements and Expansion

- Addition of an open space category to include conservation areas such as Snook Islands.
- Emphasis should be placed on the importance of maintaining and expanding green spaces and pollinator gardens.
- Enhancements at Bryant Park should include extending the jetty, improving sea life habitats, and other amenities as presented in Chapter 4.
- Phased in improvements to Northwest Park are tailored to the long term community needs as presented in Chapter 4.
- Considering the golf course as a prime asset to offer additional recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.

### Park Utilization and Programming

- Expanded programming is needed, including more outdoor activities for kids like surf and skate clinics, and community events such as outdoor movies to foster a community feel.
- Reflecting demographic shifts, the focus should move to include more family-friendly activities since nightlife opportunities are abundant.
- For youth and sports programming, create play opportunities for kids at the public golf course and add more multi-use fields to other park properties to alleviate pressure on existing ones.
- At the golf course, offering more holiday-themed tournaments, repairing golf course infrastructure, and ensuring expert management are essential to improving the community asset as a destination.
- Promote more water recreation, beach usage, and water safety education, considering a community pool due to the lack of school pools.

### Facilities and Infrastructure

- The community expressed a need for an aquatic facility, more indoor space including expanded gyms, multipurpose rooms, exercise rooms, computer rooms, and other amenities.
- There is a need for multi-use sports fields on the south side of the city to provide better access for youth to participate in organized sports activities and pick-up games.
- Additional parking spaces for large events were stressed by the community.
- There is potential to make the golf course a regional destination by enhancing its appeal through innovative enhancements which could generate more revenue to offset operational expenses.
- Basic maintenance issues, such as restroom upkeep, need immediate attention.
- Consistent budgeting for playground maintenance and replacement is needed.
- Increased infrastructure such as electrical enhancements and more lighting for evening events could expand special event opportunities.

- Addressing drainage problems, especially during the rainy season, can positively impact youth sports and other outdoor activities.
- Ensuring a return on investment for all facilities is crucial for long-term sustainability and community engagement.

In summary, the community appreciates the significant emphasis on equity, including efforts to provide affordable and inclusive programming for youth. Other overall areas that are valued include well-kept spaces, responsive staff, and excellent event management services. The golf course is also seen as a valuable community resource that needs to be maximized. Lastly, consistent budgeting for maintenance, improved park and recreation programming infrastructure, and addressing basic maintenance issues are also necessary priorities.

*This in-depth Master Plan will serve as a road map to accomplish long term vision and strategies to ensure Lake Worth Beach continue providing a sustainable quality of life to its residents and visitors. The Project Team extends our appreciation to the City of Lake Worth Beach leadership, administrators and city departments for providing numerous and proficient feedback throughout the develop of this Master Plan. Countless meetings with the department of Community Sustainability and Leisure Service made possible this proactive document that will guide open spaces and recreation future initiatives and accomplishments.*

