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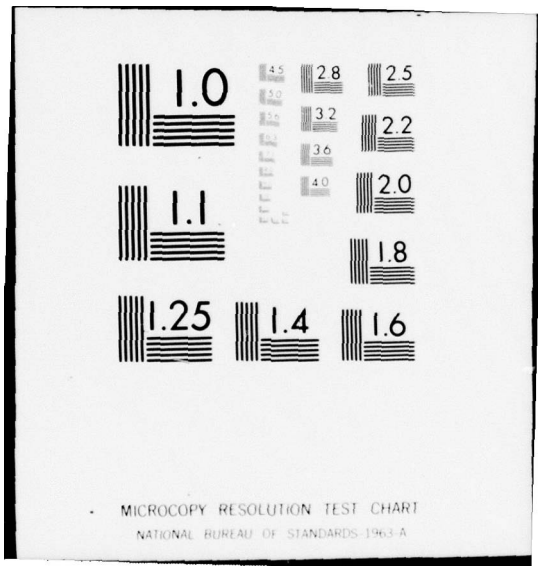
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SUPPORTING TECHNICAL REPORTS APPENDIX

Vol. V

ANNEX M - SINGLE PURPOSE LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

REVIEW REPORT ON THE MISSOURI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

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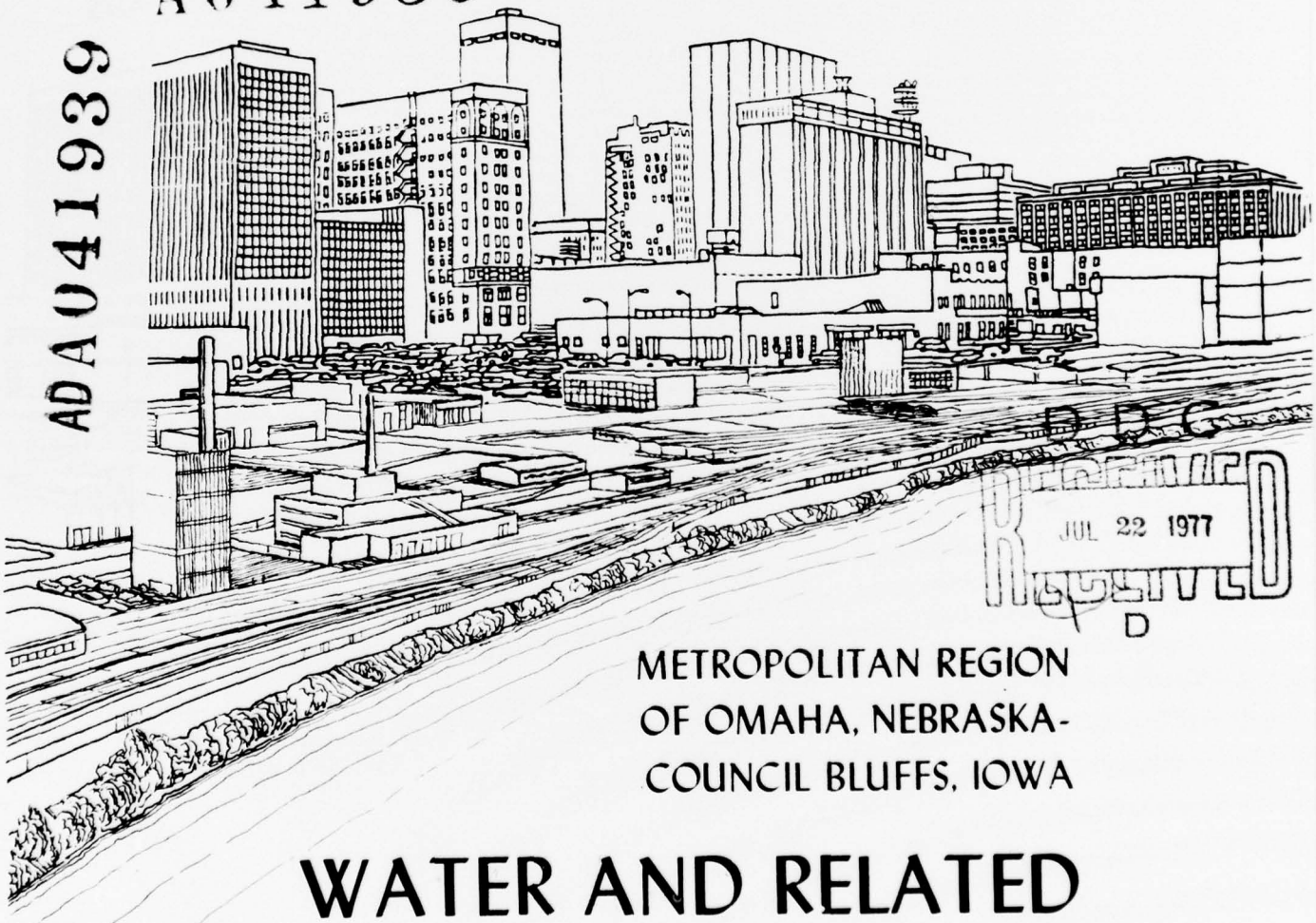

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COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

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SINGLE PURPOSE LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

Omaha - Council Bluffs Metro Study

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Volume 5. Supporting Technical Reports Appendix.
Annex M. Single Purpose Leisure Time Activities.

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REVIEW REPORT FOR
METROPOLITAN OMAHA, NEBRASKA
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA
WATER AND RELATED LAND
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STUDY

Volume V Supporting Technical Reports Appendix

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ANNEX B	INTASA LAND USE PAPER
ANNEX C	URBAN STORMWATER HYDROLOGY STUDY
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	REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY - APPENDIX
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ANNEX M	SINGLE PURPOSE LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

PREPARED BY THE

OMAHA DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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SINGLE PURPOSE LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metropolitan Study

I. INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's role in this study is to coordinate and integrate the outdoor leisure time plans and projects of federal, state, regional, county, and city governments within the study area. Needs, problems, and solutions are identified to optimize major outdoor leisure time opportunities and protect and enhance the environment. Plan implementation recommendations are directed toward programs that can be administered by state and local entities. These recommendations are flexible so that revisions can be made if socio-economic or other conditions change.

Authorization for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR), Mid-Continent Regional Office's (MCRO), participation in the Omaha-Council Bluffs Metropolitan Study is contained in the following documents and/or legislation:

P.L. 89-72 - Federal Water Project Recreation Act

Department of Interior Manual 516.330

BOR Manual 260.2.1, 206.2.16

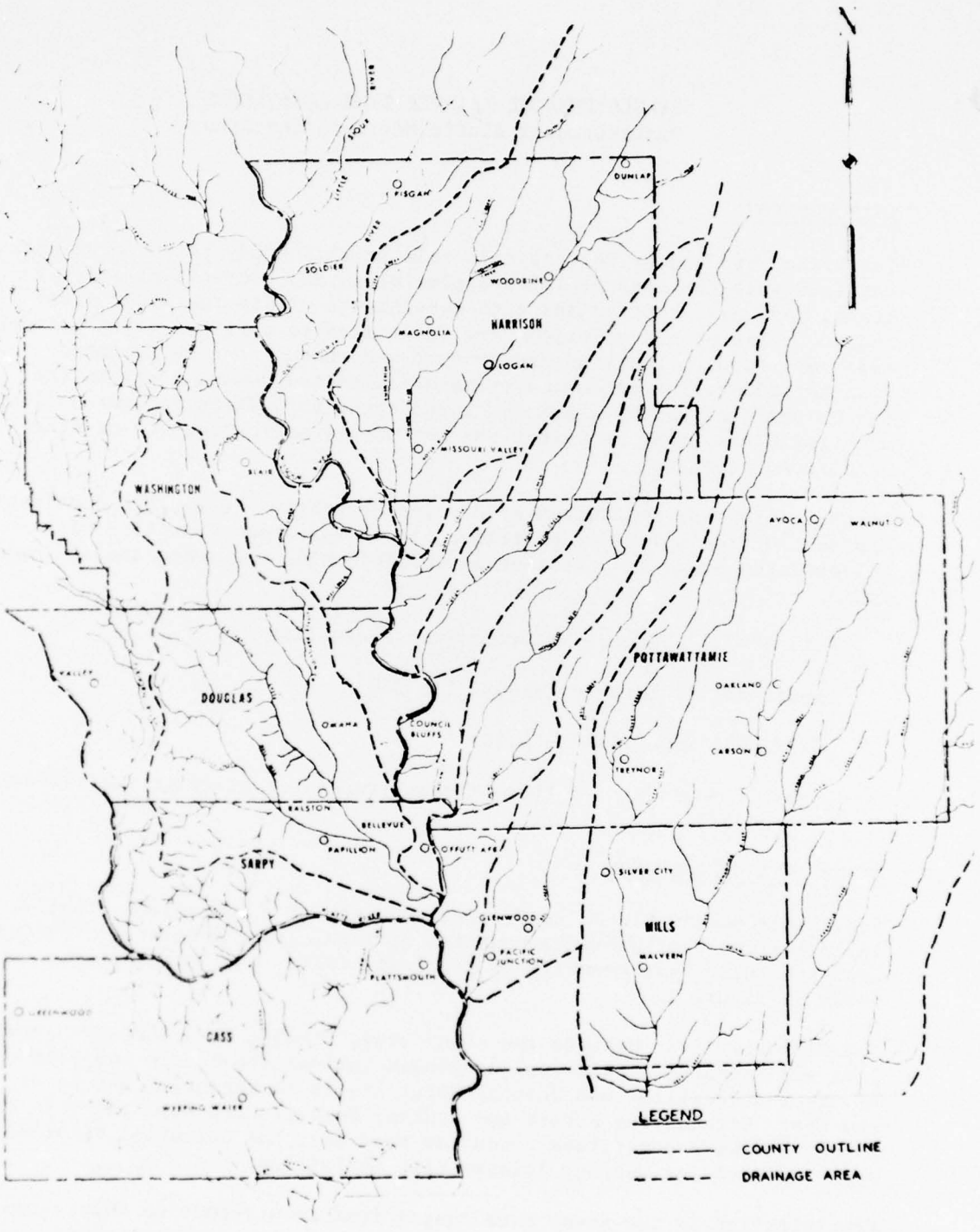
Corps of Engineers' letter of concurrence for study participation, dated 5/31/74

II. STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

The Omaha-Council Bluffs study area consists of 3,600 square miles including the four Nebraska counties of Washington, Douglas, Sarpy, and Cass and three Iowa counties of Harrison, Mills, and Pottawattamie, as shown in figure 1.

The Missouri River bisects the study area, forming the boundary between Iowa and Nebraska. Principal drainages include the Platte and Elkhorn Rivers and Papillion and Weeping Water Creeks in Nebraska, the Boyer and West Nishnabotna Rivers and Indian, Mosquito, and Keg Creeks in Iowa. These waterways constitute resources that have the potential to provide opportunities for outdoor leisure time activities.

Precipitation in the study area ranges from twenty-four to thirty-two inches annually. This rainfall supports natural vegetative cover throughout the region's rural area, which enhances the opportunity for quality leisure time experiences. Wintertime outdoor activities dependent upon snow are limited.



METROPOLITAN OMAHA NEBRASKA-
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

REGIONAL MAP

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, OMAHA
CORPS OF ENGINEERS OMAHA NEBRASKA

SCALE IN MILES

III. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Principal population centers in the Nebraska portion of the study area are Omaha, Bellevue, Blair, Plattsmouth, and Ralston. Council Bluffs, Missouri Valley, Glenwood, Malvern, and Oakland are the major population centers in the Iowa portion. The 1970 seven-county population was 602,769 with approximately 79 percent located in Omaha-Council Bluffs.[1/] Other small towns and cities throughout the study area also serve the basic agricultural economy.

Population data for the study were developed on a county basis. Table 1 lists the existing and projected populations by county.

A decline in population for the rural counties of Cass, Harrison, and Mills between 1970 to 1975 and a slight increase for Washington County during the same period, indicates a population shift from rural to urban areas.

Seven percent of the study area consists of minority populations, including Black, American Indian, Oriental, and Spanish surnamed.[2/] These minority populations have some unique leisure time preferences in addition to the traditional kinds. These preferences may, in many cases, be related to their cultural background, as well as their income level. Many of the minority populations live in high density areas where open space and park acreage is lacking.

Persons over 65 years old constitute 11 percent of the study area population.[3/] Recent data indicates that the average age of the nationwide population is increasing. Since this segment of the population has a low income, people in this group will require special considerations to provide them with leisure time opportunities.

Approximately eight percent of the study area population is considered to be in the low income level by the Bureau of the Census.[4/] Twenty percent of the low income level is comprised of people over the age of 65.

Median family income of rural counties averages approximately 30 percent below the urban county averages. Minority income averages about 30 percent less than the white median family income in the study area.

Although no figures could be found to determine the percentage of handicapped in the study area, it is an accepted fact that this segment of

1/ U.S. Corps of Engineers. "Plan of Study." Omaha District, October 1972.

2/ University of Nebraska at Omaha. "Estimates and Projections of Current Needs and Future Requirements for Recreational Activities and Facilities in the Riverfront Development Project Area 1974 and 1990." December 1974.

3/ Ibid.

4/ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. "A Statistical Abstract Supplement." County and City Data Book, 1972.

Table 1
Population Projections 1975[a/], 1995[b/], 2020[b/]

State	County	1970	1975	1995	2020
Nebraska					
	Cass	18,076	18,000	23,600	24,500
	Douglas	389,455	409,000	538,700	648,000
	Sarpy	66,200	73,900	196,100	249,400
	Washington	13,310	14,300	23,800	27,600
	Nebraska Total:	487,041	515,200	782,200	949,500
Iowa					
	Harrison	16,220	15,400	18,400	19,100
	Mills	12,517	11,300	15,200	14,800
	Pottawattamie	86,991	87,300	102,200	121,300
	Iowa Total:	115,728	114,000	135,800	155,200
	SEVEN-COUNTY TOTAL:	602,769	629,200	918,000	1,104,700

---

a/ Estimates and Projections of Current Needs and Future Requirements for Recreational Activities and Facilities in the Riverfront Development Project Area, 1974 and 1990; University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1974.

b/ Information Booklet; Corps of Engineers, January 1975, Omaha, Nebraka. (Projections are based on an analysis of OBERS and MAPA 1995 Study, Continuing Omaha Area Transportation.)

the population requires special needs and facilities to participate in leisure time activities.

Residents with a higher income exhibit patterns indicating a relationship between certain leisure time activities and income level. As an example, 19 percent of those people earning more than $20,000 annually participate in golfing, whereas only three percent earning less than $18,000 participate in this activity.[1/]

IV. OUTDOOR LEISURE TIME SUPPLY

Outdoor leisure time activities that were considered for the Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study include the following:

- Picnicking
- Driving for pleasure
- Beach swimming
- Pool swimming
- Power boating
- Camping in developed campgrounds
- Fishing
- Attending outdoor concerts, plays, etc.
- Hiking
- Water skiing
- Camping in remote or wilderness areas
- Ice fishing
- Sailing
- Snowmobiling
- Snow skiing
- Sightseeing
- Walking for pleasure
- Visiting zoos, fairs, amusement parks
- Playing games or sports
- Nature study
- Attending sporting events
- Bicycling
- Horseback riding
- Tennis
- Golf
- Off-road vehicles
- Canoeing
- Hunting
- Visiting historic areas

Resource units that provide opportunities for these activities are categorized as follows:

Regional Parks, General Parks, and Recreation Areas

These areas are made up of varied topography, interesting flora and fauna, generally attractive natural or man-made setting, and offer a wide range of recreational opportunities. They generally consist of large tracts of land which can accommodate extensive day, weekend, and vacation use.

Community and Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds, and Playfields

Physiographic features of these units are adaptable to intensive recreation use and development. An attractive natural setting is desirable.

1/ University of Nebraska at Omaha. "Estimates and Projections of Current Needs and Future Requirements for Recreational Activities and Facilities in the Riverfront Development Project Area 1974 and 1990." December 1974.

However, man-made settings are acceptable. There is no specific size criteria and they generally receive a consistent level of use throughout most of the year.

Designated Fish and Game Areas

Primarily fishing and hunting opportunities are provided in a natural environment. Also, they are suitable for other leisure time activities which are compatible with the primary use in a natural environment. These areas may be subject to intensive use during hunting and fishing seasons.

Designated Historic and Cultural Areas

Those sites associated with the history, tradition, or cultural heritage of national, state, or local interest, and of enough significance to merit preservation or restoration. Intensity of use is generally limited to sightseeing, photography, and study of historical and cultural features.

Designated Natural Areas and Nature Preserves

Sites with outstanding natural features that merit special attention to insure their preservation in the natural condition. They may be part of a larger administrative unit, such as a national park or forest. The kinds and intensity of use are limited to the enjoyment and study of the natural attractions.

Designated Public Forest Areas

Areas with varied and interesting land forms, such as lakes, streams, flora and fauna, that are within an attractive natural setting. These areas support extensive weekend and vacation types of use which are dependent upon the quality of the natural environment.

Designated Primitive and Wilderness Areas

Extensive natural, wild, and undeveloped settings that are removed from sights, sounds, and smells of civilization. Essential characteristics are natural environment, not disturbed by commercial utilization, and without mechanized transportation.

Wayside Areas

A stopping point for travelers, primarily along public highways and roads. Usually in a natural setting with attractive flora and fauna.

Scenic or Recreational River Areas

Scenic river areas are those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

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Scenic or Recreational River Areas

Scenic river areas are those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Recreation river areas include rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Parkways and Recreation Roads

Areas that are conducive to pleasure driving which are usually associated with sightseeing and scenic beauty.

Acreages for the above resource units were compiled through review of the various plans and reports listed for each county in Appendix A. Resource Unit acreages for the total study area are summarized in Appendix B. The private sector provides 50 percent of the 11,750 acres of community, neighborhood parks and playgrounds and playfields, plus 25 percent of the 4,887 acres of natural areas and nature preserves. Federal agencies provide 83 percent of the 9,409 acres of fish and game areas, while the state provides 70 percent of the 4,868 acres of regional parks, general parks and recreational areas, plus 72 percent of the natural areas and nature preserves. Municipal and county governments provide nearly 50 percent of the 11,750 acres of community neighborhood parks, playgrounds, and playfields.

Natural environment areas are found within the rural counties of Harrison, Mills, Washington, and Cass, whereas, the more highly developed parks exist in the urban counties of Douglas, Sarpy, and Pottawattamie.

Existing resource units of major significance within each county are identified in Appendices C and D.

Primary leisure time resources of the study area are the rivers, streams, and lakes, especially those near or within urban centers. These include the Platte, Elkhorn, Boyer, Missouri, and West Nishnabotna Rivers, Carter, Manawa, DeSoto Bend, and Fremont Lakes, and the Papillion, Weeping Water, Indian, Mosquito, and Keg Creeks. These resources have the potential to provide opportunities that support a variety of stream-oriented leisure time activities. In addition, areas of historical, archaeological, or ecological significance also provide leisure time opportunities that cannot be offered by man-made developments.

V. OUTDOOR LEISURE TIME DEMAND

Major outdoor leisure time demand computed for the study was based on population projections for the target years 1995 and 2020. These projections, shown in Table 1, were developed from four different population growth concepts furnished by the Corps. These four growth concepts were developed using identical population projections and were developed by an analysis of possible social and economic trends of the nation and of the midwest as applied to the study area; an examination of alternative forms of future urban growth in other comparable metropolitan areas; and consideration of the views of citizens, organizations, and planners.

Growth Concept A represents a continuation of present trends in land use. That is, the continued suburbanization of the area with low density residential urban sprawl directed away from the core city.

Growth Concept B envisions controlled expansion of urban Omaha with emphasis placed on encouraging higher density residential development, revitalizing the urban core, and developing satellite cities based on existing communities located around the fringes of the metropolitan area.

Growth Concept C is similar to B, except it does not include the satellite cities. It is primarily characterized by redevelopment of the older areas of Omaha and Council Bluffs, coupled with higher density growth on the urban fringes.

Growth Concept D is similar to Concept A, except that is assumes substantial development will occur finger-like along major transportation corridors.

Activity participation rates for 1975 and 1995 were taken from a report compiled by the University of Nebraska at Omaha, and multiplied by the population projection for each county to determine demand, as shown in Table 2. The demand for the year 2020 was determined by using the 1995 participation rates applied against that year's population.

According to these data, overall leisure time activity demand is projected to increase 57 percent between 1975 and 1995, and 25 percent between 1995 and 2020. In declining order, the greatest increases in demand are projected for the counties of Sarpy, Douglas, and Washington.

Table 2

Leisure Time Demand Projections

County	1975	1995	2020
	(Thousands of Activity Days)		
Cass	1,838	1,796	1,844
Douglas	28,136	41,004	51,169
Sarpy	5,228	14,932	21,162
Washington	983	1,816	2,078
Harrison	1,247	1,360	1,438
Mills	978	1,122	1,116
Pottawattamie	5,825	7,553	9,132
TOTALS:	44,235	69,583	87,939

Leisure time activity preferences determined through a user survey conducted by the University of Nebraska were compared with the Iowa and Nebraska State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans and the Nationwide

Outdoor Recreation Plan.[1/2/3/] This comparison is shown in Table 3, with activities ranked in order of preference, and indicates that general public desires are quite similar to local, state, and national levels.

Participation preferences for 30 outdoor leisure time activities that resulted from the user survey are shown in Appendix E. Of the 30 leisure time activities evaluated, the first five maintained the same relative preference rating in all target years. Activities showing the greatest increase in preference rating were horseback riding and canoeing. Activities exhibiting the greatest decrease in preference rating were ice skating, golfing, and bicycling.

The capability of the 10 general resource units to accommodate major activities is indicated on Appendix F. Regional parks, general parks, recreation areas, community parks, neighborhood parks, playfields, playgrounds, scenic rivers and waterways, and forest areas have the potential to support the greatest mix of the activities listed. Whereas the special use areas such as fish and game areas, natural areas support only these activities that are compatible with their special designation.

VI. OUTDOOR LEISURE TIME NEEDS

The primary factors considered in determining the resources needed to accommodate projected leisure time activities were: (1) the available supply, and (2) the relationship of expected population changes with acreage requirements as they relate to the projected population increases.

Supply information was categorized for the 10 different types of resource units previously discussed. Standards were available to determine acreage requirements for only three of these units, namely: (1) regional parks, general parks, and recreation areas; (2) community and neighborhood parks, playgrounds, and playfields; and (3) designated natural areas and nature preserves. Standards for these categories of resource units appear in Table 4.

Standards for these three resource units were divided into the various county populations to determine overall acreage requirements. Standards were available for only two of three resource units in the Iowa counties.

To assess needs, the available acreage supply was subtracted from the total acreage requirements. Outdoor leisure time needs are shown in Table 5 for regional parks, general parks, and recreation areas. Similar

---

1/ Planning and Coordination Section, Iowa Conservation Commission. "Iowa State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan." Des Moines, Iowa, July 1972.

2/ Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Planning and Programming Division. "Nebraska State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan." Lincoln, Nebraska, 1973.

3/ Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. "Nationwide Plan, Outdoor Recreation - A Legacy for America." USDI, Washington, D.C., 1973.

Table 3

Comparison of Activity Rankings by Survey

Activities	TYPE SURVEY			
	OCBMS[a] (1975)	Nebr. SCORP Region 1 (1972)	Iowa SCORP S.W. Region (1975)	Nationwide Plan (1972)
Playing games and sports	1	3	3	6
Visiting zoos, fairs, amusement parks	2	N/A[b]	N/A	14
Picnicking	3	4	5	3
Driving for pleasure	4	N/A	1	4
Attending sporting events	5	N/A	8	15
Pool swimming	6	1	7	8
Visiting Historic Sites	7	7	N/A	N/A
Fishing	8	8	9	7
Attending outdoor concerts and plays	9	N/A	15	N/A
Camping/developed campgrounds	10	5	14	11
Bicycling	11	2	6	10
Walking for pleasure	12	N/A	4	1
Beach swimming	13	6	13	2
Hunting	14	N/A	12	N/A
Snow skiing/sledding	15	N/A	N/A	N/A

[a] Omaha - Council Bluffs Metropolitan Study Estimates and Projections of Current Needs and Future Requirements for Recreational Activities and Facilities in the Riverfront Development Project Area, 1974 and 1990; University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1974.

[b] Information Not Available.

Table 4

Leisure Time Standards

Types of Resource Units	Nebraska Counties[a] 1975	1995	2020	Iowa Counties[b] 1975	1995	2020
Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas	35 acres/M	45 acres/M	45[c] acres/M	25 acres/M	48 acres/M	66 acres/M
Community and Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds, Playfields	18 acres/M[d]	18 acres/M[d]	18 acres/M[d]	10 acres/M	20 acres/M	26 acres/M
Designated Natural Areas and Nature Preserves	35 acres/M	45 acres/M	45 acres/M	Not avail.	Not avail.	Not avail.

M=Thousand Population

a/ Nebraska State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, 1973.

b/ Open Space Plan and Program, Omaha-Council Bluffs, Report No. 106, Prepared by Metropolitan Planning Agency, October 1972.

c/ No standard given for 2020. Therefore, the same acreage as designated for 1995 was used.

d/ The state plan did not identify the acreage with a specific target year. Therefore, the same standard was used for all three years. This is also an average of the 4 standards for city parks.

Table 5

OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS METRO STUDY
Leisure Time Needs for Regional Parks, General Parks, and Recreation Areas

State	County	Year	Supply (Acres)	Requirement (Acres)	Need* (Acres)
IOWA	Harrison	1975	52	385	333
		1995	52	883	831
		2020	52	1,261	1,209
	Mills	1975	49	283	234
		1995	49	730	681
		2020	49	977	928
	Pottawattamie	1975	3,334	2,183	(1,151)
		1995	3,334	4,906	1,572
		2020	3,334	8,006	4,672
NEBR.	Cass	1975	192	634	442
		1995	192	1,062	870
		2020	192	1,103	911
	Douglas	1975	964	14,340	13,376
		1995	964	24,242	23,278
		2020	964	29,160	28,196
	Sarpy	1975	277	2,587	2,310
		1995	277	8,825	8,548
		2020	277	11,223	10,946
	Washington	1975	---	501	501
		1995	---	1,071	1,071
		2020	---	1,242	1,242
	TOTALS:				
		1975	4,868	20,913	16,045
		1995	4,868	41,719	36,851
		2020	4,868	52,972	48,104

* Surpluses are shown in brackets.
Calculated needs as indicated were not rounded, and should not be considered as exact quantities.

needs are given in Table 6 for community and neighborhood parks, playgrounds, and playfields, and Table 7 for natural areas and nature preserves for the Nebraska counties. Where supply exceeds calculated requirements, surpluses that occur are indicated in brackets.

Acreage standards are not available for the remaining resource units (fish and game areas, historic and cultural areas, public forest areas, wilderness and primitive areas, scenic rivers and waterways, and parkways and recreation roads). Consequently, calculations were not developed for such needs. However, Nebraska has developed standards for wayside areas of one area for 60 miles of major highways and one area for 25-30 miles of interstate. The need for a wayside area was shown for Washington County only.

The increasing regimentation of city life has created an acute awareness for areas of critical concern. Therefore, some of the study areas' natural resources need special consideration for their high leisure time potential or their need to be protected. These are areas of great value to outdoor leisure time use of which uncontrolled development could result in irreversible damage to historic, cultural, or aesthetic values, or natural systems or processes. Examples include flood plains, rivers, lakes, and streams; rare or valuable natural areas; scenic or historic areas and islands.

Outstanding in many respects among river islands are those of the Platte. There are numerous islands within the study area where recreational opportunities in such natural surroundings are rare.

Many of these river islands are small -- and most are privately owned. They offer excellent opportunities for family and group outings in a setting unique to the plains. Although the river is shallow in places, it is easy to canoe, and the air boat is becoming a popular conveyance for river running and island hopping.

Although natural seasonal flooding occurs, the vegetated islands are stable. As newly formed sand bars become stabilized, various stages of plant succession are visible among the islands. Great Plains wildlife abound. Migrations of waterfowl and the giant sandhill crane offer an annual spectacle.

These areas on which standards are not available are of critical concern, and have been identified and classified in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans as well as the Platte Level B Study and local plans. These resource units provide important leisure time opportunities and are capable of not only restricting but also encouraging general population growth patterns. This unrestricted growth pattern is presently occurring along the Platte River near Fremont.

Although this study is concerned mainly with the investigation of major outdoor leisure time activities, there are other important opportunities that

Table 6
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study
Leisure Time Needs
for Community and Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds, and Playfields

State	County	Year	Supply (Acres)	Requirement (Acres)	Need* (Acres)
Iowa	Harrison	1975	617	154	(463)
		1995	617	368	(249)
		2020	617	497	(120)
	Mills	1975	394	173	(221)
		1995	394	304	(90)
		2020	394	385	(9)
	Pottawattamie	1975	1,680	873	(807)
		1995	1,680	2,044	364
		2020	1,680	3,154	1,474
Nebraska	Cass	1975	1,112	326	(786)
		1995	1,112	425	(687)
		2020	1,112	441	(671)
	Douglas	1975	6,566	7,375	809
		1995	6,566	9,697	3,131
		2020	6,566	11,664	5,098
	Sarpy	1975	633	1,330	697
		1995	633	3,530	2,897
		2020	633	4,489	3,856
	Washington	1975	748	257	(491)
		1995	748	428	(320)
		2020	748	497	(251)
	TOTALS:	1975	11,750	10,488	(1,262)
		1995	11,750	16,796	5,046
		2020	11,750	21,127	9,377

* Surpluses are shown in brackets.

Calculated needs, as indicated were not rounded and should not be considered as exact quantities.

3/ Ibid.

4/ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. "A Statistical Abstract Supplement." County and City Data Book, 1972.

Table 7
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study
Leisure Time Needs
Designated Natural Areas & Nature Preserves

State	County	Year	Supply (Acres)	Requirement (Acres)	Need* (Acres)
Nebraska	Cass	1975	---	634	634
		1995	---	1,062	1,062
		2020	---	1,103	1,103
	Douglas	1975	---	14,340	14,340
		1995	---	24,242	24,242
		2020	---	29,160	29,160
	Sarpy	1975	1,300	2,587	1,287
		1995	1,300	8,825	7,525
		2020	1,300	11,223	9,923
	Washington	1975	---	501	501
		1995	---	1,071	1,071
		2020	---	1,242	1,242
	TOTALS:	1975	1,300	18,062	16,762
		1995	1,300	35,200	33,900
		2020	1,300	42,728	41,428

Calculated needs, as indicated, were not rounded and should not be considered as exact quantities.

should be mentioned. A number of local agencies provide indoor recreation programs for their citizens. Therefore, recreation center buildings have been constructed in many of the park sites to accommodate indoor activities.

VII. EXISTING LEISURE TIME PLANNING EFFORTS & INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are a number of Federal, State, local and quasi-public entities involved in leisure time planning programs throughout the study area.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has developed detailed recreation plans for a number of proposed reservoirs to be constructed under the authorized Papillion Creek Flood Control Project. Other Corps planning efforts related to leisure time will be pursued for the Missouri River Levee Units Project.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is currently providing assistance to the Corps of Engineers by coordinating the leisure time planning efforts of the Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study. In addition, the Bureau is also actively engaged in the proposed national trail systems studies for the Lewis & Clark & Mormon Trails and the Platte Level B Comprehensive River Basin Study.

Planning programs by the National Park Service consist of coordination with the State Historical Society in recognizing the existing historical and cultural sites and accepting recommendations for nomination of future sites to the national register.

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) is providing planning assistance to private landowners for a number of small watershed projects in the counties of Harrison, Douglas, and Washington. Under this program, the recreation potentials will be examined and any anticipated income benefits would be presented to the landowner for consideration. An inventory was recently completed by the SCS of private recreation developments located throughout the study area. This information is a valuable tool for on-going and future planning programs.

Planning efforts by the Federal agencies have been generally confined to specific projects rather than long-range comprehensive studies. However, there is an awareness by these agencies of other governmental level efforts, particularly the local entities outdoor recreation plans.

At the state level, the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission and the Iowa Conservation Commission are the agencies responsible for planning leisure time needs. Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans have been developed and maintained for both states, and present not only the overall state needs, but also identifies the regional viewpoints as it relates to recreation. These statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plans must meet the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's requirements for participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program.

The City of Omaha has received approximately 1.25 million dollars and the Council Bluffs area apporximately 390 thousand dollars of assistance under this program since its inception.

This represents a total investment by Federal and local agencies of approximately 3.24 million dollars in outdoor leisure time acquisition and development programs.

Both Nebraska and Iowa have designated recreational planning regions, as shown in figures 2 and 3.

The study area includes portions of Nebraska Planning Regions 1 and 2 and Iowa Planning Region 4. State Comprehensive Recreation Plans identify the existing supply, demand, needs and action programs for the state, and for each of the planning regions.

At the regional level, planning is carried out by the Metropolitan Area Planning Agency (MAPA). This agency provides planning assistance to the metropolitan area, which includes Nebraska Planning Regions 1 and 2 and Iowa Planning Region 4.

The open space plan and program report completed by MAPA in 1972 recommends an open space system which identifies the natural resource potential for Douglas, Sarpy, and Pottawattamie Counties. The Riverfront Development Department of MAPA is actively involved in the Missouri Riverfront Corridor Study effort. This corridor extends from the southern boundary of Mills County to the northern boundary of Harrison County in Iowa, and from the southern boundary of Sarpy County to Blair (approximately 54 miles) in Nebraska. The overall goal of this effort is to fully utilize the potentials of the river to provide an optimum environment for metro area populus to work and recreate.

At the local level, outdoor leisure time planning is carried out by the individual local entities. The cities of Omaha, Council Bluffs, Blair, Bellevue, and Plattsmouth have established planning divisions and developed short-range programs that are very site specific. Long-range planning efforts appear to be more difficult to conduct because of the need to direct all available recreation resources to meet immediate problems resulting from growth spurts.

Smaller community planning efforts are generally the responsibility of a local park manager or another city department, such as Water and Sewer Departments.

County planning effectiveness varies between the rural and urban counties. The urban counties are experiencing considerable growth which is impacting their resources. Consequently, planning is progressing in all areas of land use.

of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Figure 2

IOWA OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING REGIONS

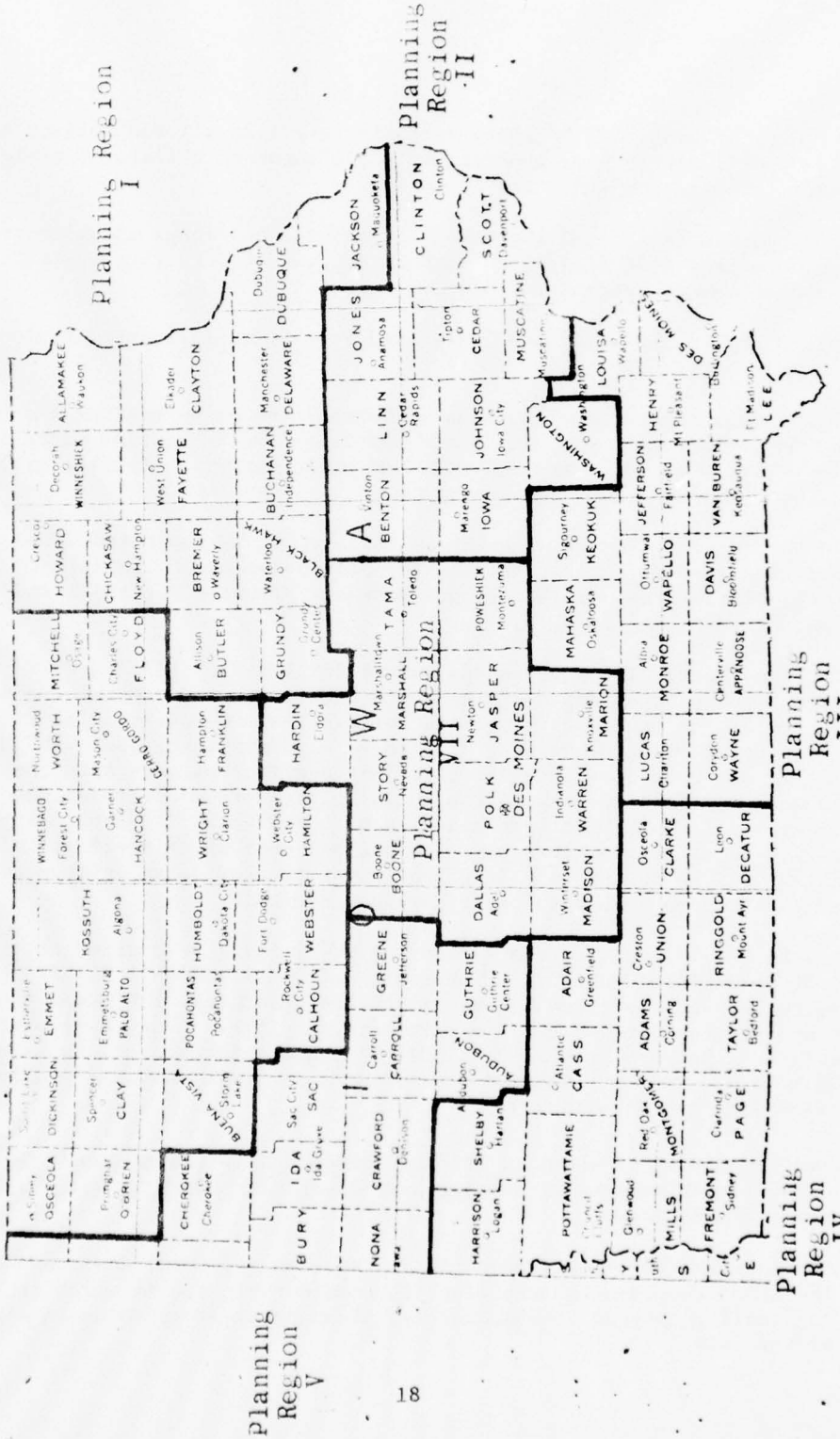
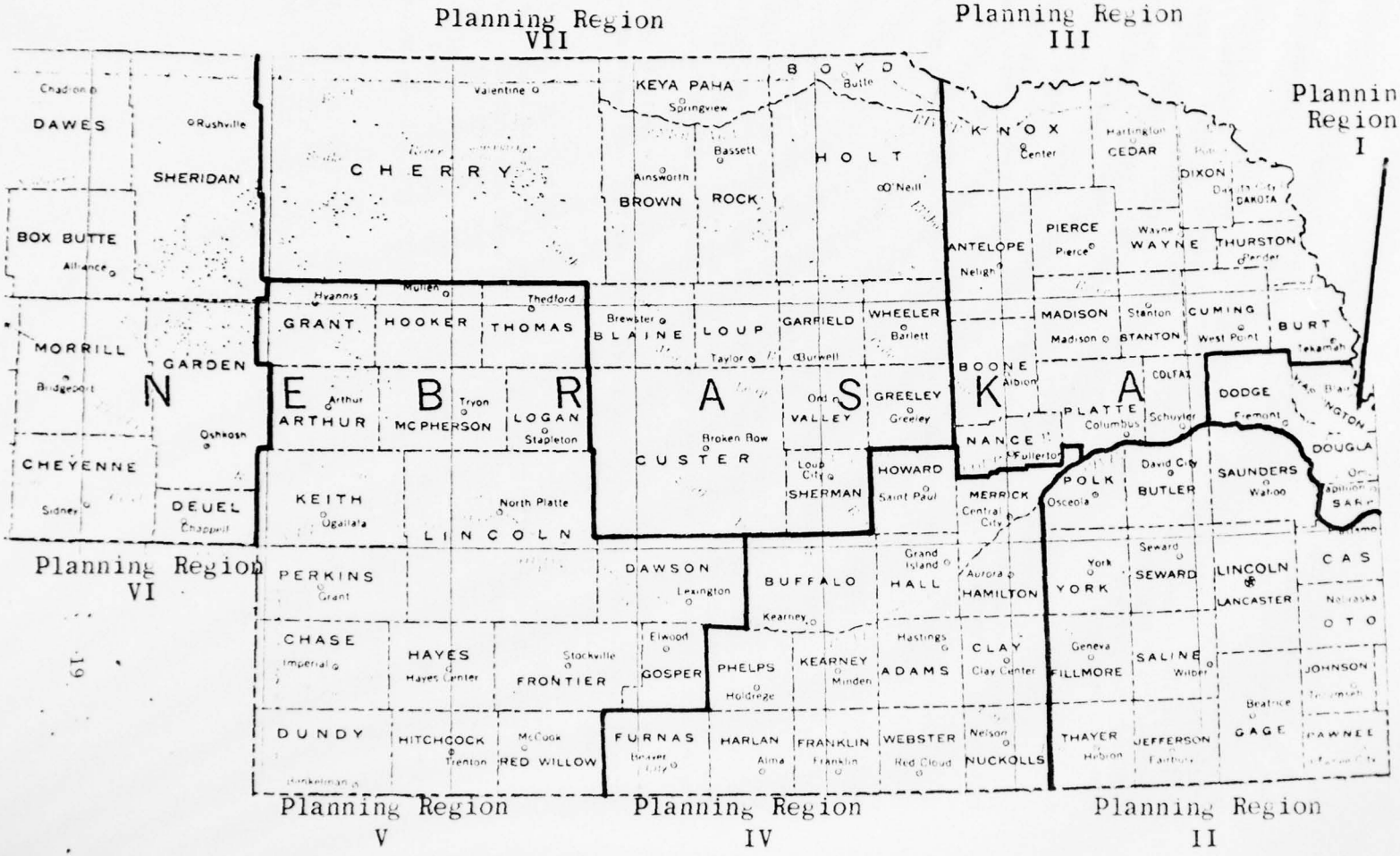


Figure 3

NEBRASKA OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING REGIONS



and facilities in the ...
1990." December 1974.

The rural counties are not experiencing this growth sprawl and, therefore, have very general planning programs. There are exceptions in that several counties have developed historical plans.

In almost every on-going planning program, there is not only some degree of overlap and duplication but also a deficiency in identifying and analyzing the effect and contributions of the private sector. A number of consultants are involved in leisure-time planning for governmental agencies and private firms, but this effort is usually confined to site-specific projects rather than long-range comprehensive studies.

Individual citizen task force groups contributed significantly to on-going planning efforts, notably the Lake Manawa, Friendship Fountain, Papio Valley Preservation Group, Papio Valley Flood Protection Association, and the MAPA Trails Task Force.

A listing of the various institutional organizations and their planning responsibilities can be found in Appendix H.

VIII. PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of general problems in the study area surfaced as a result of personal interviews and reviewing the existing plans and reports. Recommendations are directed toward possible solutions to problems identified. In addition, specific resource units with potentials for meeting future leisure time activities are also identified for short-range (5 to 20 years) and long-range (20 to 40 years) time frames in Appendix G.

Part of the difficulty in coordinating leisure-time activity planning efforts between various levels of government and the private sector relates to lack of uniform planning approaches.

This problem could be alleviated if all planning were accomplished within the acceptable planning framework of the next higher level of governmental agency. That is, State outdoor recreation plans would be developed within the broad framework of the Nationwide Plan, "Outdoor Recreation - A Legacy for America...," regional plans and programs would then be developed within the guidelines and criteria of the State plans, and local plans would be in accord with the regional plans.

During these planning processes, it is essential that effective citizen participation and coordination with planning efforts of the private sector, Federal land managing agencies and adjacent State and local governments be incorporated.

Independent planning methods also make it virtually impossible to measure net needs on a local or regional basis or to implement programs that will be complementary in meeting needs of adjoining planning entities.

The solution to this problem lies in the adoption of common resource units, definitions, leisure time activities, standards, methodologies, etc., at all levels of government.

Carrying capacities for land and water resources which support leisure time activities are unknown. This results in over or under utilization of these resources, and consequently, the planning entities are handicapped in developing a program obtaining the optimum utilization of the resources.

Some counties and local entities have no on-going leisure time programs either because of lack of technical expertise or insufficient funding.

In such cases park and recreation departments should be established. Where practical, the smaller local entities that are not able to establish a separate department should initiate a coordinated effort with county, regional, or state leisure time planning entities to obtain assistance in planning and development.

State planning on a regional basis may indicate an overall surplus of recreational opportunities where in fact there may be areas of deficiency within the regional boundaries that are not identified.

This emphasizes the need for both states to continue improving their planning programs and to more adequately identify areas of need.

Counties become concerned when land is taken off the tax rolls for public use. Similar tax losses occur in inner city areas when populations migrate to the suburbs.

To retain a tax base, certain types of public recreation lands could be kept in private ownerships through scenic and recreational easements, or lease backs where legal.

Funding for leisure time developments is limited because of competition with other programs for general funds. This reduces local capacities for participating in cost sharing under Federal programs.

Local governments should designate a single entity with overall responsibility for leisure time planning, coordination, and implementation. Funds should be earmarked to conduct these efforts as well as to provide a stable financial base.

The increasing amount of leisure time that is becoming available will impose greater demands on existing sites and recreation programs.

This will necessitate new approaches to planning facilities on a year-round basis rather than on a peak-use period.

Both short and long-range effects of the current economic recession and energy shortage may limit long-distance travel to recreate. This will create greater demands on existing areas closer to the population centers.

Emphasis should be placed on increasing leisure time acreages and programs close to and within urban core centers.

The special populations of minorities, handicapped, and aged were recognized in the study area description section of the report. Their special leisure time needs are often overlooked in planning programs and opportunities.

Citizens of these special groups should be included on the policy and decisionmaking boards to insure their input. Facility design features and criteria should be modified to permit use by the segment of the population.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION

Successful implementation of leisure time planning recommendations will require coordinated action by Federal, State, local, and private organizations. The average citizen demands recreation facilities improvement, and preservation of open space and natural areas, as well as protection and enhancement of the environment in which he lives and recreates. Therefore, citizen involvement is essential in the development and support of a planning effort.

The following suggested implementations are presented to illustrate the wide variety of methods available to State and local entities to promote leisure time planning and development.

Sources of Funding

The foundation of any implementation program is a stable financial base. Taxation of real and personal property is the method most widely recognized, and the funds collected under this system may be earmarked for recreation purposes. This taxation method can be accomplished in a number of ways.

The retail sales tax may be levied on the sale of specific items, such as recreation equipment, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, etc. The Dingle-Johnson, Pittman-Robertson Programs utilize the Federal excise tax method for fishing and hunting equipment, and the funds are available for acquisition, development, research, and administration of fish and wildlife areas. The "head" or "occupation" tax

exists in a number of larger cities which provide employment opportunities for the surrounding suburban population. Similarly, real estate transfer tax may be levied on the conveyance of real property by a taxing jurisdiction and resembles in many respects the sales tax on personal property. A portion of these tax funds could be set aside for acquisition and development of leisure time areas.

The statutes of many states allow for the establishment of park and recreation departments or metropolitan park and recreation districts within defined jurisdictional boundaries. These entities are then given the authority to collect funds derived from mill levy assessments on taxable properties.

Passing of bond issues has also been an effective means for obtaining funds for leisure time purposes. They generally fall within one of the three following categories: (1) General Obligation Bonds, (2) Revenue Bonds, and (3) Special Assessment Bonds.

The requirements for bonding may vary with each jurisdictional entity. Therefore, the best source of assistance on proposing and developing bonding procedures may be the State Attorney General or the County or City Attorney.

In Nebraska the Resource Development Fund is available to qualified responsible governmental entities for grants or loans. This program, among other things, is designed to preserve or develop fish and wildlife resources, protect and improve public lands, and provide outdoor recreation lands and facilities. The funds are appropriated by the State Legislature and administered by the Nebraska Natural Resources Commission. Requests for specific details and funds under this program should be forwarded to the Nebraska Natural Resources Commission, 725 Terminal Building, Lincoln, Nebraska.

A major funding source is available to state and local governmental entities through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) program. This federal legislation provides a 50 percent matching grant-in-aid program for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation sites and areas and comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation planning. This act is administered jointly by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and a state agency designated by the Governor to act on his behalf. In Nebraska the Game and Parks Commission, 2200 North 33rd Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68503, has been so designated. Any inquiries for specific program and funding details should be directed to that agency. Local Iowa recreation entities who are interested in participating in this program should contact the State Conservation Commission, State Office Building, 300 4th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. In addition to the state agencies listed above, information concerning the L&WCF program is available from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Mid-Continent Region, P. O. Box 25387, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225.

The State of Nebraska has established a program that permits local entities to receive an additional 25 percent in state funds in conjunction with the L&WCF. Eligible local units of government need only

provide 25 percent of the funding for acquisition or development of outdoor leisure time sites and areas. Iowa has not, at the present time, initiated this type of state funding program.

The recent Communities Development Act (P.L.-93-383) provides an additional source of funding. This act provides block grants to be used for community projects whose priorities are established at the local level. These may include park and open space projects. The Department of Housing and Urban Development, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106, should be contacted for further details.

Financial assistance is possible under the Historic Preservation Act for acquiring or developing historic sites, buildings, structures or objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture. This program provides for 50 percent matching grant-in-aid funds for the above-mentioned items. It also provides monies for the preparation of comprehensive state-wide preservation surveys and plans, the results of which will guide the issuance of grants for specific projects. Requests for additional details and specific information should be directed to the Regional Director, National Park Service, 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68102.

In the survey, planning or design of a federal project involving flood protection, Public Law 93-251, the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, requires that consideration be given to non-structural alternatives to prevent or reduce flood damages. These alternatives include, but are not limited to, floodproofing of structures, flood plain regulation, and acquisition of flood plain lands for recreational, fish and wildlife, and other public purposes. Local entities can receive up to 80 percent federal cost sharing for acquisition of recreational areas at these projects if recommended and authorized by Congress.

User fees and service charges can also provide needed revenue for leisure time programs. The concept dealing with user fees is based upon allocation costs of services to those persons who benefit from them. One recent innovative approach could assess a fee to personalize auto license tags and the funds would be earmarked for leisure time programs. This method has been utilized in California to purchase unique environmental sites and areas. Service charges may be assessed for water and sewer hookups on new residential or commercial developments and the proceeds earmarked for acquisition or construction of leisure time sites and areas.

Land Use Controls

Land use regulations are an important tool especially where land acquisition costs may be prohibitive. A well-conceived land use plan will not only identify the best leisure time site and area locations, but also adjacent incompatible developments.

Zoning ordinances determine land use and are designed, among other things, to protect natural resource areas. Flood plain zoning has been proven effective in the control of development in flood prone areas, making them available for parkways and green belts. Another form of zoning that provides leisure time opportunities is density development control associated with cluster and planned unit development (PUD). This zoning concept requires a developer to provide a specified number of acres for parks and open space within the area. A variation of this method is the donation of cash in lieu of land. However, donated land in some instances, may not be desirable for leisure time activities due to topographic features, restrictive covenants, or size.

A number of other land use controls may also be considered. These include partial purchase, fee simple acquisition, and recreation or conservation easements. The partial purchase approach allows a governmental unit to acquire land and then sell it to a private developer with specific land use stipulations. The developer then makes improvements and leases the facility back to the public. A variation of this method is to allow the developer to sell back the developed land rather than lease it. The public entity may also acquire land, make improvements, and lease it to a private interest, with provisions for public use. Fee simple acquisition generally will include all rights for the acreage purchased and will give absolute control to the buyer.

Recreation easements allow a limited right for public use. This land use control method lends itself to such things as trail development. Title to the land would remain with the landowner who would agree to keep portions of his lands in a natural state.

Conservation easements are similar to the recreation easements with the exception that the public would have no right of access to, or over, the property. However, the landowner would agree to keep segments of his land in a natural condition and would allow no development to occur.

The latter two methods of land control often are mutually beneficial to adjoining landowners since, they would be assured the view from their property would be protected.

Governmental agencies may also subsidize land used for open space by a direct grant to the landowner. The amount of the grant may be equal to the cost of any higher property taxes (resulting in the difference between taxes on the current use and taxes on the potential uses). The grant may also provide an incentive for the owner to maintain the land in an undeveloped condition.

The purchase of tax-delinquent property is also a means to acquire acreage for park and open space purposes. Information on the availability of such lands can be obtained from county tax assessors, county clerks, or city clerks.

There have been situations in which a desirable parcel of land has been put up for sale, but an interested government entity did not have

sufficient funds immediately available to purchase the parcel. Non-profit organizations, such as the Nature Conservancy, has programs to purchase such lands for parks and forests. Such programs permit advance acquisition so that the acreage is not lost to incompatible development. When public funds are available, a governmental agency can then purchase the land from the organization at cost.

Acquisition of land by installment purchase allows the public agency to negotiate a per acre unit price for acquisition of the property. The interested agency agrees to buy a minimum number of acres at a fixed price over an established period of time. From the date of the purchase agreement, the landowner is relieved of property taxes and he may remain on the land until purchase is completed on all the parcels.

Tax Incentives to Preserve Open Space

Since real property tax is set by state laws, policy decisions or encouragement of particular tax incentive programs must be made through state law amendments. Such tax incentive programs should be considered as possibilities for increasing park and open space acreage. One such program allows preferential property assessment which is based upon the value of open space for its existing use rather than its market value. This assessment allows lower taxes on open space acreage if the landowners permit public use. Tax exemptions on private property used for public purposes, such as parks, nature preserves, or trails, may be possible in lieu of or in conjunction with the preferential assessment approach. A tax deferral program could postpone payment of real property tax levied in open space use until such time as the land is developed.

Donations

To encourage donations of land for leisure time purposes, Federal law allows a reduction of the estate tax on gifts of property made during the donor's life or through his will. The Federal estate tax is computed on the value of property held at the time of the donor's death.

Land that has been donated to a public agency prior to the donor's death will not be included in the estate. When donated by will, the estate will be entitled to a tax deduction.

The value of these land donations may be used as the local entity's 50 percent matching share in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program. In addition, donated labor and materials are also eligible as cost-share contributions to the program.

The Federal Surplus Property Program allows political subdivisions to obtain fee title to federal properties that are declared surplus. These lands must be used for public park and recreation purposes and are available at no cost to the recipient. The General Services Administration

determines what federal properties are surplus and, in cooperation with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, transmits notices of property availability to appropriate state and local governments. The specific details of this program are available from the Mid-Continent Regional Office, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, P.O. Box 25387, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225.

Foundations, memorials, or trusts may also be created to encourage philanthropic contributions for preserving natural, scenic, historic, or recreational areas. These charitable entities may accept and hold donations and administer gifts and bequests of money, securities, or other property.

Cooperative Management Programs

Opportunities are available for plan implementation through cooperative programs between public agencies. The Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-72) requires that full consideration be given to outdoor recreation opportunities in the investigation and planning of any federal navigation, flood control, reclamation, hydroelectric or multiple-purpose water resource project. A non-federal public body may agree to administer project land and water areas for recreation and bear not less than 50 percent of the separable costs of the project allocated to recreation purposes. Additional information and details on this method of increasing outdoor leisure time acreage is available by contacting the Bureau of Reclamation or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In some instances, the above agencies issue a lease to a state or local agency for outdoor recreation development at existing reservoirs.

Cooperative agreements between state agencies also have the potential to provide opportunities for leisure time activities. Land under the control of a non-recreation agency could be leased, or a special use permit issued, to allow a recreation agency to use and develop the acreage. This has been done in several states where the State Land Board has been responsible for administration of school sections and the State Park Department has leased parts of this acreage for recreational use.

If counties become more actively involved in providing leisure time programs, they could enter into joint agreements with other county entities and state and local governments to develop and manage other public lands for recreation.

Local agency cooperative management programs may be instituted between local leisure time entities and school districts. A joint use agreement of this type allows maximum utilization of each entity's resources for leisure time activities. This dual use has been utilized at grade and high school facilities and should be instituted at colleges and universities.

An important element of any cooperative program is the role of the private sector. A large percentage of existing leisure time opportunities is provided by private developments. This should be continually encouraged

by providing profit-making incentives, avoiding competition from public bodies, allowing tax breaks and incentive, providing low interest loans, and public recognition of their efforts.

A cooperative management program has been initiated seeking new ways of making under-utilized lands not now designated for recreation use nor available for disposal under surplus property programs available for leisure time use. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation serves as the coordinating agency between Federal, State, and local agencies to explore opportunities for utilizing federal lands for public outdoor leisure time use through exchange, lease, or other cooperative agreements.

Land Management Techniques

The funds that would be needed to acquire recreation acreage may not be within the capabilities of many agencies. Therefore, means other than financial should be considered. The previous discussions have pointed out ways of acquiring or developing lands at reduced costs. However, better management techniques of land already in public ownership may be the only way a local entity can meet current recreation needs.

As was pointed out in Section VIII on Problems and Recommendations, the capacity of resource units to provide leisure time opportunities is unknown. Thus, an evaluation should be conducted on the existing areas to determine user capacity and programs for increasing efficiency. Such an evaluation may reveal that playground equipment is not being used because there are no small children in the neighborhood. Similarly, increased utilization and efficiency of a site might be realized through the conversion of facilities to different type uses. Inefficiency may also occur when an existing site is located in the wrong area, or when one large, poorly located park could be replaced by a number of smaller sites that are well distributed.

Other alternatives for increasing efficiency would be to allow various kinds of uses for a specific area rather than one single use. Examples of this are the use of tennis courts for ice skating, badminton, volleyball, and basketball activities, use of golf courses for cross-country skiing and sledding during the off-season, and use of designated fish and game areas, natural areas, and historic sites for a broader recreation experience.

A detailed curvey of existing sites may also reveal that some are underused. Land management techniques should not only consider dual uses among leisure time activities, but also among other non-leisure time uses. Flood plains provide recreational opportunities even though they are subject to frequent flooding. Private as well as municipal water supply reservoirs could provide leisure time opportunities and still not affect the primary purposes of the reservoir, should any such areas become available.

Additional advantages can be realized through other non-leisure time capital improvement programs. A storm drainage project could use open space areas for water ponding purposes. After the water has been drained,

the area could once again be used for leisure time purposes. Wastewater treatment projects could include a recycling program that would provide water for a series of small leisure time reservoirs. Although the primary purpose would be for purification, the leisure time program would also benefit. Use of other existing public agency property should be encouraged for compatible leisure time experiences, such as freeway, street, and utility right-of-way, and open space around municipal buildings and water and sewer plants.

There are a number of railroad rights-of-way in the area that could be used for limited leisure time activities that are compatible with the primary use of such rights-of-way. Use of these areas will require negotiation of agreements with the private companies involved.

Recently, there have been several innovative approaches to dual use of specific public facilities. These include the development of game and play areas on top of underground water storage tanks and the leisure time use of building roof tops and designated street closures. A number of cities use portable playground and game equipment that can be moved to alternate open space locations around the city, or that can be utilized on streets periodically closed to traffic.

Asphalt parking lots are increasing in number throughout the urban areas and the possibility for leisure time uses of these lots should be considered, especially for playfield and game activities. Portable equipment could be placed on these parking lots when they are not being used for parking.

Many opportunities that are available on some areas are seasonally-oriented. Use could be continued during slack periods through facility modification. The construction of a cover over swimming pools or tennis courts would extend the season of use. Lighting some sites would also extend their usable period.

X. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The demand for leisure time opportunities by present and future residents of the Omaha-Council Bluffs Metropolitan Study area requires full utilization of all resources to help satisfy leisure time needs.

The greatest demands are directly associated with the urban population, to meet the acreage needs for regional parks and natural areas which are considerably greater than required for community parks.

This acreage difference is a result of the varying standards for each of these resource units and should not be construed that community parks are any less important or less needed than are the regional parks.

Other resource units consisting of fish and game areas, historical and cultural areas, and scenic rivers and waterways should be preserved for leisure time use before they are lost to other purposes.

The specific site recommendations shown in Appendix G have identified approximately 82,000 acres of resource units, a total of all categories, that have potential to provide leisure time opportunities and assist in meeting the leisure time needs of the Omaha-Council Bluffs metropolitan area. An additional 15,000 acres of land is included in Appendix G that is not specifically located. However, this acreage is part of the proposed 44,000-acre Platte-Elkhorn Recreation Area.

In discussing potential outdoor leisure time resources to satisfy needs, they have been divided into three main categories: regional parks, natural areas, and community parks. The potential regional parks and natural areas can be found in the major drainage systems of the Elkhorn, Platte, and Missouri rivers, as well as the Papillion Creek flood control project.

Potential community parks are located both within and outside the existing city limits. However, the different growth concepts will influence the location of those that are not now within the city limits.

The identified needs can be reduced by the following plans that were developed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers and the Metropolitan Area Planning Agency. These plans are components of an overall total package and are not to be considered as alternatives but should be implemented to satisfy the deficiencies of 89,500 acres of regional parks and natural areas and 10,400 acres for community parks.

ELKHORN RIVER PLAN

Description: This plan consists of evaluating the regional park and natural area potentials located along the Elkhorn River. The regional park and natural area system follows the concept developed in the Platte Level B Study and the open space plan and program prepared by the Metropolitan Area Planning Agency. This plan would consist of major development nodes, several hundred acres in size, the sandpit lakes development potential, a result of private sand and gravel operations, the waste-water lake possibilities, and the potential flood plain areas. These proposed methods to help fulfill acreage deficiencies for Douglas and Sarpy counties would occur within the framework of a possible Platte-Elkhorn Recreation Area. Management responsibilities would be directed toward the state. A scenic or recreational river designation could be an additional benefit. However, scenic river designation would not be an alternative to the recreation area concept since it would not substantially reduce acreage deficiencies but merely protect the river resources.

IMPACTS

* River resources would be protected.

* A regional recreation area could be established through the use of State and local funds as well as non-monetary means such as land donations, gifts, and no-cost easements.

* An alternative approach to the establishment of the above regional recreation area could possibly be available through designation as a National Recreation Area. As a first step, this would require a Congressionally authorized study to determine if the area qualifies and the appropriate level of federal involvement.

* Regional parks or natural areas are a compatible use of flood plain lands.

* Possible reduction in out-of-area travel for recreation.

* Preservation of lands for wildlife habitat which could help reduce urban sprawl.

* Loss of agricultural land could be reduced by utilizing the various means of land control other than fee purchase.

* Cost in millions of dollars:

Acquisition of 18,000 acres 1/	18.2
Development 2/	18.0
Total:	36.2

1/ Based on an average of $1,012/acre: (Source: Corps of Engineers).

2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre: (Source: Platte Level B Study).

PLATTE RIVER PLAN

Description: This Plan is a logical extension and continuation of the previous Plan with respect to the Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area for regional parks and natural areas located along the Lower Platte River.

The regional park and natural area systems are a combination of the Platte Level B plan, the Platte River Islands, Nebraska, and the Metropolitan Area Planning Agency open space plans and programs. These plans recommend access-development nodes, sandpit lake potentials, flood plain usage, and historic resource utilization. In addition, the numerous sandbars and islands that exist on this segment of the Platte River offer additional resource acreages to meet unfulfilled needs. They represent a vanishing landform and are of geological significance. Heavily wooded and relatively undisturbed by man, they present a basically natural environment that contrasts abruptly with the agriculturally developed lands that border the river. Their scenic wilderness and aesthetic qualities are excellent and contribute to their overall value.

Although these islands are largely undeveloped at the present time, an increasing amount of land is being sold for cabin sites and private waterfowl hunting areas.

IMPACTS

* River resources would be protected.

* A regional recreation area could be established through the use of state and local funds as well as non-monetary means such as donations, gifts, and no-cost easements.

* An alternative approach to the establishment of the above regional recreation area could possibly be available through designation as a National Recreation Area. As a first step, this would require a Congressionally authorized study to determine if the area qualifies and the appropriate level of federal involvement.

* Regional parks or natural areas are a compatible use of flood plain lands.

* Possible reduction in out-of-area travel for recreation.

* Preservation of lands for wildlife habitat which could help reduce urban sprawl.

* Loss of agricultural land could be reduced by utilizing the various means of land control other than fee purchase.

* Cost in millions of dollars:

Acquisition of 26,000 acres 1/	26.3
Development 2/	26.0
Total	52.3

1/ Based on an average of $1,012/acre: (Source: Corps of Engineers).

2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre: (Source: Platte Level B Study).

MISSOURI RIVERFRONT PLAN

Description: The potential regional parks and natural areas along the Missouri River will be analyzed under this plan option.

The Missouri River resources have been overlooked and neglected in the past. The concept of returning to the river is a combination of efforts by the Metropolitan Area Planning Agency, the riverfront development group, and private citizens.

Fortunately, there are areas of wooded bluffs and grassy riversides that remain relatively untouched by man. The threat of floods has been reduced through channel work and upstream dams.

There are a number of existing leisure time sites located along or near the river and a significant amount of acreage requirements could be met through expansions and additions.

The riverfront development proposal outlines various nodes of existing and potential leisure time sites connected by a linear park and scenic parkway for a distance of approximately 54 miles.

IMPACTS

* Revitalize the older downtown sections of Omaha and Council Bluffs and utilize the natural resource of the Missouri River, that could be a model for other large cities to emulate.

* Provide greater accessibility to the residents of Iowa.

* Development of an urban trail system that would use the river as the focal point.

* Sites could be developed to serve dual purposes, for regional parks and community parks.

* Costs could be shared by a variety of Federal, State, local and private entities.

* Utilization of lower value acres rather than prime agricultural lands.

* Less acreage to be taken off tax rolls.

* Costs in millions of dollars:

Acquisition and Development of 10,525 acres 1/	17.4
Acquisition and Development of an additional 10,475 acres 2/	9.4
Development and Improvement of existing areas 1/	10.8
Total:	37.6

1/ Source: Riverfront Development Plan.

2/ Source: Open Space Plan and Program, MAPA.

PAPILLION CREEK PLAN

Description: This Plan considers the regional park and natural area potentials as a result of the Corps of Engineers authorized Papillion Creek flood control project.

This 20-lake system is designed to control flooding of the Omaha metropolitan area, and under this project additional regional park and natural area acre needs can be reduced.

The original project authorization provided for recreation lands at 8 reservoir sites. This was later changed to 10 sites. In addition, fish and wildlife acres have been authorized for purchase.

IMPACTS

* Costs can be shared by all levels of government.

* Leisure time use can occur on project flood lands.

* Additional lands recommended for leisure time acres could be purchased.

* Trails system could connect these lakes with downtown Omaha and the Missouri River.

* Flood plain lands below the dams could be used for dispersed recreation activities.

* Costs in millions of dollars:

Acquisition of 1,723 acres [1/]	4.3
Development [2/]	11.6
Additional Project of 15,677 acres [2/]	39.2
Development [3/]	15.7
Total:	70.8

1/ Based on an average of $2,500/acre: (Source: Corps of Engineers, Papillion Creek Project).

2/ Corps of Engineers, Papillion Creek Project. This acreage will be primarily for flood control. However, it can also be used for recreation as a secondary benefit.

3/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre: (Source: Platte Level B Study).

COMMUNITY PARKS

The activities provided at community or local parks are not as dependent upon the natural or water resource base as are regional parks or natural environmental areas. A number of options are available to make better use of or improve the local park opportunities and are directly related to the various growth concepts.

Under growth concept "A", which envisions the continuous uncontrolled urban sprawl, the community parks system locations would be geared toward the low density urban sprawl pattern. The direction of this sprawl pattern would require identification in order that lands could be purchased in advance.

IMPACTS

* Potential park sites would be protected from development until such time as they were needed for park purposes.

* Acquisition costs are less for lands that are presently undeveloped and not within a development complex.

* The growth pattern may be conducive for fringe communities to enter into cooperative arrangements with Omaha for joint funding programs as well as site use.

* Continued acreage acquisition for community parks will strain the operation and maintenance capabilities of local entities.

* Costs in millions of dollars:

Acquisition of 10,424 acres 1/	41.7
Development 2/	43.8
Total:	85.5

1/ Based on an average of $4,000/acre: (Source: Land and Water Conservation Fund Program).

2/ Based on an average of $4,200/acre: (Source: Land and Water Conservation Fund Program).

Growth concepts "B" and "C" are somewhat similar since they would control expansion of urban Omaha and Council Bluffs, revitalize the urban core and the older sections, and either develop satellite cities around the metro area or control density growth on the urban fringes.

The community parks system program under these growth concepts would generally be influenced by the direction of this fringe growth as well as the communities looking within their own boundaries for better utilization of existing available acres. This, however, would not be the case for the satellite cities concept since growth would occur outside their present boundaries.

IMPACT

* Strong land use controls to assure acreages within a constricted boundary are utilized to full potential.

* Planned Unit Developments (PUD) could require a percentage of the development areas be reserved for park sites.

* Acquisition costs increase due to limited available acreage as well as sites that are presently developed for other uses.

* Better management practices on existing sites would be necessary.

* Continued acreage acquisition for community parks will strain the operation and maintenance capabilities of local entities.

* Cost in millions of dollars:

Acquisition of 5,212 acres [1/]	20.8
Development [2/]	28.5
Total:	49.3

1/ Based on an average of $4,000/acre and assuming that 40 percent of the 10,424 acres of needed land would be available through PUD developments and better management techniques: (Source: Land and Water Conservation Fund Program).

2/ Based on an average of $4,200/acre and assuming that 35 percent of the development would be available through PUD developments and better management techniques: (Source: Land and Water Conservation Fund Program).

COUNTY SUMMARY - EXISTING LEISURE TIME RESOURCE UNIT INVENTORY

Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Appendix A (cont'd)

State - Iowa
County - Mills

Type of Area	Administering Agency	Agency Type	Acres	Activities
Regional Parks General Parks & Recreational Areas	County Conservation Board	County	49	Picnicking, camping, hiking
Community, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Play Fields	Cities, towns, park or recreation districts	Municipal entities	34	Golf, swimming (pool), picnicking, games
	_____	Private	360	Golf, camping
Designated Fish & Game Areas				
Designated Historic & Cultural Areas	County Conservation Board			
Designated Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	State Conservation Commission	State	599	Fishing, hunting, hiking, nature study
Wayside Areas	State Conservation Commission	State	3	Picnicking, camping
	County Conservation Board		1	Picnicking, camping
Others (Specify)				

Note: There are located within the county, 87 acres of ponds & lakes & 114 acres of streams for fishing.

COUNTY SUMMARY - EXISTING LEISURE TIME RESOURCE UNIT INVENTORY

Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

State - Iowa
County - Pottawattamie

Appendix A (cont'd)

Type of Area	Administering Agency	Agency Type	Acres	Activities
Regional Parks General Parks & Recreational Areas	State Conservation Commission	State	1,971	Swimming(beach), picnicking, camping,
	County Conservation Board	County	363	snowmobile, ice skating, ice boating,
	Cities, towns, park or recreation district	Municipal entities	1,000	hiking, nature study
Community, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Play Fields	County Conservation Board	County	75	Camping, picnicking, games, golf, swimming
	Cities, towns, park or recreation districts	Municipal entities	200	hiking, theatre,
	_____	Private	1,405	camping, swimming, boating, golf, skiing horseriding, racing, hiking, fishing, games, picnicking
Designated Fish & Game Areas	Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal	595	Swimming (beach), picnicking, boating, hiking, fishing,
	State Conservation Commission	State	21	hunting, nature study
Designated Historic & Cultural Areas	Cities, towns, park or recreation districts	Municipal entities	3	
Designated Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	State Conservation Commission	State	241	Fishing, hunting, hiking, nature study
	County Conservation Board	County	60	
Wayside Areas	State Conservation Commission	State	4	picnicking, camping
	County Conservation Board	County	8	
Public Forest	County Cons. Board	County	120	Hiking, nature study
Others (Specify) Wilderness & Primitive	" " "	County	40	Hiking, nature study

Note: There are located within the county, 685 acres of ponds & lakes & 139 acres of streams f fishing.

COUNTY SUMMARY - EXISTING LEISURE TIME RESOURCE UNIT INVENTORY

Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

State - Nebraska
County - Sarpy

Appendix A (cont'd)

Type of Area	Administering Agency	Agency Type	Acres	Activities
Regional Parks General Parks & Recreational Areas	Game and Fish Commission	State	277	Picnicking, camping, fishing, hiking, nature study, hunting
Community, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Play Fields	Cities, towns, park or recreation districts	Municipal	302	Golf, swimming pool games, boating, camping, picnicking
	_____	Private	331	Camping, boating, swimming, fishing, golf, hiking, games, horseriding, picnicking
Designated Fish & Game Areas	Game and Fish Commission	State	60	Fishing, hunting, nature studies
Designated Historic & Cultural Areas	Department of Economic Development	State	42	Museum
Designated Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	_____	Private	1,300	Nature study, hiking
Wayside Areas				
Others (Specify)				

Note: There are located within the county, 160 acres of lakes and 108 acres of streams for fishing.

COUNTY SUMMARY - EXISTING LEISURE TIME RESOURCE UNIT INVENTORY

Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

State – Nebraska
County – Washington

Appendix A (cont'd)

Type of Area	Administering Agency	Agency Type	Acres	Activities
Regional Parks General Parks & Recreational Areas				
Community, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Play Fields	Cities, towns, park or recreation districts	Municipal entities	236	Swimming(pool), picnicking, golf, games, hiking.
		Private	512	Camping, theatre, hiking, horseriding, swimming, fishing, games, picnicking, racing, boating, hunting
Designated Fish & Game Areas	Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal	4,324	Swimming(beach), picnicking, boating, fishing, hunting, nature study, hiking.
Designated Historic & Cultural Areas	Game and Parks Commission	State	147	
Designated Natural Areas & Nature Preserves				
Wayside Areas				
Others (Specify) Note: There are located within the county, 750 acres of lakes for fishing.				

COUNTY SUMMARY - EXISTING LEISURE TIME RESOURCE UNIT INVENTORY

Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Appendix A (cont'd)

State - Nebraska
County - Douglas

Type of Area	Administering Agency	Agency Type	Acres	Activities
Regional Parks General Parks & Recreational Areas	Game and Parks Commission	State	964	Swimming(beach), camping, picnicking, fishing, hiking, nature study, hunting
Community, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Play Fields	Cities, towns, park or recreation district _____	Municipal entities Private	4,815 1,751	Golf, swimming(pool) picnicking, camping games, hiking Camping, games, hiking, picnicking, swimming, horseridi: boating, fishing, golf
Designated Fish & Game Areas				
Designated Historic & Cultural Areas				
Designated Natural Areas & Nature Preserves				
Wayside Areas				
Others (Specify) Note: There are located within the county, 348 acres of streams for fishing.				

COUNTY SUMMARY - EXISTING LEISURE TIME RESOURCE UNIT INVENTORY

Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

State – Nebraska
County – Cass

Appendix A (cont'd)

Type of Area	Administering Agency	Agency Type	Acres	Activities
Regional Parks General Parks & Recreational Areas	Game & Parks Commission	State	192	Swimming(beach) picnicking, camping
Community, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Play Fields	Cities, towns, park or recreation districts	Municipal entities	148	Swimming(pool), picnicking, camping, games
		Private	964	Camping, hiking, riding, swimming, fishing, games, boating, golf, picnicking
Designated Fish & Game Areas	Game and Parks Commission	State	1,310	Fishing, hunting, hiking, nature studies
Designated Historic & Cultural Areas				
Designated Natural Areas & Nature Preserves				
Wayside Areas				
Others (Specify) Note: There are within the county, 68 acres of lakes and 7 acres of streams for fishing.				

STUDY AREA TOTALS - EXISTING LEISURE TIME RESOURCE UNIT INVENTORY

Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Appendix B

Type of Area	Administering Agency	Acres	Total
Regional Parks General Parks & Recreational Areas	State County Municipal	3,404 464 1,000	4,868
Community, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Play Fields	County Municipal Private	75 5,792 5,883	11,750
Designated Fish & Game Areas	Federal State	7,821 1,588	9,409
Designated Historic & Cultural Areas	State County Municipal	189 1 3	193
Designated Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	State County Private	3,527 60 1,300	4,887
Wayside Areas	State County	7 11	18
Public Forest	County	120	120
Wilderness & Primitive	County	40	40

Others (Specify)

Note: There are 3,078 acres of lakes and ponds and 3,149 acres of streams.

APPENDIX C

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Cass County, Nebraska

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
Louisville State Recreation Area	Regional Park	142	50	192
Cold Springs Park	Regional Park	88	16	104
Plattsmouth Water Fowl Mgt. Area	Fish and Game Area	1,465	35	1,500
Game Management Area	Fish and Game Mgt.	500		500
Wilson Creek Watershed	Community Park	40+		40
Merritt Beach	Community Park	20		20
Beaver Lake	Other - private development	875	325	1,200
Buccaneer Bay, Plattsmouth Area	Other - private development	1,750		1,750

APPENDIX C

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Douglas County, Nebraska

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
Levi Carter Park & Lake	Regional Park	254	281	535
Fontenelle Park	Regional Park	105	3	108
Miller Park	Community Park	78	2	80
Benson Park	Regional Park	215	2	217
Elmwood Park	Regional Park	216		216
Hummel Park	Regional Park	202		202
Tranquility Park	Regional Park	355		355
Two Rivers SRA	Regional Park	644	320	964
Sycamore Park	Regional Park	197		197
NP Dodge Park	Regional Park	445		445
Riverview Park	Community Park	155		155
Spring Lake	Community Park	96		96
Applewood Golf Course	Community & neighborhood	145		145
Elkhorn, Greenbriar Golf Course	Other - private	5		5

APPENDIX C

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Douglas County, Nebraska (cont'd)

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
Skyline Golf Course	Other - open to public	165		165
Lakeview Golf Course	Private - open to public	63		63
Happy Hollow Country Club	Private	180		180
Omaha Country Club	Private	210		210
Highland Country Club	Private	180		180
Field Club Golf Course	Private	80		80
Sunset Valley Country Club	Private	50		50
Cedar Hills Golf Course	Private - open to public	40		40
Hi Point Golf Course	Private - open to public	180		180
Miracle Hills Golf Course	Private - open to public	325		325
Meadow Brook Golf Course	Private - open to public	17		17

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Douglas County, Nebraska (cont'd)

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
Oak Hills Golf Club (Millard)	Private - open to public	113		113
Ralston Golf Club	Private - open to public	43		43
Mt. Vernon Gardens & Mandan Park	Regional Park	103		103
Henry Doorly Zoo	Zoo General Recreation Regional Park	155		155
Central Omaha Park	Community Park	55		55
Winter Quarters Park	Historic Site	5		5
Neale Woods	Natural Area	971		971
Circle R Bible Camp	Private (camp)	152		152
Natural Prairie	Natural Site	40		40
Natural Prairie	Natural Site	40		40

Appendix C

Existing Leisure Time Sites
Recreation Facilities
(Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Playfields)
City of Omaha, Nebraska

Site Name	Acreage	Site Name	Acreage	Site Name	Acreage
Adams	60	Country Club Manor	3	Happy Hollow Park	10
Albright	3	Crown Point	2	H. H. Harper	7
Anderson Field	15	Dahlman	4	Harrison Heights	5
Armburst	5	Deer	18	Highland	6
Athletic	4	Deer Ridge	15	Himebaugh	1
Bay Meadows	5	Democracy	8	Hitchcock	50
Bemis	9	Dewey	12	Hulac	3
Bluff View	2	Erskine	3	Karen	11
Bowling Green	7	Essex	1	Kellom	6
Brown	12	Fillmore	3	Kellom Greenbelt	3
Burt Triangle	3	Florence	2	Keystone	4
Christie Heights	6	Gallagher	19	Kingswood Park	8
Churchich	15	Gifford	6	Kingswood Pool	1
Cody	2	Gifford River Drive	13	Kiwanis Park	16
Columbus	6	Grace Young	2	Kountz	10
Conoco	8	Graham	1	Lake James	3
Corby	1	Hanscom	58	Leavenworth	5

Existing Leisure Time Sites
Recreation Facilities
(Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Playfields)
City of Omaha, Nebraska
CONT.

Site Name	Acreage
Lee Valley Pool	1
Lions	2
Logan-Fontenelle	5
McKinley	4
Maple Village	45
Memorial	67
Mercer	6
Metcalfe	3
Miami Playground	1
Mockingbird Hill	29
Montclair	5
Morton	4
Oaks Park & Pool	1
Orchard	8
Palomino Hills	3
Parkside	7
Pershing School Playground	8
Pipal	15
Pool Maintenance Headquarters	1
Prairie Lane	5
Pulaski	2
Roberts	20
Rockbrook	18
Sandoz	12
Schoeder	2
Signal Hill	8
Skylark Park & Pool	2
Spaulding Playground	3
Sunny Slope	6
Swanson (Sarpy Co.)	52
Templeton Mini	1
Tomahawk Hills	5
Towl	28
Trendwood	25
Turner Park & Parkway	8
Twenty Eighth & Craig	5
Upland	10
Vogel	2
Walnut Hill	6
Westchester	15
West Fairacres	9
Westroads Interchange & Parkway	25
Westwood Heights Golf Course	26
Westwood Heights Park & Pool	2
Yale	1
Young	4

APPENDIX C

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Sarpy County, Nebraska

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
Historical Site	Historic Site	10		10
Fontenelle Hills	Other (private golf) Open to public	75		75
Capehart Golf Course	Other (private golf) Open to public	160		160
Base Golf Course	Other (private golf) Open to public	80		80
Platteview Golf Course	Other (private golf) Open to public	200		200
Haworth Park	Community Park	75		75
Swanson Park	Community Park	52		52
Gretna Fish Hatchery	Designated Fish and Game	60		60
Schramm Park	Regional Park	277		277
SAC Air Force Museum	Regional Park	42		42
Fontennelle Forest	Natural Area	1,150	50	1,200

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Sarpy County, Nebraska (cont'd)

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
Papillion Parks	Community Park	125		125
LaVista	Community Park & Recreation Area	38		38
Bellevue Area	Community Park	168		168
Gretna	Community Park	17		17
Springfield	Community Park	7		7
Public Access Area	Neighborhood Park	22		22

APPENDIX C

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Washington County, Nebraska

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
DeSoto Bend Wildlife Refuge	Fish & Game	9,505	1,634	11,139
Fort Atkinson	Historic & Cultural Area	148		148
Boyer Chute Recreation Area	High Density Area	1,620		1,620
Blair Regional Park	Regional Park	500		500
Blair Park	Community Park	40		40
Blair Golf Club	Community Park	52		52
Natural Environment Area	General Park	971		971
High Density Recreation Area	General Park	1,620		1,620
Historical Site	Historic Site	10		10

APPENDIX D

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Mills County, Iowa

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
Willow Slough	Natural Area	599		599
Pony Creek Park	Regional Park	50		50
Glenwood Golf Course	Community Park	45		45
Emerson City Park	Community Park	3		3
Bass Park	Community Park	6		6
Pacific Junction	Community Park	3		3
Malvern	So. Community Park	3		3
Malvern	No. Community Park	6		6
Glenwood	Community Park	15		15

APPENDIX D

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Harrison County, Iowa

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
Rand Bar	Natural Area and Natural Preserve	60		60
Nobles Lake	Regional Area Park	55	164	219
California Bend	Regional Park	190	360	550
Tyson Island	Regional Park	84		84
Round Lake	Regional Park	262	131	393
Deer Island	Natural Area	600		600
Scenic Easement Highway	Parkway & Rec. Drive	106		106
Game and Fish Mgt. Area	Fish & Game Management	100		100
Scenic Easement	Parkway & Rec. Drive	37		37
Hunting Area	Other (Private)	7 areas		2,149

APPENDIX D

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Pottawattamie County, Iowa

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
Lake Manawa	Regional Park	453	660	1,113
Gifford Sanctuary	Natural Area	40		40
Old Towne	Community Park	5		5
Nobles Island	Fish & Game Area	37		37
Botna Bend Park	Regional Park	114	7	121
Longs Landing	Regional Park	21	40	61
Wilson Island	Regional Park	488	10	498
Lewis & Clark Park or Big Lake Park	Regional Park	219		219
Smith Area	Natural Area	201		201
Landmark Park	Historic Park	450		450
Airport Bend Park	Community Park	525		525
Arrowhead Park	Regional Park	177		177
Public Access Area	Public Forest	320		320

APPENDIX D

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Pottawattamie County, Iowa (cont'd)

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
Carter Lake City Park	Community & Neighborhood Park	170		170
Big Timber	Other (KOA Campground)	12		12
Game Management Area	Fish & Game Area	800		800
Pony Creek Watershed	Community Park	200	100	300
General Outdoor Recreation	Community Park	235		235
Lakeview Park	Community & Neighborhood	300		300
Urban Park	Community & Neighborhood	20		20
Dodge Park	Other (City Golf)	190		190
Oakland C.C.	Other (City Golf)	80		80
Treynor Recreation Area	Other (City Golf)	81		81
Willow Slough	Natural Area	499		499
Pony Creek Park	Regional Park	50		50

Existing Leisure Time Sites

Pottawattamie County, Iowa (cont'd)

Site Name	Type of Area	Land (Acres)	Water (Acres)	Total
Emerson City Park	Community Park	3		3
Bass Park	Community Park	6		6
Pacific Junction	Community Park	3		3
Malvern - South	Community Park	3		3
Malvern - North	Community Park	6		6
Glenwood	Community Park	15		15
Golf Course - Glenwood	Community Park	45		45

Appendix E

Activity Preference by Target Year

Activity	Preference Rating 1975	1995	2020
Playing games and sports[a/]	1	Same	Same
Visiting zoos, fairs, amusement parks	2	Same	Same
Picnicking	3	Same	Same
Driving for pleasure	4	Same	Same
Attending sporting events	5	Same	Same
Pool Swimming	6	Same	Attending concerts/plays
Visiting historic sites	7	Fishing	Fishing
Fishing	8	Visiting historic sites	Pool swimming
Attending outdoor concerts/plays	9	Same	Visiting historic sites
Camping/dev. campgrounds	10	Beach swimming	Same
Bicycling	11	Camping/dev. campgrounds	Same
Walking for pleasure	12	Snow skiing/ sledding	
Beach swimming	13	Bicycling	Hunting
Hunting	14	Walking for pleasure	Same
Snow skiing/sledding	15	Hunting	Bicycling

a/ The following activities were combined in this group: handball or racquet ball, playground activities, shuffleboard, soccer, baseball, football, basketball, track and gymnastics, volleyball, trapshooting, badminton, and horseshoes.

Activity	Preference Rating 1975	1995	2020
Tennis	16	Same	Horseback riding
Power boating	17	Same	Tennis
Nature study	18	Horseback riding	Power boating
Off-road vehicles	19	Nature study	Same
Golf	20	Off-road vehicles	Nature study
Ice skating	21	Camping/ wilderness	Same
Horseback riding	22	Golf	Canoeing
Waterskiing	23	Hiking	Same
Camping/wilderness	24	Waterskiing	Golf
Hiking	25	Ice Skating	Waterskiing
Snowmobiling	26	Canoeing	Sailing
Sailing	27	Same	Snowmobiling
Canoeing	28	Snowmobiling	Ice skating
River floating	29	Same	Same
Ice Fishing	30	Same	Same

ACTIVITIES	Regional Parks, Gen. Rec. Areas	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfields & Playgrounds	Park and Open Areas	Historic and Cultural Areas	Natural Areas	Forest Areas	Wilderness, Primitive Areas	Wayside Areas	Scenic Rivers, Waterways	[illegible]
Picnicking	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Driving for Pleasure	X			X		X			X	X
Beach Swimming	X	X				X			X	
Fishing	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
Pool Swimming		X								
Power Boating	X					X			X	
Camping/Dev. Campground	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	
Attending Concerts/Plays		X		X						
Hiking	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water Skiing	X					X			X	
Camping/Remote - Wilderness					X	X	X			
Sailing	X	X			X	X			X	
Ice Fishing	X	X			X	X			X	
Snowmobiling	X					X				X
Walking for Pleasure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
V[illegible]ting zoos, fairs	X	X								

RESOURCE UNIT ACTIVITY CAPABILITIES

Appendix F (cont'd)

ACTIVITIES	Playfields & Playgrounds, Regional Parks, Gen. Rec. Areas	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks	Wash and Cabo Areas	Historic and Cultural Areas	Natural Areas	Forest Areas	Multi-purpose, Primitive Areas	Irrigable Areas	Scenic Rivers, Lakes	Fish and Wildlife Areas
Nature Study	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Attending sporting events	X	X								
Bicycling	X	X						X	X	X
Horseback Riding	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Tennis	X	X								
Golf	X	X								
Off-the-road vehicles	X					X				
Canoeing	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
Hunting	X		X			X	X			
Visiting Historic Sites				X						
Snow Skiing/Sledding	X	X				X				
Ice Skating	X	X				X			X	
Floating Rivers	X				X	X	X		X	
Playing Games & Sports	X	X						X		Y
Totals:	25	19	9	8	12	21	11	6	17	9

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Appendix G

CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit Designation	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost		
				Acquisition[1]	Development[2]	Total
C-2	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Marina, Picnicking, Swimming, Camping, Fishing, Boating	150	$151,800	$540,000	691,800
A	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	River Access, Boating, Fishing, Trails	Acreage (100)	Costs included in the Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		
52	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Expansion of Louisville State Recreation Area)	Wildlife Habitat, Hunting, Fishing, Hiking, Nature Study	(100)	Costs included in Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		
53	Game & Fish Area (Expansion of Merritt Beach)	Swimming, Picnicking, Fishing,	(50)	Costs included in Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area.		
	Long Range (20 - 45 years)					
D*	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, Nature Preserves (Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area)	Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails, Nature Study	44,000	44,528,000	44,000,000	88,528,000
C-3	Natural Area, Nature Preserves, and Game & Fish Area	Hunting, Fishing, Conservation Education	500	506,000	---	506,000

1/ Based on an average of $1,012/acre: (Source: Corps of Engineers).
2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre: (Source: Platte Level B Study).
* This site covers the entire length of the Elkhorn and Platte Rivers within the study area and identifies the Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area. A portion of this recommended acreage should be considered for short-range programs (Sites A, 52 & 53).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Appendix G

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost		Total
				Acquisition	Development	
24	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails & Nature Study	Acreage & Costs included in the Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area (600)			
D-1	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfields & Playgrounds (Carter Lake Improvement)	Football, Golf, Playfields, Marina, Boating	160	---	672,000 1/	672,000
D-2	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfields & Playgrounds	Softball, Playgrounds, Trails, Picnicking, Tennis, Swimming Pool, Baseball, Rec. Center	80	320,000 2/	336,000 1/	656,000
D-5	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfields & Playgrounds (two areas)	Softball, Playgrounds, Trails, Picnicking, Tennis, Swimming Pool, Baseball, Rec. Center	80	320,000 2/	336,000 1/	656,000
D-8	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Lonagren Lake)	Fishing, Picnicking, Swimming, Camping, Trails, Playfields, Playgrounds, Nature Study	850	2,400,000 3/	850,000 4/	3,250,000
D-3	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Sand Pit Lakes)	Fishing, Picnicking, Swimming, Camping, Trails, Nature Study, Conservation Education	Acreage and Costs included in the Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area (350)			
D-6	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfields & Playgrounds (Within City of Omaha)	Playgrounds, Baseball, Softball, Badminton, Tennis, Swimming Pool	3500	14,000,000 2/	14,700,000 1/	28,700,000

1/ Based upon an average of $4,200/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).
2/ Based upon an average of $4,000/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).
3/ Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development.
4/ Based upon an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Appendix G

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost Acquisition	Estimated Cost Development	Total
48	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfields and Playgrounds (Airport Bend)	Playgrounds, Baseball, Softball, Tennis, Swimming Pool, Recreation Center	525	2,100,000 2/	2,205,000 1/	4,305,000
28	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails, Nature Study	Acreage & Platte Recreation Area (4000)	Costs included in Elkhorn-		
5	Regional Park, General Park, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Site)	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails	456 (63 acres for recreation)	3/ 1,140,000	4/ 461,400	1,601,400
6	Regional Park, General Park, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Site)	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails	363	3/ 907,500	4/ 363,000	1,270,500
7	Regional Park, General Park, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Site)	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails	414 (83 acres for recreation)	3/ 1,035,000	4/ 887,100	1,922,100
8	Regional Park, General Park, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Site)	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails	337 (25 acres for recreation)	3/ 842,500	4/ 479,500	1,322,000

1/ Based upon an average of $4,200/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).
2/ Based upon an average of $4,000/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).
3/ Based on an average of $2,500/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers, Papillion Creek Project). This acreage, unless otherwise noted, will be primarily for flood control. However, it can be used for recreation as a secondary benefit.
4/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre for flood control acreage development and $6,700/acre for land devoted exclusively for recreation. (Source: Platte Level B Study and Corps of Engineers Papillion Creek Project).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Appendix G

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost		
				Acquisition[1]	Development[2]	Total
9	Regional Park, General Park, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Site)	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails	264	660,000	264,000	924,000
10	Regional Park, General Park, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Site)	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails	628 (150 acres for recreation)	1,570,000	1,483,000	3,053,000
11	Regional Park, General Park, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Site)	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails	1507	3,767,500	1,507,000	5,274,500
12	Regional Park, General Park, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Site)	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails	355	887,500	355,000	1,242,500
23	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails	Acreages & (600)	Costs included in Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		
27	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Boating, Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Swimming, Trails	Acreages & (700)	Costs included in Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		

1/ Based on an average of $2,500/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers Papillion Creek Project). This acreage, unless otherwise noted, will be primarily for flood control. However, it can be used for recreation as a secondary benefit.

2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre for flood control acreage development and $6,700/acre for land devoted exclusively for recreation. (Source: Platte Level B Study and Corps of Engineers Papillion Creek Project.)

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Appendix G

SARPY COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost		
				Acquisition[1]	Development	Total
29	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Picnicking, Fishing, Hunting, Camping, Hiking, Nature Study	Acreage & (4,500)	Costs included in Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		
30	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Picnicking, Fishing, Hunting, Camping, Hiking, Nature Study	Acreage & (2,600)	Costs included in Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		
32	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Picnicking, Fishing, Hunting, Camping, Hiking, Nature Study	Acreage & (3,800)	Costs included in Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		
49	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Picnicking, Fishing, Camping, Boating, Swimming, River Access	Acreage & (600)	Costs included in Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		
19	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Site)	Picnicking, Fishing, Camping, Boating, Swimming, River Access	510	1,275,000	510,000[3]	1,785,000
20	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Site)	Picnicking, Fishing, Camping, Boating, Swimming, River Access	1269[2]	3,172,500	1,232,700[3,4]	4,405,200
21	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Site)	Picnicking, Fishing, Camping, Boating, Swimming, River Access	318	952,500	381,000[3]	1,333,500

1/ Based on an average of $2,500/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers, Papillion Creek Project).
This acreage will be primarily for flood control. However, it can also be used for recreation as a secondary benefit

2/ 110 acres of this total will be devoted exclusively for recreation.

3/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).

4/ Based on an average of $6,700/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers, Papillion Creek Project).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Appendix G

Long Range (20-45 Years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost Acquisition	Estimated Cost Development	Total
22	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Hiking, Fishing, Camping, Nature Study, Picnicking	Acreage & (1000)	Costs included in Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		
D-7	Fish & Game Area (SCS)	Camping, Fishing, Hunting, Picnicking, Trails, Nature Study	10	15,000 1/	10,000 2/	25,000
13	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Sites)	Boating, Fishing, Swimming, Camping, Trails, Picnicking, Nature Study	296	740,000 3/	296,000 4/	1,036,000
14	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Sites)	Boating, Fishing, Swimming, Camping, Trails, Picnicking, Nature Study	424 (60 acres for recreation)	1,060,000 3/	766,000 4/	1,826,000
15	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Sites)	Boating, Fishing, Swimming, Camping, Trails, Picnicking, Nature Study	1,385 (45 acres for recreation)	3,462,500 3/	1,641,500 4/	5,104,000
16	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Sites)	Boating, Fishing, Swimming, Camping, Trails, Picnicking, Nature Study	530	1,325,000 3/	530,000 4/	1,855,000
18	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Sites)	Boating, Fishing, Swimming Camping, Trails, Picnicking, Nature Study	1,456 (30 acres for recreation)	3,640,000 3/	1,627,000 4/	5,267,000

1/ Based on an average of $1,500/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).
2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).
3/ Based on an average of $2,500/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers, Papillion Creek Project). This acreage, unless otherwise noted, will be primarily for flood control. However, it can be used for recreation as a secondary benefit.
4/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre for flood control acreage development and $6,700/acre for land devoted exclusively for recreation. (Source: Platte Level B Study and Corps of Engineers Papillion Creek Project).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Appendix G

SARPY COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost Acquisition	Estimated Cost Development 2/	Total
33	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Fontenelle Forest Trail)	Hiking & Nature Study	---	---	$127,000	$127,000
33A	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Gifford Environmental Educational Area)	Hiking & Nature Study	1,500	$675,000 1/	$200,000	$875,000
S-3	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Haworth Park Expansion)	Hiking & Nature Study	---	---	$104,000	$104,000
S-4	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfields & Playgrounds (Nebraska Levee Lakes)	Sports, Games, Playgrounds, Hiking, Picnicking, Swimming & Fishing	40 (Donation)	---	$444,000	$444,000

1/ Based upon $450/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program.)
2/ (Source: Corps of Engineers.)

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Appendix G

SARPY COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit Designation	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost Acquisition	Development	Total
S-1	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, & Nature Preserves (Bathtub)	Camping, picnicking, nature study, hiking, fishing, boating, swimming	850	$860,200 1/	$850,000 2/	$1,710,200
S-2	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, & Nature Preserves	Camping, picnicking, nature study, hiking, fishing, boating, swimming	Not available	Not available		
C	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, & Nature Preserves (Two Rivers Expansion)	Camping, picnicking, nature study, hiking, fishing, boating, swimming	Acreage & (7,500)	Costs included in Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		
	Long Range (20 - 45 years)					
26	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, & Nature Preserves	Camping, picnicking, fishing, & hunting	Acreage & (2,000)	Costs included in the Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		
31	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, & Nature Preserves (Sand Pit lakes)	Camping, picnicking, fishing, & hunting	Acreage & (600)	Costs included in the Elkhorn-Platte Recreation Area		

1/ Based upon an average of $1,012/acre. (Source: Corps of Engineers).

2/ Based upon an average of $1,000/acre. (Source: Platte Level B Study).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Appendix G

WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost Acquisition	Estimated Cost Development	Total
W-3	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Playfields	Softball, Baseball, Tennis, Swimming Pool, Badminton, Basketball, Trails, Bicyclying, Recreation Center	40	160,000 1/	168,000 2/	328,000
42	Natural Area & Nature Preserves (Boyer Chute)	Hiking, Picnicking, Camping, Nature Study	Acreage included in Site W-2 (1620)	Costs included in Site		W-2
17	Natural Area & Nature Preserves (Neale Woods)	Hiking, Picnicking, Camping, Nature Study	Acreage included in Site W-2 (971)	Costs included in Site		W-2
W-1	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Hiking, Picnicking, Camping, Nature Study	500	506,000 3/	500,000 4/	1,006,000
		Long Range (20 - 45 Years)				
W-5	Fish and Game Area (SCS Watershed)	Fishing, Hunting, Camping, Picnicking, Trails	10	15,000 5/	10,000 4/	25,000
W-4	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, & Natural Preserves	Camping, Picnicking, Boating, Fishing, Trails, Nature Study	200	202,400 3/	200,000 4/	402,400

1/ Based on an average of $4,000/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).
2/ Based on an average of $4,200/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).
3/ Based on an average of $1,012/acres (Source: Corps of Engineers).
4/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).
5/ Based on an average of $1,500/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Appendix G

WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost Acquisition[1]	Estimated Cost Development[2]	Total
1	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Sites)	Fishing, Boating, Camping, Trails, Picnicking, Nature Study	1965 (273 acres for recreation)	4,912,500	3,521,100	8,433,600
2	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Sites)	Fishing, Boating, Camping, Trails, Picnicking, Nature Study	1781 (261 acres for recreation)	4,452,500	3,268,700	7,721,200
3	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Sites)	Fishing, Boating, Camping, Trails, Picnicking, Nature Study	2668 (533 acres for recreation)	6,670,000	5,706,100	12,376,100
4	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Papio Sites)	Fishing, Boating, Camping, Trails, Picnicking, Nature Study	909 (90 acres for recreation)	2,272,500	1,422,000	3,694,500
W-2	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (NE Riverfront State Park)	Fishing, Boating, Camping, Trails, Picnicking, Nature Study	7500	15,000,000[3]	7,500,000[4]	22,500,000

1/ Based on an average of $2,500/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers Papillion Creek Project.) This acreage, unless otherwise noted, will be primarily for flood control. However, it can be used for recreation or a secondary benefit.

2/ Based on an average of $1,010/acre for flood control acreage development and $6,700/acre for land devoted exclusively for recreation. (Source: Platte Level B Study and Corps of Engineers Papillion Creek Project.)

3/ Source: Corps of Engineers.

4/ Based on $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Appendix G

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost Acquisition	Estimated Cost Development	Total
M-10	Access to River Levees #611 & #614	Hiking, Fishing, Picnicking Nature Study	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
M-11	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation areas, Natural Areas, and Nature Preserves (Levee Lakes, Iowa)	Hunting, Fishing, Boating, Camping, Picnicking, Hiking, Nature Study	100	101,200[1/]	100,000[2/]	201,200
M-3	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, Nature Preserves	Fishing, Hunting, Boating, Camping, Picnicking, Trails, Nature Study	100	101,200[1/]	100,000[2/]	201,200
M-6	Fish and Game Area	Wildlife Habitat, Fishing, Hiking, Camping	37	55,500[3/]	37,000[2/]	92,500
M-1	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Playfields (Lake George)	Sports, Games, Playfield, Walking, Swimming	10	40,000[4/]	42,000[5/]	82,000
M-2	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds & Playfields (Pony Creek)	Sports, Games, Playfield, Walking, Swimming	50	- - -	210,000[5/]	210,000
M-5	Fish and Game Area	Camping, Picnicking, Fishing, Hunting, Hiking	2	- - -	2,000[2/]	2,000

1/ Based on an average of $1,012/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers)
2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study)
3/ Based on an average of $1,500/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study)
4/ Based on an average of $4,000/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program)
5/ Based on an average of $4,200/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program)

MILLS COUNTY, Iowa

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Appendix G

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost Acquisition	Estimated Cost Development	Total
M-7	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfields, and Playgrounds	Play Equipment, Softball, Baseball, Tennis, Swimming Pool, Basketball	6	- - -	25,200[4/]	25,200
M-8	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, and Nature Preserves	Fishing, Hunting, Boating, Camping, Picnicking, Trails, and Nature Study	100	101,200[1/]	100,000[2/]	201,200
		LONG RANGE (20 - 45 YEARS)				
M-4	Natural Area, and Nature Preserves	Wildlife Habitat, Hiking, Nature Study, Picnicking, and Camping	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
M-9	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Nature Preserves, and and Natural Areas	Fishing, Camping, Hiking, Picnicking, and Nature Study	700	1,050,000[3/]	700,000[2/]	1,750,000

1/ Based on an average of $1,012/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers)
2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study)
3/ Based on an average of $1,500/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study)
4/ Based on an average of $4,200/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program)

HARRISON COUNTY, IOWA

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Appendix G

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost Acquisition	Estimated Cost Development	Total
H-11	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Corps Site 12) River Access	Fishing, Camping, Picnicking, Hiking, Swimming, Boating	35	1/ 35,420	2/ 35,000	70,420
H-10	(Deer Island) Fish & Game Area	Fishing, Hunting, Camping, Picnicking, Trails	512	1/ 518,144	2/ 512,000	1,030,144
H-13	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfield, Playground (Saw Mill Hollow)	Playgrounds, Trails, Tennis, Swimming, Baseball, Picnicking, Bicycling	210	3/ 840,000	4/ 882,000	1,722,000
H-14	Community Park, Neighborhood Parks, Playfield, Playground (Woodland Area)	Playgrounds, Trails, Tennis, Swimming, Baseball, Picnicking, Bicycling	75	3/ 300,000	4/ 315,000	615,000
H-15	Wayside Area (U.S. 30 Roadside Park)	Picnicking & Camping	5	5/ 7,500	3/ 20,000	27,500
H-16	River Access, General Park, Regional Park, Natural Area & Nature Preserve (Little Sioux Fishing Access)	Fishing, Camping, Boating, Hiking, Swimming	18	1/ 72,000	2/ 75,600	147,600

1/ Based on an average of $1,012/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers).
2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).
3/ Based on an average of $4,000/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).
4/ Based on an average of $4,200/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).
5/ Based on an average of $1,500/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Appendix G

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost		Total
				Acquisition	Development	
H-4	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Fishing, Hunting, Camping, Picnicking, Trails, Nature Study	Not Available	Not available		
H-8	Fish & Game Areas (SCS - Mill, Picayune Creek)	Fishing, Hunting, Wildlife Habitat, Hiking, Nature Study, Picnicking	Not Available	Not available		
H-9	Fish & Game Areas (SCS - Mosquito Creek)	Fishing, Hunting, Wildlife Habitat, Hiking, Nature Study, Picnicking	Not Available	Not available		
H-1	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds, Playfields (Riverfront Development in Harrison County)	River Access, Fishing, Boating, Hiking, Driving for Pleasure, Picnicking, Camping, Nature Study, Viewing Outdoor Sports Events	Not Available	Not available		
		Long Range (20 - 45 Years)				
H-3	Natural Area & Nature Preserves (Bluff lands)	Hiking, Picnicking, Camping, Nature Study, Wildlife Habitat	1,000	1,500,000 1/	1,000,000 2/	2,500,000

1/ Based on an average of $1,500/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).
2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Appendix G

HARRISON COUNTY, IOWA

Long Range (20 - 45 Years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost		Total
				Acquisition	Development	
H-5	Natural Area & Nature Preserves (Flood Plain - Boyer River)	Hiking, Picnicking, Camping, Nature Study, Wildlife Habitat	Not Available	Not Available		
H-6	Fish & Game Area (SCS - Steer Creek)	Fishing, Hunting, Picnicking, Camping, Trails, Nature Study, Wildlife Habitat	100	150,000 1/	100,000 2/	250,000
H-7	Fish & Game Area (SCS - Allen Creek)	Fishing, Hunting, Picnicking, Camping, Trails, Nature Study, Wildlife Habitat	100	150,000 1/	100,000 2/	250,000

1/ Based on an average of $1,500/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).
2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Appendix G

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost Acquisition	Estimated Cost Development	Total
35	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Fishing, Hunting, Hiking, Camping, Picnicking, Boating, Nature Study	450	455,400 1/	450,000 2/	905,400
34	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, & Nature Preserves (Lake Manawa Expansion & Imp.)	Fishing, Hunting, Hiking, Camping, Picnicking, Boating, Nature Study	---	---	10,000,000	10,000,000
P-6	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Friendship Park)	River Access, Fishing, Boating, Camping, Picnicking, Trails, Nature Study, Drivfor Pleasure, Viewing Sports & Games	Not Available	No breakdown available		700,000
P-3	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfields and Playgrounds	Playing Games and Sports, Picnicking, Hiking, Bicycling, Swimming	Not Available	Not available		
P-4	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfields & Playgrounds (within Council Bluffs city limits)	Playing Games and Sports, Picnicking, Hiking, Bicycling, Swimming	1139	4,556,000 3/	4,783,800 4/	9,339,800

1/ Based on an average of $1,012/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers).
2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).
3/ Based on an average of $4,000/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).
4/ Based on an average of $4,200/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Short Range (5 - 20 years)

Appendix G

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost		Total
				Acquisition	Development	
40	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	River Access, Boating, Fishing, Picnicking, Camping, Nature Study	100	1/ 101,200	2/ 100,000	201,200
41	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	River Access, Boating, Fishing, Picnicking, Camping, Nature Study	100	1/ 101,200	2/ 100,000	201,200
43	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	River Access, Boating, Fishing, Picnicking, Camping, Nature Study	100	1/ 101,200	2/ 100,000	201,200
36	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playfields & Playgrounds (South of Crescent)	Playing Games, Sports, Picnicking, Hiking	2,240	3/ 8,960,000	4/ 9,408,000	18,368,000
46	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Wilson Island expansion)	Fishing, Boating, Hunting, Camping, Picnicking, Hiking, Nature Studies	---	---	300,000	300,000

1/ Based on an average of $1,012/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers).
2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).
3/ Based on an average of $4,000/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).
4/ Based on an average of $4,200/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA — Long Range (20-45 Years) — Appendix G

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost Acquisition	Estimated Cost Development	Total
44	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Picnicking, Camping, Hiking, Driving for Pleasure, Nature Study	2,400	3,600,000 1/	2,400,000 2/	6,000,000
45	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Hiking, Camping & Nature Study	700	1,050,000 1/	700,000 2/	1,750,000
64	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Area, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Arrowhead Park expansion)	Camping, Picnicking, Fishing, Hiking	235	352,500 1/	235,000 2/	587,500
65	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Camping, Picnicking, Fishing, Hiking	320	480,000 1/	320,000 2/	800,000
65a	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves (Botna Bend Park expansion)	Camping, Boating, Fishing, Picnicking, Hiking	55	82,500 1/	55,000 2/	137,500
66	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas & Nature Preserves	Boating, Fishing, Picnicking, Hiking, Camping	1,000	1,500,000 1/	1,000,000 2/	2,500,000
67	Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds, Playfields	Softball, Baseball, Bicycling, Hiking, Picnicking, Camping	1,200	4,800,000 3/	5,040,000 4/	9,840,000

1/ Based on an average of $1,500/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).
2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).
3/ Based on an average of $4,000/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).
4/ Based on an average of $4,200/acre (Source: Land & Water Conservation Fund Program).

SPECIFIC SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

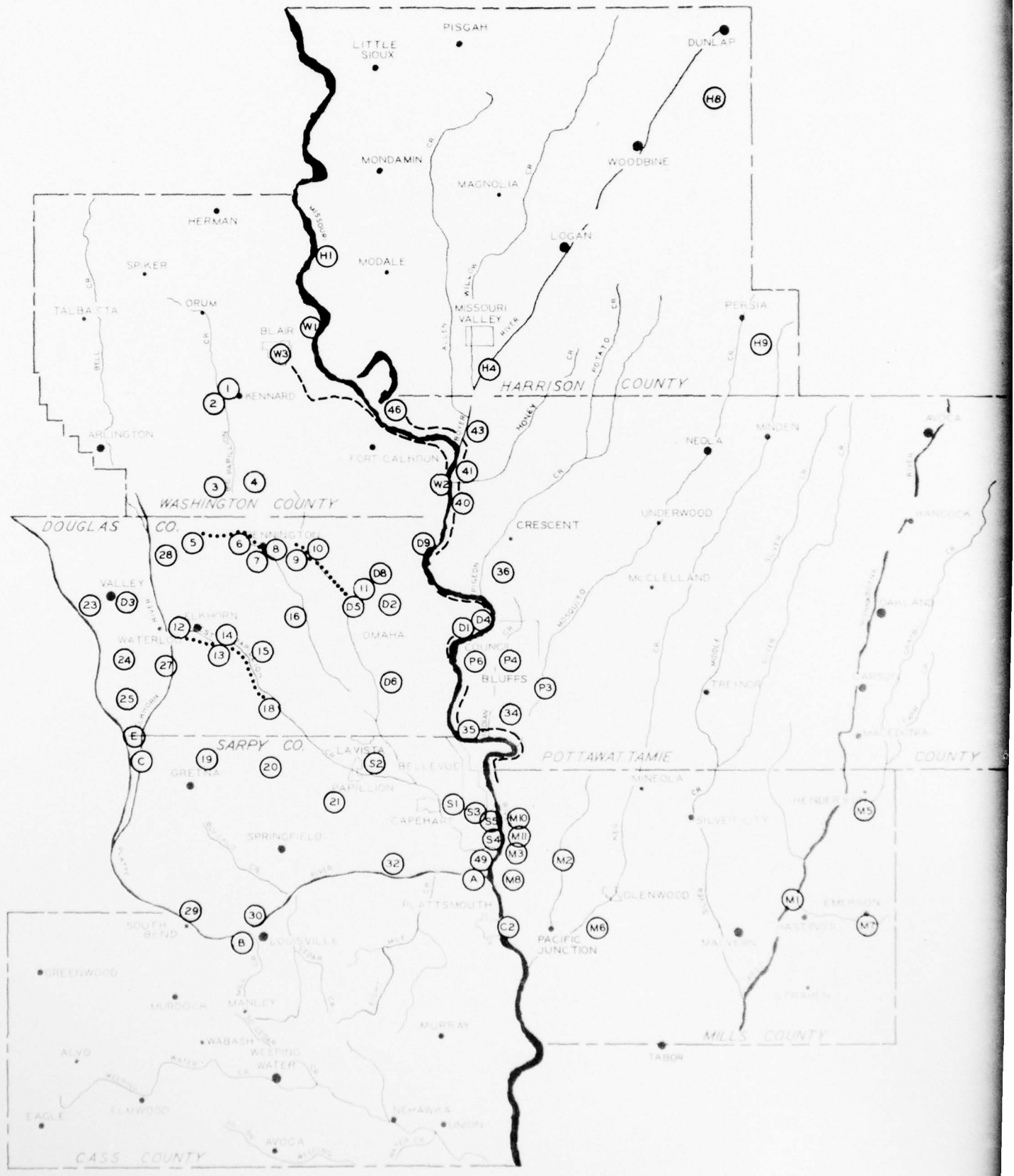
POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA

Appendix C

Long Range (20 - 45 Years)

Map I.D. No.	Possible Resource Unit	Suggested Opportunities	Acreage	Estimated Cost		
				Acquisition	Development	Total
P-2	Natural Area	Hiking, Picnicking, Nature Study	Not Available	Not available		
P-1	Natural Area	Hiking, Picnicking, Nature Study	Not Available	Not available		
38	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, Nature Preserves	Picnicking, Camping, General Recreation, Driving for Pleasure	1,800	1,821,600 1/	1,800,000 2/	3,621,600
39	Regional Parks, General Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, Nature Preserves	Picnicking, Camping, General Recreation, Driving for Pleasure	1,600	1,619,200 1/	1,600,000 2/	3,219,200

1/ Based on an average of 1,012/acre (Source: Corps of Engineers).
2/ Based on an average of $1,000/acre (Source: Platte Level B Study).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DUNLAP
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MONDAMIN
WOODBINE
MAGNOLIA
HERMAN
LOGAN
H1
MODALE
SPIKER
TALBASTA
ORUM
MISSOURI VALLEY
PERSIA
BLAIR
W1
W3
H4
H9
HARRISON COUNTY
1
2
KENNARD
46
43
ARLINGTON
FORT CALHOUN
NEOLA
MINDEN
41
W2
3
4
WASHINGTON COUNTY
40
DOUGLAS CO.
CRESCENT
UNDERWOOD
D9
5
6
7
8
9
10
28
36
D8
11
VALLEY
D3
D5
D2
23
16
D1
D4
12
14
13
15
OMAHA
BLUFFS
P6
P4
24
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D6
P3
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34
35
E
SARPY CO.
POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY
C
19
20
S2
LAVISTA
BELLEVUE
GRETNA
MINEOLA
21
S1
S3
S5
M10
S4
M11
M3
M2
49
32
A
M8
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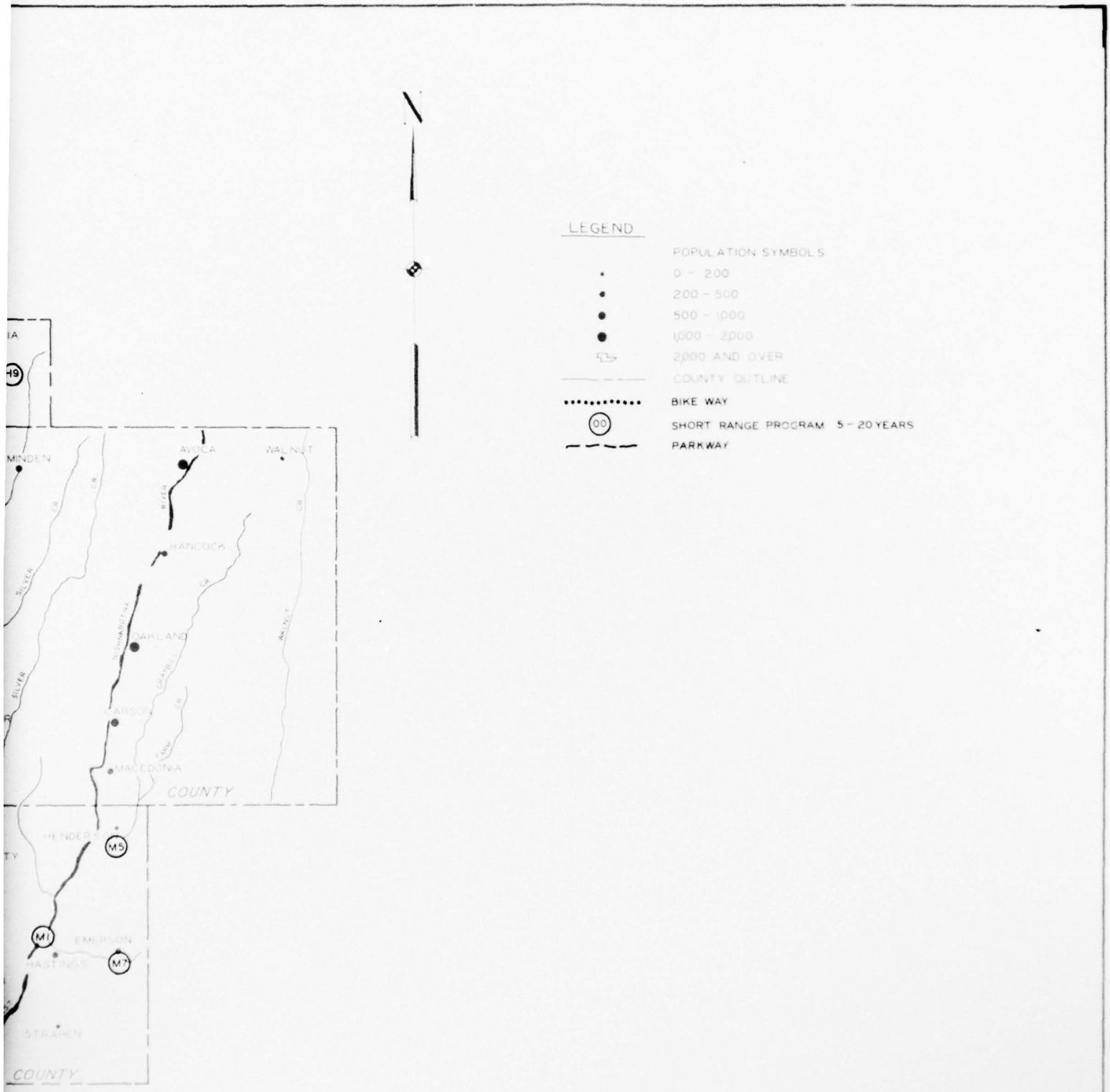
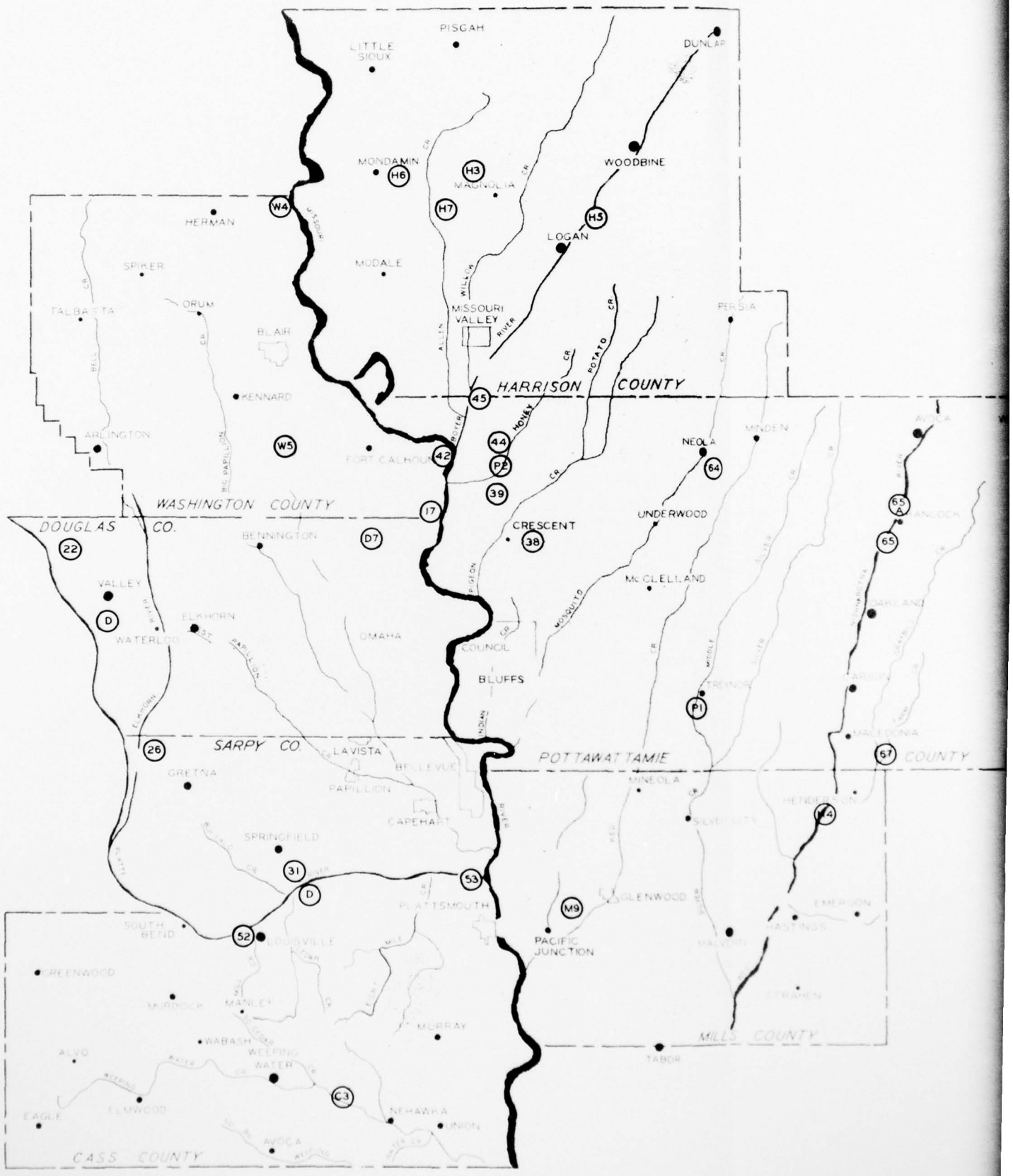
M6
B
PACIFIC JUNCTION
GLENWOOD
MILLS COUNTY
TABOR
CASS COUNTY



METROPOLITAN OMAHA, NEBRASKA
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA
PROPOSED RECREATION AREAS

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, OMAHA
CORPS OF ENGINEERS OMAHA, NEBRASKA
JUNE 1975

FIGURE 4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HERMAN
MODALE
SPIKER
ORUM
TALBASTA
BLAIR
MISSOURI VALLEY
PERSIA
HARRISON COUNTY
KENNARD
45
ARLINGTON
W5
FORT CALHOUN
44
P2
NEOLA
MINDEN
64
42
39
WASHINGTON COUNTY
17
DOUGLAS CO.
CRESCENT
38
UNDERWOOD
65A
65
22
BENNINGTON
D7
VALLEY
McCLELLAND
D
ELKHORN
WATERLOO
OMAHA
COUNCIL BLUFFS
P1
26
SARPY CO.
LAVISTA
POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY
67
GRETNA
BELLEVUE
PAPILLION
MINEOLA
CAPEHART
SILVER CITY
HENDERSON
M4
SPRINGFIELD
31
53
D
PLATTSMOUTH
M9
GLENWOOD
SOUTH BEND
52
LOUISVILLE
PACIFIC JUNCTION
MALVERN
HASTINGS
EMERSON
GREENWOOD
MURDOCK
MANLEY
MURRAY
WABASH
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MILLS COUNTY
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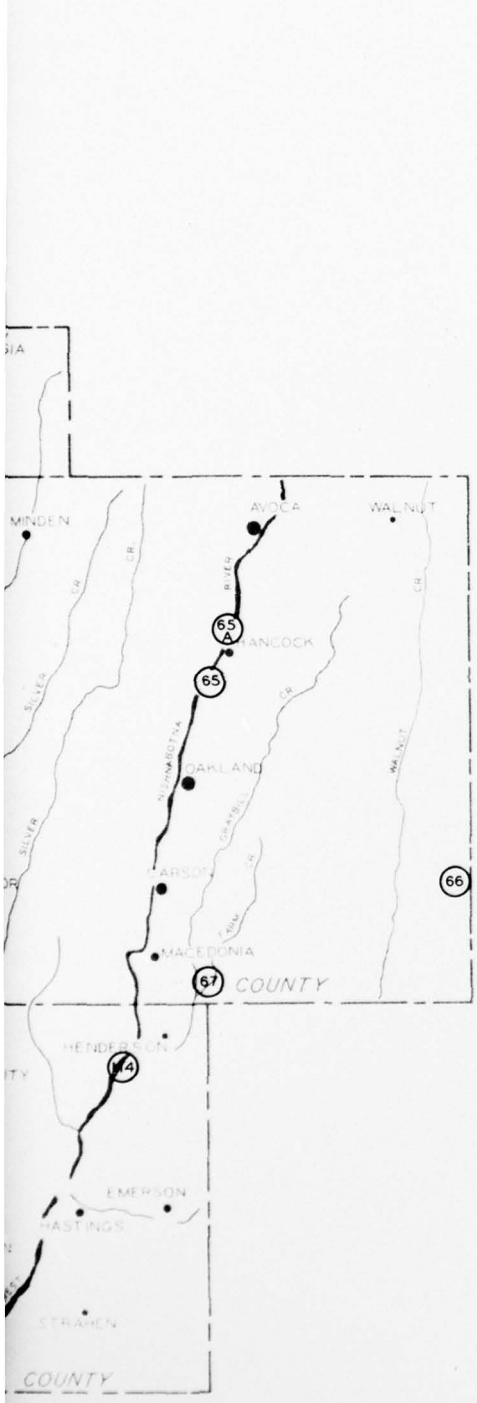
AVOCA
CASS COUNTY



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POPULATION SYMBOLS

- 0 – 200
- 200 – 500
- 500 – 1,000
- 1,000 – 2,000
- 2,000 AND OVER

COUNTY OUTLINE

(00) LONG RANGE PROGRAM 20 – 45 YEARS

5 0 5 10

SCALE IN MILES

METROPOLITAN OMAHA, NEBRASKA
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA
PROPOSED RECREATION AREAS

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, OMAHA
CORPS OF ENGINEERS OMAHA, NEBRASKA

JUNE 1975

FIGURE 5

Appendix H

Inventory of Agencies & Planning Activities
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Nebraska - Douglas County

Agency Idenfication	Administering Agency	Jurisdiction	Planning Activities					
			Planning Commission	Comprehensive plan	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Control	Capitol Imp. Programs	Member Council of Government
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers[a]	Federal			X			X	
National Park Service [a]	Federal			X			X	
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation[a]	Federal			X			X	
Nebraska State Highway Dept[b]	State	County	X	X			X	
Nebraska Game & Parks Commission[b]	State	County	X	X			X	
Papio Natural Resources District	State	County	X	X			X	
Douglas County Special Services Dept	County	County Areas	X					
City of Bennington	City	City						X

[a] Although these federal agencies are listed under Douglas County, their efforts apply to all counties in the study area.

[b] Although these state agencies are listed under Douglas County, their efforts apply to all counties in Nebraska.

Inventory of Agencies & Planning Activities
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Nebraska - Douglas County (cont'd)

Agency Idenfication	Administering Agency	Jurisdiction	Planning Activities					
			Planning Commission	Comprehensive Plan	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Control Ordinance	Capitol Imp. Programs	Member Council of Government
City of Elkhorn	City	City Parks	X	X	X	X	X	X
Omaha	City	City Parks	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Valley	City	City Parks	X	X	X	X	X	X
River Front Development	City	Omaha	X	X				
City of Waterloo	City	City	X	X	X	X	X	
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metropolitan Area Planning Agency[c/]	Quasi-Public	Omaha-Council Bluffs SMSA	X	X				X

c/ Although this planning agency is listed under Douglas County, their efforts apply to all counties in the study except Cass.

Inventory of Agencies & Planning Activities
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Nebraska - Sarpy County

Agency Idenfication	Administering Agency	Juris-diction	Planning Activities					
			Planning Commission	Comprehensive Plan	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Control Ordinance	Capitol Imp. Programs	Member Council of Government
Papio Natural Resources District	State	County	X	X			X	
Sarpy County Commissioners	County	County Areas	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Bellevue	City	City Parks	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Gretna	City	City Parks	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of LaVista	City	City Parks	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Papillion	City	City	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Springfield	City	City	X	X	X	X	X	X

Inventory of Agencies & Planning Activities
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Nebraska - Washington County

Agency Idenfication	Administering Agency	Jurisdiction	Planning Activities					
			Planning Commission	Comprehensive Plan	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Control Ordinance	Capitol Imp. Programs	Member Council of Government
Papio Natural Resources District	State	County	X	X			X	
Washington Co. Board of Supervisors	County	County	X					
City of Arlington	City	City Parks	X	X	X	X	X	
City of Blair	City	City Parks	X	X	X	X	X	
City of Kennard	City	City Park						

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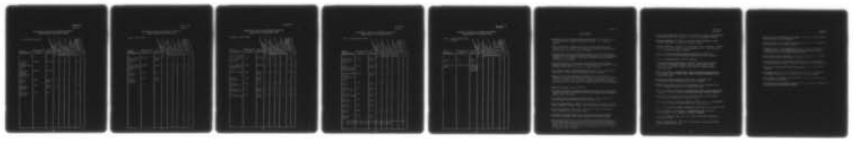

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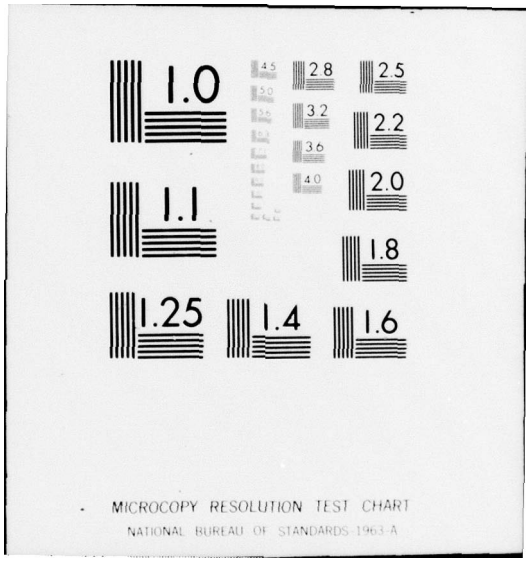
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Appendix H
(cont'd)

Inventory of Agencies & Planning Activities
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Iowa - Harrison County

Agency Idenfication	Administering Agency	Jurisdiction	Planning Activities					
			Planning Commission	Comprehensive Plan	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Control Ordinance	Capitol Imp. Programs	Member Council of Government
Harrison County Conservation Board	County	County	X	X	X			X
Harrison County Historical Society	County	County		X				
City of Logan	City	City Park	X	X				X
City of Missouri Valley	City	City Park	X	X				X
City of Woodbine	City	City						X

Appendix H

(cont'd)

Inventory of Agencies & Planning Activities
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Iowa - Mills County

Agency Idenfication	Administering Agency	Jurisdiction	Planning Activities					
			Planning Commission	Comprehensive Plan	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Control Ordinance	Capitol Imp. Programs	Member Council of Government
Mills County Historical Society	County	County-wide		X				
Mills County Conservation Board	County	County	X	X	X	X	X	
City of Malvern	City	City	X	X	X	X	X	
City of Pacific Junction	City	City Parks		X				

Inventory of Agencies & Planning Activities
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Nebraska - Cass County

Agency Idenfication	Administering Agency	Juris-diction	Planning Activities					
			Planning Commission	Comprehensive Plan	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Control Ordinance	Capitol Imp. Programs	Member Council of Government
Lower Platte So., Natural Resources District	State	County	X	X			X	
Cass County Conservation Board	County	County	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Eagle	City	City Park	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Greenwood	City	City Park						X
City of Louisville	City	City	X	X	X	X	X	
City of Plattsmouth	City	City Parks	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Weeping Water	City	City Parks	X	X	X	X	X	X

Inventory of Agencies & Planning Activities
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Iowa - Pottawattamie County

Agency Idenfication	Administering Agency	Jurisdiction	Planning Activities					
			Planning Commission	Comprehensive Plan	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Control Ordinance	Capitol Imp. Programs	Member Council of Government
Iowa State Historical Society	State	County-wide		X				
Iowa Conservation Commission[a]	State	County-wide		X				X
Pottawattamie County Conservation Board	County	County Park	X	X	X			X
City of Avoca	City	City Park	X	X				X
City of Carter Lake	City	City Park						X
City of Council Bluffs	City	City Park	X	X	X	X		X
City of Crescent	City	City Park						X
City of Hancock	City	City Park						X
City of Walnut	City	City	X	X				X
City of Minden	City	City Park						X

[a] Although this state agency is listed under Pottawattamie County, their efforts apply to the other 2 Iowa counties.

Inventory of Agencies & Planning Activities
Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Study

Iowa - Pottawattamie County
(cont'd)

Agency Idenfication	Administering Agency	Jurisdiction	Planning Activities						
			Planning Commission	Comprehensive Plan	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Control Ordinance	Capitol Imp. Programs	Member Council of Government	
City of Neola	City	City Park						X	
Manawa Task Force	Public Task	Rehabilitation of Lake Manawa	X						

Appendix I

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