SANDY VALLEY

Parks & Recreation Master Plan Draft

May 8, 2007

poggemeyer design group, inc.

SUSAN BRAGER
Commissioner

Board of County Commissioners

CLARK COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER
500 S GRAND CENTRAL PKY
BOX 551601
LAS VEGAS NV 89155-1601
(702) 455-3500 FAX: (702) 383-6041

December 4, 2007

To The Residents of Sandy Valley:

This letter prefaces the first edition of the Sandy Valley Parks and Recreation Master Plan, a 20-year plan developed to meet the current and future recreation and leisure needs of your community. This Plan was created with direction and input from an Advisory Committee that included Sandy Valley residents, along with results of field inventories, written reports, data from Clark County Comprehensive Planning, trails information from Clark County Air Quality & Environmental Management, survey information from a recently completed resident survey, research from the National Recreation and Park Association and the State of Colorado, and professional consultant coordination. The Clark County Department of Parks & Recreation has been directly involved with the development of this master plan and has pursued a goal of meeting the recreational needs of the citizens of Sandy Valley. This document will serve as a guide toward the future, for orderly acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities as the Sandy Valley community grows.

This 20-year master plan realistically provides for specific goals for new development of needed park and recreation facilities. Areas of cooperation with other governmental agencies are recognized to enhance goal development and to avoid duplication of effort.

The Clark County Board of Commissioners and the Parks & Recreation Department invite your continued interest and cooperation in the evolution of the Sandy Valley Parks and Recreation Master Plan and in seeing its elements and recommendations become a reality so that the residents of Sandy Valley may experience an improved quality of life.

Sincerely,

Susan Brager
Commissioner, District F

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CLARK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Rory Reid, Chairman
Chip Maxfield, Vice Chair
Tom Collins
Lawrence Weekly
Bruce L. Woodbury
Susan Brager
Chris Giunchigliani

COUNTY MANAGEMENT

Virginia Valentine, County Manager
Phil Rosenquist, Assistant County Manager
Darryl Martin, Assistant County Manager
Elizabeth Macias Quillin, Assistant County Manager

CLARK COUNTY REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Sandy Norskog, Director

CLARK COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION

Leonard Cash, Director

CONSULTANT

Poggemeyer Design Group, Inc.
Engineers, Planners, Surveyors & Landscape Architects
Las Vegas, Nevada

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary

Sandy Valley is located in southwest Clark County and is the largest and most populous community in the South County Planning Area, containing approximately thirty-four (34) square miles of public and private lands, and an estimated population of 2,030 people.

To better serve and plan for the current and future recreational needs of Sandy Valley residents, Clark County Department of Parks and Recreation partnered with Poggemeyer Design Group, Inc. to develop a new Parks and Recreation Master Plan for the twenty (20) year period from 2006-2026.

A Steering Committee composed of community residents, key county staff members, and the consultant met on a regular basis to create a concept and develop a plan. The Committee developed the following *"Three Legged Stool"* concept:

- **"Leg 1" –** Lands within the "Detail Area" shown in the 1994 Clark County South County Land Use and Development Guide, and shown on the Comprehensive Planning South County Existing Planned Land Use Map (2005), including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Disposal Areas;
- **"Leg 2" -** Areas contained outside of "Leg 1" to the limits of the Sandy Valley Planning Area; and
- **"Leg 3" -** Areas outside "Leg 2" extending to the remainder of the hydrological basin to the north, east, and the Stateline areas in California to the west. Although this Master Plan has no jurisdiction in those areas, they should be considered in terms of potential impacts on Sandy Valley.

This "three-tiered" approach creates a logical framework for a comprehensive plan to create various types of active and passive recreational amenities throughout Sandy Valley serving the already developed areas and those that may be developed in the future.

A non-scientific Resident questionnaire was conducted in order to achieve a community preference oriented plan. A total of 900 questionnaires were distributed to the community with a return of 96 completed questionnaires—over a 10% response rate. The questionnaire results were then tabulated and ranked in terms of high, medium and low priorities, with the "high priority" category yielding a list of the "Top 10" preferred projects. A Draft Plan was then developed utilizing the results of the questionnaire, and community residents were invited to attend two (2) Public Workshops on April 20, 2006 and May 18, 2006, respectively.

This Master Plan was developed to evaluate the recreational needs of the residents of the community of Sandy Valley and to assist Clark County Parks & Recreation (CCPR) prepare a comprehensive recreation and parks strategy to meet those needs. The planning process for this Plan included an inventory of the existing parks facilities and public input using a written questionnaire and public workshops. Based on public input and a study of the Sandy Valley community, CCPR has recognized a fundamental difference in the recreational needs and attitudes of residents in the County's rural communities. As a result, this Plan recommends a Level of Service Standard of park acres per resident population for rural Clark County and the community of Sandy Valley. A Level of Service Standard is defined as the amount of park space needed to meet recreation demand for a particular community.

Since this Plan is a community preference oriented plan and describes a level of service standard developed for rural unincorporated Clark County, this Plan relies on the Level of Service established by CCPR for the rural communities throughout Clark County. This report provides a qualitative measure providing the needed or desired park acreages and amenities for the residents of Sandy Valley. Additional discussion of the methods used to develop the Level of Service for Rural Clark County is included in the Community Needs Assessment section.

Because the Parks and Recreation Master Plan covers a twenty (20) year time period, the Plan discusses opportunities and constraints. Significant opportunities exist by acquiring or leasing a number of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) parcels for parks and recreation purposes within Sandy Valley, with the most significant constraint found to be lack of water availability, thereby limiting potential growth. Since justification for parks and recreational facilities is correlated to population, some of the desired facilities may not be constructed.

However, if a new water supply is developed and the population base increases, the Master Plan must recognize that possibility. To accommodate the potential future needs for parks and recreational facilities, the acquisition of specific areas should be designated on the Plan, in the event of significant growth over time.

The Sandy Valley Parks & Recreation Master Plan developed the following **recommendations:**

1.) **Construct or Develop** the following critical items for addition to the existing facilities in the Peace Park/Community Center area:

- Accessible outdoor public restrooms;
- Shade structures for playground and picnic areas;
- A small skate park facility; and

- A water spray feature.

At the two (2) Public Workshops the residents expressed a desire to have these items considered as currently needed facilities. An amenity, such as a water spray feature, could suffice until community growth and funding supports a swimming pool.

2.) **Acquire or Lease** both the 100 acre parcel of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land between the Elementary/Middle School and the Keystone Charter High School for a centrally located Sandy Valley Community and Recreation Center Complex; and the 32.8 acre parcel adjacent to the existing Peace Park/Community Center facility.

3.) **Acquire or Lease** the four (4) other BLM parcels as satellite parklands distributed in various areas of "Leg 1", and smaller neighborhood size parcels within the larger BLM Disposal Area. These areas could be connected by a trail network to each one, and to the Sandy Valley Community and Recreation Center and existing complex;

4.) **Cooperate** with agencies that develop trails to accomplish connectivity within the three (3) "Legs" of the Plan. It must be noted that the Clark County Department of Parks and Recreation Department does not construct trails, but can work in a cooperative effort with other agencies to promote such facilities.

5.) **Adopt** the following standards for future park and recreation facilities:

- A standard of 6 acres/1,000 residents of programmable park space with 2.25 acres of non programmable space for rural communities.

6.) **Review** of the Master Plan every five (5) years to ascertain what changes have occurred and determine if modifications are needed to update the plan; and

7.) **Explore** potential funding sources from appropriate Federal, State, and local resources.

Background & Setting

Sandy Valley is located approximately forty (40) miles southwest of Las Vegas on the Nevada-California border in the western portion of Clark County, Nevada. It is the largest and most populous of the communities included in the 1994 Clark County South County Land Use and Development Guide. In that plan, the "Sandy Valley Detail Area", consists of approximately thirty-four (34) square miles of public and private lands, and is primarily a low density (1 unit/2.5 acres) single family rural residential community containing few commercial services.

Paved roads in Sandy Valley are limited, and only a single access route serves to connect the community to the adjacent towns of Goodsprings, 13 miles to the northeast, and Jean, which is located 20 miles to the east along the Interstate-15 corridor. *(See Figure 1)*

The community is currently served by individual water wells and individual septic systems. The limited water supply is an issue influencing any significant future growth in Sandy Valley, and the lack of this resource would be a natural limit to growth. Unless a new water source is provided, Sandy Valley would likely continue as a low density rural area.

According to the 1994 South County Land Use and Development Guide, the maximum potential population for Sandy Valley is 9,904, or approximately 10,000 persons. Per Clark County Department of Comprehensive Planning, the official population estimate completed in July of 2005 determined that Sandy Valley had 2,030 people at that time. These estimates are prepared annually for submission to the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC), and are accomplished by using data from the tax rolls, aerial photos, housing units, population of the units, and actual field counts.

The 1994 South County Land Use and Development Guide also recommended that federal land in the Sandy Valley area should remain in federal ownership or be used for public purposes; that open space should be maintained to promote the health and general welfare of Sandy Valley residents; and an increase in public facilities is required to meet the immediate needs of residents. It also incorporated twelve (12) specific policies applicable to Sandy Valley. *(See Exhibit 1).* There has been no significant update of the 1994 South County Land use and Development Guide (with the exception of the I-15 Corridor Amendment), and most of the information in that document appears to be still applicable to Sandy Valley. Issues regarding growth, opportunities, and constraints are discussed later in this report.

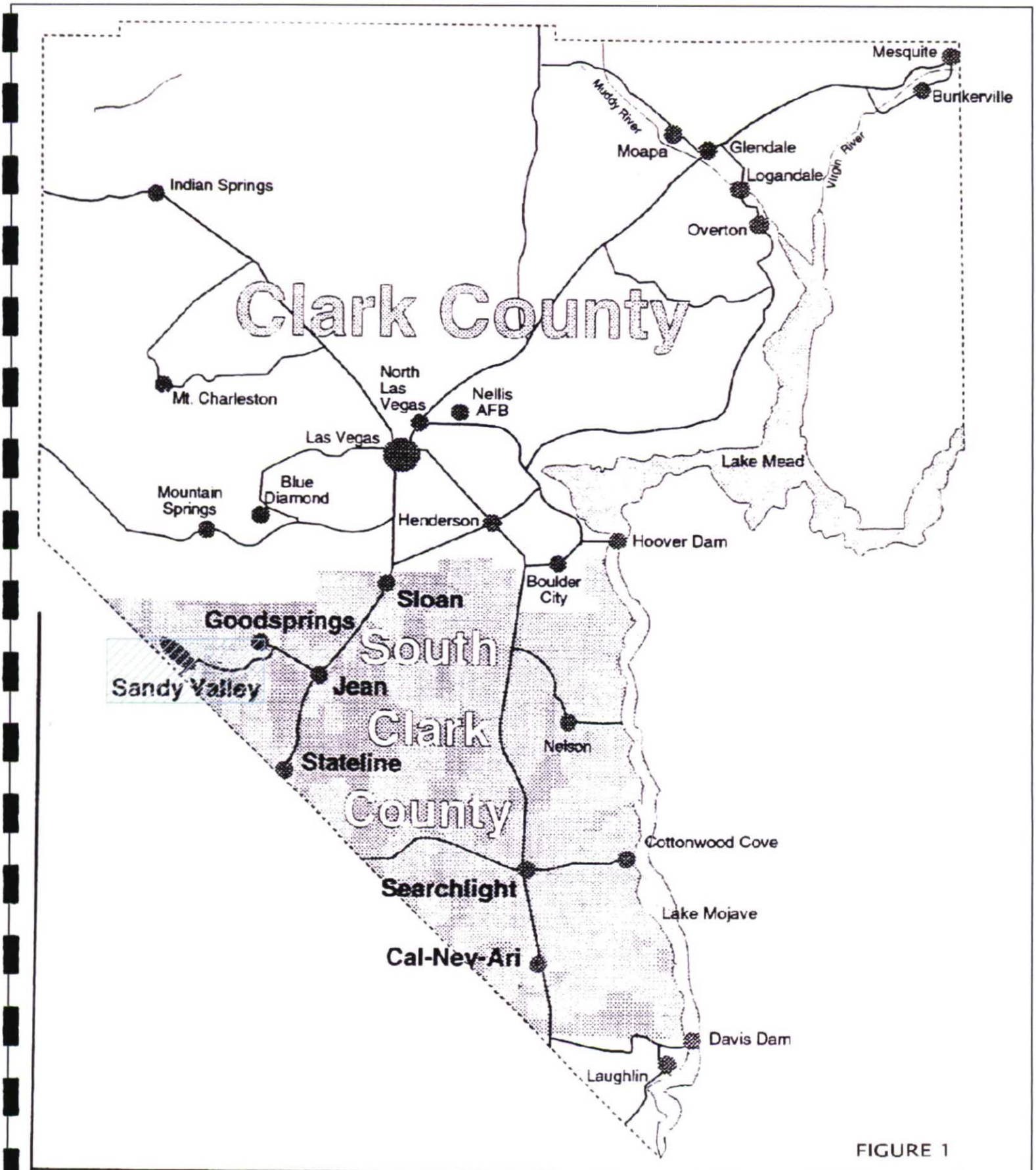

Mesquite
Bunkerville
Muddy River
Moapa
Glendale
Logandale
Virgin River
Overton
Indian Springs
Clark County
North Las Vegas
Nellis AFB
Mt. Charleston
Las Vegas
Lake Mead
Blue Diamond
Mountain Springs
Henderson
Hoover Dam
Boulder City
Sloan
Goodsprings
South Clark County
Sandy Valley
Jean
Nelson
Stateline
Cottonwood Cove
Searchlight
Lake Mojave
Cal-Nev-Ari
Davis Dam
Laughlin

FIGURE 1

Community Organization

In February of 2006 the Clark County Parks and Recreation Department contracted Poggemeyer Design Group Inc. (PDG) of Las Vegas, Nevada to initiate preparation of a Sandy Valley Parks and Recreation Master Plan for the twenty (20) year period from 2006-2026.

In keeping with the County's commitment to community involvement, the Parks and Recreation Master Plan included public participation throughout the development and review process. A Steering Committee was established consisting of one (1) member of the Sandy Valley Citizens Advisory Council (CAC), one (1) resident member, key County staff personnel, and consultants from PDG.

Early in the process the Steering Committee developed a **"Three Legged Stool"** concept for development of this Master Plan. This concept divides Sandy Valley and its environs into three separate geographical areas, or "Legs" for planning purposes:

- **"Leg 1":** Consists of the already developed portions of the Sandy Valley community within the "Detail Area" shown in the 1994 Clark County South County Land Use and Development Guide, and as illustrated on the 2005 Comprehensive Planning South County Existing Planned Land Use Map *(See Figure 2)*, including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Disposal areas *(See Figure 3)*. The area containing the combination of those areas is designated as "Leg 1" of the plan. *(See Figure 4)*;
- **"Leg 2":** Consists of the remaining area outside Leg 1 to the limits of the Sandy Valley Planning Area *(See Figure 5)*; and
- **"Leg 3":** Consists of the remainder of the hydrological area outside the official Sandy Valley Planning Area from the valley to the mountain tops to the east, and areas of the State of California to the west. *(See Figure 6)* Although it is recognized that this Master Plan has no jurisdiction over the "Leg 3" areas mentioned above, the Steering Committee determined those areas will have potential impacts on Sandy Valley recreational resources, and could provide possible trail connections to the region.

The "Three Legged Stool" concept illustrates the interdependence of each leg to support the foundation for a balanced plan in reliance upon all three elements.

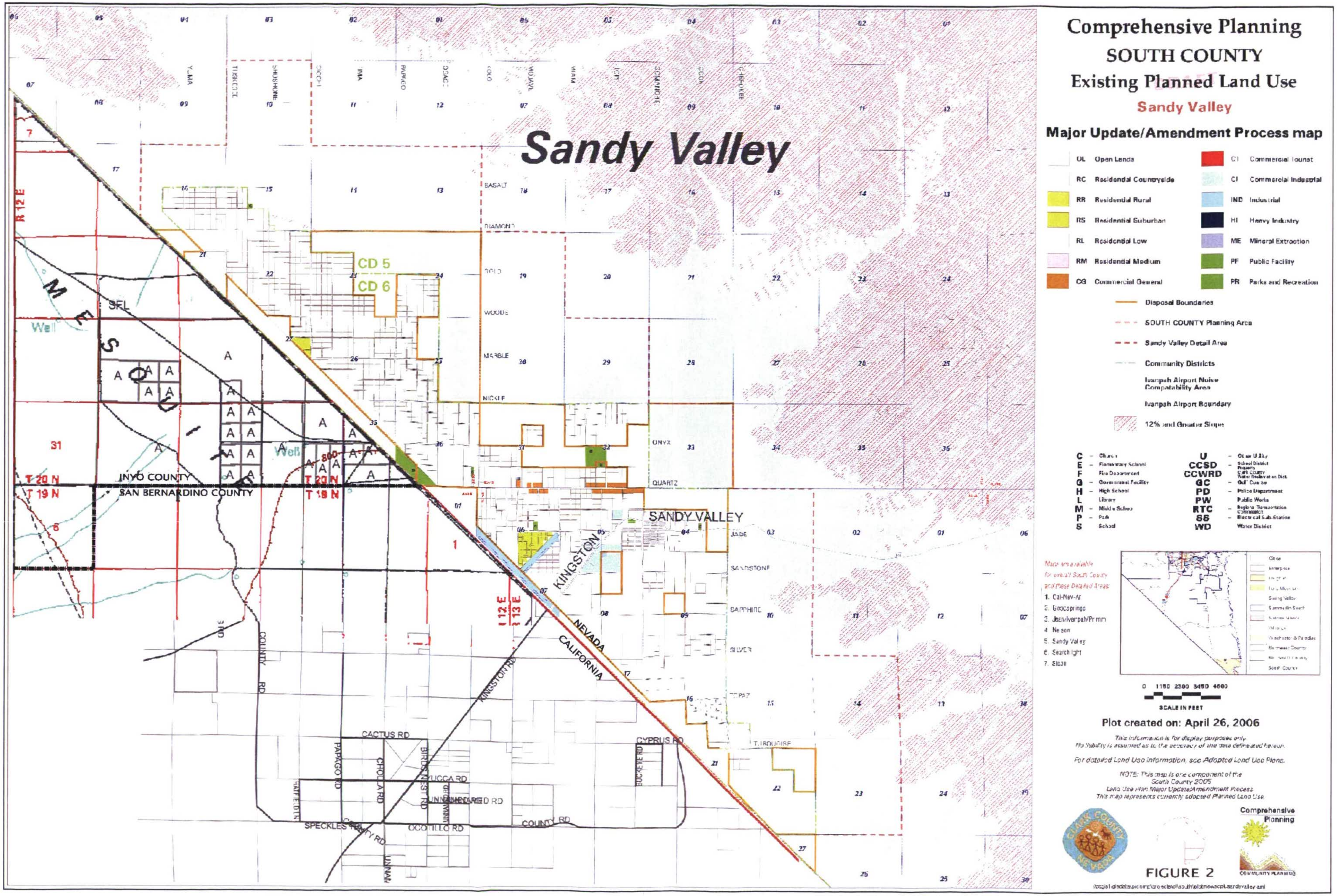

Comprehensive Planning
SOUTH COUNTY
Existing Planned Land Use
Sandy Valley
Major Update/Amendment Process map
OL Open Lands
RC Residential Countryside
RR Residential Rural
RS Residential Suburban
RL Residential Low
RM Residential Medium
CG Commercial General
CT Commercial Tourist
CI Commercial Industrial
IND Industrial
HI Heavy Industry
ME Mineral Extraction
PF Public Facility
PR Parks and Recreation
Disposal Boundaries
SOUTH COUNTY Planning Area
Sandy Valley Detail Area
Community Districts
Ivanpah Airport Noise Compatability Area
Ivanpah Airport Boundary
12% and Greater Slope
C - Church
E - Elementary School
F Fire Department
G - Government Facility
H - High School
L Library
M - Middle School
P - Park
S School
U - Other Utility
CCSD - School District Property
CCWRD Clark County Water Reclamation Dist.
GC - Golf Course
PD - Police Department
PW Public Works
RTC - Regional Transportation Commission
SS - Electrical Sub-Station
WD Water District
Maps are available for overall South County and these Detailed Areas:
1. Cal-Nev-Ari
2. Goodsprings
3. Jean/Ivanpah/Primm
4. Nelson
5. Sandy Valley
6. Searchlight
7. Sloan
0 1150 2300 3450 4600
SCALE IN FEET
Plot created on: April 26, 2006
This information is for display purposes only.
No liability is assumed as to the accuracy of the data delineated hereon.
For detailed Land Use information, see Adopted Land Use Plans.
NOTE: This map is one component of the South County 2005 Land Use Plan Major Update/Amendment Process. This map represents currently adopted Planned Land Use.
Comprehensive Planning
COMMUNITY PLANNING
Sandy Valley
SANDY VALLEY
CD 5
CD 6
BASALT
DIAMOND
GOLD
WOODS
MARBLE
NICKLE
ONYX
QUARTZ
JADE
SANDSTONE
SAPPHIRE
SILVER
TOPAZ
TURQUOISE
KINGSTON
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
INYO COUNTY
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
T 20 N
T 19 N
R 12 E
R 13 E
MESQUITE
Well
SFL
CACTUS RD
CYPRUS RD
BUCKEYE RD
KINGSTON RD
COUNTY RD
PAPAGO RD
CHOLLA RD
YUCCA RD
OCOTILLO RD
SPECKLES RD
SHOSHONE
PAPAGO
MOJAVE
SEMINOLE
CHEROKEE

FIGURE 2

Sandy Valley

CD 5
CD 6

YUMA
TUSKEGEE
SHOSHONE
CICCHI
PIMA
PAPAGO
OSAGE
KOLO
MOJAVE
MIAMI
HOPI
COMANCHE
COOK
CHEROKEE

BASALT
DIAMOND
GOLD
WOODS
MARBLE
NICKLE
ONYX
QUARTZ
SANDY VALLEY
JADE
SANDSTONE
SAPPHIRE
SILVER
TOPAZ
TURQUOISE

KINGSTON

California

Comprehensive Planning
SOUTH COUNTY
Existing Planned Land Use
Sandy Valley

Major Update/Amendment Process map

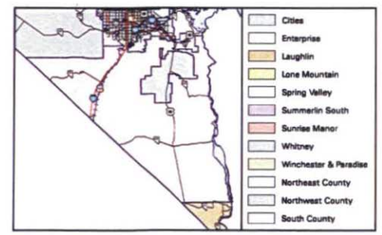
OL	Open Lands	CT	Commercial Tourist
RC	Residential Countryside	CI	Commercial Industrial
RR	Residential Rural	IND	Industrial
RS	Residential Suburban	HI	Heavy Industry
RL	Residential Low	ME	Mineral Extraction
RM	Residential Medium	PF	Public Facility
CG	Commercial General	PR	Parks and Recreation

- Disposal Boundaries
- SOUTH COUNTY Planning Area
- Sandy Valley Detail Area
- Community Districts
- Ivanpah Airport Noise Compatability Area
- Ivanpah Airport Boundary
- 12% and Greater Slope

C	Church	U	Other Utility
E	Elementary School	CCSD	School District Property
F	Fire Department	CCWRD	Clark County Water Reclamation Dist.
G	Government Facility	GC	Golf Course
H	High School	PD	Police Department
L	Library	PW	Public Works
M	Middle School	RTC	Regional Transportation Commission
P	Park	SS	Electrical Sub-Station
S	School	WD	Water District

Maps are available for overall South County and these Detailed Areas:

1. Cal-Nev-Ari
2. Goodsprings
3. Jean/Ivanpah/Primm
4. Nelson
5. Sandy Valley
6. Searchlight
7. Sloan



0 1150 2300 3450 4600

SCALE IN FEET

Plot created on: April 26, 2006

This information is for display purposes only.
No liability is assumed as to the accuracy of the data delineated hereon.

For detailed Land Use information, see Adopted Land Use Plans.

NOTE: This map is one component of the South County 2005 Land Use Plan Major Update/Amendment Process. This map represents currently adopted Planned Land Use.

CLARK COUNTY NEVADA

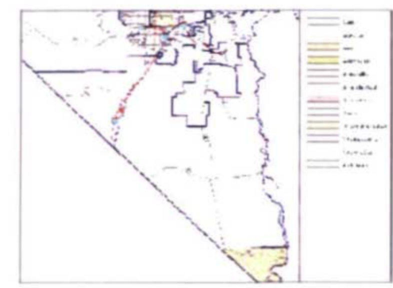
Comprehensive Planning
COMMUNITY PLANNING

\\cogis1\gisdata\pcomp\projects\cf\south\plotnewscplusandyvalley.aml

Comprehensive Planning

SANDY VALLEY
Disposal Areas

BLM Disposal Areas



0 1100 2200 3300 4400

Plot created on: April 26, 2006

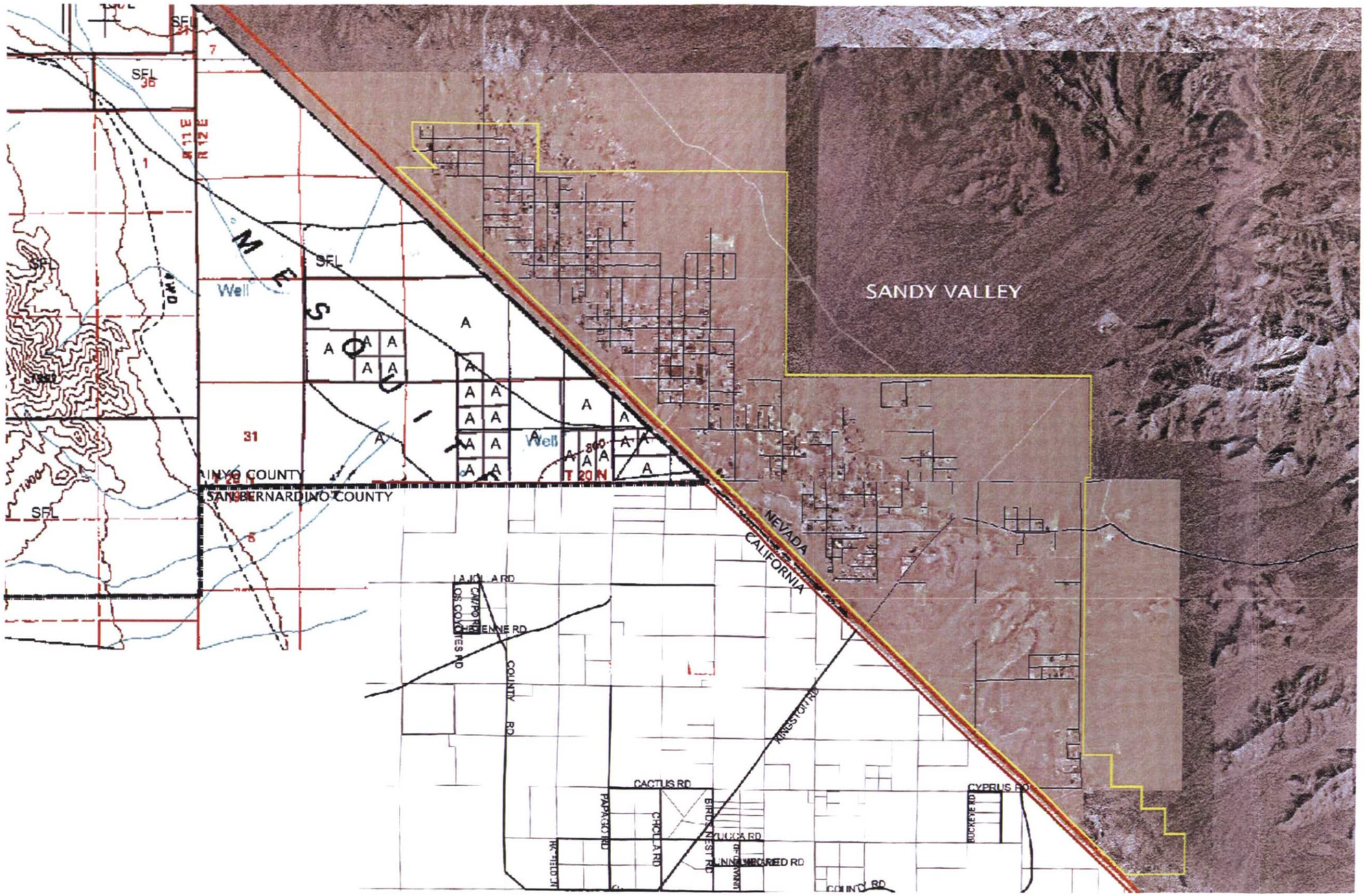
This information is for display purposes only.
No liability is assumed as to the accuracy of the data delineated hereon.

Comprehensive Planning

FIGURE 3

COMMUNITY PLANNING

\\ccgis1\gisdata\crcomp\projects\ct\south\sandyvalleydisposal.aml



LEGEND

DETAIL AREA

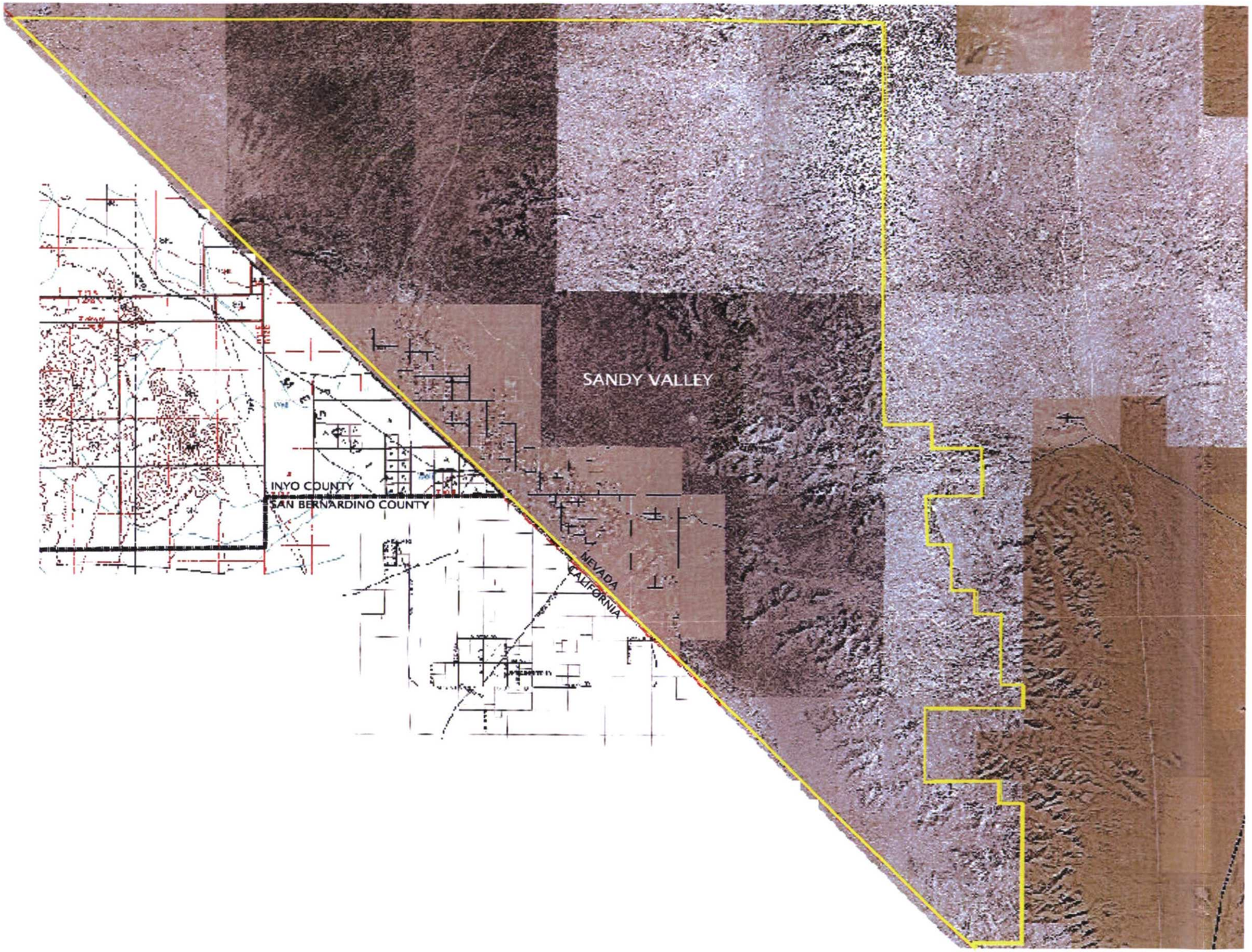
FIGURE 4

SANDY VALLEY PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN

LEG ONE (DETAIL AREA)

poggemeyer design group, inc

JULY 5, 2006 PDG # 05104



LEGEND

SANDY VALLEY PLANNING BOUNDARY

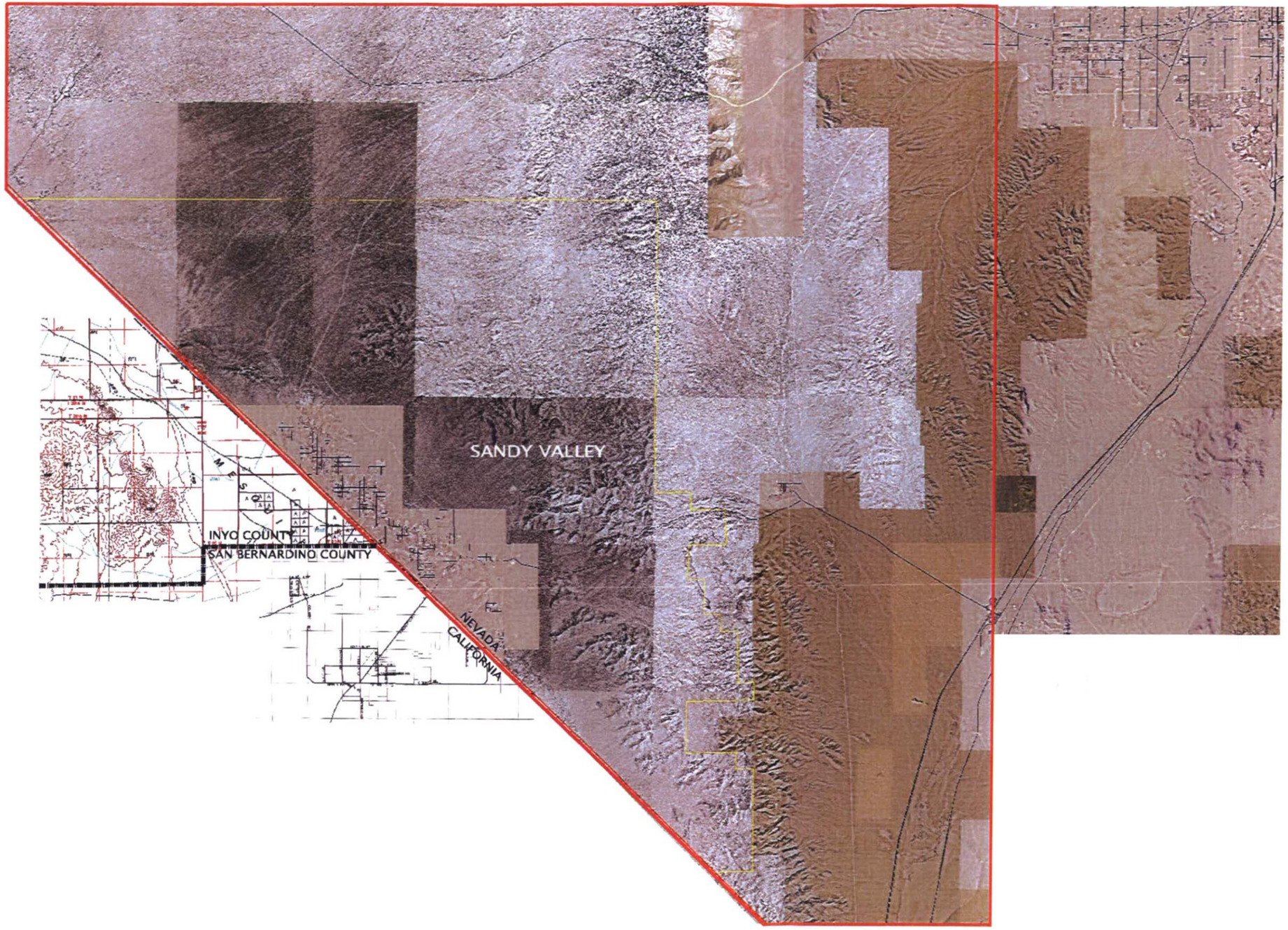
FIGURE 5

SANDY VALLEY PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN

LEG TWO (SANDY VALLEY PLANNING AREA)

poggemeyer design group, inc.

JULY 5, 2006 PDG # 05304



LEGEND

HYDROLOGICAL BASIN
(APPROXIMATE LIMITS)

FIGURE 6

SANDY VALLEY PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN

LEG THREE (HYDROLOGICAL BASIN)

poggemeyer design group, inc.

JULY 5, 2006 PDG # 05304

Existing Facilities

Sandy Valley currently has limited parks and recreational facilities. According to a report entitled "Clark County Department of Parks and Recreation, Sandy Valley Community Parks & Recreation Service Plan" (October 2001), Sandy Valley had two (2) primary recreational facilities with the following elements:

1.) Sandy Valley Community Center (3,159 square feet) containing the following elements:

- One (1) multi-purpose room;
- One (1) office;
- One (1) kitchen;
- One (1) library;
- One (1) indoor only restroom; and
- Two (2) storage areas.

2.) Peace Park (nine (9) developed acres) containing the following outdoor facilities:

- One (1) basketball court;
- One (1) group picnic area;
- One (1) playground with swings;
- One (1) softball field (without lighting);
- Two (2) picnic areas;
- One (1) equestrian arena (without lighting);
- Two (2) outdoor storage bins; and
- One (1) dirt parking lot.

It should be noted that the public restroom listed in #1 above is located inside the existing Community Center and is not available when the building is closed. There are no outdoor public restrooms available in Peace Park. In May 2007, the new Senior Center's groundbreaking will be held and will utilize some of the acreage of Peace Park for the building and parking.

In addition to the above, there are some recreational facilities associated with the elementary/middle school and Keystone Academy (charter high school) including:

- Elementary/Middle School – this school has a combined enrollment of 252 students and contains one (1) paved multi-purpose playground area containing basketball hoops, hop scotch markings, and a play set; one multi-purpose field including a baseball diamond.

- Keystone Academy – the academy has an enrollment of 61 students and contains one (1) turf multi-purpose/football field.

Also, there is an extensively used motocross facility located in the California portion of the Sandy Valley area. This facility provides local recreational opportunities for Sandy Valley residents as well as hosting major competitions attracting visitors to the area.

Sandy Valley also has a privately owned, public access airport that provides aviation related recreational opportunities for its residents.

As can be seen from the above inventory of existing facilities, Sandy Valley has very limited recreation opportunities for the current population of 2,030 people. If additional significant growth occurs within the next twenty (20) years, new amenities will be needed to accommodate the future recreational needs of the community.

Community Needs Assessment

Sandy Valley Questionnaire

In order to assess realistic parks and recreational needs of Sandy Valley, it was determined by the Steering Committee to conduct a non-scientific mail-out questionnaire to the community at large.

The questionnaire included background information, an explanation of the questionnaire, and three (3) questions:

1.) What facilities residents are currently utilizing? (write-in);

2.) What additional facilities are needed? (write-in); and

3.) A checklist of twenty (24) different types of new facilities that could be chosen according to the individual's desired priority. *(See Exhibit 2)*

Mail is distributed within the community by the following methods:

1.) Two (2) rural delivery routes:

- HCR-31 - 450 rural boxes;
- HCR-37 - 250 rural boxes; and

2.) A local contract U.S. Post Office, which has 200 post office boxes (PMBs).

A total of 900 questionnaires were sent out to the community via the above methods, with a requested return date of April 13, 2006, one week prior to the first Public Workshop which was held on April 20, 2006. This return date was chosen to allow tabulation of the results of the questionnaire for discussion at the workshop. Recipients were given the options of dropping off the completed questionnaire at the Sandy Valley Post Office, mailing it back to PDG via the pre-addressed stamped form, or by personal delivery to the Public Workshop on April 20, 2006.

It is further noted that an additional 200 questionnaires were made available after the first workshop at the Sandy Valley Post Office (100 copies) and the annual Town Cleanup Day festivities (100 copies) for those in the community that may not have received the questionnaire through the mail. However, only one additional return was received as a result of these additional 200 questionnaires.

The questionnaire yielded the following results:

- **96 total questionnaires responding** this represents over a 10% return rate (10.44%);
- **66 of the responses were prioritized** (#1 most important, #2 second most important, etc.) which were tabulated into a matrix in order to achieve a ranking of community priorities; and
- **30 of the responses could not be tabulated** into the community priorities matrix because they either marked a number of different responses, or listed all of the items as a #1 priority. Therefore, it was not possible to incorporate these responses into the matrix with those that were prioritized.

The ninety-six (96) questionnaires returned produced a total of 474 votes, distributed among twenty-four (24) categories of different types of potential parks and recreational facilities.

The returns were then incorporated into a matrix *(See Figure 7)*, which divided them into three (3) categories, according to the number of amenities ranked highest by the residents in term of their priorities (# 1 = most important, # 2 = next most important, etc.):

- **High Priority** - 355 votes combining responses that ranked various types of recreational facilities;
- **Medium Priority** - 85 votes ranking various types of facilities as a second level priority; and
- **Low Priority** - 34 votes for various facilities with a lower priority than the previous two categories.

The top ten ranked facilities (out of twenty-four (24) total possibilities) in the High Priority division is:

1) Outdoor Play Pool (37 votes)
2) Indoor Gymnasium (28 votes)
3) New Community Center Facility (28 votes)
4) Indoor Lap Pool (26 votes)
5) Baseball/Softball Fields (22 votes)
6) Outdoor Sports Courts(20 votes)
7) Community Theater (18 votes)
8) Skateboard Park (18 votes)
9) Group Use Picnic Areas (18 votes)

10) Multipurpose/Soccer Fields (17 votes)

The Top 10 choices are facilities that would most appropriately be located in "Leg 1" of the Master Plan. Other amenities that ranked relatively high and would be appropriate for "Leg 1", "Leg 2", and "Leg 3", were:

11) Public Shooting Range (14 votes)

12) Historic Site Preservation (12 votes)

13) Walking/Bicycle Trails (10 votes)

14) Local Trails Connections (10 votes)

Some of the above facilities are more appropriate for "Leg 2" and "Leg 3" of the Plan, (as well as other amenities such as ATV parks) because such activities need extensive land area, and should be located away from residential areas as much as possible.

Public Workshops

In addition to the questionnaire, and in order to promote maximum public participation in the process, two (2) public workshops were held to involve the community in the process. Notices of both Public Workshops (held on April 20th & May 18th 2006) were placed within the questionnaire in the mass mailing to the community, posted in the Sandy Valley Post Office and advertised in the Sandy Valley Times. Additional copies of the questionnaire were made available at the Sandy Valley Post Office. Flyers providing notice of the meetings were placed in the Jean, Nevada, Post Office, and a notice was published in the "Coyote" Newspaper. Also, notices of the second Public Workshop were distributed to the students at the Elementary/Middle School and the Charter High School during school presentations on May 3, 2006. At those presentations, the second Public Workshop on May 18, 2006 was announced, and students were asked for their input. Additionally, they were asked to take the announcements home to their parents to remind them of the upcoming meeting.

The first workshop was held on April 20, 2006 at the Sandy Valley Community Center and the second was held on May 18, 2006. At the workshops the public was given presentations on the concept developed by the Steering committee, the elements of the Plan, and the process leading to its adoption.

Community Consensus on Needs

The Steering Committee determined that use of the questionnaire and public workshop methods was the best way for a small, rural area such as Sandy Valley to:

- Assess the needs of the community;
- Achieve a consensus among the residents for the most desirable solutions; and
- Develop a program to implement the most important improvements.

Since the Steering Committee was committed to producing a community preference driven plan these tools were invaluable in getting a feel for the community needs and desires to develop a meaningful plan.

Goals and Objectives

Goals and Objectives of the plan were to:

- Pursue consensus for the Plan through an extensive community outreach process to achieve a community preference based Plan;
- Develop the Parks and Recreation Master Plan as a vision plan to guide future parks and recreational opportunities and facilities;
- Provide a comprehensive analysis of opportunities and constraints to enhance existing facilities and develop new recreation opportunities, including potential impacts and options available;
- Develop strategies and recommendations for implementation and funding; and
- Recommend implementation of the elements of the "Three Legged Stool" concept including active and passive amenities to provide the full spectrum of recreational opportunities for the Sandy Valley community.

Moapa Valley Master Plan Study & the State of Colorado Small Community Park and Recreation Standards

To determine a Level of Service Standard applicable to the rural community of Sandy Valley, the consultants researched existing literature and applied the findings of the Moapa Valley Master Plan of Parks and Recreation commissioned by CCPR from Stantec Consulting Inc. The rural Clark County community of Moapa Valley is located approximately 50 miles north of Las Vegas. Other supporting documentation for the Sandy Valley Master Plan consists of findings from a report prepared for the State of Colorado, the Small Community Park & Recreation Planning Standards and park standards developed by the National Recreation and Park Association.

A Level of Service Standard for park acreage was established from the Moapa Valley Master Plan study that is applicable to all of rural Clark County. These findings were

based on a statistically reliable telephone survey conducted by Strategic Surveys in January 2007 with additional research, facility inventories, assessments and analysis by Stantec Consulting Inc., and are incorporated in this master plan for Sandy Valley. A complete summary report of the Strategic Surveys telephone survey, the Colorado study and the Moapa Valley study are included in the Appendix.

The Level of Service Standard for Rural Clark County is six acres of programmable park space per 1,000 resident population, and 2.25 acres of non-programmable park space per 1,000 resident population. Programmable park space is defined as those developed park facilities such as sports fields and courts, outdoor amphitheaters, recreation centers and swimming pools. Non-programmable park space consists of open space, trails or other park space open to public use such as picnic areas or tot lots and playground equipment.

The State of Colorado study performed by RFI Consulting Inc., Small Community Park and Recreation Standards is focused on park acreage standards for small communities of approximately 10,000 resident population or less.

The Moapa Valley Master Plan Study, relied on the use of the Colorado standards as a qualified starting point and then provided detailed local information and needs requirements to formulate the level of service standards for the Moapa Valley Community.

Sandy Valley certainly qualifies under this definition as a small community, since its current population, according to Clark County Comprehensive Planning, is approximately 2,030 people, with an estimated maximum population of 9,904. This approximate 10,000 population level is based upon estimates in the 1994 Clark County South County Land Use and Development Guide of Sandy Valley's holding capacity, given the current water supply, and the densities (1 unit/2.5 acres) prescribed in the plan.

The State of Colorado Small Community Park and Recreation Standards report for communities of up to 10,000 population addresses why small town park standards are necessary, specifically for the following reasons:

- To allow the community to better understand parks and recreational service level needs and citizen demand for park facilities;
- To establish justifiable park land dedications;
- To improve park and recreation master plan documents;
- To assist in the establishment and documentation of development impact fees;
- To achieve a better understating of on-site developments;
- To prepare realistic budgets for construction and maintenance of facilities; and
- To provide support for grant applications.

It is important to note that the standards represented in the Small Community Parks & Recreation Standards report indicate the demand for recreational amenities specific to actual use patterns and desires of residents for communities under 10,000 population. The Moapa Valley Recreation Plan is modeled after these standards and based on the Moapa Valley Survey that generated its own numeric standards for park acreage. As a result of the statistically significant questionnaire, 6 acres per one thousand residents for programmable land and 2.25 acres for non-programmable land will be used as the rural standard for Sandy Valley and other rural communities in Clark County.

The following is a list of the Top 10 priorities for parks and recreational facilities resulting from the resident questionnaire, which relates the State of Colorado Small Community Parks & Recreation Standards to Sandy Valley's current 2,030 population, and its maximum potential of approximately 10,000 population, as reflected in the 1994 Clark County South County Land Use and Development Guide. It must be understood that, irrespective of the standards which reflect merely the level of service based upon population and the area requirements of the facilities, funding is a major factor on when facilities can be developed.

The Moapa Valley Telephone Survey (see Exhibit 5, Appendix) explored current park usage information helped determine the acreage required to build recreation facilities and the number of facilities needed per 1,000 residents.

The following is applicable according to the standards related to the desired choices from the Sandy Valley Resident Questionnaire:

1) Outdoor Play Pool: One (1) outdoor swimming pool serves a population of 8,250 people. Since Sandy Valley's current population is only 2,030, it appears that an outdoor play pool would not be appropriate for consideration at this time, even though it was the #1 priority from the resident questionnaire. As population grows towards its potential of 10,000 people in future years, consideration of a pool would be appropriate when it reaches the 8,000 population threshold (*Area requirement = 0.34 acres).* It may be possible to provide a water spray feature in lieu of a pool until the future population base increases.

2) Indoor Gymnasium: No specific standards are listed in the document for an indoor gymnasium. However, it was listed second on the Top 10 list from the Resident Survey, indicating a significant desire in the community for this amenity. It could be combined into the multi-purpose complex to serve several different functions. For example, the facility could be contained within a new Community Center Complex, with an indoor gymnasium section for sporting or other events. *(Area requirement will vary depending on the design of the complex, or if it is incorporated into another facility).* Amenities may include locker rooms, workout rooms for aerobics, weight room and administrative offices.

3) Recreation Center: State of Colorado standards are listed for this facility in the Small Communities Parks and Recreation Standards. However, this was listed #3 on the Top 10 list from the resident survey, also indicating a significant desire in the community for a

new Community Center. This facility could be the core element of a "Sandy Valley Community and Recreation Center". For example, the facility could contain a large assembly area, incorporate an indoor gymnasium for sporting events, and have a stage area that could be used for live community theater and/or music venues. This facility could also function as a community emergency center in case of a natural or man made disaster. (*Area requirement will vary depending on the scope and design of the complex).*

4) Indoor Lap Pool: It would be practical to combine the Outdoor Play Pool and the Indoor Lap Pool in the same facility. This could be done by designing the pools together and combine them in a partially covered and uncovered structure. *(Area requirement for an Indoor Lap Pool= 0.51 acres; if combined with an Outdoor Play Pool the total= 0.85 acres*). This facility could also be designed within, or as an adjunct, to a Community Center complex.

5) Baseball/Softball Fields: One baseball/softball field serves 1,640 people. It should be noted that there are two (2) general types of baseball/softball fields – "*Class A*" and "*Class B*".

> "*Class A*" hardball fields have 90 ft. infields, and generally possess elements that make them serviceable for longer periods of time, including high quality turf, low maintenance irrigation systems, lighting for evening play, seating for spectators, electronic scoreboards, etc.
>
> "*Class B*" softball fields have 60 to 70 foot infields, and generally have serviceable playing surfaces with less sophisticated drainage systems, utilizing existing soils on site, limited lighting, fencing, temporary scoreboards, etc.

To maximize public use, both types of baseball/softball fields could be designed as full-sized (professional/college) fields that can be adapted for entry levels of play including men's and women's softball, little league, college, fast, and slow pitch. (*Area requirements = 3.77 acres per field*).

According to Sandy Valley's current population of 2,030, a strict application of the standards would yield a need for 1.23 baseball/softball fields. (*4.64 acres*) However, in practical terms, this equates to one (1) baseball/softball field at this time, with a potential second field when the population base reaches 3,280 people. (*7.54 acre area requirement).*

If Sandy Valley achieves its total maximum build out according current Clark County predictions, six (6) baseball/softball fields would be supported by the population base. (*Area requirement would be approximately 23.00 acres*).

If new baseball/softball fields are considered, they could be combined and constructed in phases within a Community and Recreation Center Complex. Amenities may include shade shelters, bleachers, benching, trash receptacles, drinking fountain, accent concrete paving, restroom facility and lighting.

6) Multi-purpose/Soccer/Associated Fields: One (1) Multi-Purpose/Soccer Field serves 1,050 people. According to the standards Sandy Valley's current population of 2,030 could support 1.9 such facilities, or effectively two (2) Multi-Use Fields. Such fields could be used for football, soccer, or other types of sporting activities conducted on natural or artificial turf fields, and could include lights for evening use. (*Area requirement for one Multi-Use/Soccer Field = 2.21 acres; two (2) fields = 4.42 acres*).

If Sandy valley reaches its maximum potential build-out of 10,000, it could support 9.50, or between 9-10 such facilities. (*Area requirement would be approximately 21.00 acres*).

Amenities may include shade shelters, amphitheater seating, benching, trash receptacles, drinking fountain, accent concrete paving and lighting.

Amenities may include shade shelters, bleachers, benching, trash receptacles, drinking fountain, accent concrete paving, restroom facility and lighting.

7) Outdoor Sports Courts: Rural standards indicate one (1) tennis court serves 1,030 people; one (1) basketball court serves 1,100; and one (1) volleyball court serves 7,540. These, and other similar types of sporting activities conducted on hard surface courts, could be built independently for each specific use, or designed as combination facilities. They could also include lights for evening use. (*Area requirements = 0.17 acres for one (1) tennis court; 0.16 acres for one (1) basketball court; 0.10 acres for one (1) volleyball court*).

With the present population of 2,030, Sandy Valley could be served by two (2) tennis courts (*Area requirement of 0.34 acres*); 1.85 basketball courts, or approximately two (2) courts (*Area requirements of 0.32 acres*); and 0.26 volleyball courts (Area requirement for One (1) volleyball court =0.16 acres) The volleyball courts serve a much larger population base, and could be appropriate as additional growth occurs in Sandy Valley.

If Sandy Valley reaches a 10,000 population level, approximately ten (10) tennis courts could be supported (Area requirement of 1.70 acres); nine (9) basketball courts (Area requirement of 1.44 acres); and 1.30 volleyball courts (Area requirements of 0.13 acres).

Amenities may include shade shelters, bleachers, benching, trash receptacles, drinking fountains, accent concrete paving and lighting.

8) Community Theater: No specific standards are listed for these types of facilities. However, the facility could be part of the new Community Center, to include a large assembly area, with moveable seating and a stage that could be used for live community theater and/or music venues. (*Area requirement will vary depending on the design of the complex, or if incorporated into another facility).*

Amenities may include covered stage, amphitheater seating, benching, trash receptacles, drinking fountain, accent concrete paving and lighting.

9) Skate Park: One (1) small Skate park (7,000 sq. ft. footprint) serves 6,410 people (*Area requirement of 0.18 acres*). The consultants and members of the Steering Committee gave a presentation to the Elementary/Middle School and Keystone Academy (Charter School) students on May 3, 2006. In a "straw poll" a skate park was the #1 priority for the students--particularly for the middle school students.

The current Sandy Valley population base of 2,030 at this time does not support a skate park as specified in the national standard cited above. However, since it is a high priority according to the resident questionnaire and local students, perhaps a scaled-down temporary facility could be considered at the Peace Park/Community Center site, until the population base increases towards the potential 10,000 maximum population to support a permanent full-scale skate park. This approach would be consistent with Recommendation # 1, which suggests consideration of such a facility early on during the implementation of the Master Plan.

Amenities may include a shade shelter, bleachers, benches, trash receptacles and a water fountain.

10) Group Use Picnic Areas: One (1) *group picnic area* (with shade) serves 2,780 persons. (*Area requirement = 2.06 acres*) Other leisure activities such as *family picnic areas* serve 160 persons (*Area requirement of 0.01 acres*); a *playground* serves 6,270 persons (*Area requirement of 0.14 acres*), and a *single park bench serves* 130 persons.

The current Sandy Valley population of 2,030 could support 0.73 (*or approximately 1) group picnic area*. At build out of 10,000, it could support 3.50 (*between 3-4)* such facilities. (*Area requirement of 8.24 acres*).

At present, the Sandy Valley population base could support 12.8 (*or approximately 13*) *family picnic areas*. (*Area requirement of 0.13 acres*) At full build out of 10,000, 62.5 (*or between 62- 63*) such facilities could be supported. (*Area requirement of 0.63 acres*).

A *playground* serves 6, 270 persons, and according the standards, Sandy Valley's current population base of 2,030 would support 0.32 playgrounds. (*Area requirement of 0.04 acres)* At build out of 10,000, 1.59 such facilities could be supported. (*Area requirement of 0.22 acres).*

A *single park bench* serves 130 persons, and Sandy Valley could currently support 15.6 (or approximately 16) such features. At full build out of 10,000, 76.9 (or approximately 77) benches would be supportable.

Shade shelters and bbq grills are also desirable for picnic and playground structures.

In addition to the Top 10 desirable amenities from the resident questionnaire, four (4) other facilities appropriate for location in "Leg 2" and "Leg 3" of the plan, received a significant number of votes:

11) Local Shooting Area: No standards are listed in the Small Communities Parks and Recreation Standards for a Local Shooting Area. However, according to the National Parks and Recreation Association (NPRA), a local shooting area can support up to 5,000 population, and require two (2) acres for development.

A *Local Shooting Area* ranked as one of the desired amenities on the resident questionnaire (#11), and should be considered in the Master Plan. Many of the areas within the developed portion of Sandy Valley that appear currently undeveloped, are platted lands and under private ownership, and should be considered as developed areas in the future. What appears now as open desert may not be true in the near or distant future, which would preclude activities using firearms.

Therefore, as Sandy Valley's population grows towards the potential 10,000 maximum build out scenario, it seems appropriate to include a Local Shooting Area in some location within "Leg 2" of the Plan, providing a legal and supervised environment for scope sighting or target shooting, to assure public safety. The area requirement may vary somewhat depending on the number and type of facilities - rifle, pistol, skeet, and archery ranges. It could be assumed that at least four (4) acres may be needed for a local shooting area to serve a 10,000 person population base—double the amount needed for a 5,000 population based facility specified in the NPRA standard.

12) Historic Site Preservation: Sandy Valley and the neighboring Goodsprings area are rich in "Old West" history particularly relative to early rail and transportation routes and mining activities. The transportation routes include old Indian trails, trails used by early Spanish settlers, and those utilized by early western pioneers, including the national historic Spanish Trail. Many significant mines dot the area including some notable ones such as the Boss, the Ivanpah, and many others. According to Elizabeth von Till Warren, Ph.D., Nevada Chapter President of the Old Spanish Trail Association, an effort is underway to further identify these historic areas for preservation. Every effort should be made to coordinate the Sandy Valley Parks and Recreation Master Plan with the ongoing efforts of this, and other related organizations, in order to preserve these areas for historic recreation purposes. The number of facilities and area requirements depend upon the outcome of a preservation program that could be developed.

13) Walking/Bicycle Trails: Sandy Valley currently has what appears to be an abundance of open desert lands that can be traversed, at will, by pedestrians and bicyclists. However, this perception can be deceiving, in that many of the areas that appear to be open desert are actually platted lots under private ownership. Even though they are not currently developed, they could be at any time in the future as the community grows, restricting access through those lands. Therefore, it is important that the Master Plan acknowledge the fact that a walking and bicycle trail system would promote "connectivity" throughout the community (and to regional trail systems) as more private parcels are developed. Such trails could be merely designations on existing rights-of-way, or utilize available natural and/or man-made areas such as ravines, drainage facilities, etc.

14) Local Trail Connections: In order to complete the "Three Legs" of the Master Plan it is important to consider connections from local walking and biking trails that may be developed to regional trail networks. This could provide for trails to connect Sandy Valley to other recreational opportunities that may be developed in the Spring Mountains, Pahrump, and the Las Vegas Valley. The Master Plan acknowledges that the Clark County Department of Parks and Recreation does not actually build such trails, but can cooperate with other agencies for implementation of such facilities.

The above represents a brief description of some of the most popular desired amenities resulting from the Resident Survey, and how they compare to the standards for each facility in the State of Colorado Small Community Park and Recreation Planning Standards report (if specified for the particular facility), relative to Sandy Valley's current need and potential maximum population of 10,000 people.

There are other amenities that can be incorporated into "Leg 1" of the Plan such as Group Picnic Areas and Neighborhood Playground Parks connected by trails within the currently developed portion of Sandy Valley. Extending from "Leg 1" into "Legs 2 and 3" of the Plan, could be trails for off road vehicles, horses, bicycles, and pedestrians, as well as local trail connections to a regional trail system, and destination points such as Historic Mine Sites.

Summary of Comparative Analysis: The following represents a comparison between the top priorities as reflected in the Sandy Valley resident survey and the State of Colorado Small Community Parks and Recreation Standards. It further specifies the facilities that could be supported by the current Sandy Valley population base of 2,030 people, and those that could be supported with an ultimate build-out scenario of 10,000 population.

1) *Sandy Valley (Current 2,030 population base)*:

- One (1) baseball/softball field.
- Two (2) multi-purpose fields.
- One (1) equestrian Facility.
- Two (2) basketball courts.
- One (1) group picnic area.
- Thirteen (13) family picnic areas.
- One (1) skate park.
- One (1) water spray feature.

2.) *Sandy Valley (Build-out population base of 10,000):*

- One (1) outdoor play pool—requires a population of 8,250 persons. (*0.34 acres*) this facility could be combined with an indoor lap pool (*additional 0.51 acres*) *Total for both = 0.85 acres.*
- One (1) recreation and community center with a gymnasium and community theater.
- Five (5) baseball/softball fields.
- Seven (7) multi-purpose fields.
- Ten (10) tennis courts.
- Seven (7) basketball courts.
- One (1) volleyball court.
- One (1) skate park—7,000 sq. ft. footprint.
- Three (3) group picnic areas.
- Two (2) playgrounds.
- One (1) local shooting area.

Other items ranked high in the community preference oriented resident questionnaire include:

- Historic Site Preservation;
- Walking/Bicycle Trails; and
- Local Trail Connections.

Both an Indoor Gymnasium and Community Theater could be incorporated within a new Sandy Valley Community and Recreation Center Complex in the centrally located 100 acre BLM parcel illustrated on Figure 8. If these facilities are to be constructed, it would most likely occur towards the 10,000 population build out phase in Sandy Valley.

Historic Site Preservation (e.g. historic mines), Walking/Bicycle Trails, and other Local Trail Connections could occur whenever the agencies responsible for such development complete plans to connect the county's communities internally, and to a regional trails network.

SANDY VALLEY PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

SURVEY TABULATION

	HIGH PRIORITY									MEDIUM PRIORITY									LOW PRIORITY								
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8		#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16		#17	#18	#19	#20	#21	#22	#23	#24	
New Community Ctr Facilities	18		3	2	2	1	1	1	28	1								1				1					1
Indoor Lap Pool	7	7	5	2	1	3		1	26								1	1									0
Outdoor Play Pool	10	11	4	3	3	3	3		37		1			1				2									0
Water Spray Feature	2	7	4	1	2	1	2	2	21	1	1	1						3									0
Baseball/ Softball Fields	2	4	3	1	5	6	1		22				1	1				2			1						1
Multipurpose/Soccer Fields	1	3	3	3	2	5	2	1	20	1		1			1			3		1							1
Outdoor Sports Courts		1	4	4	5	1	2	3	20	1	1		1					3									0
Indoor Gymnasium	6	3	5	5	4	1	3	1	28				2	1	1			4									0
Equestrian Facilities	1	2		1	1		1		6	1		1						2		1	1			1		1	4
Equestrian Trails	3	1	1	1		1		1	8	1	1		1					3		1	1				1		3
Dog Park			1	2				1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2			7	2							1	3
Outdoor Amphitheater	1	1	2	1	1	3	1		10	2	1	2						5									0
Community Theater		4	1	5	3	2	2	1	18				1					1		1							1
ATV Area				2	1		2		5	1	1		1					3				1				1	2
Motocross Facility	1			1					2	1				1				2					2		1		3
BMX Track	1		1					1	3	3	1	1			1			6						2			2
Off Road Vehicle Trails	1	1			1	2		2	7	1			1			1		3					1		1		2
Skateboard Park	2	4	5	4	1	1	1		18	1	1			1	1		1	5		1							1
Group Use Picnic Area		4	2	4	4		2	2	18	1	1				1		1	4									0
Natural Preservation Areas	1	3	2	1	2				9			2		1	1	1	1	6					1				1
Public Shooting Range	2	1	4	3	2	1		1	14	2	1					3	1	7	1								1
Walking/Bicycle Trails	3		3	2	1		1		10		2	1				1	1	5	1		1						2
Historic Site Preservation	3	3		1	2		2	1	12					2		1		3	1	1		2					4
Local Trails Connection		2	3	1	1		1	2	10		2					1	1	4			1			1			2
							TOTAL		355							TOTAL		85							TOTAL		34

TOP TEN BY HIGHEST PRIORITY

Outdoor Play Pool	37
Indoor Gymnasium	28
New Community Ctr Facilities	28
Indoor Lap Pool	26
Baseball/ Softball Fields	22
Multipurpose/Soccer Fields	20
Outdoor Sports Courts	20
Community Theater	18
Skateboard Park	18
Group Use Picnic Area	18

POGGEMEYER DESIGN GROUP
ENGINEERS PLANNERS SURVEYORS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

FIGURE 7

Opportunities and Constraints

Opportunities

This Master Plan identifies recreational opportunities in addition to those currently existing within Sandy Valley. There are opportunities to assemble land for parks and recreational activities, and create linkages to provide access between such areas. In addition, there are also potential opportunities to partner with agencies such as the Clark County School District for joint usage of certain facilities. Working in tandem with the School District could speed up the construction of such amenities and spread construction costs amongst agencies.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Disposal Areas that are within adjacent lands to the developed community of Sandy Valley *(See Figure 3)*, are concentrated along the common border with California to the south and west, pockets within the community, and large areas to the north adjacent to the Sandy Valley developed area. These areas could be acquired or leased for park development such as:

- Smaller BLM disposal parcels along the California line and southwest of Sandy Valley Road would provide ideal sites for initial development of parks within easy access of the developed portion of the community ("Leg 1" of the plan);
- Larger BLM disposal parcels exist to the north of the Sandy Valley developed community area. Portions of these areas could be planned for parks and recreational uses and either dedicated to the county by the BLM for such uses, or exacted from developers if the BLM sells them for private development. ("Leg 1" of the plan);
- Other lands outside "Leg 1" but within the official Sandy Valley Planning Area ("Leg 2" of the plan), which could be utilized for larger type recreational facilities and activities that should be separated from residential areas to minimize potential noise, dust, and other environmental impacts; and
- Other lands outside "Leg 3" up to the hydrological basin in the Sandy Valley hinterlands containing BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands that offer opportunities to provide linkages and connecting trails to Pahrump, the Spring Mountains, and the Las Vegas Valley. Also, historical trails can provide significant educational recreational opportunities by highlighting routes (e.g. wagon trails, rail lines, etc) and sites (e.g. mines, historic buildings, etc.) that were important in the development of the area.

Therefore, there are ample physical opportunities to complete the "Legs" of the "Three Legged Stool" concept, and provide a comprehensive, balanced Parks and Recreation Plan for Sandy Valley.

Constraints

There are constraints to full development of the "Three Legged Stool" concept that could be physical, political, historic, or economic:

- **Physical** - Constraints due to topography, geology, soil conditions, and environmentally sensitive areas that would prohibit development of active parks and recreational facilities;
- **Political** - Constraints related to political desires and decisions by local residents, Clark County, state and federal government agencies (e.g. BLM, U.S. Forest Service, etc.);
- **Historic** - Constraints that may occur due to certain trails and sites that need to be preserved from active public usage to maintain and preserve the historic significance of such features;
- **Economic** - Funding must be provided to implement the plan from various sources including:
  - The Clark County Capital Improvement Program (CIP);
  - The Residential Construction Tax (RCT);
  - Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA) funds;
  - Dedications from developers from projects as they are approved for development; and
  - Other state and federal grants that may be available for park and recreation purposes.
  - Sandy Valley is not classified as a "Town" within Clark County, and does not pay the same amount of taxes as the unincorporated towns, thereby having an impact on the funds that are available for parks and recreation facilities in the area.
- **Water Availability/Growth** - It should be noted that justification for funding parks and recreation facilities must be related to the population base to be served. In the case of Sandy Valley, the lack of abundant water availability may limit growth to the point that many of the desired amenities may not be able to be realized in the future. However, if additional water is provided allowing for new development, it is more likely that many of the desired facilities could be built to serve existing and new residents as a result of the population growth.

  Unless a new water supply is provided (e.g. a public water supply transported from the I-15 area or other source), Sandy Valley parks and recreation facilities will probably be limited.

Phasing and Growth Inducing Impacts

In order to maximize opportunities to implement this plan, the following steps should be taken:

- Receive approval from the Clark County Board of County Commissioners to give the document status as an official county sanctioned plan;
- Once this plan is approved by Clark County, negotiations should be conducted between Clark County and the BLM to acquire or lease desired parcels for park and recreation use as shown on the plan maps; and
- The standards identified in recommendation # 5, page 34, should be used to determine park acreage requirements for future development agreements and guiding park development.

Phasing of the Plan

The Master Plan has a projected life of twenty (20) years from 2007 - 2027. Elements of the Plan cannot be accomplished all at once, and must be phased over the lifespan of the Plan. Typically, long range plans such as this are reviewed every five (5) years to gauge progress on implementation and make revisions if appropriate. The Summary of Comparative Analysis, page 24, will be considered in the construction of the desired facilities based on available funding at that time. However, this phasing of the plan should not stymie park and recreational opportunities that may arrive earlier than anticipated due to unforeseen circumstances. Therefore, some of the Plan's elements that may be originally thought to be appropriate for stage 2, 3, or 4 could occur in stage 1 under special circumstances. The five (5) year phasing plan should be used as a guideline rather than an absolute standard. Also, it must be noted that the total amount of amenities built within the twenty (20) year life of the Plan will depend upon the population growth of Sandy Valley between 2006 and 2026.

Growth Inducing Impacts

At the present time Sandy Valley is relatively isolated from the urban areas of the Las Vegas Valley and the cities of Southern California. Many Sandy Valley residents located here because of its remote, rural nature.

Due to the rapid growth of Las Vegas in terms of new residents and increased tourism, McCarran International Airport is reaching capacity, and an alternative airport is necessary. The new airport will be located on the Interstate-15 corridor between Jean and Primm on the California border, and is in the beginning stages of planning and environmental review.

This new proposed Ivanpah Airport may be designated to accommodate international passenger and freight flights, thereby allowing McCarran to concentrate on national, regional, and commuter carriers. Upon its targeted completion date of 2017 it is predicted that a significant number of new jobs will be created by the new airport. However, it is anticipated that it will take up to forty (40) years after 2017 to reach the projected 10,000 total new employees. Housing for these future employees will be needed, and there will be limited choices in the area. Sandy Valley may experience some growth as a result of this need for future housing in the area.

At present, there is a shortage of water supply in the areas of the proposed Ivanpah Airport, as well as Jean, Primm, and Sandy Valley. However, in order to build the airport a 72" water line is proposed to be constructed from Sloan to the airport site by 2012. The schedule for the airport project is as follows;

- 2006 - Beginning of the preparation of the Federal Environmental Impact Statement (EIS);
- 2010 - Completion of the environmental review process;
- 2012 - Water line constructed from Sloan to the airport site; and
- 2017 - Anticipated opening of the new Ivanpah Airport.

This completion date is well within the time span of the Sandy Valley Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2006 - 2026), and it can be anticipated that new residents resulting from employment at the new Ivanpah Airport will have an impact on the future parks and recreation facilities of Sandy Valley.

It should be noted that the General Plans for San Bernardino and Inyo Counties in California adjacent to Sandy Valley do not envision significant growth in those areas. The General Plan designation in San Bernardino County is Resource Conservation District (RC), which allows a single dwelling unit on a forty (40) acre minimum lot size and appurtenant agricultural uses. The Inyo County General Plan designates the area as Agriculture. Neither of these plans will have much impact on Sandy Valley unless they are amended in the future.

Funding Alternatives

Clark County Capital Improvement Program

In general terms the Clark County Annual Budget prescribes expenditures for yearly operation expenses (payrolls, daily equipment operation, etc,) and a Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which earmarks funds for short and long term capital projects. Given the extensive competition for this limited resource, the CIP is not expected to contribute significantly to implementation of this plan.

Residential Construction Tax (RCT)

Clark County has a Residential Construction Tax (RCT) that is levied on developers for all new construction. This tax, however, can only be collected when development occurs. Currently, it is estimated that it takes approximately one (1) square mile (640 acres) of medium density housing construction to generate enough RCT funds to build a ten (10) acre park.

If medium density is considered as six (6) dwelling units/acre, which equates to an average of 7,260 square foot per lot, one (1) square mile would produce approximately 3,840 dwelling units. If 20% of that amount is deducted for infrastructure such as streets, easement, etc. (3,840 minus 768), the net amount of units to be developed would be approximately 3,072.

However, this source of revenue is most effective given medium density urban development, such as the six (6) dwelling units per acre mentioned above. Since the development pattern within Sandy Valley is much less than that (1 unit/2.5 acres), the RCT is not likely to generate significant revenue as illustrated in the example above, unless allowable zoning densities are increased in the future.

Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA)

The Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 provides for the sale of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands in Clark County. The purpose of the act is two-fold: to promote development in the Las Vegas valley, and to lessen the impact of urban growth in the Lake Mead National Recreation area, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, and the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.

The revenues generated from the public land sales are specified for:

- Capital improvement projects at Lake Mead, Red Rock Canyon, the Desert Wildlife Refuge and other federally managed recreational areas;
- Development of multi-species habitat conservation plan in Clark county;
- Conservation and environmental education initiatives on federal land;

- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands;
- Restoration and conservation of Lake Tahoe; and
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County. This category could apply to potential funding for some of the projects in the new Sandy Valley Parks and Recreation Master Plan. After its adoption, Clark County could nominate appropriate projects for funding.

State and Federal Grants

Various state and federal grants are periodically available for parks, recreation, and open space purposes. These should be explored as potential funding sources for the implementation of the applicable elements of the plan.

Local Bonds

Should Sandy Valley become an unincorporated town, local bonds may be issued to generate funding.

Recommendations

Given the park and recreational desires of the residents as reflected in the Resident Survey, the most efficient manner to make them available to the whole Sandy Valley community is to:

- **Concentrate** a group of the Top 10 amenities in a specific central location for the residents to enjoy a variety of different types of recreational opportunities at one central location ("Leg 1"); and
- **Distribute** other park and recreation amenities in appropriate locations throughout the community connected internally by trails within "Leg 1" and continuing the trails outbound in "Legs 2" and 3" through the hydrological basin and beyond.

Because Sandy Valley is a small community in terms of population, but occupies a large land area due to low density scattered development, a combination of the above approach is appropriate for the Plan.

The following specific actions are recommended to implement the Sandy Valley Parks and Recreation Master Plan:

Recommended Action #1 – **Construct** early on the following critical items for addition to the existing facilities in the Peace Park/Community Center area:

- Accessible outdoor public restrooms;
- Shade structures for playground and picnic areas;
- A small skate park facility; and
- A water spray feature.

At the two (2) Public Workshops the residents expressed a desire to have these items considered as currently needed facilities. An amenity, such as a water spray feature, could suffice until community growth and funding supports a swimming pool. The addition of these amenities would significantly augment the existing facilities in the Peace Park/Community Center complex, and would help satisfy some of the current high priority community needs as expressed by the residents during the pubic outreach programs (*Public Workshops and Resident Survey).*

Recommendation # 2— Acquisition or Lease the 100 acres of BLM land (*80 acres of BLM parcel# 201-31-701-001; and 20 acres of BLM parcel # 200-25-101-017*) between the Elementary/Middle School and Keystone Academy (Charter School) in "Leg 1" of the Plan for construction of a "Sandy Valley Community and Recreation Center" complex. The schools would serve as "anchors" at each end of the complex, and by locating a number of

the Top 10 amenities concentrated in this area, the needs of both schools and the community at large would be served. In addition to providing a central place for community interaction, this concept would provide additional economies of scale in terms of land availability, construction timing and costs, efficient use of utilities, and ease of maintenance after construction. *(See Figure 8; shown as Parcel # 1 on figure 9)*

Acquire or Lease, in addition to the above, the 32.8 acre parcel adjacent to the existing Peace Park/Community Center facility. Since this area is partially developed, this additional parcel may be needed if additional facilities (such as those suggested in recommendation # 1) are added to the existing facilities in that area. (Shown as Parcel # 2 on figure 9)

It should be noted that the Clark County South County Land Use and Development Guide states that: "*The area adjacent to the existing Community Center is designated PF in order to accommodate future public facilities such as a park, fire station, police substation or general government center. These types of uses should be located together in order to create a defined civic center for the area.*" However, the existing Peace Park/Community Center complex has only approximately 18.4 acres of land area, and is not large enough to accommodate the addition of the desired new facilities proposed by the Plan, nor is it centrally located within the community.

Recommendation #3 - The "Sandy Valley Community and Recreation Center" complex could then be connected to satellite parklands in other areas of Sandy Valley by trails providing links to create a cohesive network within "Leg 1", and then extended to "Leg 2" and "Leg 3" of the Plan.

Consider acquire or lease of the four (4) additional BLM parcels (in addition to the 100 acres for the proposed Sandy Valley Community and Recreation Center complex, and the 32.8 acre parcel adjacent to the existing Peace Park/Community Center area) for future parks, recreational, and civic uses:

- The 80.0 acre BLM parcel (APN 200-25-101-017) located at the southwest corner of Woods and Osage.(*See parcel labeled #3 on the Parks and Recreation "Leg 1" Map*)
- The 52.27 acre BLM parcel (APN 200-21-000-001) located on the state line west of Tuskeegee Street (*See parcel labeled # 4 on the Parks and Recreation "Leg 1" Map*)
- The 40.0 acre BLM parcel (APN 219-09-201-001) located north of Silver, between Comanche and Cherokee (*See parcel labeled #5 on the Parks and Recreation "Leg 1" Map*).
- The 20 acre BLM parcel (APN 219-22-501-001) located slightly north of the state line and east of Cherokee(*See parcel labeled #6 on the Parks and Recreation "Leg 1" Map*) *(See Figures 9 & 10)*

Recommendation #4 – Cooperate with agencies that develop trails to accomplish connectivity within the three (3) "Legs" of the Plan. It must be noted that the Clark County

Department of Parks and Recreation Department does not construct trails, but can work in a cooperative effort with other agencies to promote such facilities.

Therefore, the Plan illustrates trail opportunities to interconnect the satellite parklands within "Leg 1" and extend them into "Leg 2 and "Leg 3". Such a trails network could provide for motorized and non-motorized movement through the valley, and should be separated according to function:

- Motorized Trails Opportunities: Should be considered in portions of the valley areas north of the developed neighborhoods to allow access to areas for off-road vehicle activities and the potential local shooting area; and
- Non-Motorized Trails Opportunities: Should be considered in the eastern portions of the valley, the foothills, and the mountainous areas leading towards the Spring Mountain Range

The potential trail opportunities illustrated provide connectivity through all three (3) "Legs" of the Plan providing access for uses that may require a significant amount of land located away from residential areas, active recreational opportunities such as hiking and bicycling, and passive facilities such as Historic Mine Visitation Sites. *(See Figure 11)*

A trails network could then be extended to connect to a regional trails system in the Spring Mountains Range, Pahrump, and the Las Vegas Valley. The plan illustrates potential connections to Federal Trails such as the Cottonwood Valley Trails Network, and a possible Spring Mountains Loop Trail system, which could provide links through the mountains to the regional trail system. Also, the county maintained unpaved gravel road from Sandy Valley north to Highway 160 would provide another excellent opportunity for a trail connection to a Spring Mountains Loop Trail system, and other potential trails that may result from future development in the Pahrump area. *(See Figure 11)* The Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) has adopted a "Las Vegas Valley Primary Trail System" Plan Update (2007) which prescribes trails within the Las Vegas Valley, to which the above trails could be connected. *(See Figure 12)*

Recommendation #5—<u>Adopt</u> the following for future park and recreation facilities.

- Standards for the amount of parkland to be provided relative to population to be served:
  - A standard of 6 acres/1,000 resident population of programmable park space with 2.25 acres of non programmable open space for rural communities (per <u>Moapa Valley Master Plan Study</u>-2007);
- The above standards in recommendation # 5 should be used to determine park acreage through the Clark County Major Projects process.

Recommendation #6 - Review the Parks and Recreation Master Plan every five (5) years to ascertain what changes have occurred and determine if modifications are needed to update the Plan. This would provide scheduled reviews in 2012, 2017, 2022, and 2027 - the end of the Plan's twenty (20) year span. These review intervals will allow assessment of the progress of facilities recommending the plan relative to population growth over the years.

Although the 1994 South County Land Use and Development Guide specifies the "Maximum Potential Population" of Sandy Valley as 9,904, or approximately 10,000 people, the Clark County Department of Comprehensive Planning has developed growth projections for the community up to the year 2030. According to Comprehensive Planning, the projected population for the period from 2005-2030 will increase from 2,030 to 4,678, equating to an average annual growth rate of approximately 4% over the next 25 years.

However, this rate depends upon the assumption that Sandy Valley remains essentially a low density community (e.g. maximum of one (1) dwelling unit/ 2.5 acres), and that no additional sources of water are discovered that could lead to zone changes allowing significant increased growth. *(See Exhibit 3)*

Recommendation #7 - **Explore** funding sources such as the Clark County Capital improvement Program (CIP), the Residential Construction Tax (RCT), the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA) funds, State and Federal Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Grants.

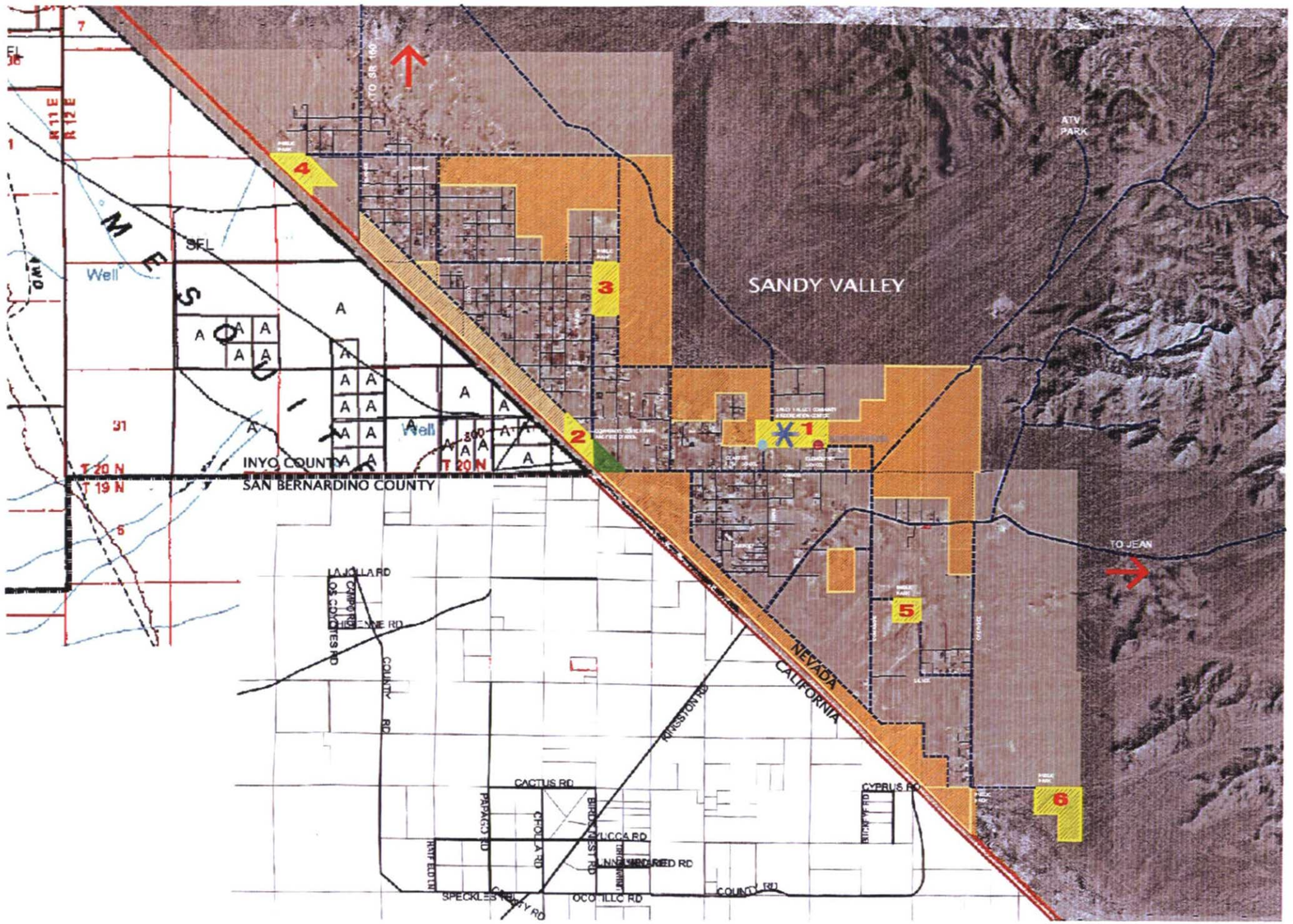
FIGURE 8

CONCEPT OF POTENTIAL FACILITIES
FOR SANDY VALLEY COMMUNITY & RECREATION CENTER COMPLEX

poggemeyer design group, inc.

JULY 5, 2006 PDG # 05304

Appendix



LEGEND

POTENTIAL SANDY VALLEY COMMUNITY & RECREATION CENTER COMPLEX

OUTDOOR PLAY POOL	MULTI PURPOSE/ SOCCER FIELDS	SKATEPARK
INDOOR LAP POOL	COMMUNITY THEATER	OUTDOOR SPORTS COURTS
INDOOR GYMNASIUM	BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELDS	COMMUNITY CENTER FACILITY

POTENTIAL COMMUNITY & NEIGHBORHOOD PARK SITES (SMALLER BLM DISPOSAL AREAS)

No.	Parcel Number	Acreage	No.	Parcel Number	Acreage
1	201-32-701-001 201-31-101-001	80 20	4	200-21-000-001	52.2
2	200-36-301-012	32.8	5	219-09-201-001	40
3	200-25-101-017	80	6	219-22-501-001	120

POTENTIAL TRAIL CONNECTIONS AND EXTENSIONS (BLM LANDS)

LARGE BLM DISPOSAL AREAS

ELEMENTARY/MIDDLE SCHOOL

KEYSTONE ACADEMY

FIGURE 9

poggemeyer design group, inc.

JULY 5, 2006 PDG # 05304

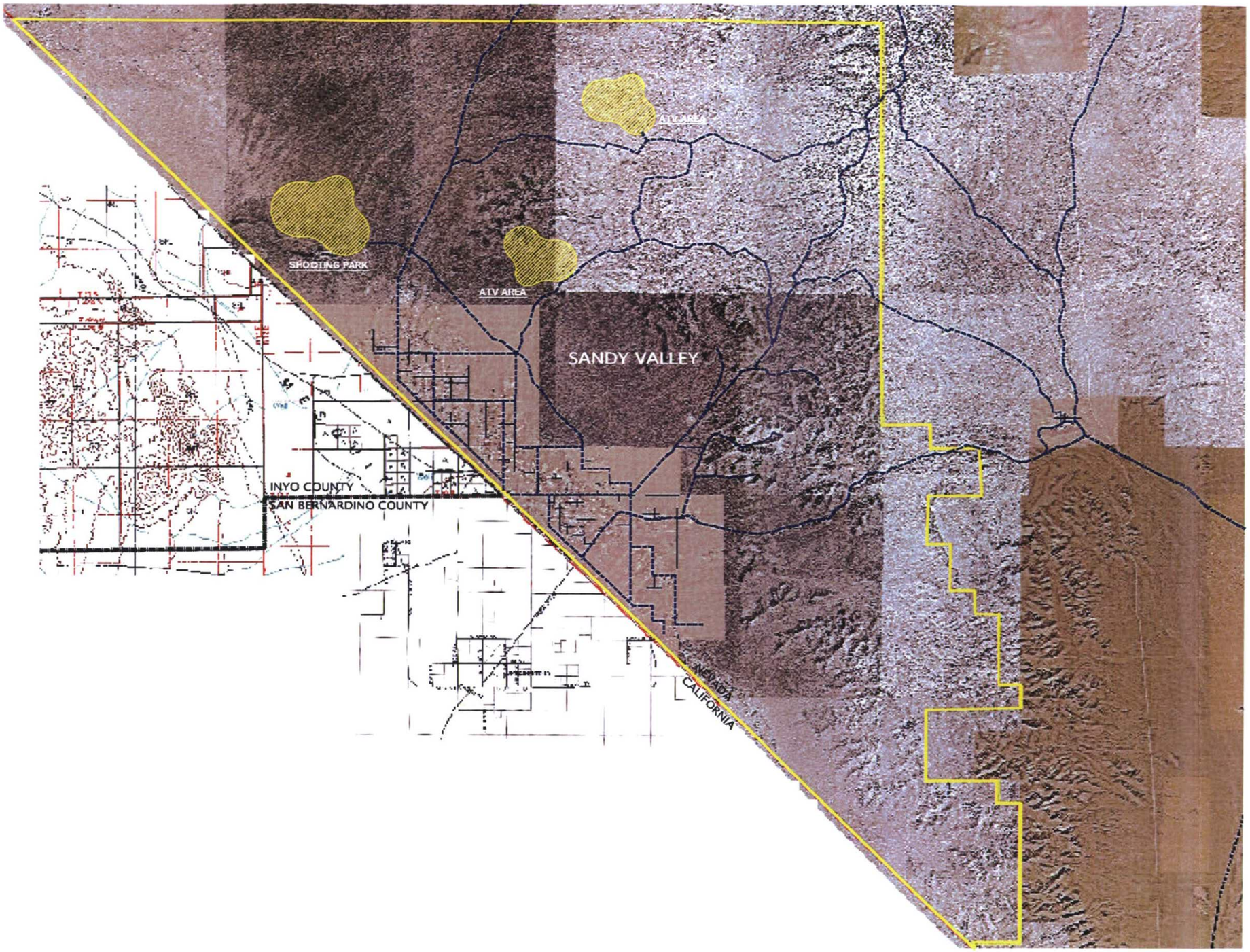


FIGURE 10

poggemeyer design group, inc

JULY 5, 2006 PDG # 05304

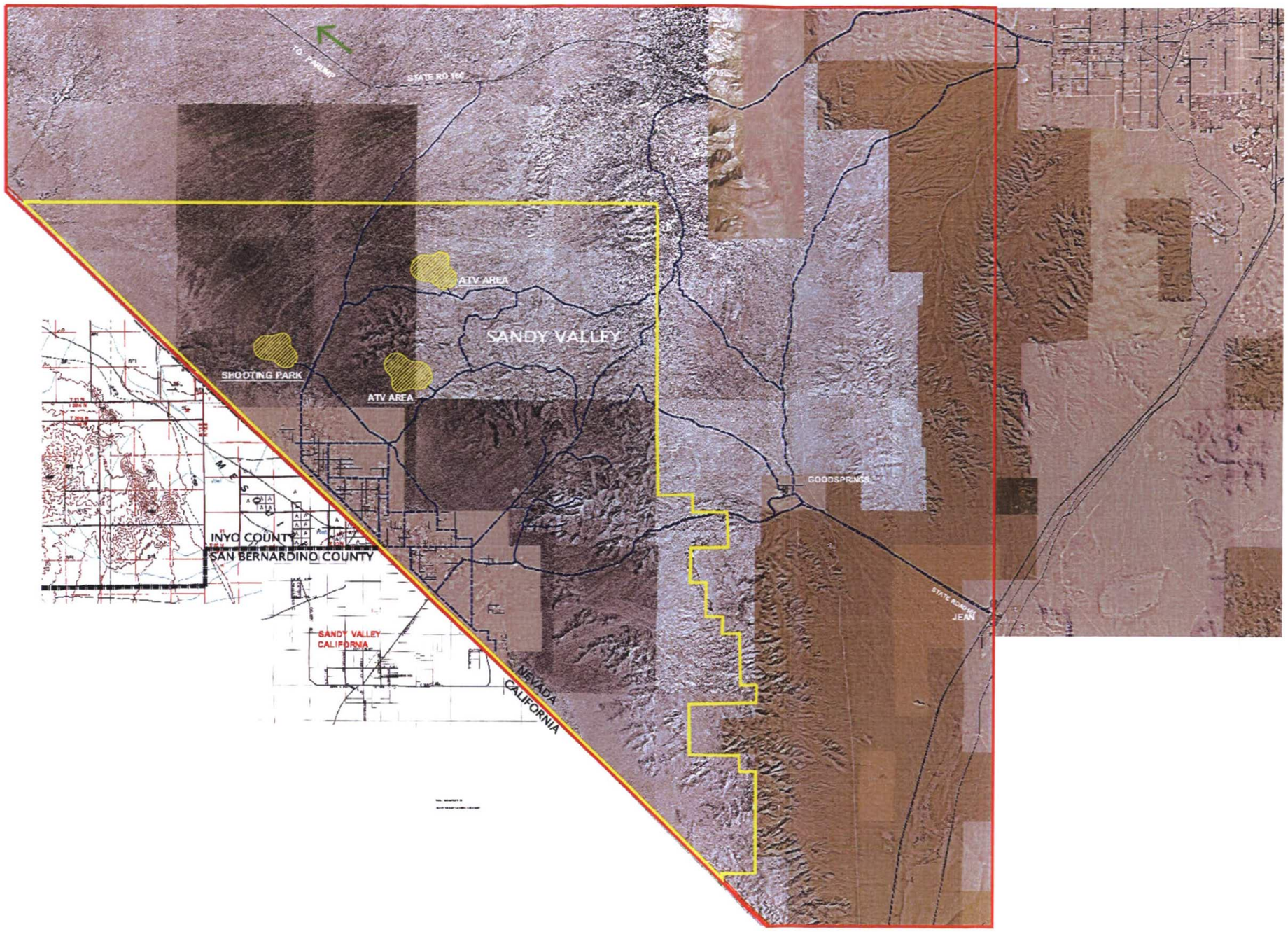


FIGURE 11

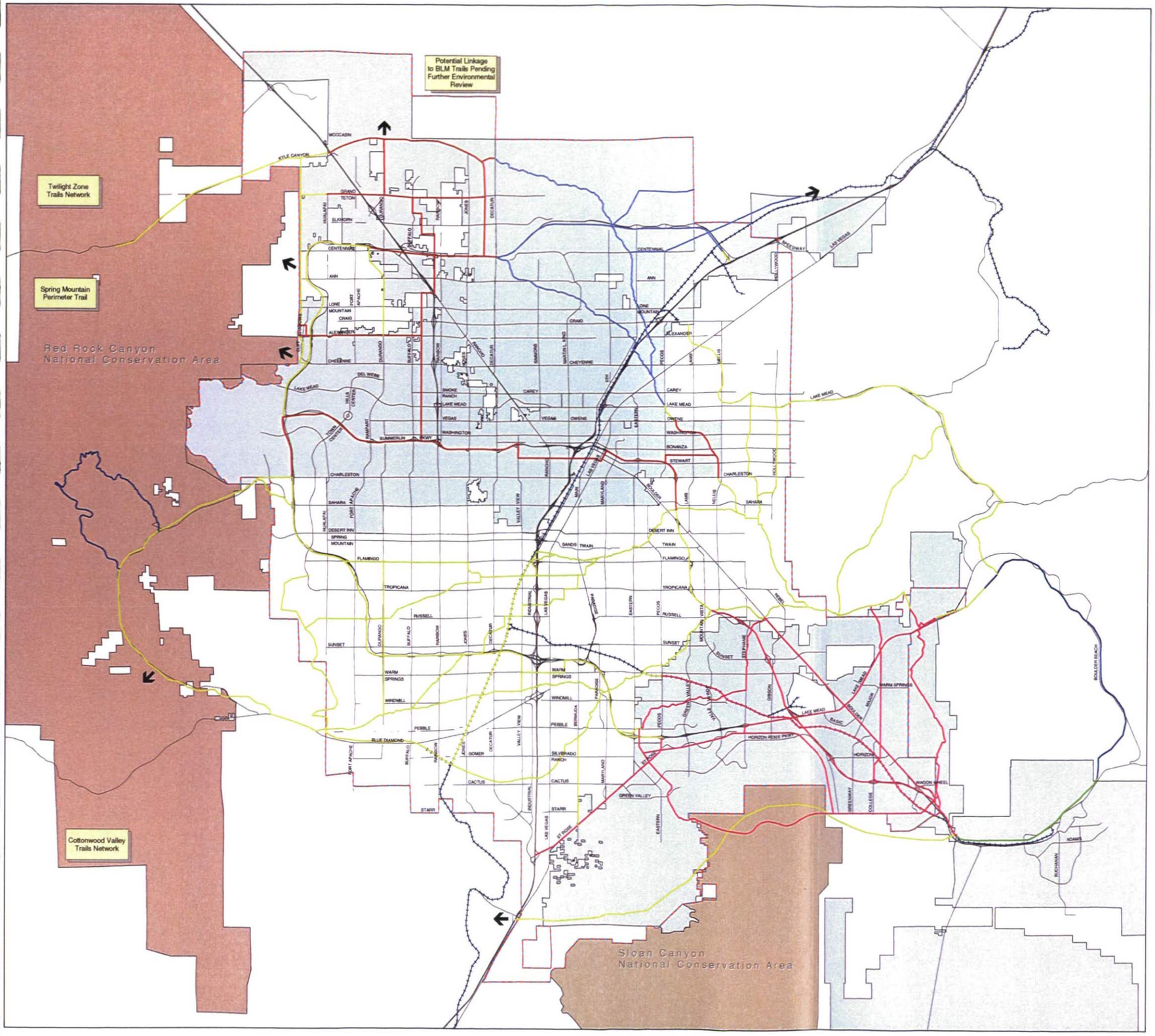
SANDY VALLEY PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN

LEG THREE

poggemeyer design group, inc.

JULY 5, 2006 PDG #05304

Las Vegas Valley Primary Trail System



- Federal Trails
- Clark County Trails
- Boulder City Trails
- Henderson Trails
- Las Vegas Trails
- North Las Vegas Trails
- BLM Disposal Area Boundary
- Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area
- Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area
- Incorporated Cities
- Potential Connection to Federal Trails

This map is intended to depict potential trail alignments to promote connectivity between local jurisdictions and our surrounding federally managed lands. The alignments depicted are general in nature. A detailed study will be required to establish precise alignments. No specific use is implied for any trail and trails may be subject to restricted use.
Arrows depict potential connections to federal lands and are conceptual in nature, pending further study.

SNRPC
Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles

1 inch equals 1.770657 miles

This information is for display purposes only. No liability is assumed as to the accuracy of the data delineated hereon.

\\ccgis1\gisdata\prcomp\projects\vt\vt00291\primarytrail.mxd

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1 – POLICIES FOR SANDY VALLEY FROM THE 1994 SOUTH COUNTY LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDE

SANDY VALLEY, generally T24, R57 and T25, R56: The Sandy Valley Detail Area map shows the area represented by the Sandy Valley Citizens Advisory Council and the surrounding lands. The Detail Area shows approximately 34 square miles of private and public land. Sandy Valley is a developing rural community with few commercial or business services. Residential development is characterized by single-family dwellings on 2.5 acre or larger parcels. Sandy Valley is designated as Community District 5 (CD5) rural town with the surrounding public land designated as Community District 3/6 (CD3/6).

Due to Sandy Valley's location on the Nevada-California border, the community can be greatly affected by various activities and conditions in California.

The main access to Sandy Valley is provided by only one paved County-maintained road. Sandy Valley is served by individual water wells and individual septic systems. Adequate ground water supplies are a concern for future development throughout the area. Due to the area's limited resources and its rural nature, future land uses should be developed as low density single-family with a very small amount of community-serving commercial and industrial uses.

Federal land in the Sandy Valley area, outside CD5, should remain in federal ownership or be used for public purposes. Open space should be maintained to promote the health and general welfare of Sandy Valley residents. An increase in public facilities is also required to meet immediate needs of residents.

Policies: The following policies have been established for Sandy Valley:

- Sandy Valley's main land uses are single-family homes built on 2.5 acre or larger parcels. The Detail Area map shows this pattern and designates the residential area as Residential Countryside (RC) except as indicated. Future residential uses should be limited to single-family (including mobile homes) with densities no higher than one dwelling per 2 acres. In order to provide efficient services, the residential area should remain as geographically compact as possible and should be served by a logical street system.
- Beyond the residential area, federal lands are designated as OL (Open Land). Public lands should remain in public ownership where designated as OL.
- Undeveloped parcels in the Platina (inset B on the Detail Map) and Mandolin (Quartz Avenue and Kolo Street) areas should be assembled into **2.5 acre parcels** whenever possible.
- Rural development standards should be created and applied to new developments in Sandy Valley in order to maintain the area's rural character and provide for the safety of its residents. However, when new parcels or land uses are created minimum services such as all-weather access, adequate drainage, and domestic water must be provided or made available.
- Multi-family, heavy industrial, and commercial tourist land uses are not appropriate in the Sandy Valley area.
- To maintain Sandy Valley's rural residential areas, adequately use existing services, and provide a community focus, commercial uses should be limited to community-serving Commercial General (CG) and restricted to two areas along Quartz Avenue: at the intersection of Hopi Street and the intersection of Mohawk Street. General Commercial uses should not be located outside of the areas designated as General Commercial on the Detail Area map. Adjacent commercial uses should use similar architectural styles based on a western theme whenever possible.
- Airport facilities are designated as Industrial (IND) uses on the Detail Area map. These facilities serve, and are located in, the Sandy Valley residential area. Due to potential safety and noise hazards airport facilities should not be enlarged or expanded to serve additional air traffic. No new airports should be considered within the residential areas of Sandy Valley. Commercial air traffic should not be housed or serviced in Sandy Valley.
- Do not use existing airport areas for other types of industrial uses. These areas should be considered single-family residential if the current airport use is discontinued.
- The area near Kingston Road and Hopi Street is designated as Commercial/Industrial (CI) and is intended to support the light industrial needs of the community. The parcel designated IND in that same area is specifically for a community solid waste convenience center. Industrial and light industrial uses must consider surrounding residential uses in site planning and adequate screening and buffering should be provided.
- A Public Facility (PF) site is indicated on the northeast corner of Shoshone Street and Diamond Avenue. This site is intended to be used to provide emergency or public safety service to the northwestern parts of the Sandy Valley area.
- The PF site on the northwest corner of Pearl Avenue and Hopi Street includes the Sandy Valley School and is large enough to accommodate additional schools needed due to population growth.
- The area adjacent to the existing Community Center is designated PF in order to accommodate future public facilities such as a park, fire station, police substation or general government center. These types of uses should be located together in order to create a defined civic center for the area.

EXHIBIT 1 (CONT.) – POPULATION DATA FOR SANDY VALLEY
FROM THE 1994 SOUTH COUNTY LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDE

Appendix B: South County Existing/Planned Land Use Acreage with Potential Population by Detail Area

DETAIL AREA NAME	PLANNING AREA ACRES	SOUTH COUNTY PLANNING AREA														EXISTING POPULATION	PLANNED ACREAGE														MAXIMUM POTENTIAL POPULATION
		VACANT ACRES	EXISTING AND APPROVED														OL	RC	RR	RS	RL	RM	CG	CT	CI	IND	HI	PF	PR	PUD	TOTAL	
			OL	RC	RR	RS	RL	RM	CG	CT	IND	HI	ME	PF	PR	TOTAL																
CAL-NEV-ARI	1280	1074	0	2	13	12	39	0	5	3	32	0	0	2	0	108	278	953	141	42	12	81	0	11	3	0	32	0	5	0	0	1280	1077
GOODSPRINGS	960	891	0	15	22	8	12	1	0.34	0	0	0	0	5	0	63.34	168	680	24	186	110	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	40	0	1049	734
SANDY VALLEY	19,333	16,873	304	1,044	61	17	8	0	10	0	195	0	18	31	0	1688	1065	9951	7376	13	50	48	0	39	0	110	100	0	114	0	0	17801	9904
SEARCHLIGHT	1,350	850	0	24	6	3	118	31	5	1	2	80	0	26	1	297	697	92	818	3	124	194	16	35	6	3	3	29	26	1	0	1350	4097
I-15 CORRIDOR																																	
JEAN	1,436	974	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	149	117	0	0	5	0	277	569	877	0	0	0	0	0	16	211	0	168	0	164	0	0	1436	202
SLOAN	812	562	0	43	0	0	13	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	130	60	0	696	0	0	13	0	0	74	0	0	0	29	0	0	812	790
STATELINE	1,604	1,294	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	218	0	50	0	0	0	278	281	916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	916	*
TOTAL	26,775	22,318	304	1,128	102	40	190	42	26	445	346	130	18	69	1	2841.3	3,118	13,469	9,055	244	296	336	16	105	294	113	303	29	343	41	688	24644	16,804

* The PUD is a total of 688 acres. Residential + Public Facility + Commercial + Roads and Easements = Total Acres. Potential Population has not been evaluated.

NOTE: **Maximum potential population increase is determined by taking Acres x Maximum** dwelling units per acre x 2.3 persons per household

EXHIBIT 1 (CONT.) – WATER RESOURSES FOR SANDY VALLEY
FROM THE 1994 SOUTH COUNTY LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDE

Appendix A: South County Water Resources

BASIN NAME	AREA (SQ.MI.)	COMMUNITIES AFFECTED	PERENNIAL YIELD (AF/YR)	COMMITTED RESOURCES (AF/YR)	DESIGNATED (YES/NO)
COLORADO RIVER VALLEY	563	NELSON	200R	1,606	YES
ELDORADO VALLEY	530	NONE	500	2,609	YES
HIDDEN VALLEY	34	NONE	<	7	YES
IVANPAH VALLEY NORTH	253	GOODSPRINGS, JEAN, STATELINE	700	3,039	YES
IVANPAH VALLEY SOUTH	73	NONE	250	603	YES
JEAN LAKE VALLEY	96	NONE	50	10	YES
LAS VEGAS VALLEY	1,564	SLOAN	25,000	91,257	YES
MESQUITE VALLEY	236	SANDY VALLEY	2,200	2,845	YES
PIUTE VALLEY	338	SEARCHLIGHT, CAL-NEV-ARI	600	6,612	YES
TOTAL	3,687		29,500	108,588	

<=Not measurable.

R=Recharge to the basin.

Source: Nevada Division of Water Planning, Hydrographic Basin Summaries: 1992, July 1992.

EXHIBIT 2

RESIDENT SURVEY

SANDY VALLEY PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

Dear Resident:

The following is a brief survey to help develop a new Sandy Valley Parks and Recreation Master Plan for the next twenty (20) years. The plan will address the needs of the community in terms of new facilities and/or expansion of existing facilities.

If you would please fill out this survey and return it **prior to April 13, 2006** either by:

1. **Dropping the survey off at the Sandy Valley Post Office** main counter, Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM, or Saturday from 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM;

   or;

2. **Mail and/or Fax** to:
   Jack Lohman, Planning Manager
   Poggemeyer Design Group, Inc.
   2601 North Tenaya Way
   Las Vegas, NV 89128-0427
   Fax: (702) 255-8375

If you cannot do either of the above, you can **personally bring the survey with you to the first Public Workshop that will be held on April 20, 2006 from 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM at the Sandy Valley Community Center**. If you have any questions, please call Jack Lohman at (702) 255-8100.

Thank you,

Bruce Sillitoe
Parks Planning Manager
Clark County Parks and Recreation

Please answer the following questions:
(please print answers clearly)

1. Which recreational facilities do you and your family use in the Sandy Valley Area?

_____
_____
_____
_____

2. Do these facilities meet your needs? If not, list what improvements/additions are needed:

_____
_____
_____
_____

3. What expansion or new leisure facilities would you like to see considered for the new Sandy Valley Park and Recreation Master Plan? A list of possible facilities are listed below. Please make your selection in order of priority to you (e.g., #1 being most important, #2 being second, etc.):

____ New Community Center Facilities
____ Indoor Lap Pool
____ Outdoor Play Pool
____ Water Spray Features
____ Baseball/Softball Fields
____ Multipurpose/Soccer Fields
____ Outdoor Sport Courts
____ Indoor Gymnasium
____ Equestrian Facilities
____ Equestrian Trails
____ Dog Park
____ Outdoor Amphitheater
____ Community Theater (Indoor Stage/Theater)
____ ATV Area
____ Motocross Facility
____ BMX Track
____ Off Road Vehicle Trails
____ Skateboard Park
____ Group Use Picnic Area
____ Natural Preservation Areas
____ Public Shooting Range
____ Walking Bicycle Trails
____ Historic Site Preservation
____ Local Trails Connection to Regional Trail System

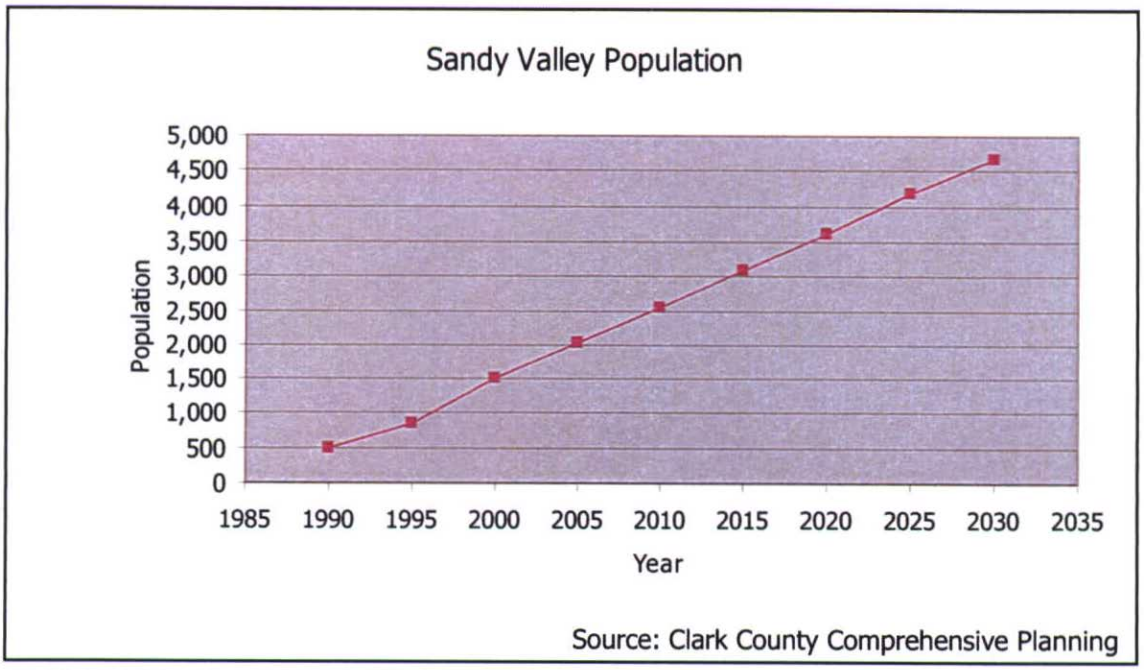
If the above listing does not include a park and recreation need that you feel is important, or you want to be more specific about your selections, please list those below: (Use additional sheets as necessary)

Thank you for participating in the preparation of the new Sandy Valley Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

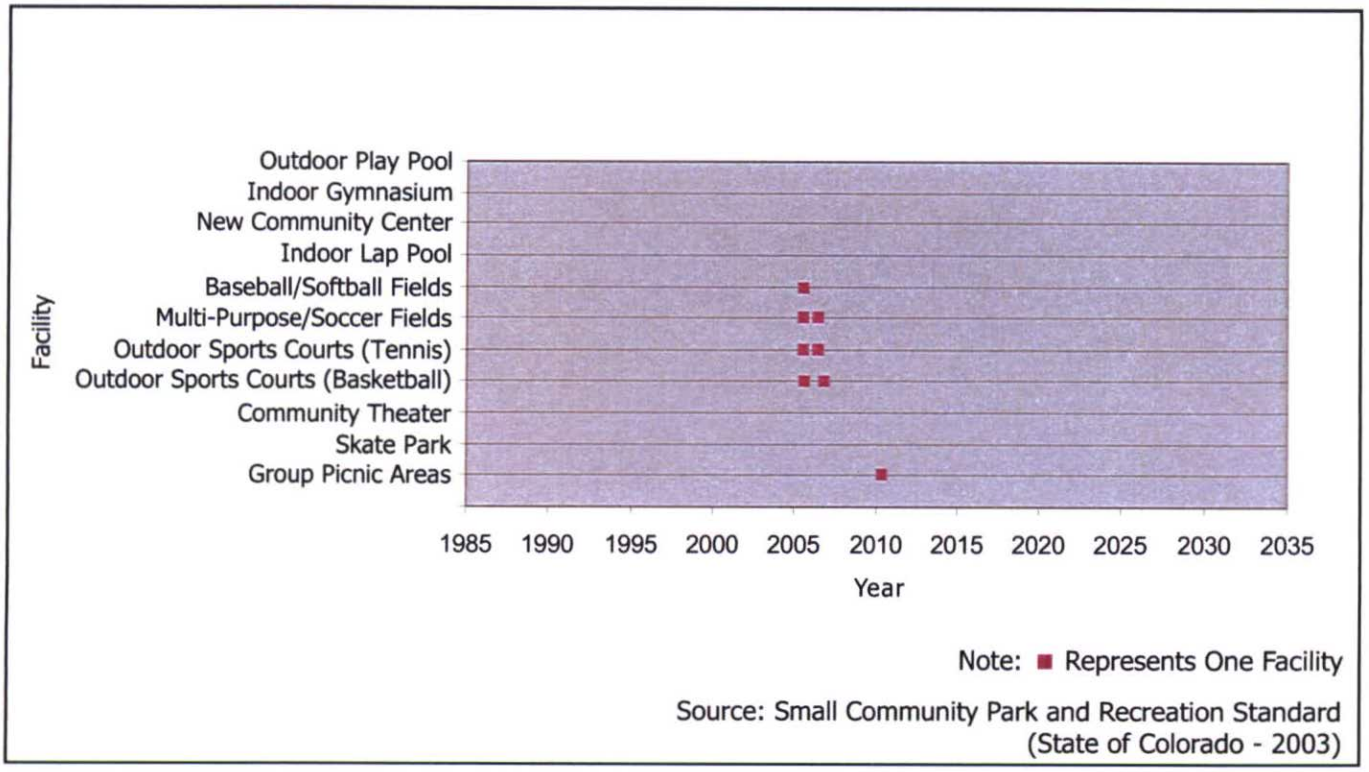
EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

GRAPH ILLUSTRATING THE POPULATION SERVED BY EACH TYPE OF FACILITY



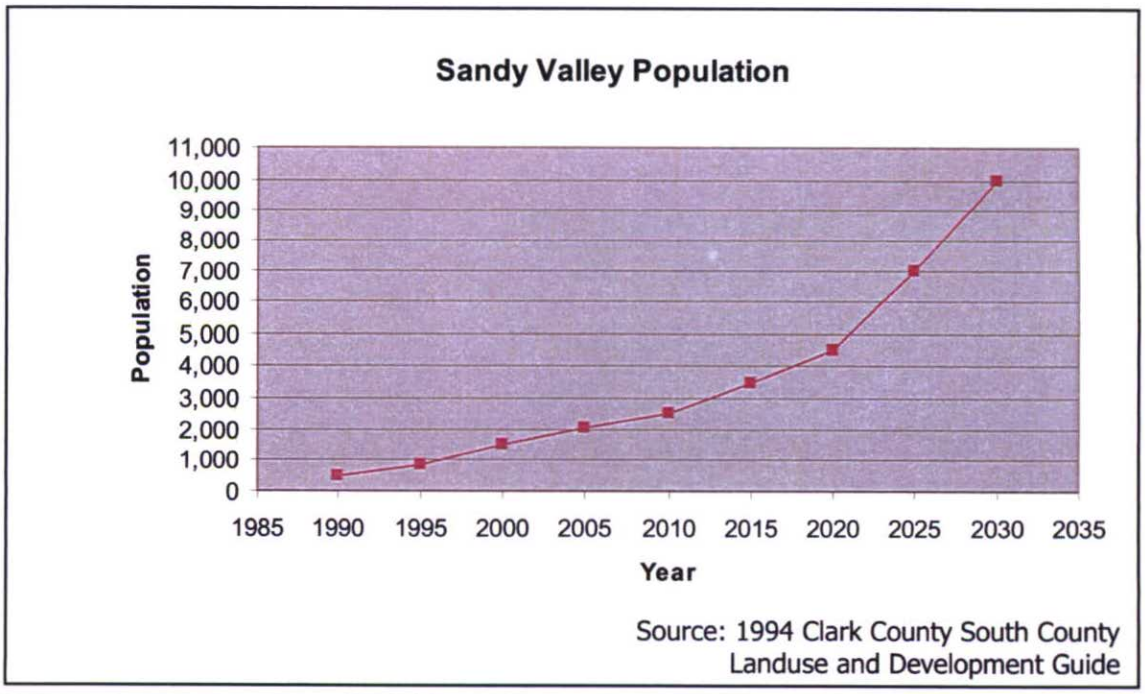
Source: Clark County Comprehensive Planning



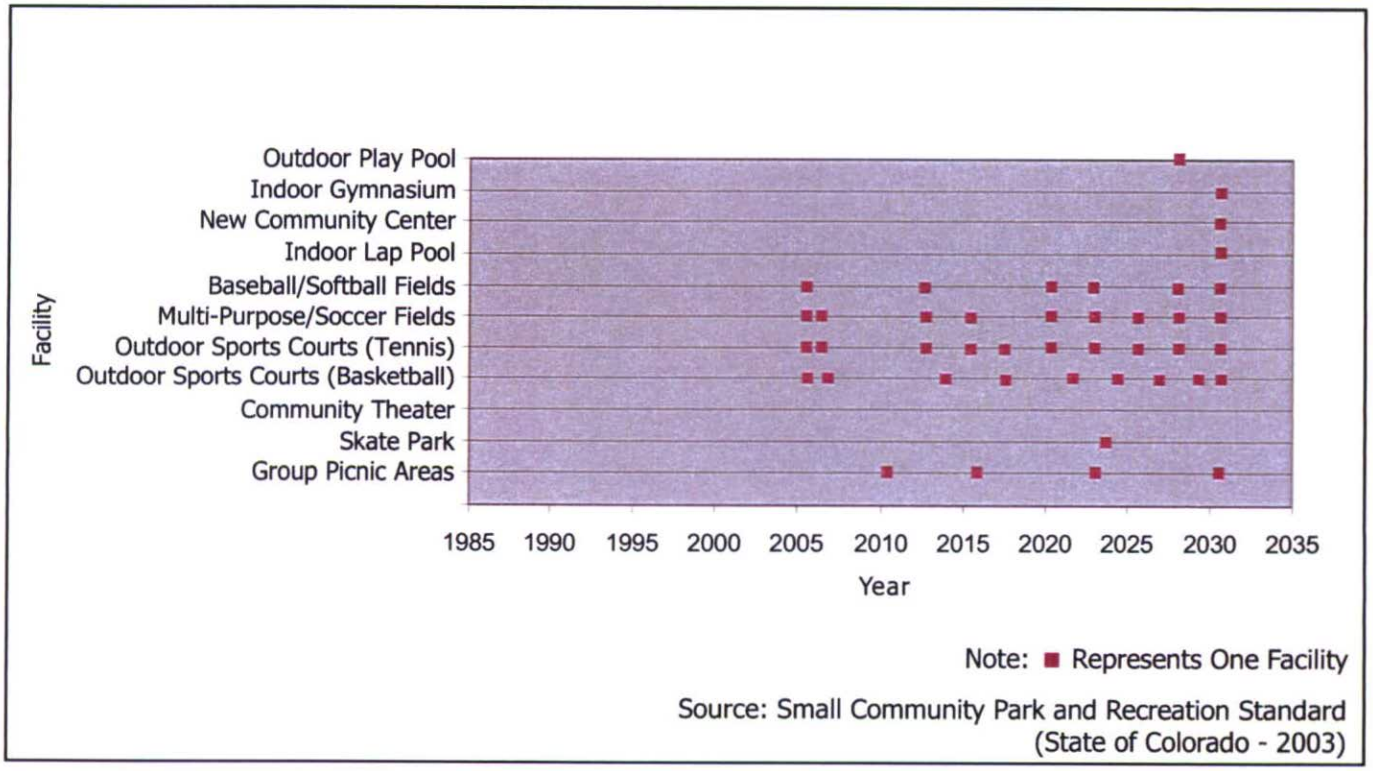
Note: ■ Represents One Facility

Source: Small Community Park and Recreation Standard (State of Colorado - 2003)

GRAPH ILLUSTRATING THE POPULATION SERVED BY EACH TYPE OF FACILITY



Source: 1994 Clark County South County Landuse and Development Guide



Note: ■ Represents One Facility

Source: Small Community Park and Recreation Standard (State of Colorado - 2003)

Population served per park system facility

Facility Category	Parks System facility types	Total Population Served by 1 facility	# of facilities Needed per 1000 Residents
Sports Fields	Soccer/Multi-Use Field	1,050	0.95
	Ball Field (Baseball/Softball)	1,640	0.61
Courts	Tennis Court	1,030	0.97
	Basketball Court	1,100	0.91
	Volleyball Court	7,540	0.13
Outdoor Recreation	Small Skatepark (7000 sq. ft. footprint)	6,410	0.16
	Full-Sized Skatepark (17,000+ sq. ft. footprint)	15,560	0.06
	BMX Track (Standard ABA Certified)	6,250	0.16
	Paved Multi-Use Trail (per mile)	960	1.04
	Dirt/Gravel Multi-Use Trail (per mile)	430	2.33
	Fishing Accessible Shoreline (per mile)	3,150	0.32
	River Put-In/Take-Out with Boat Ramp (per acre)	13,650	0.07
Leisure	Playgrounds (per 3200 sq. ft. of fully developed area)	6,270	0.16
	Family Picnic Area	160	6.25
	Group Picnic Area (with shelter)	2,780	0.36
	Park Bench	130	7.69
Other Recreational Facilities	Swimming Pool (outdoor)	8,250	0.12
	Ice Hockey Rink (full-sized, refrigerated, covered)	9,690	0.1
	Outdoor Events Venue (per acre)	2,380	0.42

State of Colorado
Small Community Park & Recreation Planning Standards 2003

EXHIBIT 4

STATE OF COLORADO

Small Community Park & Recreation Planning Standards

2003

Prepared by:

RPI Consulting Inc.

Table of Contents

QUICK ANSWERS & PROJECT SUMMARY

This project presents parks and recreation planning standards specifically for small communities in Colorado. Although the National Parks and Recreation Association (NPRA) developed planning standards over 20 years ago these were based on urban level models and in many cases neither recognized nor were usable by small communities. Moreover NRPA standards reflected only loosely defined park types rather than actual demand for parks and recreation facilities. This report corrects these issues and is based on an empirically sound methodology sanctioned by NRPA. For the purposes of this report, small communities are those that are roughly at, or less than, 10,000 in population.

This report provides answers to the following questions:

1. What types of parks and recreation facilities do small community Colorado residents use and desire the most?
2. How many of those parks and recreation facilities types does a community need given its population?
3. How many people can each parks and recreation facility serve? (e.g. how many residents can a baseball field accommodate)
4. How much does it cost to build those parks and recreation facilities?
5. How much does it cost to maintain those parks and recreation facilities?

Facility	Construction Cost	Estimated weekly maintenance (in season)
Baseball	$90,000 - $200,000	16 - 20 hours
Soccer	$60,000 - $95,000	12 – 16 hours
Tennis	$25,000 - $55,000	1- 2 hours per court
Basketball	$30,000 - $45,000	.5 – 1 hour per court
Volleyball	$6,000 to $10,000	.5 – 1 hours per court
Swimming Pool	$100,000 - $200,000	30 – 40 hours
General Park	$50,000 - $70,000	17 – 21 hours
BMX	$10,000 - $25,000	10 – 12 hours
Skate Park	$100,000 – $150,000	2 – 3 hours
Play Ground	$20,000 - $30,000	2-3 hours
Paved Trail	$32,000 per linear 1000' feet @ 8' width	2-3 hours

The estimated maintenance costs for various facilities is summarized at left (note that the costs represent both the employee and supplies costs for maintaining the facility) – see section B for more detail.

The core of this report however lies in answering questions 1,2, and 3 above, that is, what types, how many, and how does each parks and recreation facility serve small community populations.

It is important to note that the standards presented in this report indicate the demand for recreation facility types *specific to actual use patterns and desires of small community Colorado residents*, rather than simply presenting acreages for various park categories. Calculating demand for parks facilities is an important departure from the generic and subjective method of requiring arbitrary quantities of parks by loosely defined types (e.g. neighborhood vs. community park). The following table presents a land acreage requirement per 1000 residents for five recreation categories. Note that

the acreage requirement reflects *both* citizen demand for and capacity of these facility types. This table is the simplest presentation of the accumulated data, the numbers may be customized; see section A of this document or the electronic workbook for more detail.

Facility Category	Total acres required per 1000 Residents
Sports Fields (soccer, multi/use, baseball/softball)	4.4
Courts (tennis, basketball, volleyball)	.3
Outdoor Recreation (skatepark, BMX ,paved & dirt trails, fishing access, river put-ins)	8.5
Leisure (playgrounds, picnic, general park land)	.8
Other Recreational Facilities (swimming pool, hockey, outdoor events venue)	1.5

Finally, if a community prefers, it may simply adopt a single land dedication standard of 14 acres per 1000 residents. This standard represents the land needed to house the facilities listed above (excluding a few of the facilities not always appropriate, possible, or necessary in many towns including swimming pools and other water features). The total recommended, general land planning and dedication standard for small Colorado communities is:

General Park Land Planning & Dedication Standard:	*14 acres per 1000 residents*

The general park land planning and dedication standard can serve as a target number for all future community park planning and is also appropriate for adoption by local governments as a dedication standard for all new development (i.e. for each thousand new residents a development generates 14 acres should be dedicated to parkland). See section A for a simple worksheet and example code language to adopt this number as a development dedication requirement.

In addition to providing planning standards this report contains detailed information on the following:

1. Open space information and survey of small town programs – page 17
2. Legal information including example code language – page 19
3. Regulation field dimensions and diagrams – page 24
4. Financing parks and recreation systems – page 38

Introduction

For the purposes of this document, a small community means any jurisdiction with roughly 10,000 residents or less. The vast majority of Colorado's local governments fall into this category. While many larger jurisdictions have the resources to conduct expensive, yet important, parks studies many smaller localities do not. Moreover, this document is a recognition that small communities require analysis and standards fundamentally different than those typically used for urbanized and metropolitan areas. This product was developed from the ground up with a commitment to understanding the unique needs of small communities and all standards have been developed with this single purpose in mind.

Every jurisdiction should have confidence in the applicability, appropriateness, and defensibility of standards presented in this report but all communities should engage in at least minimal planning and community input prior to utilizing general park standards. The standards in this report have been uniquely calibrated to the parks and recreation demands of small community Colorado residents and extensive survey and other research work has been completed to provide the best numbers and analysis possible. Please see the appendices for detailed descriptions of the methodologies and research behind the numbers. Also note that an easy to use electronic interface accompanies this document to assist in determining the park planning standards appropriate for your jurisdiction.

In addition, this document contains extensive information on current costs (2003) for parks facilities and as well as best estimates for ongoing operations and maintenance expenses.

Why small town parks standards are necessary

As Colorado land costs become increasingly expensive, acquisition of parklands can become challenging, requiring not only that local governments have plans in place to keep up with new resident demands, but also that jurisdictions have funding mechanisms precisely related to desired service levels. Without quantitative definitions of service standards and goals, municipally provided parks and open space systems are typically only abstractly defined and revenue allotments can be arbitrary. Inevitably, un-regimented park planning often results in parks and open space service level deficits that are difficult to measure and expensive to recover from.

This project will allow small municipalities to:

1) Better understand parks/open space service level needs and citizen demand for park facilities
2) Establish fair and justifiable parks land dedications,
3) Improve comprehensive and parks master planning documents,
4) Assist in the establishment of level of service standards for impact fees,
5) Understand appropriate on-sight developments

6) Prepare budgets that will accommodate both the acquisition and ongoing maintenance of parks infrastructure, and

7) Strengthen grant applications for land acquisition

This project is unique in that it indicates appropriate levels of parks and recreation facilities based on citizen *demand* for those facilities. A statewide survey of small communities was undertaken to better understand what types of recreation facilities small community residents utilize and desire the most. This system possesses the dual benefits of facilitating the prioritization of parks expenditures and strengthening the justification for dedication standards. Again, these standards may be adopted into land use codes and utilized either for service level targeting or master planning.

Quick Reference to Workbooks:

A) Land dedication standards – GO TO SECTION A

B) Park system budgeting – GO TO SECTION B

C) Parks system planning – GO TO SECTION C

SECTION A

Park Land Standards

How Parks Standards are Used

While level of service standards exists for law enforcement, health care, roads, and administration, no widely applicable parks service levels standards currently exist, and certainly none that address the distinctive needs of small communities.

This project represents an empirically generated a set of planning standards for small communities based on direct citizen input that will:

1) Allow evaluation of your communities existing parks and recreation system
2) Add a firm and reliable quantitative planning element to parks systems development, and
3) Facilitate service level goal setting for Colorado's small community parks departments.

Methodology

Understanding the methodology requires answering three questions:

- What are small town parks planning standards?
- Why are small community planning standards are unique?
- How are standards established in this analysis?

What are small town parks planning standards?

A parks planning standard is simply a ratio expressing the quantity of parks and recreation facilities compared to population. For example, how many acres of general parkland do we have per capita or how many soccer fields are needed per thousand citizens?

There is no essential difference between a planning standard and a level of service. It may be generally said that a standard is typically prescriptive where a LOS is descriptive. That is, when evaluating a level of service we are typically describing an existing condition (e.g. 1.2 police officers per 1,000 citizens) or a condition that is the minimal acceptable. We usually talk about maintaining levels of service whereas a standard describes a planning objective to be attained (although it is equally appropriate to speak of attaining minimal service levels). In parks planning these standards or goals are frequently based on "best practices", best guesses, or determined by experts in the field. The planning standards in this report are singularly unique and represent a move forward in the progress of parks planning as they relate to the needs of smaller communities because the standards are based on actual citizen demand for services rather than abstractly defined concepts.

Why Small Community Planning Standards are Unique

The planning standards established presented in this report are closely tailored to the needs of smaller communities (those at or less than ~ 10,000 in population). Furthermore, the standards are based on actual measured small community citizen demand for various recreation facilities. That is, how much use are softball fields and skateparks receiving and how many of these facilities do we need to meet citizen demand? This empirical method of determining standards yields numerous benefits. City planners and elected officials can be assured that the standards adopted reflect actual citizen demand for parks systems, which in turn allows the prioritization of resources and confidence in the codification of land dedication standards. Finally, the survey methods utilized reveal the changing nature of parks system development and consequently how local governments might track and respond to changing demands over time.

The parks standards presented in this report are meant to replace (for small communities) those standards established by National Parks and Recreation Association (NPRA). NPRA standards are based on urban and metropolitan models and are largely inappropriate for smaller communities.

How are small town parks planning standards established in this analysis?

Parks and recreation standards for small communities are established through the following method. (Please see **Appendix A** for a detailed methodological discussion)

1) What is the citizen demand for various parks and recreation resources? That is, how much or how often are small community residents using softball fields, bike trails, playgrounds, etc?

2) What is the capacity for various recreation resources? That is, how many citizens can a softball field or playground accommodate? Or put another way, if there is demand for softball fields, how many will our community need to meet that demand?

3) Given demand and capacity for certain facilities, how much land will be needed to accommodate those facilities? This is typically expressed in acreage per capita. Or more specifically, acreage per 1000 residents.

Citizen Demand for Parks and Recreation Facilities

Citizen demand for recreation facilities is determined through extensive local survey work throughout Colorado's small communities and combined with national and industry level trend data to reveal frequency of use and preferences regarding parks and recreation facilities.

Current Recreation Trends

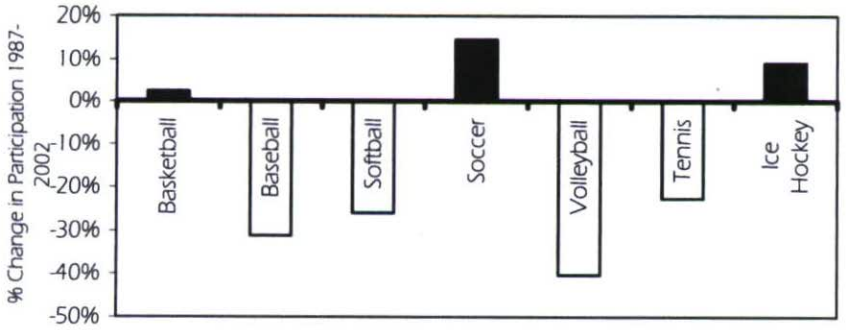
Recreation participation is marked by the rise and fall of the popularity of various activities. Fortunately, *American Sports Data Incorporated.* has been tracking national scale recreation trends for more than 18 years and the annual *Superstudy of Sports Participation* measures and reveals important national trend data about interest in , and

demand for, parks and recreation activities. In particular this information gives us insight into the average *frequencies* of participation, that is, how often does the average baseball player or kayaker engage in that activity.

The combined data reveals that over the last two decades, Americans are decreasing participation in many of the traditional competitive team sports typically accommodated by municipal facilities. Sports in decline include baseball, softball, volleyball, and tennis (**figure 1**). The only exceptions are soccer and ice hockey, which have experienced healthy growth.

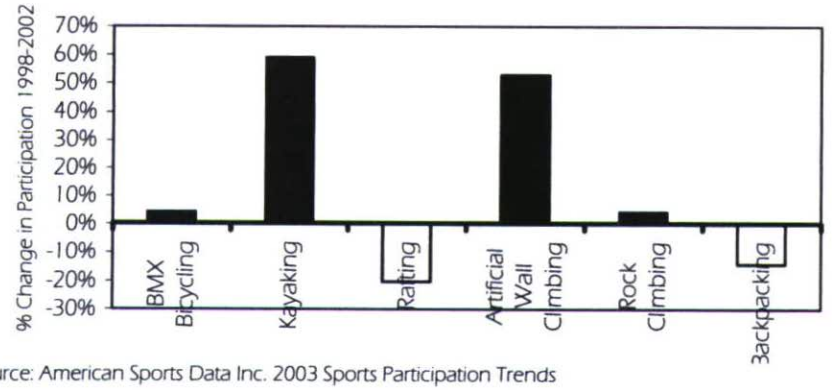
While some traditional sports have declined, other less conventional, activities such as kayaking and artificial wall climbing have grown significantly. Changing demand patterns suggests communities should pay close attention to the growth sports such as skateboarding, in-line skating, mountain biking, trail running, ice hockey, whitewater parks, and others when making decisions about future parks capital facilities planning.

Figure 1. 15 Year % Change in Participation in Team/Competition Sports (U.S.)



Source: American Sports Data Inc. 2003 Sports Participation Trends

Figure 2. 4 Year % Change in Participation in Misc. Outdoor Recreational Sports (U.S.)



Source: American Sports Data Inc. 2003 Sports Participation Trends

Demand for Field Sports in Colorado Small Towns

To evaluate demand for field sports a pilot survey in Garfield County was followed with additional surveys in 11 other Colorado Counties. The study of field sports was narrowed to determine the number of participants per household in soccer, baseball (including little league), softball, and football. The results from the sports field portion

of the Colorado Small Town Parks Demand Survey (see **appendix A** for detailed results) are summarized below:

Figure 3. Demand for Field Sports

Field Sport	Average Players per Household
Soccer	0.4
Football	0.2
Baseball/Softball/Little League	0.5

The median ages of softball & soccer players is 30 and 15 respectively

Baseball, softball, and little league have the highest participation rates with approximately one player for every two households. Higher participation rates for baseball and softball likely reflects the wide ranging age of players spanning from youth to retirees.

Demand for Other Activities Occurring in Community Parks

The Colorado Small Town Parks Demand Survey (see **appendix A** for detailed results) established average monthly park uses and the number of participants per household. Monthly use is expressed in **"sessions"**, that is one person participating in the activity one time. The amount of time varies depending on the activity, for instance, tennis is generally played in 1 ½ hours sessions while whitewater boating usually occurs in 2 ½ hour sessions. The number and length of sessions per household is important for applying the demand to the capacity of the various elements of the parks system accommodating the activities.

Figure 4. Parks and Recreation Participant Numbers and Monthly Activity Sessions

Activity	Participants per Household	Activity Sessions per Month per Household
Tennis	0.5	0.9
Basketball	0.5	2.0
Volleyball	0.4	0.4
Skateboarding	0.3	N/A
BMX Racing/Freestyle Track Riding	0.2	N/A
Use Paved Trails	1.7	4.1
Use Dirt/Gravel Trails	1.7	4.1
Fishing	1.6	2.2
River Sports	1	3.0
Play on Playground Equipment	1.1	1.5
Picnicking	2	5.4
Relaxation Leisure	2.1	4.6
Swimming	1.3	4.8
Play Ice Hockey	0.2	N/A
Attend Event	2.1	N/A

Figure 4 reveals that parks continue to serve the purpose of simple relaxation and gathering with family and friends for picnics with the average Colorado small community household visiting a park at least once per month for picnics and/or relaxation.[1]

Festivals and fairs are another popular event for Colorado small towns during the warmer months. Moreover, festivals can be excellent economic development tools, yielding a $4 in local sales for every $1 spent on organizing the festival[2] and often Town parks are the setting.

Capacity of the Parks System

Once the demand for parks facilities has been established the next logical question is: how many people can that facility accommodate? Or in other words, what is the capacity of that facility? Whether it be a park bench or a baseball field the capacity numbers reflect the total number of participants and activity sessions that facility can accommodate in a given period of time. Because virtually everyone has had an unpleasant experience with crowded facilities, all capacities are meant to act as thresholds – within which crowding is minimized and outside of which crowding becomes inconvenient, un-pleasurable, or compromises public safety.

The methodology for obtaining capacity information requires a multi-step approach including key-informant interviews, case studies, and consulting with nationally recognized parks planning professionals. See **appendix B & C** for more detail on capacity methodology. Ultimately, two means are used to determine facilities capacity.

1) Estimate the number of players or participants overall that the parks facility can accommodate
2) Estimate the number of activity sessions the parks facility can accommodate per month

Activity Session Capacities

An activity session approach was used for park facilities typically having informal use patterns (e.g. playgrounds, picnic areas, tennis courts, etc.) and participant numbers were used for measuring the capacity of facilities with more programmed events (e.g. ball fields, ice rinks, BMX tracks, etc.). This approach is based on available activity sessions, **defined as a single typical period of activity by a single user** (e.g. one individual shooting baskets at a basketball court for 1 hour). This particular way of measuring capacity was chosen because many of these parks system facilities are seasonal, meaning most of the use will take place in the warmer months and the Demand Survey[3] questions were tailored accordingly[4], yielding 'per month' responses.

---

[1] Note that the 5.4 number for picnics listed in figure x demonstrates individual user sessions, that is, 5.4 "users in a household " are making a visit to a park once for picnicking – this might represent a single family of five members having one picnic. Similarly, the two sessions for basketball indicates that a single individual participates in two activity sessions of basketball per month.

[2] Colorado Music Alliance website: http://www.coloradomusicalliance.com/mission.htm

[3] See Appendix C for details on the Small Town Parks Demand Survey.

Figure 5. Capacities for Parks Facility – Expressed in Activity Sessions

Park System Facility	Activity Sessions Accommodated per Month
Tennis Courts	370
Basketball Courts	880
Volleyball Courts	1,180
Paved Multi-Use Trails (per mile)	2,700
Dirt/Gravel Multi-Use Trails (per mile)	1,200
Fishing Accessible Shoreline (per mile)	2,770
River Put-In/Take-Out with Boat Ramp (per acre)	5,460
Playgrounds (per 3200 sq. ft. of fully developed area)	3,760
Family Picnic Areas	300
Group Picnic Areas (with shelter)	600
Park Benches	230
Swimming Pool (outdoor)	15,840

An activity session approach accounts for the following variables to provide an accurate assessment of capacity:

- The number of participants typically using the facility at one time (e.g. tennis is usually 2 players, a typical family picnic group is 5 people)
- The length of time of use session (e.g. tennis = 1 ½ hrs, whitewater boating = 2 ½ hrs.).
- Peak hour usage and seasonality: many parks system facilities are assumed to be available to the majority of participants during typical leisure (i.e. non-working) hours – evenings and weekends

Some general activity session measured capacity considerations include:

- Park facilities with short session times (e.g. river put-in/takeouts) have relatively high capacities
- Modular play equipment utilizes a high number of play features in a relatively small area, especially when combined with swings and other ground features. This compact variety functionally increases the capacity of playgrounds.
- Court sport facilities generally have lower capacities because of the limited number of players able to use the facility at a time (e.g. a tennis court accommodates up to 4 players at a time while basketball and volleyball courts rarely exceed 10 or 12 players)
- Trail users often walk/ride several miles per session resulting in low capacities per mile for trails

[4] E.g. when kayaking is in season, how often do members of your household .....

- Although picnic areas can hold many people at one time, their peak demand windows fall only during dinner and lunch hours, limiting overall capacity.
- Swimming pool facilities have large capacities to serve, due to the multiple use of both pool and deck area (e.g. up to 175 people for a 5000-6000 sq. ft. swimming pool).

Total Users Capacities

Park facilities whose capacities are not suitable to activity session analysis are considered in terms of total users. Ball fields, for example are primarily used by organized leagues, making it reasonable to simply track the total number of players using the fields (see **appendix C** for details). Total users are considered to be the total number of active users living within a service area of a facility. For example, a single softball field can support the use of approximately 169 players within a community. If more than 169 softball players live in a community and use a single facility then that facility is "over capacity" and scheduling conflicts and increased maintenance will likely result.

Figure 6. Capacities for Parks Facility – Expressed in Total Players or Users

Park System Facility	Total Players or Users Accommodated
Soccer/Multi-Use Field	169
Ball Field (Baseball/Softball)	327
BMX Track (Standard ABA Certified)	500
Ice Hockey Rink (full-sized, refrigerated, covered)	775
Outdoor Events Venue (per acre)	2,000

General Total User Capacity Considerations:

- For their size and relative simplicity, BMX facilities accommodate a high number of participants
- Although ice hockey facilities in large urban settings can often accommodate high numbers of skaters, small communities often lack the staff and budgets necessary to maintain these types of facilities for intensive uses
- More than 5,000 people per 3 acres (or 1600 per 1 acre) in a festival or fair situation will likely result in undesirable levels of crowding and safety concerns

Small Town Parks Planning Standards

Park planning standards simply represent the demand for, and capacity of, parks and recreation facilities for Colorado's small communities. They are a general statement of the minimum facilities that small communities should provide residents. Clearly, every

community will have unique needs (e.g. softball may be a popular activity in one community, whereas fishing , or picnicking is more so in another), nevertheless, the system of standards provides two important numbers for small communities parks planning.

1. Provides the minimum number of facilities to be provided (by facility type) by population
2. Provides the minimum quantity of land needed to accommodate these facilities

Figure 7. Population served per park system facilities

Facility Category	Parks System facility types	Total Population Served by 1 facility	# of facilities Needed per 1000 Residents
Sports Fields	Soccer/Multi-Use Field	1,050	0.95
	Ball Field (Baseball/Softball)	1,640	0.61
Courts	Tennis Court	1,030	0.97
	Basketball Court	1,100	0.91
	Volleyball Court	7,540	0.13
Outdoor Recreation	Small Skatepark (7000 sq. ft. footprint)	6,410	0.16
	Full-Sized Skatepark (17,000+ sq. ft. footprint)	15,560	0.06
	BMX Track (Standard ABA Certified)	6,250	0.16
	Paved Multi-Use Trail (per mile)	960	1.04
	Dirt/Gravel Multi-Use Trail (per mile)	430	2.33
	Fishing Accessible Shoreline (per mile)	3,150	0.32
	River Put-In/Take-Out with Boat Ramp (per acre)	13,650	0.07
Leisure	Playgrounds (per 3200 sq. ft. of fully developed area)	6,270	0.16
	Family Picnic Area	160	6.25
	Group Picnic Area (with shelter)	2,780	0.36
	Park Bench	130	7.69
Other Recreational Facilities	Swimming Pool (outdoor)	8,250	0.12
	Ice Hockey Rink (full-sized, refrigerated, covered)	9,690	0.1
	Outdoor Events Venue (per acre)	2,380	0.42

Essentially, standards are a function of both the level of demand per capita (the number and frequency of individual participation) and the capacity of the facility types.

For example:

- Volleyball courts have a higher capacity than basketball courts, but due to higher demand for basketball facilities (i.e. more basketball players playing more often)[5], more basketball courts are needed per capita.
- A mile of fishing accessible shoreline serves nearly 3 times the population of a mile of trail because participation rates in trail activities are much higher than fishing.
- Fortunately, many expensive parks and recreation facilities, such as playgrounds, swimming pools, river put-in/take-out facilities, ice hockey

[5] Demand survey measured both higher users per household and times playing per month for basketball

rinks, and skateparks serve large blocks of population, in the 6,000-15,000 person range.

- Note that although group picnic areas can serve population up to 15 times more than the smaller family area, studies indicate that less than 10% of all household picnics require group sized areas[6],.

Park Land Standards

Of course, all parks facilities need to be sited on land. The land requirements (e.g. a baseball field) include not only the actual playing field space requirements but also some buffer area around the facility and parking (see **appendix E**). Consequently, land standards are simply the multiplication of acres required for each facility type by the facility per 1000 residents standard.

Figure 8. Small Community Parks LAND Standards

Facility Category	Parks System Facility Types	Number of Facilities Needed per 1000 Residents (demand)	Acres required to accommodate 1 facility	Total acres required per 1000 Residents (park land standard)
Sports Fields	Soccer/Multi-Use Field	0.95	2.21	2.10
	Ball Field (Baseball/Softball)	0.61	3.77	2.30
Courts	Tennis Court	0.97	0.17	0.17
	Basketball Court	0.91	0.16	0.15
	Volleyball Court	0.13	0.10	0.01
Outdoor Recreation	Small Skatepark (7000 sq. ft. footprint)	0.16	0.18	0.03
	Full-Sized Skatepark (17,000+ sq. ft. footprint)	0.06	0.50	0.03
	BMX Track (Standard ABA Certified)	0.16	3.12	0.50
	Paved Multi-Use Trail (per mile)	1.04	2.43	2.53
	Dirt/Gravel Multi-Use Trail (per mile)	2.33	1.83	4.25
	Fishing Accessible Shoreline (per mile)	0.32	3.64	1.16
	River Put-In/Take-Out with Boat Ramp (per acre)	0.07	1.00	0.07
Leisure	Playground (per 3200 sq. ft. of fully developed area)	0.16	0.14	0.02
	Family Picnic Area	6.25	0.01	0.08
	Group Picnic Area (with shelter)	0.36	2.06	0.74
	Park Bench	7.69	0.00	0.00
Other Recreational Facilities	Swimming Pool (outdoor)	0.12	0.34	0.04
	Ice Hockey Rink (full-sized, refrigerated, covered)	0.1	0.90	0.09
	Outdoor Events Venue (per acre)	0.42	3.19	1.34

Land Standard General Considerations

- Sports fields require a substantial amount of land due to their size and parking requirements
- Events venues create large land requirements because one acre of venue area requires approximately 2 acres of off-street parking[7]

[6] Fogg, G.; Park Planning Guidelines, National Recreation and Parks Association; 2000

- Trails and fishing access also requires a substantial land base, due to the length of trails (with 15-20 ft. buffers) and width of a standard fishing access (30 ft.)

Recommended Park Land Dedication Standards

A general park land dedication standard for Colorado small communities was developed by eliminating some of the facilities not commonly possessed or desired by small towns (e.g. fishing access, swimming pool) listed in **figure 8** to determine a total general park land dedication standard that might be readily adopted into any municipal or county code. Note that this number represents the addition of all the land requirements for the facility types.

General Park Land Dedication Standard:	*14 acres per 1000 residents*

Custom Park Land Dedication Standards

Custom park land dedication standards can be developed using the numbers in **figure 8** for the elements that are relevant to the community in which they are to be applied. The digital product accompanying this report, contains a function to guide parks professionals and planners through the process of customizing the standards to fit the individual circumstances of their communities.

Open Space

Open space is considered separately from other parks and recreation facilities in this document due to the diversity of needs, uses, forms, and understanding of this concept. For clarity this document employs the following definition of open space[8]:

> *Open Space*–a broad term for land largely free of residential, commercial, and industrial development that can provide wildlife habitat, access to recreation, scenic viewscapes, passive recreation, compatible parks and recreation facilities..

Open space is not amenable to the demand/capacity based standards applied to the elements of the parks and recreation system because open space serves purposes beyond accommodating the recreational needs of residents and in many cases is a component of community planning with values that lay outside of typical parks and recreation demands. Benefits that can accrue from open space include[9]:

- Economic benefits – open space can enhance the quality of life in a community which attracts business and improves property values
- Fiscal benefits- in some cases, it costs the local government less to purchase a property and conserve it than to pay for the infrastructure and services

[7] This figure assumes that the streets system will absorb 50% of the parking needs and that 20% of the participants will walk or cycle to the event.
[8] The Trust for Public Lands includes active recreational uses or 'parks' in their definition of open space, but RPI would distinguish open space from parks as defined in this analysis, which largely consist of areas developed for recreation and leisure.
[9] *Local Greenprinting for Growth*, Ed. by Hopper, Kim; Trust for Public Lands; 2002

required for private development, similarly in some cases purchase of watersheds can lead to decreased treatment costs.

- Protected river corridors keeps construction from the floodplain, preventing costly damage to personal property
- Environmental and aesthetic benefits

Because open space can serve so many purposes, the quantity of open space a community needs to acquire can vary enormously depending on proximity to state and federally owned lands and the planned priorities of the community. Where one community needs to acquire narrow, linear pieces of property along a river corridor, others may want to purchase large agricultural or habitat holdings.

Ultimately, open space goals and priorities for small towns are best developed in a local planning process. Nonetheless, the following section provides information on open space programs among 45 small communities.

Statewide Municipal Open Space Inventories

For a frame of reference **figure 9** reveals quantities of open space in small municipalities.

The Colorado State of Parks periodically undertakes a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Part of the process involves an inventory of public recreation lands, conducted by surveying all entities holding or managing recreation land. In the survey, municipalities were asked the acreage of "open space containing no more than passive recreational uses" *owned* by the municipality. State officials provided raw survey data to this project revealing the following:

Figure 9. Open Space Owned by Municipalities

Open Space Owned by Municipalities		
	Municipalities (w/ population < 10,000)	Municipalities (all Populations)
Median (acres per 1,000 residents)	6.8	8.9
Least (acres per 1,000 residents)	0.3	0.3
Greatest (acres per 1,000 residents)	86	98
Number of Municipalities in Survey	45	78

Opens Space General Considerations

- The range of open space holdings per capita is vast, ranging from 1/3 to 86 acres per 1000 residents for Colorado communities with 10,000 or less residents
- Over 2/3 of the municipalities with less than 10,000 residents have less than 15 acres per 1,000 residents;
- 7 acres of open space per 1000 residents represents the median for small communities possessing an open space program

Example Park Dedication Worksheet

The worksheet below may be used and/or adopted into municipal ordinance to govern all new subdivision requests and annexation proposals. Please note that an automatic electronic version of this worksheet (with many more customizable features) is available in the CD-ROM version of Park Land Standards.

An electronic version of open space standards accompanies this workbook

Number of Units Proposed in Subdivision X 2.5 = Projected Population
(Projected Population / 1000) * 14 = Land Dedication Requirement

Example: A 75 residential unit subdivision is proposed. Multiply 75 times 2.5 (the average number of residents per unit) to get 187.5 new residents. 187.5 divided by 1000 equals .1875. .1875 times 14 (14 is the land dedication standard per 1000 capita). The result is 2.6 acres of required dedicated land.

Legal issues & Colorado State Statutes

Disclaimer: This section is not to be construed as legal advice, always seek appropriate legal council from an attorney specializing in local government prior to writing and passing new legislation.

Both statutory counties and municipalities are enabled to require park land dedications on new subdivisions. Counties are granted the right specifically in Colorado State Statutes section 30-28-133 and basic authority for land dedications at the municipal level may be construed from Colorado State Statutes 24-67, 29-20, and 31-23. Home-rule municipalities may find additional authorities in the municipal code and charter. Municipalities may also make park land dedication a component of negotiated annexation agreements.

If a land dedication schedule is adopted using the standards delivered in this report, local governments should ensure that it is applied to all subdivision applications and be based on consistent population calculations. For example, if a 50 residential unit subdivision is proposed (houses, apartments, or other) then the municipality should utilize a consistent number of occupants to determine the total population of that subdivision.

It is inadvisable to adopt land dedication standards and then apply them differentially to development proposals. In other words, the application of dedication requirements should be uniform. If a municipalities make differential and specific (parks dedication) requirements of subdivisions (not part of annexations), they may be held to a more stringent standard of ensuring that there is a nexus between the impact created by the land dedication requirement and the impact generated by that project. In short, once land dedication standards have been adopted and codified it is prudent to apply them equally to all subdivisions proposals within jurisdictional borders.

Note that municipalities may also generate and utilize a park acquisition and/or development fee (impact fee) that can be used to develop facilities on-site, or if the

community desires to apply a fee to all new building permits. This activity is beholden to other standards for calculation methodology and legal considerations. Please contact the Rural Planning Institute (RPI) at (970)-382-9153 for more information about these effective park facility planning and financing tools.

Example Municipal Code and Comprehensive Plan Language

The code language outlined below can serve as templates for adopting park land dedication into municipal or county land use codes or comprehensive plans. Note that this information is available on the CD-ROM version of this report. Please call the Rural Planning Institute (RPI) at (970) 382-9153 for a free copy of this document.

Figure 10. Example/Template Municipal Code Language

A. Park Land Dedication or Fee-In-Lieu. The owner/developer of land to which these provisions apply shall, at the option of _____(city/county):

1. Convey to the _____(city/county) in fee simple not less than 15 acres per thousand (1000) population projected for the development of such land, as determined in accordance with the provisions of this subsection;
2. Pay to the city the cash equivalent of the fair market value of the land otherwise required to be dedicated pursuant to this subsection; or
3. Satisfy such combination of dedication and payment in lieu of dedication that, consistent with the provisions of this subsection, the city determines appropriate.

B. Applicable Population Density Standards. For purposes of determining park land dedication requirements pursuant to this subsection, the projected population of the applicable residential development shall be established by utilization of the following density factors:

1. 2.5 persons per residential unit;

C. Payment of Fees In-Lieu of Park Land Dedication.

1. Where the payment of cash to the _____(city/county) is to be made in lieu of the dedication of the land as permitted by this section, the

example code language continued....

owner/developer shall provide to the _____(city/county), at the owner/developer's cost and expense, a current written appraisal of the fair market value of the land to be annexed, zoned, platted, or developed, as the case may be.

2. Each appraisal shall be performed by a Colorado-licensed real estate appraiser.
3. The _____(city/county) Manager may waive the requirement of an appraisal where the owner/developer provides to the city documentation evidencing the fair market value of the land to be annexed, zoned, platted, or developed as the case may be, which in the opinion of the _____(city/county) Manager reasonably estimates the land's fair market value.

Example code language continued.....

4. The appraisal or documentation of the land's fair market value along with other evidence which, in the _____(city/county)'s opinion, aids in the determination of fair market value may be used in the determination of the amount of any payment in lieu of land dedication permitted by this subsection.
5. Nothing in this section shall limit or preclude the _____(city/county) (council/commission) from requiring a written appraisal notwithstanding a waiver of the appraisal requirement granted by the (city/county) Manager.

SECTION B

Parks System Budgeting

Introduction

Parks system budgeting consists of three basic elements:

1) Land costs
2) Site improvement costs, and
3) Ongoing operations and maintenance costs.

These three primary parks budgeting aspects will be covered in detail in this section as well as general mechanisms to acquire land, financing options, grant options, and maintenance tips.

Land Costs

Between the early 1990's and 2003 Colorado land prices have generally risen faster than national averages. As of this writing (2003) demographers are predicting continued in-migration into the state and subsequent increased demand for land that is in finite supply. Consequently land costs are typically the single most costly component of park system development. Fortunately the previous sections of this document have addressed means and mechanisms for increasing your jurisdictions supply of land without requiring expensive park purchases. Nonetheless, developing excellent parks systems can require land purchases by local governments and financing mechanisms are addressed in Section C.

Because of the regional nature of land markets and the macroeconomic scale of land price fluctuations land prices are beyond the scope of this report. This is an element of parks development that is best addressed locally. Moreover, land is typically acquired by criteria that cannot be addressed generically but the following might be some of the many points to take under consideration:

- Is the parcel located appropriately for its intended use - e.g. centrally for community wide parks?
- Is the area safe from crime?
- Is the parcel mostly flat?
- Or do you want the parcel to be contoured for trails?
- Does the parcel possess existing water and utility infrastructure?
- Does it have a river or other water feature?
- Consider liability issues associated with providing recreation facilities.
- Does the parcel contain wetlands?
- If facilities on the parcel will be lit, will the lighting be a nuisance to nearby residents?
- Does existing site topography allow naturally for the separation of activities or will extensive landscaping be needed?
- Is their existing off site parking near the parcel?
- Is it desirable to have the parcel strategically located (e.g. near downtown businesses or library)?
- How will existing traffic egress and ingress to the parcel be changed by higher intensity use?

Site Improvement Costs

Once land has been acquired for parks and recreation uses it incumbent upon the local government to improve that land with facilities that are in demand from the citizens. The types and quantities of facilities have been previously discussed in this report. Here, the costs of those facilities are enumerated. These costs were developed in late 2003 and should remain current enough for planning level budgeting purposes for some time.

Park and Recreation Facility Pricing Assumptions

- All prices are planning level estimates only and represent costs as if all work were out-sourced to professional contractors – clearly, many communities realize considerable savings by completing many park improvements in-house.
- Flat, slab concrete work is priced \$4 per ft^2 installed
- All minimum costs represent adequate and functional regulation facilities
- All court or field requires space around the court or field, thus all facility area requirements note both the actual playing surface area coverage and the total area coverage of recommended boundary areas.
- Prices do not include general landscaping and screening costs (other than in the general parkland specifications). For example, a baseball fields located close to residential neighborhoods or major roads may require extensive landscaping to separate view plains.
- Total costs for a full time maintenance employee is \$15 per hour
- Operations and maintenance costs include *both* the staff and materials cost to perform maintenance (e.g. light bulb and fertilizer costs are included in the annual baseball/softball field operations cost)
- Fencing is generally priced at the following
  - 4' height - \$7 per linear foot
  - 6' height –\$9 per linear foot
  - 10' height - \$15 per linear foot

- Sod is priced at $7 per square foot installed
- Lighting is priced at 30 candle feet per 1500 ft^2 of area lighted for equipment and installation at $2,275 – note that this price can fluctuate enormously depending on materials, location, lighting codes etc.
- Spectator seating for 30 people may be added at $800 per bleacher unit (class B bleacher unit), and $2,000 per unit for 50 people (class A bleacher unit)
- FTE (full-time-employee) estimates are based on how many full time employees (based on 2080 total annual working hours) it will take annually to complete the maintenance on that particular facility. For example, it takes .3 FTE's to maintain a single baseball field, if a community possessed three regulation baseball fields, it would likely require the hiring of a full time employee just to maintain those facilities through the season.

Baseball/Softball Fields

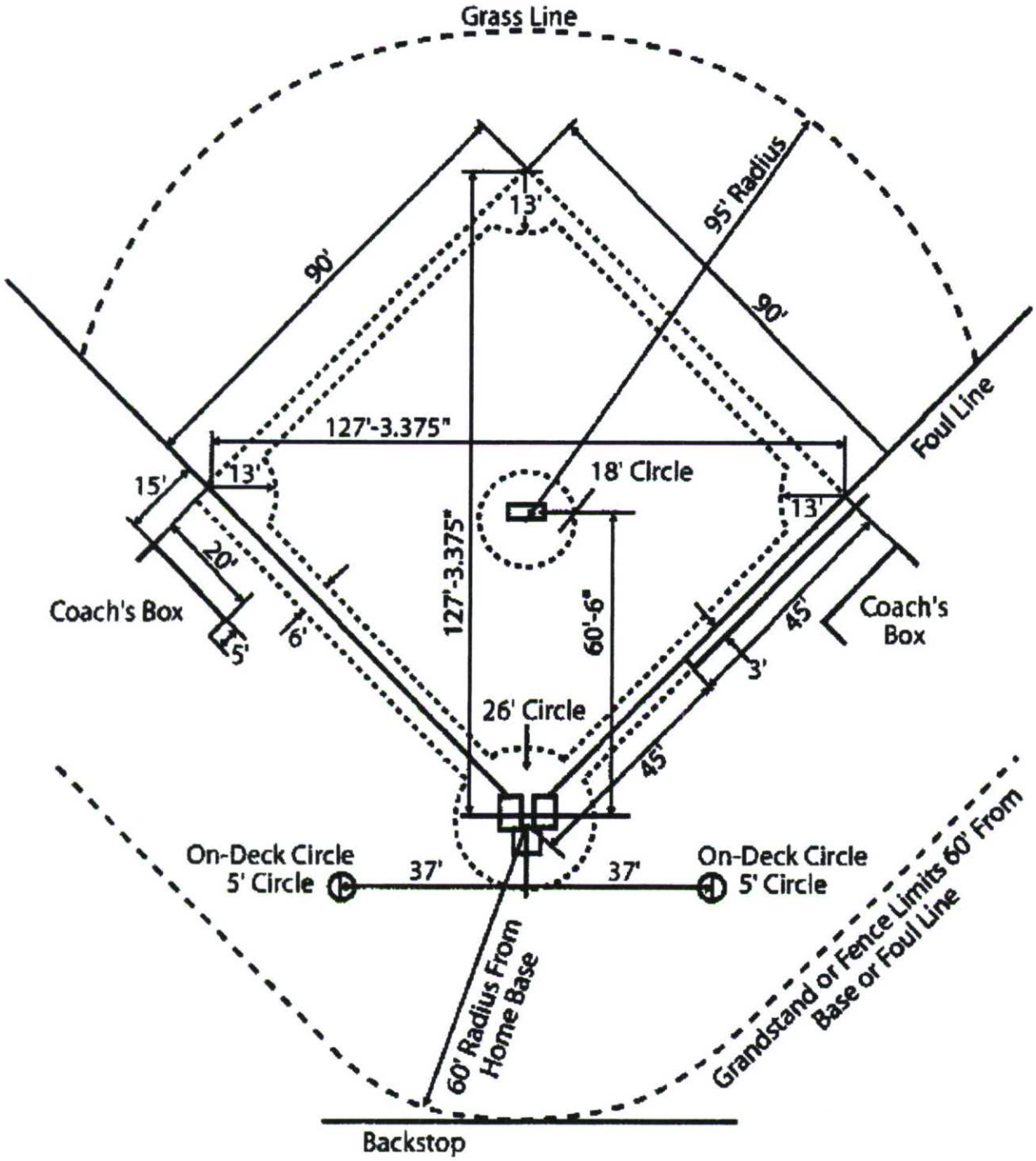
Estimated Build Cost: **$90,000 - $200,000**
Orientation Location: **Home plate to second base North South**
Field Area Coverage: **160,000 sq. ft. or 3.7 acres**
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: **16 - 20 hours during season (26 weeks)**
Estimated Annual Operations & Maintenance Cost: **$16,000 – $20,000**
Estimated Annual FTE's: **.25 - .3**
Specifications Summary: **Full sized (professional/college) field that can be adapted for every level of play including men's and women's softball, little league, college, fast, and slow pitch.**

Example Field	Class A	Class B
Field (landscaping & drainage)*	$ 77,000	$ 40,000
Bases	$ 400	$ 200
Lights	$ 30,000	$ 10,000
Fencing	$ 30,000	$ 10,000
Backstop	$ 2,600	$ 1,800
Irrigation	$ 37,000	$ 22,000
Seating, Spectator	$ 8,000	$ 3,200
Seating, Team	$ 2,000	$ 1,200
Scoreboard	$ 2,000	$ 1,000
Concession	$ 7,500	$ 3,000
Total	$196,500	$92,400

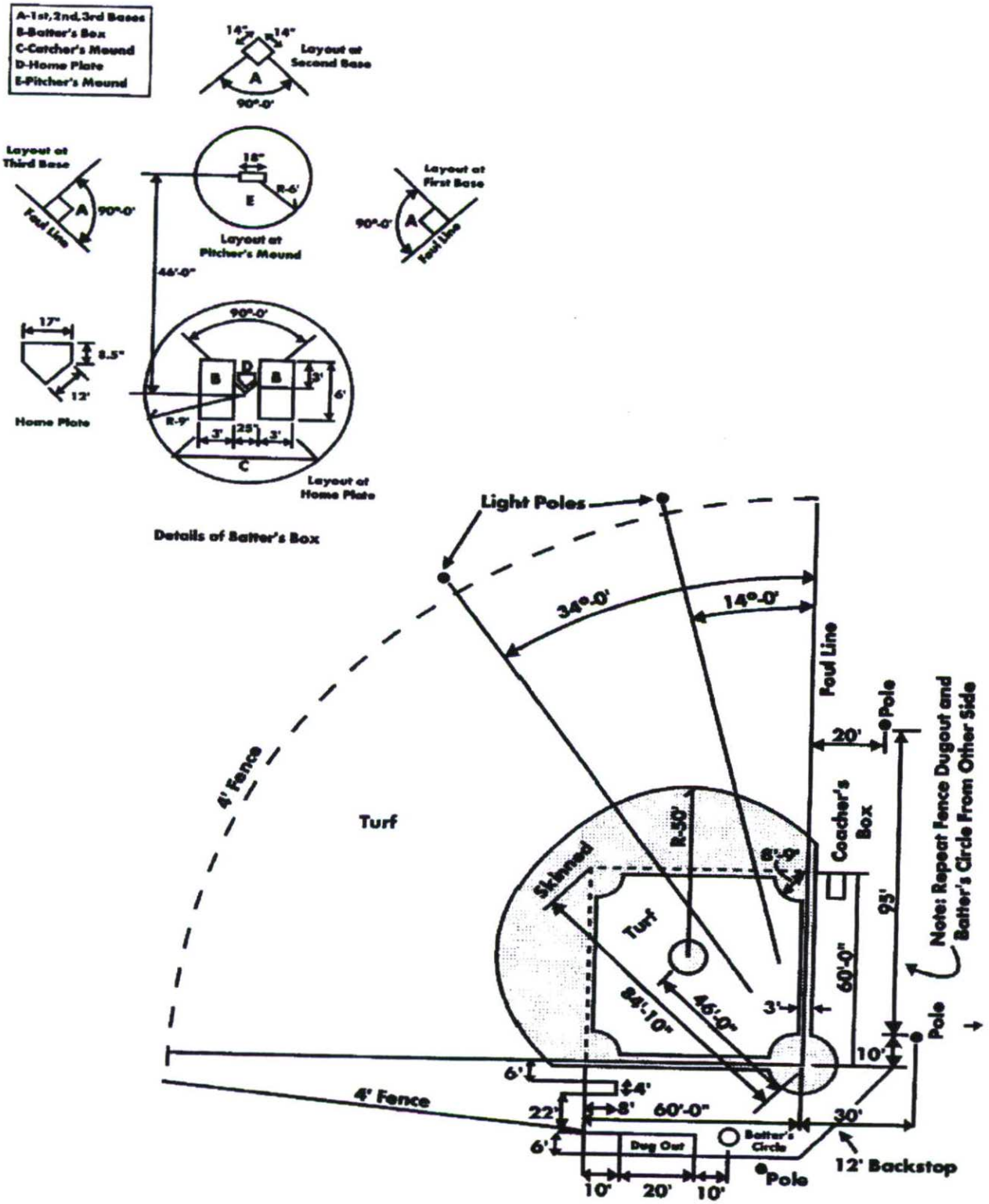
Class A fields generally possess elements making them serviceable for longer periods of time including higher quality turf, comprehensive low maintenance irrigation systems, lighting suitable for nighttime play, improved infield materials (fast drying clays and soils), higher quality seating for spectators and teams, permanent electronic scoreboards, efficient drainage systems, extensive fencing for securing the field when not in use, on-site maintenance facilities, and larger concession services. Many of these facilities also require significant investment in on-site utility infrastructure including water, drainage culverts, and electricity. Class A fields have a higher capacity and are generally appropriate for towns in the 5-10,000 + population range.

Class B fields are serviceable playing surfaces with less sophisticated drainage systems (typically perimeter drainage only), utilization of soils existing on site, limited (if any) lighting, fencing for safety purposes only, temporary scoreboards, minimal but adequate irrigation systems, primitive (if any) concession facilities, throwdown bases, and generally lower capacity, seating for teams and spectators. These fields generally require only minimal (generally raw water) infrastructure improvements. Both field types are amenable to easy conversion to different play types including slow and fast pitch softball, regulation baseball, and little league play.

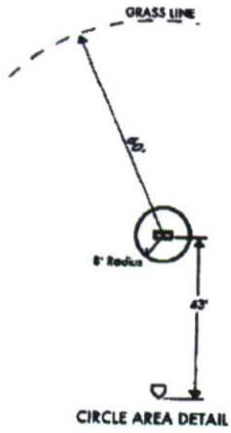
Professional, Highschool, & College Baseball Field

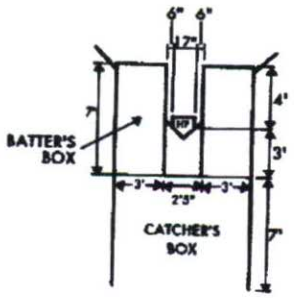


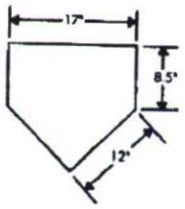
Little League Baseball Field

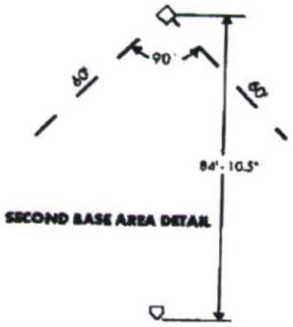


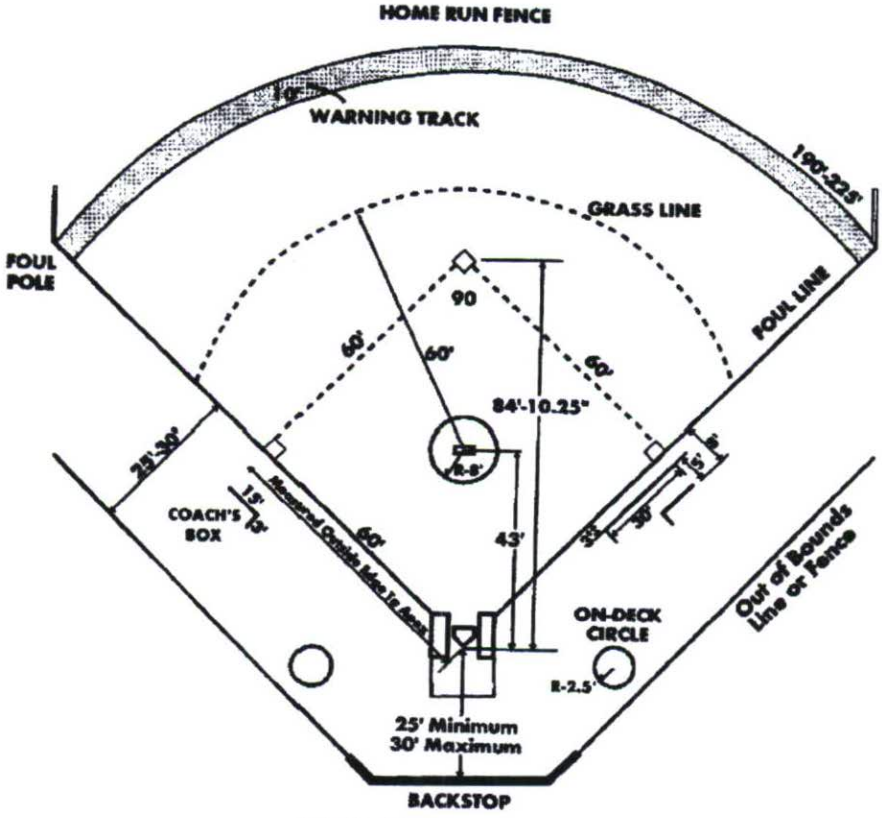
Fast Pitch Softball





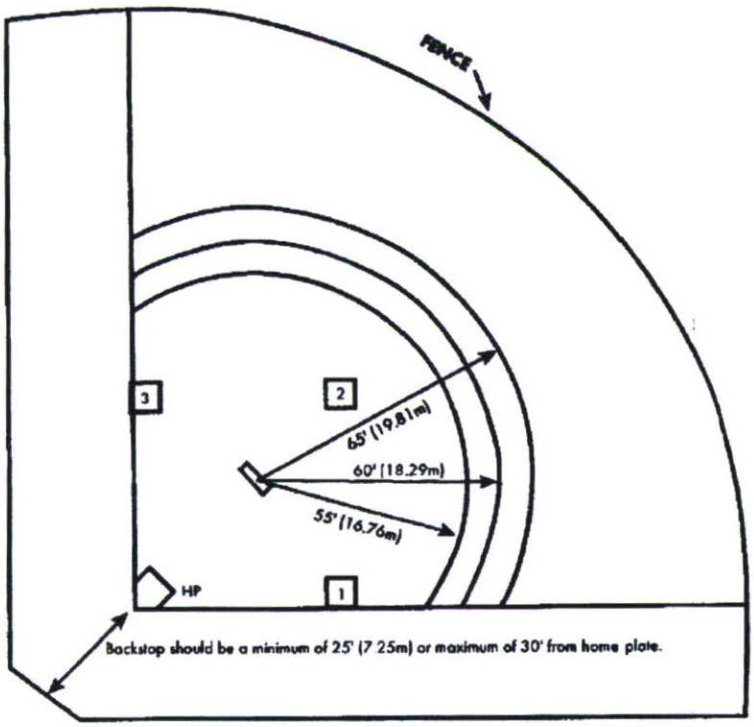




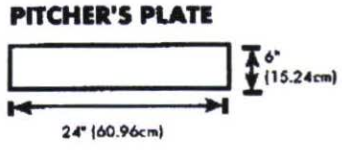


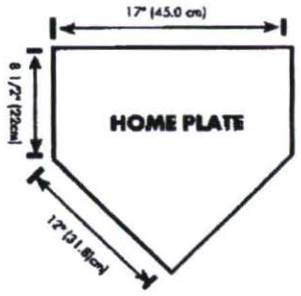
Field Marking Lines Must Be Drawn

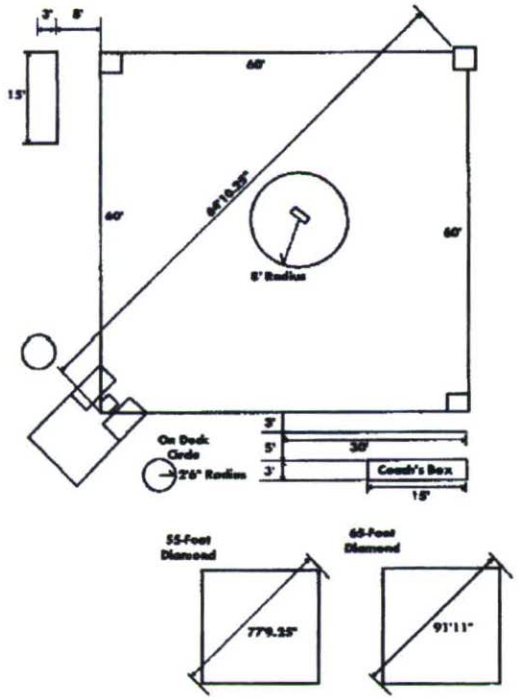
Slow Pitch Softball

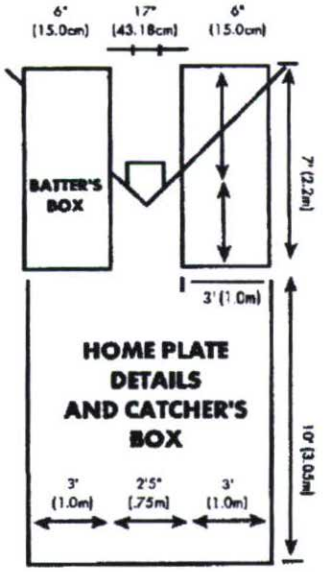


Skinned Infields: A 55' (16.76m) and 60' (18.29m) radius may be used with the front center of the 46" (14.02m) pitcher's plate as the center point of the arc. The 60' (18.29m) is recommended for 60' bases. For 65' bases, a 65' (19.81m) radius is recommended.









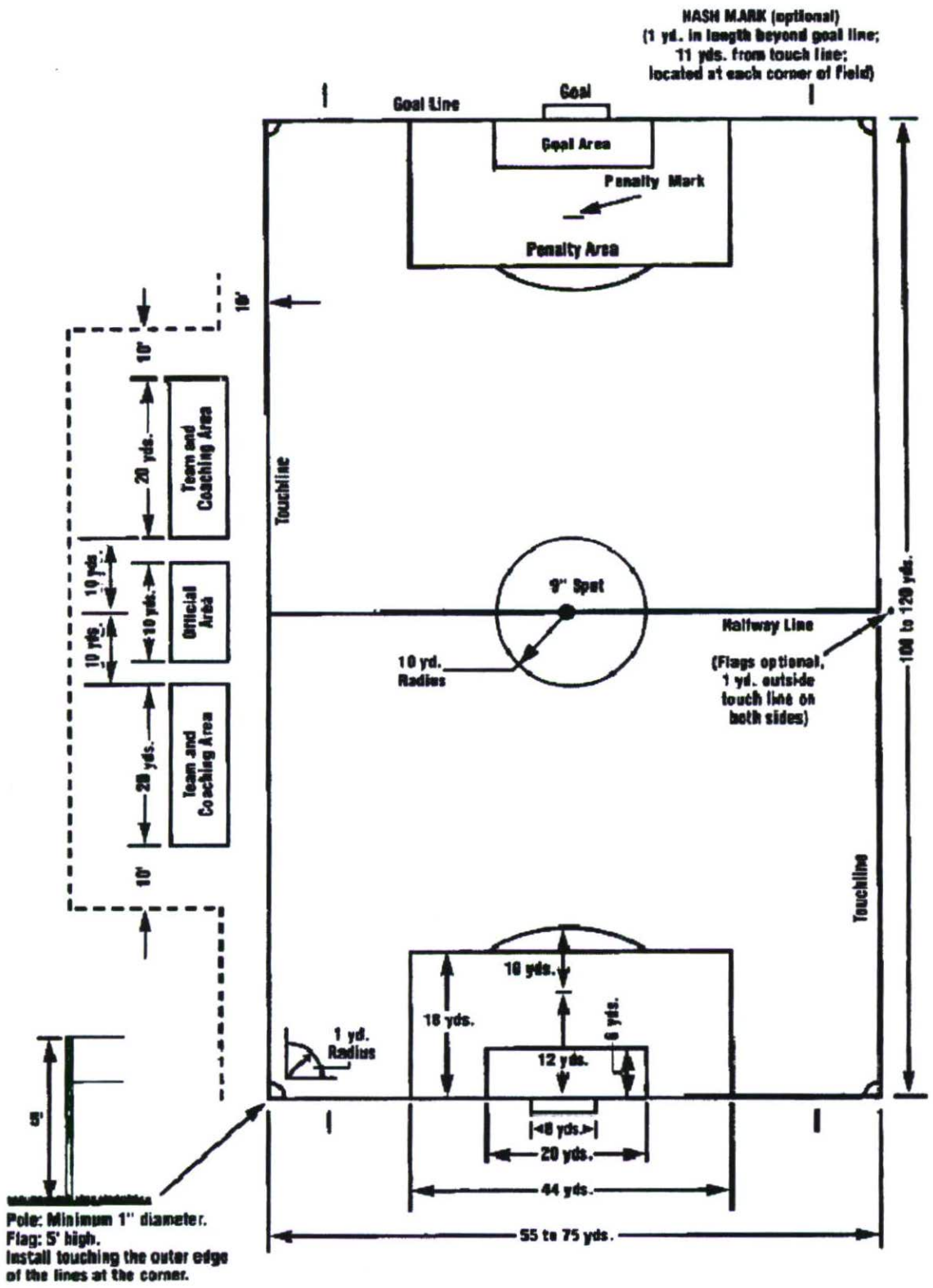
Soccer/Football Fields

Estimated Cost Range: **$60,000 - $95,000**
Orientation Location: **Length of the field North/South**
Field Area Coverage: **67,500 ft^2 or .65 acres**
Total Facility Area Needs: **93,000 ft^2 or 2 acres**
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: **12 –16 hours during season (26 weeks)**
Estimated Annual Maintenance Costs: **$11,000 - $14,000**
Estimated Annual FTE's: **.03 - .05**
Specifications: **Regulation soccer/football field with basic drainage and irrigation, appropriate turf, portable score board, and combination all weather soccer/football goals.**

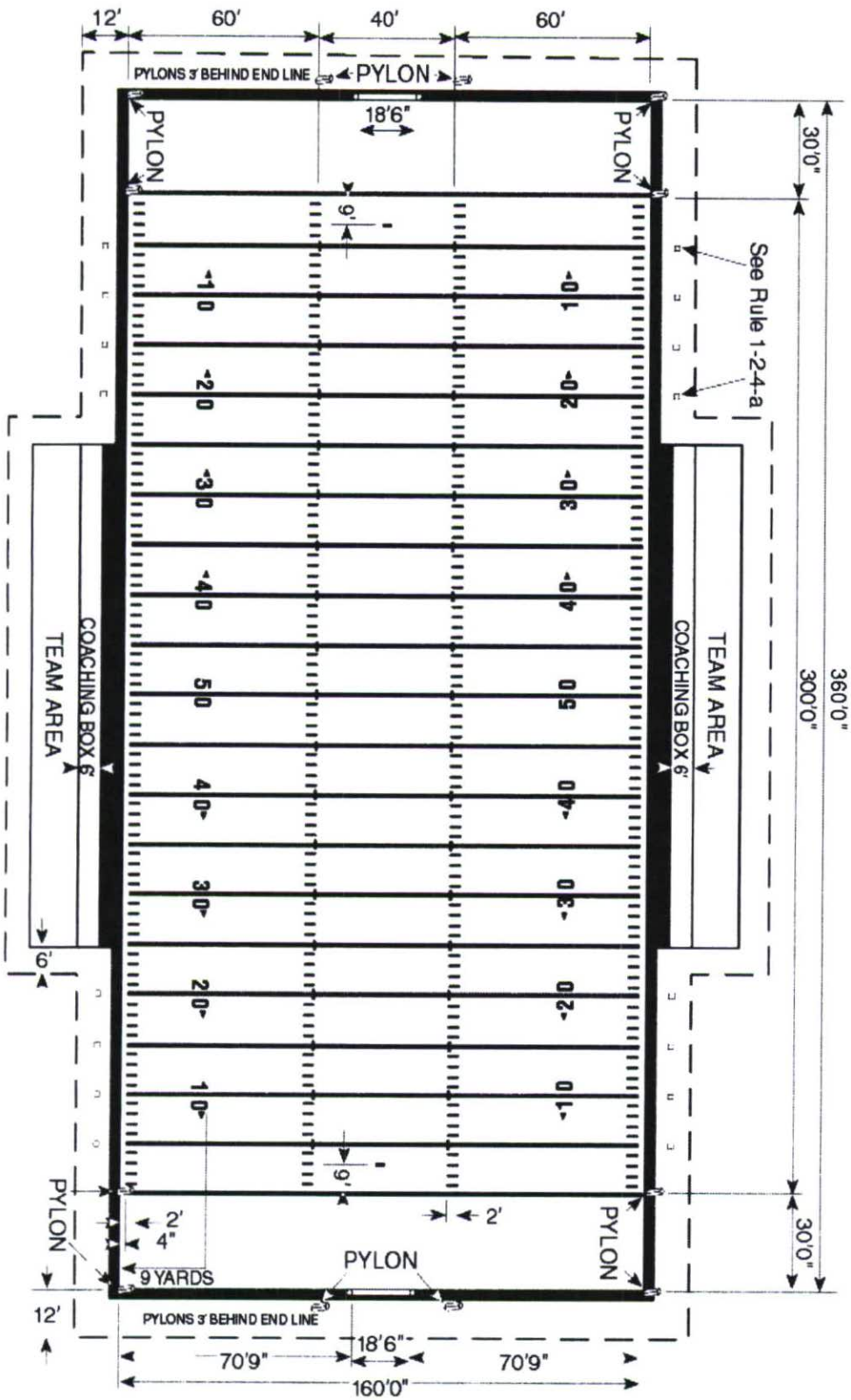
Soccer/football fields are less expensive to develop than baseball/softball fields primarily because the only requirements are generally a large level playing surface covered with adequate turf. The fields are interchangeable as lines can be painted on the fields and a full size football field will fit inside a full size soccer field. Combination (football/soccer) goals are advised for dual purpose fields. To minimize maintenance comprehensive irrigation systems are recommended, while these systems do add considerably to the overall cost. Because soccer/football fields do not have particularly specialized playing surfaces they can be overlapped with baseball outfields maximizing usable space and flexibility but compromising the ability to have two sports played simultaneously.

Example Field	Total
Field turf	$ 23,500
Irrigation	$ 13,000
Drainage	$ 21,000
Lights (30 fc)	$ 30,000
Goal soccer/football	$ 1,600
Seating, Spectator 2 3 row 15' long	$ 2,000
Seating, Team 2 15' bench	$ 800
Scoreboard(LED portable)	$ 1,000
TOTAL	$ 92,900

Soccer Field



College/Recreation Football Field

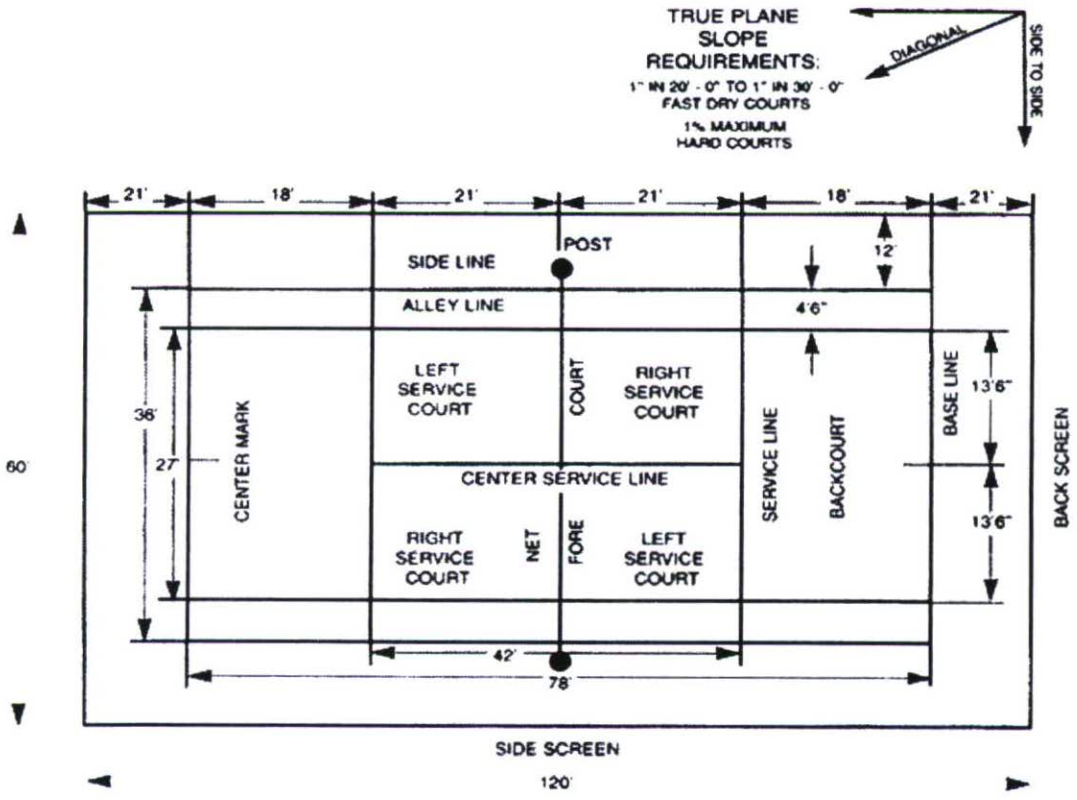


Tennis Courts

Estimated Construction Cost: **$25,000 - $55,000**
Orientation Location: **East/West alignment of net**
Court Area Coverage: **2808 ft^2**
Total Facility Area Needs: **7200 ft^2**
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: **1- 2 hours per court during season (26 weeks)**
Estimated Annual Maintenance Costs: **$1,200 - $1,400 per court**
Estimated Annual Maintenance FTE's: **.03 - .05**
Specifications Summary: **Regulation tennis court with 10 ft. fencing, netting, and drainage, court cushioning and full lighting for night play.**

Example Court	Total
Court (concrete)	$ 28,800
Fencing (360' @ 10ft height)	$ 5,760
Netting & Posts	$ 500
Seating (2 15' bench)	$ 800
Cushioning	$ 10,000
Lighting	$ 6,000
TOTAL	$ 51,860

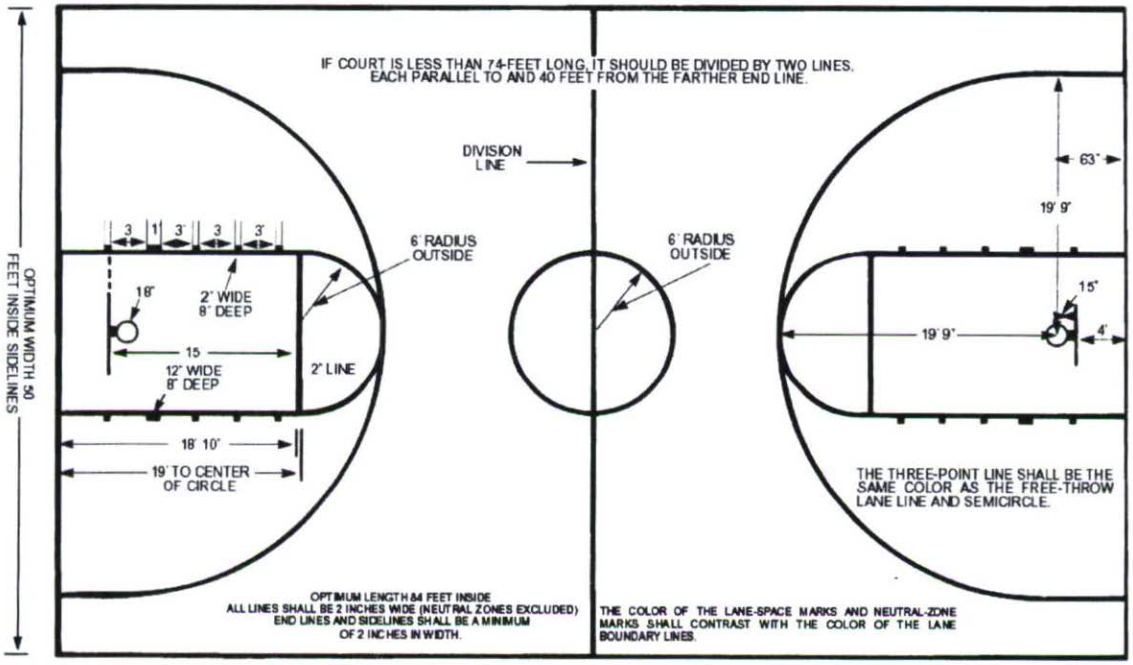
Tennis court costs may be reduced if the court is not cushioned. Cushioning provides a "slower" court surface increasing the ease of play for novices. Lighting may also be eliminated to reduce costs.



Basketball Courts

Estimated Cost Range: $ 30,000 - $ 45,000
Orientation: Baskets at the North and South ends of court
Court Area Coverage: 3700 ft^2
Total Facility Area Needs: 6600 ft^2
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: .5 – 1 hour per court
Estimated Annual Maintenance Costs: $ 900 - $1,100
Estimated Annual FTE's: .03 - .04
Specifications Summary: College regulation sized basketball court, concrete with painted lines and 10 foot fencing with lighting optional.

Example Court	Total
6,600	
Court	$ 26,400
Fencing (10' high)	$ 5,300
Seating (2,15" bench)	$ 800
Lighting	$ 6,000
Backboards with post	$ 1,800
TOTAL	$ 40,300



Left End Shows Rectangular Backboard 72-Inches Wide

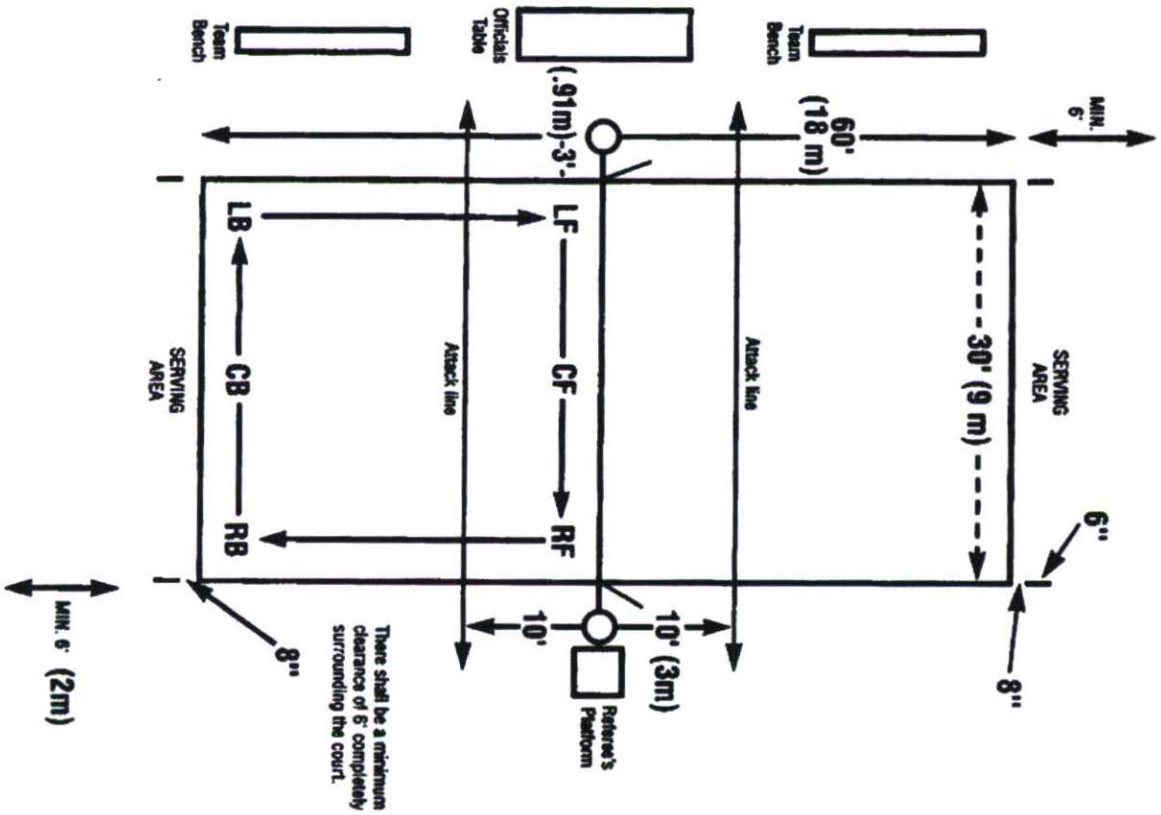
MINIMUM OF 3 FEET
Preferably 10 feet of unobstructed space outside. If impossible to provide 3 feet, a narrow broken 1-inch line should be marked inside the court parallel with and 3 feet inside the boundary.

Right End Shows Fan Backboard 54-Inches Wide

Volleyball Court - Sand

Estimated Cost Range: $ 6,000 to $ 10,000
Orientation Location: East/West alignment of net
Court Area Coverage: 1800 ft^2 or 0.08 acres
Total Facility Area Needs: 4000 ft^2 or 0.09 acres
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: .5 – 1 hours per court
Estimated Annual Maintenance Costs: $ 800 - $1,100
Estimated Annual FTE's: .03
Specifications: Regulation sand beach style court with removable or permanent netting and standard gravel/sand drainage system. Court price does not include a piped drainage system which may or may not be necessary.

Example Court	Total
2ft deep sand yd^3	$ 4,440
1 ft deep gravel yd^3	$ 1,480
Net & poles (standards)	$ 400
Boundary Lines	$ 50
Sand restraint boundary	
Total	$ 6,370



Skateboard Park

Estimated Cost Range: $100,000 – $150,000
Orientation: N/A
Facility Area Coverage: 7 – 17,000 ft^2
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: 2 – 3 hours
Estimated Annual Maintenance Cost: $ 1,200 - $1,600
Estimated Annual FTE's: .04 - .05
Specifications: Approximately 7-10,000 ft^2 of facilities. Either with flat concrete pad and a modest variety of steel ramps, jumps, and rails, or concrete bowl design. Due to the variable nature of design skatepark pricing is based on the costs of actual facilities in 10 small Colorado communities. See appendix F for additional information.

BMX Racing Track

Estimated Cost Range: $10,000 - $25,000
Orientation Location: Track alignment should minimize obstacle jumping
Total Facility Area Needs: 130,700 or 3 acres
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: 10 – 12 hours
Estimated Annual Maintenance Costs: $ 6,000 - $ 8,000
Estimated Annual FTE's: .2 - .3
Specifications: American Bicycle Association accredited track with minimal fencing and regulation start gate.

Example Track	Total
Dirt (3000 yd^3)	$ 9,000
Equipment (small loader)	$ 3,000
Fencing (500')	$ 4,000
Starting gate	$ 4,000
Bleachers(2,3 row 15')	$ 2,000
Scoring platform/tower	$ 3,000
PA system	$ 300
TOTAL	$ 25,300

BMX tracks are relatively in-expensive facilities because track design can be acquired free of charge from the American Bicycle Association, moreover construction primarily involves the movement of dirt, which, depending on circumstances may be available on site free of charge. Maintenance requires considerable raking and shoveling but is often accomplished by volunteers.

Playground

Estimated Cost Range: $ 20,000 - $ 30,000
Orientation Location: Away from roadways and separated by age groups
Facility Area Coverage: 3200 ft^2
Total Facility Area Needs: 4900 ft^2 or .1 acres
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: 2 - 3 Hours
Estimated Annual Maintenance Costs: $ 1,400- $ 1,800
Estimated Annual FTE's: .04 - .05
Specifications: Modular play system with swings with a single light, and drinking fountain. Does not include any under playground surfacing other than grass.

Trails - Paved

Estimated Cost Range: $32,000 per linear 1000' feet at 8' width
Orientation Location: N/A
Facility Area Coverage: 1000
Total Facility Area Needs: 1000 linear ft or 10,000 ft^2 for each 1000 linear ft.
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: 1 – 3 Hours
Estimated Annual Maintenance Costs: $ 6,000 - $ 8,000
Estimated Annual FTE's: 2 - 3
Specifications: 8' concrete trail with easement, price does not include signage, grade separations or other special construction, it only reflects 4" slab costing at $4 per ft^2

Trails – Dirt

Estimated Cost Range: $ 4,000 - $ 6,000 per mile
Orientation Location: N/A
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: 1 – 2 hours
Estimated Annual Maintenance Costs: $ 400 - $ 1,000
Estimated Annual FTE's: .2 - .3
Specifications: 2-3' wide trail for hiking (no equestrian) use

Swimming Pool

Estimated Cost Range: $100,000 - $ 200,000
Orientation Location: N/A
Facility Area Coverage: 3600 ft^2 (pool only)
Total Facility Area Needs: 12,400 or .14 acres
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: 30 – 40 hours
Estimated Annual Maintenance Costs: $ 16,000 - $ 21,000
Estimated Annual FTE's: .4 - .6
Specifications: for approximately a 60 x 60 pool with twice as much surrounding decking as pool area.

General guidelines for swimming pool construction suggest:

- That 60-70% of the pool be 1-4 feet deep
- 20-30% be 5-6 feet deep
- 10-15 percent diving area
- deck area at least twice as much as the surface area of the pool
- Pool should have full security fencing and controlled access points

General park

Estimated Cost Range: $ 50,000 - $ 70,000 per acre
Orientation Location: N/A
Facility Area Coverage: 43,560 ft^2 or 1 acre
Estimated Weekly Maintenance: 17 – 21 Hours per acre in season
Estimated Annual Maintenance Costs: $18,000 - $ 22,000
Estimated Annual FTE's: .2 - .3
Specifications: Open, actively landscaped (planter boxes, decorative trees and shrubs) parkland (1 acre) with irrigation system, single light, with 3 trash cans, 5 park benches, 10 picnic tables, 10 stationary barbecue units, bike rack, restroom, and drinking fountain. Does not include on-site parking costs.

Other Information and Tips:

- Generally 1 garbage can should be placed within 150 feet of every 4 picnic tables
- It is best to place picnic tables within 400 feet of a parking lot
- Picnic table spacing should be at least 40 feet apart
- If a drinking fountain will be located on site it should be within 150 feet of the picnic tables
- Irrigate parkland with raw water

SECTION C

Developing a Parks System

Understanding Parks System Needs

Sample community survey

Although this document presents the statistically valid results of comprehensive state survey for small community park and recreation demand it may be worthwhile to conduct a simple local survey to confirm that local conditions validate statewide findings (e.g. does your community agree that they need more soccer fields than baseball fields?). While not necessary it does allow for minor variations to be accounted for and custom standards may be adopted for each community. Please see the electronic parks workbook that is highly customizable and accompanies this report.

A validation survey might be mailed out (can be expensive and labor intensive) or it can be placed on the web (easy and inexpensive if you have an experienced computer user). Alternately, a survey form may be located a public place or printed in the newspaper. Each community should utilize whatever seems appropriate, and is labor/cost effective. Scientific precision is not mandatory but you should attempt to get at least 20% or 400 of your citizens to respond (whichever is less).

Although each area will certainly want to add its own questions to the survey, try not to add many, as long surveys discourage participation.

The following survey is intended to register demand for certain types of facilities. A community may also want to consider adding a satisfaction component to the survey. Satisfaction survey questions are used to determine current resident satisfaction with the existing service levels and can be of considerable help in determining budgeting priorities and unearthing the viability of existing service levels.

The sample survey should be used as a template and items that are inappropriate or nonsensical should be removed (e.g. questions about boat launches in communities where no water features exist) or other categories may be added (e.g. rock climbing).

Please call the Rural Planning Institute at 970-382-9153 with any questions you may have regarding conducting community survey's or parks and recreation needs assessments.

Example Demand Survey

1. How many people in you household participate in Skateboarding?
None 1 2 3
2. How many people in you household participate in BMX ?
None 1 2 3 or more
3. How many people in you household participate in Kayaking, Canoeing, Rafting ?
None 1 2 3 or more
4. How many people in you household participate in Fishing?
None 1 2 3 or more
5. How many people in you household Use indoor recreation center ?
None 1 2 3 or more
6. How many people in you household participate in Attending event in park(s?
None 1 2 3 or more

7. How many people in you household participate in Relaxation/leisure in park ?
None 1 2 3 or more
8. How many people in you household participate in Gathering/picnicking in parks ?
None 1 2 3 or more
9. How many people in you household Use playground facilities?
None 1 2 3 or more
10. How many people in your household participate Baseball, Softball, or Little League ?
None 1 2 3 or more
11. How many people in your household participate in Soccer?
None 1 2 3 or more
12. How many people in your household participate in Swimming?
None 1 2 3 or more

13. How many people in your household participate in Basketball?

None

1

2

3 or more

14. How many people in your household participate in Football?

None

1

2

3 or more

15. How many people in your household participate in Tennis?

None

1

2

3 or more

16. How many people in your household participate in Ice Hockey ?

None

1

2

3 or more

17. How many people in your household participate in Volleyball?

None

1

2

3 or more

18. How many times PER MONTH total do members of your household participate in Skateboarding (in season)?

Never

Less than 1

1 to 3

3 to 5

5 to 10

11 to 20

More than 20

19. How many times PER MONTH total do members of your household participate in BMX (in season)?

Never

Less than 1

1 to 3

3 to 5

5 to 10

11 to 20

More than 20

20. How many times PER MONTH total do members of your household participate in Rollerblading (in season)?

Never

Less than 1

1 to 3

3 to 5

5 to 10

11 to 20

More than 20

21. How many times PER MONTH total do members of your household Use indoor recreation facility ?

Never

Less than 1

1 to 3

3 to 5

5 to 10

11 to 20

More than 20

22. How many times PER MONTH total do members of your household participate in Group gathering/picnicking (in season)?

- Never
- Less than 1
- 1 to 3
- 3 to 5
- 5 to 10
- 11 to 20
- More than 20

23. How many times PER MONTH total do members of your household Use playground (in season)?

- Never
- Less than 1
- 1 to 3
- 3 to 5
- 5 to 10
- 11 to 20
- More than 20

24. How many times PER MONTH total do members of your household participate in Relaxation/leisure in Town parks (in season)?

- Never
- Less than 1
- 1 to 3
- 3 to 5
- 5 to 10
- 11 to 20
- More than 20

25. How many times PER MONTH total do members of your household Attend Event in Parks (in season)?

- Never
- Less than 1
- 1 to 3
- 3 to 5
- 5 to 10
- 11 to 20
- More than 20

26. Check any that your household would participate in MORE OFTEN if your community had an adequate facility:

- Swimming
- Skating at Skatepark
- Ice Hockey
- Tennis
- Volleyball
- BMX
- Take children to playground
- Group gathering/picnicking
- Use indoor recreation center

27. Which would prompt members of your household to play field sports (softball, soccer, etc.) more often?

- Wouldn't play more often
- Better local fields
- More organized leagues
- More players
- None of these

28. Select any that would prompt you to recreate on the river in your area more often?

- Boat launch
- Whitewater park
- Fishing access
- Fishing docks
- Riverside trail
- None of these

29. How many members of your household use gravel or dirt trails IN TOWN?

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3 or more

30. How many members of your household use concrete or asphalt trails IN TOWN?

- 1
- 2
- 3 or more

31. How many times PER MONTH total do you and members of your household use paved trails IN TOWN?

- Never
- Less than 1
- 1 to 3
- 3 to 5
- 5 to 10
- 11 to 20
- more than 20

32. How many times PER MONTH total do you and members of your household use gravel or dirt trails IN TOWN?

- Never
- Less than 1
- 1 to 3
- 3 to 5
- 5 to 10
- 11 to 20
- more than 20

33. Would members of your household use IN TOWN trails more often if your community had check all that apply)

- More dirt or gravel trails.
- Higher quality dirt or gravel trails
- More concrete or asphalt trails.
- Higher quality concrete or asphalt trails
- None of these

34. Is your residence located within Town/City limits?

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know

35. How many members of your household are 14 yrs and under

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 or more

36. How many members of your household are 15-19 yrs

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 or more

37. How many members of your household are19-44 yrs

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 or more

38. How many members of your household are 45-65 yrs

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 or more

39. How many members of your household are 65 yrs and older

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 or more

Developing a Parks Plan

If you have confirmed demand either through the informal process of representative accession, polling, focus groups, or more formal surveying it is time to conduct some form of master planning. For many very small (less than 1000 in population) communities this is often done on a project by project basis. For larger communities full scale and comprehensive parks master planning is necessary so assets and capital projects are efficiently prioritized and allocated.

Although comprehensive planning processes are not the intent of this report, a number of products and books are widely available to facilitate this process. Additionally, there are a number of qualified consultants specializing in parks development in Colorado – contact the Colorado Department of Local Affairs or the Colorado Municipal League for contact information.

Financing Acquisitions

Because acquiring land is a major component of the parks development project. The focus of this report (section A) is how to set and maintain standards for parks service levels so that your town can establish a benchmark for service and not have that service degraded by new growth. That is, your park system should grow with the population.

Fee-in-lieu

Also note that a fee-in-lieu may be collected in place land dedications. A fee in lieu must be fairly and accurately calculated but has the advantage of adding to the flexibility of the parks land acquisition program because fees may be banked to purchase property in locations the community deems appropriate.

Colorado Funding Sources for Parks Acquisition

This is only a partial list of potential funding sources for park, trail, and open space planning and acquisition funds.

- Great Outdoors Colorado funds a wide variety of local government planning and parks acquisition projects including open space
- National Highway System funds may be used to construct bicycle transportation facilities and pedestrian walkways on land adjacent to any highway on the National Highway System (not including the interstate system).
- Surface Transportation Program (STP) funds may be used for either the construction of bicycle transportation facilities and pedestrian walkways or non-construction projects (such as brochures, public service announcements, and route maps) related to safe bicycle use. Ten percent of Surface Transportation Program funds are used for "Transportation Enhancements", which includes a provision for bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

- Rivers Trails and Conservation Assistance Program Provides professional parks, river, and open space planning services. Managed by the National Parks Service Department of the Interior
- Scenic Byways Section may be used to construct facilities along designated scenic byways for pedestrians and bicyclists.
- Land and Water Conservation Fund is a federal fund managed by the Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. This fund provides for acquisition and development of public lands to meet the needs of all Americans for outdoor recreation and open space.

Financing Operations & Maintenance

Operations and maintenance costs are often overlooked during the parks systems planning stages. More than one community has written a successful grant, received donated land, and then developed an outstanding park facility only to watch the quality of that facility degrade over time as long-range operations and maintenance estimates were not accounted for. Moreover, operations and maintenance expenses are nearly impossible to cover with grant or donation funding. Consequently, when designing parks systems, municipalities should be careful to estimate and project long range long term operations costs while simultaneously preparing a funding mechanism(s) to allay these costs over time.

Two revenue mechanisms stand out as reliable sources of funds for parks operations and maintenance costs. First is general sales tax revenue, and earmarking a portion of a sales tax increase passed specifically to fund both parks acquisition and maintenance can be an especially effective and dependable mechanism. We recommend combing the two components into a single earmarked tax for parks with expenditure freedom between either acquisition or maintenance, so that over time different needs may be met.

User fees will rarely be capable of covering the entire cost (acquisition debt costs + operations & maintenance) of a publicly constructed and operated park facility. Moreover, they can be difficult collect and often require an additional level of administration (and its attendant costs). User fees are most appropriate when parks are used for: 1) special events, 2) entry controlled facilities such as recreation centers, skate parks, BMX tracks, swimming pools, etc., and 3) ball field facilities with centrally organized league play.

Impact Fees

Although impact fees are a relatively complex revenue mechanism they can be used to fund both acquisition of park land, and as such, may effectively free up general revenue funds (that otherwise might be spent on acquisitions) for operations and maintenance expenditures. Note that there are number of statutory requirements governing the calculation and imposition of impact fees. Please call the Rural Planning Institute (970) 382-9153 with any questions you have regarding this revenue mechanism.

Appendix A – Survey Results & Statistics

Survey Results and Statistics

Rural Planning Institute survey researchers sent a parks and recreation demand survey to a statistically significant sample of households. SuperSurvey® hosted the web interface . It was provided to the following 11 Colorado counties exclusively containing Towns under 10,000 (with 2 exceptions[10]):

- Garfield
- Chaffee
- Eagle
- Gunnison
- Montrose
- Ouray
- Pitkin
- Routt
- San Miguel
- Summit
- Fremont

Including the Garfield County pilot survey, 725 surveys were completed (n= 725). The response rate among households participating in the survey was over 30%, an excellent response rate for a web-base survey, and considerably better than the majority of planning level mail-out surveys.

The sample demographics indicate that all age cohorts are proportionately represented with the exception of the 65 and older age cohort (a cohort difficult to track with any survey instrument). In order to avoid bias, results were weighted to balance the responses to avoid under-representing the 65+ age cohort.

Survey Demographics

	Sample Demographics	Colorado Demographics
14 yrs and under	17.5%	21%
15-19 yrs	8.5%	7%
19-44 yrs	43.0%	40%
45-65 yrs	28.4%	22%
65 yrs and older	2.6%	10%

The survey questions and the percentage responses are presented below. The question formats for all of the questions were either matrix or multiple choice responses.

[10] Montrose with 12,344 people in 2000 and Canon City with 15,431 in 2000.

Parks and Recreation Survey Questions and Response

How many people in you household participate in the following activities?				
	None	1	2	3 or more
Skateboarding	77%	15%	6%	2%
BMX	89%	7%	2%	1%
Kayaking, Canoeing, Rafting	48%	21%	19%	12%
Fishing	28%	25%	27%	21%
Use indoor recreation center	43%	24%	16%	16%
Attend event in park(s)	12%	18%	36%	33%
Relaxation/leisure in park	15%	17%	34%	34%
Gathering/picnicking in parks	21%	15%	30%	35%
Use playground	55%	14%	12%	19%
Baseball, Softball, or Little League	66%	19%	11%	4%
Soccer	76%	15%	6%	2%
Swimming	40%	25%	18%	18%
Basketball	71%	16%	7%	6%
Football	85%	9%	3%	2%
Tennis	70%	15%	11%	4%
Ice Hockey	82%	11%	4%	3%
Volleyball	72%	15%	8%	5%
Use paved trails in Town	23%	23%	31%	24%
Use gravel or dirt trails in Town	20%	23%	32%	24%

Check any that your household would participate in MORE OFTEN if your community had an adequate facility	
	% Selected
Swimming	69.0%
Ride at Skatepark	18.1%
Ice Hockey	19.2%
Tennis	20.8%
Volleyball	20.4%
BMX	9.6%
Take children to playground	24.4%
Group gathering/picnicking	41.9%
Use indoor recreation center	58.3%

How many times PER MONTH total do members of your household participate in the following activities (in season)?							
	Never	Less than 1	1 to 3	4 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	more than 20
Skateboarding	74.6%	3.5%	5.5%	5.2%	4.3%	3.1%	3.8%
BMX	86.7%	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.1%	1.1%	1.8%
Use indoor recreation facility	40.0%	9.9%	14.1%	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	9.4%
Group gathering/picnicking	16.0%	22.1%	30.7%	19.4%	7.1%	2.4%	2.4%
Use playground	49.1%	11.6%	12.1%	10.2%	9.2%	4.0%	3.8%
Relaxation/leisure in Town parks	15.0%	14.6%	27.9%	17.3%	13.1%	7.7%	4.4%
Attend Event in Parks	11.6%	22.6%	36.4%	16.9%	8.1%	2.8%	1.5%
Use paved trails in Town	19.7%	5.7%	18.9%	17.2%	13.5%	13.4%	11.5%
Use gravel or dirt trails in Town	17.8%	8.9%	18.6%	15.1%	14.1%	14.4%	11.1%

Which would prompt members of your household to play field sports (softball, soccer, etc.) more often?	
	% Selected
Wouldn't play more often	36.7%
Better local fields	17.6%
More organized leagues	24.2%
More players	11.7%
None of these	31.1%

Select any that would prompt you to recreate on the river in your area more often?	
	% Selected
Boat launch	22.1%
Whitewater park	31.1%
Fishing access	39.1%
Fishing docks	27.3%
Riverside trail	54.5%
None of these	26.5%

Would members of your household use IN TOWN trails more often if your community had....	
More dirt or gravel trails.	35.1%
Higher quality dirt or gravel trails	30.7%
More concrete or asphalt trails.	37.1%
Higher quality concrete or asphalt trails	19.4%
None of these	37.3%

Appendix B – List of Sources for Capacity Studies

Parks System Feature	Sources
Soccer/Multi-Use Fields	Sportsfield Capacity Study, RPI, 2003 (see Sports Field Capacity Study Summary)
Ball Fields (Baseball/Softball)	Sportsfield Capacity Study, RPI, 2003 (see Sports Field Capacity Study Summary)
Tennis Courts	Capacity Study included conversations and information from: Evergreen Tennis and Fitness Club, The Snowmass Club, The Aspen Club, International Athletic Club (Aurora), Racquet World Ltd. (Denver), Front Range Sports & Courts (Broomfield)
Basketball Courts	Based on 1.5 hr. play sessions, and median basketball team sizes
Volleyball Courts	Based on 1.5 hr. play sessions, and median volleyball team sizes
Skatepark	Developed Capacity based on skatepark size, usage and service area population for skateparks in the following Cities and Towns:Durango, Colorado Springs, Boulder, Crested Butte, Aspen, Steamboat Springs, Sterling. Also incorporated information from Skatepark Association USA, and Southern California Skatepark Organization
BMX Track (Standard ABA Certified)	Developed Capacity based on track type and usage for BMX race tracks managed by following organizations: Durango BMX, Pikes Peak BMX, County Line BMX, Arvada BMX, Dacono BMX, City of Cortez Parks, Extreme Gravity BMX (Aurora). Also incorporated information from the American Bicycle Association.
Trails	Ed. by Roger Lancaster, *Recreation, Park, and Open Space Standards and Guidelines*, National Recreation and Parks Association; Also used information from *Crowding and Conflict on Carriage Roads of Arcadia National Park*, Park Science 19(2), December 1999 to verify accuracy of NRPA trail capacity figures
Fishing Accessible Shoreline	Used fishing use data (stated in terms of "angler-days")from the two heavily fished sections of river in the interior West: the Green River below Flaming Gorge Damn (NFS), and the San Juan River below Navajo Damn (NFS) where fishing capacity has been an issue for over a decade
River Put-In/Take-Out with Boat Ramp	Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area Outfitters Program, Salida, CO; George Fogg, *Parks Planning Guidelines 3rd Ed.*, National Recreation and Parks Association, 2000;
Playgrounds	*Elementary Education Specifications for Facilities Planning*, Jefferson County School District R-1, 1998; *Guide to School Site Analysis 2000 Edition*, California Department of Education; National Program for Playground Safety web resources

LIST OF SOURCES CONTINUED	
Family Picnic Area	George Fogg, *Parks Planning Guidelines*, National Recreation and Parks Association, 2000;
Group Picnic Area	George Fogg, *Parks Planning Guidelines*, National Recreation and Parks Association, 2000;
Park Benches	Capacity data from park bench manufacturers including Comfort Classics, Mira-Therm, and Miracle Recreation Equipment
Swimming Pool	George Fogg, *Parks Planning Guidelines*, National Recreation and Parks Association, 2000; Verified with capacity information from the Durango Recreation Center
Ice Hockey Rink	Durango Ice Rink, Aspen Ice Rink, Glenwood Springs Ice Rink
Outdoor Events Venue	Organizers of Carbondale Mountain Fair, Silverton Jubilee, Jazz in the Sangres (Westcliffe), Cinco de Mayo (Durango), Crestone Music Festival

Appendix C – Sports Field Capacity Study

Sports field capacity study information was primarily gathered through key informant interviews (either verbal or in document form) conducted with numerous local government recreation directors. The study required extensive data collection from participating communities including:

- Number of players for each type of league (e.g. youth soccer, adult soccer, little league, T-ball, adult softball, 'Babe Ruth' young adult baseball, etc.)
- Information about fields and leagues:
  - Number of fields
  - Size of fields (many configurations of youth soccer can play 2 or 3 games at one time on one full-sized field).
  - Seasons, and estimates on number of players participating in more than one season.
  - General capacity analysis (are fields 'booked' or does excess capacity exist given the number of players).

All of this information was compiled to determine the number of full-sized fields necessary to accommodate a given number of players. The sports field capacities used to create the small town parks planning standards are derived from the aggregate number of players using the cumulative number of fields. Effectively, this represents the average sports field capacity for the communities included in the study.

Sports Field Capacity Study Findings	
Average Softball/Baseball Field Capacity (players per field)	327
Average Soccer Field Capacity (players per field)	169

Detailed results are presented on the following page:

City	Sport	Unit	Quantity	City	Sport	Unit	Quantity
Durango	Softball	Teams	120	Glenwood Springs	Soccer-Youth	Players	304
Durango	Softball	Players/Team	14	Glenwood Springs	Soccer-Youth	Players/Field	51
Durango	Softball	Fields	3	Montrose	Soccer-Youth	Players	150
Durango	Softball	Players/Field	560	Montrose	Soccer-Youth	Fields	5
Durango	Soccer	Players	1500	Montrose	Soccer-Youth	Players/Field	30
Durango	Soccer	Fields	6	Montrose	Soccer-Adult	Players	150
Durango	Soccer	Players/Field	250	Montrose	Soccer-Adult	Fields	2
Colorado Springs	Softball	Teams	233	Montrose	Soccer-Adult	Players/Field	75
Colorado Springs	Softball	Players/Team	14	Montrose	Soccer	Players	225
Colorado Springs	Softball	Fields	6	Montrose	Soccer	Fields	7
Colorado Springs	Softball	Players/Field	544	Montrose	Soccer	Players/Field	32
Englewood	Softball-adult	Teams	75	Montrose	Softball-adult	Players	1035
Englewood	Softball-adult	Player/Team	15	Montrose	Softball-adult	Fields	2
Englewood	Softball-adult	Fields	2	Montrose	Softball-adult	Players/Field	518
Englewood	Softball-adult	Players/Field	563	Montrose	Softball-kids/girls	Players	140
Englewood	Softball-kids/girls	Players	500	Montrose	Softball-kids/girls	Fields	5
Englewood	Softball-kids/girls	Fields	4	Montrose	Softball-kids/girls	Players/Field	28
Englewood	Softball-kids/girls	Players/Field	125	Montrose	Softball	Players	1175
Englewood	Softball	Players	1625	Montrose	Softball	Fields	7
Englewood	Softball	Fields	6	Montrose	Softball	Players/Field	168
Englewood	Softball	Players/Field	271	Cortez	Soccer	Players	645
Englewood	Soccer-Youth	Players	300	Cortez	Soccer	Fields	4
Englewood	Soccer-Youth	Fields	6	Cortez	Soccer	Players/Field	161
Englewood	Soccer-Youth	Players/Field	50	Cortez	Softball/Baseball	Players	1100
Boulder	Softball	Teams	600	Cortez	Softball/Baseball	Fields	6
Boulder	Softball	Players/Team	15	Cortez	Softball/Baseball	Players/Field	183
Boulder	Softball	Fields	10	Wheatridge	Softball-adult	Players	690
Boulder	Softball	Players/Field	900	Wheatridge	Softball-adult	Fields	1
Boulder	Baseball	Teams	44	Wheatridge	Softball-adult	Players/Field	690
Boulder	Baseball	Players/Team	15	Wheatridge	Softball-kids/girls	Players	148
Boulder	Baseball	Fields	11	Wheatridge	Softball-kids/girls	Fields	1
Boulder	Baseball	Players/Field	60	Wheatridge	Softball-kids/girls	Players/Field	148
Boulder	Baseball/Softball	Teams	644	Wheatridge	Softball	Players	838
Boulder	Baseball/Softball	Players/Team	15	Wheatridge	Softball	Fields	2
Boulder	Baseball/Softball	Fields	21	Wheatridge	Softball	Players/Field	419
Boulder	Baseball/Softball	Players/Field	460	Wheatridge	Soccer	Players/Field	180
Boulder	Soccer	Players	2500	Telluride	Softball/Baseball	Players	496
Boulder	Soccer	Fields	12	Telluride	Softball/Baseball	Fields	3
Boulder	Soccer	Players/Field	208	Telluride	Softball/Baseball	Players/Field	165
Glenwood Springs	Softball	Teams	36	Telluride	Soccer	Players	326
Glenwood Springs	Baseball	Teams	20	Telluride	Soccer	Fields	2
Glenwood Springs	Softball-Baseball	Teams	56	Telluride	Soccer	Players/Field	163
Glenwood Springs	Softball-Baseball	Fields	4	Aspen	All Sports	Players	1526
Glenwood Springs	Softball-Baseball	Players	784	Aspen	All Sports	Fields	5
Glenwood Springs	Softball-Baseball	Players/Field	196	Aspen	All Sports	Players/Field	305
Glenwood Springs	Soccer-Youth	Fields	6				

Appendix D – Facility Capacity Calculations

The small town parks planning standards equation is expressed using two different sets of units, depending on the two methodologies used to measure demand and capacity:

Activity Session Approach	Total User Approach
Capacity of each park system unit (expressed as *activity sessions per unit*)	Capacity of each park system unit (expressed as *participants per unit*)
÷	÷
Demand per capita per (expressed as *activity sessions per population*)	Demand per capita per month (expressed as *participants per population*)
=	=
Population served per park system unit (expressed as *population per unit*)	Population served per park system unit (expressed as *population per unit*)

Appendix E – Detailed Park Land Standards Table

Feature Category	Parks System Feature	Units Needed per 1000 Residents	Sq. Ft. per Unit	Off-Street Parking per Unit	Acres per Unit	Acres per 1000 Residents
Sports Fields	Soccer/Multi-Use Field	0.95	93,100	3,000	2.21	2.10
	Ball Field (Baseball/Softball)	0.61	160,000	4,050	3.77	2.30
Courts	Tennis Court	0.97	7,200	300	0.17	0.17
	Basketball Court	0.91	6,600	450	0.16	0.15
	Volleyball Court	0.13	4,000	450	0.10	0.01
Outdoor Recreation	Small Skatepark (7000 sq. ft. footprint)	0.16	7,000	1,050	0.18	0.03
	Full-Sized Skatepark (17,000+ sq. ft. footprint)	0.06	17,000	4,950	0.50	0.03
	BMX Track (Standard ABA Certified)	0.16	130,700	5,250	3.12	0.50
	Paved Multi-Use Trail (per mile)	1.04	105,600	450	2.43	2.53
	Dirt/Gravel Multi-Use Trail (per mile)	2.33	79,200	300	1.83	4.25
	Fishing Accessible Shoreline (per mile)	0.32	158,400		3.64	1.16
	River Put-In/Take-Out with Boat Ramp (per acre)	0.07	43,560		1.00	0.07
Leisure	Playground (per 3200 sq. ft.of fully developed area)	0.16	3,200	3,000	0.14	0.02
	Family Picnic Area	6.25	225	300	0.01	0.08
	Group Picnic Area (with shelter)	0.36	87,120	2,550	2.06	0.74
	Park Bench	7.69	12		0.00	0.00
Other Recreational Facilities	Swimming Pool (outdoor)	0.12	6,200	8,700	0.34	0.04
	Ice Hockey Rink (full-sized, refrigerated, covered)	0.10		9,000	0.90	0.09
	Outdoor Events Venue (per acre)	0.42	43,560	95,200	3.19	1.34

Appendix F – Skatepark Capacity Study

In order to estimate the capacity of skateparks, several small communities who have built skateparks in the last 10 years were contacted. Because the capacity of a skatepark is related to the number of features it has and the number of features is reflected in the total square feet of developed skating area, capacity of skateparks is best stated in terms of square footage of the facility.

In the small town parks planning standards, skateparks are categorized as small (7000 sq. ft.) and full-sized (17,000 sq. ft.). The capacities are determined by multiplying the size by the average residents served per 1,000 square feet.

Skatepark Sq. Ft.	Service Area Population	City/Town	Residents Served per 1000 sq. ft.
12,000	7,000	Breckenridge	583
7,000	3,000	Crested Butte	429
7,700	10,000	Steamboat	1,299
10,000	12,000	Sterling	1,200
30,000	33,185	Durango	1,106
17,000	14,872	Aspen	875
		Average	915

Appendix G Existing (2003) Small Community Park Land Dedication Standards.

The chart below reveals some existing park land dedication standards. Because many towns have unique methods of expressing their land dedications the column at the far right standardizes all numbers into an "effective acres per thousand" dedication quantity.

Existing Small Community Land Dedication Standards		Effective Acres per 1000 at Suburban Density (3 Units per Acre)
Silt (percent of total gross lot area)	8%	10.4
Rifle-dedication for parks, recreation, and other public land (acres per 1000 residents)	7	7.0
Carbondale (% of area w/in subdivision)	15%	21.0
Town of **Mancos** (% of area w/in subdivision) for open space, schools, parks	10%	13.2
Town of **Dolores** (% of area w/in subdivision) for open space, schools, parks	8%	10.4
Town of **New Castle** (% of area w/in subdivision) for open space, parks	10%	13.2
Town of **Telluride** (% of area w/in subdivision) for open space, parks, recreation facilities, and municipal facilities	10%	13.2
Town of **Eagle**-standard subd. (acres per 1000 residents)	12	12.0
Town of **Dillon** (% of area w/in subdivision) for open space, parks, recreation facilities	10%	13.2
Town of **Berthoud** (% of area w/in subdivision) for "residential parkland"	7%	9.0
City of **Montrose** (acres per 1000 residents of developed parkland)	7	7.0
Town of **Rico** (% of area w/in subdivision) for open space, parks, recreation facilities, municipal facilities, schools	10%	13.2
Town of **Basalt** (acres per 1000 residents of developed parkland)	8	8.0
Town of **Gypsum** (% of area in subd.) for land for public purposes, including schools, parks, etc..	5%	6.3
City of **Glenwood Springs** (acres per 1000 residents)	7	7

EXHIBIT 5

Clark County Parks & Recreation

Moapa Valley Community Telephone Survey
January 8-13, 2007

Study Report

February 27, 2007

Prepared by:
Strategic Surveys
7936 West Sahara Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89117
(702) 889-2840

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Methodology Statement

1.1 Introduction:

Stantec Consulting, on behalf of the Clark County Parks & Recreation Department contracted with Strategic Surveys to commission a telephone survey of Moapa Valley residents. The primary function of the study is to gauge the community's general perception of existing parks and recreation facilities, assess demand for additional facilities, and opportunities for the enhancement of parks and recreation programs and services.

The telephone survey of Moapa Valley residents was conducted at Strategic Surveys' on-site survey research facility during the afternoon and evening hours of January 8-13, 2007. A team of professionally trained interviewers called respondents from a pre-compiled RDD sample frame of residents who reside in the Moapa Valley.

Survey administrators entered data directly into In2Quest for computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) database software. The average duration per completed response was 10 minutes 40 seconds. Surveys were conducted in English and, when necessary, in Spanish. Survey administrators attempted to reach each selected contact four times before moving on to the next corresponding record in the sample frame.

1.2 Sampling Procedure:

The sample for the Moapa Valley Community Survey was drawn to reflect the area's demographic composition and distribution. The sampling frame was compiled using geo-coding technology which generated contact information (including name, address and telephone number) for owner and renter-occupied residential units in the Moapa Valley. Data sources included telephone directories, real estate filings, census data, voter registration files, utility, warranty, and other transactional information.

A total sample size of 400 residents was carefully collected; participants were required to be at least 18 years of age and only one survey per household was completed.

1.3 Survey Instrument Compilation:

The survey instrument was constructed by Strategic Surveys' team of research professionals in consultation with representatives from Stantec Consulting and the Clark County Parks & Recreation Department.

The instrument consisted of several sections. Respondents were initially questioned regarding their residence either in Logandale or Overton as well as the length of time they've lived in Moapa Valley. Respondents were then asked questions about their frequency of use of Moapa Valley park or recreation facilities and which activities they or their family engage

in. The next section of the survey was designed to gauge the level of increased activity they would spend in a given recreational activity if Moapa Valley had improved facilities. Open ended questions were used next to determine if there were any parks and recreation facilities, programs, or activities they felt were needed in the Moapa Valley. Funding was also measured by a direct question asking the respondent to identify the amount they'd be willing to pay, per household on an annual basis, for additional parks and recreation services.

1.4 Error Measurement:

Surveys take into account the opinions of a sample frame of the universe, or study population and are generalized to reflect the same trends in the study population as a whole. For the purpose of this study, the universe is generally defined as all Moapa Valley residents who live in either Logandale or Overton. There is always a possibility that the sample frame will not reflect the actual opinions of the study population as a whole. An increased sample size is one of the most common ways to mitigate this type of error. If the entire study population consisted of 1000 units we can be confident we will observe measures of greater accuracy by studying 100 units than by studying 10 units.

Error is applied in terms of levels of confidence. The 95% level of confidence is standard in social research. A 95% level of indicates that if we were to draw the same number of units from the same sample frame 100 times, 95 samples would yield a result within a given range or margin of error. A sample size of 400 indicates the opinions of our sample will fall within 5% above or below the actual population value with a 95% level of confidence.

1.5 Interpreting the Data:

The reader will find that data is presented three ways in this report:

- Frequency (top-line) tables
- Measures of Central Tendency (Means, Medians, and Modes)
- Verbatim responses

Frequencies offer a count and corresponding valid percentage of response values for a particular variable. Frequencies can be presented in tables, charts, or graphs. The frequency tables are labeled with the variable name, count, and valid percentage for the responses in each category. The data represent the number of respondents out of the total sample who answered affirmatively to a particular response value for a given variable.
The reader will find that the total count will not add up to 400 for all variables. Such instances denote additional probing questions that follow a strict logic sequence, or the re-routing of respondents for whom the question does not logically apply. The valid percentage, however, will always total 100% (when rounded).

Three measures of central tendency allow readers to examine general trends in the data. The mode demonstrates which response was reported the most frequently. This can be applied to any level of analysis from categorical variables through variables of scale. Medians can be used with ranked variables to determine where the 50th percentile score falls. Fifty percent of responses fall above the median, and fifty will fall below the median. The mean

represents the numerical average of all responses to a particular question. A mean score should only be calculated for data captured in terms of numerical variables.

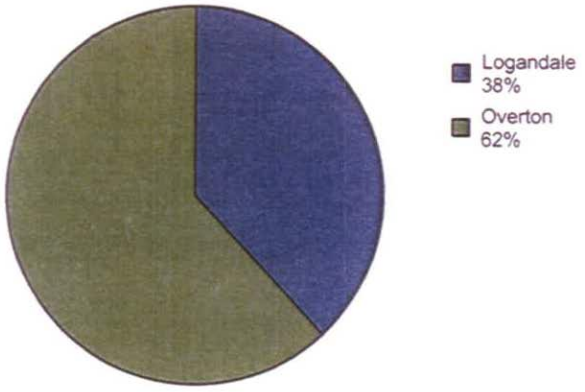
Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software can calculate to any number of decimal places. For the purposes of this report, presentation values have been rounded to the first decimal place using standard rounding conventions. Any value that is less than .05 is rounded down, and any value greater than .05 is rounded up. For example, 0.14 would be rounded down to 0.1, while 0.15 would be rounded up to 0.2.

2.0 Summary of Salient Findings:

2.1 Community Breakdown

The first variables of the survey are intended to ascertain a breakdown of location and length of residence in the Moapa Valley.

Figure 1: Breakdown of Residence:

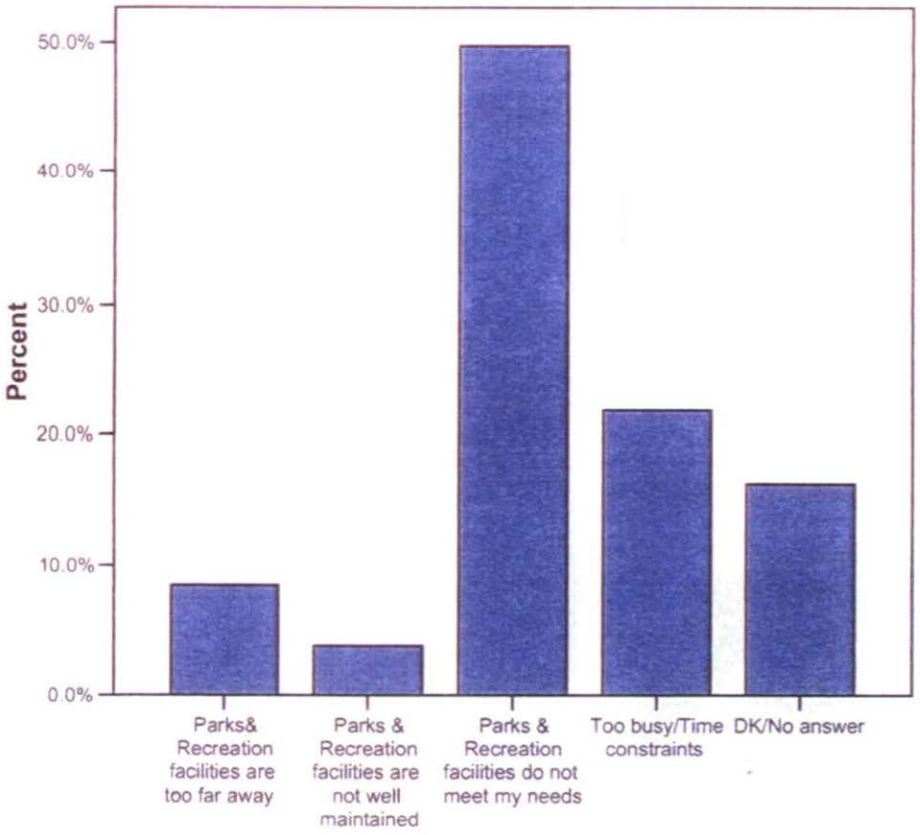


Respondents were subsequently asked the length of time they have resided in Moapa Valley. The two most reported blocks of time were more than 20 years (31% of respondents) and 1-5 years (24%). The least given response was less than 1 year (4%). Next, visitation and barriers to visitation of parks and recreation facilities was measured.

2.2 Parks and Recreation Facility Visitation:

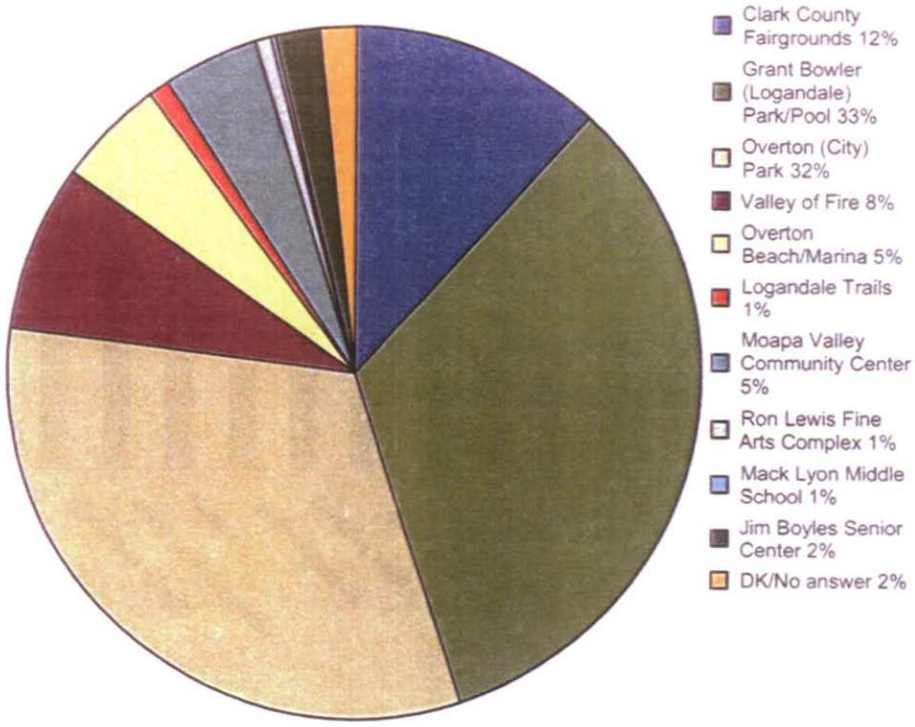
86% of respondents reported that either they or a member of their household had visited a Moapa Valley park and/or recreation facility in the last year. Those respondents who stated that they had not visited a park or recreational facility within the last year were asked to report why:

Figure 2: Reasons for Not Visiting a Park or Recreational Facility within the Last Year:



For those that did report having used a recreation facility, the most popular locations visited were Grant Bowler in Logandale (33.2%) and Overton (City) Park (32.1%). Additionally, 47.5% of respondents who had visited a Moapa Valley park or recreation facility during the last year also reported having visited parks or recreation facilities outside the local area.

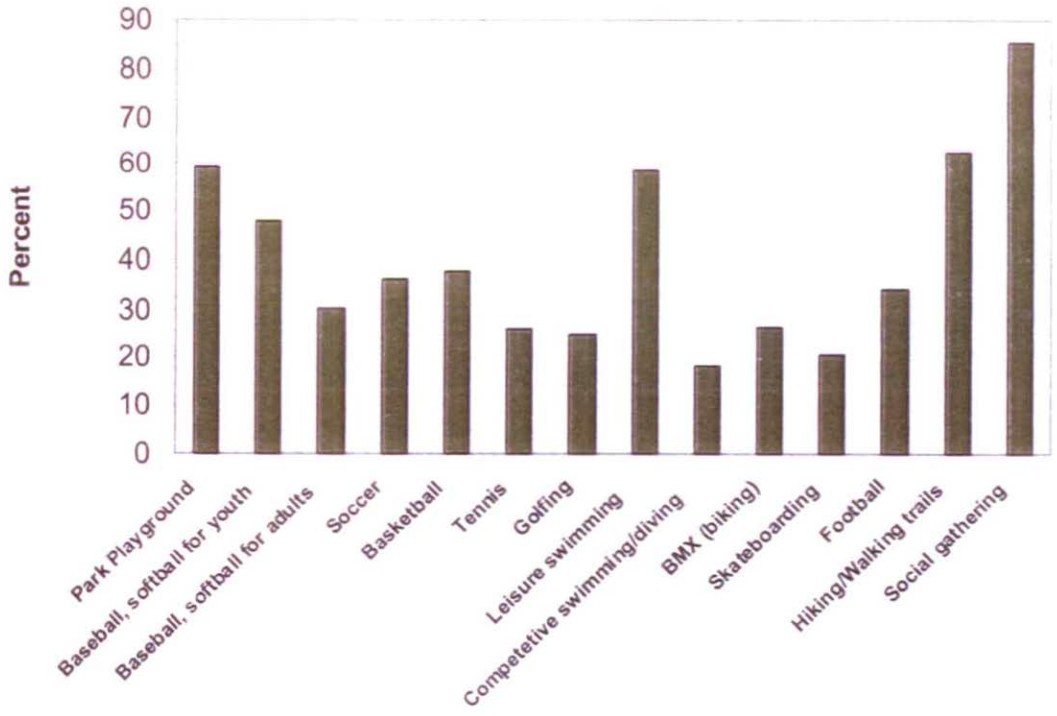
Figure 3: Parks and Recreational Facilities Attended:



2.3 Parks & Recreational Activities Participation:

Respondents were asked to identify which activities they or their family participate in. The most popular was social gathering, picnicking, and relaxation (85.5%), followed by hiking/walking trails (62.3%) and park playground activities (59.5%).

Figure 4: Parks and Recreational Activities: Percentage Participation[1]



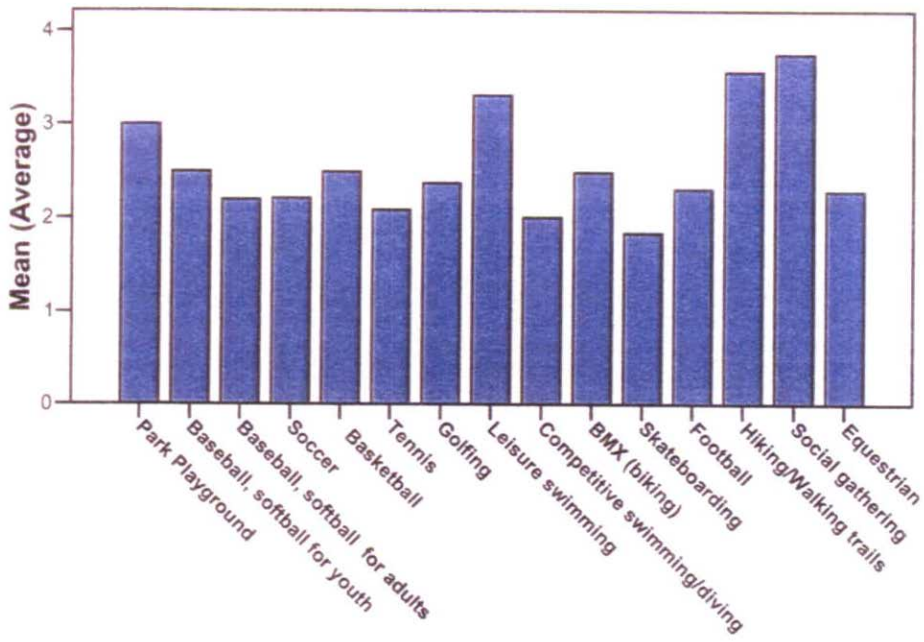
The average one way travel distance to engage in recreational activities was 11.23 miles. 28% reported only traveling 1-3 miles one way while 17.4% reported traveling 20 miles or more one way. When asked about the frequency per month the respondent or his/her family visits a park or recreation facility, the most popular answer was 1-3 times a month (31.1%). The least given answer was less than 1 time (2%). However, the average number of parks and recreation visits per month was 6.79. Interest in equestrian activities was also asked, 30.4% expressed either watching or participating in such events. For those that participate in equestrian activities, the two most popular locations to engage in such activities were Clark County Fairgrounds (58.8%) and Home/Private Residence (25.6%).

2.4 Likelihood of Increased Parks & Recreation Activity Participation:

Respondents were asked to rate how much more likely they would be to engage in a list of activities if facilities and programs were improved. Below are the mean scores (scale of 1-5, with one being least likely and five being most likely) demonstrating those activities that would most likely increase if parks and recreation facilities were improved:

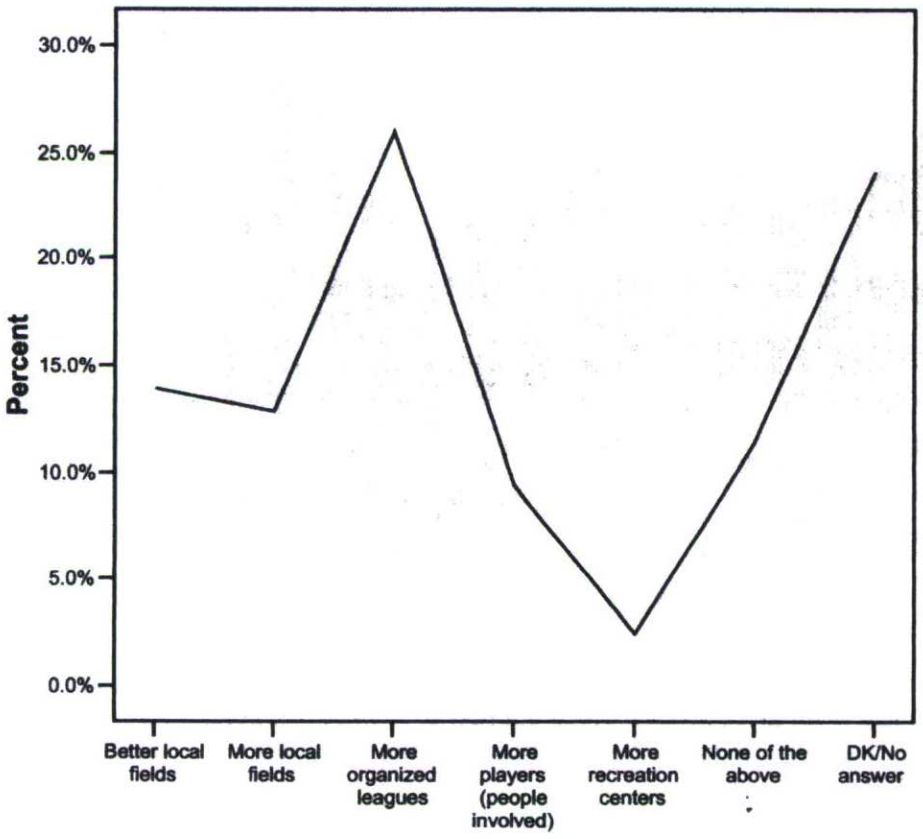
[1] Multiple response values apply.

Figure 5: Activity Increase if Facilities were to be Improved:



Further questioning asked what factors would contribute to increased participation in field sports. The two most popular answers were "more organized leagues" (26%) and better local fields (14.0%).

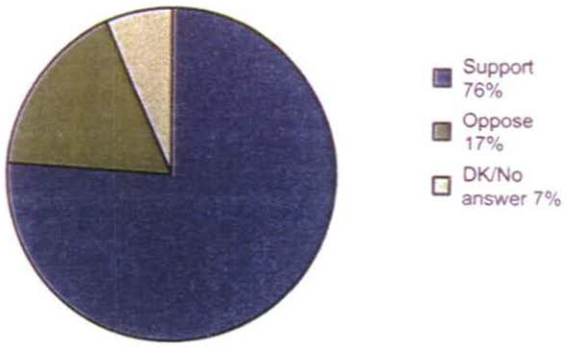
Figure 6: Increased Participation Contributing Factors:



2.5 Prospects for Resident Support:

The majority of respondents, 76%, reported that they would support a ballot measure to build additional parks and recreation facilities even if it meant their local taxes might increase. When asked what they would be willing to pay as a Moapa Valley household on annual basis to build the facilities they identified as important, the most popular two answers were $200 or more (16%) and $100-150 (9.4%). The average annual amount per household was calculated as $309.83.

Figure 7: Support or Opposition of a Ballot Initiative:



3.0 Cross Tabulation Summaries

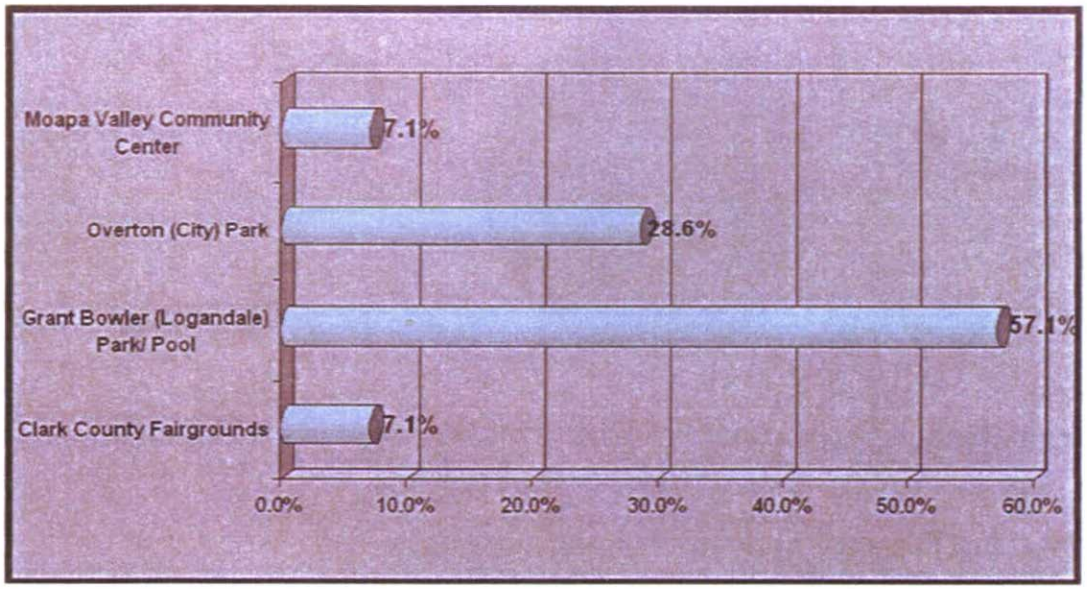
3.1 Household Member Age Cross Tabulation Summary:

Themes and Trends:

The prevailing trend emerged that as the number of children in the household increased, so too did participation in park/recreational activities. There was a steady drop in terms of participation in certain activities that occurred among households that had more than 4 children, particularly **golfing** and **tennis**. This trend continued across all households with children under the age of 19. In terms of perceived increase use of recreational facilities if greater access/improved facilities were provided; the same trend emerged where households with more children reported greater likelihood of use, with a slight drop among households having 4 or more children. A similar trend in participation emerged in that households without a member aged 45 and older were more likely to increase participation if access increased/improved facilities were provided. The overall salient trend with household member age compared to park/recreation facility use is that younger families with 1-3 children use facilities the most and would take the most advantage of increases in access.

A closer look at families with any children ages 5-14 demonstrates that households with more than 4 members in this age cohort are most likely to visit Grant Bowler Park (Logandale) than any other part/recreation facility in the Moapa Valley (57.1%).

Figure 8: Age 5-14 years (4 or more) and park/ recreation facility visited most often:



Additionally, 35.6% of families with four or more children ages 5-14 in the household travel 10 or more miles, one way, to the nearest park/recreation facility. 21.4% of households with four or more children ages 5-14 travel 20 or more miles, one way, to the nearest part/recreation facility. Approximately 50% of households with four or more children ages 5-14 indicated "better local fields" would prompt them to visit park/recreation facilities more often.

The data also show that 84.6% of households with four or more children ages 5-14 would support a ballot measure to add additional parks/recreation facilities even it meant their local taxes might increase. Furthermore, 32.1% of households with three children ages 5-14 and 23.1% of households with four or more children ages 5-14 would pay $200 or more per household for additional parks/recreation facilities.

3.2 Location Cross Tabulation Summary:

Themes and Trends:

As participation increases, so does desire to see greater facilities for those activities. Of all the activities, Logandale generally ranked higher than Overton in terms of households participating in recreational activities. However, when asked whether they had visited any parks/recreation facilities during the past year, 88.8% of Logandale residents answered "yes" and 84.3% of Overton residents answered "yes". Most activities only had slight differences between the two regions in terms of interest in participating in and the future development of park facilities. Sizeable differences (defined as a greater than 5% difference in interest level) existed between **basketball**, **tennis** and **leisure swimming**-all were higher in **Logandale**. **Overton** reported a greater percentage of **visiting parks outside of Moapa**, which may be partially responsible for this difference.

There were no appreciable differences among locations when gauging support for a ballot initiative to provide additional parks/recreation facilities (even if it meant local taxed might increase). 79.6% of Logandale households and 74.1% of Overtion households supported the ballot measure concept. Additionally, Logandale households (17.8%) were just as likely as Overton households (15.1%) to indicate willingness to pay $200 or more for additional parks/recreation facilities.

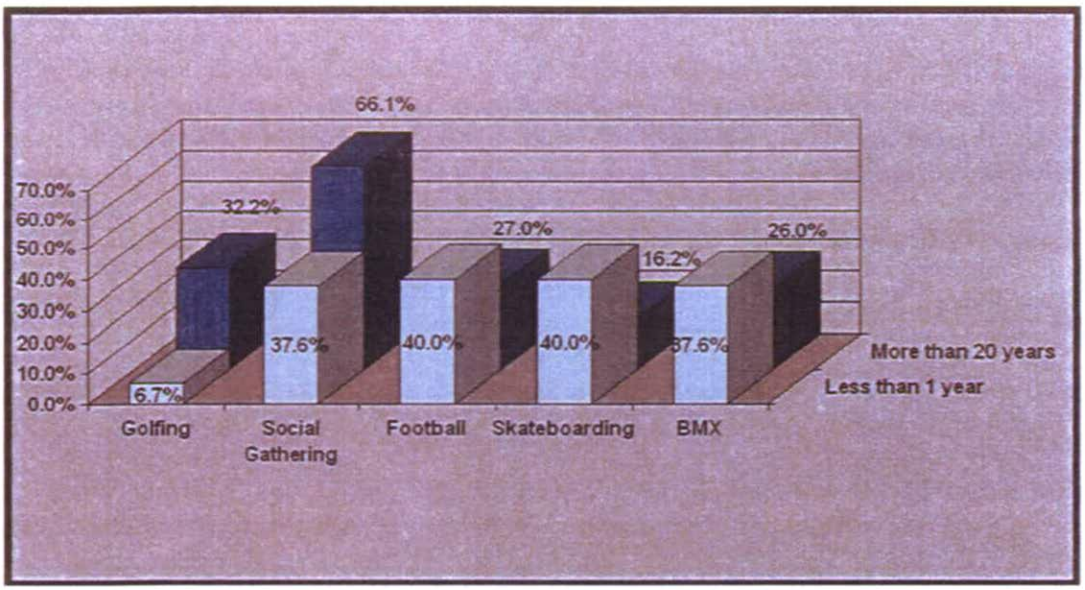
3.3 Length of Residency Cross Tabulation Summary:

Themes and Trends:

As participation increases, so does desire to see greater access to parks/recreational facilities. The overall trend showed that participation in recreational activities goes up as length of time living in the Moapa Valley increases until the 20 years of residency threshold, when interest and participation decline. 80.3% of households that had lived in the Moapa Valley for 10-15 years had visited a park/recreation facility during the past year. 93.9% of those that had lived in the Moapa Valley for 16-20 years had visited a park/recreation facility during the past year.

In terms of greater use if access to parks/recreational facilities increased, the same trend emerged- increase in potential use as length of residency increased. **Golfing** was extremely low among those that had recently moved to Moapa, with those that had lived in the area for less than a year having only a 7% increase in use if facilities were increased. **Social gathering and relaxation** had a very high reported potential increase of use among those that had lived in Moapa for 20 years or more, (66%). Three notable exceptions to this trend were: **football, skateboarding** and **BMX** use, which were high among those that had recently moved to Moapa Valley (both had combined ratings of "4" & "5" above 40% for that group).

Figure 9: Increase in potential use and Length of Residency:



Support for a ballot measure to increase parks/recreation facilities, even if it meant that local taxes night increase, was never less than 68.5% among all residency length categories.

3.4 Income Cross Tabulation Summary:

Themes and Trends:

Income had no appreciable influence on whether or not a Moapa Valley household had visited a park/recreation facility during the past year. As participation increases, so does desire to see greater facilities for those activities. The general trend held that those making more money reported greater use of recreation facilities. Very few activities had a less than 15% usage when assessed across income. **Baseball** was reported as used by only 12% of those making less than $30k a year. **Golfing** was also reportedly utilized by 15% of those making less than $30k a year as well as only 12% of those making $30-50k a year. **Competitive swimming** showed a similar trend. The most popular activity was social gathering, with all income groups reporting at least 80% usage. In terms of greater use if access was increased, one salient trend emerged: that the lowest percentage of those that would increase usage was almost always those making between $30-50k. However, once scores "4" and "5" were combined, this effect diminished. The trend held that as yearly income increased, so did an increased usage if access to facilities were increased.

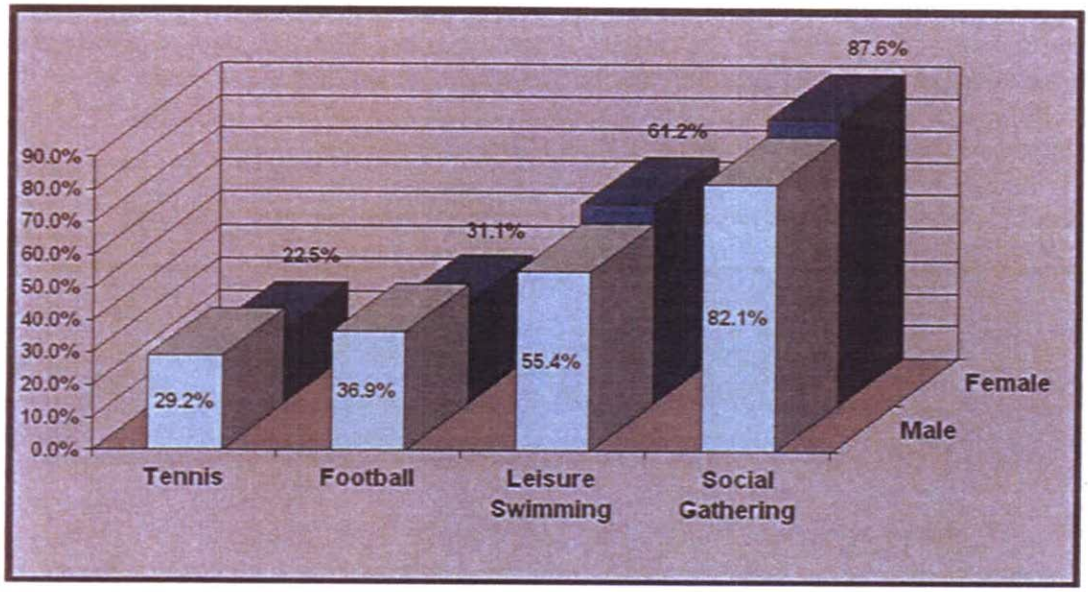
The data show that approximately one of every three households earning less than $30,000 a year travel 15 miles or more, one way, to visit a park/recreation facility. Additionally, one of every ten (9.6%) of those earning less than $30,000 a year visit a park/recreation facility 15 times or more a month-the lowest percentage within this category among all income groups. Support for a ballot measure to increase parks/recreation facilities is never less than 76.1% among all income groups.

3.5 Gender Cross Tabulation Summary:

Themes and Trends:

Overall there were no prevalent sex differences in terms of participation and interest in recreational activities. Only four activities emerged as having a difference in interest based on gender (defined by a 5% or greater disparity). More males were interested in **tennis and football** than females, which were more interested in **leisure swimming and social gathering-based activities**.

Figure 10: Activity Interest & Gender:



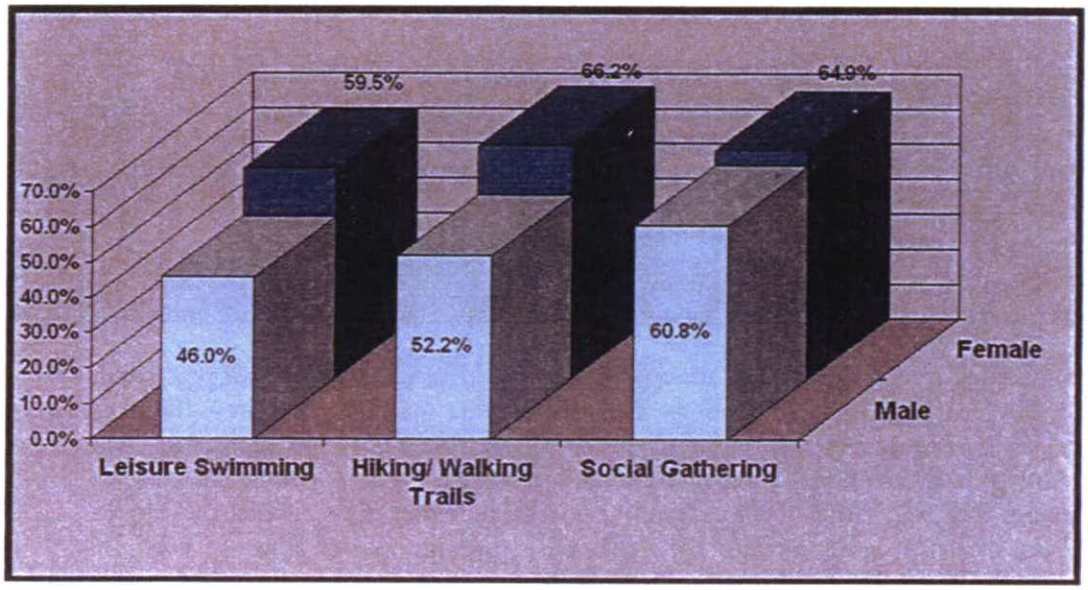
All of these differences, however, were less than 10%. For example, female percentage of use of football activities was 31% while the male use rate was 37%. There two likely reasons for this lack of pronounced gender differences between activity facility utilization. One is that both genders are simply making use of all recreational facilities almost equally (meaning, no greater than a 10% difference). Another possibility is that many residents of Moapa valley are reporting using the activities if they are attending to watch someone else participate in those events. For example, if females were engaging in leisure swimming but a male with them, when that male was interviewed they reported using facilities for leisure swimming. Likely both these reasons are occurring within the population of Moapa Valley residents. In summation, when looking for gender differences in activity use, no activity has a greater than 10% difference, but four have a greater than 5% difference.

In terms of increased use if greater access to facilities were provided, three gender differences emerged. **Leisure swimming facilities** was one that showed gender differences. 28% of the males reported the highest rating (5) for leisure swimming if greater access were provided while 48% of the females, nearly half of all surveyed, gave the same

rating. When the percentages for those rating a "4" and a "5" are combined, the result is almost half of the males (48%) and over half of the females (60%), report that they would do more leisure swimming if greater access were provided. This suggests that should greater access to leisure swimming activities be created, it would be utilized by over half of the Moapa Valley residents and more females than males would utilize them. **Hiking/Walking trails** was another activity with gender differences in potential increased usage reporting. 39% of males gave the highest rating while 49% of females. When scores 4 and 5 were combined, the result was 52% of males and 66% of females reported increasing their hiking/walking if greater access to facilities were provided.

Lastly, **social gathering, picnicking, or relaxation activities** showed gender differences in increased use. 41% of males gave the highest rating of 5 while 49% of females reported an increased use of social gathering facilities if increased access were provided. Summing scores 4 and 5 revealed that 61% of males and 65% of females would increase usage, reducing the gender difference to only 4%. It should be reiterated that these are self-reports of perceived increase of usage and do not guarantee that an increase in use would occur if greater access or more facilities were constructed. However, these findings are useful in predicting which gender cohort would most likely utilize facilities if greater access were provided.

Figure 11: Increased Use if Greater Access/Improved facilities were provided:



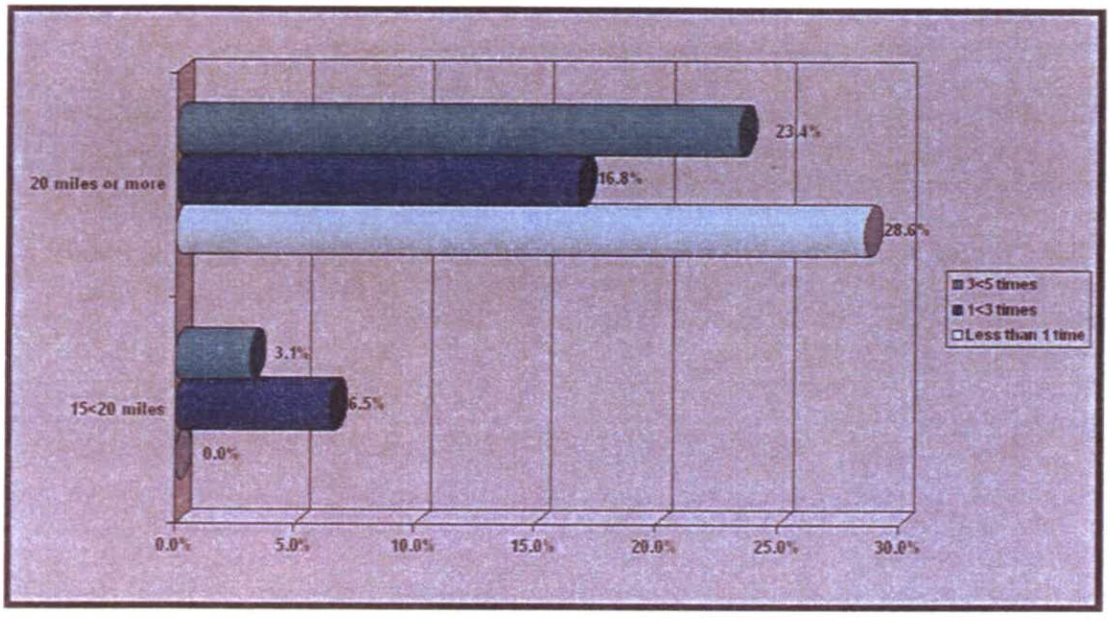
Approximately three of every four men (74.0%) and women (78.1%) support a ballot measure to add additional parks/recreation facilities even if it meant their local taxes might increase. Men and women are also equally as likely to pay $200 or more for their household to support additional parks/recreation facilities.

3.6 Select Cross Tabulation Summary:

Themes and Trends:

Most participant households traveled to a recreational facility 1-5 times a month, and almost half of these were traveling 15-20 miles to do so. This trend communicates that participants generally enjoy recreational facilities several times a month and travel upwards of 20 miles to reach a recreational facility. In terms of support for a ballot measure to build those facilities of interest, support was markedly high among households traveling 15 miles or more, one way, to the nearest park/recreational facility-with 87% of those who travel 15-20 miles and 93% of those who traveled 20 miles or more indicating they would support a ballot measure for additional parks/recreational facilities. This is important in the context of the data that show 12.9% of every household that visits a park/recreation facility more than 20 times a month, travel 20 miles or more, one way, to do so. 28.6% of households that visit a park/recreation facility less than once a month travel 20 or more miles, one way, to do so-highlighting the impact of distance on the incidence of visiting parks/recreation facilities during any given month.

Figure 12: Miles Traveled to Park/Recreational Facility by Number of Visits per Month



Households that visit a park/recreation facility less than once a month were, predictably, the lease likely to support a ballot measure to add additional parks and recreation facilities-57.1% indicated they would support the measure (the lowest among all park/recreation facility visitation groups, yet still a majority). Households visiting a park/recreation facility less than once a month were also the least likely to indicate they would pay $200 or more for additional park/recreation facilities. Conversely, 36.4% of households that visit a park/recreation facility 20 times a more per month were willing to pay $200 or more for additional park/recreation facilities.

4.0 Conclusions/Recommendations

The data show that there is strong support among all demographic and behavioral groups for additional parks/recreation facilities in the Moapa Valley. The same can be said for support of a ballot measure to add additional parks/recreation facilities even if it meant local taxes might increase. Additional attention should be given to this strategy for providing funds for additional parks/recreation facilities in the future.

The data also show that households with more children are more likely to visit parks/recreation facilities on a regular basis-and are willing to travel distances in excess of twenty miles one way to do so. These households are also more likely to communicate "better local fields" when asked what would prompt them to visit park/recreation facilities more often. Special attention should be paid to demographic trends in terms of household members and age when determining the appropriate park/recreation facilities to build within the Moapa Valley. For instance, balancing the needs of younger, larger families against those of smaller, older households is necessary if household level community data indicate the shift is likely to occur in the future.

Additionally, there may be an appreciable, measureable difference in the amount of time spent on recreational activities that traditionally require greater space allocations than in non-agricultural communities. For instance, the prevalence of households indicating involvement in equestrian/horse related activities, walking, hiking trails, etc. should be interpreted in the context of the level of participation in these types of activities in urban areas.

Travel distance is an impediment to participating in parks/recreational activities. The data show, anecdotally, that many households in the Moapa Valley travel a disproportionately greater distances to travel to parks/recreation facilities than households in concentrated/urban areas. Additionally, those that live farther away from parks/recreation facilities visit far less per month, on average, than those that live closer to parks/recreation facilities. Attention should be paid, when developing parks/recreation facility plans to mitigating distance disparities through creative designs and uses.

5.0 Data Frequency Tables:

Clark County Parks & Recreation
Moapa Valley Community Survey-Data Frequency Tables

January 8-13, 2007
N=400, +/-5.0%

Q_1: In which Moapa Valley neighborhood (community) do you live?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Logandale	152	38.1	38.1	38.1
	Overton	248	61.9	61.9	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Q_2: How long have you lived in Moapa Valley?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Less than 1 year	15	3.8	3.8	3.8
	1<5 years	97	24.4	24.4	28.2
	5<10 years	65	16.3	16.3	44.4
	10<15 years	65	16.3	16.3	60.7
	15<20 years	33	8.3	8.3	69.0
	More than 20 years	124	31.0	31.0	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Mean= 15.44 years

Q_3: Have you or any members of your household visited any Moapa Valley park or recreation facilities in the past year?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	344	86.1	86.1	86.1
	No	56	13.9	13.9	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Q_4: What would you say is the number one, most important reason you have not visited a Moapa Valley park or recreation facility in the last year?

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Parks& Recreation facilities are too far away	5	1.2	**8.4**	8.4
	Parks & Recreation facilities are not well maintained	2	.5	**3.8**	12.2
	Parks & Recreation facilities do not meet my needs	28	6.9	**49.7**	61.9
	Too busy/Time constraints	12	3.0	**21.8**	83.7
	DK/No answer	9	2.3	**16.3**	100.0
	Total	56	13.9	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "no" to Q_3

Q_5: What is the name of the Moapa Valley park or recreation facility you would say you visit most often, if any?

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Clark County Fairgrounds	41	10.2	**11.8**	11.8
	Grant Bowler (Logandale) Park/Pool	114	28.5	**33.2**	44.9
	Overton (City) Park	110	27.6	**32.1**	77.0
	Valley of Fire	27	6.7	**7.8**	84.8
	Overton Beach/Marina	17	4.3	**5.0**	89.8
	Logandale Trails	3	.8	**1.0**	90.8
	Moapa Valley	15	3.8	**4.5**	95.2

	Community Center				
	Ron Lewis Fine Arts Complex	3	.6	.7	96.0
	Mack Lyon Middle School	1	.2	.2	96.2
	Jim Boyles Senior Center	7	1.8	2.1	98.3
	DK/No answer	6	1.5	1.7	100.0
	Total	344	86.1	100.0	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

Q_6: Have you visited any parks or recreation facilities outside the local area, such as in Mesquite or Las Vegas?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	163	40.9	47.5	47.5
	No	181	45.2	52.5	100.0
	Total	344	86.1	100.0	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

[See Appendix A for listing of parks & recreation facilities visited outside the local area]

Q_7: I am going to read you a list of recreational activities. As I read the list, please tell me whether you or your family participates in this type of activity during your leisure time:

A. Park Playground activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	205	51.2	59.5	51.2
	No	139	48.8	40.6	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

B. Baseball, softball, or little league activities for youth

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	164	41.0	47.6	41.0
	No	180	59.0	52.4	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

C: Baseball, softball activities for adults

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	104	26.1	**30.3**	26.1
	No	240	73.9	**69.7**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

D: Soccer activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	124	31.1	**36.1**	31.1
	No	220	68.9	**63.9**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

E: Basketball activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	129	32.3	**37.5**	32.3
	No	215	67.7	**62.5**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

F: Tennis activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	89	22.2	**25.8**	22.2
	No	255	77.8	**74.1**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

G: Golfing activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	86	21.6	**25.0**	21.6
	No	258	78.4	**75.0**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

H: Leisure swimming activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	201	50.4	**58.4**	50.4
	No	143	49.6	**4916**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

I: Competitive swimming/diving activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	63	15.7	**18.3**	15.7
	No	281	84.3	**81.7**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

J: BMX (biking) activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	91	22.8	**26.5**	22.8
	No	253	77.2	**73.5**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

K: Skateboarding activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	71	17.8	**20.7**	17.8
	No	273	82.2	**79.3**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

L: Football activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	117	29.3	**34.1**	29.3
	No	227	70.7	**65.9**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

M: Hiking/Walking trails

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	214	53.6	**62.3**	53.6
	No	130	46.4	**37.7**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

N: Social gathering, picnicking, or relaxation

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	294	73.4	**85.5**	73.4
	No	50	26.6	**14.5**	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

Q_8: How many miles on average, per trip, would you say you or members of your family travel to parks or facilities to engage in recreational activities?

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Less than 1 mile	18	4.4	**5.1**	5.1
	1<3 miles	96	24.1	**28.0**	33.1
	3<5 miles	47	11.8	**13.7**	46.8
	5<10 miles	64	16.0	**18.6**	65.4
	10<15 miles	38	9.6	**11.2**	76.6
	15<20 miles	15	3.8	**4.4**	80.9
	20 miles or more	60	15.0	**17.4**	98.3
	DK/No answer	6	1.5	**1.7**	100.0
	Total	344	86.1	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

Mean=11.23 miles one way

Q_9: How many times, per month, would you say you or members of your family engage in recreational/leisure activities?

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Less than 1 time	7	1.7	**2.0**	2.0
	1<3 times	107	26.8	**31.1**	33.1
	3<5 times	65	16.2	**18.8**	51.9
	5<10 times	68	17.1	**19.9**	71.8
	10<15 times	47	11.8	**13.8**	85.5
	15<20 times	15	3.8	**4.4**	89.9
	20 times or more	31	7.8	**9.1**	99.0
	DK/No answer	3	.8	**1.0**	100.0
	Total	344	86.1	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3
Mean = 6.79 times per month

Q_10: Do you or any many members of your household watch in person or participate in equestrian (horse) related activities/events?

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	105	26.2	**30.4**	30.4
	No	240	59.9	**69.6**	100.0
	Total	344	86.1	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_3

Q_11: Where does that activity typically take place?

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	Home/Private Residence	27	6.7	**25.6**	25.6
	Open Trails	5	1.4	**5.2**	30.9
	Clark County Fairgrounds	62	15.4	**58.8**	89.7
	Other locations	10	2.5	**9.6**	99.2
	DK/No answer	1	.2	**.8**	100.0
	Total	105	26.2	**100.0**	

*Asked of respondents who answered "yes" to Q_10

On a scale of one to five, where one means "not at all likely" and five means "very likely", Please tell me which of the following activities your household would participate in <u>MORE OFTEN</u> if Moapa Valley had improved facilities or more access to facilities:

Q_12: Park Playground activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	128	32.1	**32.3**	32.3
	Two	39	9.8	**9.9**	42.2
	Three	64	16.0	**16.1**	58.3
	Four	41	10.3	**10.4**	68.7
	Five	124	31.0	**31.3**	100.0
	Total	397	99.3	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	3	.7		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=2.98
Series Rank: 4

Q_13: Baseball, softball, or little league activities for youth

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	181	45.4	**46.3**	46.3
	Two	40	9.9	**10.1**	56.4
	Three	48	12.1	**12.3**	68.7
	Four	39	9.8	**10.0**	78.7
	Five	83	20.9	**21.3**	100.0
	Total	392	98.0	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	8	2.0		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=2.50
Series Rank: 5

Q_14: Baseball, softball activities for adults

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	207	51.8	**52.2**	52.2
	Two	45	11.3	**11.4**	63.6
	Three	54	13.5	**13.6**	77.2
	Four	33	8.2	**8.3**	85.5

	Five	58	14.4	**14.5**	100.0
	Total	397	99.2	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	3	.8		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=2.22
Series Rank: 11

Q_15: Soccer activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	219	54.8	**55.2**	55.2
	Two	34	8.4	**8.5**	63.7
	Three	55	13.9	**14.0**	77.7
	Four	24	6.0	**6.1**	83.8
	Five	65	16.1	**16.2**	100.0
	Total	397	99.3	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	3	.7		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=2.20
Series Rank: 12

Q_16: Basketball activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	183	45.7	**45.9**	45.9
	Two	37	9.1	**9.2**	55.1
	Three	60	14.9	**15.0**	70.1
	Four	42	10.5	**10.6**	80.7
	Five	77	19.2	**19.3**	100.0
	Total	398	99.5	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	2	.5		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=2.48
Series Rank: 6

Q_17: Tennis activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	222	55.5	**56.0**	56.0
	Two	42	10.4	**10.5**	66.5
	Three	56	14.1	**14.2**	80.7
	Four	29	7.4	**7.4**	88.1
	Five	47	11.8	**11.9**	100.0
	Total	396	99.1	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	4	.9		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=2.09
Series Rank: 13

Q_18: Golfing activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	211	52.9	**53.7**	53.7
	Two	21	5.1	**5.2**	58.9
	Three	41	10.2	**10.3**	69.3
	Four	34	8.4	**8.6**	77.8
	Five	87	21.8	**22.2**	100.0
	Total	394	98.5	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	6	1.5		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=2.40
Series Rank: 8

Q_19: Leisure swimming activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	104	26.0	**26.2**	26.2
	Two	29	7.2	**7.2**	33.4
	Three	55	13.7	**13.9**	47.3
	Four	59	14.7	**14.8**	62.2
	Five	150	37.5	**37.8**	100.0
	Total	396	99.1	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	4	.9		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=3.31
Series Rank: 3

Q_20: Competitive swimming/diving activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	245	61.2	**62.0**	62.0
	Two	29	7.2	**7.3**	69.3
	Three	46	11.6	**11.7**	81.0
	Four	27	6.6	**6.7**	87.7
	Five	49	12.1	**12.3**	100.0
	Total	395	98.7	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	5	1.3		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=2.00
Series Rank: 14

Q_21: BMX (biking) activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	188	46.9	**47.2**	47.2
	Two	31	7.8	**7.9**	55.1
	Three	63	15.8	**15.9**	71.0
	Four	34	8.5	**8.6**	79.6
	Five	81	20.3	**20.4**	100.0
	Total	397	99.4	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	2	.6		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean= 2.47
Series Rank: 7

Q_22: Skateboarding activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	263	65.8	**66.0**	66.0
	Two	36	9.0	**9.0**	75.0
	Three	30	7.6	**7.6**	82.7
	Four	29	7.3	**7.3**	90.0
	Five	40	10.0	**10.0**	100.0
	Total	398	99.6	**100.0**	

	DK/No answer	2	.4		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=1.86
Series Rank: 15

Q_23: Football activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	203	50.8	**51.3**	51.3
	Two	39	9.7	**9.8**	61.1
	Three	50	12.5	**12.6**	73.7
	Four	34	8.5	**8.6**	82.3
	Five	70	17.5	**17.7**	100.0
	Total	396	99.1	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	4	.9		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=2.32
Series Rank: 9

Q_24: Hiking/Walking trails

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	78	19.5	**19.6**	19.6
	Two	22	5.6	**5.6**	25.2
	Three	63	15.8	**15.8**	41.0
	Four	65	16.2	**16.3**	57.3
	Five	170	42.5	**42.7**	100.0
	Total	398	99.5	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	2	.5		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=3.57
Series Rank: 2

Q_25: Social gathering, picnicking, or relaxation

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	50	12.6	**12.6**	12.6
	Two	24	6.0	**6.0**	18.6
	Three	74	18.6	**18.6**	37.2
	Four	72	17.9	**17.9**	55.1
	Five	179	44.9	**44.9**	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	**100.0**	

Mean=3.76
Series Rank: 1

Q_26: Equestrian (horse) related activities

		Frequency	Percent	**Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
	One	207	51.8	**52.2**	52.2
	Two	37	9.2	**9.2**	61.4
	Three	50	12.5	**12.6**	74.0
	Four	31	7.6	**7.7**	81.7
	Five	73	18.1	**18.3**	100.0
	Total	397	99.3	**100.0**	
	DK/No answer	3	.7		
Total		400	100.0		

Mean=2.31
Series Rank: 10

Q_27: Which of the following is most likely to prompt members of your household to play field sports more often?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Better local fields	55	13.9	13.9	13.9
	More local fields	51	12.8	12.8	26.7
	More organized leagues	104	26.0	26.0	52.7
	More players (people involved)	38	9.4	9.4	62.1
	More recreation	10	2.4	2.4	64.5

	centers				
	None of the above	46	11.4	11.4	75.9
	DK/No answer	96	24.1	24.1	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Q_28: What recreation facilities, not currently located in Moapa Valley would you like to see added to your community?

[See Appendix B for verbatim responses]

Q_29: Would you support or oppose a ballot measure to build those facilities you identified in the previous questions if it meant your local taxes might increase?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	304	76.0	76.0	76.0
	No	70	17.4	17.4	93.4
	DK/No answer	26	6.6	6.6	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Q_30: All things considered, what would you be willing to pay as a Moapa Valley household, if anything at all, to build the facilities you identified in the previous question?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	$1<$50	31	7.6	7.6	7.6
	$50<$100	31	7.7	7.7	15.3
	$100<$150	37	9.4	9.4	24.7
	$150<$200	2	.5	.5	25.2
	$200 or more	64	16.1	16.1	41.3
	Support with entrance/ membership fees	26	6.6	6.6	47.9
	Support with tax dollars	24	5.9	5.9	53.8
	None/Nothing	26	6.4	6.4	60.3
	DK/No answer	159	39.7	39.7	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Mean = $309.89 annually per household

Q_31: How many members of your household are under 5 years of age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	None	328	82.1	82.1	82.1
	One	39	9.7	9.7	91.8
	Two	22	5.6	5.6	97.4
	Three	8	2.1	2.1	99.5
	Four or more	2	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Q_32: How many members of your household are 5 - 14 years of age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	None	273	68.4	68.4	68.4
	One	48	12.0	12.0	80.3
	Two	37	9.3	9.3	89.6
	Three	28	7.1	7.1	96.7
	Four or more	13	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Q_33: How many members of your household are 15 - 19 years of age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	None	283	70.9	70.9	70.9
	One	78	19.4	19.4	90.3
	Two	28	7.1	7.1	97.5
	Three	10	2.5	2.5	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Q_34: How many members of your household are 20 - 44 years of age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	None	212	53.1	53.1	53.1
	One	53	13.1	13.1	66.2
	Two	115	28.7	28.7	94.9
	Three	10	2.6	2.6	97.5

	Four or more	10	2.5	2.5	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Q_35: How many members of your household are 45 - 64 years of age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	None	198	49.5	49.5	49.5
	One	64	16.1	16.1	65.6
	Two	135	33.7	33.7	99.3
	Three	3	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Q_36: How many members of your household are 65 years of age and older?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	None	271	67.9	67.9	67.9
	One	57	14.3	14.3	82.1
	Two	69	17.2	17.2	99.4
	Three	3	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Q_37: Please tell me which category best describes your total annual household income?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Less than $30,000	55	13.8	13.8	13.8
	$30,001-$50,000	70	17.5	17.5	31.3
	$50,001-$75,000	95	23.7	23.7	55.0
	$75,001-$100,000	55	13.9	13.9	68.9
	$100,000 or more	63	15.7	15.7	84.6
	Refused/ No answer	62	15.4	15.4	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Q_38: Gender (observation only)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Male	204	51.0	51.0	51.0
	Female	196	49.0	49.0	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

5.1 Appendix A: Open Ended Responses

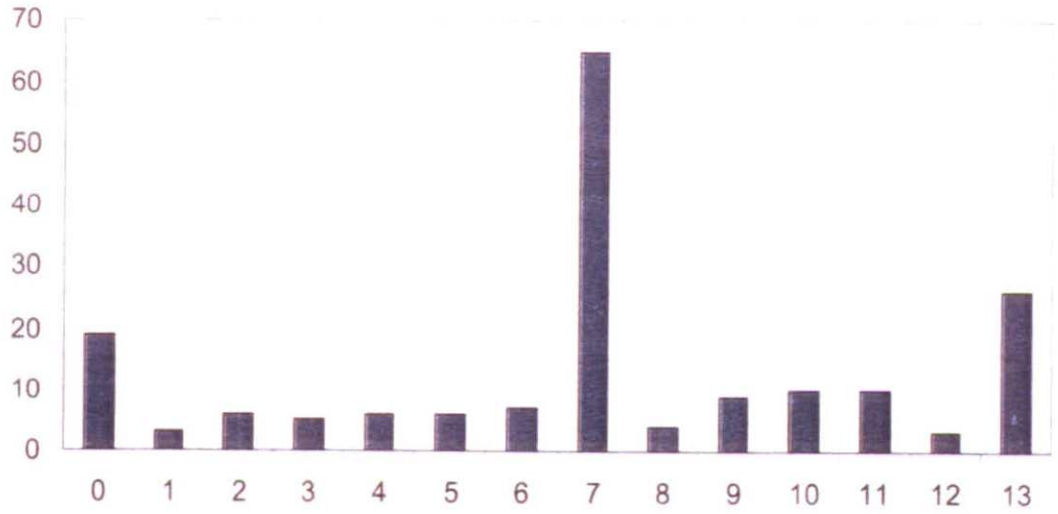
All Mesquite Parks
All Mesquite Parks
Angel Park
Black Mountain
Boulder City Park
Bunkerville Community Center
Centennial Park
Centennial Park and Desert Breeze Park
Centennial Park, Lorenzi Park
Desert Breeze
Desert Breeze Park
Desert Breeze Park
Dessert Breeze Park
Floyd Lamb State Park
Freedom Park
Freedom Park
Freedom Park and Mesquite Recreation Center
Freedom Park, Sunset Park
Henderson Water Park
Hollywood Recreation Center
Lake Mead and Valley of Fire
Lake Mead Recreation Area
Lake Mead Recreation Area
Lake Mead Recreation Area
Lake Mead, Sunset Park, Freedom Park
Lorenzi Park
Lorenzi Park
Lorenzi Park
Lorenzi Park and Sunset Park
Mesquite park (not specified)
Mesquite park (not specified)
Mesquite park (not specified)
Mesquite park (not specified)
Mesquite park (not specified)
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center

Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center
Mesquite Recreation Center & Pioneer Park

Mesquite Recreation Center & Red Rock Canyon
Mesquite Recreation Center and Desert Breeze
Mesquite Recreation Center and Freedom Park
Mesquite Recreation Center and Lone Mountain Park
Mesquite Recreation Center and Sunset Park
Mesquite Recreation Center and Sunset Park
Mt. Charleston
Mt. Charleston
Multigenerational facility in Green Valley
Palms Oasis
Park at Whitney Ranch
Park on Cameron & Warm Spring in Las Vegas
Park on Lone Mountain Rd.
Park on Maryland Parkway in Las Vegas
Park on Town Center and Desert Inn
Parks and Recreation Center in Las Vegas on Hollywood St. near Iverson Elementary School
Pioneer Park
Pioneer Park
Red Rock Canyon
Red Rock Canyon
Red Rock Canyon
Red Rock Canyon
Red Rock Canyon
Red Rock Canyon and Valley of Fire
Red Rock Canyon, Mt. Charleston
Sunset Park
Sunset Park
Sunset Park
Sunset Park
Sunset Park
Sunset Park
Sunset Park
Sunset Park and Lorenzi Park
The Bunkerville Park
Valley of Fire
Valley of Fire
Valley of Fire
Valley of Fire
Valley of Fire
Valley of Fire
Valley of Fire
Valley of Fire and Lake Mead
Valley of Fire, Red Rock Canyon, Mt. Charleston
Virgin River Park
Wetlands Park
Zion National Park
DK/No answer

DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer

5.2 Appendix A: Categorization of Open Ended Responses:



Legend:

0= Other
1= Centennial Parks
2= Desert Breeze Park
3= Freedom Park
4= Lake Mead
5= Lorenzi Park
6= Mesquite Park (Not specified)
7= Mesquite Recreation Center
8= Mt. Charleston
9= Red Rock Canyon
10= Valley of Fire
11= Sunset Park
12= Pioneer Park
13= DK/NA

Categorization Schematic:

The **"Other"** category denotes all answers mentioned 3 times or less and includes: *Angel Park, Black Mountain, Boulder City Park, Bunkerville Community Center, Floyd Lamb State Park, Henderson Water Park, Hollywood Recreation Center, Multigenerational facility in Green Valley, Palms Oasis, Park at Whitney Ranch, Park on Cameron & Warm Springs in Las Vegas, Park on Lone Mountain Rd., Park on Maryland Parkway in Las Vegas, Park on Town Center and Desert inn, Parks and Recreation Center in Las Vegas on Hollywood St. near Iverson Elementary, School, Virgin River Park, Wetlands Park, Zion National Park.*

5.3 Appendix B: Open Ended Responses

A big indoor swimming pool
A gym for seniors
A gym like they have in Mesquite
A gym with racquetball courts and a indoor swimming pool
A waterpark and golf course
An indoor pool, exercise classes like water aerobics
An indoor recreation and swimming center
Aquatic center for all ages
Archery, shooting range
Art gallery, museum
ATV and equestrian trails, skate park
ATV, bike trails
Beach volleyball courts
Better baseball fields for little league, golf course
Better baseball, soccer, football fields
Better bike trails
Better playground
Better recreation center with indoor swimming pool-like Mesquite
Better senior center
Better swimming pool, better soccer and football fields
Bicycle trails and walking trails
Bike & walk trails, ATV areas that are safe
Bike paths
Bike paths, adult swimming activities
Bike trails
Bike trails
Biking or Hiking trails
Biking or Hiking trails
Biking, walking paths, indoor swimming pool
Biking, walking trails, indoor basketball courts
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley
Bowling alley and roller skating rink
Bowling alley and roller skating rink

Bowling alley and roller skating rink
Bowling alley and roller skating rink
Bowling alley and walking trails
Bowling alley with area for youth to gather
Bowling alley, more youth activities
Bowling alley, movie theatre
Bowling and golf facilities
Centrally located recreation center
Community recreation center with gym and classes
Concert hall
Dirt bike trails
Dive pool
Dog park
Dog park.
Equestrian center, horse trails, walking trails
Fishing activities
Fitness center
Fitness center
Fitness center and facility for open air concerts
Fitness center and indoor swimming pool
Fitness/workout room with volleyball courts
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course
Golf course and racquetball court
Golf course, gym
Golf course, recreation center with indoor swimming pool
Golf course, swimming facilities
Golfing facility
Golfing facility
Golfing facility
Golfing facility
Golfing facility
Golfing facility and horse trails
Gym
Gym

Gym with weightlifting, cardio equipment
Gymnastics activities
Hand ball court
Hiking trails
Hiking trails, horse trails, tennis courts
Hiking, biking trails
Hiking, biking trails
Hiking, biking trails
Hunting field, shooting range
Ice skating rink
Indoor basketball court and skating rink
Indoor Basketball courts
Indoor facilities for sports, exercise
Indoor facility for horse related activities
Indoor gym
Indoor gym for volleyball, racquetball, and indoor meeting space
Indoor gym, jogging paths
Indoor pool, recreation center, soccer fields
Indoor recreation center
Indoor recreation center with gym
Indoor recreation center with gym and youth activities
Indoor recreation center with indoor pool---like Mesquite
Indoor recreation center with indoor pool
Indoor recreation center with pool
Indoor sports arena
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool

Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool
Indoor swimming pool and racquetball
Indoor swimming pool and recreation center for kids
Indoor swimming pool and shooting range
Indoor swimming pool with gym, exercise equipment
Indoor swimming pool with year round service
Indoor swimming pool, any indoor activities
Indoor swimming pool, better basketball courts, more playground area
Indoor swimming pool, bike trails
Indoor swimming pool, bike trails
Indoor swimming pool, game room
Indoor swimming pool, gym, walking trails
Indoor swimming pool, more hiking and walking trails
Indoor swimming pool, racquetball courts, golf course
Indoor swimming pool, racquetball and basketball courts
Indoor swimming pool, shooting range
Indoor swimming pool, skating rink, bike trails
Indoor swimming pool, skating rink, bowling alley
Indoor swimming pool, walking and bike trails
Indoor swimming pool, walking trails
Indoor swimming pool, walking trails, biking trails, racquetball
Indoor swimming pool, walking trails
Indoor swimming pool.
Indoor swimming, Boys and Girls Club
Indoor swimming, walking and biking paths, indoor recreation center
Indoor, year around swimming pool.
Leisure Parks
More open space
Motor cross track
Motor cross track
Multi-purpose recreation center
Multi-purpose recreation center
Municipal Gym and Golf Course
Need to replace the marina that will be taken out
New gym with tennis and basketball courts
New park
New park with more youth activities, programs
New Recreation Center-similar to Mesquite Recreation Center
New recreation center
New swimming pool

New swimming pool
New swimming pool
New swimming pool
New swimming pool
New swimming pool
New swimming pool
New, bigger swimming pool
Nicer parks and soccer fields
Paint Ball Field
Place to play pool with a bowling alley
Places to ride all-terrain vehicles (ATV)
Places to ride all-terrain vehicles (ATV)
Play fields
Play ground
Playground equipment
Public golf course.
Racing tracks for bicycles, cars, motorcycles
Racquetball and basketball courts
Racquetball and fitness center
Racquetball courts
Racquetball courts
Racquetball courts
Recreation center
Recreation center
Recreation center
Recreation center
Recreation center
Recreation center
Recreation center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center

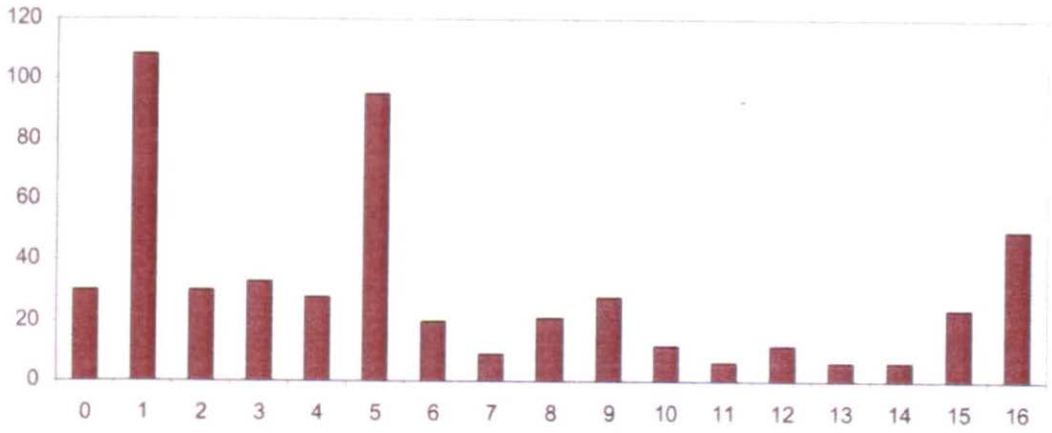
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation Center
Recreation center and bowling alley
Recreation center and shooting range
Recreation center for youth
Recreation center for youth
Recreation center in Logandale
Recreation center like Mesquite
Recreation center like Mesquite with indoor swimming pool and exercise equipment
Recreation center like Mesquite, walking and bike paths
Recreation center like the one in Mesquite
Recreation center like the one in Mesquite
Recreation center like YMCA, Boys & Girls Club
Recreation center which includes movie theatre, bingo, crafts and a food court
Recreation Center with activities for all ages
Recreation center with bike trails, walking paths
Recreation center with bowling alley
Recreation center with bowling, video games for kids
Recreation center with fitness activities and indoor pool
Recreation center with fitness equipment and racquetball court
Recreation center with gym
Recreation center with gym
Recreation center with heated indoor swimming pool
Recreation center with indoor and outdoor swimming pool
Recreation center with indoor and outdoor swimming pools
Recreation center with indoor basketball court
Recreation Center with indoor basketball courts
Recreation center with indoor pool
Recreation center with indoor pool and basketball courts
Recreation center with indoor pool, volleyball, and gym.
Recreation center with indoor swimming pool
Recreation center with indoor swimming pool
Recreation center with indoor swimming pool
Recreation center with indoor swimming pool
Recreation center with indoor swimming pool, gym, bowling alley
Recreation center with more aquatic activities
Recreation center with programs for people of all ages
Recreation center with racquetball, fitness equipment, and basketball court
Recreation center with swimming pool
Recreation center with swimming pool
Recreation Center with weight room
Recreation center with year-round indoor pool
Recreation center with youth activities/programs
Recreation center with youth programs
Recreation center, indoor pool, racquetball courts
Senior facility with benches and walking areas

Senior programs/sports
Senior programs/sports
Shooting range
Shooting range
Skate park
Skate park, swimming pool, soccer field, golf facilities
Skateboard park, better swimming pool.
Skateboard park, tennis facilities, bowling alley
Skating rink
Skating rink
Skating rink and bowling alley
Skating rink and Indoor pool
Soccer fields
SPORTS AND REC. FITNESS CENTER
Sports and Recreation Center
Sports fields in Logandale
Swimming activities, gym equipment
Swimming and golf facilities
Tennis courts and heated pool
Tennis, racquetball, recreation center.
Track and field, exercise equipment, indoor pool
Walking and bike trails.
Walking and hiking trails, indoor swimming pool, skateboarding for the kids.
Walking and running trails
Walking and running trails
Walking trails
Walking trails
Walking trails
Walking trails and weightlifting room
Wall climbing
Water park
Water park
Water park, Bigger public pool
Year round recreation center with indoor pool
Youth activities
Youth activities/programs
Youth activities/programs
Youth Center
Youth programs
Youth Programs
Youth/Teen center
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed

None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
None needed
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer

DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer
DK/No answer

5.4 Appendix B: Categorization of Open Ended Responses



Legend:

0= Other
1= New/Improved Indoor/Outdoor Swimming
2= Bowling Alley
3= Golf Course
4= Gym/Fitness Center
5= Full Service Recreation Center
6= Tennis/Racquetball Courts
7= Youth Activities
8= Biking Trails
9= Walking/Hiking Trails
10= Basketball
11= Skateboard Park
12= Skating Rink
13= Shooting Range
14= Senior Activities
15= None Needed
16= DK/NA

Categorization Schematic:

The "Other" category denotes all answers given 5 times or less and includes: *Concert halls, dirt bike trails, ATV trails, soccer, football, fishing, dog parks, more open space, paint ball field, and equestrian activities.*

###

Clark County Parks & Recreation
Moapa Valley Community Survey-Survey Instrument

INTRODUCTION:

Good evening. I'm calling from Strategic Surveys, a research company based in Las Vegas. We are calling residents in the Moapa Valley to ask important questions about their community. This survey is completely confidential, and your telephone number was generated randomly. The results of this survey will never be linked with your name – in fact; you do not have to volunteer any personal information at all.

The purpose of this very brief survey is to learn more about the parks and recreational needs of Moapa Valley residents. To begin, we need to ask to speak to the person in the household who is over 18 and who had the most recent birthday.

Would that be you? Can we ask for a few minutes of your time?

QUESTIONNAIRE:

1 In which Moapa Valley neighborhood (community) do you live?
a. Logandale
b. Overton
If outside these two areas, discontinue interview.

2 How long have you lived in Moapa Valley?

[OPEN ENDED]

3 Have you or any members of your household visited any Moapa Valley park or recreation facilities in the past year?

a. Yes [SKIP TO Q_5]
b. No

4. What would you say is the number one, most important reason you have not visited a Moapa Valley park or recreation facility in the past year?

a. Parks & Recreation Facilities are too far away
b. Parks & Recreation Facilities are not well maintained
c. Parks & Recreation Facilities do not meet my needs
d. Other (specify)

[ALL ANSWERS SKIP TO Q_12]

5. What is the name of the Moapa Valley park or recreation facility you would say you visit most often, if any?

a. [OPEN ENDED]

6. Have you visited any parks or recreation facilities outside the local area, such as in Mesquite or Las Vegas? If yes, obtain park name or closest cross-streets

a. Yes [OPEN ENDED]
b. No

7. I am going to read you a list of recreational activities. As I read the list, please tell me whether you or your family participates in this type of activity during your leisure time:

   [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]

   a. Park Playground activities
   b. Baseball, softball, or little league activities for youth
   c. Baseball, softball activities for adults
   d. Soccer activities
   e. Basketball activities
   f. Tennis activities
   g. Golfing activities
   h. Leisure swimming activities
   i. Competitive swimming/diving activities
   j. BMX (biking) activities
   k. Skateboarding activities
   l. Football activities
   m. Hiking/Walking trails
   n. Social gathering, picnicking, or relaxation
   o. Other (specify)

8. How many miles on average, per trip, would you say you or members of your family travel to parks or facilities to engage in recreational activities?

   [OPEN-ENDED]

9. How many times, per month, would you say you or members of your family engage in recreational/leisure activities?

   [OPEN-ENDED]

10. Do you or any many members of your household watch in person or participate in equestrian (horse) related events?

    a. Yes
    b. No [SKIP TO Q_12]

11. Where does that activity typically take place?

    [OPEN-ENDED]

12-26. On a scale of one to five, where one means "not at all likely" and five means "very likely", Please tell me which of the following activities your household would participate in MOREOFTEN if Moapa Valley had improved facilities or more access to facilities:

   a. Park Playground activities
   b. Baseball, softball, or little league activities for youth
   c. Baseball, softball activities for adults
   d. Soccer activities
   e. Basketball activities
   f. Tennis activities
   g. Golfing activities
   h. Leisure swimming activities
   i. Competitive swimming/diving activities
   j. BMX (biking) activities
   k. Skateboarding activities
   l. Football activities

m. Hiking/Walking trails
n. Social gathering, picnicking, or relaxation
o. Other (specify)

27. Which of the following is most likely to prompt members of your household to play field sports more often?

a. Better local fields
b. More local fields
c. More organized leagues
d. More players
e. Other (specify)

28. What recreation facilities, not currently located in Moapa Valley would you like to see added to your community?

[OPEN-ENDED]

29. Would you support or oppose a ballot measure to build those facilities you identified in the previous questions if it meant your local taxes might increase?

a. Support
b. Oppose

30. All things considered, what would you be willing to pay as a Moapa Valley household, if anything at all, to build the facilities you identified in the previous question?

[OPEN-ENDED]

DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS

31. How many members of your household are under 5 years of age

a. None
b. 1
c. 2
d. 3
e. 4 or more

32. How many members of your household are 5 – 14 years of age

a. None
b. 1
c. 2
d. 3
e. 4 or more

33. How many members of your household are 15 – 19 years of age

a. None
b. 1
c. 2
d. 3
e. 4 or more

34. How many members of your household are 20 – 44 years of age

a. None
b. 1
c. 2
d. 3
e. 4 or more

35. How many members of your household are 45 – 64 years of age

a. None
b. 1
c. 2
d. 3
e. 4 or more

36. How many members of your household are 65 years of age and older

a. None
b. 1
c. 2
d. 3
e. 4 or more

37. Please tell me which category best describes your total annual household income

a. Under $30,000
b. $30,000 < $50,000
c. $50,000 < $75,000
d. $75,000 < $100,000
e. $100,000 or more

38. Gender observation:

a. Male
b. Female

###