



CITY OF PRESCOTT

Parks and Recreation Master Plan

October 2007



**LOGAN SIMPSON
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CITY OF PRESCOTT

Parks and Recreation Master Plan

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Approved September 25, 2007

CITY OF PRESCOTT PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background and Purpose.....	1
1.2 Planning Process Overview	2
2.0 Inventory and Analysis	4
2.1 Introduction.....	4
2.2 Existing Plans and Studies Overview.....	4
2.3 Land Use and Ownership Overview.....	7
2.4 Multi-Use Recreational Opportunities.....	9
3.0 Existing Park and Recreation Facilities Conditions Evaluations.....	13
3.1 Evaluation Overview.....	13
3.2 General Conditions.....	16
4.0 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Facilities Needs Assessment	18
4.1 Introduction.....	18
4.2 Park Classifications	18
4.3 Park Inventory and Analysis.....	19
4.4 Future Park Needs	20
4.5 Future Recreation and Trail Facility Needs.....	21
5.0 Public Participation Program (PPP)	27
5.1 Introduction.....	27
5.2 Public Meeting No. 1	27
5.3 Focus Group Meeting No. 1 and 2	27
5.4 Focus Group Meeting No. 3	28
5.5 Public Meeting No. 2	28
5.6 Public Meeting No. 3	28
6.0 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Vision, Goals, and Objectives	30
6.1 Introduction.....	30
6.2 Vision, Goals, and Objectives	30
7.0 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Facilities Development Program.....	32
7.1 Introduction.....	32
7.2 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan Elements.....	32
7.3 Facility Development Program	34
8.0 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Implementation Program	40
8.1 Financial Resource Opportunities	49
8.2 Types and Definitions of Potential Funding Sources	49

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Data Collection Log	A-1
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LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1, Existing Land Use	8
Figure 2, Land Ownership	10
Figure 3, Multi-Use Recreation Opportunities Analysis.....	11
Figure 4, Existing and Planned Park and Recreation Facilities	14
Figure 5, Parks and Recreation Master Plan	35
Figure 6, Bicycle, Multi-Use Path and Multi-Use Trail Master Plan.....	36

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1, Existing and Planned Recreational Facilities Inventory and Evaluation	15
Table 4.1, Park Classifications	18
Table 4.2, Park Acreage Needs 2007	22
Table 4.3, Park Acreage Needs 2012.....	23
Table 4.4, Park Acreage Needs 2020	24
Table 4.5, Recreation Facility Needs	25
Table 4.6, Trail Facility Needs	26
Table 8.1. Implementation Program 2007-2020	41
Table A-1. Resource Data Collection Log.....	A-2

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Purpose

In 1987, the City of Prescott completed its first and most recent *Masterplan for Parks and Recreation (Masterplan)*. At the time the *Masterplan* was prepared, the population of the City was approximately 23,000. In the twenty years since the preparation of the *Masterplan*, relatively level ranchland near the eastern city limits was developed into residential and commercial land uses and subsequently annexed by the City, allowing the population of Prescott to nearly double. During that same period, five new parks, including the Watson and Willow Lake Parks, were added to the City's parks and recreation system, featuring both passive and active recreational opportunities. Additionally, the City has maintained a focus on the acquisition of natural open space parks and trail easements, as well as the maintenance, development and enhancement of existing parks.

This master plan study is intended to address the growing needs of the community and update the 1987 *Masterplan*. This *Parks and Recreation Master Plan (PRMP)* update incorporates the most current and available information that will influence the future development of the City's parks and recreation system. The plan focuses on the overall planning of a wide range of recreational opportunities, and establishes the basis for future locations of parks, indoor and outdoor recreational facilities, trails, and upgrades to existing park facilities as the City continues to grow.

Due to the unique qualities of the Prescott area, the policies of the City and surrounding municipalities that guide annexation, including the provision and distribution of water, and the increased growth of population and development over the past decade, the cost of undeveloped land continues to increase at a rapid rate. The availability of large tracts of land for neighborhood, community, and regional parks has become increasingly limited, as residential, commercial, and municipal interests all vie for the same lands.

As the costs of land acquisition continue to increase, it has become increasingly important for the City to identify a means for providing the recreational lands required to maintain the quality of life for which the City is known. With this updated PRMP, the City has the opportunity to evaluate future park, facility, and recreation program needs, as well as community desires, for both new and existing development areas, and to provide more definitive input prior to preliminary or final platting.

The City's unique position of being bordered by the Prescott National Forest (PNF) to the south and west allows for growth to occur only to the north and east. The physical form of the City, the inclusion of Watson and Willow Lakes, as well as the establishment of the Prescott Greenways urban trail system, Prescott Circle Trail, and the Peavine and Prescott Valley Rails-to-Trails program will assist in providing extensive regional open space, parks, and trails connectivity within the City as well as to the adjacent national recreational lands. The increased walkability provided by these connections will also serve to enhance the small-town character of the City of Prescott – "Everybody's Hometown".

The City's current General Plan establishes the foundation upon which this PRMP is built. Coordination with the City's neighboring municipalities and Yavapai County was a key task undertaken to ensure that edge areas are adequately addressed in terms of park service area coverage, recreation programming, and trails connectivity.

The City understands the value of parks and open space as an important quality of life determinant. The current City of Prescott's development code ensures that new development incorporates lands dedicated to the public enjoyment of open space and recreation. These areas require a sensitive approach for both open space conservation and future park development needs. It is critically important to identify appropriate areas where park facilities may be integrated into the existing environment with minimal disturbance to the land, while setting the stage for immediate implementation.

A critical component of the PRMP is the City's ability to implement the recommendations stated within. Determining the costs associated with implementation will assist the City in developing appropriate measures to realize the vision, goals, and objectives of the PRMP.

1.2 Planning Process Overview

The planning process and approach for the *Parks and Recreation Master Plan* (PRMP) consisted of nine basic components that included the involvement of two focus groups which consisted of multiple user groups representing both passive and active recreational interests. Three public meetings and three focus group meetings were conducted at strategic project milestones to provide opportunities for community input, discussion of issues, and comments in relation to the PRMP. The following are brief descriptions of each of the key components involved in the master planning process.

Stakeholder/Issue Identification – The City identified key user groups to involve in the development of the master plan, and preliminary issues the master plan would need to address. Existing base mapping and data including previous, current, and planned projects affected by the master plan were gathered and provided by the City.

Inventory and Analysis - A thorough review of the City's existing infrastructure and utilities, existing and planned land uses, existing multi-use recreational opportunities, visual resources, biological, cultural and environmental resources—which included an inventory of their respective locations and relative conditions— was conducted. Additionally, previously conducted research was reviewed and evaluated for relevancy in developing the PRMP. Base data maps were produced to illustrate the compilation of the City's opportunities and constraints and their impacts on subsequent planning efforts.

Current Conditions and Facilities – A thorough review of the city's existing parks and recreational facilities was conducted and included an inventory of specific facilities and their relative conditions.

Values/Issues/Needs Identification – Current and future values, issues, and needs related to the development of the PRMP were identified by the community and focus group members. The community and focus groups were given the opportunity to identify values, issues, and needs at one public meeting and two focus group meetings, and through communications with City staff.

Public Participation - Three public meetings and three focus group meetings were conducted to understand the general public's and various user group's, values, issues and needs for the types of recreational opportunities the City should provide for its residents. In addition to the meetings, a needs assessment survey was conducted through a random sample direct mailing of 4,000 surveys to Prescott residents to measure opinions and attitudes about parks and recreation programs, facilities, and activities. A total of 400 surveys were tabulated to achieve a margin of error of plus or minus 4.7 percent with a 95 percent level of confidence.

Vision, Goals, and Objectives – Based on the values, issues, and needs derived from public, focus groups and city staff comments received at each meeting, a Vision Statement and Goals and Objectives were developed to create the basis for the conceptual alternatives in the development of the PRMP.

Conceptual Master Plan Alternatives – Two *Conceptual Master Plan Alternatives* were developed based on the opportunities and constraints of the City's subsurface conditions; natural, physical, and scenic resources; and the vision, goals, and objectives developed through the identification of the community's values, issue and needs. The *Conceptual Master Plan Alternatives* were then presented to the public and city staff for additional input.

Draft Final Master Plan – A draft final master plan was developed from the public, focus groups, and city comments received on the *Conceptual Master Plan Alternatives*. The *Draft Final Master Plan* was prepared and presented to the Parks, Recreation & Library Advisory Committee (PRLAC), the public, Planning and Zoning Commission, and city staff to provide the opportunity to review the initial synthesis of the key master plan tasks completed, and comments received on the two *Conceptual Master Plan Alternatives*.

Final Master Plan - A *Final Master Plan* was developed based on all the comments received on the *Draft Final Master Plan*. Comments from the *Draft Final Master Plan* review were incorporated into the *Final Master Plan* and represent a complete synthesis of all key components completed during the course of the master planning process. The final PRMP includes a variety of passive and active recreational opportunities that are compatible with the natural, physical, and cultural resources of the City, and is meant to serve the City's future recreational needs.

This master plan report provides the basis and guidelines to assist the City with the implementation of the proposed parks, and recreation and trails facilities that are illustrated on the City of Prescott *Parks and Recreation Master Plan* and the City of Prescott *Bicycle, Multi-Use Path, and Multi-Use Trail Master Plan* and is presented in the following sections:

- 2.0 Inventory and Analysis**
- 3.0 Existing Park and Recreation Facilities Conditions Evaluations**
- 4.0 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Facilities Needs Assessment**
- 5.0 Public Participation Program**
- 6.0 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Vision, Goals, and Objectives**
- 7.0 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Facilities Development Program**
- 8.0 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Implementation Program**

2.0 INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of the Inventory and Analysis phase of the master planning process is to identify the City's physical, cultural, and environmental resources; and the current and planned land uses and ownership that would influence the development of future parks, recreational facilities, and trails. It serves to document the location and condition of existing infrastructure and facilities; potential land use compatibilities, existing natural and cultural resources; and existing or concurrent planning studies.

A search of existing data, reports, studies, and plans were collected from a wide range of sources including, but not limited to: City of Prescott, Town of Prescott Valley, Town of Chino Valley, Yavapai County, Prescott National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Land Department, Arizona State Museum, Federal Highway Administration, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Arizona Department of Transportation, Arizona Game and Fish Department, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Information obtained from these sources was provided in various digital and hardcopy formats. All relevant information collected was evaluated for its applicability to the development of this master plan and incorporated appropriately. A complete inventory of the base data reviewed during this master plan study is located in Appendix A, *Data Collection Log*.

2.2 Existing Plans and Studies Overview

Several key area master plans and studies have provided the basis for determining the direction the City, adjacent communities, and agencies have taken to establish new park and recreational opportunities and facilities to date. A review and evaluation of existing development and these key master plans and studies, as well as their policy criteria and recommendations, have helped to establish an approach that provides a cohesive and integrated parks and recreation system for the City of Prescott. The following is a list of documents reviewed, incorporated, and updated as part of this planning effort.

Prescott General Plan (Ratified on May 18, 2003)

The *Prescott General Plan* contains a land use element, which outlines goals for neighborhoods, historic neighborhoods, specific area plans, neighborhood plans for developing or undeveloped areas, transition, areas targeted for special study, the downtown area, and business, commercial, and industrial lands projected to the year 2023. The general plan breaks Prescott's land use into governmental/institutional, agricultural/ranching, residential, mixed use, commercial/industrial, and recreation and open space. The general plan also contains an open space element, which defines open space simply as undeveloped land, with no differentiation between public or private land. The open space element also describes the different types of open space and an inventory of city owned parks, parklands, open spaces, and preserves. This PRMP will provide the basis for updating the open space element of the General Plan to ensure consistent implementation of park and recreation amenities throughout the community.

Prescott Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan (Adopted in 2003)

The Prescott Bicycle Advisory Committee, under endorsement of the City Council and Parks, Recreation, and Library Department, produced the *Prescott Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan*. The focus of this master plan is on bicycle, pedestrian and trail elements within the City of Prescott. The bicycle element ranks bicycle facility and maintenance project recommendations in order of priority and refers to bicycle facility design guidelines and signage. The pedestrian element includes recommendations for sidewalk construction. The trails element lists priorities for new trail construction; identifies safety provisions and needed improvements; and describes the Prescott Mile High Trail System trail standards. Maps of the region's bicycle, pedestrian, and trail facilities are also included in the *Prescott Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan*. This PRMP will continue to build on the *Prescott Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan* by providing recommendations for additional linkages and connectivity for the community's wide spectrum of non-motorized path and trail users.

Prescott Land Development Code (Adopted in 2004)

The *Prescott Land Development Code* details the regulations and restrictions for recreation and open space uses and locations within the different zoning districts of the City and is updated as required to address development concerns. The *Prescott Land Development Code* describes two zoning districts

specific to parks and recreation—the Recreational Space (RS) district and Natural Open Space district (NOS). The NOS district is designed to conserve natural and scenic resources such as mountaintops, scenic view sheds, wildlife habitats and passive open space. The RS district promotes active recreation through recreational improvements and related facilities. The *Prescott Land Development Code* also outlines pedestrian and biking facilities within subdivisions as well as specifies regulations and restrictions for recreational and open space uses within additional city zoning districts.

City of Prescott Masterplan for Parks and Recreation (Adopted in 1987)

The previous *City of Prescott Masterplan for Parks and Recreation* was developed as a 10-year plan and presented demographics for the City of Prescott as well as park planning standards, the types of parks and park classifications. The plan contains a general discussion, map, list of amenities and recommendations for improvement for each of the major recreation facilities within Prescott. A list of priority action items developed from the individual park recommendations is also presented. The previous parks and recreation plan was written almost 20 years ago and most of the action items have been completed. The purpose of this PRMP is to update the existing *City of Prescott Masterplan for Parks and Recreation*.

Comprehensive Trail Plan for the City of Prescott (Adopted in 1996)

To aid in the mitigation of the loss of "social trails", or trails that traverse undeveloped private property, to residential development, the Prescott City Council established a Trail Plan Committee in 1995. The Trail Plan is organized into long and short term goals. The long term goals are to establish guidelines for the identification, acquisition, and maintenance of non-motorized, multi-use trails. Short-term goals involve identifying and prioritizing the preservation strategy for "social trails" and trail heads leading onto public property which may be at risk from proposed subdivisions. The Trail Plan also identifies trail construction standards, an acquisition process, and language for proposed management agreements.

City of Prescott Open Space Plan (Adopted in 1999 as an addendum to the 1997 General Plan)

In a response to mounting development pressures on undeveloped public and private land in and around the City of Prescott, a coalition of groups concerned with open space acquisition and preservation, endorsed by the city council, formed to identify and propose strategies of acquisition and management for open space areas under threat from development. The Open Space Plan identifies several areas in need of preservation, as well as several goals, strategies, and objectives for acquisition and management.

In addition to the Open Space Plan, a Draft Open Space Management Plan (2001), although not adopted by the city council, presents management objectives for the Open Space Program.

Town of Chino Valley General Plan (Adopted in 2003)

The Town of Chino Valley is located directly north of Prescott along Highway 89. The Town of *Chino Valley General Plan* identifies areas of growth within the town of Chino Valley and also calls for the development of a countywide transportation plan for Prescott, Prescott Valley and Chino Valley. The general plan lists existing parks and park amenities within the Town of Chino Valley. The plan also contains a list of open space areas. The Town of Chino Valley has adopted a zoning designation for Open Space, similar to Prescott's natural open space (NOS) zoning designation. Chino Valley contains three parks, a senior center, and city sponsored recreation programs. Chino Valley does not currently have any on street bicycle lanes. Chino Valley is making progress towards connecting to the City of Prescott via the Prescott Peavine Trail.

Town of Prescott Valley General Plan 2020 (Adopted in 2002)

The Town of Prescott Valley is located directly east of the City of Prescott along Highway 69. The Town of *Prescott Valley General Plan 2020* divides the functional elements of Prescott Valley into current and future planning, with a final chapter on implementation building a bridge between the two. The Recreation and Open Space Element proposes a complex trail system throughout the town that is integrated into the region through key linkages with the City of Prescott and the Prescott National Forest. As in the City of Prescott, Prescott Valley designates parks through a "Public Lands" zoning category, which may also include local government, wastewater treatment, and landfill facilities; however, it does not have guidelines or definitions regarding the different types of parks located within the Town.

The Town of Prescott Valley General Plan uses the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) Suggested Standards as a benchmark for the size, service area and service area population range for

their parks and recreation facilities. The plan also proposes a strategy to acquire, develop, and maintain existing and new infrastructure and facilities within Prescott Valley's "Sphere of Influence". The plan also adopts, by reference, the proposed "Rails-to-Trails" system that presides over the decommissioned Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe (ATSF) Railroad Corridor. Developments in proximity to the ATSF corridor are required to create accessible trail easements through their developments in addition to linkages to the Rails-to-Trails corridor. The ATSF corridor continues to become part of the Circle and Peavine Trails within the City of Prescott.

Town of Prescott Valley Parks and Recreation Master Plan (Adopted on October 7, 2002)

The *Town of Prescott Valley Parks and Recreation Master Plan* (PVPRMP), being the first Parks and Recreation Master Plan for the Town, includes recommendations designed to expand upon the goals of the Prescott Valley Parks and Recreation Department, in addition to the goals and objectives presented in the Open Space Element of the Town of Prescott Valley General Plan 2020. Included in the plan are an existing parks and recreation facilities inventory, demographic report, and needs assessment and analysis. The PVPRMP also includes a feasibility analysis for a proposed community center and an in-depth examination of existing and alternative funding sources and strategies for implementation.

Yavapai County General Plan (Adopted in 2003)

The Yavapai County General Plan was developed in response to the State of Arizona's adoption of "Growing Smarter Plus" legislation and subsequent amendments. As such, the document includes policies and strategies for the purpose of environmental stewardship through measures of growth and development management, alternative modes of transportation, and open space acquisition and stewardship. Major goals of the *Yavapai County General Plan* pertinent to the City of Prescott PRMP include the establishment of greenbelts and trails; the implementation of county-wide and community pedestrian and bicycle systems; and the incorporation of an Open Space category into the Land Use Plan. The implementation of greenbelts would separate communities, thereby preserving wildlife corridors and naturalistic routes for an integrated regional network of trails for motorized and non-motorized alternate modes of transportation. The strategy for acquisition and maintenance of County vacant land under the Open Space objectives also acts as a means to achieve the previous two goals of "greenbelt" creation as well as regional trail networking. The *Yavapai County General Plan* also adopts by reference numerous volunteer and non-profit regional trail network building activities, such as the Prescott Circle Trail, the Turley Trail, and the Tri-City Area Rails-to-Trails network.

Yavapai County Master Trails Plan (Adopted in 1998)

The purpose of the *Yavapai County Master Trails Plan* is to describe goals and recommendations needed to develop and maintain a county-wide non-motorized trail system with access points into the system and to public lands in unincorporated areas of the County. The plan creates and defines the role of the Yavapai County Trails Committee, promoting objective policies for trail standards and maintenance, as well as defining benefits and limiting liability for landowners who make land and water areas available to the public for educational and recreational purposes.

Prescott National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

(Completed in 1986 and amended in 2004)

The purpose of the *Prescott National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan* is to maximize the long-term net public benefits from the forest in a sustainable manner. The plan largely revolves around mitigation of management issues with multiple use and sustainable-yield of renewable resources for economic and environmental efficiency. The plan recognizes the need for effective communication of the role and mission of the Forest Service and environmental education and interpretive services for propagation of ecological knowledge. As a framework for recreation planning, the *Prescott National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan* uses the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum to enumerate an inventory to adopt as forest objectives. The plan also calls for reinvestment and management of forest roads and trails, which have fallen into poor quality. This includes signage which will dictate what uses are allowed on such trails. Wilderness areas within Prescott National Forest are to remain primitive and open to only non-mechanized users (no motorized vehicles or bicycles).

Glassford Hill Preserve Coordination Plan (Drafted in 2001)

Responding to the 1998 Arizona Preserve Initiative (API), The City of Prescott and Town of Prescott Valley initiated a coordination plan through the creation of a Citizen Advisory Committee in an attempt to

create a multi-jurisdictional partnership to preserve the more than 1,800 acres of the culturally, biologically, and geographically significant Glassford Hill between Watson Lake and the Town of Prescott Valley. The plan calls for acquisition of land by the two municipalities from the Arizona State Land Department. Current uses, such as land leases for communications and domestic animal grazing would continue, and the preserve would be opened to managed public access via a network of multi-use trails. These trails would be integrated into existing trails; most notably: The Rails-to-Trails project in the Town of Prescott Valley, and the Peavine Trail in the City of Prescott.

Badger "P" Mountain Preserve Coordination Plan (Drafted in 2002)

Also in response to the 1998 API, The City of Prescott, together with the Open Space Alliance of Yavapai County, developed the coordination plan for the preservation of Badger, or "P", Mountain, named for the distinctive white stone "P" built as an identification landmark for the City of Prescott. The coordination plan calls for partial-to-full acquisition of State Trust Lands from the Arizona State Land Department, and proposes uses and management strategies including preservation, conservation, education, restoration and enhancement of the preserve. The coordination plan also proposes not to alter existing leases and/or special use permits, such as the Arizona Game and Fish Department operation and management of the Turley Trail and trailhead facilities located within the proposed preserve; however, overall management of the preserve will be the responsibility of the City of Prescott Parks, Recreation, and Library Department.

Yavapai County Pleasure Horse Industry Technical Report (Completed in 2006)

A joint effort by the Yavapai Community College and Yavapai and Verde Valley Horseman's Association, this study investigated the economic and social impact of private sector equine activities through an inventory and survey format. The study estimates that there are approximately 5,000 horses owned by the private sector at the time of the study (2005). Major findings of the study pertaining to the Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan include: 96.4% of equine owners were frequent trail users, and live in the area because of the access to equine trails; over half of the respondents felt that Yavapai County needed more equine facilities; 100% of respondents are willing to pay a fee of \$10.00 for equine facility use; and that horse ownership alone generates over \$389M for Yavapai County.

2.3 Land Use and Ownership Overview

In addition to the review of existing plans and studies that would need to be incorporated into the development of the PRMP, an analysis of the existing and planned land uses and ownerships was conducted to determine the most desired and compatible siting locations for new park, recreation and trail facilities, and open spaces. Existing and planned land uses were identified within the City of Prescott Limits which is the planning area for this master plan. The analysis included three main categories: Existing Land Use, Planned Land Use, and Land Jurisdiction and Ownership. This analysis documents land use, legislative designations, and land management that occur within the planning area.

Existing Land Use

The following categories and descriptions of existing land uses were identified based on information contained within the City of Prescott's 2003 General Plan (Figure 1, *Existing Land Use*, page 8).

Agricultural/Ranching — areas intended for agricultural or ranching uses.

Commercial, Commercial/Employment, Industrial — includes commercial and industrial land uses, such as convenience stores, restaurants, retail shopping stores, business offices, warehouses, and freight terminals.

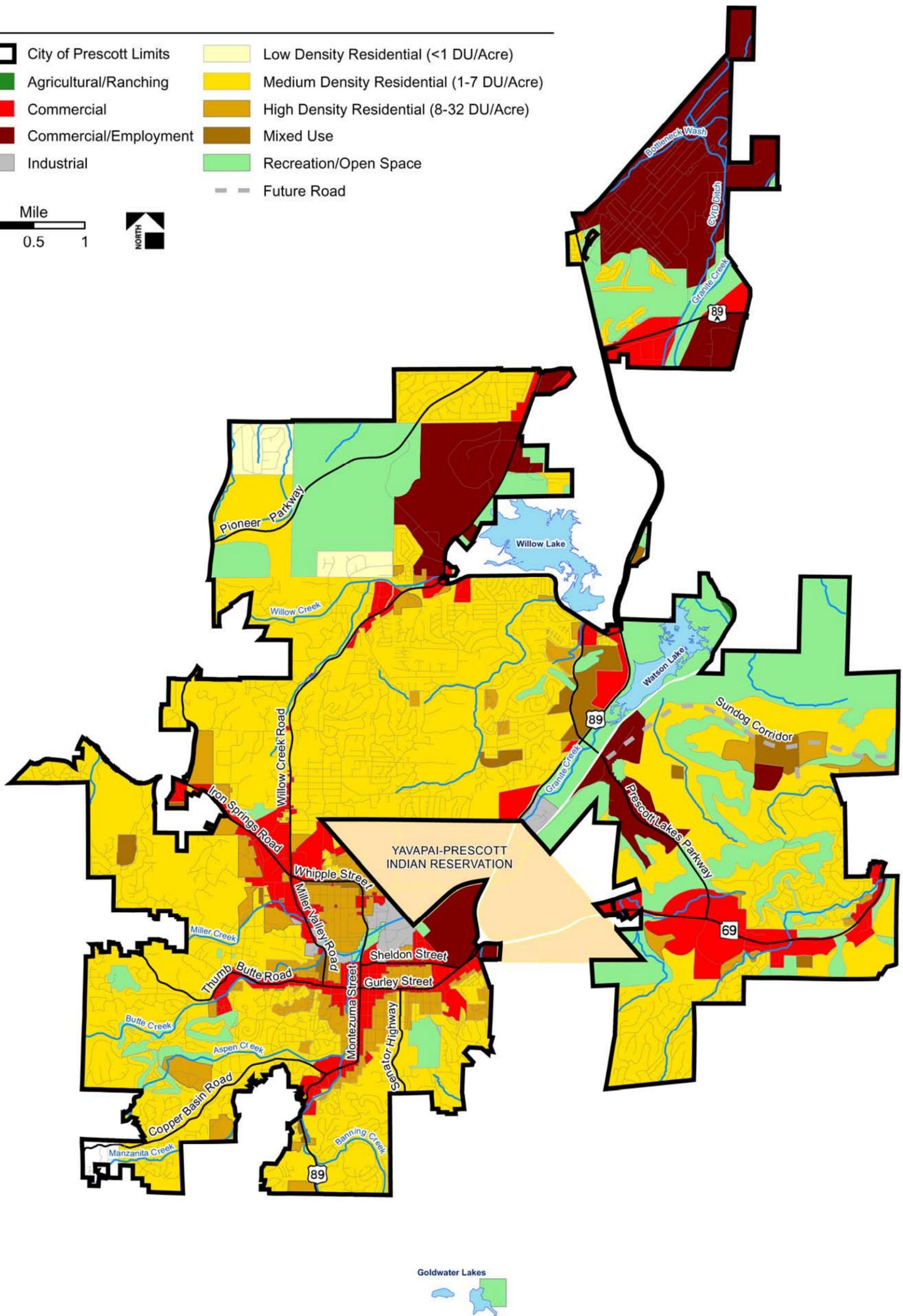
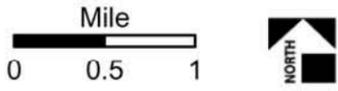
Residential — refers to all low-density, medium-density and high-density residential development as well as dispersed rural residences.

Mixed Use — is generally located at a circulation nexus or between residential land uses and other higher intensity land uses.

Recreation and Open Space — includes areas set aside from development to protect viewsheds and for recreational purposes, such as community parks, neighborhood parks, mini parks, regional parks, and preserves.

Key

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|
|  | City of Prescott Limits |  | Low Density Residential (<1 DU/Acre) |
|  | Agricultural/Ranching |  | Medium Density Residential (1-7 DU/Acre) |
|  | Commercial |  | High Density Residential (8-32 DU/Acre) |
|  | Commercial/Employment |  | Mixed Use |
|  | Industrial |  | Recreation/Open Space |
| | |  | Future Road |



CITY OF PRESCOTT *Parks and Recreation Master Plan*

Figure 1. Existing Land Use



Planned Land Use

This category includes all general and specific planned land uses not otherwise identified in existing land uses. The source of the planned land use information is from the City of Prescott's 2003 General Plan.

According to the City of Prescott 2003 General Plan, areas targeted for new commercial and industrial development include: the Highway 69 corridor, the Prescott Lakes Parkway (Highway 69/89 connector), Highway 89 corridor, Embry Riddle Aeronautical University, airport industrial area and the Willow Creek Road corridor. Tracts of undeveloped land expected to come under development pressures include: the Prescott East Area, the Willow Lake South Area, the airport area, and the annexation north and east of the airport. Other areas coming under redevelopment pressures include the Rodeo Grounds, Grove/Miller Valley corridor, Willow Creek Corridor, Sundog Ranch Road, and parcels at Sheldon and Montezuma.

Residential areas identified as transitioning to higher density residential or non residential uses include Gail I. Gardner corridor, Miller Valley/Fair Street, Dexter neighborhood, downtown residences, northern portions of the Willow Creek corridor and the Whipple/Montezuma corridor.

Land Jurisdiction and Ownership

The identification of land jurisdiction and ownership is important in determining future locations of park and recreation facilities as it relates to potential measures and mechanisms the City will need to utilize in implementing the PRMP. As identified from the Yavapai County digital database, Figure 2, *Land Ownership*, on page 10 illustrates the current locations of privately and publicly owned lands within the City of Prescott. Approximately 81% of the land within the city is privately owned which will influence the cost of developing new facilities since the opportunities for partnering with other publicly owned land owners (i.e. Bureau of Land Management) are limited.

2.4 Multi-Use Recreational Opportunities

In addition to the land use and ownership analysis, an inventory of existing and planned parks, non-motorized trail facilities, public facilities, and open spaces within the City and a three-mile buffer area around the city limits (the regional planning area) was conducted. Elements identified in this inventory included existing and planned open space and parks, open space preserves, and golf courses; existing elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities; future roads; and notable geographic features. Also identified were existing and planned regional bicycle and pedestrian trails, bike lanes, and shared use paths; existing bike trails, bike routes, hiking only trails, and Prescott National Forest designated trails; and planned connectivity of bike routes/lanes with a regional trail system. See Figure 3, *Multi-Use Recreation Opportunities Analysis*, on page 11. The following multi-use opportunities were identified during this analysis.

Trails

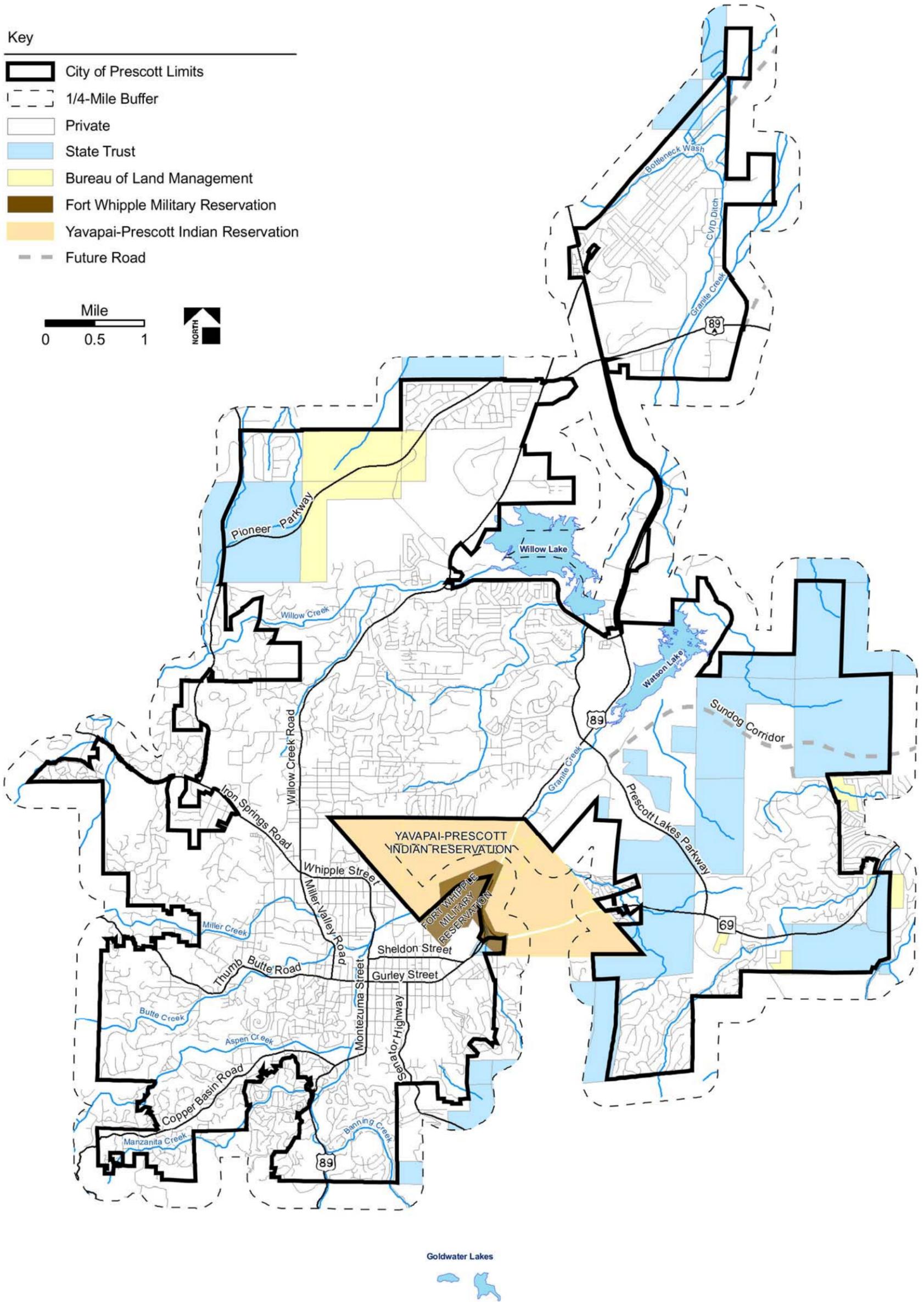
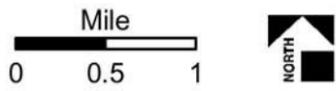
Prescott has adopted a regional Mile-High Trail System, which contains approximately 28 miles of trails including portions of the Prescott Peavine Trail (PPT), the Prescott Circle Trail System (PCTS), the Greenways Trails System (GTS), and numerous connector trails. The PCTS is a network of trails that will eventually encircle all of Prescott. The Greenways Trails are urban trails along Granite and Miller Creeks, which run through downtown Prescott. The PPT is a multi-use, non-motorized trail along a historic railroad route. The PPT is recognized as a part of Arizona's State Trails System. Plans for PPT include linking to trail systems in nearby Chino Valley and Prescott Valley using the abandoned Atchison-Topeka Santa Fe railroad. These trails provide public access that will accommodate non-motorized travel. The trails are accessible year-round, and allow visitors to enjoy the area's natural beauty while participating in a number of outdoor recreation activities.

Bikeways and Pedestrian routes

Prescott Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan (October 2003) routes were designed as a system of long, interconnected routes for use by commuting, touring, recreational, or competitive users for travel within or through the City of Prescott. The plan includes maps, which identify existing and proposed bicycle routes, regional trails, and sidewalk facilities.

Key

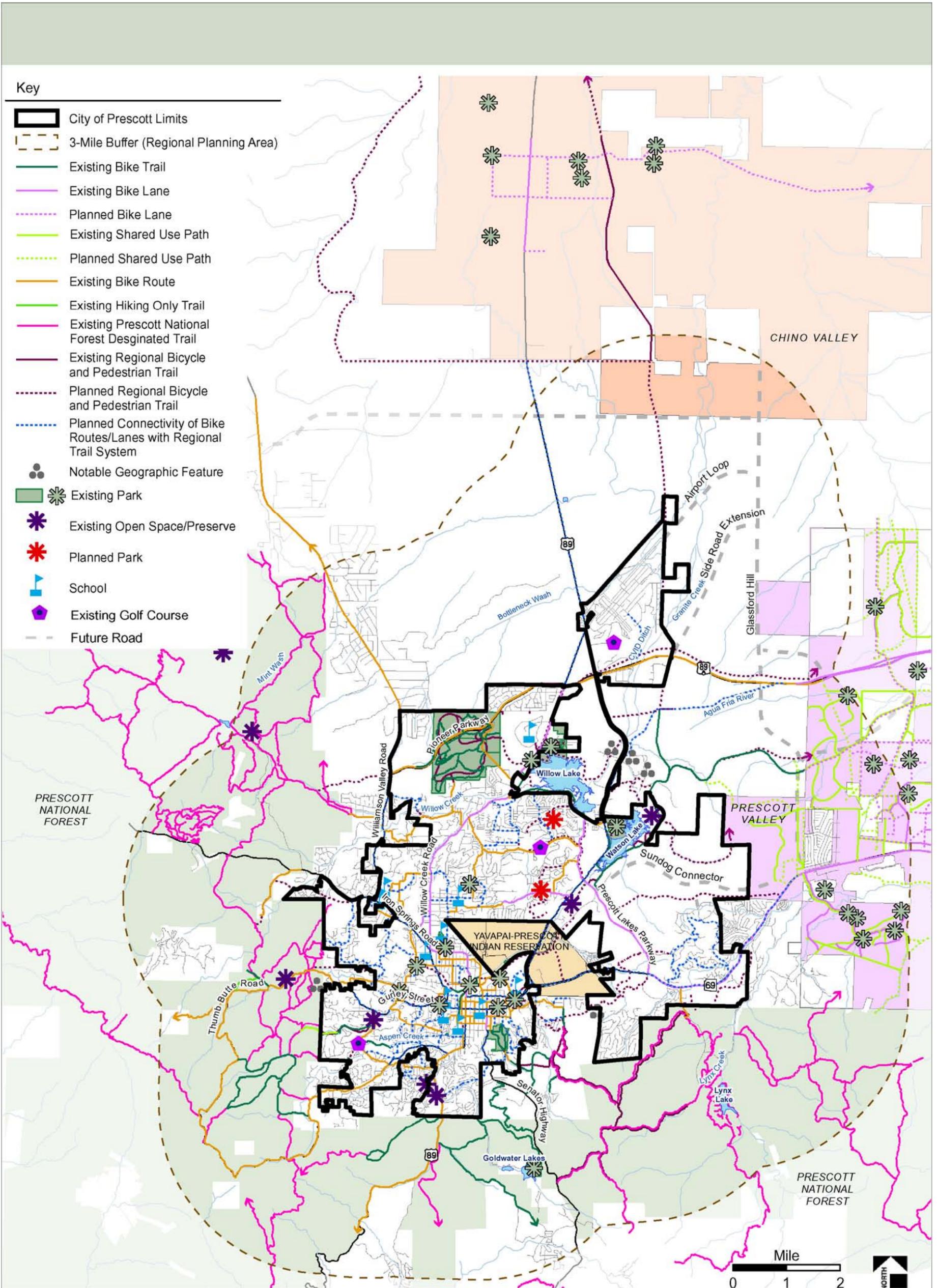
-  City of Prescott Limits
-  1/4-Mile Buffer
-  Private
-  State Trust
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Fort Whipple Military Reservation
-  Yavapai-Prescott Indian Reservation
-  Future Road



CITY OF PRESCOTT *Parks and Recreation Master Plan*

Figure 2. Land Ownership





CITY OF PRESCOTT *Parks and Recreation Master Plan*

Figure 3. Multi-Use Recreation Opportunities Analysis



Parks

Seventeen existing and two planned parks are located within the PRMP regional planning area. The purpose of these parks is to provide primary recreation services and facilities that are easily accessible and available to local residents. City of Prescott existing parks include three mini parks, three neighborhood parks, six community parks, five regional parks, and several open space preserves, including the Howard Stricklin Forest Preserve. Figure 3, *Multi-Use Recreation Opportunities Analysis*, identifies the location of existing and planned parks and other recreational areas within the regional planning area.

Open space

Existing open space includes designated city open space preserves, private open space areas within subdivisions, and open play areas within city parks that function as recreational amenities, visual spaces, habitat areas, or flood control. Additionally, the Prescott National Forest (PNF) to the south and west of the City provides a large open space and multi-use recreational opportunity and destination. Much of the vacant land north of the PRMP planning area is currently owned and managed by the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD). ASLD provides recreational access to these lands through Recreational Use Permits. Typically, permits are given for the purpose of hiking, equestrian use, bicycling, rock climbing, and all terrain vehicles (ATV). Hot air ballooning is also a permitted use on ASLD lands.

Other Planning Considerations/Opportunities

Other considerations and opportunities which may influence the development of the PRMP included an evaluation of the current local planning considerations as they relate to the City's water resource availability, population trends, future growth areas, open space acquisition, and regional competitiveness. In addition to these, an understanding of the City's existing and planned infrastructure (utilities and transportation) and drainage patterns provided a basis for identifying appropriate areas for new park and recreation facilities that would serve the existing and future population of the City.

3.0 EXISTING PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES CONDITIONS EVALUATIONS

An inventory and analysis of the existing parks and recreation facilities was undertaken to identify their current conditions, determine the extent of needs for upgrading and/or updating the facilities being utilized in their original capacity, identify facilities that are being over or under utilized, and to provide the basis for the needs assessment to determine new development as well as revitalization of existing facilities. The following information provides the basis for the PRMP recommendations as they relate to the existing park and recreation facilities.

3.1 Evaluation Overview

All available existing data pertinent to the City's recreational programs was identified and evaluated through site visits to each park and recreation facility as shown in Figure 4, *Existing and Planned Park and Recreation Facilities*, on page 14. An inventory matrix was developed and utilized to assist in documenting the type, amount, and condition of each of these facilities. This information also includes proposed facilities at two planned park sites and is summarized in Table 3.1, *Existing and Planned Recreational Facilities Inventory and Evaluation* on page 15.

Each facility, activity, and amenity was evaluated according to its recreational function and condition as identified in the following categories and Table 3.1.

Access - identifies the means by which park users may access the site.

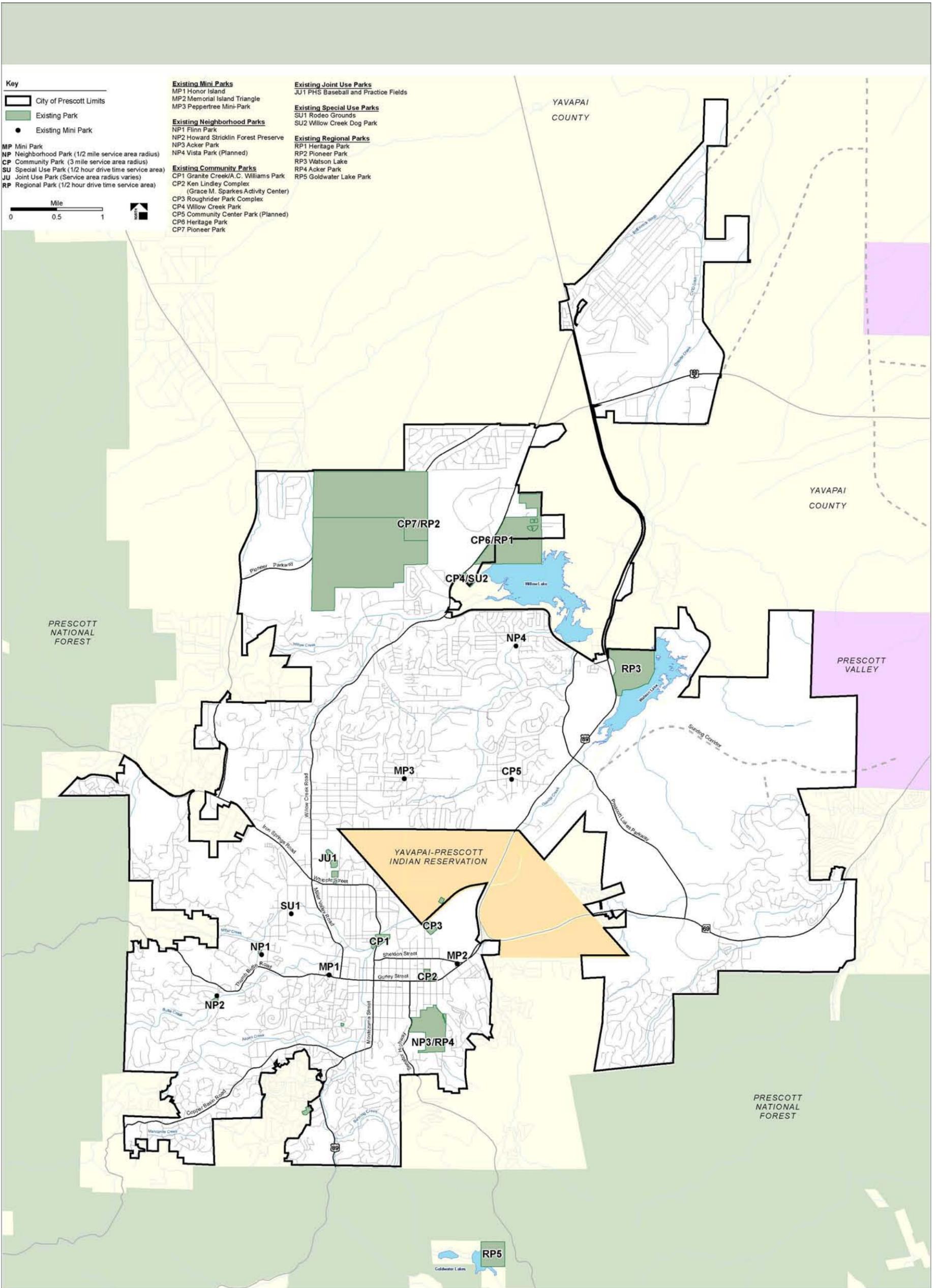
Active Play Recreation - refers to active, informal, individual or group play amenities such as play areas, tot lots, or open play grass areas that allow for “pick-up” games.

Organized Play Recreation – refers to active, formally organized team sport facilities such as sport fields, sports courts, and other activities supportive of leagues and tournament play.

Moderate Recreation - generally includes more leisurely-type activities such as bocce ball, horseshoes, fishing, hiking, biking, horseback riding, and indoor recreational activities which may be organized or unorganized; programmed or unprogrammed; individual or group oriented.

Site Amenities - includes elements that increases the user friendliness of the facility, enhances the user's experience, and/or encourages longer durations of park usage.

Table 3.1 assists in identifying the facilities and amenities that need upgrading to enhance the users' experiences and increase the desired usage, or updating to meet current codes and maintain acceptable levels of safety, accessibility, and service. Each facility, activity, and amenity was evaluated based on physical, locational, social, and usability considerations.



CITY OF PRESCOTT *Parks and Recreation Master Plan*

Figure 4. Existing and Planned Park and Recreation Facilities



3.2 General Conditions

The need for upgrading and updating some of the existing facilities is largely due to the maturity of the facilities; long-term usage; over usage; impacts of undesirable activities; or the need to address certain standards and criteria that did not exist at the time of their initial development. Listed below are general, common observations that affect the majority, but not all, of these park facilities.

- Outdated, deteriorated condition or lack of: restroom facilities, playground equipment, and drinking fountains.
- Lack of or insufficient security/site lighting that meets current Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) or Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) acceptable light levels for public recreational facilities.
- Lack of or insufficient pedestrian and/or ADA accessibility to use areas and amenities (ramadas, tables, grills, benches, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, etc.) within the park development.
- Lack of or insufficient site amenities (i.e. trash receptacles, benches, tables).
- Erosion and drainage related issues.
- Evidence of varying levels of vandalism and graffiti activities.

The overall review of the City of Prescott's existing parks, recreation, and trails system recognizes four distinct levels of existing development conditions.

Level One – consists of Honor Island, Memorial Island Triangle, Peppertree Mini-Park, and Howard Stricklin Forest Preserve Park. These facilities function mostly as neighborhood amenities that serve the immediate surrounding area and are consistent in their need for site amenity upgrades. Most all of these parks need improvements in site lighting, landscaping, maintenance, access, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance; and many need new trash receptacles, benches, or shade ramadas to enhance the leisure recreation usage indicative of these types of facilities.

Level Two – includes Flinn Park, the Ken Lindley Complex, Roughrider Park/Bill Vallely Fields, Willow Creek Park, Prescott High School (PHS) Baseball and Practice Fields, and the Grace Sparkes Memorial Activity Center. These facilities function mostly as community active recreation facilities that serve a larger area than the immediate surrounding area. These facilities are generally in good condition and provide good restroom, shade ramada, picnic table, bench, and barbeque amenities; however most of these recreational facilities need some improvements in site lighting, landscaping, maintenance, trash receptacles, and ADA compliance.

Level Three – includes Watson Lake and the Rodeo Grounds. These two facilities function as destination recreation facilities for leisure and event-based activities. Watson Lake has a large amphitheater and event area as well as a large ramada, and the Rodeo Grounds has facilities that serve rodeo and other event activities. While both facilities provide some pedestrian and ADA accessible pathways and site lighting, these are the two areas that still need additional improvements to enhance the general public's usage of these special event facilities.

Level Four – includes Acker Park, Granite Creek/A.C. Williams Park, Pioneer Park, and Heritage Park. These facilities function as a combination of two types of park and recreation facilities. Acker and Granite Creek/A.C. Williams Parks serve as natural open space areas with "neighborhood park" components (i.e. restroom/picnic facilities, play ground equipment, sidewalks/paths). Pioneer and Heritage Parks serve as natural open space areas with an incorporated "community park" area that has active recreation facilities that serve league and tournament play events. Most of these recreational facilities need some improvements in site lighting, landscaping, maintenance, trash receptacles, playground amenities, and pedestrian and ADA access.

The key common issues all four levels of existing park development share are described below.

ADA/IBC/CPTED Conformance - there is a lack of or insufficient conformance to current ADA and International Building Code (IBC) requirements, and CPTED guidelines. These include, but are not limited to, an accessible route of travel to areas that serve a "primary function" such as picnic areas, playgrounds, sports fields, sports courts, and other site amenities. Replacement of amenities, including some restroom facilities, may be more cost effective than total renovation costs of existing facilities to meet current code requirements.

Safety and Security - Every park facility exhibits some level of vandalism and/or safety concerns that occur in public spaces today. Utilizing CPTED principles such as providing sufficient lighting levels for the respective types of activities, minimizing heights of berms and screen walls, and encouraging citizen park patrol and user ownership may deter some of the negative activities and influences currently occurring.

Signage - Directional and/or informational signage is minimal to non-existent in some facilities. A signage program that includes directional (way finding), park rules and regulations, health/safety concerns, and/or interpretative signs should be implemented and meet ADA requirements.

Over- or Under-Utilized Facilities - Site visits indicated that the following facilities were being over utilized based on the condition of the existing amenities.

- Flinn Park (turf area and play ground)
- Willow Creek Dog Park (large dog park area)

Utilization seemed to be at acceptable levels for all other park facilities located within the planning area.

Site Amenities - Site lighting was insufficient, or poor, throughout the majority of mini, neighborhood and community parks. Several parks contained pathways that abutted roadway or parking lot transitions that lacked adequate ADA compliant ramps or designated routing. Drinking fountains located within older neighborhood parks contained some vandalism.

General Graffiti/Vandalism - Although minimal, some vandalism and graffiti is existent in older neighborhood park facilities that contained play equipment.

Maintenance - Maintenance varies according to the type, size, location, and age of the facility. The older the facility, the more the wear and tear, and the more challenging the maintenance requirements have become. Compaction and/or nutrient depletion over time may be the cause of the turf conditions in some of the facilities. Independent picnic slabs, sport courts, play areas, drinking fountains, etc., that are not integrated with the overall site circulation system create odd shaped turf areas that are difficult to irrigate and mow. Vandalism, graffiti, and drainage issues present ongoing maintenance challenges.

The existing conditions shown in Table 3.1 are a result of facility age and user and maintenance related influences. All park facilities are well used, and the City of Prescott's Parks Library and Recreation Department has done well in developing and maintaining these existing facilities at their current level. Redevelopment and upgrades of existing facilities can reduce the level of maintenance required, and the usability and safety concerns; as well as, increase the level of user enjoyment and code compliance.

Table 3.1 also identifies that the existing park and recreation facilities adequately provide Active Play Recreation and Site Amenities for the service area of the community that they serve, but may not be providing sufficient Access, Organized Play Recreation, or Moderate Recreation activities. This information, in addition to Section 4.0, *Parks, Recreation, and Trails Facilities Needs Assessment*, will provide the basis for Section 7.0, *Parks, Recreation, and Trails Facilities Development Program*.

4.0 PARKS, RECREATION, AND TRAILS FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of a parks, recreation, and trails needs assessment is to identify and evaluate the City's current and future level of service for community-wide park and recreation facilities in relation to available park and recreation acreage, and to develop a community-wide park and recreation facility development plan that provides the most effective use of the City's current and future potential park lands. An inventory and analysis of the existing and planned parks and recreational facilities, along with the benchmarking survey, needs assessment, and the Public Participation Program (PPP) help to determine the need of park acreage and facilities within the City. These needs are quantified based on the organization of parks and facilities by type and a review of regional park and recreation standards determined through similar parks and recreation systems benchmarking. The future park acreage and facility needs for the residents of Prescott are based on a population projection for the year 2020. The population projection was calculated using a compounded growth rate of 2.5% annually, which resulted in a projected population of approximately 57,000 for 2020. These standards provide a benchmark for further review and comparison with citizens' needs and desires to determine an appropriate tailored standard for the City and are presented in the following sections.

- Park Classifications
- Park Inventory and Analysis
- Future Park Needs
- Future Recreation and Trail Facility Needs

4.2 Park Classifications

The organization of all existing and planned park and recreation facility acreages by their size and function, provide the basis for determining the existing and future park facility acreage needs. Parks and recreation facilities generally conform to the size and use requirements of the facility types listed below in Table 4.1, *Park Classifications*.

Table 4.1, Park Classifications

Facility Type	Desirable Size (Acres)	Service Level Standard (Radius)
Mini Parks	0.5	1/8 – 1/4 mile
Neighborhood Parks	5 - 10	1/2 mile
Community Parks	50 - 80	3 miles
Passive Regional Parks	100+	1/2 hour drive time
Joint Use Facilities	Varies	Varies
Recreational Lakes	Varies	1/2 hour drive time
Open Space	Varies	1/2 hour drive time

The City's existing park and recreation facilities include park acreages in each of the classifications identified above and were typically developed to serve general active and passive recreational needs of the population. Mini parks generally are one-half acre or less and serve a specific small area or neighborhood. Neighborhood and community parks generally range in size from 5 to 80 acres and may serve one or more neighborhoods. Other park classifications that complement a mature, diversified parks and recreation system include passive regional parks that generally provide activities that attract users from a large geographic area and provide a sense of natural or improved openness in the community for

many types of users. The majority of acreage in these types of parks is typically undeveloped open space and may include greenway and riparian corridors, recreational lakes, multi-use path and trail corridors, or protected areas for cultural, historic or archaeological resources. Special use parks are also a sign of a mature recreational system and include designated-use facilities such as sports complexes, skate parks, dog parks, golf courses, amphitheaters, etc.

Joint use facilities are typically a result of two entities combining their resources to address a greater need than they could have addressed with just their own resources. Cities may develop joint use facilities for active and passive recreational activities such as sports fields, gymnasiums, meeting/classrooms, and open space areas. Partners may include school districts, state and federal agencies, and private entities. Joint use facilities include those facilities that have been developed by a public or quasi-public entity that are also available to the public on a full or part time basis to fulfill park and recreation facility needs.

Standards for size and service level of passive regional parks, special use parks, and joint use facilities do not generally exist, so they rely on their function to differentiate themselves from neighborhood or community parks.

4.3 Park Inventory and Analysis

The inventory and analysis of the City's existing and planned park and recreation facilities, as described in Section 3.0, Existing Park and Recreation Facilities Conditions Evaluations, include facilities in each classification listed in Table 4.1, *Park Classifications*, on page 18. There are a total of three mini parks, four neighborhood parks, seven community parks, five passive regional parks, two special use parks, and two joint use facilities included in this analysis of City facility needs. This includes one planned 10-acre neighborhood park (Vista Park) and one planned 19-acre Community Park (Community Center Park) — all totaling approximately 2,267 acres.

Mini Parks

All three existing mini parks—Honor Island, Memorial Island Triangle, and Peppertree Mini-Park—are small remnant pieces of land left from previous development efforts and serve older existing neighborhoods within the southeastern area of the city. For the purposes of this master plan, mini parks will not be considered when evaluating future recreation needs due to their limited usage and service level even for passive recreation.

Neighborhood Parks

All three existing neighborhood parks—Flinn Park, Howard Stricklin Forest Preserve Park, and Acker Park—serve older existing neighborhoods within the southeastern area of the city. The addition of Vista Park south of Willow Lake will serve the immediate neighborhood surrounding it. Except for the area surrounding the planned Vista Park, the majority of the city north and west of the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Reservation is underserved for neighborhood park facilities.

Community Parks

All six existing community parks—Granite Creek/A.C. Williams Park, Ken Lindley Complex, Roughrider Park Complex, Heritage Park Complex, Willow Creek Park, and Pioneer Park Complex—adequately serve the majority of the city. The addition of the Community Center Park will not only add an additional layer of community park facilities, but will also serve the area north of the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Reservation and west of Granite creek as a neighborhood park facility. There are currently two underserved areas for community park facilities—the areas north of Highway 89A surrounding the Prescott Municipal Airport, and the eastern edge of the city.

Passive Regional Parks

All five existing passive regional parks—Heritage Park, Pioneer Park, Watson Lake Park, Goldwater Lake Park, and Acker Park—adequately serve the majority of the city as they are distributed in the northern and southern areas of the city. For the purposes of this master plan, additional passive regional parks will not be considered when evaluating future recreation needs as the current acreage and service level for this type of facility greatly surpasses the benchmark standard for Prescott's current and 2020 population needs.

Special Use/Joint Use Parks

All four existing special use/joint use parks—PHS Baseball/Practice Fields (Prescott Unified School District), Rodeo Grounds, Badger Park (YMCA), and the Willow Creek Dog Park—are recreational facilities either shared with another entity that serves the mature areas of the city or facilities that are utilized for specialized activities and serve a much larger geographical region as destination points. For the purposes of this master plan, special use/joint use parks will not be considered when evaluating future recreation needs, with the exception of dog parks, as the current acreage and service level for these types of facilities surpasses the regional standard for Prescott's current and 2020 population needs. These facilities also have a somewhat limited usage due to available windows of time for the general public or they serve a smaller segment of the population.

4.4 Future Park Needs

A benchmark survey was conducted on behalf of the City of Prescott to help provide a comparative analysis between the parks and recreational facilities in Prescott and the parks and recreational facilities for similar cities in Arizona and the United States. In consultation with the City of Prescott staff, eight cities were chosen to potentially provide input to the survey. A six-page benchmarking survey as well as a letter explaining the survey was mailed to each of the chosen cities. After mailing the surveys, each city was contacted to encourage participation and to answer questions. Five cities responded and participated in the survey, as follows:

- Durango, Colorado
- Grand Junction, Colorado
- Henderson, Nevada
- Sierra Vista, Arizona
- St. George, Utah

The size of the cities that participated in the survey ranged considerably, from Durango, CO, with a population of 16,000, to Henderson, NV, with a population of 250,000. In comparison, Prescott has a population of 41,000 and the average population for the benchmarked cities is 88,340. To better compare the parks and facilities of cities with considerably different populations, many responses were calculated per 1,000 persons (by dividing the responses by the population per 1,000 people). Equalizing the responses in this way provided a more clear analysis of the information. The future needs identified in Table 4.2, *Park Acreage Needs 2007*, Table 4.3, *Park Acreage Needs 2012*, and Table 4.4, *Park Acreage Needs 2020*, on pages 22, 23, and 24 respectively, include the desired acreages and service levels for each of the park classifications identified by the City.

The desirable size of park facilities for this master plan is based on both regional benchmarking standards and the intended functional use of the specific park facility type. The desirable size of neighborhood parks is 10 acres, community parks 80-100 acres, and regional parks 100 acres or more. The desirable size of joint use parks, recreational lakes, and open space varies depending on their specific function and use. Open space facilities should be contiguous recreation elements providing linkages and corridors throughout the community.

The city identified a total of 11.4 acres of existing neighborhood parks, a total of 153.32 acres of existing community parks, and a total of 160 acres of existing open space. Multiplying the average benchmark number of park and open space acres by the population per 1000 for the year 2020 yields a total of 76.95 acres of neighborhood parks, a total of 225.72 acres of community parks, and a total of 448.02 acres of open space required to meet the 2020 needs of the population. Subtracting the total existing park and open space acres from the total required to meet the 2020 needs yields an acreage deficiency of 65.55 acres of neighborhood parks, a deficiency of 72.40 acres of community parks, and a deficiency of 288.02 acres of open space to meet the year 2020 needs of the projected population.

The total number of new parks required to meet 2020 needs was established by dividing the park acreage deficiencies by the desirable park sizes, which yielded the total number of new neighborhood parks to be 6.56, and the total number of new community parks to be 0.80 (see Table 4.4, *Park Acreage Needs 2020*). The same methodology was applied to the years 2007 and 2012 (see Table 4.2, *Park Acreage Needs 2007* and Table 4.3, *Park Acreage Needs 2012*).

4.5 Future Recreation and Trail Facility Needs

The future recreation facility needs for the City of Prescott are based on tailored standards developed from the regionally benchmarked communities and guidance from the Prescott City Council and City staff as to where the City would like to either meet or exceed the benchmark averages of the number of facilities per 1000 population. The existing number of City recreation facilities and the projected number of facilities needed for 2007, 2012, and 2020 are identified in Table 4.5, *Recreation Facility Needs*, on page 25, and Table 4.6, *Trail Facility Needs*, on page 26. The methodology for determining each recreation and trail facility need and deficiency is the same method described in Section 4.4, *Future Park Needs*.

The following tables and summary identify what facilities need to be programmed for the 2007, 2012 and 2020 recreation facility and trail needs based on the benchmark average, with the exceptions of the combined soccer, softball and multi-purpose field standard and the trail facilities standards. For each of these standards, the projected needs are based on the City's current standard which exceeds the benchmark average as shown in the tables. For the 2007 outdoor facility needs, the city has provided a good service level coverage for amphitheaters, off-leash dog parks, park shelters, playgrounds, skate parks, tennis courts, sand volleyball courts, horseshoe courts, and multi-purpose fields which includes softball fields, and soccer fields. The city is currently lacking in facilities for baseball fields, basketball courts, racquetball courts, outdoor aquatic centers, and water play areas. By the year 2020 the city will need to add outdoor facilities in all categories except amphitheaters, off-leash dog parks, skate parks, tennis courts and horseshoe courts.

For the 2007 indoor facility needs, the city has provided an adequate service level coverage for gymnasiums, multi-generational centers, and senior centers, but is lacking facilities in indoor pool or aquatic centers, and recreation centers. By 2020 the city will need to add indoor facilities in all categories with the exception being senior centers and multi-generational centers.

For the 2007 trail facility needs, the city has provided a good service level coverage for unpaved multi-use trails, nature center/interpretive trails, single-use designated trails, and on-street bikeways/bike lanes that exceeds the benchmark average for the city's current population. The city is currently lacking sufficient facilities for all terrain bike trails (mountain bike trails) and paved multi-use paths. By the year 2020 the city will need to add new trail facilities in all categories. The largest trail facility deficits appear to be all terrain bike trails and paved multi-use paths. Although these two trail facility types are critical quality of life determinants, the adjacent Prescott National Forest provides a service level for all terrain (mountain bike) trails that exceeds the benchmark average. The most important need therefore is paved multi-use paths and ADA accessible routing throughout the city.

Table 4.2, Park Acreage Needs 2007

Population for 2007: 41,000*				Park Acreage			
Facility Type	Average Benchmark # of Park Acres /1000 Population	Desirable Size (Acres)	Service Level Standard (Radius)	Total Existing Park Acres (2007)	Total Park Acreage Required to Meet 2007 Needs	Park Acreage Deficiency (2007)	Total Number of New Parks/Acreage Required to meet 2007 Needs
Mini Parks	0.07	0.5		2.04	2.87	0.83	1.66
Neighborhood Parks	1.35	10	1/2 mile	11.40	55.35	43.95	4.40
Community Parks	3.96	80-100	3 miles	153.32	162.36	9.04	0.10
Passive Regional Parks	1.32	100+	1/2 hour drive time	1241.00	54.12	(-1186.88)	0.00
Joint Use Parks	0.17	--	3 Miles	172.00	6.97	(-165.03)	0.00
Recreational Lakes	0.02	--	1/2 hour drive time	687.00	0.82	(-686.18)	0.00
Public Open Space	7.86	--	1/2 hour drive time	160.00	322.26	162.26	162.26
Private Open Space	0.21	--	1/2 hour drive time	350.00	8.61	(-341.39)	0.00

* Population for 2007 provided by the City.

Table 4.3, Park Acreage Needs 2012

Population Projected for 2012: 46,000*				Park Acreage			
Facility Type	Average Benchmark # of Park Acres /1000 Population	Desirable Size (Acres)	Service Level Standard (Radius)	Total Existing Park Acres (2007)	Total Park Acreage Required to Meet 2012 Needs	Park Acreage Deficiency (2012)	Total Number of New Parks/Acreage Required to meet 2012 Needs
Mini Parks	0.07	0.5		2.04	3.22	1.18	2.36
Neighborhood Parks	1.35	10	1/2 mile	11.40	62.10	50.70	5.07
Community Parks	3.96	80-100	3 miles	153.32	182.16	28.84	0.32
Passive Regional Parks	1.32	100+	1/2 hour drive time	1241.00	60.72	(-1180.28)	0.00
Joint Use Parks	0.17	--	3 Miles	172.00	7.82	(-164.18)	0.00
Recreational Lakes	0.02	--	1/2 hour drive time	687.00	0.92	(-686.08)	0.00
Public Open Space	7.86	--	1/2 hour drive time	160.00	361.56	201.56	201.56
Private Open Space	0.21	--	1/2 hour drive time	350.00	9.66	(-340.34)	0.00

* Population projected for 2012 using a compounded annual growth rate of 2.5%

Table 4.4, Park Acreage Needs 2020

Population Projected for 2020: 57,000*				Park Acreage			
Facility Type	Average Benchmark # of Park Acres /1000 Population	Desirable Size (Acres)	Service Level Standard (Radius)	Total Existing Park Acres (2007)	Total Park Acreage Required to Meet 2020 Needs	Park Acreage Deficiency (2020)	Total Number of New Parks/Acreage Required to meet 2020 Needs
Mini Parks	0.07	0.5		2.04	3.99	1.95	3.90
Neighborhood Parks	1.35	10	1/2 mile	11.40	76.95	65.55	6.56
Community Parks	3.96	80-100	3 miles	153.32	225.72	72.40	0.80
Passive Regional Parks	1.32	100+	1/2 hour drive time	1241.00	75.24	(-1165.76)	0.00
Joint Use Parks	0.17	--	3 Miles	172.00	9.69	(-162.31)	0.00
Recreational Lakes	0.02	--	1/2 hour drive time	687.00	1.14	(-685.86)	0.00
Public Open Space	7.86	--	1/2 hour drive time	160.00	448.02	288.02	288.02
Private Open Space	0.21	--	1/2 hour drive time	350.00	11.97	(-338.03)	0.00

* Population projected for 2020 using a compounded annual growth rate of 2.5%

Table 4.5, Recreation Facility Needs

Type of Facilities	Average Benchmark # of Facilities/1000 Population (Desired Standard)	Prescott Existing # of Facilities/1,000 Population	Service Areas (Radius)	Number of Facilities						
				Prescott Existing Facilities 2007	Total # of Facilities to Meet 2007 Need	Total # of New Facilities Required to Meet 2007 Need	Total # of Facilities to Meet 2012 Need	Total # of New Facilities Required to Meet 2012 Need	Total # of Facilities to Meet 2020 Need	Total # of New Facilities Required to Meet 2020 Need
Outdoor Facilities										
Amphitheater	0.01	0.02	30 Minute Drive	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Baseball Fields	0.13	0.10	3 Mile	4	5	1	6	2	7	3
Basketball Courts	0.14	0.02	1/2 Mile	1	6	5	6	5	8	7
Combined Soccer, Softball and Multipurpose Fields	0.21 (0.32)*	0.32	3 Mile	13	13	0	15	2	18	5
Off-leash Dog Parks	0.01	0.02	3 Mile	1	0	(-1)	1	0	1	0
Outdoor Swimming Pools/Aquatic Centers	0.02	0.00	3 Mile	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Park Shelters/ Picnic Areas	0.32	0.41	1/2 Mile	17	13	(-4)	15	(-2)	18	1
Playgrounds	0.24	0.24	1/2 Mile	10	10	0	11	1	14	4
Racquetball Courts	0.02	0.00	3 Mile	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Skateboard and / or Inline Parks	0.02	0.02	30 Minute Drive	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Tennis Courts	0.17	0.49	3 Mile	20	7	(-13)	8	(-12)	9	(-11)
Sand Volleyball Courts	0.09	0.10	1/2 Mile	4	4	0	4	0	5	1
Water / Splash Pads	0.02	0.00	3 Mile	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Horseshoe Courts	0.15	0.44	1/2 Mile	18	6	(-12)	7	(-11)	9	(-9)
Indoor Facilities										
Gymnasiums	0.03	0.02	3 Mile	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
Multi-Generational Centers	0.00	0.02	30 Minute Drive	1	0	0	0	(-1)	0	(-1)
Pools / Aquatic	0.03	0.00	3 Mile	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
Racquetball Courts	0.01	0.00	3 Mile	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Recreation Centers	0.02	0.00	30 Minute Drive	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Centers (adult community center)	0.00	0.02	30 Minute Drive	1	0	(-1)	0	(-1)	0	(-1)

*(Preferred City standard for item shown)

Population for 2007 provided by the City: 41,000

Population projected for 2012 using compounded annual growth rate of 2.5%: 46,000

Population projected for 2020 using compounded annual growth rate of 2.5%: 57,000

Table 4.6, Trail Facility Needs

Type of Facilities	Average Benchmark # of Miles	Average Benchmark # of Miles/1000 Population (Desired Standard)	Prescott Existing # of Miles/1000 Population	Prescott Existing Miles of Trails	Miles of Trails					
					Total # of Miles to Meet 2007 Need	Total # of New Miles to Meet 2007 Need	Total # of Miles to Meet 2012 Need	Total # of New Miles to Meet 2012 Need	Total # of Miles to Meet 2020 Need	Total # of New Miles to Meet 2020 Need
Trail Facilities										
All Terrain Bike Trails (mountain bikes)	19.40	0.22	0.00	0.00	9.02	9	10.12	10	12.54	13
Fitness Courses	0.57	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.41	0	0.46	0	0.57	1
Multi-Use Paths (paved surface)	30.22	0.34	0.00	0.00	13.94	14	15.64	16	19.38	19
Multi-Use Trails (unpaved)	17.46	0.20 (0.68)*	0.68	28.00	27.88	0	31.28	3	38.76	11
Nature Center / Interpretive Trails	0.20	0.00 (0.05)*	0.05	2.00	2.05	0	2.30	0	2.85	1
On-Street Bikeways / Bike Lanes	32.40	0.37 (0.39)*	0.39	16.00	15.99	0	17.94	2	22.23	6
Single-Use Designated Trails	0.00	0.00 (0.05)*	0.05	2.00	2.05	0	2.30	0	2.85	1
Total	100.25	1.14 (1.74)*	1.17	48.00	71.34	23	80.04	31	99.18	52

*(Preferred City standard for item shown)

Population for 2007 provided by the City: 41,000

Population projected for 2012 using compounded annual growth rate of 2.5%: 46,000

Population projected for 2020 using compounded annual growth rate of 2.5%: 57,000

5.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (PPP)

5.1 Introduction

Providing opportunities for the public, and the City as a whole, to actively participate in the master planning process of Prescott's parks and recreation areas was crucial to the development of the City of Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan. A total of three public meetings, three focus group meetings, two meetings with the Parks, Recreation and Library Advisory Committee, and presentations to the Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council were conducted to identify the community's diverse interests, values, issues, and needs in an effort to provide a common vision and comprehensive foundation for the development of the master plan. These meetings were also held to solicit the public's input on the conceptual master plan alternatives and the draft final master plan.

Following is a summary of each of the public and focus group meetings that provided a basis, in addition to the needs assessment and benchmark surveys, for the park and recreation programming and the development of the master plan.

5.2 Public Meeting No. 1

On November 2, 2006, the first Public Meeting began with a welcome and introduction of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee. The objective of the first public meeting was twofold: 1) to introduce the study, its purpose and process, the schedule, and the City and consultant team members; and 2) to receive input from the community on their values, issues, needs, concerns, and vision for the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

An open solicitation of values, issues, and needs was initiated by asking participants what they valued most about the City of Prescott's Parks and Recreation system. The idea was presented that if they moved away and came back five years from now, what did they hope did not change? Values were identified as the ideas that drive the vision of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The group also focused on issues. Again the idea was presented that if they were to move away and came back five years later, what did they hope did change? This assisted in identifying the community's issues and needs as it related to existing park and recreation facilities. The majority of these items were described as items or ideas that are lacking in the existing parks and recreation facilities or constraints that currently exist in implementing a desired use, program, or facility.

All public comments were compiled and their input along with the results of the needs assessment survey provided the foundation for forming the vision, goals, and objectives of the City of Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

5.3 Focus Group Meeting No. 1 and 2

On March 20 and 21, 2007, the City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department held the first two of three Focus Group Meetings. User groups were identified by the City and a representative from each was contacted and invited to attend and participate in the upcoming focus group meeting. Identified user groups were organized by passive and active recreation types and roughly divided between the two evenings. Approximately 25 focus group members were in attendance for each respective evening.

The objectives of this first series of focus group meetings were to:

- Present to the focus groups the inventory and analysis findings.
- Solicit values, issues, and needs specific to their particular user group.
- Gather input on the potential park and recreation facility locations, existing and future planning efforts, agency issues or concerns, and potential programming requirements as they related to their specific recreation activities.

The results of both Focus Group meetings were compiled and presented at the third Focus Group meeting.

5.4 Focus Group Meeting No. 3

On April 3, 2007, the City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department held the third Focus Group Meeting that included the combined participants from the first two focus group meetings. The user group representatives, identified earlier by the City, were invited once again to attend and participate in a follow-up meeting. Approximately, 40 focus group members were in attendance.

The objectives of the third focus group meeting were to:

- Provide a brief overview of the master planning process to date and discuss the purpose and format of the meeting.
- Continue development of a vision for the City's Parks and Recreation Master Plan, using feedback from the focus/user groups.
- Provide a summary of the values, issues and needs derived from the first two focus group meetings and solicit feedback and refinement of those items.
- Review the summary of the recreation program criteria compiled from the focus group members' input at the first two focus group meetings and allow for a brief comment period to make any corrections needed to the programming criteria.
- Present early results of the Needs Assessment Survey, how it was conducted and how results were statistically analyzed.

The results of all the focus group meetings and input from the specific user groups, along with the results of the needs assessment survey and public meeting input, provided the foundation for forming the vision, goals, and objectives, and conceptual alternatives for the City of Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan that were presented at Public Meeting No. 2.

5.5 Public Meeting No. 2

The purpose of Public Meeting No. 2 was to provide an update to the community on the master planning process to date; to present the findings of the inventory and analysis of physical and natural resources, the Needs Assessment Survey results, and the Benchmarking Survey results as it related to the park and recreation facility needs and deficiencies; and to obtain guidance from the community with regards to what the city's park and recreation standards should be. Conceptual Master Plan Alternatives were also presented to the public for discussion and comment.

The meeting was held on June 19, 2007 at the Prescott Community Center in which 37 people were in attendance, and consisted of a presentation of the following items:

- A review of the inventory and analysis (see Section 2.0, *Inventory and Analysis*)
- A summary and results from the initial public meeting (see Section 5.2, *Public Meeting No. 1*)
- A summary of the focus group meetings (see Sections 5.3 and 5.4, *Focus Group Meeting No. 1 and 2, Focus Group Meeting No. 3*)
- A summary of the Benchmarking and Needs Assessment Surveys

Also presented was a summary and discussion of preliminary park and recreation facility standards, two Park Conceptual Master Plan Alternatives, and two Trail Conceptual Master Plan Alternatives for public review and comment. A question and answer session then followed to discuss comments, concerns, and preferences to the above presented items. The public was given the opportunity to review the Conceptual Alternatives during and subsequent to the meeting, and were asked to identify a preferred concept or a combination of concepts that would provide a basis for developing the Draft Final Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

5.6 Public Meeting No. 3

The purpose of Public Meeting No. 3 was to provide a review of the master planning process to date and the park and recreation facility needs, deficiencies, and standards the master plan is based on; and to present the Draft Final Parks and Recreation Master Plan to the public for discussion and comment.

The meeting was held on August 23, 2007 at the Prescott Community Center in which approximately 27 people attended, and consisted of a presentation of the following items:

- The City of Prescott tailored park and recreation standards
- The Draft Final Parks and Recreation Master Plan

A question and answer session then followed to discuss questions, comments, and concerns to the above presented items. The public was given the opportunity to review the Draft Final Parks and Recreation Master Plan exhibits prior to, during, and subsequent to the meeting, and were asked to provide comments that would provide a basis for developing the final Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

6.0 PARKS, RECREATION, AND TRAILS VISION, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 Introduction

The development of a successful parks and recreation master plan is based on realistic and accurate goals and objectives that once accomplished create a community vision and a quality of life reflected in the community's daily recreational activities. The vision describes the desired future of a community as it relates to park, recreation, open space, and trail opportunities and amenities. The following definitions identified below for visions, goals, and objectives assist in understanding how they relate to one another and serve as the basis for implementing a plan.

Vision

A vision statement is a concise description of an image reflecting the values and assets a community considers important in terms of achieving their desired quality of life.

Goal

A goal is a concise statement describing the desired condition to be achieved and addresses key issues or needs relating to specific values required to achieve the vision.

Objective

An objective is a concise statement identifying a method or action that addresses a specific goal and causes it to be achieved. An objective should be measurable and time specific.

6.2 Vision, Goals, and Objectives

VISION

The City of Prescott's Parks and Recreation Master Plan is a shared community vision promoting the sustainability of the region by balancing passive and active recreational opportunities, and providing indoor and outdoor recreational facilities to meet the needs of its residents and visitors. The City of Prescott's park and recreation system provides a wide range of neighborhood, community, and regional oriented facilities that reinforce existing relationships, build new partnerships, promote the health and safety of residents and visitors, manage limited natural resources, and provide convenient access for all users.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1: *Develop a comprehensive park and recreation system that is accessible, and provides a balance of passive and active recreational opportunities for City residents and its visitors.*

- Objective 1.1: Promote public health and safety by providing areas for passive and active recreational activities within the natural environment that is accessible to all.
- Objective 1.2: Develop appropriate levels of service and standards for upgrading and maintaining existing park facilities and developing future park facilities to provide diverse outdoor and indoor recreational programs for all ages within the City.
- Objective 1.3: Promote city-wide opportunities for securing lands for future park and recreational trends and facilities.
- Objective 1.4: Promote inter-governmental agreements and partnerships to maximize municipal, county, state, federal, and private park and recreational resources.
- Objective 1.5: Support and encourage relationships and partnerships with user groups to provide guidance, volunteerism, and support for the diverse range of park and recreational needs.
- Objective 1.6: Promote the design, development, and maintenance of park and recreational facilities that support the quality of life and economic development of the City.

Goal 2: *Develop an integrated, connected park and recreation system that protects and conserves natural, physical, cultural, and social resources.*

- Objective 2.1: Promote regional connectivity through the use of trails, greenway connections, and paths; and the completion of existing trails such as the Peavine and Prescott Circle trails.
- Objective 2.3: Promote relationships and partnerships with adjacent communities and landowners to create and maintain regional connectivity and park and recreational resources.
- Objective 2.2: Preserve, protect, or conserve areas of critical habitat and high habitat value and wildlife movement corridors.
- Objective 2.3: Protect and integrate the existing natural drainage patterns into proposed developed areas.
- Objective 2.4: Preserve, protect, enhance, and promote local histories, areas for traditional cultural activities, and cultural and ranchland resources designated at risk within existing and new developments.
- Objective 2.5: Provide and develop passive recreational activities for a spectrum of quality user experiences that are sensitive to the natural environment.

Goal 3: *Develop a comprehensive recreational program that serves the needs of a diverse range of recreational activities.*

- Objective 3.1: Develop an evaluation process that measures user satisfaction and provides opportunities for feedback and adjustment.
- Objective 3.2: Develop a parks and recreation system that preserves, protects and promotes the recreational, cultural, and social resources of the City.
- Objective 3.3: Seek out and utilize a variety of marketing strategies to increase program awareness, and identify new program opportunities for residents and visitors.

Goal 4: *Develop conservation policies to ensure conservation and best use of natural resources.*

- Objective 4.1: Establish and maintain water and energy conservation policies that balance park and recreational needs with ecological concerns.
- Objective 4.2: Develop an annual conservation policies assessment that determines effectiveness of policies and operation and maintenance procedures; and provides opportunities for adjustment.
- Objective 4.3: Market and promote city wide conservation measures to raise awareness of environmental issues to all park and recreation users.
- Objective 4.4: Utilize appropriate vegetation types and water conservation principles to ensure natural resource protection and minimize demands on the local water supply.

Goal 5: *Develop a framework to effectively manage the City's parks and recreation system.*

- Objective 5.1: Develop an access management plan that identifies responsible parties for operating, maintaining, and enforcing the appropriate usage of the City's parks and recreation facilities.
- Objective 5.2: Develop a wildfire management plan for the City's park and recreation system to minimize hazardous conditions in the natural and built environment.
- Objective 5.3: Develop a watershed management plan that protects the City's key contributing areas to promote water quality and conservation for future generations.

7.0 PARKS, RECREATION, AND TRAILS FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

7.1 Introduction

The *PRMP* and this facilities development program provide the basis for determining the implementation recommendations that will enhance the park, recreation, and trail opportunities within the City of Prescott. The facilities development program described in this section identifies the type, number, and location of new park, recreation, and trail facilities recommended for the City of Prescott. This program is based on the research and analysis identified in Section 2, *Inventory and Analysis*; the results of the needs assessment and benchmarking surveys, the input received from the public and focus group participants as described in Section 5.0, *Public Participation Program*; and the input received from Prescott City Council and City staff.

7.2 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan Elements

The *PRMP* identifies the anticipated park, recreation, and trail facility needs in the city over the next thirteen years based on the projected population growth. Tailored park and recreation standards for the City of Prescott were developed through an analysis of the average benchmark standards, public and park user desires, and City Council and City staff direction. The amount, type, and potential location of proposed new park and recreation facilities are identified within so that the city and other affected interests (i.e. Yavapai County, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Land Department, Prescott Unified School District) can work together to achieve the City's vision for its overall parks and recreation system and the quality of life it provides for its residents and visitors.

Following is an overview of the park acreage development program and new park facility siting considerations.

Park Acreage Development Program

The basis for determining the park acreage development for new park facilities is described in Section 4.0, *Parks, Recreation, and Trails Facilities Needs Assessment*. Utilizing the desirable park size and the 2020 required acreages for each park classification, the recommended development of these facilities is indicated in Table 4.4, *Park Acreage Needs 2020*, on page 24.

The additional park acreages required for the year 2020 is based on the existing acreage for 2007. Regional benchmarking for these city facilities has indicated that the desirable park size is 10 acres for neighborhood parks and 80-100 acres for community park facilities. The current average size of neighborhood parks within Prescott is 2.85 acres which is considerably lower than the desirable size of 10 acres and the benchmark average of 13.85 acres. Additional neighborhood park acreage will provide areas for addressing community needs such as basketball and volleyball courts, and playgrounds and picnic facilities; however, future lighted sports fields and indoor facilities will need to be located in either existing or proposed community parks. Current park and recreation trends and the diverse needs of growing populations have resulted in the need for developing larger community park facilities than what has been historically deemed adequate. All these factors have provided the basis for the recommended number of new park facilities by 2020 as shown in Figure 5, *Parks and Recreation Master Plan*, on page 35.

New Park Siting Program

The approach to siting new park facilities was to determine the existing developed areas that are currently underserved by neighborhood and community park facilities and identify potential land availability for integrating new facilities into these previously developed areas. To determine the service level desired of each of these types of facilities, it was identified through the benchmark survey analysis that a service area of one square mile (1/2 mile radius) for neighborhood parks and a service area of thirty-six square miles (3 mile radius) for community parks would be the minimum service level standard for new park facilities located within the City of Prescott. Recognizing that limited land availability in currently developed areas prevents some areas from meeting these service level standards, it is important to understand that the majority of new parks must be located in areas that are being planned for development and that these park locations will need to include sufficient recreational facilities and amenities to serve the existing and projected populations of the city. Additional siting considerations and

rationale for determining new locations of neighborhood and community parks, and trail facilities are listed below.

- *Compatibility of existing and planned adjacent land uses* – neighborhood parks shall be located within the residential development/area of which it serves. Community parks shall be located within commercial, industrial, or agricultural areas to minimize conflicts of noise, lighting, and traffic levels to residential areas.
- *Coordination of new proposed service areas* - overlapping of new service areas with existing and planned parks, recreation, and trail facilities shall be minimized to maximize the City's recreational resources.
- *Identifying major physical barriers* – some overlapping of service areas may be required to address limited access created by physical manmade or natural barriers (i.e. Granite Creek, Granite Dells, major roadways, topography).
- *Identifying natural resources as constraints or opportunities* – sloped terrain may lend opportunities for spectator viewing; flood plains may lend opportunities for facilities with a large footprint that can manage occasional flooding (i.e. sports fields/courts).
- *Identifying potential partnerships and shared uses* - to minimize duplications in facilities, expenditures, and manpower (i.e. Prescott Unified School District, various user groups).
- *Coordination of shared rights-of-ways and easements* - existing and planned major arterial roadway and utility networks and drainage easements may provide opportunities for incorporating park and recreational facilities with adequate buffer zones (i.e. path and trail corridors, bike routes, linear neighborhood or community parks).
- *Identifying environmentally appropriate locations* – facilities shall be located to minimize disturbance of the natural environment (i.e. locating neighborhood parks in areas with 10 acres of contiguous land and slopes that are less than 8%, and locating community parks in areas with 80 to 100 acres of contiguous land and slopes that area less than 5%.
- *Evaluating land ownership* – for projecting potential future land uses and any potential conflicts or compatibilities with proposed park and recreational facilities; and for identifying land acquisition opportunities.
- *Identifying routes of non-motorized transit* – for opportunities to link places of residence to places of daily activity – schools, parks, and businesses.
- *Utilizing available corridors* - such as City of Prescott rights-of-way parallel to existing roadways; existing "social trails" on undeveloped private land previously identified for acquisition by purchase or donation of easements; unpaved utility roads for summit access on hills and buttes; abandoned Atchison-Topeka Santa Fe (ATSF) Railroad right-of-way not previously integrated into the City of Prescott Peavine Trail (PPT) or the Town of Prescott Valley Rails-to-Trails project; and trails parallel to available watercourses – washes, creeks, and rivers.
- *Identifying recreational and experiential aspects of trails* - by developing loop trails, or trails in which the user begins and ends their trail experience in the same location,

The facility development program and siting for each park type has been specifically tailored to meet the park, recreation, and trail needs and service levels of Prescott residents. Figure 5, *Parks and Recreation Master Plan* on page 35 and Figure 6, *Bicycle, Multi-Use Path and Multi-Use Trail Master Plan* on page 36, identifies existing, planned, and future city park and recreation facilities, their locations, and service areas. The *Parks and Recreation Master Plan* includes a total of three existing mini parks, three existing neighborhood parks, one planned neighborhood park, and seven proposed neighborhood parks; six existing community parks, one planned community park, and one proposed community park; one existing joint use and two existing special use facilities; and five existing regional parks.

The *Bicycle, Multi-Use Path and Multi-Use Trail Master Plan*, identifies approximately a total of 97 existing and planned miles (48 miles of existing and 49 miles of planned) of paths and trails that

include all terrain bike trails, fitness courses, multi-use paths, multi-use trails, nature center or interpretive trails, on-street bike ways or lanes, and single use designated trails. The *Bicycle, Multi-Use Path and Multi-Use Trail Master Plan* identifies approximately 70 miles of additional proposed bicycle, multi-use path and/or multi-use trail corridors that build on the adopted 2003 Prescott Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan system. The additional proposed corridors serve to provide greater connectivity from the downtown area and throughout the community to the adjacent recreational areas and linkages in Prescott National Forest, Chino Valley, and Prescott Valley for a broader spectrum of users.

The specific types of trail facilities (i.e. bicycle, paved multi-use path, unpaved multi-use trail) and their locations shall be coordinated with the existing and planned trail facilities to provide continuous access for all users throughout the community. Future on-street bicycle facilities shall be coordinated with existing and planned off-street multi-use path and trail facilities to ensure loop and linkage opportunities are maximized within the overall non-motorized trail system.

7.3 Facility Development Program

The Facility Development Program offers a strategy for addressing the anticipated recreational needs of the City by the year 2020. Based on the City's tailored recreation facility standards, new park siting program criteria, and the projected population growth of the City, an overall recreation facility program has been developed to assist in implementing the *PRMP*. Following is a description of the types of facilities and criteria for implementing future development of recreational amenities that will serve the community's population projection for the year 2020.

Access

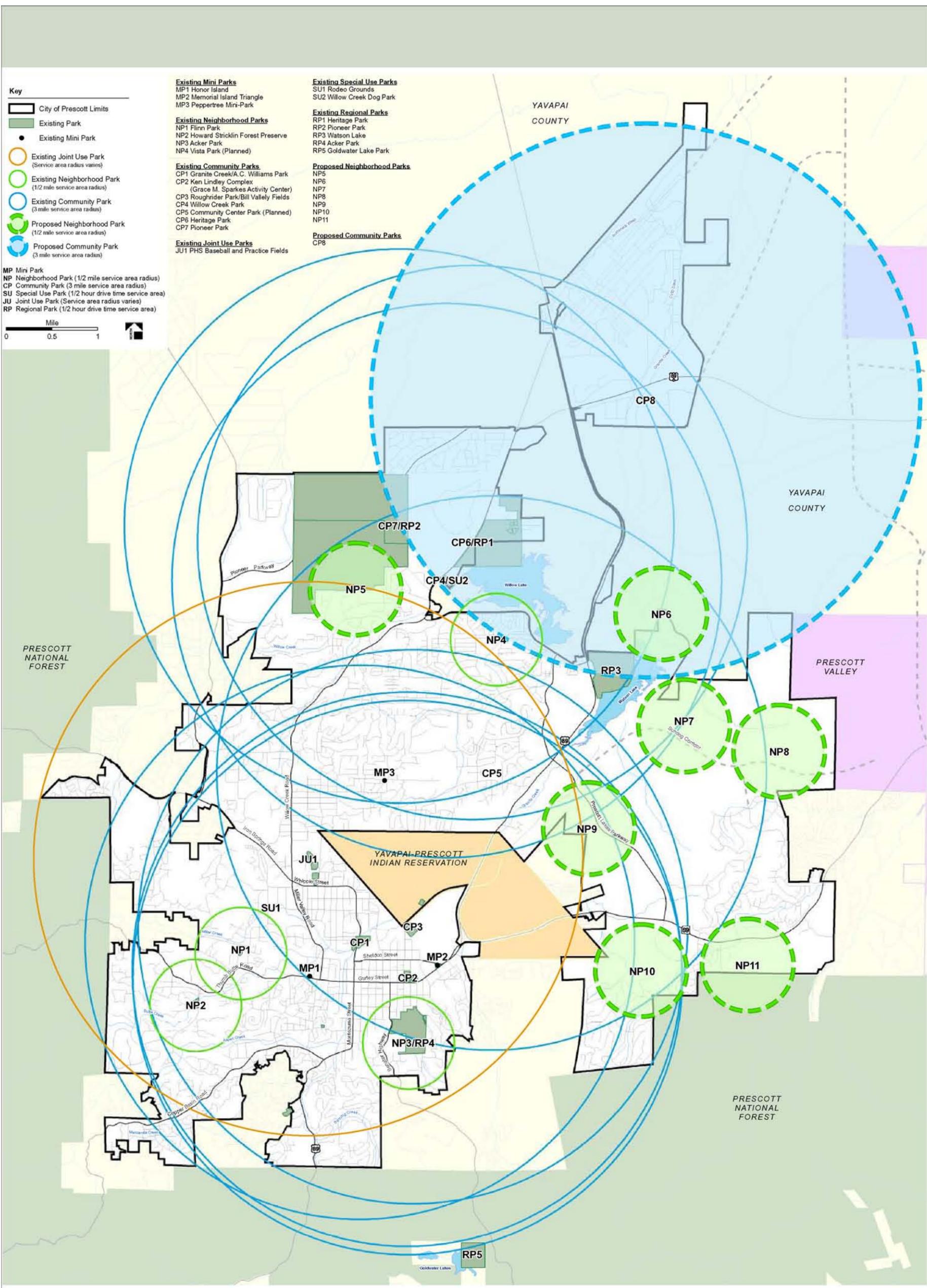
Providing safe and convenient multi-modal access and support amenities serves to encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation thereby reducing vehicular traffic and congestion. To minimize overparking in adjacent neighborhoods, and to reduce vehicular/pedestrian conflicts, sufficient on and off-street parking for the facility type should be maintained. Providing linkages to existing facilities through the city-wide trails system will serve to connect existing park and recreation facilities with new park and recreation facilities. It is recommended that all existing and new facilities be accessible through the City's trail and multi-use path system, or public transit system.

Active Play Recreation

Available safe, secure, and accessible play areas for children of all ages and abilities is currently regulated by several entities for the health, safety and welfare of the public. Evaluating and upgrading existing active play facilities for current Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), Public Playground Safety and ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) would increase the safety and usability of these facilities.

The city standard for the minimum number of new playground facilities needed by the year 2020 totals four playgrounds. Providing separate active play areas appropriate for different age levels (2-5 years and 6-12 years) will provide varying degrees of challenge, and should be developed for each new park facility, and where appropriate in existing park facilities. Existing playground structures should be evaluated by the playground manufacturer whom installed the equipment. If existing equipment does not meet current safety codes and accessibility guidelines, updates shall be made to the existing structures. Existing playground surfacing that does not meet current accessibility guidelines shall be removed in its entirety and replaced with an approved ADA accessible material.

Recommended new playground facilities for existing parks are as follows: addition of separate tot lot elements and ADA compliant path access to play area structures, and repair/add surfacing at Peppertree Park; replacement of existing playground with separated age appropriate structures (play area and tot lot), addition of ADA compliant path access to play area structures, and upgraded surfacing to Flinn Park; addition of separate tot lot elements and ADA compliant path access to play area structures, and upgraded surfacing at Acker Park; addition of ADA compliant path access to play area structures, and upgraded surfacing to Granite Creek/A.C. Williams Park; replacement of the combined play area and tot lot with separated age appropriate structures (play area and tot lot), addition of ADA compliant path access to play area structures, and upgraded surfacing to Willow Creek Park; addition of ADA compliant path access to play area structures, and upgraded surfacing at the Ken Lindley Complex; addition of



CITY OF PRESCOTT *Parks and Recreation Master Plan*

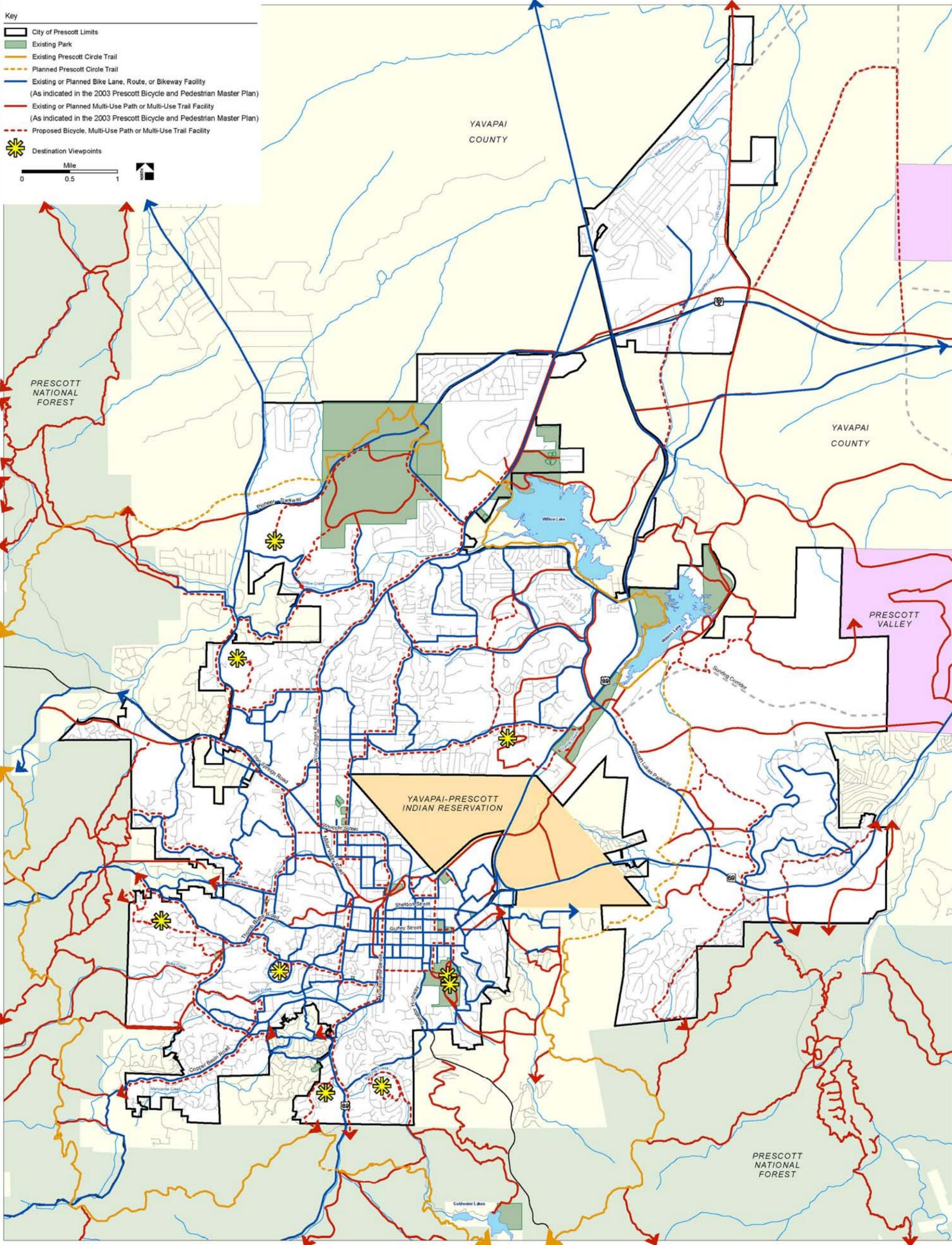
Figure 5. Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Key

-  City of Prescott Limits
-  Existing Park
-  Existing Prescott Circle Trail
-  Planned Prescott Circle Trail
-  Existing or Planned Bike Lane, Route, or Bikeway Facility
(As indicated in the 2003 Prescott Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan)
-  Existing or Planned Multi-Use Path or Multi-Use Trail Facility
(As indicated in the 2003 Prescott Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan)
-  Proposed Bicycle, Multi-Use Path or Multi-Use Trail Facility
-  Destination Viewpoints

Mile
0 0.5 1

CITY OF PRESCOTT *Parks and Recreation Master Plan*

Figure 6. Bicycle, Multi-Use Path and Multi-Use Trail Master Plan



separate tot lot elements and ADA compliant path access to play area structures at Heritage Park; complete removal of tot lot and surfacing from under northwest ramada in ball field area at Pioneer Park and the addition of age appropriate structures (play area and tot lot) in a designated area closer to the main parking lot with ADA compliant path access to play area structures at Pioneer Park; addition of ADA compliant path access to play area structures and upgraded surfacing at Watson Lake Park; addition of separate tot lot elements and ADA compliant path access to play area structures, and upgraded surfacing at Goldwater Lake Park.

Organized Play Recreation

Organized play facilities are generally associated with and located within community or regional park facilities and are most compatible with adjacent commercial, office, industrial, and open space land uses. The recommended organized play recreation facilities for the *PRMP* are identified in Table 4.5, *Recreation Facility Needs* on page 25 and shall be located as identified below.

Baseball/Little League

The city standard for the minimum number of new baseball/little league fields needed by the year 2020 totals three fields. This sports activity location will require a restroom/concession support facility and sufficient parking to serve the number of park users and spectators. Recommended siting of these new facilities are as follows: lighting the existing field located at Yavapai Community College for joint use programming, joint use of a future field at a new high school location, and a lighted field at the new proposed community park (CP8).

Multi-Use Fields

The City standard for the minimum number of new multi-use fields needed by the year 2020 totals five fields. These fields will be utilized for a variety of sports programs such as soccer, rugby, Pop Warner football, field hockey, and softball. Multi-use fields will require a restroom/concession support facility and sufficient parking to serve the anticipated number of park users and spectators. Recommended siting of these new facilities are as follows: joint use of a future field at a new high school location, and a lighted four-plex at the new proposed community park (CP8).

Basketball Courts

The City standard for the minimum number of new basketball courts needed by the year 2020 totals 7 basketball courts. Recommended siting of these new facilities are as follows: two lighted basketball courts at Pioneer Park, one lighted basketball court at each of the new proposed neighborhood parks (NP5-NP11), and two lighted basketball courts at the new proposed community park (CP8).

Racquetball Courts

The City standard for the minimum number of racquetball courts needed by the year 2020 totals 1 (indoor) racquetball court. Generally, racquetball courts are located within community or regional park facilities in coordination with a larger recreation center. Recommended siting of these new facilities are as follows: two lighted indoor courts located within a recreation center at the new proposed community park (CP8).

Moderate Recreation

Moderate recreation facilities are generally associated with community and regional park facilities, and are compatible with most land uses. However, if it is necessary to locate moderate recreation facilities within any of the proposed neighborhood parks, then it is recommended that these facilities be unlit to minimize light glare to adjacent residences.

Swimming

The City standard for the minimum number of public pool facilities needed by the year 2020 totals one outdoor swimming pool and two indoor pool/aquatic centers. Traditionally, public swimming pool facilities have been generally associated with community centers, recreation centers, neighborhood parks, and/or community parks. The recreational trend the last ten years for these types of facilities has been one of providing a much broader spectrum of water based opportunities for all ages in the form of full service aquatic centers. Aquatic centers may include indoor and/or outdoor water play amenities such as dedicated lap pools, leisure pools with zero depth entry, spray pads (zero depth play), water slides, play structures, current channels, and vortex (whirlpool) features; therapeutic amenities such as hot tubs, cold

plunges, steam rooms, saunas, and jacuzzis; and multi-use amenities such as deck space and medium depth pools for classes and exercises.

Aquatic facilities may also be designed concurrent with other indoor facilities such as gymnasiums and recreational centers to maximize utilization of building spaces and create a multipurpose, multi-generational facility. It is recommended that these types of facilities be developed at community or regional park sites to better serve the public as a whole. It is also recommended that the city seek partnering opportunities for potential indoor pool facilities, with the Prescott Unified School District, Yavapai County, or private organizations to maximize available resources in the community. Recommended siting of these new facilities are as follows: joint use of a future pool facility at a new high school location or a new indoor pool/aquatic center located at Pioneer Park, and a new indoor pool/aquatic center located at the new proposed community park (CP8).

Indoor Facilities

The City standard for the minimum number of indoor recreation facilities needed by the year 2020 totals one gymnasium and one recreation center. While gymnasiums may be located at a community activity center, their utilization would be greatly enhanced if they were located with similar uses in a community park facility to take advantage of the diverse user groups present for other activities. A maximization of the utility of gymnasiums and/or recreational centers is to be planned, designed and constructed concurrent with an aquatic center.

Recreation centers may include such amenities and activities as child care, preschool, small commercial kitchen, a flexible meeting/event space, dance studio, theatrical stage, arts and craft rooms, classrooms, fitness rooms, racquetball courts, an indoor track, multipurpose room, and gymnasiums. Recommended siting of these new indoor facilities are as follows: joint use of a future gymnasium at a new high school location or a new gymnasium located at Pioneer Park, and a new recreation center located at the new proposed community park (CP8).

Passive Recreation

Passive recreation activity areas have been determined to be a key element for all new park and recreation facilities. Facilities which address these types of recreational needs include trails, open space, picnic areas, ramadas, amphitheaters, barbecues, water features, etc. These facilities should be located within all neighborhood, community, and regional park facilities at varying levels that are compatible with the other user groups.

Ramadas/Picnic Areas

The City standard for the minimum number of ramadas/picnic areas needed by the year 2020 totals 1 ramada/picnic area. However, to provide sufficient user friendly areas within every park, it is recommended that these new amenities be provided as follows: one group ramada and six single ramadas at Community Center Park (CP5), one group ramada at each of the new proposed neighborhood parks (NP5-NP11), and a large group picnic area for 100 people and six single ramadas at the new proposed community park (CP8).

Off-Leash Dog Parks

The City standard for off-leash dog parks does not require any new off-leash dog parks by the year 2020; however it is recommended that a new off-leash dog park be developed in the new proposed community park (CP8) due to the growing trend of off-leash dog park users. One off-leash dog park at Willow Creek Park exists through a lease agreement with the landowner to meet the current demand.

Trail Facilities

Multi-use paths and trails are an essential component of recreation and transportation systems within communities today. The trail system, if planned carefully, will assist to reduce traffic congestion, promote energy conservation, improve air quality, and provide local public health benefits and amenities for residents. The City standard for the minimum number of trail facilities needed by the year 2020 totals approximately 52 miles of new trail facilities within the City of Prescott (see Table 4.6, *Trail Facility Needs*).

Typically trails are classified by the type of usage, and the setting of the anticipated trail alignment. Following is a description of the types of new trail facilities anticipated for off-street multi-use paths and

trails within the city. These six categories are also defined in the 2003 *Prescott Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan*.

- *Category #1 – Primitive Setting* – Primitive trails have low to minimal usage and are located in undisturbed natural environments. They are unpaved and have limited access. Primitive trails are hiking only trails and act as loop or spur trails off of trails with higher intensity of use.
- *Category #2 – Semi-Primitive Setting* – Semi-primitive trails have low to medium usage and are generally located in rural and natural areas. They are unpaved, and provide a route of travel along creeks. Typical users of semi-primitive trails are hikers, runners, and, in some cases, equestrians.
- *Category #3 – Multiple-Use Trails* – Multiple-use trails have a potential for high intensity usage and are located in areas of high recreational opportunity. They are unpaved with a tread surface of compacted one-inch minus select material or similar, and provide recreational and educational opportunities along loops, or in between landmarks or other uses. Typical multiple-use trail users are hikers, runners, pedestrians, mountain bicyclists, and equestrians. If equestrian usage is also desired, a separate unpaved trail shall be provided. Multiple-use trails link park, open space areas, and communities, and serve both recreation and transportation needs
- *Category #4 – Rails-to-Trails Conversions* – Rails-to-Trails conversions have a high intensity usage and are located along decommissioned railroad right-of-way. They are unpaved with a tread surface of one inch or less sized compacted ballast material, and provide a route of travel to parks and adjacent municipalities through natural areas. Typical Rails-to-Trails users are hikers, runners, bicyclists, wheelchairs, strollers, and equestrians. Rails-to-Trails conversions provide both recreation and transportation needs.
- *Category #5 – Greenway Trails* -- Greenway Trails have a high to moderate intensity usage and are located in mixed use, commercial, residential and office areas. They can be either paved or unpaved, and form an urban trail network throughout the downtown area. The typical greenway trail users may include pedestrians and bicyclists. Suburban trails link park and open space areas and adjacent community developments, and serve both recreation and transportation needs
- *Category #6 – Urban Setting/Roadway Trails* – Urban Setting/Roadway Trails have a high intensity usage and are located in mixed use, commercial, residential and office areas. They are generally paved with a hard surface material due to their high intensity usage. The typical urban trail users may include pedestrians, bicyclists, and in-line skaters. In some instances, where permitted, equestrian access may be allowed. If equestrian usage is also desired, a separate unpaved trail shall be provided. Urban trails serve both recreation purposes and supplement transportation needs.

8.0 PARKS, RECREATION, AND TRAILS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

The PRMP and the Parks, Recreation, and Trails Facilities Development Program provides the City of Prescott and its citizens with a planning guideline to assist in developing the City's future parks, recreation, and trails system. An emphasis on developing recreational facilities within the next five years will be incorporated into a capital improvement recommendations program. Recommendations for implementation of the long range goals associated with the vision, goals, and objectives presented in Section 6.0, *Parks, Recreation and Trails Vision, Goals, and Objectives* are also identified in Table 8.1, *Implementation Program 2007-2020* on pages 41-48. The Master Plan is intended to be a dynamic document, one that is updated and refined through time; however, it also provides significant recommendations and strategies for development of future park, recreation, and trail facilities.

The recommended implementation program recognizes the City as a dynamic entity with relationship to neighboring communities, existing development patterns, relative population densities, and potential growth characteristics. The implementation strategy recognizes existing recreational and community needs on a city-wide basis. Prioritizing the development of new neighborhood and community parks will help provide a systematic way to address the current and future needs throughout the City. In addition, the implementation and rehabilitation of existing park facilities will greatly enhance the needs and experiences of both the existing and new users. The implementation strategies presented in this section is based on a logical approach that will allow the City to balance land acquisition with the development of new recreational facilities. This approach will help conserve valuable environmental resources while striving to meet the diverse recreational needs of a growing community.

The success of the implementation program strategy is dependent on the cooperation and coordination efforts of city leaders and departments. Each of the facilities and elements identified in the implementation program will require ownership of responsibilities and support from various areas of specialized expertise and agencies. Key responsibilities are identified for each implementation component. Coordination and communication with agencies outside the City of Prescott, such as Yavapai County Facilities and Parks Department, Yavapai County Flood Control District, Central Yavapai Municipal Planning Organization, Yavapai-Prescott Indian Community, and the Towns of Prescott Valley and Chino Valley will be instrumental in developing partnerships that can expedite land acquisition, funding and implementation of future park and recreation facilities.

Figure 5, *Parks and Recreation Master Plan*, and Table 8.1, *Implementation Program 2007-2020* identifies the recommended implementation strategy for new park and recreation facility development in the future. Prioritization of the recommended recreational improvements and/or upgrades to existing parks and recreation facilities will be determined as funding becomes available.

Table 8.1. Implementation Program 2007-2020

City of Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan Implementation Program 2007–2020

Mini-Parks							
	Item	Acreage	Cost	Location	Responsibility	Techniques and Funding Resources	
	Peppertree Mini-Park (MP3) Upgrade Site Lighting ADA Compliant Ramps Upgrade Play Area Surfacing Add Separate Tot Lot Elements Add ADA Compliant Path Access to Play Area Structure Evaluate Existing Play Area Elements	~ 0.18	\$30 -40,000* * 2007 Dollars	220 W. Delano Ave. Prescott, AZ 86301	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes
Neighborhood Parks							
	Item	Acreage	Cost	Location	Responsibility	Techniques and Funding Resources	
	Flinn Park (NP1) Upgrade Site Lighting ADA Compliant Pathways Upgrade Turf ** Replace Existing Playground with Age Appropriate Structures (Tot Lot/Play Area) Add ADA Compliant Path Access to Play Area Structures Upgrade Playground Surfacing Remove Existing Basketball Court Upgrade Ramada Access Reuse Existing Restroom (Storage) (1) Drinking Fountain (3) Benches (1) New Restroom (1) Picnic Area (1) Barbeque Facility	~ 3.0	\$325 -375,000* * 2007 Dollars	280 S. Josephine St. Prescott, AZ 86301	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes
	Acker Park (NP3) Upgrade Site Lighting Add Separate Tot Lot Elements Upgrade Playground Surfacing Add ADA Compliant Path Access to Play Area Structures	~ 1.0	\$70 -90,000* * 2007 Dollars	421 S. Virginia St. Prescott, AZ 86301	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department Friends of Acker Park	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds Volunteerism	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes

** Evaluate synthetic turf for water conservation

Table 8.1. Implementation Program 2007-2020 (continued)

City of Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan Implementation Program 2007–2020							
Neighborhood Parks (Continued)							
Item	Acreage	Cost	Location	Responsibility	Techniques and Funding Resources		
Proposed Neighborhood Parks (NP5-NP11) recommended components: Site Lighting ADA Compliant Multi-use pathways Landscaping Irrigation (1) Basketball Court (1) Sand Volleyball Court (1) Open Play Turf/Multi-Purpose Field with Backstop (Unlit) (1) Tot Lot (2-5 Years) (1) Play Area (6-12 Years) ADA Compliant Playground Surface (1) Group Ramada (6) Picnic Tables (1) Drinking Fountain (8) Barbeque Facilities (6) Benches (6) Trash Receptacles (2) Bicycle Racks (1) Restroom Parking (no more than 12 spaces)	~ 10.0	\$800,000 - \$1,000,000 per park * * 2007 Dollars (Does not include land acquisition costs)	As indicated on Figure 5, <i>Parks and Recreation Master Plan</i>	City of Prescott Planning and Development Services Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department Bureau of Land Management Bureau of Reclamation Arizona State Land Department Private Property Owners	Primary: Fee Simple Purchase Lease Agreements Development (Impact) Fees Recreation and Public Purposes Act Intergovernmental Agreements Influencing Land Management Decisions Competitive Grants	Secondary: Regulatory Techniques General Obligation Bonds User Fees Conservation Easements Conveyance of Property to Homeowners Association Arizona Heritage Fund Grants	
Community Parks							
Item	Acreage	Cost	Location	Responsibility	Techniques and Funding Resources		
Granite Creek/A.C. Williams Park (CP1) Upgrade Site Lighting Upgrade South Restroom (All Weather) Upgrade creek bridge crossings Add ADA Compliant Path Access to Play Area Structures Upgrade Playground Surfacing (3) Benches	~ 21.0	\$225 -275,000* * 2007 Dollars	554 N. Sixth St. Prescott, AZ 86301	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes	

Table 8.1. Implementation Program 2007-2020 (continued)

City of Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan Implementation Program 2007–2020							
Community Parks (Continued)							
Item	Acreage	Cost	Location	Responsibility	Techniques and Funding Resources		
Ken Lindley Complex (CP2) (Fann Skate Park/Grace Sparkes Memorial Activity Center) Upgrade Playground Surfacing Add ADA Compliant Path Access to Play Area Structures Replace/Reinforce Northwest Retaining Wall Upgrade Existing Bleachers Apply Sealant to Concrete in Skate Park Upgrade Lighting at Skate Park Evaluate Activity Center Evaluate Existing Play Area Elements (3) Benches	~ 6.7	\$350 -450,000* * 2007 Dollars	702 E. Gurley St. Prescott, AZ 86301 824 E. Gurley St. Prescott, AZ 86301	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds Arizona Heritage Fund Save America's Treasures Grant Program	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes	
Roughrider Park/Bill Vallely Field (CP3) Add ADA Compliant Pathway from Parking to Little League Field Resurface Parking Lot (1) Bicycle Rack	~ 7.2	\$15 -20,000* * 2007 Dollars	621 N. Washington St. Prescott, AZ 86301	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Yavapai College Prescott Little League Finance Department	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds Donations	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Bed Taxes	
Willow Creek Park (CP4) ADA Compliant Pathways/Ramp Evaluate Sidewalk/Ramp for Large Ramada (ADA) Upgrade Sidewalk/Paths Upgrade Sand Volleyball Court Relocate/Replace Play Area/Tot Lot to Include Appropriate Age Separation Upgrade Playground Surfacing Add ADA Compliant Path Access to Play Area Structures (3) Benches (1) Bicycle Rack	~ 7.5	\$250 -350,000* * 2007 Dollars	3181 Willow Creek Rd. Prescott, AZ 86301	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes	

Table 8.1. Implementation Program 2007-2020 (continued)

City of Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan Implementation Program 2007–2020

Community Parks (Continued)

	Item	Acreage	Cost	Approximate Location	Responsibility	Techniques and Funding Resources	
	<p>Community Center Park (CP5) Site Lighting ADA Compliant Multi-use Pathways Off Street Parking Landscaping Irrigation (4) Tennis Courts (2) Volleyball Courts (1) Tot Lot (2-5 years) (1) Play Area (6-12 years) ADA Compliant Playground Surface (1) Restroom Building (15) Exercise Stations (4) Horseshoe Courts (4) Bocce Ball Courts (1) Double Ramada (6) Single Ramadas (7) Picnic Tables (1) Drinking Fountain (10) Barbeque Facilities (6) Benches (8) Trash Receptacles (2) Bicycle Racks</p>	<p>~ 19.0</p>	<p>\$2.0 -2.5 Million* * 2007 Dollars (Does not include land acquisition costs)</p>	<p>1280 Rosser St. Prescott, AZ 86301</p>	<p>City of Prescott Planning and Development Services Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department</p>	<p>Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds Development (Impact) Fees</p>	<p>Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes</p>

Table 8.1. Implementation Program 2007-2020 (continued)

City of Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan Implementation Program 2007–2020

Community Parks (Continued)							
Item	Acreage	Cost	Location	Responsibility	Techniques and Funding Resources		
<p>Heritage Park (CP6) ADA Compliant Pathways/Routing Address Drainage/Erosion issues (1) Tot Lot (2-5 years) Evaluate Existing Play Area Elements Add ADA Compliant Path Access to Play Area Structure Upgrade Playground Surfacing Erosion Control Add Retaining Wall at Heritage East and Heritage West (2) Benches (1) Bicycle Rack</p>	~ 115.0	\$300 -350,000* * 2007 Dollars	1497 Heritage Park Rd. Prescott, AZ 86301	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes	
<p>Pioneer Park (CP7) ADA Compliant Pathways/Routing (1) Pool/Aquatic Center (25-yd pool, Springboard Diving, Recreation Pool; 50,000 sq. ft.) *** (1) Gymnasium (16,000 sq. ft.) (1) Multi-purpose Field (2) Basketball Courts (1) Tot Lot (2-5 years) (1) Play Area (6-12 years) Remove Existing Tot Lot and Sand Surfacing ADA Compliant Playground Surface (2) Drinking Fountains Add Picnic Tables Under Existing Ramadas Pave Access Road to Fields Redesign/Add New Entrance to Park Add Sewer Service</p>	~ 1000.0	\$13 -14 Million* * 2007 Dollars (Does not include land acquisition costs)	1200 Commerce Drive Prescott, AZ 86301	City of Prescott Planning and Development Services Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department Bureau of Land Management Private Property Owners Yavapai County Prescott Unified School District (PUSD)	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes	

*** Potential Partnership with PUSD for siting of Aquatic Center and Gymnasium ~40 ac

Table 8.1. Implementation Program 2007-2020 (continued)

City of Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan Implementation Program 2007–2020

Community Parks (Continued)

Item	Acreage	Cost	Location	Responsibility	Techniques and Funding Resources
Proposed Community Park (CP8) Site Lighting ADA Compliant Multi-use pathways Off Street Parking Landscaping Irrigation (1) Community Recreation Center/Aquatic Center (70,000 sq. ft.)*** (4) Ball Fields/Multi-use Fields** (2) Basketball Courts (2)Volleyball Courts (1) Tot Lot (2-5 years) (1) Play Area (6-12 years) ADA Compliant Playground Surface Restroom Buildings (15) Exercise Stations (4) Horseshoe Courts (2) Double Ramadas (6) Single Ramadas (14) Picnic Tables (2) Drinking Fountains (8) Barbeque Facilities (10) Benches (12) Trash Receptacles (2) Bicycle Racks	~ 80.0	\$25 -35 Million* * 2007 Dollars (Does not include land acquisition costs)	As indicated on Figure 5, <i>Draft Final Parks Master Plan</i>	City of Prescott Planning and Development Services Parks, Recreation and Library Department City Attorney Finance Department Arizona State Land Department Prescott Unified School District (PUSD) Private Property Owners	Primary: Fee Simple Purchase General Obligation Bonds Lease Agreements Intergovernmental Agreements Influencing Land Management Decisions Secondary: Regulatory Techniques User Fees Development (Impact) Fees Arizona Heritage Fund Grants

** Consider synthetic turf for water conservation

*** Potential Partnership with PUSD

Table 8.1. Implementation Program 2007-2020 (continued)

City of Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan Implementation Program 2007–2020

Regional Parks							
Item	Acreage	Cost	Location	Responsibility	Techniques and Funding Resources		
<p>Watson Lake Park (RP3) ADA Compliant Routing from Parking Spaces to Upper Ramada Add ADA Compliant Path Access to Play Area Structures Add separate tot lot (2-5 years) elements Upgrade Playground Surfacing Evaluate Existing Play Area Elements (2) Upgrade Restrooms (All Weather)</p>	~ 202.2	\$150 -200,000* * 2007 Dollars	3101 N. Highway 89 Prescott, AZ 86301	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department Private Property Owners	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes	
<p>Goldwater Lake Park (RP5) ADA Compliant Routing from Parking Spaces to main pathway Evaluate existing pathways for ADA Compliance (1) Tot Lot (2-5 years) Upgrade Playground Surfacing Add ADA Compliant Path Access to Play Area Structures Evaluate Existing Play Area Elements Erosion Control Evaluate/Address Drainage and Erosion Issues Replace Damaged Wood Picnic Tables Repair Damaged Concrete Repair Damaged Asphalt</p>	~44.0	\$75 -100,000* *2007 Dollars	3020 Senator Highway Prescott, AZ 86301	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department Private Property Owners	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes	

Table 8.1. Implementation Program 2007-2020 (continued)

City of Prescott Parks and Recreation Master Plan Implementation Program 2007–2020

Open Space							
Item	Acreage	Cost	Location	Responsibility	Techniques and Funding Resources		
Granite Dells Preserve East**** Caretaker Residence Park Manager Position Convert Bath House to Visitor Center/Museum Convert Dance Hall to Event Center Renovate Pool Feature Trails Parking	Varies	\$300 -400,000* *2007 Dollars	Granite Dells Area	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department Open Space Acquisition Advisory Committee Private Property Owners	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds Open Space Sales Tax	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes	
All City Open Space Preserves Trails Educational Opportunities Fuels Reduction Boundary Surveying and Marking Repairs to Structures Full-Time Positions	Varies	Varies	Varies	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Finance Department Open Space Acquisition Advisory Committee Private Property Owners	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds Open Space Sales Tax \$35,000 Open Space Management Budget	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes	
Community-wide Trail System							
Item	Acreage	Cost	Location	Responsibility	Techniques and Funding Resources		
Update 2003 Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan Identify Paved Multi-Use Path Corridors Identify Unpaved Multi-Use Trail Corridors Identify On-Street Bicycle Facilities for Incorporation into the City Transportation Plan Develop Multi-Use Path and Trail Design Guidelines	City Limits	\$75 -100,000* *2007 Dollars	City Limits	City of Prescott Parks, Recreation and Library Department Public Works Department Finance Department Private Property Owners	Primary: Capital Improvement Fund General Obligation Bonds	Secondary: Foundation/Gifts Donations Bed Taxes	

****Commitment made to willing seller

8.1 Financial Resource Opportunities

An identification and evaluation of financing alternatives and methods for implementation of capital recommendations was conducted as part of the Master Plan Process. **The types of Funding Sources are as follows:**

- Arizona Heritage Fund
- Bed Taxes
- Competitive Grants
- Dedication/Development Fees
- Donations
- Foundation/Gifts
- General Obligation Bonds
- Inter-Governmental Agreements
- Community Service Workers
- Recreation Service Fee
- SAFETEA-LU
- Save America's Treasures Grant Program
- User Fees
- Volunteers

8.2 Types and Definitions of Potential Funding Sources

Parks, recreation, and multi-use path and trail projects are funded in a multitude of manners. Fourteen (14) separate methods of financing projects used in various communities were identified for potentially funding the implementation projects in this master plan. These methods and their definitions include the following:

Arizona Heritage Fund – This is a source of funding for parks and trail development that is administered by both the State Parks Department and the State Game and Fish Department. Grants are awarded annually and require 50% matching funds.

Bed Taxes – Otherwise known as Hotel Taxes, these are local taxes assessed on a per room basis upon rental of a hotel room. Assessed funds can be used for local development projects, such as park development, recreational facility construction, and infrastructure development (i.e. trails).

Competitive Grants – Numerous Regional and National Private and Public agencies offer grant programs to fund specific projects such as park and facility development. A grant application and report is usually required to receive funding.

Donations – The private donation of land or equipment by landholders to the City for a specific purpose or use through deed restriction.

Dedication/Development Fees – Fees assessed for the development of residential and/or commercial properties with the proceeds to be used for parks and recreation purposes, such as open space acquisition, community park site development, neighborhood parks development, regional parks development, etc.

Foundations/Gifts – Foundations or gifts offer a variety of ways to fund capital projects. They generally consist of tax-exempt, non-profit organizations established with private donations in promotion of specific causes, activities or issues.

General Obligation Bonds – General Obligation Bonds, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the jurisdiction issuing the bonds, may be issued by a municipality or county for any lawful or necessary purpose. Each municipality and county has a constitutionally set debt cap, which limits the bond issuance capacity. Prior to issuing general obligation bonds, the municipality or county must receive authorization by a majority vote of qualified electors at an election. The primary advantage associated with general obligation bonds is the ability to use the bond proceeds for almost any purpose and to spread the benefits and burdens of the funds uniformly throughout the community.

Inter-Governmental Agreements (IGA) – Contractual relationships entered into between two or more local units of government for the joint usage or development of sports fields, regional parks, and other facilities.

Community Service Workers – In lieu of seasonal maintenance staff, minimum-security prisoners and probationary community service workers can be used for labor to maintain parks and facilities at a fraction of the cost.

Recreational Service Fee – Recreational Service Fees can be established by a City ordinance or other City procedure for the purpose of constructing and maintaining recreational facilities. The fee may be applied to all organized activities that require reservations such as organized basketball, softball, baseball leagues etc.

SAFETEA-LU – The "Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Enabling Act – a Legacy to Users", or SAFETEA-LU, was authorized by the Federal Government in 2006, and replaces both TEA-21 and ISTEA. The legislation provides protection and funding for the protection and enhancement of historical sites, parks and recreation areas, wildlife refuges, and waterfowl areas, collectively known in the law as Section 4(f) properties. In addition, the legislation has provisions for funding of enhancement to alternative modes of surface transportation, such as trails, sidewalks, and bicycle lanes. Funding is distributed by the State through grant application.

Save America's Treasures Grant Program – The Federal Save America's Treasures grant program is a competitive matching-grant program administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities dedicated to the protection of our nation's endangered and irreplaceable and endangered cultural heritage. Grants are awarded to federal, state, local, and tribal government entities, and non-profit organizations for preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and historic structures and sites.

User Fees – Fees assessed to users of facilities for maintenance or improvements of the facility or park.

Volunteers – Volunteers can be used in a wide range of efforts including volunteer support for small parks and recreation construction projects, corporate and individual donations, and leading fundraising drives.

Appendix A – Data Collection Log

Table A-1. Resource Data Collection Log

	DATE REC'D	FROM	SOURCE	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	TOPIC	FILENAME/COMMENTS
1	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	airport_overlay	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_airport overlay
2	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	building	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_building
3	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	city_trees	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_city_trees
4	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	citylimits	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_citylimits
5	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	commercial_cor_overlay	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_commercial_cor_overlay
6	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	contours_20ft	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_contours_20ft
7	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	contours_4ft	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_contours_4ft
8	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	enterprise_zone	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_enterprise_zone
9	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Existing_Trails	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_Existing_Trails
10	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	fire_stations	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_fire_stations
11	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	flood	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_flood
12	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	golf_cart_path	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_golf_cart_path
13	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	golf_course	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_golf_course
14	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	historic_pres_districts	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_historic_pres_districts
15	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	hwy69_overlay	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_hwy69_overlay
16	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	lakes	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_lakes
17	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	landuse	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_landuse
18	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	low_cross	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_low_cross
19	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	national_reg_districts	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_national_reg_districts
20	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	parcels	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_parcels
21	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	parks	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_parks
22	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	peap	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_peap
23	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	ponderosa	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_ponderosa
24	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	prescott_national_forest	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_prescott_national_forest
25	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	prescott_pv_interface	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_prescott_pv_interface
26	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	public_lands	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_public_lands
27	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	road_edge	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_road_edge
28	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	schools	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_schools
29	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	sewerline	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_sewerline
30	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	sewerpt	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_sewerpt
31	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	stormline	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_stormline
32	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	stormpt	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_sewerpt
33	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	streams	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_streams
34	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	streets	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_streets
35	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	waterline	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_waterline
36	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	waterpt	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_waterpt
37	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	whipzuma	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_whipzuma
38	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	willow_ol	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_willow_ol
39	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	zoning	10/02/06	Arc GIS files		geodata_ADMIN_zoning1
40	10/24/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Sparkes Activity Center Usage 2004	10/24/06	Excel Spreadsheet	Usage data	04 Activity Center Report
41	10/24/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Bandshell Usage 2004 usage	10/24/06	Excel Spreadsheet	Usage data	04 Bandshell Usage Summary
42	10/24/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	2004 Ramada Reservations	10/24/06	Excel Spreadsheet	Usage data	04 Ramada Report
43	10/24/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Sparkes Activity Center Usage 2005	10/24/06	Excel Spreadsheet	Usage data	05 Activity center Report
44	10/24/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	2005 Ramada Reservation	10/24/06	Excel Spreadsheet	Usage data	05 Ramada Report
45	10/24/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	ParkAmenities	10/24/06	Excel Spreadsheet	Inventory	ParkAmenities
46	10/24/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	City_Prescott_Oblique_N	10/24/06	TIFF/JPEG/GIF	Aerial	City_Prescott_Oblique_N
47	10/30/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Lake Park Inventory for MP Process	10/30/06	Word Doc	Inventory	Park Inventory
48	10/30/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	2007 Parks & Rec. MP addendum	10/30/06	Word Doc	Inventory	Addendum to Park Inventory1
49	11/01/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	2003 Prescott General Plan	05/18/04	Hardcopy	General Plan	N/A -- Stored in file
50	11/01/06	Online Resource	Town of Prescott Valley	2002 Parks and Recreation Master Plan	10/07/02	PDF	PRMP	Prescott Valley MasterPlan.pdf

Table A-1. Resource Data Collection Log (continued)

	DATE REC'D	FROM	SOURCE	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	TOPIC	FILENAME/COMMENTS
51	11/01/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	2002 Prescott Bicycle Master Plan	10/01/03	Hardcopy	Bicycle	N/A -- Stored in file
52	11/08/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Parks Master Plan Will Combine Data From Various Sources	11/04/06	Hardcopy: Newspaper	Issues	Parks Master Plan Will Combine Data From Various Sources
53	11/08/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Public Meeting Bring Out Wide Range of Recreation Needs	11/04/06	Hardcopy: Newspaper	Issues	Public Meeting Bring Out Wide Range of Recreation Needs
54	11/20/06	LSD Library	City of Prescott	Wildland Division Fuel Management	N/A	Hardcopy	Policy: Wildfire	N/A -- Stored in file
55	11/20/06	LSD Library	City of Prescott	Open Space Program Policy Statement	N/A	Hardcopy	Policy: Open Space	N/A -- Stored in file
56	11/20/06	LSD Library	City of Prescott	Prescott Land Development Code	12/31/04	Hardcopy	Code/Ordinance	N/A -- Stored in file
57	11/03/06	Prescott National Forest	Prescott National Forest	2005 Forest Planning Rule	09/22/06	PDF	Guidelines	overview of PNF planning.pdf
58	11/21/06	Online Resource	Lima and Associates	Central Yavapai Metropolitan Area Transportation Study	05/15/06	PDF	Study	Yavapai Regional Transportation Study.pdf
59	11/21/06	Online Resource	Town of Chino Valley	Town of Chino Valley 2003 General Plan	11/04/03	PDF	General Plan	ChinoValleygeneralplanadopted.pdf
60	12/11/06	Online Resource	City of Prescott/Yavapai Trails Association	Prescott Circle Trails	11/21/05	PDF	Map	circle_trail.pdf
61	12/11/06	Online Resource	City of Prescott	Pioneer Park Trail Routes	N/A	PDF	Map	pioneer_park_trails.pdf
62	12/11/06	LSD Library	City of Prescott	1987 masterplan for parks and recreation	1987	Hardcopy	PRMP	N/A -- Stored in file
63	12/11/06	Online Resource	American Association of State Highway and transportation officials	Guide for the development of bicycle facilities	1999	Hardcopy	Guidelines	N/A -- Stored in file
64	12/11/06	Online Resource	Federal Highway Administration	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices	2003	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- Stored in file
65	12/11/06	LSD Library	City of Prescott	Granite Dells Community Plan	09/15/91	Hardcopy	Plan	N/A -- Stored in file
66	12/11/06	LSD Library	City of Prescott	Prescott General Plan Development Policy Guide	1997	Hardcopy	Process	N/A -- Stored in file
67	12/14/06	Online Resource	Yavapai County	The Yavapai County General Plan	04/07/03	PDF	General Plan	Yavapai County.pdf
68	12/14/06	Online Resource	PNF	Prescott National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan	1986/2004	PDF	Plan	Forest_Plan_republish_Dec2004
69	12/11/06	Online Resource	City of Prescott	Northeast Prescott Trail Opportunities	Not Specified	PDF	Map	Willow_Watson_Trails.pdf
70	11/15/06	Arizona State Museum	Arizona State Museum	Site Files	N/A	Arc GIS files		N/A -- Stored in file
71	11/20/06	National Register of Historic Places	National Register of Historic Places	Historic Districts	N/A	Other		N/A -- Stored in file
72	11/20/06	National Register of Historic Places	National Register of Historic Places	Historic Properties	N/A	Other		N/A -- Stored in file
73	10/30/06	LSD GIS	ASLD	xxx_land	2006	Arc GIS files		xxx_land.shp
74	10/30/06	LSD GIS	Arizona Electronic Atlas	reptiles.shp		Arc GIS files	Biology	reptiles.shp
75	10/30/06	LSD GIS	Arizona Electronic Atlas	birdshap.shp		Arc GIS files	Biology	birdshap.shp
76	10/30/06	LSD GIS	Arizona Electronic Atlas	mammals.shp		Arc GIS files	Biology	mammals.shp
77	10/30/06	LSD GIS	ASLD	springs.shp	1993	Arc GIS files	Biology	springs.shp
78	10/30/06	LSD GIS	Nature Conservancy	six_ecoregions.mdb\Rollup_Conservation_Areas		Arc GIS files	Biology	six_ecoresions.mdb\Rollup_Conservation_Areas
79	10/30/06	LSD GIS	Grasslands	Arizona_grasslands.shp	2004	Arc GIS files	Biology	Arizona_grasslands.shp

Table A-1. Resource Data Collection Log (continued)

	DATE REC'D	FROM	SOURCE	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	TOPIC	FILENAME/COMMENTS
80	10/30/06	LSD GIS	STATSGO	soils.shp	1994	Arc GIS files	Biology	soils.shp
81	10/30/06	LSD GIS	USDA Soil Conservation Service	soils_utm.shp	1975	Arc GIS files	Biology	soils.utm.shp
82	10/30/06	LSD GIS	USGS	prescott.dem	2001	Arc GIS files	Biology	prescott.dem
83	10/30/06	LSD GIS	USGS	prescott2.dem	2001	Arc GIS files	Biology	prescott2.dem
84	10/30/06	LSD GIS	City of Prescott	Master Plan\scans\areials	unknown	Arc GIS files	Biology	Masterplam/scans/areials
85	10/30/06	LSD GIS	ADOT	ownershall.shp	2006	Arc GIS files	Biology	ownersall.shp
86	10/30/06	LSD GIS	AZ Geological Survey (Reynolds)	geology.shp	1988	Arc GIS files	Biology	geology.shp
87	12/20/06	LSD Library	Donald F. Hoffmeister	Mammals of Arizona	1986	Hardcopy	Biology	N/A -- Stored in file
88	12/20/06	Online Resource	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association	Watson Woods Riparian Preserve Comprehensive Plan	1996	Other	Biology	N/A -- Stored in file
89	12/20/06	LSD Library	Thomas C. Brennan and Andrew T. Holycross	A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona	2006	Hardcopy	Biology	N/A -- Stored in file
90	12/20/06	LSD Library	David M. Hendricks	Arizona Soils	1985	Hardcopy	Biology	N/A -- Stored in file
91	12/20/06	LSD Library	Charles H. Lowe	The Vertebrates of Arizona	1964	Hardcopy	Biology	N/A -- Stored in file
92	12/20/06	LSD Library	David E. Brown	Biotic Communities of the Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico	1994	Hardcopy	Biology	N/A -- Stored in file
93	12/20/06	LSD GIS	AZGFD (UofA)	gveg_utm.shp	1993	Arc GIS files	Biology	gveg_utm.shp
94	12/20/06	LSD GIS	AZGFD, Brown and Lowe (1980)	natveg_utm.shp	1980	Arc GIS files	Biology	natveg_utm.shp
95	12/20/06	LSD GIS	USFWS	desert_pupfish.shp	unknown	Arc GIS files	Biology	desert_pupfish.shp
96	12/20/06	LSD GIS	USFWS	gila_chub.shp	unknown	Arc GIS files	Biology	gila_chub.shp
97	12/20/06	LSD GIS	USFWS	mexican_spotted_owl_critical_habitat.shp	unknown	Arc GIS files	Biology	mexican_spotted_owl_critical_habitat.shp
98	12/20/06	LSD GIS	USFWS	razorback_sucker_polygon.shp	unknown	Arc GIS files	Biology	razorback_sucker_polygon.shp
99	12/20/06	LSD GIS	USFWS	spikedace.shp	unknown	Arc GIS files	Biology	spikedace.shp
100	12/20/06	LSD GIS	USFWS	swwfc_proposed.shp	unknown	Arc GIS files	Biology	swwfc_proposed.shp
101	01/04/07	City of Prescott	Prescott Bicycle Advisory Committee	Bicycling Opportunities Map	03/2006	Hardcopy	Map	N/A -- Stored in file
102	10/30/06	Online Resource	Yavapai County Development Services	Verde Valley Regional Land Use Plan	04/2006	Hardcopy	Plan	N/A -- Stored in file
103	01/03/07	Online Resource	welcome to PrescottAZ.com	lakes and parks in Prescott, Arizona	2007	Hardcopy	Tourism	N/A -- Stored in file
104	01/04/07	City of Prescott	LSD	10-acre Park- Prescott lake Development Agreement Park Design	06/2002	Hardcopy	Site Plan	N/A -- Stored in file
105	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Open Space Summary	not specified	Hardcopy	Open Space	N/A -- Stored in file
106	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	City of Prescott Parks Impact fee	Not Specified	Hardcopy	Policy	N/A -- Stored in file
107	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	City of Prescott's Mile High Trail System Chronology of Notable Developments	Not Specified	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- Stored in file
108	10/05/06	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	City of Prescott's Mile High Trail System	Not Specified	Hardcopy	Map	N/A -- Stored in file
109	01/01/07	ASU Library	USGS Krieger, M. H.	Geology of the Prescott and Paulden Quadrangles, Arizona	1965	Hardcopy	Geology	N/A -- Stored in file

Table A-1. Resource Data Collection Log (continued)

	DATE REC'D	FROM	SOURCE	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	TOPIC	FILENAME/COMMENTS
110	01/01/07	ASU Library	Arizona Geological Society	Radon Gas--A Geologic Hazard in Arizona	1992	Hardcopy	issues	N/A -- Stored in file
111	01/15/07	LSD Library	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, and Forest Service	Soil Survey of Yavapai County, Arizona, Western Part	1978	Hardcopy	Soils	N/A -- Stored in file
112	01/16/07	Online Resource	NRCS	Official Soil Series Descriptions	2007	Other	Soils	Online
113	01/16/07	Online Resource	NRCS	Web Soil Survey	2007	Other	Soils	Online
114	01/17/07	OSAAC	OSAAC	Letter to LSD (includes §6 of the Draft open space plan)	2007	Word Doc	Open Space	Letter to Logan Simpson.doc
115	01/17/07	OSAAC	OSAAC	Draft Open Space Plan	2007	Word Doc	Open Space	presc_openspace_plan2.doc
116	01/17/07	OSAAC	City of Prescott, PV, NPS	Glassford Hill Preserve Planning Partnership	unknown	PDF	Open Space	Glassford Hill Preserve and Planning Partnership.pdf
117	01/17/07	OSAAC	OSAAC	How OSAAC got started	unknown	PPT	Open Space	How OSAAC got started.ppt
118	01/17/07	OSAAC	OSAAC	Open Space Acquisition Committee Recommendations	unknown	PPT	Open Space	Open Space Acquisition1.ppt
119	01/17/07	OSAAC	OSAC	Opens Dpace Advisory Committee Presentation Notes 02/03/04		PDF	Open Space	2 3 4 OSAC Presentation Notes (v2).pdf
120	01/17/07	OSAAC	OSAAC	§8.0 Open Space Element Draft		PDF	Open Space	8.0 Open Space Element DRAFT.pdf
121	01/17/07	OSAAC	OSA of YC and CoP	Badger "P" Mtn. Preserve Coordination Plan		PDF	Open Space	badger p mountain preserve coordination plan.pdf
122	01/17/07	OSAAC	City of Prescott	Open Space Management Plan (Not Adopted)		PDF	Open Space	open space management plan.pdf
123	01/17/07	OSAAC	City of Prescott	Sales Tax extension initiative	unknown	PDF	Open Space	city of prescott sales tax extension initiative info packet.pdf
124	01/17/07	OSAAC	City of Prescott	CoP Current open space Preserve		PDF	Open Space	city of prescott current open space preserve.pdf
125	01/17/07	OSAAC	City of Prescott	CoP Open Space Program		PDF	Open Space	city of prescott open space program.pdf
126	01/17/07	OSAAC	City of Prescott	Tasks for Open Space Steward	unknown	PDF	Open Space	tasks for the open space steward
127	01/17/07	OSAAC	CALT	For Land's Sake	winter 2006/2007	PDF	Open Space	For Lands Sake A Family legacy lives on.pdf
128	01/17/07	OSAAC	City of Prescott	History of the OSAAC (2003-2006)	2006	PDF	Open Space	hist of the mayors open space acquisition advisory committee.pdf
129	01/17/07	OSAAC	City of Prescott	Prescott Open Space Acquisition	2003	PDF	Open Space	prescott open space aquisition.pdf
130	01/17/07	OSAAC	City of Prescott	Revision to PAD Development Stds.	01/29/04	PDF	Open Space	revision to pad development standards.pdf
131	UNK	Earl Burden	Steering Committee	Willow Lake Beach Plans/Donors	Uknown	Hardcopy: Rolled map	Site Plan	N/A -- Stored in file
132	01/25/07	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	2003 Bike-Ped Plan Maps	06/25/05	Arc GIS files	Maps	Various on CD
133	01/25/07	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	1999 Open Space Plan	1999	Hardcopy	Plan	N/A -- Stored in file
134	01/25/07	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Original Open Space Voter Information Packet (Early 2000)	01/15/00	Hardcopy		N/A -- Stored in file
135	01/25/07	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Glassford Hill Preserve Draft Coordination Plan (not adopted)	04/01/01	Hardcopy	Plan	N/A -- Stored in file
136	01/25/07	City of Prescott	Yavapai College Agribusiness	Yavapai County Pleasure Horse Industry Equine Study	03/30/06	Hardcopy	Study	N/A -- Stored in file
137	01/25/07	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Comprehesive Trail Plan 1996	11/01/96	Hardcopy	Plan	N/A -- Stored in file
138	UNK	UNK	City of Prescott	Leaders Guide 2005	2005	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- Stored in file
139	UNK	UNK	City of Prescott	Leader's Guide 2006	2006	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- Stored in file
140	UNK	UNK	City of Prescott	Governance Guide	2006	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- Stored in file
141	UNK	UNK	City of Prescott	Performance Report	2006	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- Stored in file
142	UNK	UNK	City of Prescott	Strategic Plan 2006-2011-2021	2006	Hardcopy	Plan	N/A -- Stored in file
143	UNK	UNK	City of Prescott	GreenPlay, LLC. SoQ	06/27/05	Hardcopy	Proposal	N/A -- Stored in file
144	02/28/07	Online Resource	Yavapai County	Yavapai County Master Trails Plan	11/02/98	Hardcopy	Plan	N/A -- Stored in file

Table A-1. Resource Data Collection Log (continued)

	DATE REC'D	FROM	SOURCE	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	TOPIC	FILENAME/COMMENTS
145	01/25/07	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Maps: "Locations Requested"	01/25/07	Hardcopy	Parks	N/A -- Stored in file
146	01/22/07	City of Prescott	Prescott National Forest	Trail and Road Linear Events	01/25/07	Arc GIS files	PNF Trails	Trail Linear Events.zip; Road Linear Events.zip
147	01/04/07	City of Prescott	Yavapai County Assessors	Location of Acker Parcels	01/25/07	Hardcopy	Map	N/A -- Stored in file
148	01/20/07	Online Resource	Yavapai County Assessors	Location of Rodeo park	01/25/07	Hardcopy	Map	N/A -- Stored in file
149	01/20/07	Online Resource	Yavapai County Assessors	Location of Miller Valley Parcel	01/25/07	Hardcopy	Map	N/A -- Stored in file
150	01/25/07	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Response to information request	01/25/07	Hardcopy	Acreage	N/A -- Stored in file
151	01/25/07	City of Prescott	Yavapai County Assessors	Location of "Bradshaw Mountain Vista Park"	01/25/07	Hardcopy	Map	N/A -- Stored in file
152	03/16/07	City of Prescott	Dufresne-Henry	Badger "P" Mountain Preserve Coordination Plan	04/11/02	Hardcopy	Plan	N/A -- Stored in file
153	03/19/07	Prescott Valley	Prescott Valley	Prescott Valley Parks Map	2006	PDF	Map	Prescott Valley Parks Map
154	03/19/07	Prescott Valley	Prescott Valley	Prescott Valley Trails Map	03/12/2007	PDF	Map	PVTrails_Map
155	03/19/07	Chino Valley	Chino Valley	Chino Valley Trails Map	03/08/06	PDF	Map	Chino Valley Trails Map
156	03/19/07	Chino Valley	Chino Valley	Chino Valley Street Map	07.26.2006	PDF	Map	Chino Valley Street_Map_11x17
157	03/28/07	Online Resource	Daily Courier	Parks and Rec plan looks to poll 'stakeholders'	03/17/06	PDF: Newspaper Article	Issues	070317-Parks and Rec plan looks to poll 'stakeholders'.pdf
158	03/28/07	Online Resource	Daily Courier	Work continues on parks and rec	02/20/07	PDF: Newspaper Article	Issues	070220-Work continues on parks and rec.pdf
159	05/22/07	DAVA	DAVA & Associates	Prescott PRMP AutoCAD dwgs, pdf's & logos	04/26/07	CD: mixed media	engineering docs	Various on CD: Streets, Water, Sewer, utilities, flood, lakes, FEMA, Logos
160	06/20/07	Online Resource	Prescot Chamber of Commerce	2007 Calendar of Events	2007	Pamphlet	Events	N/A -- Stored in file
161	06/20/07	Online Resource	City of Prescott	Prescott Parks and Recreation	unknown	Pamphlet	Parks	N/A -- Stored in file
162	06/20/07	Online Resource	The Prescott Area	The Prescott Area	2007	Pamphlet	Events-Tourism	N/A -- Stored in file
163	06/20/07	Online Resource	Prescott Parks and Rec	Quality Times: Spring 2007	2007	Pamphlet	Events	N/A -- Stored in file
164	06/20/07	Online Resource	City of Prescott	Starry Nights 2007	2007	Pamphlet	Events	N/A -- Stored in file
165	06/20/07	Online Resource	City Of Prescott	Watson Lake Park Map	2007	Map	Parks	N/A -- Stored in file
166	06/12/07	Steve Gaber	City of Prescott	General Plan Growth Area Map	2007	Map	Growth	N/A -- Stored in file
167	06/25/07	Online Resource	Town of Prescott Valley	Prescot Valley General Plan 2020	01/17/02	Hardcopy	Plan	N/A -- Stored in file
168	08/14/07	City of Prescott	City of Prescott	Circle Trail Construction As Built	08/01/07	Arc GIS files	Trails	As Build August 2007.shp
169	03/27/07	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association	Prescott Creeks	Re: City of Prescott Parks Master Plan - Add'	03/22/07	Hardcopy	Information Packet	N/A -- stored in file
170	03/27/07	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association	Arizona Riparian Council	Fact Sheet: Riparian	2005	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- stored in file
171	03/27/07	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association	Arizona Riparian Council	Fact Sheet: Riparian Functions and Values	2005	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- stored in file
172	03/27/07	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association	Arizona Riparian Council	Fact Sheet: Water	2005	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- stored in file
173	03/27/07	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association	Prescott Creeks	Prescott Creeks: Protect*Restore*Celebrate	09/01/06	Hardcopy	Funds	N/A -- stored in file

Table A-1. Resource Data Collection Log (continued)

	DATE REC'D	FROM	SOURCE	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	TOPIC	FILENAME/COMMENTS
174	03/27/07	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association	Prescott Creeks	Memorandum: Re: Granite Creek Greenway	02/27/07	Hardcopy	description	N/A -- stored in file
175	03/27/07	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association		Lease of Watson Woods	07/27/95	Hardcopy	Lease	N/A -- stored in file
176	03/27/07	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association	Prescott Creeks	Various Pamphlets on Watson Woods	Varies	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- stored in file
177	03/27/07	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association	Arizona Game and Fish Department	The Wilderness Around Us: Encounters with	1997	VHS video	Issues	N/A -- stored in file
178	03/20/07	Prescott Bicycle Advisory Committee	City of Prescott	Prescott Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan	10/15/03	Hardcopy	Plan	N/A -- stored in file
179	03/20/07	Prescott Bicycle Advisory Committee	City of Prescott	Bicycling Opportunities Map	2005	Hardcopy	Map	N/A -- stored in file
180	03/20/07	Prescott Sailing Club	Prescott Sailing Club	The City of Prescott's Parks and Recreation P	03/17/07	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- stored in file
181	03/20/07	Prescott Senior Olympics	Prescott Senior Olympics	Prescott Senior Olympics Needs Beyond 200	03/17/07	Hardcopy	Needs	N/A -- stored in file
182	03/20/07	Prescott Senior Olympics	Prescott Senior Olympics	2006 Registration Booklet	2006	Hardcopy		N/A -- stored in file
183	03/20/07	Open Space Acquisition Advisory Committee (OSAAC)	OSAAC	Draft Prescott Open Space Plan	03/15/07	Hardcopy	Plan	N/A -- stored in file
184	11/17/06	Open Space Alliance (OSA)	OSA	PRMP Comments	11/17/16	Email	Issues	N/A -- stored in file
185	03/20/07	Soccer	U.S. Soccer Foundation	Various Soccer Field Grant Applications, Dimensions, Deign	Various	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- stored in file
186	03/20/07	Pioneer Park Equestrian Center Association (PPECA)	PPECA	Handout for March, 20, 2007 Meeting	03/20/07	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- stored in file
187	03/20/07	Prescott Unified School District (PUSD)	PUSD	Information Received at Meeting	03/20/07	Hardcopy	Issues	N/A -- stored in file
188	03/22/07	Senior Olympics	Senior Olympics	Focus Group Meeting Comments	03/22/07	Email	Recreation Criteria	N/A -- stored in file
189	03/22/07	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association	Prescott Creeks	Additional Information Letter	03/22/07	Email	Information Packet	N/A -- stored in file
190	03/22/07	Prescott Creeks Preservation Association	Prescott Creeks	Additional Information Letter	03/22/07	Email Attachment	Information Packet	N/A -- stored in file
191	03/27/07	Junior Tennis	Junior Tennis	Junior Tennis Summary	03/27/07	Email	Jr. Tennis Summary	N/A -- stored in file

Table A-1. Resource Data Collection Log (continued)

	DATE REC'D	FROM	SOURCE	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	TOPIC	FILENAME/COMMENTS
192	03/27/07	Junior Tennis	Junior Tennis	Junior Tennis Summary	03/27/07	Email	Jr. Tennis Summary	N/A -- stored in file
193	03/27/07	Junior Tennis	Junior Tennis	Junior Tennis Summary	03/27/07	Email	Jr. Tennis Summary	N/A -- stored in file
194	03/30/07	Open Space Acquisition Alliance	Open Space Acquisition Alliance	Open Space 2006	N/A	Hardcopy	Acquisition Lands	N/A -- stored in file
195	03/30/07	Open Space Acquisition Alliance	Open Space Acquisition Alliance	FY2007 Capital improvements Budget/FY07-	N/A	Hardcopy	Open Space Monies	N/A -- stored in file
196	03/30/07	Open Space Acquisition Alliance	Open Space Acquisition Alliance	Various property maps of possible land acqui	N/A	Hardcopy	Open Space Maps	N/A -- stored in file
197	03/30/07	Sand Volleyball	Yavapai County Public Works	Pioneer Park - Sand Volleyball Courts Water	05/12/05	Rolled Drawings	Volleyball Courts	N/A -- stored in file
198	03/30/07	Sand Volleyball	Southwestern Regional Volleyball Center	Additional Information Fax	Varies	Fax	Sand Volleyball Info	N/A -- stored in file
199	04/04/07	Sand Volleyball	Southwestern Regional Volleyball Center	Additional information Hardcopy	03/28/07	Hardcopy	Sand Volleyball Info	N/A -- stored in file
200	04/04/07	Prescott Area Tennis Association	Prescott Area Tennis Association	Additional information Hardcopy (2 Copies)	Varies	Hardcopy	Tennis	N/A -- stored in file
201	04/04/07	Trails	Trails	Advantages of Non-Motorized Trails	03/29/07	Hardcopy	Trails	N/A -- stored in file
202	04/04/07	Earl Burden	Earl Burden	(PUBLIC COMMENT) Letter to Logan Simps	03/26/07	Hardcopy	Willow Lake Beach	Public Comment rec'd during focus group
203	04/17/07	City of Prescott	Yavapai Horesmen's Association	Pioneer Park Equestrian Center: A Master De	April, 2007	Hardcopy	Pioneer Park Equestrian Center	N/A -- stored in file
204	04/04/07	Prescott Senior Olympics	Jim Liberti	Prescott Senior Olympics Background info	04/04/07	Email	Background	N/A -- stored in file
205	04/12/07	Lora Lopez/OSAAC	OSAAC	Additional Information Letter/ Corrections	04/12/07	Email	Information Packet	N/A -- stored in file
206	04/12/07	Lora Lopez/OSAAC	City of Prescott	Open Space Milestones	2007	Linked in Email	Open Space	N/A -- stored in file
207	04/12/07	Lora Lopez/OSAAC	OSAAC	Draft Prescott Open Space Plan	2007	Email Attachment	Open Space	N/A -- stored in file
208	04/23/07	Michael Byrd/ Prescott Creeks	Prescott Creeks	Additonal Prescott Creeks Information	2007	Email Attachment	Additonal Focus Group info	N/A -- stored in file



CITY OF PRESCOTT
Parks and Recreation Master Plan

October 2007

