

# Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan



Goodyear Community Park



July 2014

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**City of Goodyear  
Parks, Recreation,  
Trails and Open Space  
Master Plan**

**July 2014**

# Acknowledgements

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**Special thanks to the many Goodyear residents who contributed their valuable ideas, energy, and time through the public workshop, community survey, focus groups, community open houses and other meetings conducted as a part of this Master Plan Process.**



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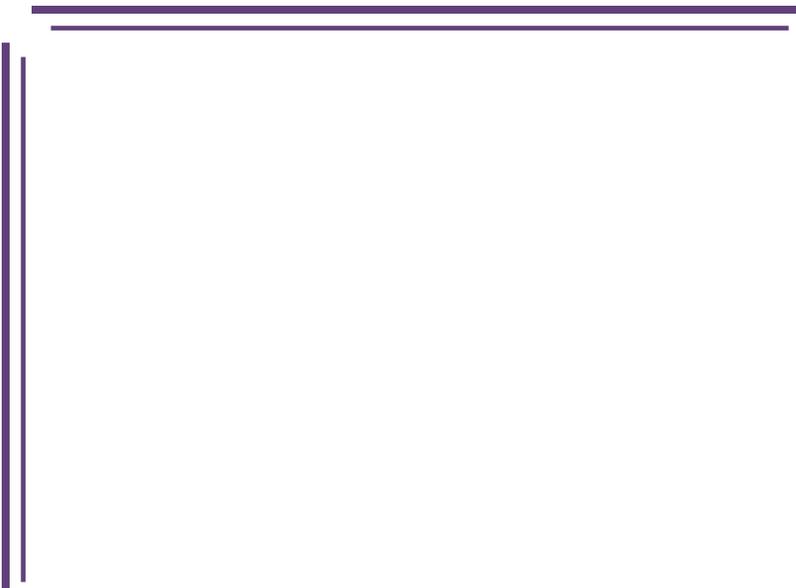
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GOODYEAR PARK SPLASH PAD

# Executive Summary

**G**oodyear is emerging from a small to a mid-size city<sup>1</sup>. As the city matures and its population increases, new park and recreation facilities will be needed to maintain the high quality of life currently enjoyed by residents. An important component of the city's quality of life is its parks and recreation system. The city's residents recognize the connection between parks, recreation and quality of life. They consistently identify enhancing recreation facilities and parks as vital to a quality city via public meetings, open houses, and surveys. Recreation programs provide the opportunity for residents to make new friends, pursue hobbies, partake in healthy lifestyles and explore the arts.

The mission of the City of Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department (Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department) is "to enhance the quality of life for all through the stewardship of public land by sustaining exceptional park facilities and quality recreational programs and services." Currently, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department meets this mission through its management and maintenance of 327 acres of public parks, greenbelts and special-use areas and by providing year-round recreation programs that include youth and adult sports, summer camps and youth and adult arts. The Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department recognizes that continuing to fulfill its mission will require it to provide facilities, programs and places for self-guided and organized leisure activities that meet the recreation demands of future City of Goodyear residents. The purpose of this Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Spaces Master Plan is to offer strategies and operational policies that provide guidance to Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department as it pursues its mission over the next decade and beyond.

<sup>1</sup> While there is no standard definition for mid-sized cities, the 2010 median population of Arizona cities is 117,000, and the average population (exclusive of Phoenix) is 163,000. Goodyear's population is projected to increase to 115,300 by 2020 and 167,600 by 2030.

## Plan Recommendations

This plan includes a variety of recommendations for building, funding, and maintaining parks and recreation facilities, as well as recommendations for recreation programs. Key recommendations are listed below and have been identified as either ST (short term 2014-2017), MT (mid-term 2018-2013), or LT (long term and ongoing) 2024-3030.

### Parks

- Work with the BLM to identify land for public parks in south Goodyear. (MT)
- Implement the park standards for public/private parks included in this plan to ensure neighborhood parks provide sufficient facilities to meet community needs. (ST)
- Re-examine the master plans for existing parks for viability to provide needed fields or amenities. (ST)
- Work with Maricopa County to explore partnership opportunities to provide recreational facilities and amenities for residents. (ST)
- Work to develop a community wellness park located along the north side of Interstate 10 between 145th Avenue and Dysart Road. (ST to MT)
- Provide two new community parks in Central Goodyear between the Gila River and Interstate 10. (MT)
- Provide a city-wide park between the Gila River and Interstate 10. This park could be developed through a partnership with the County, through planning opportunities identified in the El Rio Implementation Plan. (LT)

### Facilities

- Build a 30,000 square foot community recreation center. (MT)
- Build a new pool / aquatics facility (MT)
- Upgrade the Loma Linda Pool. (MT)

### Trails, Paths and Open Spaces

- Work with Maricopa County to assure the alignment of the Maricopa Trail along McDowell Road from Goodyear's western boundary to Bullard Wash and along Bullard Wash to the Gila River. (ST)
- Require as a condition of development, construction of publicly accessible paths and trails that are identified in this plan and within or adjacent to new developments to be constructed as a part of the development. (ST)
- Use paths and trails to connect to the open spaces that surround Goodyear South of the Gila River. (various ST, MT, LT)
- Build Trails in Bullard Wash specifically from Interstate 10 to Gila River. (MT)
- Implement trail, path, and trailhead design guidelines. (MT)
- Recognize the open spaces and national and regional trails that surround Goodyear south of the Gila River as an economic asset and work with the Bureau of Land Management to develop trailheads and visitor centers for these assets within Goodyear. (LT)

### Programs

- Emphasize the city's commitment to healthy communities through programming, community gardens, and events. (ST)
- Prioritize the city's commitment to programs and the facilities that support them. (ST)
- Recommend a fee philosophy and policy that will help to support robust recreation program offerings. (ST)

## Funding

### FUNDING NEEDS

According to the 2014 Community Livability Report for Goodyear, AZ residents feel it is important to fund additional amenities and identified parks, recreation and higher education as the most important priorities for funding.

- 89% rated parks maintenance and improvements as essential or very important.
- 75% rated providing recreational opportunities as essential or very important.

FUNDING NEEDS		
SHORT-TERM 2014 - 2017	MID-TERM 2018-2023	
FACILITY	FACILITY	COST
NONE	COMMUNITY CENTER	\$9,450,000
	COMMUNITY PARK-1	\$10,755,000
	COMMUNITY PARK-2	\$10,755,000
	SWIMMING POOL	\$1,500,000
	<b>MID TERM TOTAL</b>	<b>\$32,460,000</b>
TRAILS 6 MILES @ \$350K/MILE*		\$2,100,000
*TRAILS – CONTINGENT UPON DEVELOPMENT IMPROVEMENTS (CHANNELIZATION, ETC.)		



RESIDENTS EXPRESS PREFERENCES FOR RECREATION FACILITIES AT ONE OF THE GOODYEAR CONNECTS OPEN HOUSE MEETINGS HELD IN FEBRUARY 2013

### FUNDING OPTIONS

Examining other options to fund recreational facilities not funded through Infrastructure Improvement Plan (IIP) revenues. These Options include:

- General Obligation Bonds
- Public Improvement Corporation Bonds (PIC Bonds)
- User Fees
- Dedicated Sales Tax
- Lodging, Restaurant and Bar (BBB) Dedicated Sales Tax
- Partnerships (public/public and public/private)
- Grants (federal, state, and private)
- Establish a Capital Reserve Fund (\$250,000) to improve existing parks to perform at 90% or higher on park standard audit forms.

## Coordination and Community Engagement

This Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan is aligned with the 2013-2016 Strategic plan. The development of this plan was coordinated with the development of the Transportation Master Plan, Infrastructure Improvement Plan and the Goodyear 2025 General Plan. It's development was additionally informed by extensive community engagement that included:

- A Community Forum held on September 27, 2013 to identify parks and recreation concerns and desires of the Goodyear residents.
- A Community Workshop held on May 14, 2014 to review plan goals, strategies, and actions.
- An informal community survey advertised on the city's website, distributed to all recreation program participants and that was filled out by over 200 Goodyear residents.
- Five Parks and Recreation Commission meetings on the plan.
- Two presentations to the General Plan Advisory Committee (February and December 2013). A member of the General Plan Steering Committee also attended Parks and Recreation Commission meetings at which this plan was discussed.
- Two coordination meetings with the Transportation Master Plan consulting team.
- Participation in the four February/March 2013 "Goodyear Connects" community meetings.
- Two days of focused meetings, held in May 2013, with Parks and Recreation Stakeholders.
- Two coordination meetings with the city Finance Department regarding funding and future facilities.
- Three coordination meetings with city Management Team.
- A presentation on the plan at the Goodyear Developer Forum on May 15, 2014
- Two coordination meetings held in February and May 2014 with Maricopa County Parks Department regarding trails and plan coordination.



*AT THE MAY 2014 COMMUNITY MEETING, RESIDENTS REVIEWED PLAN GOALS , STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS*



SOCCKER PRACTICE IN FALCON PARK

# Introduction

**G**oodyear is emerging from a small to a mid-size city<sup>1</sup>. As the city matures and its population increases, new park and recreation facilities will be needed to maintain the high quality of life currently enjoyed by residents. An important component of the city's quality of life is its parks and recreation system. The city's residents recognize the connection between parks, recreation and quality of life. They consistently identify enhancing recreation facilities and parks as vital to a quality city via public meetings, open houses, and surveys. Recreation programs provide the opportunity for residents to make new friends, pursue hobbies, partake in healthy lifestyles and explore the arts.

The mission of the City of Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department (Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department) is "to enhance the quality of life for all through the stewardship of public land by sustaining exceptional park facilities and quality recreational programs and services." Currently, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department meets this mission through its management and maintenance of 327 acres of public parks, greenbelts and special-use areas and by providing year-round recreation programs that include youth and adult sports, summer camps and youth and adult arts. The Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department recognizes that continuing to fulfill its mission will require it to provide facilities, programs and places for self-guided and organized leisure activities that meet the recreation demands of future City of Goodyear residents. The purpose of this Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Spaces Master Plan is to offer strategies and operational policies that provide guidance to Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department as it pursues its mission over the next decade and beyond.

<sup>1</sup> While there is no standard definition for mid-sized cities, the 2010 median population of Arizona cities is 117,000, and the average population (exclusive of Phoenix) is 163,000. Goodyear's population is projected to increase to 115,300 by 2020 and 167,600 by 2030.

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## Why Parks And Recreation Are Important To Goodyear

Parks and recreation are important to Goodyear because they play an important role in positively impacting the city's economy, environment and community.

### Residents Want More Parks and Recreation Opportunities

A 2014 National Citizen Survey® of Goodyear Community Residents found Goodyear citizens believe funding parks and recreation is the most important city priority. When asked to choose how important it is for the city to fund eleven priorities, maintaining and improving parks and providing recreational opportunities were the top two ranked; with 89% and 75% of residents stating that these were essential or very important to resident quality of life. The next highest rated priority is bringing higher education to Goodyear at 69%.

The survey states "Residents supported funding for various additional programs and amenities but identified parks, recreation and higher education as the most important priorities for funding. Overall, survey respondents rated education and enrichment and adult education in Goodyear well. Similarly, Goodyear's parks, recreation centers and recreation programs received consistently good ratings, as did fitness opportunities and recreational opportunities in the city. Residents regularly used parks and recreation centers and participated in physical activity, but not significantly more than the norm."

### Economy

The city of [Goodyear 2013-2016 Strategic Plan](#) recognizes that parks and recreation contribute to a strong economy. This recognition is supported by several national studies described in the following section.

A 2012 article in [UrbanLand](#) (the magazine of the Urban Land Institute) cites studies that show significant benefits from parks and open

space that include a measurable [positive] effect on real estate values. The magazine cites a study that demonstrates "a 20 percent property premium for lots within 100 feet of parks, a 10 percent premium at 300 feet, and a negligible premium at roughly a quarter mile." The magazine recognizes "not all parks will have such a measurable impact—location, maintenance, local neighborhood characteristics, and other factors also play a role—there is certainly reason to believe in the power of public space to create real estate value." Another [2010 study](#) completed for the City of Denver Parks and Recreation Department found that properties within 500 feet of parks had higher values. This plan identifies additional parks and recreation assets that can enhance property values, have positive economic impacts, and contribute to the Goodyear economy.

An April, 2002 a survey of of 2,000 recent home buyers co-sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders and the National Association of Realtors found recreation amenities such as parks and trails as the most important determinants of buying house after highway access. Those surveyed could check any number of the 18 amenities, and 36 percent picked walking, jogging or biking trails as either "important" or "very important." Sidewalks, parks, and playgrounds ranked next in importance. Ranking much lower were ball fields, golf courses, and tennis courts. However, the home buyers indicated that price and home size were far more important than proximity to work, the city or schools. Given three statements to choose from, 62 percent indicated "the top concern was price," while 31 percent said that "finding a home in the right neighborhood was the top priority." Just 7 percent of respondents said that "being close to work and minimizing the commute was really important."

Parks also support tourism in the form of spectator sports and also provide a venue for participatory tourism such as youth and adult sports tournaments and events. Goodyear has already invested in the Goodyear Ballpark, which brings many thousands of visitors to Goodyear each year. This plan recommends ballfield facilities to support youth tournaments. These facilities are under-represented within the southwest Valley.

According to a 2006 report by the [US Fish and Wildlife Service](#)<sup>2</sup>, birders generally have higher incomes (29% of those people surveyed who live in households that earn \$75,000 or more were bird-watchers—8% above the national average of 21%). This report also states that Arizona has over 1,000,000 birders, of which 25% are non-residents (in other words, tourists who spend money on hotels and services). With the trail connections to open spaces that surround the southwest valley and the Gila River that are proposed as part of this plan, the city could capitalize on this visitor market.

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2. [US Fish and Wildlife Service](#). *Birding in the United States: A Demographic and Economic Analysis. Addendum to the 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation Report 2006-4*. 2006.

## Environment

Parks contribute to environmental quality. A [2009 report](#) by the Trust for Public Land<sup>3</sup> found that in Philadelphia, the parks system provided pervious surfaces that resulted in decreasing the city's investment in stormwater infrastructure by more than \$5,000,000. Additionally, the stormwater that is not within the sewer system is recharged naturally and contributes to groundwater conservation. By providing permeable surfaces through the city's parks, a city can reduce the need (and associated cost) for stormwater infrastructure. Parks can also "leverage" existing retention and detention basins into community assets which can enhance quality of life and increase property values. The Goodyear parks system includes several parks that have meaningfully transformed single use stormwater detention and retention basins into valuable community gathering places. In this plan, Bullard Wash is planned for trails, as well as drainage and recharge, and trails are recommended along other washes south of the Gila River. The vegetation within parks helps improve air quality. This benefit also has economic impacts.

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3. [The Trust For Public Land](#). *Measuring the Economic Value of a City Park System*. 2009.

## Draft General Plan Goals Related To The City Of Goodyear Parks, Recreation, Trails And Open Space Master Plan

### Goal Community and Cultural Development-3:

A parks, paths, trails, open spaces and recreation facilities system that is a regionally and locally linked, accessible, green infrastructure that serves existing and future residents and contributes to the community's social, economic and environmental quality.

### Goal Community and Cultural Development-4:

A trail and path network, including street lane marking and signage, that encourages active transport by ensuring safe and convenient opportunities for bicycling and walking.

### Goal Community and Cultural Development-5:

Regionally celebrated arts facilities, programs and events that serve as a hub for arts and culture in the West Valley.

### Goal Physical Growth and Development-8:

A community that is sensitive and dedicated to preserving the unique nature of the Sonoran Desert.

## **Community**

Parks contribute to and provide an identity for community. A [2001 study](#) published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that creation of or enhanced access to places for physical activity led to a 25.6% increase in the number of people exercising on three or more days per week<sup>4</sup>. Increasing opportunities for physical activity contributes to personal health. Parks are the venues for events and activities that create community. The United Kingdom [Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment](#) publishes a series of reports showing how parks enhance community identity and neighborhood cohesion by providing opportunities for community gatherings and activities.. A 2012 survey conducted by the City of Goodyear found that of those residents who had an opinion, parks and recreation was the most important thing the city could do to make it more livable. For example, an informal survey conducted as part of this planning process found that more than 50% of those residents who participated in recreation programs made new friendships through the program.

## **Master Plan Foundations**

### **2013-2016 Strategic Plan**

The Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan implements the broad goals of the 2013-2016 Strategic Plan and the 2024 General Plan. The city's [2013-2016 Strategic Plan](#) identifies parks, recreation and leisure service activities as fundamental in two of its four strategic initiatives and in October, 2013, the Council supported policy for dedicating General Fund dollars in the 10-year Capital Improvement Plan toward "Quality of Life" or "Sense of Community" type projects as a strategy to help balance out projects in the plan across all strategic priorities. Many of the Quality of Life and Sense of Community projects align identified in the 10-year Capital Improvement Plan align with the recommendations in this plan.

### **Goodyear 2025 General Plan**

The update of the City of Goodyear General Plan was initiated shortly before the initiation of this Master Plan. The city's draft [Goodyear 2025 General Plan](#) envisions that Goodyear will

4. [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Increasing Physical Activity: A Report on Recommendations of the Task Force on Community Preventive Services.](#) October 26, 2001,

be a highly desirable place for all to live, work, visit and play.

The Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan includes goals, strategies and actions for staff, and elected and appointed decision makers that help achieve the General Plan Vision and Strategic Plan Initiatives. More detail about these initiatives is included in the Existing Conditions Memorandum, which is provided as a background document to this plan.

This master plan process was coordinated with the General Plan update process to ensure that both documents reflect the same goals and focus on key themes.

In addition to the broad General Plan Goals, specific parks, recreation, trails, and open space objectives, policies and action items are included in the General Plan. These are also incorporated into this plan with additional detail as appropriate.

This Master Plan also includes ideas and input from an extensive community engagement process. This process is detailed in the Existing Conditions Memorandum.

## **Goodyear And The Region**

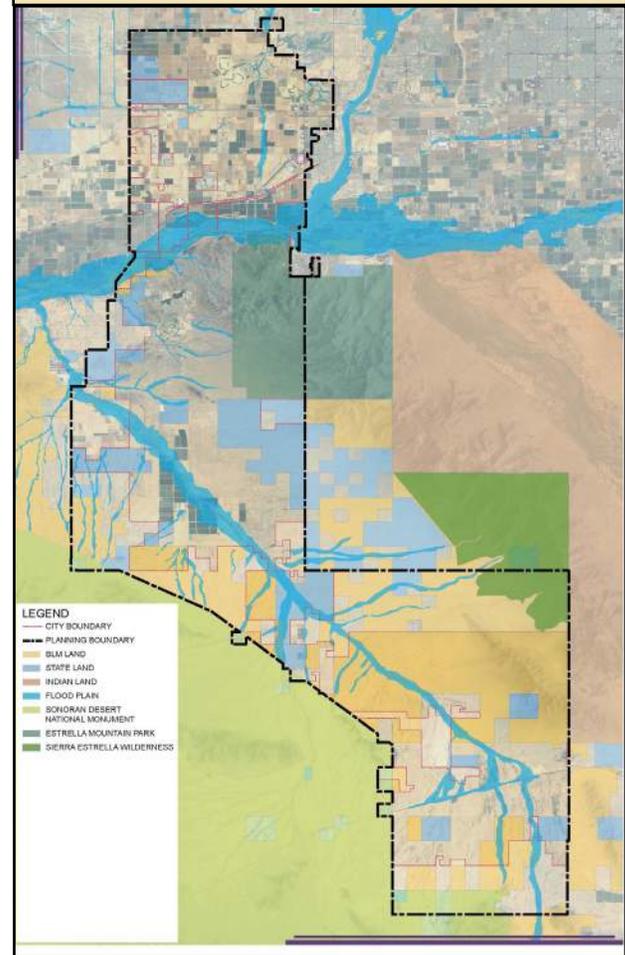
Goodyear's location in the southwest portion of the Phoenix Metropolitan Area provides it with excellent access to developed recreation facilities and natural areas. The city and its planning area extend 36 miles from Camelback Road on the north to approximately six miles south of Maricopa County (MC) 238 to the south. The city is generally bordered by Litchfield Road (South 137th Avenue) on the east and 183rd Avenue on the west. Goodyear north of the Gila River is connected to the Phoenix Metropolitan Area via limited access and local roads including Loop 101, Loop 303, Interstate 10, MC85 (Buckeye Road), Van Buren Street, McDowell Road, and Lower Buckeye Road. Goodyear south of the Gila River, which includes Estrella Mountain Ranch and the undeveloped area of Mobile, is connected to the Phoenix Metropolitan Area via Estrella Parkway and Cotton Lane. In the future, an extension of the Loop 303 (the

planned Sonoran Parkway) will also provide connections from Goodyear south of the Gila River to the Phoenix Metropolitan Area. South of the Estrella Mountains, MC238, connects the Goodyear community of Mobile to Pinal County and the City of Maricopa to the east. To the west, MC238 provides connections through undeveloped areas of the town of Buckeye to the town of Gila Bend.

The city's size enables it to access a remarkable range of resources within a variety of environments. These resources are used by its residents and offer remarkable recreation opportunities. In the portion of the city north of the Gila River, residents can and do access facilities in Avondale, Litchfield Park, as well as, league facilities in Surprise and Peoria. These facilities provide a wide array of activities and recreation programs that are used by Goodyear residents. The availability and use of these facilities and programs by city residents is discussed in detail in the Parks and Facilities and the Programs chapters of this plan. Similarly, Goodyear recreation facilities, including the skate park and splash pad at Goodyear Community Park, are regional facilities used by all southwest Valley residents.

The portion of the city south of the Gila River is adjacent to significant regional and national open space resources. (Figure 1: Public Land And Floodplain Within And Adjacent to Goodyear.) These include the Gila River, Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Sierra Estrella Wilderness Area and the Sonoran Desert National Monument, the Maricopa County Estrella Mountain Regional Park and the Gila River, which includes BLM- managed lands and a wide 100-year floodplain that is home to a variety of wildlife and birds. (These resources are discussed in detail in the Trails and Open Space Connections chapter of this plan.) This portion of the city includes Estrella Mountain Ranch Master Planned Community and the Planned Amaranth Community.

**Figure 1: Public Land And Floodplain Within And Adjacent To Goodyear**



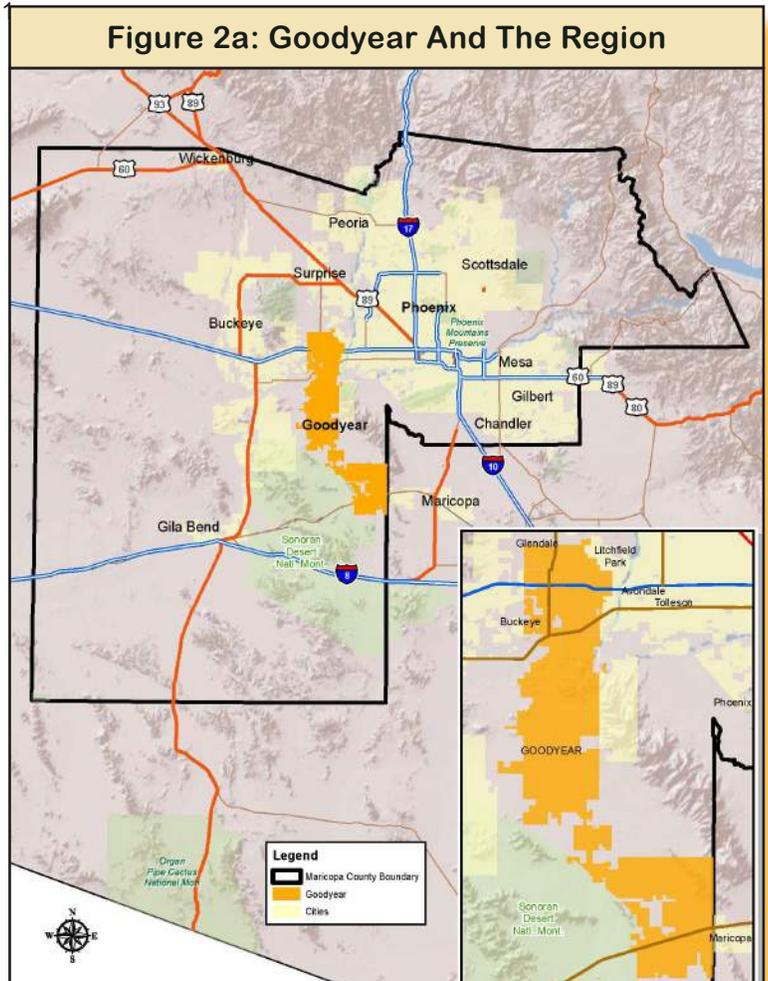
**Figure 2: Resident Population Growth, Southwest Valley 2010-2030**

Municipal Planning Area	2010	2020	2030	2010-2030 % Increase
Avondale	77,900	96,600	121,500	56%
Buckeye	62,800	103,600	183,800	193%
Goodyear	68,000	115,300	167,600	146%
Litchfield Park	10,500	12,000	13,800	31%
Tolleson	6,600	7,000	8,200	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,800</b>	<b>334,500</b>	<b>494,900</b>	<b>119%</b>

Source: Maricopa Association of Governments. 2013. *Socioeconomic Projections Population, Housing, and Employment by Municipal Planning Area and Regional Analysis Zone June 2013*. These numbers are rounded (by MAG) to the nearest hundred. These numbers differ from the population numbers shown in the *Existing Conditions Report in Table 1: Population Growth of Maricopa County Cities 2000-2012* because those numbers are not rounded.

The southwest Valley population (including Goodyear) is projected to more than double (119%) from 2010 to 2030<sup>5</sup>. Goodyear population is expected to increase 146% (99,600 persons) during this time period. (Figure 2: Resident Population Growth, Southwest Valley 2010-2030.) City and non-residents will continue to select recreation facilities based on attractiveness and need without regard to jurisdictional ownership. This will offer opportunities for the city with regard to programming and recreation facilities, revenue generation and regional partnerships. Pursuing these opportunities implements the *General Plan Objective CC-3-3: Leverage joint use opportunities and partnerships to provide park, open space, and recreational opportunities.* Options for partnerships and leveraging regional opportunities are identified throughout this plan.

5. Maricopa Association of Governments. 2013. Socioeconomic Projections Population, Housing, and Employment by Municipal Planning Area and Regional Analysis Zone June 2013. p5. Maricopa Association of Governments Total Resident Population By Municipal Planning Area, Maricopa County July 1, 2010 and Projections July 1, 2020 to July 2030.



# Goodyear Physical Characteristics, Demographics and Economy

The incorporated City of Goodyear includes 119 square miles of land including master planned communities, farmland, an airport, airfield, industrial and commercial areas, undeveloped foothills and desert. Approximately 10% of the city is developed. The city's planning area is slightly larger and includes BLM Land to the south and southeast. The city is bisected by Interstate 10 on the north and the Gila River at it's center. Waterman Wash is an important natural feature that runs from the Gila River southeast through the city. The southern portion of the city is constrained by

mountains and public lands to the east and west. The southernmost portion of Goodyear is generally undeveloped and more accessible from the cities of Maricopa and Casa Grande in Pinal County than from Phoenix. (Figure 2a: Goodyear And The Region.)

## Land Use and Development

Currently, the most densely developed area of the city is north of I-10. The area between I-10 and the Gila River is not as dense but includes slightly more homes (11% or 1,162 dwelling units based on 2010 census) than the area north of I-10, and substantially more land that is planned for future development. The Estella Mountain Ranch Master Planned Community is located south of the Gila River. This area includes approximately 15% of the city housing stock. Through 2020, the majority of new housing development is projected to be north of the Gila River in the central and northern areas. As a result, a majority of the new demand for parks and recreation facilities and programs is anticipated to be from these areas. (Figure 3: Dwelling Units (2010-2020).)

## Demographics

From 2000 to 2010, the City of Goodyear experienced remarkable growth and increase in population by nearly 46,400 persons. Of all the cities in Maricopa County, only Phoenix, Gilbert, Surprise and Chandler experienced a higher number of new residents.

As Goodyear grows, it is getting younger. While the median age of Goodyear residents is currently similar to that of the Greater Phoenix Area, the age of city's population declined from 36.5 to 34.9 between 2000 and 2010. The percentage of the city's population under 19 years old has increased, and family size has increased. If these trends continue, programs and facilities will need to be planned that meet the recreation needs of a younger population with more family-focused recreation needs. (Figure 4: Percent Goodyear And Greater Phoenix Population And Age.) These trends are important considerations because while current recreation demands may reflect the desires of an older population with fewer children, in the future, the parks and recreation programs and facilities may need to serve a population that is more youth-focused.

**Figure 3: Dwelling (Units 2010-2020)**

	2010	2020	Housing Unit Growth	% Change
North	10,396	15,872	5,476	5.3%
Central	11,557	16,237	4,680	4.0%
River To Pecos	3,959	7,612	3,653	9.2%
Pecos To Patterson	84	158	74	8.8%
South Of Patterson	50	54	4	0.8%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>26,046</b>	<b>39,933</b>	<b>13,887</b>	<b>5.3%</b>

Source: City of Goodyear. October 2, 2013. *Draft of Land Use Assumptions, Infrastructure Improvements Plan, and Development Fees.*

**Figure 4: Percent Goodyear Population By Age 2000-2010**

AGE	2000	2010	% Change
Under 10	13%	15%	2%
10-19	11%	15%	4%
20-44	41%	36%	-5%
45-64	25%	23%	-2%
65+	10%	11%	1%
Median Age (Years)	36	35	-3%

Source: US Census

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The 2010 median household income of Goodyear residents is \$76,121. This is the third highest median household income of all Valley cities with populations greater than 15,000. The higher income of city households suggests that residents may have access to a wider range of recreation opportunities that include private recreation. As the city plans to develop programs and facilities, private recreation offerings available to city residents should be considered.

A more detailed discussion of demographic, income and employment relevant to this plan is included in the Existing Conditions Memorandum.



PLAY AREA IN GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK

# ORGANIZING THEMES

**A** consistent theme throughout the development of this plan has been the city's commitment to a quality parks and recreation system that delivers high-quality parks, trails and recreation programs, facilities and events for all residents, while contributing to the economic well-being of the city. To meet this commitment to its residents, this plan is organized around the following themes:

- **Providing high-quality parks and park facilities.**  
This chapter discusses and makes recommendations for:
  - A park classification system.
  - Park site selection criteria.
  - General park design.
  - Park-based facilities.
- **Trails that connect the community and connect the community to open space.**  
This chapter discusses and includes recommendations for:
  - Near-term trail construction considerations.
  - New trails to connect community assets, neighborhoods and open spaces.
  - Path and trail design standards.
- **Promoting Community Health Through Recreation Programs.**  
This chapter includes two parts: Part I focuses on programs and Part II focuses on a recreation fee philosophy. Both Parts include a discussion and include goals, policies and actions to:  
Part I: Recreation Programs for Community Health
  - Use recreation programs to promote and enhance a healthy community.
  - Classify and evaluate programs and identify facilities necessary to house them.
  - Locate program-related facilities.

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## Part II: Fee Setting

- Identify and develop partnerships for programs.
- Fee setting.
- Cost recovery considerations.

- **Sustainable maintenance practices.**

This chapter discusses and includes recommendations for:

- Maintenance levels.
- Future construction standard considerations.

- **Administration “right sized” for now and the future.**

This chapter discusses and includes recommendations for:

- Parks administration department organization.
- Internal collaboration for future park and facility construction through private development.

- **Partnerships and options for funding.**

This chapter discusses and includes recommendations for:

- Funding new parks and recreation facilities.
- Funding maintenance and renovation of existing parks and recreation facilities.
- Partnerships for parks and recreation programs and facilities.



GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK BALLFIELDS

# Providing High-Quality Parks And Park Facilities

**G**oodyear is moving from a small to a mid-size city<sup>1</sup>. As the city matures and its population increases, new park and recreation facilities will be needed to maintain the high quality of life currently enjoyed by residents. To meet the recreation needs of a larger and more diverse population the city's growth will also require changes in the types of parks and park facilities it provides. This chapter provides an overview of the city's current facilities, identifies current and future parks, along with park facilities planning considerations. Suggested goals, strategies and specific actions are included to ensure that as the city continues to grow, parks and recreation facilities continue to enhance the community and quality of life within it.

## Current Parks And Park Facilities

The city of Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department manages 15 parks ranging in size from one (1) acre (Canada and Palmateer Parks) to 100 acres (Goodyear Ballpark). City parks include a wide variety of facilities including lit sports fields and sports courts, off-leash areas, ramadas, a lake (Rio Paseo Park), a pool (Loma Linda Park), a splash pad and a skate park (Goodyear Community Park). City parks and parks facilities are shown on the map in [Figure 5a: Existing City Parks](#), and [Figure 5b: Existing City Facilities](#) and listed in [Figure 5c: Existing City Parks And Facilities](#).

Community parks are located in the far northeast and southern (south of the Gila River) areas of the developed portions of the city. Public neighborhood parks are mostly located north of the Gila River and east of Sarival Road. Some private neighborhood parks are located within master planned communities including and not limited to Canyon Trails, Palm Valley, Pebble Creek and Estrella Mountain Ranch.

<sup>1</sup> While there is no standard definition for mid-sized cities, the 2010 median population of Arizona cities is 117,000 and the average population (exclusive of Phoenix) is 163,000. Goodyear's population is projected to increase to 115,300 by 2020 and 167,600 by 2030.

## Parks Planning Considerations

A variety of factors inform the goals, strategies, and actions for parks and park facilities to meet the needs of the city now and in the future. These factors include:

- The level of service provided to current residents as compared to the level of service provided by other, comparable, high-performance cities.
- Access to parks, i.e., the distribution of parks throughout the city.
- Citizen comments expressed through public meetings and surveys conducted as part of this process, the General Plan update process, the Transportation Master Plan process and other city planning documents and processes.
- Focused conversations about parks and recreation that were conducted as part of this planning process.
- Facilities provided by the private sector, school districts and adjacent communities that are available to Goodyear residents.
- National and regional trends in parks and recreation.
- Compatibility with General Plan Land Use categories.

These factors are discussed in detail in the Existing Conditions Report that provides background for this Master Plan. A summary of each of these factors follows.

### PARKS LEVEL OF SERVICE

When compared to the benchmark jurisdictions, the city provides above average acreage per 1,000 residents with regard to mini, neighborhood, community, and total park acres (excludes Bullard Wash and the 100-acre Goodyear Ballpark and the spring training facilities of other jurisdictions). This reflects the relatively large number of small and mid-size parks spread throughout the city.

The city is the only benchmark jurisdiction that does not provide a park larger than 50 acres. (With the exception of the Goodyear Ballpark, the city does not provide any parks larger than 36 acres.) Most of the benchmark jurisdictions provide one or two parks larger than 50 acres, which provide opportunities for regional activities, such as fairs, festivals and tournaments. (Figure 6: Park Acres Per 1,000 Benchmark Jurisdictions And City Of Goodyear.)

While most of the benchmark jurisdictions, like Goodyear, do not have urban areas that support transit and higher densities, these types of areas are anticipated in the Goodyear General Plan. Parks are a vital component of denser, urban areas, providing areas of respite and helping to keep urban environments cooler. Urban parks are also smaller than suburban parks, designed for passive activities, and often include unique features such as fountains, art, or viewpoints.

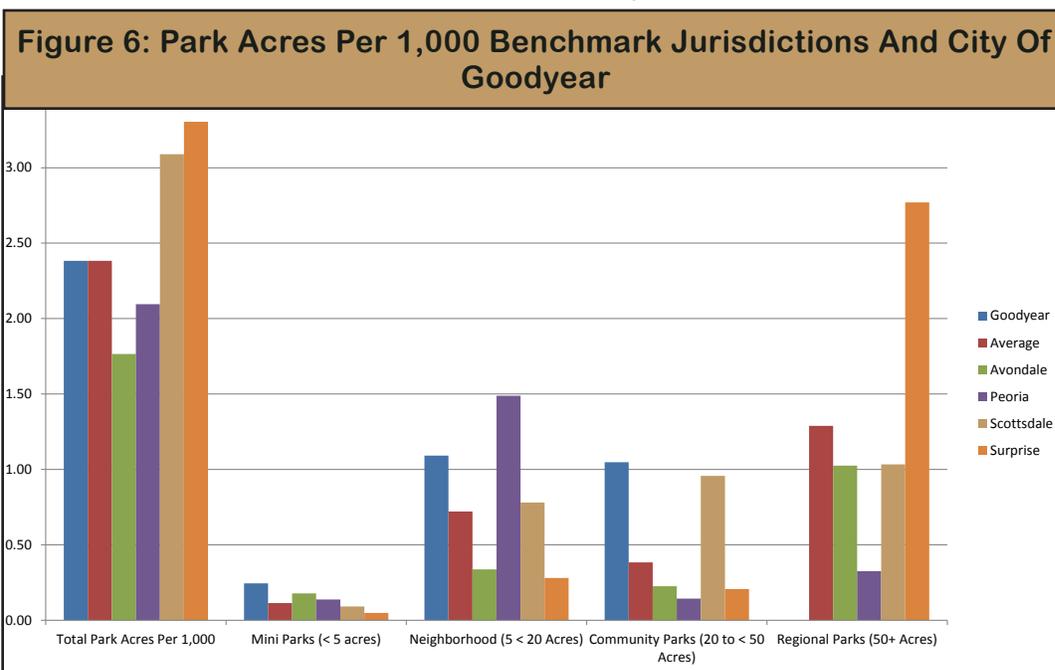
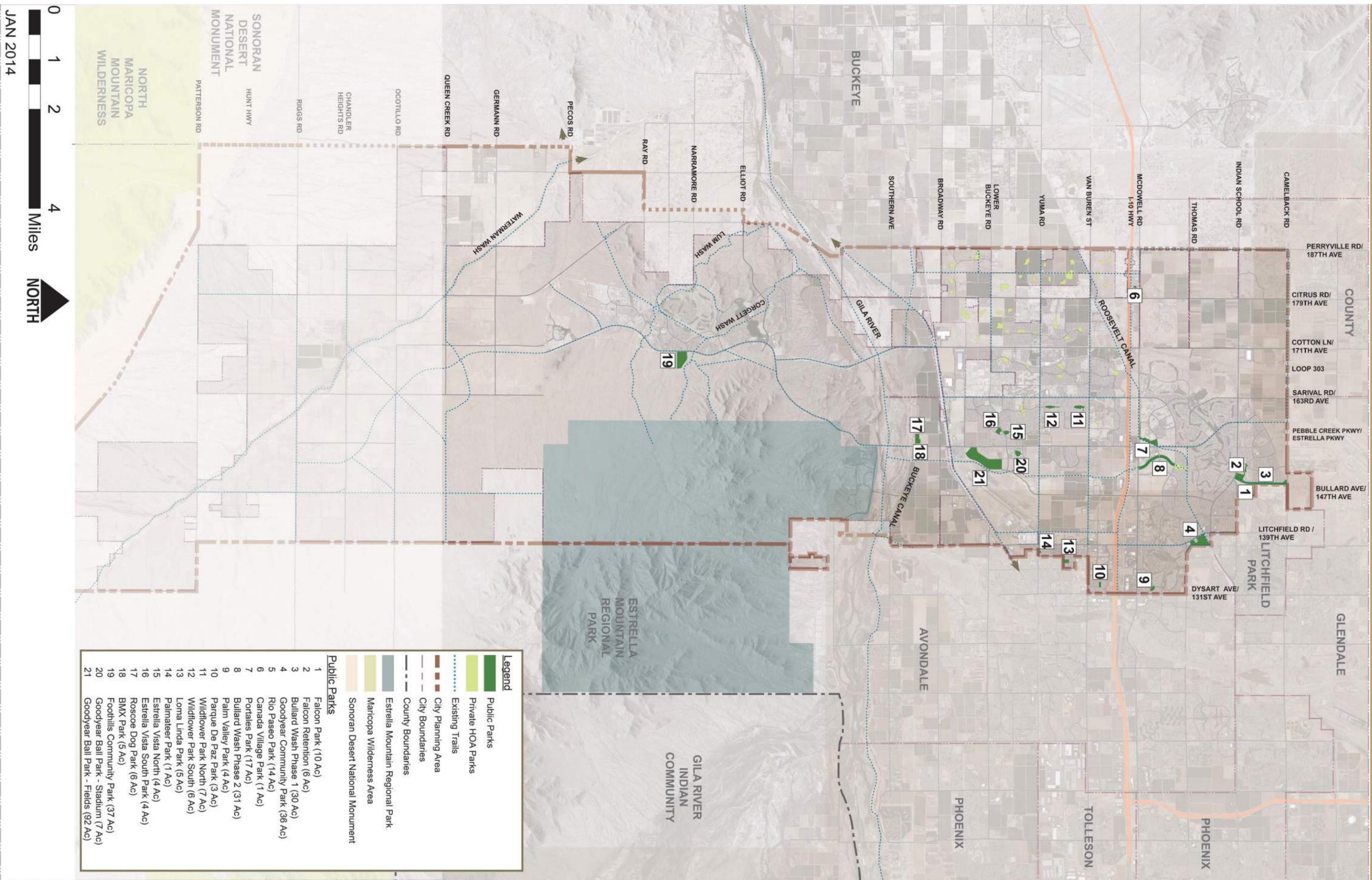


Figure 5a: Existing City Parks



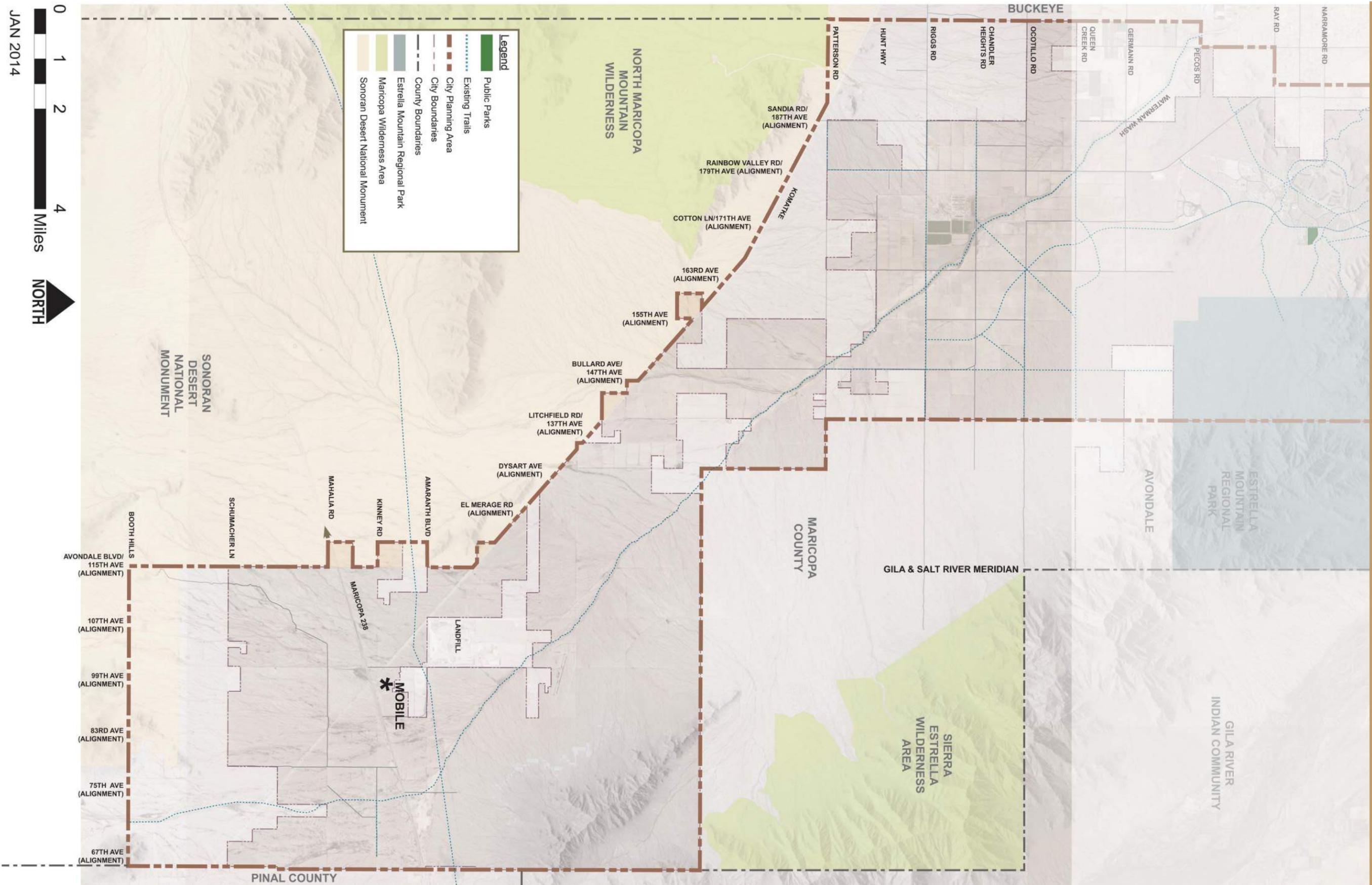
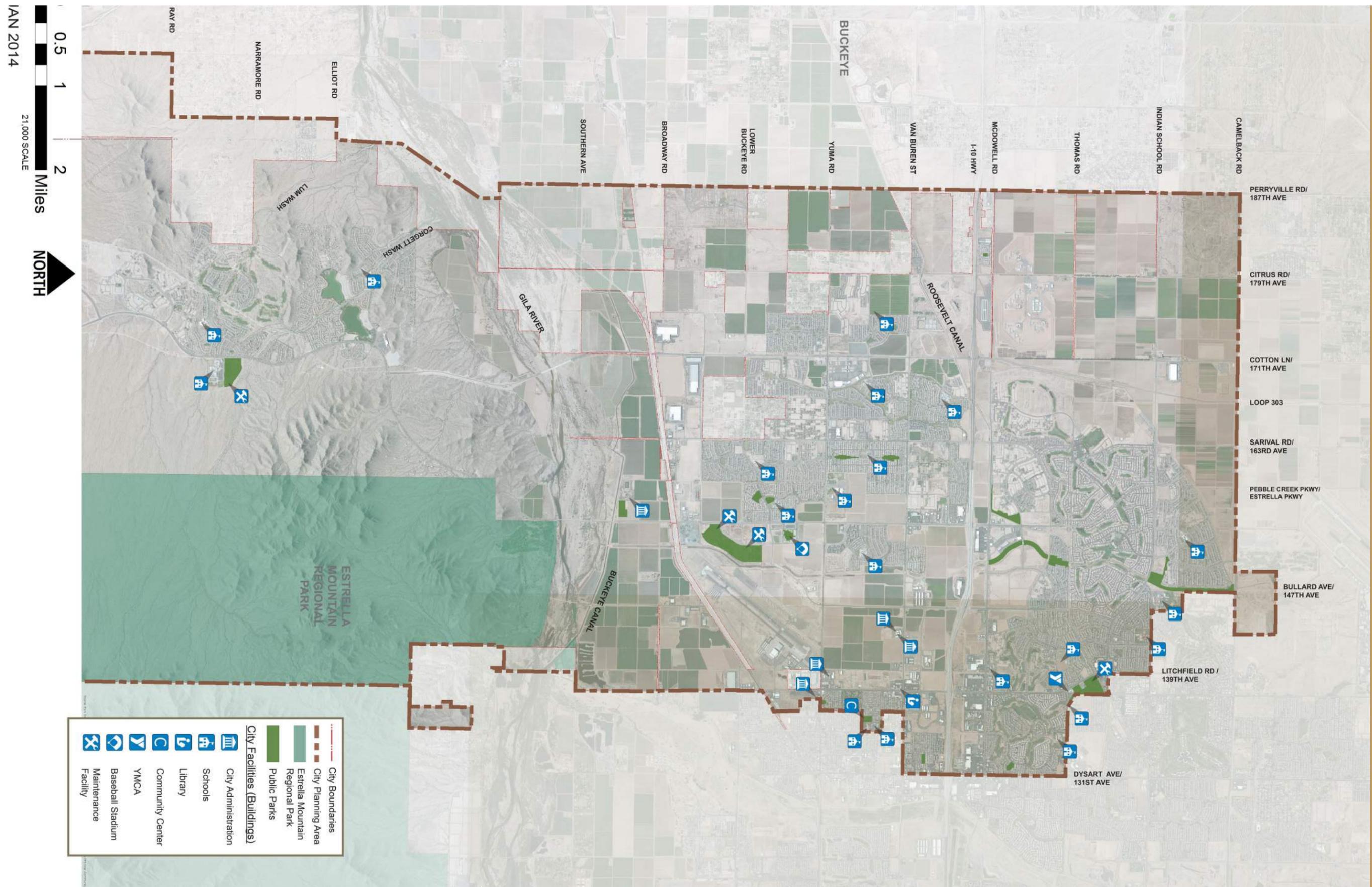


Figure 5a: Existing City Parks

Figure 5b: Existing City Facilities



**Figure 5c: Existing City Parks And Facilities**

Public Park	Canada Village	Palmateer Park	Parque De Paz Park	Estrella Vista South	Estrella Vista North	Palm Valley Park	Loma Linda Park	BMX Park	Roscoe Park	Wildflower South	Falcon Retention	Wildflower North	Falcon Park	Rio Paseo Park	Portales Park	Bullard Wash Phase I	Bullard Wash Phase II	Goodyear Community Park	Foothills Community Park	Goodyear Ballpark	Totals
Acres	1	1	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	10	14	17	30	31	36	37	100	327
Standard Parking	12			24	6		33	64	3				87					265	102	1097	1693
Handicap Parking	2						2	4					5					14	4	18	49
Off-leash Areas								2										2			4
Baseball Field					1								1					1	3	6.64	12.64
Basketball Court	1		1		1				1				1		1			2			8
Volleyball Court					2								1					2			5
Tennis Court							2											4			6
Softball Field													1					2			3
Soccer Field									1				1						1		3
Skate Park																		1			1
Splashpad																		1			1
Amphitheater																	1	1			2
Art Piece		1						1										1		1	4
Lawn Area	1	2	1	1	1		3	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	8	1	2	39
Multi-use Field <sup>1</sup>				1					1												2
"Community Garden"			1																		1
Concessions																		1	1		2
Restroom								1					1					2	1		5
Ramada	1			1	2		1	0	2	1	1	1	2	5	3		3	7	1		31
"Shade Structure"			1					4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2	6	6		27
Tot Lot	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2	2			18
Swings			1		1					1		1	1				1	2			8
"Exercise Equipment"					8										7	8					23
Picnic table	2	1	2	1	2		2	3	1	1	1	2	2	5	4		2	8	1		40
Benches		2	8	2	5		11	8		2			10	9	8	3	10	36	8		122
Drinking Fountain								3	1				1				1	9	2		17
Bar-B-Que				1	2				2	1		1		5				7	1		20
Sports Lights													12					12	12	58	94
Maintenance Facility																		1	1		2
Community Center	The city has a community room in Loma Linda Park. This facility is not considered a community center.																				
Public Pool							1														1

1. Multi-use field can be either baseball or soccer with exception of Portales Park, where the multi-use field configuration only supports baseball.

## FACILITIES LEVEL OF SERVICE

Figure 7: Benchmark Jurisdiction and City Of Goodyear Facilities Per 10,000 Persons compares Goodyear to the benchmark jurisdictions with regard to common facilities. Goodyear offers above the benchmark average of ballfields, skate parks, playgrounds, dog parks, and ramadas. It should be noted that many of the ballfields provided by the city are located at the Goodyear Ballpark and are not designed for use by youth. As a result, while the city has more ballfields than the benchmark average, they are not usable by little league or other youth teams.

The benchmark analysis shows that in the case of soccer, and multi-use fields, as well as volleyball and basketball courts, Goodyear provides less facilities per 10,000 residents than the benchmark average. In some areas, such as community centers, the city does not provide facilities that are provided by benchmark communities. In other instances, while the city provides facilities above the average of benchmark jurisdictions, the city facilities are of substantially lower quality than in benchmark jurisdictions). For example, Scottsdale provides three outdoor aquatic centers with classroom space, 50-meter pools, shaded observation areas, fitness centers and other amenities. Loma Linda Pool is not competition sized and provides limited amenities. The Loma Linda Pool is in need of updating and improvements. (These are specifically identified in [Appendix A: Loma Linda Pool Assessment](#).) Peoria's two community centers include the Peoria Rio Vista Recreation Center (51,300 square feet) and the Peoria Recreation Center (10,000+ square feet). By comparison, Goodyear provides two community rooms: one located at Goodyear Community Park and another at Loma Linda Park.

Also important are the facilities offered by benchmark jurisdictions that Goodyear does not currently provide. These include: specialty parks, such as the Peoria Centennial Park, the Scottsdale McCormick Stillman Railroad Park, West World or Civic Plaza; aquatic centers or pools with slides, zero-depth areas and other recreation facilities; indoor recreation facilities, such as weight rooms, theatres and visual arts facilities; climbing walls and concessions.

Additionally, Scottsdale, Avondale and Peoria have built parks facilities and trails programming around natural resources, such as the Agua Fria and New rivers, the mountain preserves and washes. While the city has similar resources, such as the Gila River, the Sonoran Desert National Monument and state lands, it has not mobilized these as opportunities for recreation.

## Park Access

The bulk of future development over the next decade is anticipated to be located in central Goodyear between I-10 and the Gila River. Not evident from the benchmark analysis is while the city does provide above-average park acres per 1,000 residents, the majority of mid-size parks are located north of I-10 and south of the Gila River. In the future, therefore, additional parks will be needed to serve new residents in central Goodyear.



CANADA PARK PLAY AREA

**Figure 7: Benchmark Jurisdiction and City Of Goodyear Facilities Per 10,000 Persons**

Jurisdiction	Goodyear	Average	Avondale	Peoria	Scottsdale	Surprise
Facilities	# of Facilities/(Population/10,000)					
Amphitheater	0.29	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
Aquatic Center/ Pool	.14	0.22	0.00	0.38	0.18	0.25
Ballfields	2.2	1.90	1.15	1.75	2.55	2.14
Batting Cage	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
BBQ Grill	2.87	1.65	0.00	6.45	0.00	0.16
Basketball Courts	1.15	1.62	1.53	2.94	1.61	0.41
Community Center	0.00	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.31	0.33
Concessions	0.29	0.09	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.16
Dog Park	0.29	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.13	0.08
Fitness Center	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.25	0.18	0.08
Racquetball	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.13	0.40	0.16
Library	0.14	0.19	0.26	0.13	0.22	0.16
Multi-Use Field	0.29	1.03	0.51	1.81	1.30	0.49
Picnic Ramada	4.31	3.59	1.15	6.01	4.74	2.47
Playground	2.58	1.46	1.02	2.25	1.66	0.91
Rockwall	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
Skate Park	0.14	0.05	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.00
Soccer	0.43	0.73	1.53	0.50	multi use field	0.16
Special Use Indoor Facility: Meeting Room, Classroom	0.00	0.68	0.38	0.00		1.65
Splash Park	0.14	0.12	0.00	0.13	0.27	0.08
Tennis Court	0.72	1.62	0.26	1.69	2.46	2.06
Tot Lot	in playground	0.07	0.00	0.13		0.08
Volleyball	0.72	0.96	1.15	0.75	1.43	0.49

 Below benchmark average

 Above benchmark average

## Citizen Comments

City residents are interested in recreation and opportunities to use city parks. Through this process, citizens identified their recreation needs in:

- Two days of focused group discussions between the city and Leagues, HOAs, neighborhoods, recreation partners, schools, user groups and recreation interests.
- A community survey conducted in later 2012, to which over more than 200 residents responded.
- Through Goodyear Connects.
- At citywide Goodyear Connects meetings held in four different locations on four different nights in February 2013.
- At a Parks and Recreation Community Forum held in September 2013.
- At four Parks and Recreation Advisory Commission Meetings.

Of the slightly more than 200 respondents to an internet survey on parks and recreation that was conducted as part of the master plan process in the fall of 2013, 57% percent of all residents reported that they were satisfied or very satisfied with city parks and recreation facilities<sup>2</sup>. All respondents to the survey reported using at least one city recreation facility or an open space area during the past month.

The internet survey conducted as part of this planning process also revealed that 68% of all respondents with an opinion state Goodyear needs more quality parks. This information is supported by a statistically significant city-wide Citizen's Survey conducted in 2012<sup>3</sup>. The Citizen's Survey shows providing more parks and recreation is the most important thing the city could do to make Goodyear a more livable city. In the same survey, when asked, "what do you feel is the single most important problem facing the City of Goodyear today?" Residents identified the lack of parks and recreation.

When residents were informally surveyed in public meetings about specific facilities that they feel are needed, more than half identified

2. Links to the survey were provided on Goodyear Connects and distributed via email blasts to individuals on the city's Parks and Recreation mailing list.
3. Goodyear 2012 Citizen Survey Results. 2012. <http://good-yearaz.gov/DocumentCenter/Home/View/6517>. Link date: 12/6/2012.

park facilities, such as youth ballfields, playgrounds, soccer fields, and tennis courts. These findings were supported in the focused group discussions, which revealed that the configuration of existing fields does not allow for league play and tournaments, opportunities to use school fields are limited due to after-school activities and club sports use of these facilities, and soccer clubs use fields within other jurisdictions.

## Facilities Provided By The Private Sector, Other Jurisdictions And Districts

Adjacent jurisdictions include the cities of Avondale and Litchfield Park. Many Goodyear leagues work with adjacent jurisdictions to secure field time; however, these facilities are crowded due to an overall lack of sports facilities in Buckeye and Litchfield Park. Currently, the American Sports Centers Complex in Avondale is the only large sports facility in the southwest Valley. The American Sports Center is located in Avondale and includes six volleyball courts, four basketball courts, two indoor soccer fields and a 4,000 square-foot multi-purpose room. Avondale's Friendship Park includes 10 multi-use fields, two little league fields and a softball field. The southwest Valley YMCA provides a competition pool but offers limited indoor recreation space and no fields.

The Avondale Elementary School District and the city recently revived their cooperative agreement to allow the city first right of refusal for facilities when they are not in use by the school. The district has an active sports program and one middle school with two un-lit ballfields and two multi-use fields. It is working on developing agreements with other school districts with facilities within Goodyear.

## Compatibility with General Plan Land Use Categories

The updated city of Goodyear General Plan includes four land use categories: Scenic Neighborhoods, Neighborhoods, Business and Commerce and Industrial. Each of these land uses has a different character and design. The General Plan includes the following recommendations regarding the types of parks included in each land use category.

- In the Scenic Neighborhoods land use category, parks and open spaces should:
  - Preserve the native landscape.
  - Be designed and built to enhance the natural beauty of the scenic environment.
  - Include facilities and areas that provide opportunities for environmental education.
- In the Neighborhoods land use category, parks and open spaces should:
  - Be a focal point of the neighborhood.
  - Be a place where children can safely play.
  - Consolidate open spaces in different land uses to create larger areas (e.g., a neighborhood park and required commercial buffer could be located near each other to create larger open space).
- In the Business and Commerce land use category, parks and open spaces should:
  - Provide plazas for public use integral to the development.
  - Provide areas to house public and private events, such as farmer's markets, fairs, and festivals, that attract visitors who contribute to the city's economy.
- In the Industrial land use category, parks and open spaces should:
  - Provide passive areas for gathering when appropriate.

## Levels of Service for Goodyear

### Facilities

To determine the appropriate level of service for parks and facilities for the city of Goodyear, the Parks and Recreation Commission compared Goodyear's current level of service to the levels of service in the benchmark jurisdictions and to NRPA levels of service. In cases where community demand for particular facilities was high, and the city provided at or below the average level of service provided by the benchmark jurisdictions, the Parks and Recreation Commission recommended a higher level of service than currently provided. In cases where the city provided a level of service close to the average of benchmark jurisdictions, and the community indicated that the current level of service met their needs, no increase to the current level of service was recommended. Figure 7a: Facilities Demand Based On Plan Recommended Level Of Service shows the current Facilities Level of Service, recommended Facilities Level of Service, and the total number of facilities that are recommended in the short, mid and long term in accordance with the levels of service recommended in this plan.

### Parks

Based on the level of service recommended in this plan, at least two community parks and one city wide park would be needed. Additional facilities are recommended in existing parks, and to be provided by new development in Neighborhood Parks. Options for funding these facilities are discussed in this Master Plan Chapter titled Partnerships And Options For Funding.

**Figure 7a: Facilities Demand Based On Plan Recommended Level Of Service**

Facility	Current Number of Good-year Facilities	Current Goodyear Facilities Per 10,000	Benchmark Average Facilities per 10,000 <sup>3</sup>	NRPA 2014 Median Facilities per 10,000	Recommended Goodyear Facilities per 10,000	Recommended Level Of Service				Total Facilities
						Short Term 2014-2017 <sup>1</sup> Pop. 86302	Mid Term 2018-2024 <sup>1</sup> Pop. 116546	Long Term 2020-2030 <sup>2</sup> Pop. 167,650		
Amphitheater	2	.29	0.02	N/A	0.33	0.85	1.00	0.87		2.71
Baseball/Softball	13.64	.14	0.96	2.94	3.17	11.72	9.59	8.33		29.64
Batting Cage	0	0	0.02	N/A	0.42	3.62	1.27	1.10		6.00
BBQ Grill	20	2.87	1.65		4.00	14.52	12.10	10.52		37.13
Basketball Courts	8	1.15	1.62		1.18	2.18	3.57	3.10		8.85
Community Center	0	0	0.22	N/A	0.33	2.85	1.00	0.87		4.71
Concessions	2	.29	0.09	1.50	0.40	1.45	1.21	1.05		3.71
Dog Park	2	.29	0.13	.39	0.14	-0.79	0.42	0.37		0.00
Racquetball	0	0	0.17	.31	0.22	1.90	0.67	0.58		3.14
Library	1	0	0.19	N/A	0.20	0.73	0.60	0.53		1.86
Multi-Use Field	5	.14	0.19	.20	2.00	12.26	6.05	5.26		23.57
Path/Trail (miles)	26.17	.29	1.03	N/A	5.51	21.38	16.66	14.49		52.53
Picnic Ramada	30	4.31	3.59	N/A	4.35	7.54	13.16	11.44		32.13
Playground	18	2.58	1.46	2.36	3.77	14.54	11.40	9.91		35.85
Rockwall	0	0	0.02	N/A	0.22	1.90	0.67	0.58		3.14
Skate Park	1	.14	0.05	N/A	0.14	0.21	0.42	0.37		1.00
Soccer	3	.43	0.73	2.60	0.50	1.32	1.51	1.31		4.14
Splash Park	1	.14	0.12	N/A	0.14	0.21	0.42	0.37		1.00
Swimming Pool	1	.14	0.09	1.62	0.33	1.85	1.00	0.87		3.71
Tennis Court	5	.72	1.62	0.07	1.00	3.63	3.02	2.63		9.28
Volleyball	5	.72	0.07	.33	1.00	3.63	3.02	2.63		9.28

1. Population projection for July 1, 2017 from Land Use Assumptions, Infrastructure Improvements Plan, and Draft Development Fees. February 24, 2014. P.84.

2. MAG Socioeconomic Projections June 2013

3. NRPA Parks and Recreation National Database Report 2014. Median jurisdiction population per facility

NOTE: Some totals on this chart may differ from Figure 27b due to rounding.

# Parks and Facilities Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 1.** Plan parks in conformance with the city's adopted General Plan.

**Strategy 1a:** Establish park classifications that are appropriate to each General Plan land use category.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 1a.1:** Create the following types of parks:

### Urban Plazas<sup>4</sup>

- Urban plazas shall be between 1 and 5 acres.
- Urban plazas are appropriate for the commerce and business and industrial land use categories and should include unique features, such as fountains, public art and seating.
- Encourage privately constructed and maintained urban plazas as a part of mixed-use developments in all land use categories.

4. Urban Plazas are public spaces that are highly accessible and visible from sidewalks. Generally, urban plazas include facilities for passive recreation, such as reading, dining, and interactive public art. Depending on location, urban plazas may include children's play areas, seating, chess tables, interactive public art, turf and hardscapes.



*AN URBAN PLAZA INCLUDES SEATING, SHADE, AND UNIQUE FEATURES APPROPRIATE TO THE CONTEXT.*

- Urban Plazas shall be provided as part of any single family residential or mixed use development that includes residential uses and is less than 160 acres.

### Neighborhood Parks

- Neighborhood parks shall be between 5 and 15 acres.
- Neighborhood parks are not separated from nearby houses by arterial streets and are located within walking distance (1/4 mile) of residences.
- Neighborhood parks are primarily designed to accommodate individual, family and small group recreation.
- Neighborhood parks shall be located within the scenic neighborhoods and neighborhoods categories within one-quarter mile of all residences.
- Within the commerce and business category, neighborhood parks shall be provided as a part of any single family development larger than 160 acres.



*ESTRELLA VISTA SOUTH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK INCLUDES SHADED PICNIC AREAS, A PLAY AREA, AND TURF THAT IS USED FOR INFORMAL PRACTICE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.*

# Parks and Facilities Goals, Strategies and Actions

## Community Parks

- Community parks shall be between 15 and 40 acres.
- Community parks shall include facilities for small-to-medium-sized group activities and areas for individual activities (such as off-leash areas) and passive areas.
- Community parks are primarily active parks and shall include a minimum of four lit ballfields, four multi-use fields, parking areas, restrooms and water fountains.
- Design community parks to serve an area within three to five miles.

## City-wide Parks

- City-wide parks shall be larger than 40 acres.
- Citywide parks may include facilities that accommodate large, medium and small groups and individual activities.
- City-wide parks may be designed to accommodate activities that may include tournaments, city-wide festivals and/or events, unique concessions (such as amusement areas), railroads, batting cages and skate parks.
- Design city-wide parks to serve a radius of three and more miles.

## Specialty Parks

- Specialty parks may be any size.
- Specialty parks are designed for a specific function or to provide education and interpretation. Specialty parks could include the Goodyear Ballpark, an area along the Gila River that is a unique habitat, or an area that contains historic buildings or cultural assets.
- Specialty park facilities shall be designed to enhance the asset or function for which they are designated.



**FOOTHILLS COMMUNITY PARK INCLUDES BALL FIELDS, A MULTI-USE FIELD (UNLIT), A CONCESSION, PARKING AND RESTROOMS. IN THE FUTURE, THIS PARK WILL INCLUDE A PUMP TRACK AND TRAILHEAD ACCESS.**



**THE TYGER RIVER PARK IN REIDVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA INCLUDES 12 SOFTBALL FIELD TOURNAMENT FACILITY, SUPERVISED PLAY AREAS FOR YOUTH, CONCESSIONS AND HOSTS RECREATION PROGRAMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYGER RIVER.**

# Parks and Facilities Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 2.** Provide parks and park facilities that enhance the city and the neighborhoods in which they are located.

**Strategy 2a:** Coordinate with other departments and planning documents and regulations that regulate neighborhood development.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 2a.1:** Designate a Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department staff member to represent the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department at rezoning and General Plan Amendment pre-application meetings.

**Action: 2a.2:** Designate a Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department member to participate in reviews of zoning reports and recommendations prepared by city staff, as well as the preparation of the Infrastructure Improvement Plan, and other land use, water, transportation and facilities and system planning efforts conducted by, or that impact the city.

**Action: 2a.3:** Amend the Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances to require all new residential development on sites 160 acres or larger to provide at least one neighborhood park in accordance with the standards identified in this plan.

**Action: 2a.4:** Require at least five acres of all new neighborhood parks to be located outside of retention areas; 10 year floodplains and other areas that would become inundated during a 10-year storm event.

**Action: 2a.5:** Participate in city-sponsored developer forums and other opportunities to present information about the types of neighborhood parks the city requires as a part of new developments.

**Action: 2a.6:** Require new public and private parks and facilities to meet the standards within this plan.

**Action: 2a.7:** Update the City of Goodyear Design Manual Guidelines to meet the standards for parks, trails and recreation facilities identified in this plan.

**Action: 2a.8:** When appropriate, work with commercial developments to provide plazas, open spaces and recreation amenities (such as par courses) that enhance the community and provide opportunities for healthy lifestyles.



*PORTALES PARK IS A PRIVATELY CONSTRUCTED PARK THAT WAS DEDICATED TO THE CITY.*

# Parks and Facilities Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 3.** Plan for and provide parks and park facilities that meet current and future needs of City of Goodyear residents and businesses.

**Strategy 3a:** Require all parks to meet the standards described in Figure 8: Master Plan Parks and Recreation Facility Standards.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 3a.1:** Provide a copy of Figure 8: Master Plan Parks and Recreation Facility Standards to all developers during rezoning pre-application meetings.

**Action: 3a.2:** Incorporate the standards included in Figure 8: Master Plan Parks and Recreation Facility Standards into city requests for proposals for park designs and master plans.

**Action: 3a.3:** Work to meet the standards included in Figure 8: Master Plan Parks and Recreation Facility Standards when upgrading or renovating existing parks.

**Strategy 3b:** Designate parks in accordance with the standards included in this Plan in Figure 8: Master Plan Park and Recreation Facility Standards.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 3b.1:** Designate the following City of Goodyear parks as neighborhood parks:

- Canada Village
- Palmateer
- Estrella Vista North
- Estrella Vista South
- Loma Linda
- Falcon
- Palm Valley
- Parque de Paz
- Portales
- Rio Paseo
- Wildflower North
- Wildflower South

**Action: 3b.2:** Designate the following City of Goodyear Parks as Community Parks:

- Goodyear community
- Foothills

**Action: 3b.3:** Designate the following City of Goodyear parks as specialty parks:

- Bullard Wash (Phase I and Phase II)
- Roscoe Dog Park
- Goodyear Ballpark

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## Parks and Facilities Goals, Strategies and Actions

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**Figure 8: Master Plan Park And Recreation Facility Standards**

Figure 8: Master Plan Park And Recreation Facility Standards					
FACILITY	URBAN PLAZA	NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	COMMUNITY PARK	CITYWIDE PARK	SPECIALTY PARK
SERVICE AREA					
SIZE	<1 TO <5 ACRES	5 TO <15 ACRES	15 TO <40 ACRES	40 ACRES AND GREATER	VARIES
DESCRIPTION	Urban plazas are public spaces that are highly accessible, visible from sidewalks and provide connectivity within the urban environment. Generally, urban plazas are located in areas with higher density and intensity development, such as town centers. Urban plazas include facilities for passive recreation, such as reading, dining, and interactive public art. Depending on location, urban plazas may include children's play areas, seating, chess tables, interactive public art, turf, and hard-scapes.	The city currently owns and maintains neighborhood parks. In the future, new neighborhood parks will be privately developed, owned, and maintained. Neighborhood parks provide facilities within walking distance that provides ease of access for young and senior adult users, while serving users of all ages. Usually stand-alone, this type of park can often be located adjacent to an elementary school maximizing resources to the benefit of the community. Smaller public and private recreation areas, which are not considered neighborhood parks should compliment neighborhood parks and be designed to provide facilities for individual and small group activities.	Community parks are a social and recreation focal point for multiple neighborhoods. When these parks are generally built with Infrastructure Improvement Plan monies, they are limited to 30 acres. Community parks are owned and maintained by the city. Community parks provide more facilities for active uses such as fields and courts. Community parks are often located on arterial or collector streets and are accessible by vehicle, bicycle or walking. While it is usually a stand-alone facility, this type of park can be located adjacent to a school or open space such to maximize opportunities for passive use, outdoor education programs and/or from joint use of facilities such as fields, swimming pools, multi-use courts or skate parks.	Generally built, owned and maintained by the city. Citywide parks provide more active recreation facilities than for passive recreation. Citywide parks may also include unique features such as concessions, community centers, and natural features. Designed to serve users of all ages and diverse community-based recreation needs, citywide parks are located on major arterial streets and are accessible predominantly by all modes of transportation.	Specialty parks are unique facilities designed around a specific function or ecological asset. Special Purpose parks could include sports, aquatic, equestrian, natural area, or interpretive parks. Special Purpose Parks may require a user fee.
Facilities	Where multiple park sites are provided in a single subdivision or within a master planned community, the program within each park shall be varied to provide a range of recreational facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition to at least one tot lot and children's play areas, neighborhood parks (&gt;5 to 15 acres) shall include some facilities for active recreation. These include a multi-use diamond or rectangular field and sports courts.</li> <li>50% of all neighborhood parks within a square mile shall include active recreation facilities that are fields.</li> <li>All neighborhood parks shall include shaded seating areas and walking paths connecting the park to sidewalks.</li> <li>Neighborhood park facilities for age restricted communities may be adjusted at the discretion of the Parks and Recreation Director.</li> </ul>	Specific facilities and amenities for each park shall be determined by the City Parks and Recreation Director.	All facilities shall be designed to accommodate large and small group activities, with an emphasis on large group activities. For example, fields shall be designed for league play and ramadas shall accommodate group activities.	As appropriate to the park.
Fields		Diamond and Rectangular practice fields with removable backstops and goals are permitted. Lit fields optional.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-use fields with lights are required, four (4) min.</li> <li>Soccer fields with lights (may be p/o multi-use fields)</li> <li>Softball/little league/diamond fields with lights, four (4) min.</li> <li>Unlighted fields in select areas as determined by City Parks and Recreation Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rectangular multi-use fields with lights are required, four (8) min.</li> <li>Diamond multi-use fields with lights, four (8) min.</li> <li>Disc Golf (1 min)</li> </ul>	As appropriate to the park.
Courts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Play court without lights</li> <li>Basketball court without lights</li> <li>Tennis court without lights</li> <li>Sand volleyball without lights</li> </ul>	Number of courts to be determined by the City Parks and Recreation Director. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Play court (lit)</li> <li>Basketball court (lit)</li> <li>Tennis courts (lit)</li> <li>Sand volleyball court (lit)</li> </ul>	Number of courts to be determined by the City Parks and Recreation Director. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One (1) Play court min. (lit)</li> <li>Two (1) Basketball court (lit)</li> <li>Tennis courts (lit)</li> <li>Sand volleyball court (lit)</li> </ul>	As appropriate to the park.

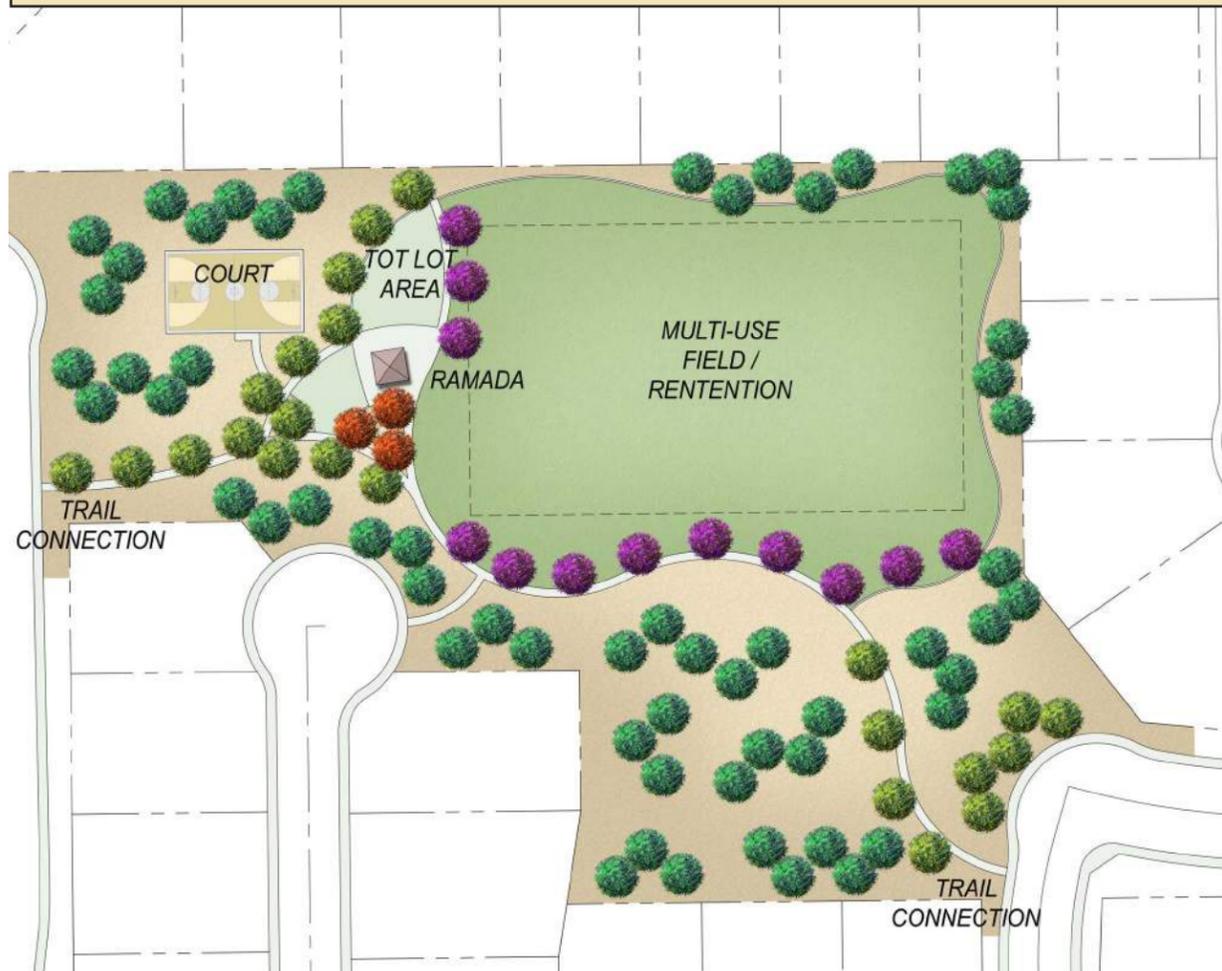
**Figure 8: Master Plan Park And Recreation Facility Standards**

FACILITY	URBAN PLAZA	NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	COMMUNITY PARK	CITYWIDE PARK	SPECIALTY PARK
Playgrounds/ Play Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include as appropriate. Could be in the form of interactive features.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADA compliant play structures/area (2-5 yrs.) with shade canopy OR</li> <li>ADA compliant play structures/area (5-12 yrs.) with shade canopy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lit tot lots: ADA compliant play structures/area for ages 2-5 years including shade canopy(s) AND</li> <li>Lit play structures/area: ADA compliant designed for ages 5-12 years with shade canopy(s)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum 1 lit ADA compliant tot lot (including shade canopy)</li> <li>Minimum 1 lit ADA compliant play area (including shade canopy)</li> </ul> <p>Total number of additional playgrounds to be determined by City Parks And Recreation Director</p>	As appropriate to the park.
Buildings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Picnic/shade ramada</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In parks &gt;30 acres, facilities for indoor recreation activities or programs may be determined to be appropriate by the Parks and Recreation Director.</li> <li>A centrally located concession/restroom building to service fields where more than four (4) softball/little league fields and/or four (4) or more soccer fields are provided.</li> </ul> <p>All community parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ramadas/picnic shelters with BBQ and picnic tables</li> <li>Shade canopies at seating areas</li> <li>Locate restrooms near play structures or tot lots.</li> <li>Maintenance Building (climate controlled) and yard</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Center</li> <li>Centrally located concession/restroom building</li> <li>Separate restrooms near fields and play areas</li> <li>Maintenance Building (climate controlled) and yard</li> </ul>	As appropriate to the park. May include concessions, entry or interpretive centers.
Pedestrian Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connections to sidewalk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADA walkways to park facilities</li> <li>Lit perimeter or looped walking path</li> <li>Connections to regional trail system (where applicable)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lit perimeter or looped walking path</li> <li>Lit exercise course (min. one per park - may follow walking path)</li> <li>Connections to city trail and path system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADA walkways to park facilities</li> <li>Perimeter or looped walking path</li> <li>Exercise course*</li> <li>Connections to path and trail system</li> <li>Security lighting along perimeter trails</li> </ul>	Required, As appropriate to the park.
Access/Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No on site parking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicular access from local street</li> <li>Curbside motor vehicle parking</li> <li>Bicycle racks</li> <li>Trailhead/trail access if adjacent to a trail.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADA walkways to all park facilities</li> <li>Vehicular access from local streets</li> <li>Trailheads at trail and path systems and/or connections to paths and trails within one-fourth mile of the park</li> <li>Bicycle parking</li> <li>Neighborhood connections</li> <li>On-site motor vehicle parking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicular access from street</li> <li>Trailheads</li> <li>Connections to paths and trails within one-fourth mile of the park</li> <li>Bicycle parking</li> <li>Neighborhood connections</li> <li>Lit on-site motor vehicle parking</li> </ul>	Required. As appropriate to the park.
Landscape Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees to provide shade</li> <li>Ground cover where appropriate to enhance permeability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree plantings</li> <li>Shrub plantings</li> <li>Native plantings revegetation/restoration</li> <li>Turf only in areas used for recreation purposes. Turf shall not be used as a landscape or decorative element.</li> </ul>	<p>All planting shall follow Arizona Department Of Water Resources (ADWR) Drought Tolerant/Low Water Use Plant list, <a href="http://www.azwater.gov">www.azwater.gov</a>. All plants shall be native or naturalize suitable for planting in the Sonoran Desert and the unique desert conditions of the Phoenix Metropolitan Area desert valleys.</p> <p>Landscape materials shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Native and naturalized trees planting</li> <li>Native and naturalized shrub planting</li> <li>Native and naturalized ground cover and vines</li> <li>Native and naturalized succulents</li> <li>Native plant revegetation/restoration</li> <li>Turf grass (minimize use to playing fields, picnic areas and play areas)</li> <li>Decomposed granite in all non-turf areas</li> </ul>	<p>All planting shall follow Arizona Department Of Water Resources (ADWR) Drought Tolerant/Low Water Use Plant list, <a href="http://www.azwater.gov">www.azwater.gov</a>. All plants shall be native or naturalize suitable for planting in the Sonoran Desert and the unique desert conditions of the Phoenix Metropolitan Area desert valleys.</p> <p>Landscape materials shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Native and naturalized trees planting</li> <li>Native and naturalized shrub planting</li> <li>Native and naturalized ground cover and vines</li> <li>Native and naturalized succulents</li> <li>Native plant revegetation/restoration</li> <li>Turf grass (minimize use to playing fields, picnic areas and play areas)</li> <li>Decomposed granite in all non-turf areas</li> </ul>	As appropriate to the park.
Irrigation	<p>If appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic irrigation system - drip</li> <li>Automatic irrigation system - sprinkler/turf</li> <li>Local/on site controllers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic irrigation system - drip</li> <li>Automatic irrigation system - sprinkler/turf</li> <li>Local/on site controllers</li> <li>All irrigation materials must meet City of Goodyear Materials List</li> </ul>	<p>An automated irrigation system utilizing the latest proven technology shall be incorporated in all community parks.</p>	<p>An automated irrigation system utilizing the latest proven technology shall be incorporated in all citywide parks.</p>	As appropriate to the park.

**Figure 8: Master Plan Park And Recreation Facility Standards**

Figure 8: Master Plan Park And Recreation Facility Standards					
FACILITY	URBAN PLAZA	NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	COMMUNITY PARK	CITYWIDE PARK	SPECIALTY PARK
Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potable water</li> <li>Electric</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potable water</li> <li>Electric</li> <li>Sanitary sewer (if appropriate)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potable water</li> <li>Electric</li> <li>Sanitary sewer (if appropriate)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potable water</li> <li>Electric</li> <li>Sanitary sewer (if appropriate)</li> </ul>	As appropriate to the park.
Site Amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bicycle parking</li> <li>Trash receptacles</li> <li>Entry signs with park name and hours of permitted use</li> </ul> <p>As appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drinking fountain (desirable)</li> <li>Benches with shade(desirable)</li> <li>Game or picnic tables with shade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drinking fountain</li> <li>Benches (with shade)</li> <li>Small ramadas</li> <li>Picnic tables (with shade)</li> <li>Bicycle parking</li> <li>Trash receptacles</li> <li>Entry signs with park name and hours of permitted use</li> <li>Restrooms (encouraged, optional)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drinking fountain at sports fields and play areas</li> <li>Benches (with shade)</li> <li>Picnic tables shaded by large and small ramadas</li> <li>Bicycle parking at all parking areas and adjacent to destinations.</li> <li>Trash receptacles</li> <li>Entry signs with park name and hours of permitted use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drinking fountain at sports fields and play areas</li> <li>Benches (with shade)</li> <li>Picnic tables shaded by large and small ramadas</li> <li>Bicycle parking at all parking areas and adjacent to destinations.</li> <li>Trash receptacles</li> <li>Entry signs with park name and hours of permitted use</li> </ul>	As appropriate to the park.
Healthy Communities Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpretive signing about the benefits of walking, healthy eating.</li> <li>Community Gardens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Gardens (optional and strongly encouraged)</li> <li>Interpretive signing about the benefits of walking, healthy eating.</li> <li>Perimeter exercise courses</li> <li>Mileage markers showing benefits, calories burned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Gardens (optional)</li> <li>Interpretive signing about the benefits of walking, healthy eating.</li> <li>Perimeter exercise courses</li> <li>Mileage markers showing benefits, calories burned</li> <li>Areas for farmer's markets and health fairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Gardens (optional)</li> <li>Interpretive signing about the benefits of walking, healthy eating.</li> <li>Perimeter exercise courses</li> <li>Mileage markers showing benefits, calories burned</li> <li>Areas for farmer's markets and health fairs</li> </ul>	As appropriate to the park.
Sustainable Elements	<p>When possible and practical,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locally sourced materials (within 150 miles)</li> <li>Materials with low Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs. These compounds off-gas)</li> <li>Solar lighting</li> <li>Maximize permeable surfaces</li> <li>Graywater for irrigation</li> </ul>	<p>When possible and practical,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locally sourced materials (within 150 miles)</li> <li>Materials with low Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs. These compounds off-gas)</li> <li>Solar lighting</li> <li>Maximize permeable surfaces</li> <li>Graywater for irrigation</li> <li>Minimum 5 acres high and dry</li> </ul>	<p>When possible and practical,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locally sourced materials (within 150 miles)</li> <li>Materials with low Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs. These compounds off-gas)</li> <li>Solar lighting</li> <li>Maximize permeable surfaces</li> <li>Graywater for irrigation</li> </ul>	<p>When possible and practical,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locally sourced materials (within 150 miles)</li> <li>Materials with low Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs. These compounds off-gas)</li> <li>Solar lighting</li> <li>Maximize permeable surfaces</li> <li>Graywater for irrigation</li> </ul>	<p>When possible and practical,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locally sourced materials (within 150 miles)</li> <li>Materials with low Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs. These compounds off-gas)</li> <li>Solar lighting</li> <li>Maximize permeable surfaces</li> <li>Graywater for irrigation</li> </ul>

Figure 9: Example Neighborhood Park



THIS FIGURE ILLUSTRATES HOW A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK COULD BE DESIGNED WITHIN A RESIDENTIAL AREA TO CONNECT TO ADJACENT TRAILS, PROVIDE A VARIETY OF FIELD SPACES, COURTS, PICNIC AND PLAY AREAS.

Figure 10: Example Community Park



THIS FIGURE ILLUSTRATES HOW A COMMUNITY PARK COULD BE DESIGNED WITHIN A RESIDENTIAL AREA TO CONNECT TO ADJACENT TRAILS, PROVIDE A VARIETY OF FIELD SPACES, COURTS, PICNIC AND PLAY AREAS.

# Parks and Facilities Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Strategy 3c:** Distribute parks consistently throughout the city.

**Action: 3c.1:** Until the population of Mobile warrants a separate park, approach the City of Maricopa about the possibility of allowing city of Maricopa public park use for residents of Mobile.

**Action: 3c.2:** Work with Maricopa County to identify land that could be used for a community or citywide park within Goodyear that includes fields and active recreation facilities.

**Action: 3c.3:** Work to develop a Community Wellness Park between 145th Avenue (extended) to Dysart Road south of Cornerstone Boulevard (extended). See [Figure 10a: Future Potential Parks](#)

## MID-TERM

**Action: 3c.4:** When more than 80% of the currently vacant land in western Goodyear (west of South Citrus Road and north of the Gila River) is developed or by 2024, whichever is earlier, provide a community park in northwest-central Goodyear, between the I-10 and the Gila River (generally located north of Lower Buckeye Road and East of Cotton Lane). See [Figure 10a: Future Potential Parks \(North\)](#)

**Action: 3c.5:** Within the next 5 to 10 years, provide a community park in the vicinity of MC85 and the Gila River, East of Sarival Road. Consider working with the Flood Control District of Maricopa County and/or the BLM to leverage land within the 100-year floodplain to enhance the size of, and offerings within, the park. See [Figure 10a: Future Potential Parks \(North\)](#)

**Action: 3c.6:** Identify land along the Gila River and within the 100-year floodplain for a natural area specialty park. If possible, combine this park with the planned community park south of MC85 and the Gila River.

**Action: 3c.7:** Work with schools and the city planning department to locate neighborhood parks adjacent to schools.

**Action: 3c.8:** Work with schools to develop agreements to allow public use and city programming of school facilities during non-school hours.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

**Action: 3c.9:** Within the next 10 years, identify and secure adequate land in south Goodyear, south of MC 285, for a minimum of two community parks or one community and one citywide park. See [Figure 10a: Future Potential Parks \(South\)](#)

# Parks and Facilities Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Strategy 3d:** Work with other departments, agencies and entities to ensure that all parks within and adjacent to the city continue to contribute to the city's quality of life.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 3d.1:** Participate in the review of rezoning, planned area development and subdivision review to ensure neighborhood parks are provided by the developer and as a part of all new developments in accordance with the standards in this plan.

**Action: 3d.2:** Work with other city departments to include, when possible and practical, park land within city projects including, and not limited to municipal buildings, wastewater treatment areas, detention basins and recharge areas.

**Action: 3d.3:** Through the El Rio Planning Effort, work with the Flood Control District of Maricopa County to identify and secure land along the Gila River, Waterman Wash and other floodplains for linear parks and open space corridors.

**Action: 3d.4:** Through the El Rio Implementation Plan, work with Avondale, Buckeye and the Flood Control District of Maricopa County to plan trails, access and recreation areas within the Gila River Floodplain.

**Action: 3d.5:** Consider forming a Skatepark User Group to assist in patrolling the facility, identify needed skatepark maintenance and updates, and to coordinate events associated with the Skatepark.

**Action: 3d.6:** Consider working with Estrella Mountain Ranch, Palm Valley and other HOAs with tennis courts to stripe some courts for pickleball.

**Strategy 3e:** Maintain a database of parks and facilities that can be used to create interactive maps accessible to the public.

**Action: 3e.1:** Continue to update the database developed as a part of this plan.

**Action: 3e.2:** Work with Federal, State, regional and local entities to ensure that trails, citywide parks, open space resources and other amenities are included and updated on city maps.

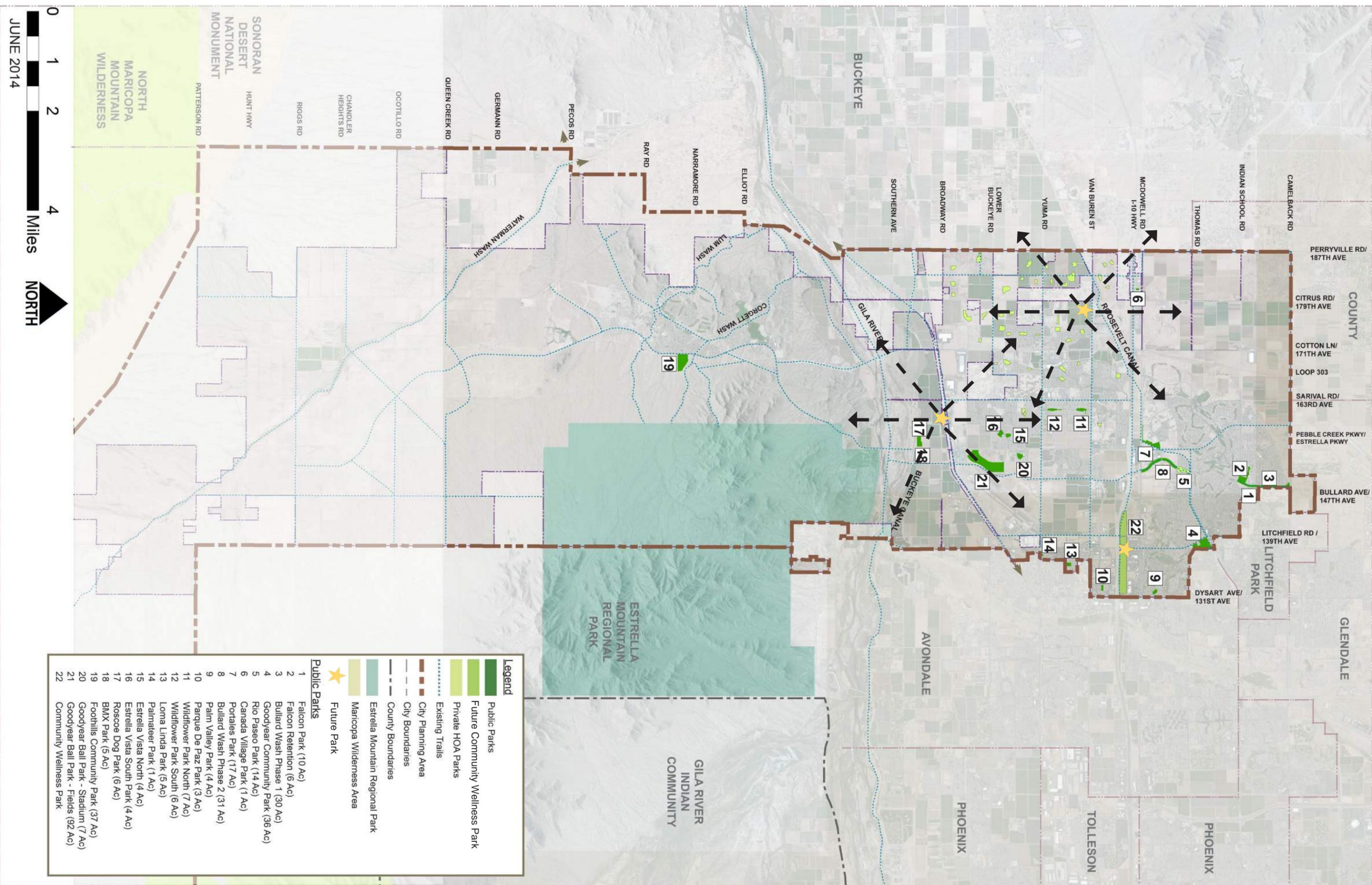
**Action: 3e.3:** Consider providing an interactive park finder on the city's website.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 3e.4:** Work with the BLM to identify and secure regional and community park sites in south Goodyear through the [\*Recreation and Public Purposes Act\*](#). [\*Figure 10b: BLM and State-owned Land and Potential Opportunities For Parks \(South\)\*](#)

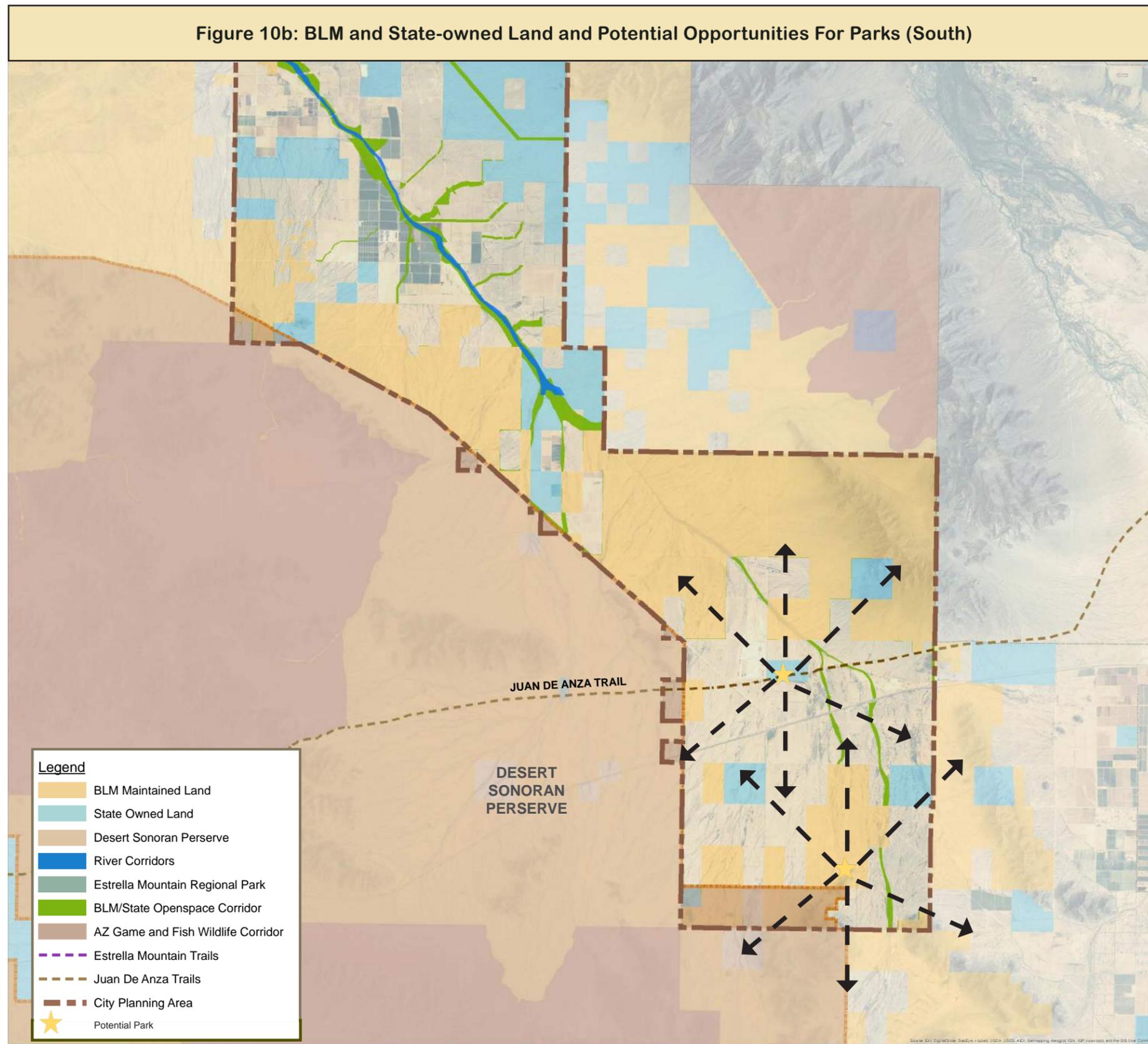
**Action: 3e.5:** Work with the Arizona State Land Department to identify potential BLM exchange parcels that would create economic development opportunities while enhancing existing parks and/or providing new park or open space opportunities.

Figure 10a: Future Potential Parks (North)



0 1 2 4 Miles  
 NORTH

Figure 10b: BLM and State-owned Land and Potential Opportunities For Parks (South)



# Parks and Facilities Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Action: 3e.6:** Coordinate with the Arizona State Land Department to include the location of parks within their future conceptual master plans or to consider the designation of some state lands as parks or open space within the city through the Arizona Preserve Initiative or a similar program.

**Strategy 3f:** Work with schools to enhance the availability of recreation facilities to Goodyear residents.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 3f.1:** Revisit opportunities to develop Inter-Governmental Agreements (IGA) with the Agua Fria Union School District to maximize the use of school fields and facilities.

**Action: 3f.2:** Coordinate the location of new neighborhood parks with schools to allow public use of school facilities during non-school hours, and permit restricting use of some public facilities to that school during school hours.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 3f.3:** Consider partnering with charter schools to buy park land and/or build shared-use park facilities. For example, consider using undeveloped charter school land for fields that could be programmed by the city during non-school hours. Conversely, consider working with charter schools to build facilities on public land that could be programmed by the city during non-school hours.

**Strategy 3g:** Maximize the benefits of adjacent facilities when siting parks while considering the impacts of adjacent activities and land uses on the quality of the user's experience.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 3g.1:** Consider opportunities to reduce impacts from noise, traffic and light on adjacent residential areas

**Action: 3g.2:** When locating parks, consider the location of other parks, private facilities of a similar type or availability of privately owned facilities mirroring those that would be included within the park.

**Action: 3g.3:** When locating parks, remove barriers to non-motorized access and consider ease of motorized and non-motorized access. For example, if the park separated from a neighborhood by an un-bridged canal, interstate or railroad over which there is no safe crossing, provide safe connections to the park.

**Action: 3g.4:** Maximize opportunities to enhance the park through proximity to natural resources, trails and open spaces.

**Action: 3g.5:** Maximize opportunities to leverage existing facilities. If a public park, ensure that the entire site is developable and usable at all times.

**Action: 3g.6:** If a park is privately owned and maintained and shares land with another primary use (such as retention, detention, parking or school activities), ensure that at least 40% of the area is removed from flooding during a 10-year storm event.

# Parks and Facilities Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Action: 3g.7:** When locating parks, consider future land use and ownership. Research planned land use to ensure future land uses will not preclude some park uses or make the park undesirable.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 3g.8:** Consider working with the private developer on the east side of Pebble Creek Parkway to provide parking for Portales Park.

**Action: 3g.9:** Work with Pebble Creek to gain access through the golf course along the Bullard Wash.

## LONG-TERM

**Action: 3g.10:** Work with Avondale to enhance opportunities for Goodyear residents to enjoy wildlife along the Gila River.

**Strategy 3h:** Enhance existing parks with new facilities and updated restrooms when possible and practical.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 3h.1:** Consider lighting the temporary turf parking areas surrounding the Goodyear Ballpark so they can be fully programmed outside spring training.

**Action: 3h.2:** Consider providing an un-lit multi-use field in Estrella Vista Park South.

**Action: 3h.3:** Consider providing a lit soccer field in the undeveloped turf area of Foothills Community Park.

**Action: 3h.4:** Revisit the skate park policies to consider inclusion of scooters.

**Action: 3h.5:** Through a partnership, provide a temporary bicycle park and pump track at Foothills Community Park.

**Action: 3h.6:** Re-examine the master plan for Loma Linda Park and consider opportunities to provide ramadas and play areas appropriate to the neighborhood.

**Action: 3h.7:** Examine opportunities to update Estrella Vista Park to provide fields and updated play areas.

**Action: 3h.8:** Consider adding batting cages to Roscoe Park.

**Action: 3h.9:** Work with the neighborhoods around Estrella Vista and South and Wildflower parks to identify a location for on-street parking to serve the park.

**Action: 3h.10:** Consider striping some tennis courts for pickleball.



THE GILA RIVER OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRAILS, WILDLIFE VIEWING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.

# Parks and Facilities Goals, Strategies and Actions

## MID-TERM

- Action: 3h.11:** Provide at least four lit youth ballfields in each of the planned community parks.
- Action: 3h.12:** Provide at least four multi-use fields in each of the planned community parks.
- Action: 3h.13:** Consider working with the skateboard community to identify funding, which could include fund-raisers or a yearly pass or use fee, to expand the Goodyear Community Park skate park to include a "street course."
- Action: 3h.14:** Work with AZ Pro Trac to develop additional parking and install lights at the BMX track adjacent to Roscoe Dog Park.
- Action: 3h.15:** Consider opportunities to build multi-use or youth soft-ball fields at Portales Park. Examine opportunities for on-street parking along West Monte Vista Street or in the parking located at West Monte Vista Street and Pebble Creek Parkway. Sign Pebble Creek Parkway to enhance pedestrian safety.
- Action: 3h.16:** Provide an exercise course along the fire ditch at Good-year Community Park.
- Action: 3h.17:** Provide a community center in central Goodyear between the Gila River and I-10.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

- Action: 3h.18:** Identify opportunities to include publicly accessible facilities within master planned communities.
- Action: 3h.19:** When renovating existing parks provide updated rest room facilities appropriate to Goodyear.

### Help Support Our Future Bike Park at Foothills Community Park

May 17 via mobile

*Another great meeting with the City of Goodyear. Today was a user group discussion with the Skate Park people, AZ ProTrac (bmx track), and a representative from the scooter community.*

*High point of the meeting was hearing the other user groups and city members say they would go and get bikes to ride our Bike Park!*

*-facebook post 5/31/2013. <https://www.facebook.com/bikeparkatfoothillscommunitypark>*

# Parks and Facilities Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 4.** Provide parks and facilities that are accessible to all residents and visitors.

**Strategy 4a:** Provide parks and recreation facilities that are ADA accessible.

**Action: 4a.1:** Continue to provide a variety recreation facilities that can be enjoyed by users of all abilities and ages.

**GOAL: 5.** Ensure consistency in park construction and design.

**Strategy 5a:** Ensure privately constructed parks meet city standards.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 5a.1:** Develop trail construction standards and specifications for use by the building inspectors. Incorporate these standards into the city building code requirements.

**Action: 5a.2:** Train building inspectors to understand and identify construction and materials concerns with regard to trails and trail development.

**Action: 5a.3:** Provide identifying signs that inform visitors they are in a city park.

**Strategy 5b:** Coordinate the Capital Improvement Programs of all departments who develop projects that could affect a path or trail project: transportation, public works, parks and recreation, water and planning, as well as regional, national and state-wide plans.

## SHORT TERM

**Action: 5b.1:** Review the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to identify projects that could be leveraged for parks. Meet with the issuing department to identify opportunities for partnerships and potential constructability issues that could affect funding.

**Action: 5b.2:** Review the CIP to identify projects that may negatively impact planned parks before they are programmed.

**Strategy 5c:** Identify grants and sponsorships for park and facility construction and maintenance.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

**Action: 5c.1:** Participate in the Arizona State Parks Annual Grants Workshops to learn more about state Grant Opportunities.

**Action: 5c.2:** Apply for state grants.

**Action: 5c.3:** Join organizations that provide information about grant opportunities such as the National Recreation and Parks Association, People for Bikes, the National Trails.

**Action: 5c.4:** Work with other westside communities to refund the Arizona Preserve Initiative.



# Trails That Connect The Community And Connect The Community To Open Space

## Introduction

**T**he Goodyear public path and trail system, as reflected in the city's May, 2003 General Plan, mostly uses public right of way associated with the Gila River, Bullard, Waterman and other washes, the Roosevelt and Buckeye Irrigation District canals, public roadways and utility corridors. Developer-provided neighborhood trails within subdivisions link to the larger, public paths and trails. In addition to city trails, a remarkable combination of regional and national trails (Maricopa, Sun Circle and Juan Batista de Anza trails) are also located within the city. These regional, national and city trails provide abundant connections to a wealth of unique and spectacular, protected, public open space surrounding Goodyear. These open spaces include the Estrella Mountain Regional Park, Estrella Wilderness Area and Sonoran Desert National Monument. City trails and paths can provide unique and unparalleled access to open space and opportunities to view vegetation and wildlife. Sustainably managed, public trails and the access they provide to open spaces can also enhance the city's economy, contribute to community health, and provide a unique identity for the city that can contribute to Goodyear's economic and community health.

A National Association of Home Builders and the National Association of Realtors<sup>1</sup> surveyed 2,000 recent homebuyers about the "importance of community amenities," found trails second only to highway access when asked to choose from 18 community amenities. Thirty-six percent picked walking, jogging or biking trails as either "important" or "very important." Sidewalks, parks, and playgrounds ranked next in importance.

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<sup>1</sup> National Association of Home Builders and the National Association of Realtors. April, 2002 survey of of 2,000 recent home buyers.

Goodyear's path and trail system is in its early stages of development; although, it already gives an indication of the potential to create an interconnected network that serves recreational and transportation purposes and moves residents and visitors between home, work, school and an impressive mix of local, regional and even nationally significant destinations. The city has an abundance of linear corridors that provide path and trail opportunities. If these features are connected to and combined with existing facilities within the adjacent Sonoran Desert National Monument and the Estrella Mountain Wilderness and the Gila River, which passes through the city, Goodyear is uniquely positioned to have a world-class path and trail network.

Prior plans have established a vision for a network of paved paths and unpaved trails "which gives (sic) people the ability to walk or bike to most places in the city."<sup>2</sup> Different facility types, paved and unpaved, ensure that the system accommodates all types of users including pedestrians, bicyclists, equestrians, those with assistive devices and many others. This Chapter provides vision and guidance for the city to implement a comprehensive system that includes land south of Patterson Road not addressed in previous plans. It builds upon the earlier vision and the success of the already constructed paved path like that along the Bullard Wash.

The guiding goals, strategies and actions along with the system description discussed below and the Path And Trail Design Guidelines included in the Appendix, will assist the city in achieving a connective, enjoyable and purposeful system for everyone.

2. 2001 Parks, Trails and Open Space Master Plan

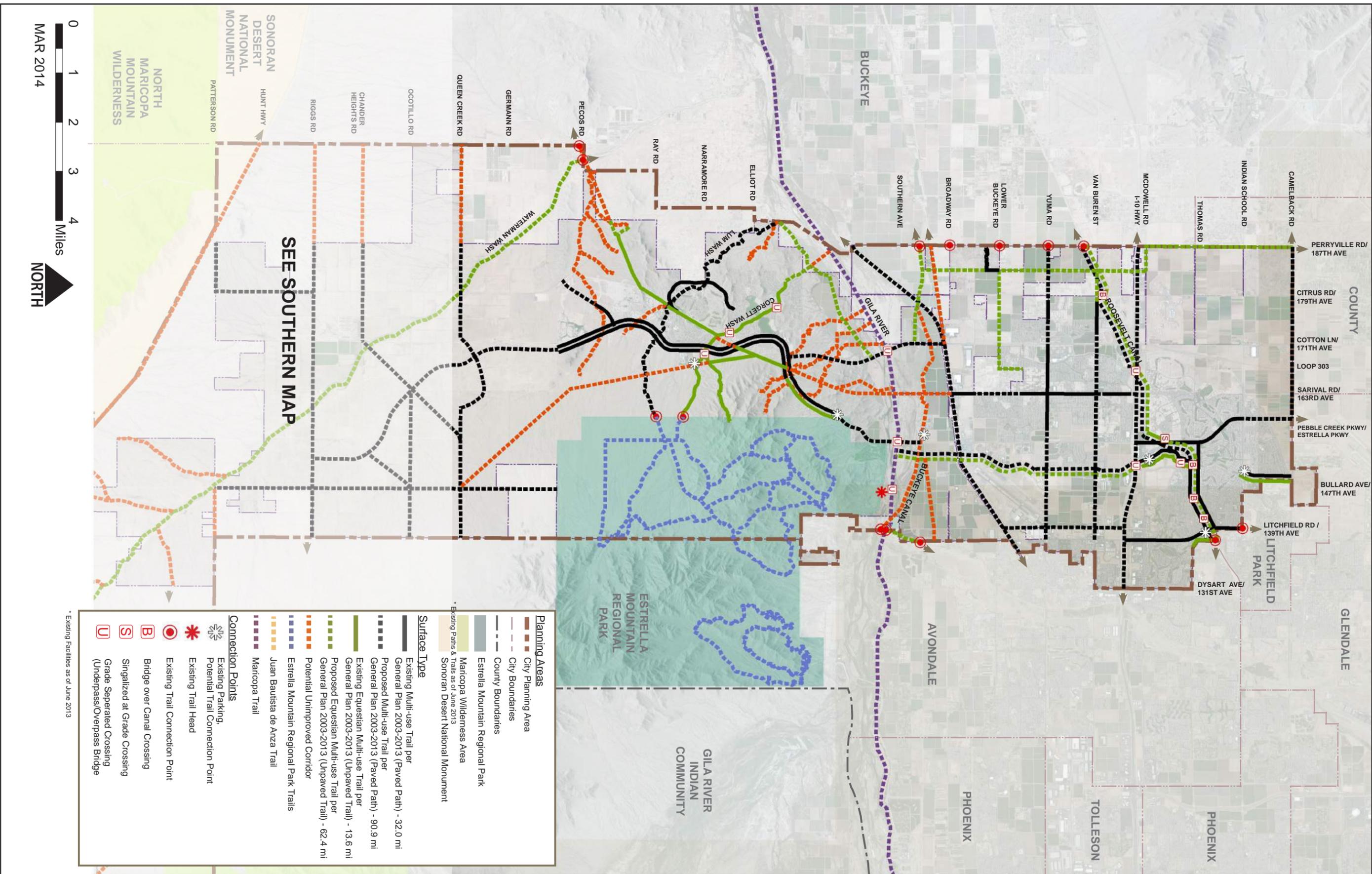
## Current Conditions

Goodyear's path and trail system has been guided by the vision as set forth in the 2001 Parks, Trails and Open Space Master Plan and the Non-Motorized Circulation Plan of the General Plan 2003-2013. From the facilities proposed in these plans, approximately 47 miles of Multi-use Trails (paved) and Equestrian Multi-use Trails (unpaved) currently exist within the city both within and outside of public right of way. (Figure 11: Current Path and Trail System.) Current widths for both facility types are eight feet. The majority of built facilities are eight foot (8') wide Multi-use Trails (paths) that function primarily as a wide sidewalk within city street right of way. Most constructed Equestrian Multi-use Trails (unpaved) are along the Bullard Wash, the Roosevelt Canal and within wash and utility corridors in Estrella Mountain Ranch. Estrella Mountain Ranch however, does not allow equestrian use on their unpaved trails. (Figure 12: City Paths and Trails Within and Outside of City ROW and Figure 13: Current Path And Trail System Per The 2003 General Plan.)



*A trail along Rio Paseo Park and the Bullard Wash.*

Figure 11: Current Path And Trail System Per the 2003 General Plan (North)





<b>Figure 12: Current Path And Trail System</b>		
	<b>Completed (usable with or without signs)</b>	<b>Planned (per existing City Plans)</b>
<b>Paths and Trails</b>		
Equestrian Multi-use Trail (unpaved trails - DG or dirt)	14.84 miles	62.39 miles
Multi-use Trail (paved path - concrete or asphalt)	32.02 miles	90.89 miles
<b>Enhanced Crossings</b>		
Signalized Arterial At-grade	1	Not addressed
Unsignalized Arterial At-grade	0	Not addressed
Bridge Over Canal	6	Not addressed
Grade Separated Crossings (underpass, overpass/ bridge)	7	Not addressed
<b>Public Access Areas</b>		
Trailhead with Parking	1	Not addressed
Parking Lot Access (within parks or other areas)	5	Not addressed
Community Connection Points (to HOA or other neighborhood connections)	16	Not addressed
<b>Signage</b>		
Interpretive/Educational	1 trail	Not addressed
Informational and Directional	0	Not addressed

<b>Figure 13: Current City Trails And Paths Within And Outside Of City ROW</b>	
<b>"Multi-Use Trails (Paved - Within the ROW)"</b>	<b>Length</b>
Pebble Creek Parkway	2.35
Litchfield Road	2.45
Sarival Road	2.41
Van Buren Street	0.59
Yuma Road	2.06
Estrella Parkway	12.61
Westar Drive	2.21
Willis Road	0.62
<b>TOTAL MILES</b>	<b>25.31</b>
<b>"Multi-Use Trails (Paved - Outside of the ROW)"</b>	<b>Length</b>
Bullard Wash Phase 1	1.06
Bullard Wash Phase 2	1.17
RID (Roosevelt Canal)	3.58
Community	0.90
<b>TOTAL MILES</b>	<b>6.71</b>
<b>"Equestrian Multi-Use Trails (Unpaved - Outside of the ROW)"</b>	<b>Length</b>
Bullard Wash Phase 1	1.06
Bullard Wash Phase 2	1.17
YMCA Trail	0.53
RID (Roosevelt Canal)	0.36
Estrella Parkway	1.29
Powerline Corridor	4.98
Corgett Wash	5.45
<b>TOTAL MILES</b>	<b>14.84</b>

## Planning Considerations

A robust path and trail network requires consideration of trail planning and development, maintenance and operations, promotion and education and connections to open space and other important community destinations. These areas are fundamental to the city's path and trail system and are discussed below.

### Planning & Development

#### Connectivity and Access

The City of Goodyear works with private developers to build its path and trail system. Because some path and trails rely on private development, some portions of the system are still not built, and most trail sections are one mile or less. As a result, the current system is disconnected, which makes it difficult to access community destinations outside a given subdivision or master planned community.

An important component of the city's connectivity is Bullard Wash. Bullard Wash is unique to Goodyear and to the Valley. Inconvenient parking currently lessens accessibility to the wash (the wash has no designated trailheads or entry points specific to it). As a result, it is difficult to use the corridor for community activities and events that could be centered on the pathway network already in place.

#### Guidelines and Standards

What is identified as "multi-use trails" in prior plans do not meet current American Association Of State Highway And Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards of a minimum 10' width for bicycle facilities. The guidelines are also unclear and do not address other important issues like specific material call outs, lighting, easement widths and setbacks.

#### Plan Review Process

The Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department does not participate in the review of all types of Goodyear publicly funded and private development and construction plans. As a result, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department can not ensure that development plans provide desired trails and/or meet trail design and construction standards.

#### Restrictions on Public Use

Some important path and trail segments, most notably along Bullard Wash, have been incorporated into master planned communities that restrict use to only residents. This situation makes it difficult to create an interconnected system that links neighborhoods to all types of destinations.

#### Man-Made and Natural Barriers

Interstate 10 and the Gila River are formidable barriers to north and south connectivity. The city is working to provide north-south connectivity under I-10 for the Bullard Wash. Future corridors across the Gila River, such as the Loop 303 and Cotton Lane, do not currently include north-south trail connections. The Estrella Parkway bridge includes a wide shoulder and no pedestrian or bicycle connection. Creating non-motorized paths across the Gila River and I-10 are vital to a connected system.

#### Integration with the City's Non-motorized Transportation Network

The Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department is not part of the roadway planning, design and development process. As a result, when roadways are constructed, there may not be knowledge of important paths and trails that are planned within or adjacent to the right of way or trails and paths that may cross a roadway mid-block. Considering trails as part of an overall transportation network encourages bicycling and walking and contributes to a healthier community. Another benefit of considering trails as part of the city's transportation system would be to reduce unnecessary competition for non-motorized transportation resources and creation of an integrated and multi-modal system that serves recreational and transportation uses.

#### Enhancing Community

Path and trail corridors link important cultural and natural destinations. They also occupy space and consume resources. Trails and paths should lie lightly on the land. Current city standards do not address these issues.

## Maintenance & Operations

### Law Enforcement Tools

Currently, the trails system is mostly within developed areas or along city right of way. As the path and trail network expands within the developed portions of the city and in the outlying deserts and washes, the city needs to be pro-active in providing the proper tools for law enforcement to protect property, the natural environment and users. Working with the city's police department to ensure trail users are safe and secure will ensure trails remain an amenity within the city.

### Partnerships

Most of the linear path and trail corridors within Goodyear are owned and or managed by entities other than private individuals or Goodyear. These entities include among others, the Roosevelt Irrigation District, The Buckeye Water Conservation & Drainage District (Buckeye Canal), utility companies, the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and the federal Bureau Of Land Management (BLM) (Gila River and washes). To maximize the use of public funds for planning, development, maintenance and operations, Goodyear's contributions should be leveraged through partnerships with other entities and grants.

### Maintenance

Goodyear is a quality community with quality facilities. To ensure trails are maintained in a consistent manner acceptable to users, maintenance standards are imperative. Additionally, consistent maintenance standards will help to project future maintenance needs and cost.

### Management

The very nature of paths and trails is complex. They cross many property lines and easements. They happen in bits and pieces and involve an array of owners, rules and regulations. As Goodyear continues to develop, additional planning, monitoring and management of the trail system will be necessary. Currently, the city does not have designated staff responsible for trails. In the future, it may be appropriate to consider creating such a staff position within the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department. This issue is further discussed in the Administration chapter of this plan.

## Promotion & Education

### Signing

Signing is necessary for trail users to know the difference between public use and private trails. People generally don't want to trespass and will likely skip a walk or ride if they're not sure if a trail is open to them. Proper signing provides directional and distance information to destinations, making it more likely that people would travel by trail instead of a motorized vehicle.

Signing, combined with collateral material, such as printed and/or digital maps and route information, helps people to use and navigate trails. Without information as to what destinations are accessible from a particular corridor, users may not realize the full benefits of a trail or the trail system.

### Trail Etiquette

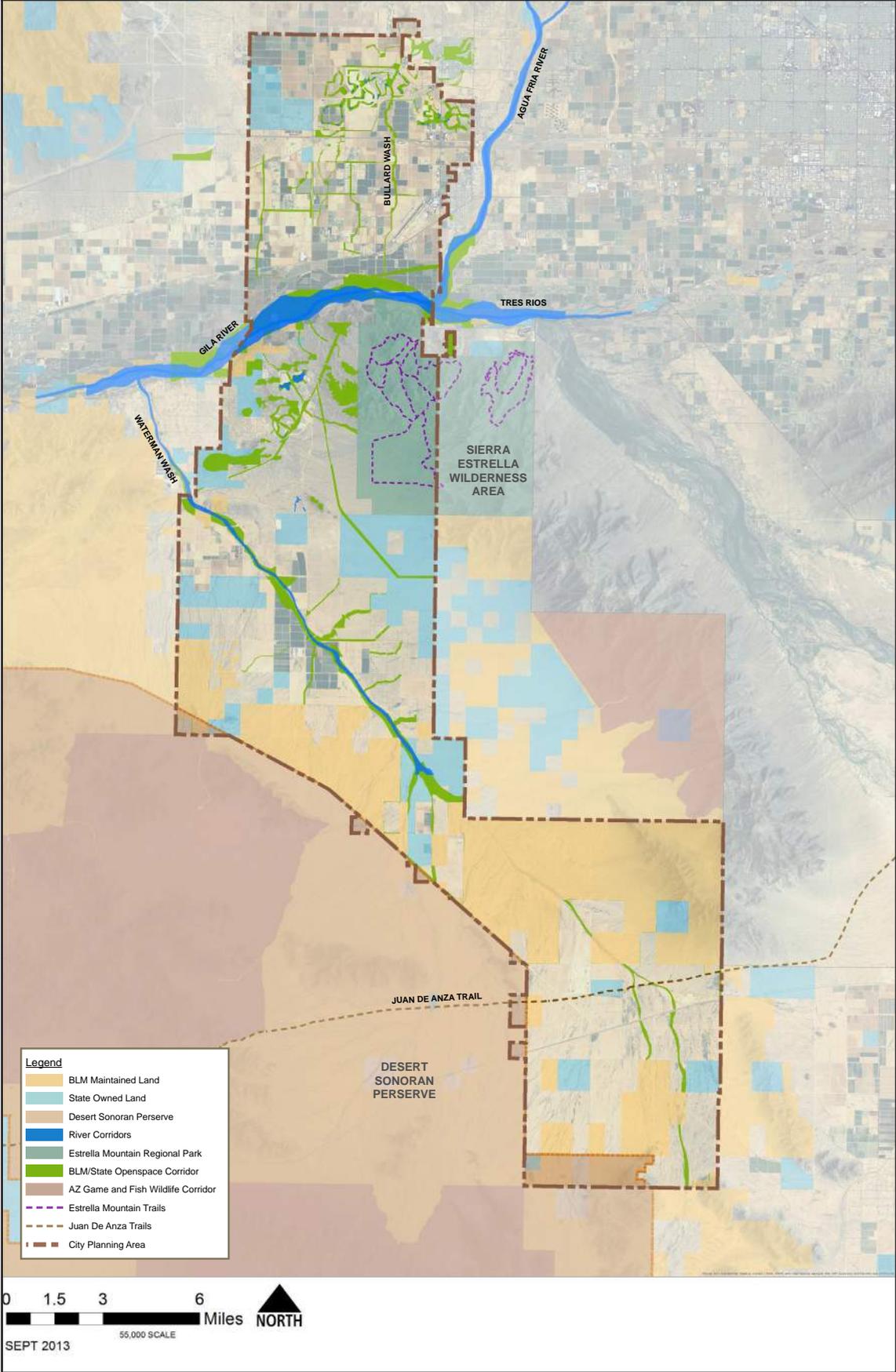
A lack of safety and etiquette education complicates the relationship between users and their comfort level with using a particular facility. Signs that help people to understand which users have the right of way and what types of behavior and uses are acceptable along a trail increase a user's enjoyment and can result in less maintenance.

### Connections to Open Space

Goodyear includes and is surrounded by many significant open spaces that are accessible by the planned trail system. The city has already recognized some of these benefits through its ongoing work with the bicycle community to construct a pump track at Estrella Foothills Park. The pump track also provides access to several trails within the open spaces that are part of Estrella Mountain Regional Park.

In addition to Estrella Mountain Regional Park, the city adjoins a designated federal wilderness area: the Sierra Estrellas and the Sonoran Desert National Monument. The City is bisected by the regional Maricopa Trail along the Gila River and the Juan Bautista de Anza/Butterfield Stage Route/Mormon Battalion Trail, which is a National Historic Trail just north of Mobile. All of these assets could be the cornerstone of promoting a healthy, active lifestyle in Goodyear. (Figure 14: Goodyear Open Space Connections)

Figure 14: Goodyear Open Space Connections



## Recommendations For The System (Goodyear's Path and Trail Network)

This plan recommends a path and trail system for Goodyear that includes two broad categories:

- **Core Elements:** The linear network of paved paths and unpaved trails that exist within specific types of corridors.
- **Supporting Elements:** The important elements that allow users to conveniently access the network and allow users to be informed about the system and to move about it with minimal barriers. These include signs, trail-heads, crossings (intersections and mid-block) and other amenities. Other amenities include art, trailside rest areas, online maps and interpretation along the trail.

The Goodyear Path and Trail System includes paths and trails that provide both regional and local connections. The paths and trails are organized into a variety of loops, each with different lengths that provide a variety of trail experiences. Paths and trails are generally located within parks, open space areas, along drainage features, canals, railroad corridors, utility corridors and adjacent to roads. They are designed for all types of users with various levels of abilities.

Having a comprehensive network of paved paths and unpaved trails (Core Elements), as well as Support Elements, accommodates the broadest selection of users and encourages ease of use and enjoyment, and convenient and safe access. To maximize access, all facilities, both Core and Support Elements are planned as non-motorized, shared-use/multi-use.. Having both shared-use/multi-use paved paths and unpaved trails enables users to select the facility most appropriate to their use. For instance, in-line skaters prefer paved surfaces, and equestrians prefer unpaved surfaces.

This Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan (PRTOSMP) was prepared concurrently with the Goodyear Transportation Master Plan. Both plans depict the dual transportation and recreation function of the path and trail system by reflecting which city department will

be responsible for implementation of the path and trail system over time. Paths and trails that are within road or freeway rights-of-way are shown on both plans. The Transportation Master Plan is the primary document that guides the location of paths and trails within the road or freeway right of way. This Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Plan is the primary document guiding the location of paths and trails associated with open space corridors. These trails and paths are only included in the Transportation Master Plan when they directly intersect a transportation corridor. Both plans show crossing points<sup>3</sup>.

### Core Elements

Figure 14a: Core Elements map shows the core elements of the trail system. Figure 14b: Trail Enlargement Areas provides additional detail on the trail system. A summary description of the core elements of the trail system is found in Figure 14c: Description of Core Elements Of The Trail System. More detailed information and graphic illustrations are located in the Path/Trail System Design Guidelines in the Appendix.

### PATHS

Stand-alone Paths (paved) are most conducive to bicyclists, pedestrians, strollers, wheelchair users, in-line skaters and other non-motorized users because they have a smooth and consistent surface. Concrete paths with saw-cut joints are preferable; however, asphalt is acceptable. Paths shall be ADA accessible (less than 5% grade) and may also be used by small maintenance and emergency response vehicles.

The AASHTO recommends paths be a minimum of 10 to 12 feet wide for bicycle use. The 12-foot width is recommended where there is steep terrain, limited visibility and sight lines, high existing or anticipated level of use and/or areas with a great variety of users.

3. For all PRTOSMP facilities, even though shown as primary in the Transportation Master Plan figures, the goals, details, and implementation approach are covered in detail in the PRTOSMP and readers of the Transportation Master Plan will be directed to that document accordingly.

## TRAILS

Trails (unpaved) are used by mountain/recreational bicyclists, walkers, runners, hikers, equestrians and others who prefer a natural, more accommodating surface than concrete or asphalt.

### PATH WITH WIDE SHOULDER

This facility is a Path combined with an attached wide, (4') unpaved shoulder on one side and the standard 2' shoulder on the other side. Paths with Wide Shoulders are recommended throughout Goodyear to accommodate the widest possible variety of users. This is the dominant, recommended facility type and provides connections to all types of destinations.

### BACKCOUNTRY TRAIL

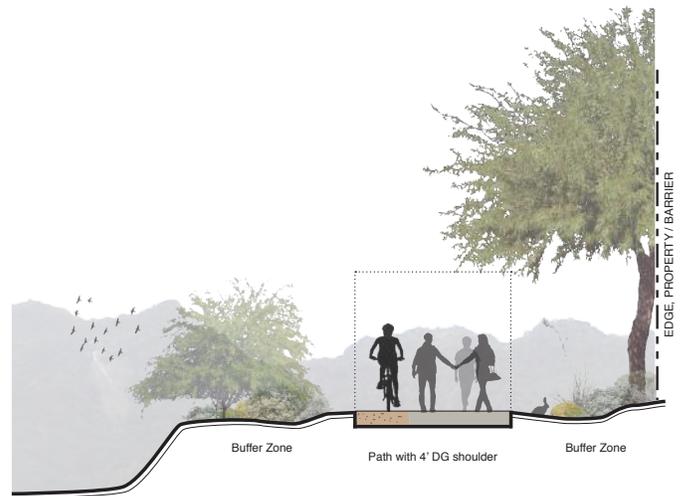
Backcountry trails are recommended in open space or mountainous areas. They are built with greater sensitivity to the existing natural environment and are narrower than trails in developed parts of the City. They afford the user to explore the Sonoran Desert while limiting their impact on vegetation and habitats.

### CORRIDORS

These corridor widths are guidelines to identify the ideal spatial relationships of paths and trails to each other, to roadways, buildings, walls, fences, property lines and other features. Path and trail corridor widths promote safety, a respect for the environment and respect for neighbors.

The recommended corridor widths along roads total the Path/Trail width and buffers between the road and adjacent walls/property lines or buildings. It is likely that these recommended widths can be accommodated with the available ROW and land already set aside for utility easements, building and/or landscape setbacks. Path and trail users are particularly sensitive to their adjacency to roadways. To enhance the users' sense of security and comfort along streets, the recommended setback between the street and path/trail is greatest where the streets are widest, busiest and noisiest. Narrower setbacks are acceptable along quiet streets. Therefore, corridors widths vary with street type.

Paths and trails also occur in locations without roads, such as along washes, canals, utility corridors, open space corridors and railroads. The guidelines recommend widths for these situations.



EXAMPLE TRAIL SECTION SHOWING PAVED PATH WITH SHOULDER ADJACENT TO A RIVER, DRAINAGE-WAY OR WITHIN AN OPEN SPACE.

**Figure 14a: Description Of Core Elements Of The System<sup>1</sup>**

ELEMENT	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION <sup>2</sup>
Path (Paved)	10'-12'	Asphalt or concrete plus an additional 2' unpaved shoulders on each side of the path.
Trail (Unpaved)	8'	¼" minus compacted or stabilized decomposed granite plus 2' soft and cleared shoulder on each side
Path With Wide Shoulder	10'-12' paved with 4' compacted or stabilized ¼" minus unpaved shoulder on one side	Asphalt or concrete plus 2' unpaved shoulder on one side and 4' unpaved shoulder on the other side
Backcountry Trail	3'-4'	Compacted native soil plus 2' cleared shoulder on each side
<b>CORRIDORS<sup>3</sup></b>		
<b>Adjacent To Roads</b>		
Path and Path with Wide Shoulder	22' - 56'	Corridor width varies based upon roadway classification: the higher the classification, the wider the corridor. Corridors include outside buffers between a curb, fence, or property line to the path, and the path (including 2' shoulder). Within the corridor, the path and shoulder would be 10 feet to 12 feet wide.
Trail	20'-50'	"
Backcountry Trail	15'-46'	"
Path and Trail	50'	This corridor width does not vary. It is not currently proposed in this plan.
<b>Adjacent To A River, Drainage-Way, Canal OR Within An Open Space Area</b>		
Path and Path with Wide Shoulder	34'-36'	Corridor width varies by path width.
Trail	48'	This corridor width does not vary.
Backcountry Trail	33'-34'	Corridor width varies by trail width.
Path and Trail	50'	This corridor width does not vary.

1. This chart describes ultimate path, trail and corridor widths. At the discretion of the Parks and Recreation Director, interim public paths and trails may be constructed to narrower widths in steep terrain. Wider trails should be considered in more developed areas.
2. Minimum vertical clearance is 12'.
3. Corridor width inclusive of path/trail and buffers.

Figure 14b: Map of Core Elements Goodyear Paths and Trails (North)

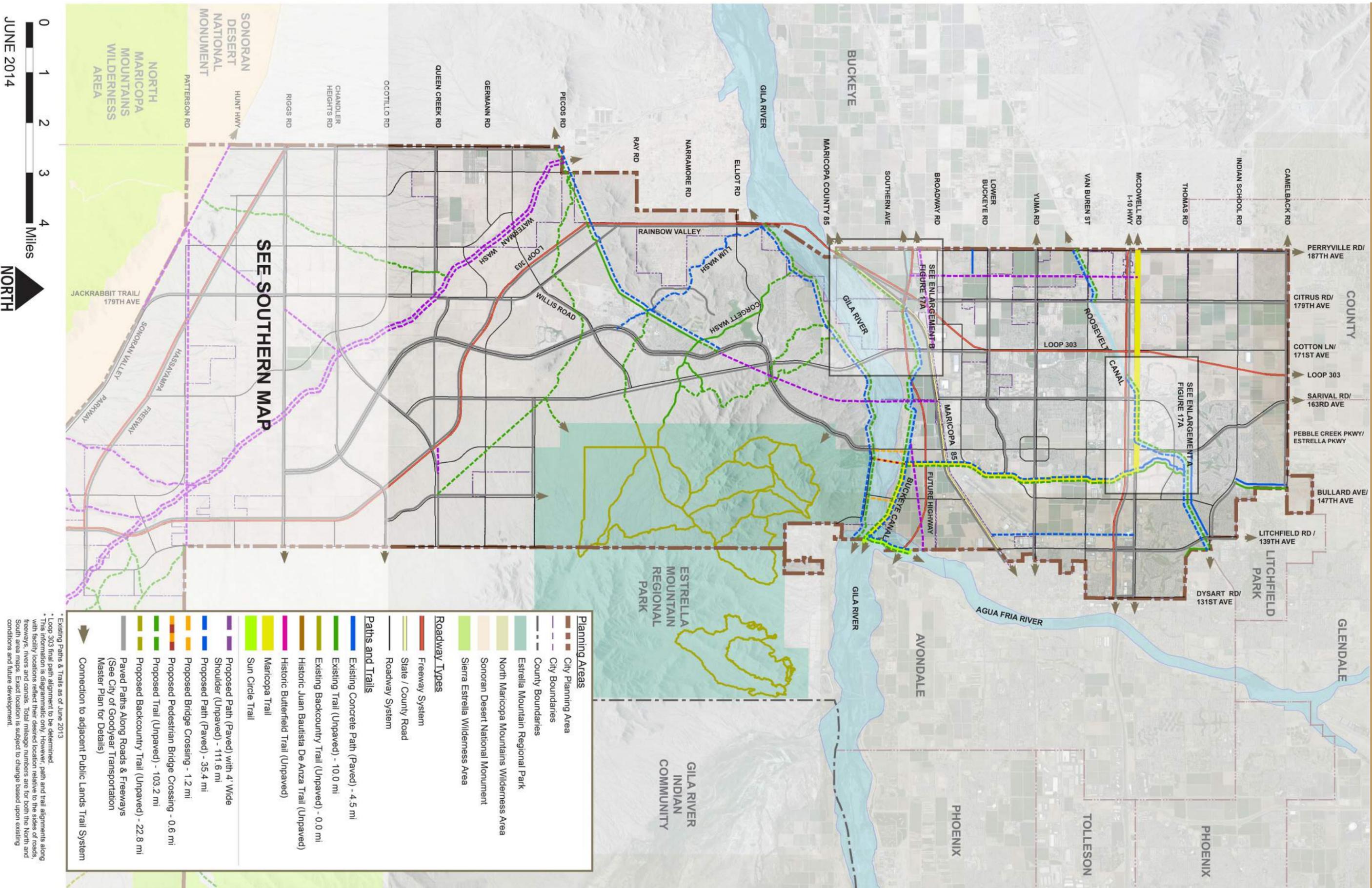


Figure 14b: Map of Core Elements Goodyear Paths and Trails (South)

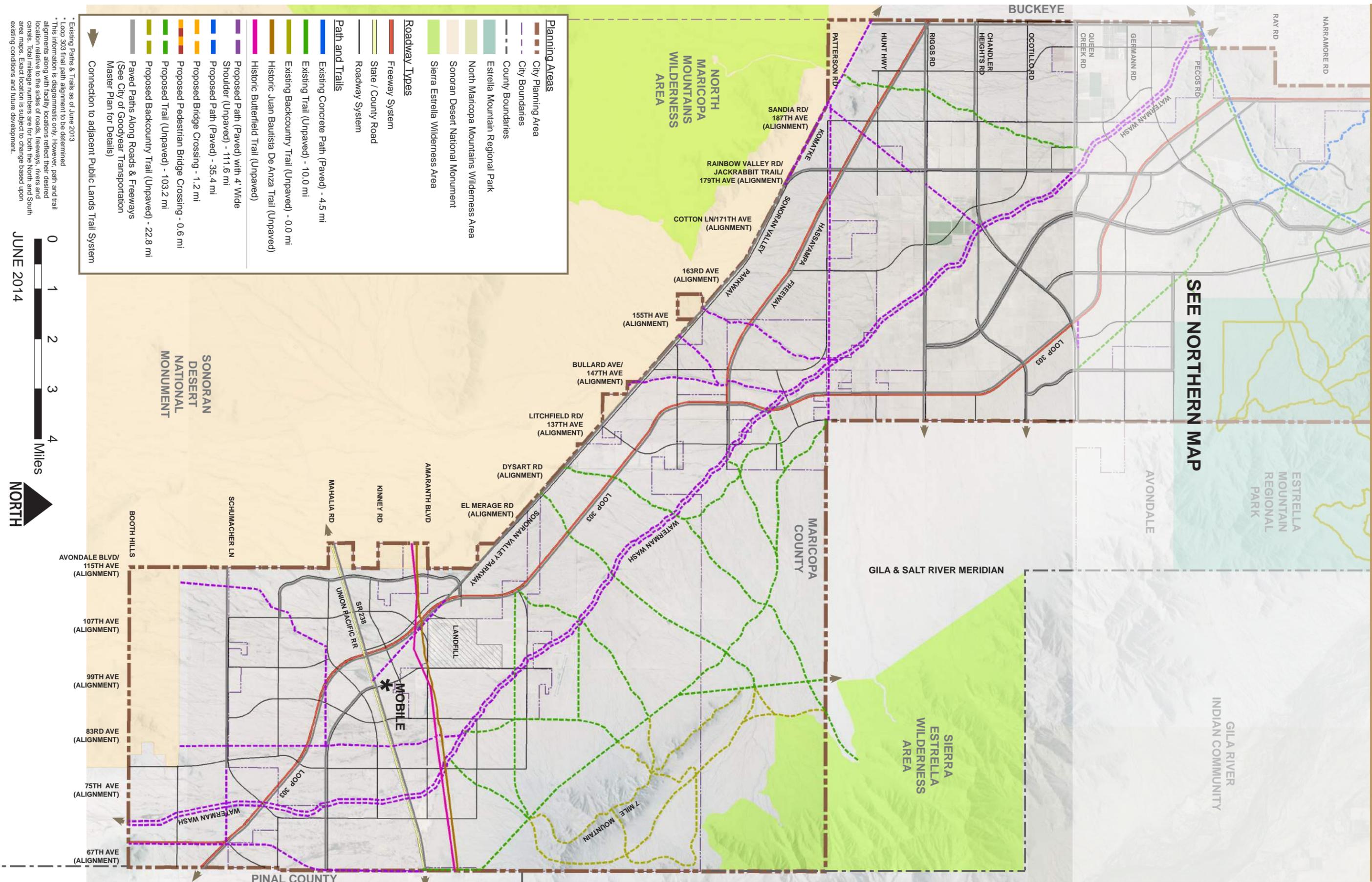
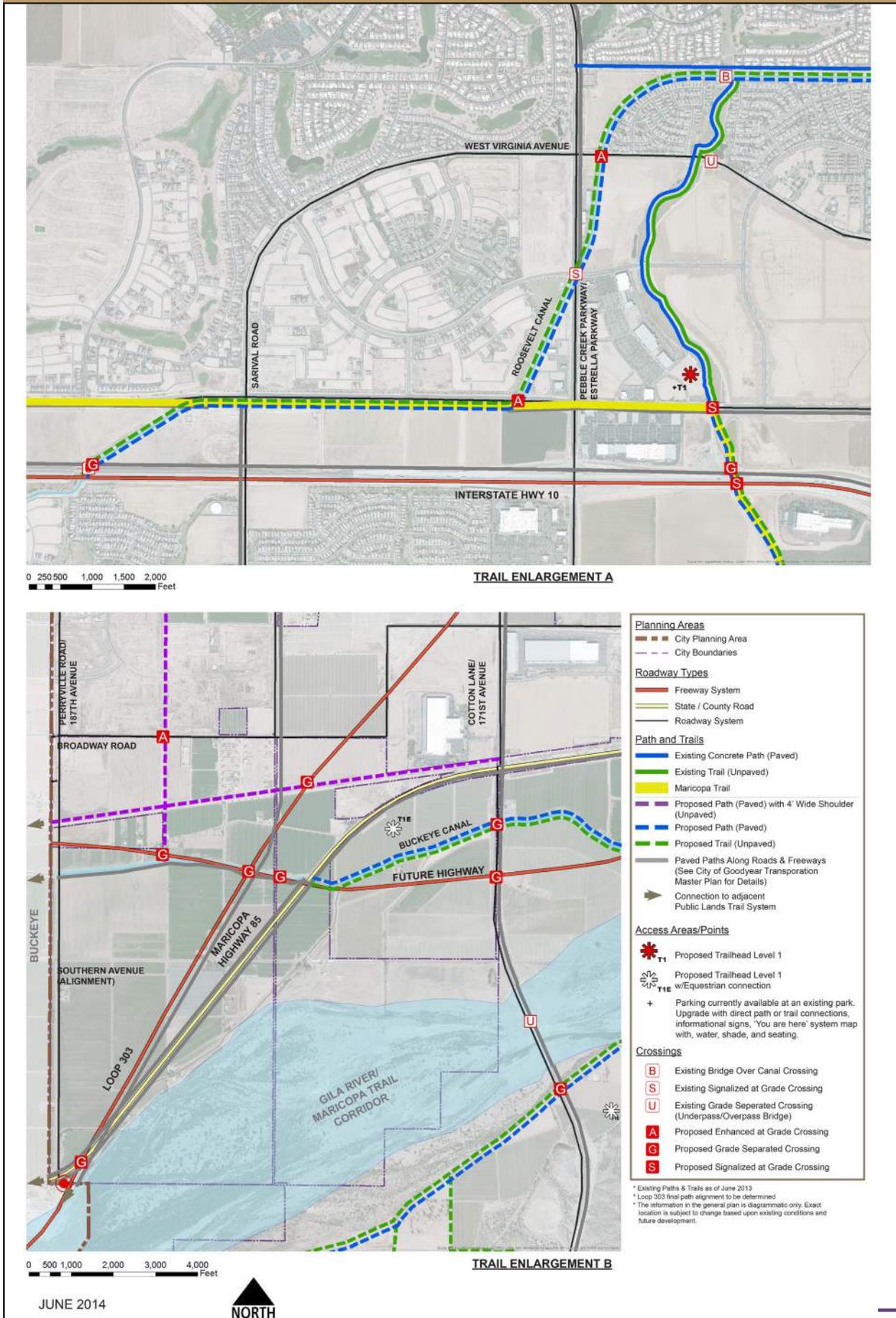


Figure 14c: Trail Enlargement Areas



## Supporting Elements

The Supporting Elements are summarized below. See maps of Supporting Elements in [Figure 15: Supporting Elements of the Path And Trail System Map - Trailheads And Access](#) and [Figure 16: Supporting Elements of the Path and Trail System Map - Path and trail Crossings](#). A summary description of the Supporting Elements are in [Figure 17: Goodyear Path and Trail System Supporting Elements](#). More detailed information and graphic illustrations are located in the Path and Trail Design Guidelines in the Appendix.

### Signs

Signs play a critical role in identifying trails and the places to which they connect. Signs also provide interpretation about the immediate environment, applicable ordinance information, rules and regulations and helpful information. A critical part of signs along an unpaved Trail is the incorporation of the nationally recognized 'Yield To' etiquette rule which promotes safe and courteous use: all users 'yield to' equestrians and bicycles 'yield to' hikers/walkers. This Plan offers general types of path and trail signs to encourage system use and enjoyment. Future detailed sign design is recommended that will provide a unique identity to the Goodyear Path and Trail System.

### Trailheads And Access

The overall success of the Goodyear Path and Trail System is dependent, in large part, upon the ease with which people can access the facilities. This plan recommends a variety of access opportunities, including trailheads, entry notes, and boundary access points. These access opportunities are located along all types and levels of trails and paths. The trailheads provide drive-in, as well as non-vehicular, access, to local and regional destinations and open space areas. Wherever possible, trailheads and access points should be combined with parks or other public facilities such as libraries, community centers, park and ride lots operations centers, etc. ([Figure 16](#).)

### TRAILHEADS

This plan proposes five types of trailheads: two with equestrian parking and amenities, T1E and T2E; two without, T1 and T2, and one in combination with a Park and Ride Lot, T1P. T1 Trailheads provide more parking and amenities than T2 Trailheads. There are several parking areas within existing parks that could become trailheads with several improvements including direct connections from the parking to the path or trail, informational signs, 'you are here' system maps, water, shade and seating. These sites are shown on [Figure 16](#).

### ENTRY NODES

Entry Nodes are developed access areas along all types of path and trail corridors that serve to encourage and welcome neighborhood and local access to the system. They should be located at approximately one-quarter mile intervals along corridors, which is a distance typically cited as a reasonable walking distance to a destination. Entry nodes do not include parking facilities. Because they would be plentiful, Entry Nodes are not shown in [Figure 16](#).

### BOUNDARY ACCESS POINTS

Boundary access points are improved access points where Goodyear paths or trails provide a connection into public lands or lands managed by an entity other than Goodyear. Boundary access points clearly mark a change in jurisdictional management and provide critical information to users on signs.

### Crossings

A critical aspect of any non-vehicular path and trail system is the design of the points where that system interfaces with the street, drainage, utility and canal infrastructure. These crossing points pose a safety concern and require special attention. The plan identifies two general crossings types: grade-separated and enhanced at-grade.

**Figure 15: Goodyear Path And Trail System Supporting System Elements<sup>1</sup>**

Element	Width/Size	Description
SIGNS	N/A	Entry monument, trailheads, trail directional, special regulatory, boundary, boundary warning, interpretive and etiquette. Detailed Sign design Guidelines yet to be developed
<b>TRAILHEADS AND ACCESS</b>		
LEVEL 1 TRAILHEAD (T1)	Approximately four (4) acres	31-60 parking spaces, benches, drinking water, restroom, lighting, shade structure, picnic ramada, bike racks and signs
LEVEL 1 TRAILHEAD WITH EQUESTRIAN AMENITIES (T1E)	Approximately six (6) acres	31-60 standard parking spaces plus 10-15 equestrian spaces on natural surface material in addition to benches, drinking water, restroom, lighting, shade structure, picnic ramada, bike racks, signs, ADA mounting ramp or platform, manure disposal area, one round pen, one wash rack and hitching rails
LEVEL 2 TRAILHEAD (T2)	Approximately three (3) acres	6-30 std. parking spaces, benches, drinking water, restroom, lighting, shade structure, picnic ramada, bike racks and signs
LEVEL 2 TRAILHEAD WITH EQUESTRIAN AMENITIES (T2E)	Approximately four (4) acres	6-30 standard parking spaces plus 5-8 equestrian spaces on a natural surface material in addition to benches, drinking water, restrooms, lighting, shade structure, picnic ramada, bike racks, signs, ADA mounting ramp or platform, manure disposal area, one wash rack and hitching rails
ENTRY NODES (walk-in/ride-in only. No parking)	Approximately .02 acres (900+/- square feet)	Benches, drinking water, shade structure, trash disposal, bike racks, signs and optional lighting. If equestrians in the area: equestrian water source and tethering rails.
BOUNDARY ACCESS POINTS (walk-in/ride-in only. No parking)	Where Goodyear path or trail connects to public trail within adjacent public lands	2' fence opening with step over or other feature to discourage motorized use. No parking. Signs.
<b>CROSSINGS</b>		
<b>Enhanced At-Grade</b>		
Signalized At-Grade (Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon)	See National Association of Community Transportation Officials (NACTO) Urban Bikeway Guidelines OR US Forest Service (USFS) Equestrian Design Guidebook for trails, trailheads and campgrounds	
<b>Non-Signalized Mid-Block</b>		
Wash Low-flow or Dip Crossings	Width the same as the path or trail, optional lighting. Washed broken aggregate concrete for trail crossings, heavy broom finish concrete for path crossings	
<b>Grade Separated<sup>2</sup></b>		
Bridge Underpass	15' min.	Continue path or trail material standards
Pedestrian Underpass		Smooth for path, roughened concrete or decomposed granite for trail, separate and raised above low-flow drainage, lighting and air shafts
Pedestrian Overpass/Bridge		Smooth for path, roughened concrete or decomposed granite for trail
Shared Bridge (path or trail shares bridge with vehicles)		Smooth for path, roughened concrete or decomposed granite for trail

1. At the discretion of the Parks and Recreation Director, and for an interim use, public trail amenities may be included to a lesser standard than described in this table.

2. Minimum vertical clearance is 12'.

Figure 16: Supporting Elements of the System - Trailheads and Access (North)

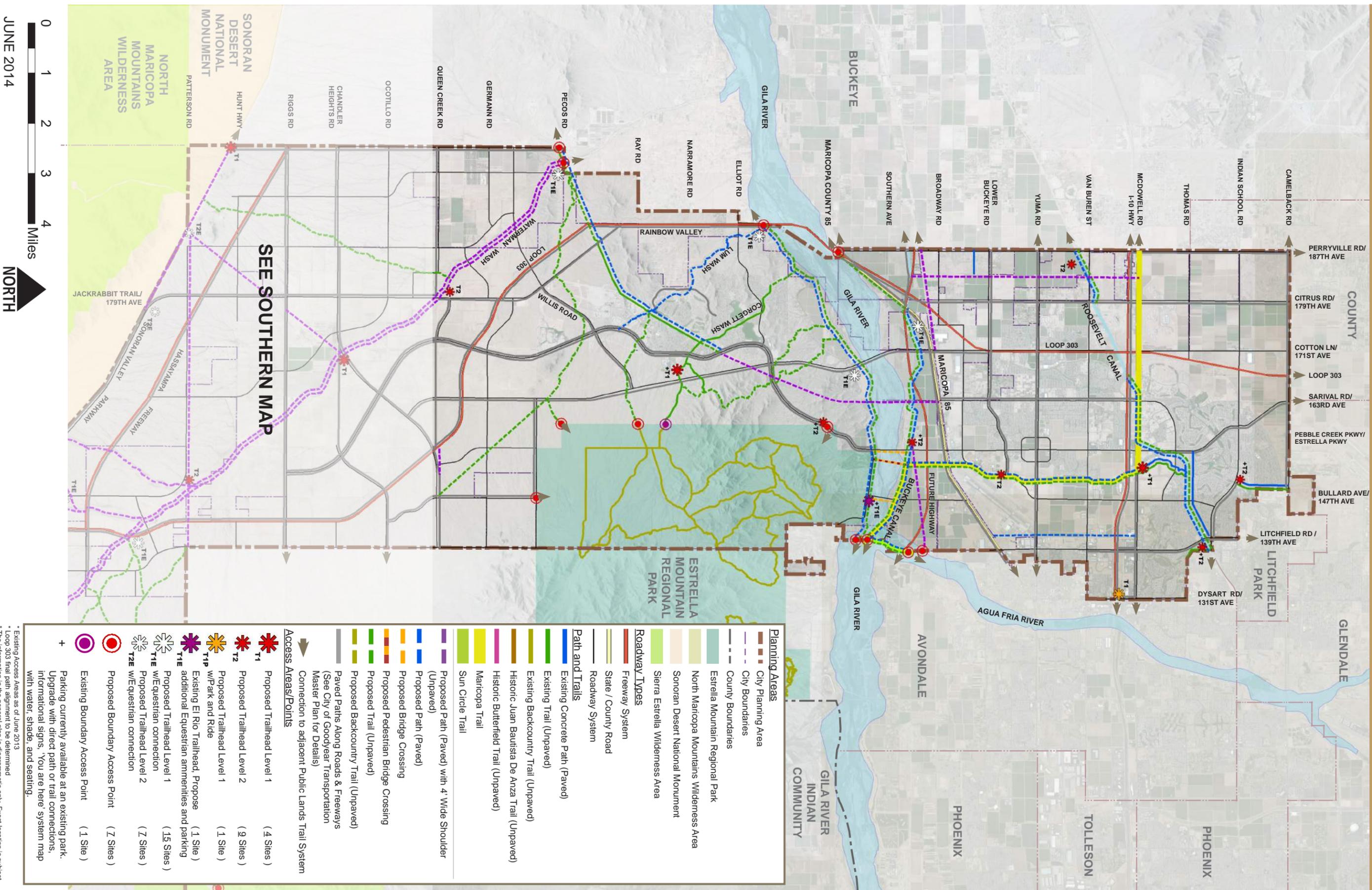
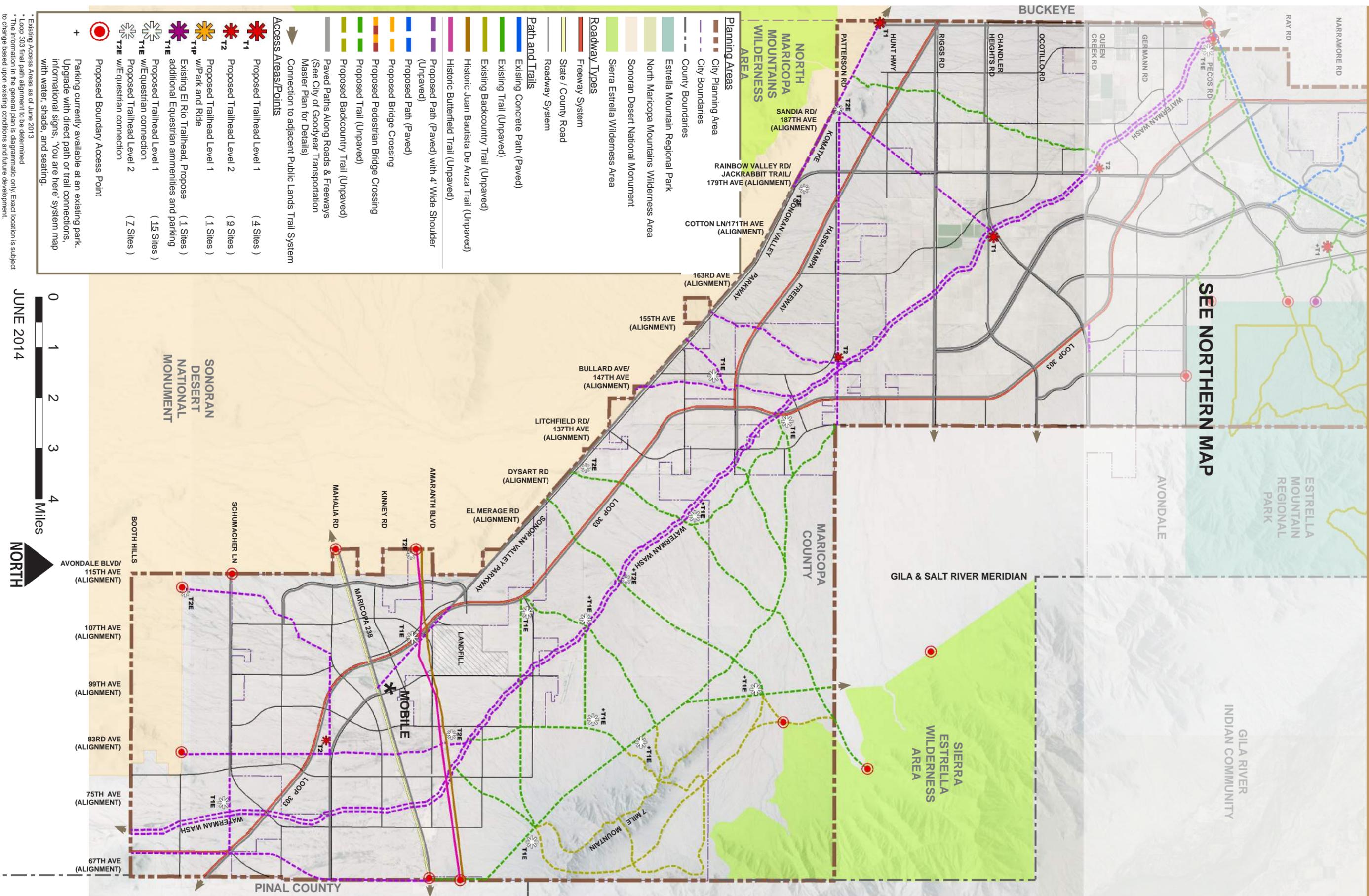
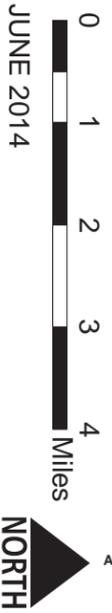


Figure 16: Supporting Elements of the System: Trailheads and Access (South)

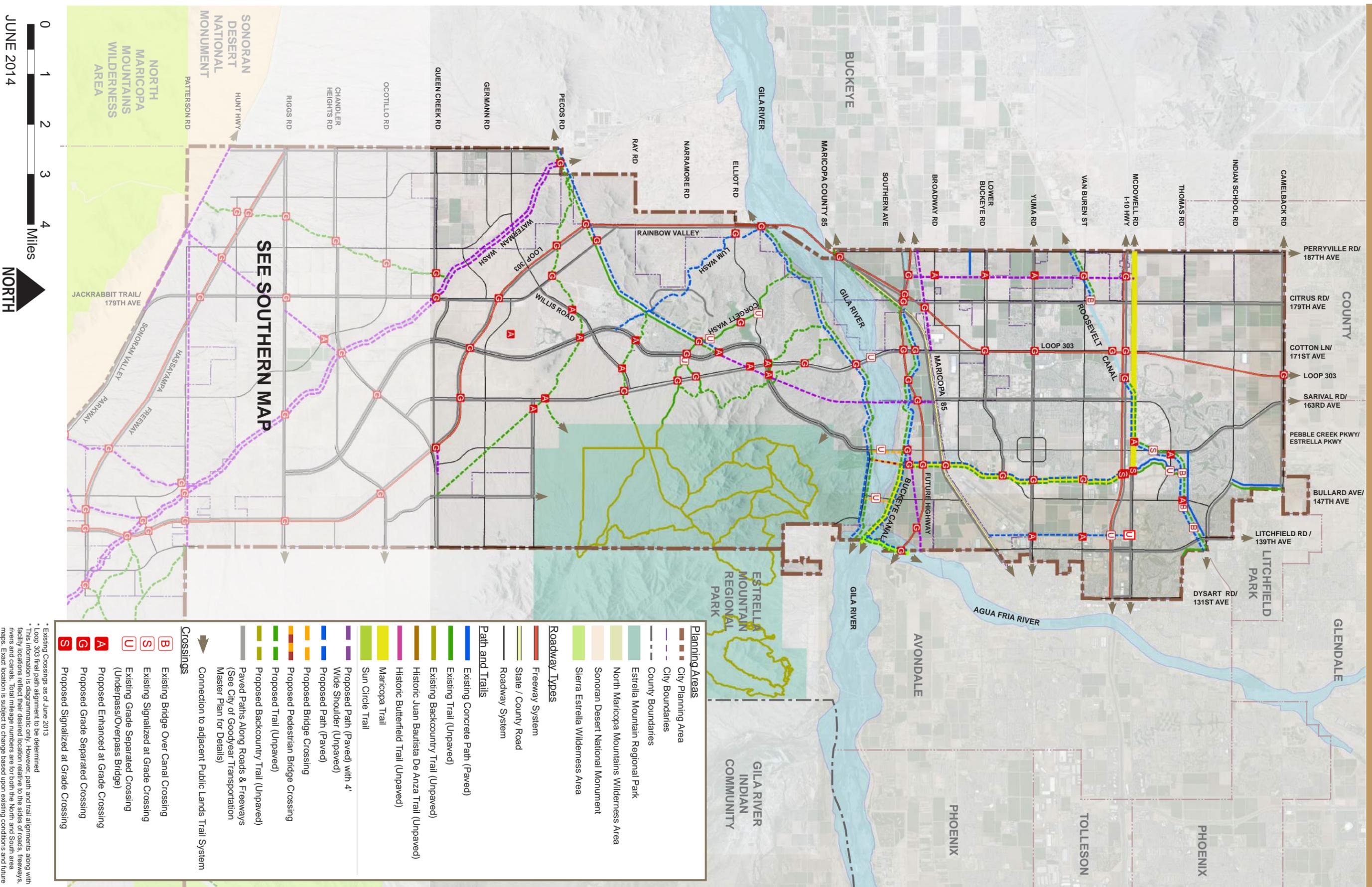


\* Existing Access Areas as of June 2013  
 \* Loop 303 final path alignment to be determined  
 \* The information in the general plan is diagrammatic only. Exact location is subject to change based upon existing conditions and future development.



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Figure 17: Supporting Elements of the System - Trail And Path Crossings (North)

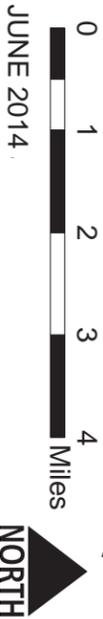
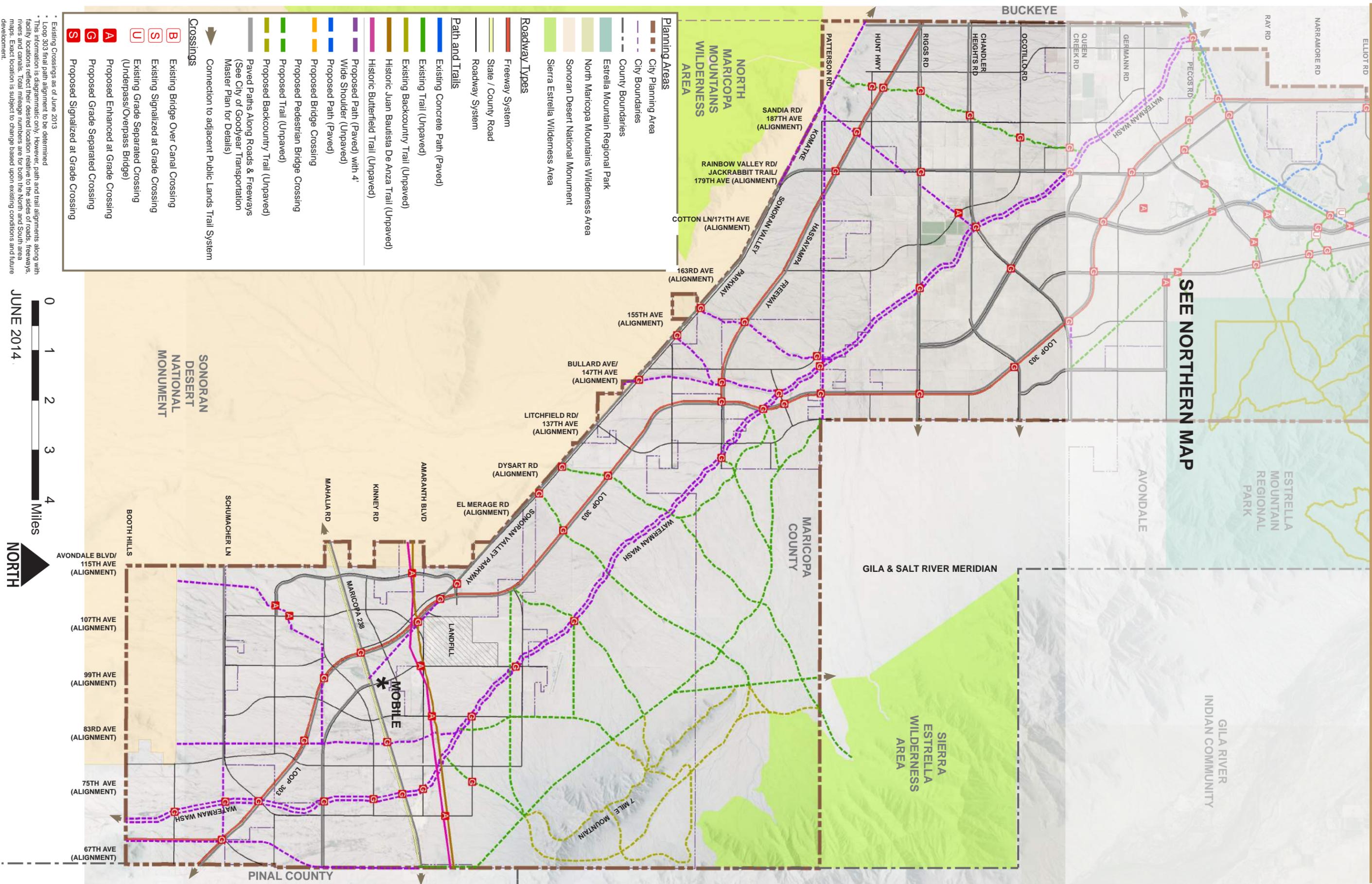


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- Planning Areas**
    - City Planning Area
    - City Boundaries
    - County Boundaries
    - Estrella Mountain Regional Park
    - North Maricopa Mountains Wilderness Area
    - Sonoran Desert National Monument
    - Sierra Estrella Wilderness Area
  - Roadway Types**
    - Freeway System
    - State / County Road
    - Roadway System
  - Path and Trails**
    - Existing Concrete Path (Paved)
    - Existing Trail (Unpaved)
    - Existing Backcountry Trail (Unpaved)
    - Historic Juan Bautista De Anza Trail (Unpaved)
    - Historic Butterfield Trail (Unpaved)
    - Maricopa Trail
    - Sun Circle Trail
    - Proposed Path (Paved) with 4'
    - Wide Shoulder (Unpaved)
    - Proposed Path (Paved)
    - Proposed Bridge Crossing
    - Proposed Pedestrian Bridge Crossing
    - Proposed Trail (Unpaved)
    - Proposed Backcountry Trail (Unpaved)
    - Paved Paths Along Roads & Freeways (See City of Goodyear Transportation Master Plan for Details)
  - Crossings**
    - Connection to adjacent Public Lands Trail System
    - Existing Bridge Over Canal Crossing
    - Existing Signalized at Grade Crossing
    - Existing Grade Separated Crossing (Underpass/Overpass Bridge)
    - Proposed Enhanced at Grade Crossing
    - Proposed Grade Separated Crossing
    - Proposed Signalized at Grade Crossing
- \* Existing Crossings as of June 2013.  
 \* Loop 303 final path alignment to be determined.  
 \* This information is diagrammatic only. However, path and trail alignments along with facility locations reflect their desired location relative to the sides of roads, freeways, rivers and canals. Total mileage numbers are for both the North and South area maps. Exact location is subject to change based upon existing conditions and future development.

Figure 17: Supporting Elements of the System - Trail And Path Crossings (South)



# Path and Trail System Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 1.** Develop a connected, safe and convenient path and trail system (System) that serves both recreational and active transportation needs and is integrated into an overall multi-modal system.

## ONGOING

**Strategy 1a:** Build the Core and Supporting Elements of the System shown on Figures 14a, 14b, 15, 16 and 17.

**Action: 1a.1:** Annually budget funds within the Goodyear CIP to build trails, paths and related facilities.

**Action: 1a.2:** Require, as a condition of development, the construction of publicly accessible paths and trails that are identified in this plan and within or adjacent to new developments to be constructed as a part of the development.

**Action: 1a.3:** Require paths and trails that are adjacent to or abutting city right of way to be dedicated to the city.

**Action: 1a.4:** Work with the city Transportation Department to widen existing 8' wide sidewalks to 10'. This will result in current sidewalks that are designated as trails to be upgraded to AASHTO guidelines and create multi-use paths for off-street cyclists within the city roadway right of way. Require all new streets to include a minimum 10'-12' wide multi-use path in place of a sidewalk. If a path or trail is located along the street, require the path or trail as a separate facility within the city right of way.

**Action: 1a.5:** When necessary for cost reasons, build temporary public trails that may be narrower or have a lesser design standard than the guidelines in this plan until funding is available for permanent trail construction that meet this plan's guidelines.

**Action: 1a.6:** Enforce legal protections to System related facilities.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 1a.7:** Adopt a "no motorized vehicle" ordinance for paths and trails (except emergency and maintenance).

**Action: 1a.8:** Establish and document a chain of authority and actions for responding to off-road vehicle use and other violations on the System.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 1a.9:** Identify, improve, document, publicize, and enforce System related codes, ordinances, easement limitations and allowances that exist at any applicable level of government.

## LONG-TERM AND ONGOING

**Action: 1a.10:** Provide facilities for all types of non-motorized uses including but not limited to hiking, walking, bicycle riding and horseback riding and incorporate amenities, such as bike racks, drinking fountains and bike storage lockers, at employment centers and other destinations.

## Path and Trail System Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Action: 1a.11:**Maximize all opportunities for connections between neighborhoods/developer-provided facilities and local destinations, such as schools, parks and other community facilities, and between regional destinations, regional path and trail corridors and employment centers.

**Action: 1a.12:**Provide access to natural open space areas and parks including those on federal, county, Goodyear, other jurisdictions and private land where appropriate.

**Action: 1a.13:**Make full System use of linear corridors, such as the Gila River (Maricopa Trail), canals, power lines, gas line easements, existing and proposed freeway corridors, roadways, scenic corridors, rivers, washes and open space areas.

**Action: 1a.14:**Maximize pedestrian connection points from within neighborhoods to all types of destinations along arterial and collector streets by creating "Portals" at least every quarter-mile along neighborhood perimeters.

**Action: 1a.15:**Maximize access into large Goodyear-controlled open space areas by providing entry nodes at approximately half-mile intervals along the open space boundary.

**Action: 1a.16:**Provide bridges or other types of crossings at least every half-mile along canals, major washes and other linear "barriers" to maximize safety and connectivity.

**Action: 1a.17:**Locate paths and trails so they are within a maximum 15-minute walk to users' homes, schools, and places of employment.

**Action: 1a.18:**Make path and trail alignments simple and logical.

**Action: 1a.19:**Maximize multi-modality by providing linkages and smooth transitions between sidewalks, trails, paths and bike lanes, transit centers, sidewalks, bus stops and park and ride lots.

**Action: 1a.20:**Provide appropriate user accommodations and amenities at trailheads, transit stops, transit centers/stations and park and ride lots.

**Action: 1a.21:**Combine trailheads and transit centers at critical junctures of transit routes and the System.

**Action: 1a.22:**Provide trail/path/transit system maps on signs showing destinations and connectivity options within a specified area around the stops (Develop an application for use on digital devices).

**Action: 1a.23:**Minimize vehicular conflicts with System users through:

- At-grade crossings of arterial streets safer by incorporating new crossing techniques such as "Pelicans," "Toucans," the "Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon" and PXO.
- Grade-separated crossings as often as possible into transportation and development projects.
- Appropriate horizontal and vertical buffers between paths/trails and adjacent streets and roadways.

# Path and Trail System Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Strategy 1b:** Create and promote path and trail safety and user education programs and campaigns.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 1b.1:** Identify possible projects for transportation alternatives programs and other federal and state funds.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

**Action: 1b.2:** Coordinate promotion and development of existing and new public safety education programs related to trail-user safety.

**Action: 1b.3:** Promote respect, understanding and proper trail etiquette between System users and non-users by:

- Publicizing the penalties and fines for non-compliance with trail-related codes, ordinances and easements.
- Encouraging a “share-the-trail” ethic among users on all signage and promotional material.
- Promoting the “yield etiquette” to all users through signs and other public information. Yield information should be as follows, “Hikers yield to equestrians; bicyclists yield to hikers and equestrians.”

**Action: 1b.4:** Examine opportunities to include QR codes (barcodes) or other interactive codes on signs and maps. Use these links to promote the benefits of trails, trail locations and destinations, and activities within the community. To reduce fees associated with this service, seek sponsorships from local sports retailers, sports organizations, hotels, and other community businesses and entities.

**Action: 1b.5:** Work to add cycling questions to the State motor vehicle license test.

**Action: 1b.6:** Work with volunteers to provide cyclist education program.

**Action: 1b.7:** Add interactive parks and recreation system maps that show trails, access areas, parks, and park facilities to the city website.

**Strategy 1c:** Provide a high quality experience for all users.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 1c.1:** Make all destinations and routes clearly known through maps, signs and other public information.

**Action: 1c.2:** Develop educational and interpretive components to the System.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

**Action: 1c.3:** Develop facilities that will appeal to all levels of ability and interest while providing a variety of experiences.

**Action: 1c.4:** Provide path and trail loops of various lengths to accommodate user-time constraints.

## Path and Trail System Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Action: 1c.5:** Integrate construction materials and techniques that respect various user needs and are functionally and aesthetically compatible with the area's character.

**Action: 1c.6:** Provide buffers between streets and paths/trails and between adjacent residences and path/trails.

**Action: 1c.7:** Keep paths and trails well maintained.

**Action: 1c.8:** Develop one-of-a-kind destination bicycle facilities, such as and not limited to, a competitive mountain bike track, trails parks, and pump tracks.

**Action: 1c.9:** Upgrade existing trails and paths as part of roadway, drainage and other maintenance and improvement projects.

**Action: 1c.10:** Ensure trail users are able to understand where they are within the system, locate destinations along trails and learn about their environment while they use trails.

**Strategy 1d:** Sign all paths and trails and their related facilities.

### SHORT-TERM

**Action: 1d.1:** Develop consistent sign design and construction standards across Goodyear's entire System.

**Action: 1d.2:** Install signs along all existing System facilities.

**Action: 1d.3:** Incorporate signs into any new path or trail project.

**Action: 1d.4:** Long-Term/Ongoing

**Action: 1d.5:** Require developers to design, install and maintain signs within their development on publicly dedicated paths and trails per City of Goodyear standards.

**Action: 1d.6:** Strive to make all paved facilities meet ADA accessibility standards by using "Universal Trail Access" information on signs that includes information that allows users to choose their best routes.

**Action: 1d.7:** Strategically place signs to make drivers aware of trail and path users.

# Path and Trail System Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 2.** Ensure that the Goodyear Path and Trail System is attractive and well maintained.

**Strategy 2a:** Develop a coordinated and predictable System planning, construction and maintenance process.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 2a.1:** Designate one staff member or team to be responsible for the planning and implementation of the non-motorized transportation system, including all on- and off-street bicycle facilities, paths, trails and their support facilities.

**Action: 2a.2:** Improve the plan review process to ensure System projects are incorporated into both public and private projects as necessary.

- Provide standard easement dedication language and development stipulations based upon guidelines, as set forth in this Plan, to be used during the plan review process.
- Work with the appropriate city departments to ensure that the System is properly identified, evaluated and acted upon during the plan review and construction inspection process of private development and city-managed development.
- Require review of subdivision plans and plats by the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department to ensure private- and public- use trails and paths are incorporated into developments and are connected to the city's system of regional trails and paths

and to developer-provided and maintained city parks.

- Conduct "trail training" for the city's inspectors so that in public or private projects, the System is built in compliance with city Path and Trail Design Guidelines in the Appendix.
- Coordinate the Capital Improvement Programs of all departments who develop projects that could affect a System project: transportation, public works, parks and recreation and so on.
- Create a "trails advisory committee" consisting of individuals from neighborhoods, user groups and local businesses and organizations to advise on planning, design and operational issues related to the System.

**Action: 2a.3:** Update subdivision and development-related ordinances, standards, stipulations and guidelines to:

- Ensure pedestrian connectivity within and outside subdivisions.
- Require neighborhood path/trail systems match the standards for the overall community System so connections points are seamless (signs can delineate ownership, legal access and maintenance responsibilities at these locations).
- Require any path or trail shown on the city's path and trail system map remains open to the general public.

# Path and Trail System Goals, Strategies and Actions

- Incorporate into the city's Design Guidelines Manual all guidelines as set forth in the Path and Trail Guidelines in the Appendix.

**Strategy 2b:** Develop maintenance standards for all System facilities.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

**Action: 2b.1:** Plan and build the System per this approved plan.

**GOAL: 3.** Create a path and trail system that is identified with Goodyear.

**Strategy 3a:** Brand the path and trail system.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 3a.1:** Designate the De Anza Trail a local historic landmark and ensure its preservation, interpretation and continued use.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 3a.2:** Brand Goodyear as a "Trail Town" and promote existing path and trail opportunities along the Bullard Wash, the Roosevelt Canal and within the Estrella Mountain Regional Park.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

**Action: 3a.3:** Incorporate unique design elements at "Entry Nodes" or "Boundary Access Points" where the city's System connects to neighborhood systems.

**Action: 3a.4:** Encourage master planned communities to name internal path and trail corridors based upon local historic names, places or natural features/elements and provide interpretive information/displays along the corridors.

**Action: 3a.5:** Use the city's Percent for Art Program as a means to give identity to the System.

**Action: 3a.6:** Create System related events out of a "grand opening" of public art elements along the corridors.



*CITY PATHS AND TRAILS ARE POPULAR AMONG GOODYEAR RESIDENTS.*

# Path and Trail System Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 4.** Develop a citizen sense of ownership of the System.

**Strategy 4a:** Develop System-based community and neighborhood events and activities.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 4a.1:** Develop an “adopt-a-path/trail/trailhead program” and community maintenance and cleanup days.

**Action: 4a.2:** Develop ways to personalize trails through use of local artists, youth projects and places for people to “leave their mark” (i.e., cairns)

**Action: 4a.3:** Work with the city’s Arts and Culture Commission to identify art projects that engage the community.

**Action: 4a.4:** Consider creating a volunteer citizens bicycling group composed of active cyclists to assist with planning and problem solving related to the bicycle system.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 4a.5:** Implement a volunteer awards program that recognizes outstanding contributions to the path and trail system.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

**Action: 4a.6:** Involve the community in design, construction and maintenance through events and activities.

**Action: 4a.7:** Develop and/or support hiking, riding and biking clubs.

**Action: 4a.8:** Pursue a League of American Bicyclists [Bicycle Friendly Community](#) designation.

**Action: 4a.9:** Consider sponsoring a Gran Fondo<sup>4</sup> at varying distances.

**GOAL: 5.** Design, build and promote paths and trails to support future growth and development.

**Strategy 5a:** Promote the System as a critical component of the city’s economic development strategy.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 5a.1:** Create “signature trails” that traverse and loop within Goodyear and designate the completed portions of the Bullard Wash as the city’s first “signature trail”.

**Action: 5a.2:** Pursue land acquisition necessary for the continuation of the Bullard Wash Park, Paths and Trails between Interstate 10 and the Buckeye Canal and the continuing to the Gila River.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 5a.3:** Sponsor runs, walks, triathlon, bike races and other major events that would attract visitors.

**Action: 5a.4:** Develop the Gila Loop as a second “signature trail”: along the south side of the Gila River and along the Buckeye Canal between the Bullard Wash alignment on the east and Cotton Lane on the west.

4. Gran Fondo’s are mass participation cycling events that have enjoyed incredible popularity in Europe for decades and are beginning to gain momentum in North America and beyond. Loosely translated, it means everything from “great foundation”, “great distance” or “great endurance.” It can be a full-on race, or just a ride. It’s both a sporting event and a cultural experience. And it’s truly Italian. There’s nothing like it anywhere else in the world. Gran Fondo’s were invented in Italy in the early 1900’s and have been part of Italian cycling culture and tradition for over 100 years.

# Path and Trail System Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Action: 5a.5:** Design and build a portion of the Bullard Wash Park, Paths and Trails from Interstate 10 to Lower Buckeye Road with a link to the Goodyear Ballpark.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

**Action: 5a.6:** Develop and promote the Waterman Wash as the “signature trail” for south Goodyear.

**Action: 5a.7:** Design and build the remaining portion of the Bullard Wash Park, Paths and Trails from Buckeye Road south to the Buckeye Canal and the Gila River.

**Action: 5a.8:** Design and build a signature pedestrian bridge across the Gila River at the Bullard Wash alignment connecting to the paths and trails on the north and south sides of the Gila River, to the Bullard Wash paths and trails, to the El Rio Trailhead and to Estrella Mountain Regional Park.

**Action: 5a.9:** Promote the System and its related events and activities as an integral part of the community in economic and tourism related promotions and publications.

**Action: 5a.10:** Promote the benefits of the System, such as financial, transportation, safety, connectivity, community image and health.

**Strategy 5b:** Pursue strategic partnerships.

## SHORT TERM

**Action: 5b.1:** Work with Maricopa County to assure the alignment of the Maricopa Trail along McDowell Road from Goodyear’s western boundary to Bullard Wash, and along Bullard Wash to the Gila River.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

**Action: 5b.2:** Work closely with homeowners associations (HOAs) to promote and maintain the System.

**Action: 5b.3:** Identify and apply for supplemental funding.

**Action: 5b.4:** Partner with user groups on System development, maintenance and special events.

**Action: 5b.5:** Pursue Inter-Governmental Agreements (IGAs) for joint planning and maintenance of paths and trails on government lands.

**Action: 5b.6:** Work with local businesses, particularly those with an already-established willingness to partner with Goodyear on events and activities.

**Action: 5b.7:** Coordinate with the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management and Maricopa County Parks and Recreation to protect and promote the De Anza Trail.

# Path and Trail System Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Action: 5b.8:** Work with Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department to ensure additional trail access points with 'Iron Rangers' (fee collection points) into Estrella Mountain Regional Park at the following potential locations:

- Where the Lum Wash enters the park south of the Corgett Wash
- Opposite the Estrella Mountain Ranch Star Tower parking area along Estrella Parkway. Follow the wash east from the trail along the east side of Estrella Parkway into the park. Provide and enhanced mid-block crossing at this location to connect the parking area to the trail.
- Southwest corner of the park.
- At the southern boundary of the park at the Bullard Avenue/147th Avenue alignment

**Action: 5b.9:** Consult with Maricopa County if population growth and demand requires additional access points into Estrella Mountain Regional Park or other county facilities.

**Action: 5b.10:** Integrate paths and trails into an overall transportation system that offers on and off street pedestrian avenues that connect community destinations such as and not limited to parks, commercial centers, key commercial corridors, hospitals and other public facilities.

**Action: 5b.11:** When reviewing site plans and requests for zoning, include requirements that community destinations such as and not limited to parks, commercial centers, key commercial corridors, hospitals and other public facilities include connections to adjacent/abutting trails and paths. If appropriate, require trailheads as a part of the development. If the development is located across the street from a trail or path, require a connection at mid-block, or signing that directs the potential user to the nearest trail connection.

**GOAL: 6.** Ensure the Path and Trail System contributes to a sustainable Goodyear.

**Strategy 6a:** Consider The System as an integral part of the city's green infrastructure.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

**Action: 6a.1:** Incorporate "green" products into System facilities.

**Action: 6a.2:** Incorporate solar-generated lighting and irrigation into all System Elements.

**Action: 6a.3:** Incorporate sustainable practices into selection of products and construction and maintenance policies.

**Action: 6a.4:** Preserve and/or enhance the environmental and habitat value of Goodyear by protecting and reintroducing native plants along path and trail corridors.

**Action: 6a.5:** Strive to reduce the urban heat island and improve human comfort by providing a tree canopy along System corridors and facilities.

## Path and Trail System Goals, Strategies and Actions

- Action: 6a.6:** Incorporate water-harvesting techniques into the System.
- Action: 6a.7:** Provide path and trail corridors of sufficient width to preserve existing vegetation or allow for the establishment of landscaping that can attract native animal species.
- Action: 6a.8:** Incorporate rain water harvesting techniques into path and trail corridors to supplement automatic irrigation systems and reduce water use.
- Action: 6a.9:** Make use of already-available or already-disturbed land where possible for System facilities.
- Action: 6a.10:** Incorporate appropriate plant salvage and revegetation techniques during System planning and construction.
- Action: 6a.11:** Where possible, route the System away from slopes that face developed areas, thereby preserving the most visible undisturbed hillsides.



LOMA LINDA POOL

# Promoting Community Health Through Recreation Programs

## Introduction

The City of Goodyear is committed to creating a healthy community. A healthy community is defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in its [Healthy People 2010](#) report as “one that continuously creates and improves both its physical and social environments, helping people to support one another in aspects of daily life and to develop to their fullest potential. Healthy places are those designed and built to improve the quality of life for all people who live, work, worship, learn, and play within their borders -- where every person is free to make choices amid a variety of healthy, available, accessible, and affordable options”<sup>1</sup>. Recreation programs provide opportunities for residents to participate in programs that teach healthy habits, and offer opportunities for all residents to participate in activities that contribute to their personal health.

City of Goodyear recreation programs offer residents of all ages opportunities to increase their activity through sports, travel, camps, activities, and aquatics. In addition to physical health, recreation programs support community health. City recreation programs include classes in the area of cultural arts. The city’s program offerings are diverse, however, they are limited by the availability of facilities. Recreation programs provide opportunities for residents to explore new activities, develop new skills and improve existing ones, and partake in cultural activities. Additionally, and equally as important, recreation programs build community. Fifty-six percent of those who participated in the informal survey conducted as part of this planning process stated that they have developed new friendships as a result of city recreation programs. As the city continues to grow, its connections with fellow residents help people to feel connected to the place in which they live. Because they help to build relationships between residents, city recreation programs will continue to be important for building community and the quality of life within the city.

1. <http://healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx>. This site is the updated site for information contained in this report; the report is no longer available.

To promote the concept of Healthy Communities, the city incorporated community Health into its [2013-2016 Strategic Plan](#), Quality of Life Strategic Initiative 4: The City of Goodyear will implement programs and projects that create a clean, well-maintained, safe, and sustainable environment and that provide citizens with opportunities for an engaged, healthy, and active lifestyle Community Livability and Goal 2 under this initiative: Support initiatives that promote healthy, quality lifestyles for our diverse citizenry<sup>2</sup>.

The city's recreation programming is in its infancy. This chapter provides an approach for growing these programs within the context of a healthy community. Recommendations for programs and facilities that support them are formulated from a healthy communities perspective.

## How To Use This Chapter

This chapter is formatted differently from other chapters. Like other chapters, it includes an overview of current recreation programs, discusses the planning considerations that consist of developing a recreation program, identifies the goals along with the short-, mid- and long-term strategies and actions. Prior to the section of goals, strategies, and actions this chapter includes a discussion of recommendations regarding programming and provides a framework for making decisions about which programs the city should offer now and in the future.

## Current Recreation Programs

Goodyear Parks and Recreation currently offers programs in the areas of adult and youth sports, aquatics, enrichment, youth summer recreation, pee wee sports, and youth and adult special events. A detailed listing of programs and program participation is included in the existing conditions report. While the city continues to work with private providers, school districts, and adjacent jurisdictions to offer recreation programs to its residents, it has reached the limits of opportunities at available facilities.

2. City of Goodyear Strategic Plan 2013-2016. <https://www.goodyearaz.gov/index.aspx?NID=1090>

In response to citizen interest in arts and cultural programs, the city has formed an arts and culture commission and placed staff support for the commission in the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department. Additionally, the city has continued to enhance its summer youth programming and has extended program efforts in south Goodyear to Mobile.

## Recreation Programs Planning Considerations

In the future, recreation programming will continue to be driven by available facilities and community desires. Planning considerations related to providing robust, well-rounded and financially solvent recreation programs include planning, operational and financial considerations. Each of these is discussed below.

### Planning Considerations

Through this planning process, residents expressed a clear desire for expanding some recreation program areas and adding new programs. To effectively and efficiently fulfill these desires, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department should formally develop a clear program philosophy that includes community health and is based on a clear understanding and evaluation of program factors. Finally, to implement the program philosophy, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department should create and update, on a regular basis, a Five-Year Program Plan. Each of these steps is described below.

### **A CLEAR PROGRAM PHILOSOPHY**

The basis for developing a long-range program plan for Goodyear begins with the establishment of a clear program philosophy. The philosophy should emphasize areas of focus by age group and prioritize future program development options. The philosophy needs to determine the city's long-term role in providing recreation services based on the following:

- The city's commitment to funding recreation services and the required staffing and facilities that are needed.
- A determination of the best approach to providing services. A city-wide approach or a more neighborhood-based philosophy.
- The development of an overall fee philosophy for programs.

## A Clear Understanding And Evaluation Of Programming Factors

As part of developing the program philosophy, it is critical that the following factors on potential programs is understood.

- **Cost Recovery:** What is the cost of providing the program in relationship to revenues generated? What is the level of financial support that will be required to offer the program or service?
  - **Facilities:** Does the city have the necessary facilities to support the program? Without the required facilities, the program would most likely have to be offered by others.
  - **Staffing:** What are the staffing requirements for the program? Are the skills available from existing staff, can additional staff be hired for this program or service? Unless the staff skills are readily available, then the program may need to be offered by others.
  - **Administrative Support:** What level of administrative support will be required to provide the program or service? A high level of support could diminish the role of the city in providing the program.
  - **Funding:** Will the provision of the program or service require unique capital funding and/or facility operations commitments? A dramatic increase in funding may lessen the likelihood of offering the program in-house.
  - **Number of People Served:** Does the program or service serve a relatively large population base? The greater the number of people served, the more likely the program is to be an internal city program.
  - **Demand:** Is the program or service in high demand by the community? The higher the demand, the greater the likelihood of the program in the city's area.
  - **Partnerships:** Are there partners that can assist with the provision of programs and facilities? Partnerships may place a program more in the role of others.
  - **Other Providers:** Are there other providers that are able to provide the program or service? If there are other viable providers, then the program is probably not a high priority for the city to provide. **Community Benefit:** Does the activity contribute to community health and/or provide an economic benefit to the community and attract visitors? Does it improve the quality of life? The greater the benefits, the more likely the program is to a city responsibility.
- **In-House Vs. Contracted:** As part of the programming philosophy, a determination of what programs and services will be offered directly by the recreation staff and which will be contracted to other individuals or organizations must be determined. Increasingly, recreation departments are turning to contracted services or the outright rental of facilities to other providers to broaden programming and limit the role of in-house employees.  
Before determining which programs and services to contract or have provided by others, an assessment of the specific pros and cons of such a move needs to be completed. A major aspect of this analysis should be to determine the financial impacts and quality of the services that will be provided. Key questions to be asked include:
    - Will this be the most cost effective method to obtain the program, service or function?
    - Does the department have the knowledge and equipment to provide the program, service or function?
    - Will the quality of the program, service or function suffer if it is contracted to other organizations?
    - Are there other more qualified organizations that should provide the program, service or function?
    - Is the service, program or function only available from a contract provider?
    - Are the safety and liability risks too high to provide the program or service in house?
  - **Revenue Split:** All contract programs and service providers should be on a 70%(contractor)/30% (city) split of revenues (or 60% contractor)/40% (city) if possible) to provide the department with a strong revenue stream.

## Five-Year Program Plan

A well conceived plan in consideration of the identified programming factors that reflects the program philosophy will guide delivery of recreation services. The Five-Year Program Plan should project recreation program areas and program needs for the coming 5 to 10 years, identify program development priorities, staff member responsibilities and required resources.

To minimize service redundancy and maximize resources, the Five-Year Program Plan should determine the city's position as a recreation program provider within the larger community of other recreation providers, such as Maricopa County, Library and Arts and Cultural Commission, the southwest Valley YMCA, Litchfield Park, Avondale, Buckeye and others.

The Five-Year Program Plan should be updated regularly. The following actions are key to the development and maintenance of a well conceived program plan.

### Program Assessment

Prior to including programs in the Five-Year Program Plan, a program assessment should take place. This will aid in determining the appropriateness and Five-Year Plan priorities for new and existing programs. A program assessment includes the following:

- **Program Proposal Sheet.** Every program or service offered should be required to develop a program proposal sheet to determine the direct cost of offering the activity, as well as the minimum number of registrants needed to conduct the program. This proposal form should also evaluate the need for the program, its market focus and the ability to support the program priorities for the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department.
- **Program Cost and Revenue Report.** Once each program or service is completed, a program report should be completed that itemizes the exact cost and revenues that were generated by the program and the number of individuals served. This will determine if the program or service met its financial and service goals.

- **Program Life Cycle Analysis.** The Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department should conduct a life-cycle analysis for major activities where program registrations by interest area are tracked and reviewed on a seasonal basis. Programs should be slotted into the following categories:
  - New – programs in the start-up phase that are just starting to build in popularity.
  - Mature – programs that have consistent high levels of registrations and are still growing in popularity.
  - Old – programs that are seeing a decline in popularity.

### Program Categories

As part of the Five-Year Program Plan, proposed programs should be organized in program categories. Priority for funding and facility usage should be based on the category in which they fall, with fees set accordingly. Program categories should reflect the level of instruction, expertise or importance to the community's well-being. Four categories appropriate to Goodyear are:

- **Community events:** These are special community-wide events, activities or festivals that are one-time events. It should be expected that there will be little to no fees for these activities. Some revenues may be collected from sponsorships and sales of goods and services, but the general rate of recovery would be less than 100%.
- **Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department Role:** These are essential to recreation and community needs (such as teen activities, senior programs, youth activities and special populations). Direct costs for these programs are usually heavily subsidized.
- **Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department/Partner Role:** These are beyond basic and are focused on an audience that has a greater ability to pay. Programs in this area could include adult activities, fitness, sports and general programs. These programs usually recover their direct costs.
- **Partner Role:** These are activities that are very specialized in nature. These would include activities such as fitness assessments, trip programs, facility rentals and the like. Fees are set based on what the market will bear, but at minimum would require that all direct and indirect costs are covered.

## Record Keeping

The city keeps participation statistics for its recreation programs and events. This information should be used, on an annual basis, to track registration trends and program popularity. Additionally, demographic records of who takes recreation programs and where they live will determine specific markets that are served and, more importantly, ones that may be overlooked. If possible, this information could be collected as part of registration.

## Trends Analysis

As part of its ongoing activities, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department should track program trends on a regional and national basis. This information should be used when developing program assessments and updating the Five-Year Program Plan.

## Evaluation

Ultimately, the success of recreation programming must be measured by the community it serves. A determination of the satisfaction with existing programs and services, as well as the needs and expectations for future programming, must be measured through a formal evaluation process.

## Operational Considerations

### **PROGRAM PARTNERSHIPS**

With limited resources, the City of Goodyear should consider relying on other groups and organizations to provide some recreation programs and services for the community. The following are considerations in the identification of program partners.

### **Other City Entities**

As the demand for programs and services continues to grow, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department should determine the roles and responsibility of other entities in the city for providing services. This would include continuing to rely on the ballpark for organizing and hosting community special events, the library for youth story hour and other educational activities and the Arts and Cultural Commission for arts events and art in public spaces.

## Clearinghouse

Continuing its role as a "clearinghouse" for recreation programs and services provided by others in Goodyear, as well as the West Valley, will continue to help residents access the widest range of recreation services possible. As the city provides this service, it can use the information to establish a data base of information on other providers, help to promote private recreation activities (and contribute to economic development), coordinate some programs with city and other offerings and schedule city and other facilities (such as summer use of school fields.) To remain current, the city-provided information should be updated at least annually. As part of its clearinghouse services, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department may also take on the role of an "incubator" for other local recreation service providers by allowing rental of city facilities as these providers build their program.

To promote cooperation and help establish its role as a clearinghouse, the city could establish and host an annual meeting for other recreation program and service providers. At this meeting, the city could promote the "clearinghouse" concept and the importance of having updated information.

Some of the partner entities that the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department could engage in its clearinghouse role include leagues, charter and home schools and other providers.

### **Leagues**

Leagues could be organized through a city-managed, community-wide youth sports commission. The commission could guide program coordination, scheduling, facility usage and marketing efforts of the youth sports organizations in Goodyear.

### **Charter and Home Schools**

Recognize that the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department has the ability to work with the local charter schools to provide basic recreation programs and services. There should also be a market for home-school focused services as well.

## Other Providers

Other organizations that could provide activities that develop and expand recreation programs and services include:

- Youth Sports Organizations. These groups should be responsible for providing most team sports for youth. However, the city will still need to provide most of the facilities for these activities.
- School Districts. The city currently has an IGA with the Avondale Elementary School District that provides it with first right of refusal for facilities when they are not used by the school. Continuing to coordinate with the local school districts serving Goodyear could add facilities immediately and enhance programming. For example, the city could coordinate with the school districts in regard to youth after-school programs and services, education classes for youth (and even adults) and youth sports (location for practices).

While a number of the districts are providing some of their own programming in youth recreation, these programs are more "league" than "club" oriented. The Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department should continue to work with school facilities (gyms, fields, etc.) to provide locations for club sports and other recreation programming.

When developing Inter-Governmental Agreements (IGAs) with the school districts that serve Goodyear, ensure that community recreation uses are given second priority after school uses, and the agreements are comprehensive (i.e., include fields, facilities, parking, restrooms, gyms, auditoriums, cafeterias and, if possible, some classrooms). The IGA's should clearly outline school-use procedures and any financial compensation requirements.

## Other Government Organizations.

There needs to be strong efforts to partner with other governmental agencies in the area to develop programs and services. This is most likely to occur with the county and neighboring cities. Program areas that could be provided by other organizations through a partnership include special needs, special events, outdoor recreation and cultural arts events. Determining the role of these existing and potentially new partner organizations is important, and standard written agreements should be in place with each entity. It is recognized that the city has an existing partnership with Maricopa County to provide library services to the community.

- Homeowners Associations/Planned Communities – There are a significant number of HOAs in Goodyear. Many have park amenities and small indoor facilities; and a few actually provide some of their own recreation services. This includes Estrella Mountain Ranch, as well as some other smaller HOAs. Coordinating recreation programs with the HOAs is essential to maximize community resources.
- Senior Communities – Goodyear has a number of senior communities that have extensive recreation and facilities to serve their residents. Working with these organizations to assess un-met senior needs and opportunities should be pursued. It should also be recognized that there is a significant senior population that does not live within these communities.
- Community Organizations – Goodyear has a substantial number of community organizations that have some impact on the provision of recreation programs and facilities in the community. Establishing strong working relations with these groups while outlining clear roles and expectations will be important.
- Non-Profit Providers – Coordinating with a variety of non-profit providers to deliver recreation services needs to be strongly pursued. Organizations such as the Boys & Girls Club and YMCA should be encouraged to continue to develop facilities and provide programs in Goodyear. These organizations are well positioned to provide a variety of programs in different areas.

- Private Providers - A wide range of private recreation, sports and fitness providers have located or could enter the Goodyear market in the future. These could include private health clubs, dance and martial arts studios, youth sports training facilities, arts studios and even day care providers. These providers should be counted on to provide more specialized activities that are not easy for the public sector to conduct. Developing additional partnerships in the future to add specialized recreation activities for the residents of Goodyear should be encouraged but only when the benefits outweigh the cost.
- Faith-Based Organizations – Goodyear has a significant number of churches and other faith-based institutions. These groups often provide some recreation services for their congregation, as well as the greater community. These organizations should be seen as possible providers of some basic community-based recreation services and facilities.

### Facilities

The city will still need to be a provider of many of the facilities (especially outdoor parks) for other partner organizations to utilize for their programs and services. Determining how these facilities will be scheduled, priorities of use and operations and maintenance requirements will need to be addressed through a formal agreement with all such partner groups.



GOODYEAR PROGRAMS INCLUDE YOUTH SPORTS.

## Program Financial Considerations

### **ENTERPRISE FUND**

For those programs and services that are generating a positive revenue stream for the department, strong consideration should be given to establishing an enterprise fund within the budget for recreation services. An enterprise fund is used as a budget category for programs and/or facilities where the income equals or exceeds the operating expenses. These facilities or programs have their own budgets where any net revenues are carried over from year to year. This concept rewards programs and facilities that are good financial performers and can stand on their own. In other areas of the country, golf courses, outdoor aquatic centers, adult sports programs and other activities are in enterprise funds.

### **FEE SETTING**

In order to accomplish a high level of recreation services, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department should have a more aggressive approach to fee setting with the goal of covering more operational expenses for most programs (see the Fee Policy section). To accomplish this there should be a tiering of programs into different program categories with differing levels of cost recovery.

### **COMPREHENSIVE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

With a more entrepreneurial approach to assessing fees for activities comes the need to develop a scholarship program that allows for those individuals that cannot afford to pay the opportunity to participate in recreation activities. Such programs usually have a limited budget and require the user to pay at least something for service. The city has an existing youth scholarship program in place, but this should be enhanced to cover adults and families living in Goodyear.

## Recommendations

This part of the chapter includes a discussion and recommendations for current and future recreation programs and recreation facilities.

### Program Plan and Priorities

Based on the planning considerations that are outlined above, the following should be the basic program plan for the future.

- **Program Focus:** The Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department should develop programs that not only have an appeal for different age groups (youth, teen, adult and seniors) but for the family unit and the different ethnic groups in the city.
- **Marketing:** A comprehensive marketing plan will need to be developed to promote programs and activities that are offered by Goodyear Parks and Recreation. This needs to start with a visionary Five-Year Plan, as well as a more focused One-Year Plan. The plan should promote not only the city's parks and recreation programs but other community providers as well. In addition, the plan should establish a sponsorship program for key programs and special events with different tiers of sponsorship. This marketing plan should be evaluated and updated on a yearly basis.
- **Program Classification:** Reassess and update the classification of programs to ensure that they meet the needs and expectations of the community, the market and the mission of the department.
- **Future Programs:** Future programs and services should be classified as shown in [Figure 19: Future Program And Services Classifications](#):
  - **Goodyear Parks and Recreation Role Programs:** These are those programs that are a primary responsibility of the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department to provide as city-based activities.
  - **Goodyear Parks and Recreation/Partner Role Programs:** These are those programs that are a lower priority to be provided directly by the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department but may be offered by other organizations through contract with the City.
  - **Partner Role Programs:** These are programs that are not a priority for the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department to be providing directly to the community but where the city may provide support through facilities and promotion of activities for other organizations.

### PROGRAM CLASSIFICATION CHANGES

With the program classification recommendations in this plan, the following program classifications would be moved as follows.

- **Youth Sports:** This classification has been split to include youth recreation sports, which remains as a Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department role program and youth league sports, which is now a Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department/Partner Role Program. This program area is supported by the community's youth sports organizations.
- **Adult Sports:** This classification has also been split to include adult sports, which is a more general program that has moved from a Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department Role Program to a Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department/Partner Role Program. Adult league sports is classified as a Partner Role Program with most leagues provided by other organizations.
- **Fitness/Wellness:** With the increased importance of improving the level of fitness and wellness in the United States, there will be a greater emphasis on this program area. As a result, it moves from a Partner Role Program to a Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department Role Program. However, this move will require a greater emphasis on developing facilities that can support this type of programming.
- **Outdoor Education:** With the presence of a number of natural features in the community, outdoor education has changed classifications from a Partner Role Program to a Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department Role Program.
- **Senior/Active Adults:** This classification has changed from a Partner Role Program to a Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department/Partner Role Program. This is due in part to the increase in the senior/active adult population in Goodyear.
- **Educational:** This is a new program category that has been added as a result of the growth of programs in this area. This is going to be in the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department/Partner Role Program classification.
- **Cultural Arts:** This program classification has been split into visual/performing arts, which has been designated as a Partner Role Program and art in public places, which is a Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department Role Program due to its historic role and importance in the community.

**Figure 19: Future Program And Services Classifications**

Programs	Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department Role <sup>1</sup>	Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department/ Partner Role <sup>2</sup>	Partner Role <sup>3</sup>
Youth Recreation Sports	√		
Youth League Sports		√	
Adult Sports		√	
Adult League Sports			√
Fitness/Wellness	√		
Visual/Performing Arts			√
Youth	√		
Outdoor Education/Act	√		
Senior/Active Adults	√		
Aquatics	√		
Educational		√	
General Programs		√	
Special Needs	√		
Special Events	√		
Art in Public Places	√		
Self-Directed		√	

1. Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department Role: These are essential to recreation and community needs (such as teen activities, senior programs, youth activities and special populations). Direct costs for these programs are usually heavily subsidized.

2. Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department/Partner Role: These are beyond basic and are focused on an audience that has a greater ability to pay. Programs in this area could include adult activities, fitness, sports and general programs. These programs usually recover their direct costs.

3. Partner Role: These are activities that are very specialized in nature. These would include activities such as fitness assessments, trip programs, facility rentals and the like. Fees are set based on what the market will bear, but at minimum would require that all direct and indirect costs are covered.

## PROGRAM PRIORITIES

As a result of the reclassification of programs, the following priorities have been developed.

### High-Priority Programs

- **Outdoor Education/Activities:** This program offers a broad range of outdoor education opportunities that take advantage of the Gila River, Estrella Mountain and other natural amenities. In addition, the program provides opportunities for hiking, and other outdoor activities.
- **Aquatics:** With the existing outdoor pool, as well as some access to the YMCA pool, aquatic programming will need to remain a priority. Expanding lessons and aqua-exercise programs, as well as more specialty programs (scuba, etc.) will be important to provide an on-going funding source for pool operations.
- **Special Events:** These are important activities that give Goodyear an identity and attract non-residents to the community. It will be critical that the city find unique events that are different from surrounding communities and give a sense of identity to Goodyear.
- **Sports:** Youth recreational – While youth sports leagues will be handled primarily by other organizations, developing recreation-focused individual and team sports programs will still be important.
- **Youth:** Youth programming involving summer camps, after-school programming and teen activities should continue to be a primary focus for recreation programming in the future.

### Medium Priority Programs Include

- **Cultural Arts:** Art in public spaces – This is an important program that will need to continue to define the quality of life in Goodyear.
- **Fitness/Wellness:** Outdoor based – With an increasing emphasis on fitness and wellness, this program area will require a greater emphasis. With a lack of city- owned indoor fitness space, the focus will need to be more on outdoor-based fitness activities.

In addition to traditional fitness/wellness, Goodyear is committed to the concept of healthy communities. This concept extends beyond exercise to lifestyle changes including diet and environment. Through the public input process conducted at the outset of this plan, it became clear that the community support of the expansion of community gardens and the farmer's market concepts were widely supported.

In response, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department has worked with the community to support healthy eating through a partnership with the Arizona Farmer's Market and the construction of a community Garden at Parque de Paz Park. The Farmer's Market is open weekly on Saturday mornings at Goodyear Community park. Market offerings focus on local farm produce including fresh vegetables and fruit, baked goods, honey, jams and jellies, nursery stock, natural pork, beef and fish. The market accepts Arizona Farmers Market Nutrition Program vouchers, which makes it easier for low income populations to access healthy foods. The community garden at Parque de Paz is maintained by the surrounding neighborhood.

- **Sports:** This program area continues to be an area of importance for recreation programming in the community, but the emphasis needs to be more on the following specific activities:
  - Youth camps and clinics – The focus on these activities should be on teaching basic sports skills for both team and individual sports. Many of the focus groups stated that the "league" sports were well accommodated at schools and through private entities. "Club" style sports, however, continue to struggle for space and field time due to a shortage of facilities.
  - Lifetime sports – Rather than emphasizing the more traditional team sports, there needs to be an introduction of more lifetime sports (tennis, swimming, etc.) into the Parks And Recreation Department program offerings. Currently, the limited offerings may reflect the lack of facilities. The only city tennis courts are at Goodyear Community Park. There are no indoor city facilities for basketball or volleyball, and the Loma Linda Pool is not a competition pool.
  - Adventure sports – These sports include activities such as rock climbing, BMX, skateboarding and other similar sports. The city currently partners with a private entity to provide BMX facilities adjacent to Roscoe Park. This entity is working with the city to obtain more parking and electricity.

The city is also working with the [West Valley Trail Alliance](#) to create a temporary pump track at Foothills Community Park. This project should be underway by mid-2014.

The city's skate park, located at Goodyear Community Park, is a regional attraction. Users expressed an interest in opening the skate park to scooters, and skateboarders expressed an interest in expanding park facilities to include "street" facilities.

Adventure sports is perhaps the greatest sports growth area nationally. To meet the sports needs of the community, increasing the number of activities offered in this area, potentially through partnerships with organizations developing these facilities on city land or through key user groups, is recommended.



GOODYEAR COMMUNITY ROOM AT GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK

## Lower/Long Term Priority Programs

It should be noted that many of the activities identified as a lower-priority require specialized facilities to conduct the programs. Some of these facilities, in particular fields and fitness/wellness, could be re-prioritized as the city adds to its current inventory of recreation facilities. The parks and facilities section of this plan recommends that over the next decade the city add two additional parks with at least eight ball and multi-use fields, and a community center. As part of this plan, an assessment of the need for a community center and an additional pool was conducted. These assessments are included in the appendix, and identified in this chapter as future recreation facilities needs.

- **Cultural arts-events and activities:** To significantly increase the programming in this area will require indoor spaces designed for these purposes and/or a cultural arts center.
- **Sports:** In addition to the activities noted in the mid-term category, there will need to be programming in these additional sports areas:
  - Individual sports: Much like lifetime sports, individual sports are growing in popularity and could include activities such as martial arts and fencing.
  - Adult sports: To increase the number of adult sports that are offered will require not only additional indoor activity spaces but some priority times in any facilities (indoor or outdoor).
  - Teen programming: This is an increasing area of emphasis for most communities and the city will need to either have other providers deliver programs for teens or offer some programming internally.
  - Senior/Active adults: Although there are a number of senior communities in Goodyear, there are other senior adults that do not live in communities where these services are available and will also need services.
  - Education: Offering more services in this area will be important to a balanced recreation department.
  - Aquatics (year-round): Increasing aquatic programming will require a year-round, community-wide, aquatic center that has a strong programming focus.
  - Fitness/Wellness: To significantly increase the programming in this area will require an indoor recreation center with fitness/wellness amenities.

## Future Recreation Facilities

Recreation programs drive the need for recreation facilities. Currently, Goodyear has recreation facilities located within its parks and at Loma Linda Park (outdoor pool and a small, older, community room). In order for Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department to meet recreation desires articulated by the community through this and other planning processes<sup>3</sup>, critical recreation facilities are recommended to provide a location for these activities.

### Multi-generational Community Recreation Center

The development of a multi-use recreation center that could include a gym, fitness/wellness area, walk/jog track, classroom space and community rooms with a kitchen. A facility of this nature is needed to support the following program areas:

- General programs
- Sports
- Fitness/Wellness
- Youth
- Senior/Active adults
- Educational
- Cultural arts – basic programs only
- Special events
- Self-directed

### Community Outdoor Pool

If the city is going to offer a year-round aquatic program, then a community-wide outdoor aquatic center is necessary. This could be built in conjunction with the recreation center or as a separate facility. It should include a large recreational pool with zero-depth entry, interactive play features, lazy river, slides and a lap/competitive pool. This facility needs to support the following:

- Recreational swimming
- Aquatic programming
- Fitness
- Competitive swimming

3. General Plan Update process and the city's household survey, and which are reflected in the program goals described previous section)

### Cultural Arts Center

The city will need to develop a cultural arts center that provides a performance venue, as well as gallery space and classrooms, if this program area is going to grow. This center should emphasize the following:

- Performing arts
- Visual arts
- Possible equity partnerships with other cultural arts organizations

### Central Library

A library that is large enough to serve the basic library needs of the general community. This could include conventional library areas, as well as a computer learning center, media center, electronic media area, education room, social gathering areas and even a small food service operation. The city would continue to partner with the Maricopa County Library District for operation and funding of the facility. Other partnerships with local colleges and schools could also occur.

### Sports Complex

A multi-field sports complex that offers both rectangular and diamond fields in enough quantity to support youth sports tournaments is important if this program area is going to be served. This may involve 8 to 12 rectangular fields and 4 to 8 diamond fields plus restroom/concession buildings.

### Outdoor Recreation Areas

The City will need to establish access points to the Gila River and other outdoor recreation areas to enhance the development of an outdoor recreation/education program.



*THIS GOODYEAR PATH PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION.*

## Future Facility Planning Process

As the city moves toward providing new facilities, it should continue to maximize opportunities that currently exist and reconfirm community recreation priorities. Specific recommended actions include:

**Continue to maximize the use of existing City of Goodyear recreation facilities for as many recreation programs as possible** - Despite the limited number and types of facilities currently available, make sure that each is utilized to their full potential. Also examine ways to easily modify these facilities to increase usage opportunities.

**Continue to develop long-term partnerships with other providers for the use of their recreation facilities** - Strong consideration should also be given to establishing equity partnerships to possibly develop new amenities.

**Attempt to renegotiate the contract with the YMCA for the payment of operations expenses associated with the 50-meter pool** - This should include establishment of a ceiling for city payments in a year and a gradual reduction of the operational commitment over a 10-year period.

**Confirm the priority for the development of new recreation facilities and determine approach to providing facilities** - This includes reconfirming community support for the following facilities (in priority order):

1. Multi-generational community recreation center
2. Sports complex
3. Cultural arts center
4. Central library
5. Community aquatic center
6. Outdoor recreation areas

**Determine the city-wide approach for how services provided by these facilities are offered** - By providing one to three larger facilities that combine uses, fewer facilities need to be constructed. The larger facilities offer the benefits of amenities that are larger and more comprehensive, with the trade-off that

residents have to travel farther to use them. While this is the most cost-effective way to develop and operate these types of parks and recreation amenities, the city's geography may require this approach be modified as the city builds out. To help reduce travel times to city facilities, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department could consider including new recreation facilities with other community assets, including school sites and facilities, which should be aggressively pursued.

**Conduct feasibility studies** - For each of the new, recommended facilities, conduct feasibility studies that examine the possible development of the amenities. These studies should include:

- Assessing the demand for the facility
- Demographic and market analysis
- Site selection
- Amenity selection
- Concept and site plans
- Capital cost estimates
- Operational cost and revenue assessments
- Partnership opportunities
- Funding mechanisms

**Establish well-defined funding sources** - Once the feasibility studies have been completed, establish well-defined funding sources. This could require special financing and/or voter approval of additional taxing for development and construction. In addition to capital financing, annual operating expenses will also need to be funded and may also require additional tax dollars or partnership payments. With capital and operational financing in place, the city should move forward with actual design and construction of the facilities. Operational structures, partnership agreements and staffing plans will need to be established prior to opening the facilities.

## Other Recreation Facility Considerations:

### Sustainable Design

Any new recreation facilities should incorporate sustainable design principles and should be constructed utilizing sustainable materials. Public art should also be incorporated into all projects.

### Continue Existing Facility Partnerships

The city should continue to partner with the Maricopa County Library District for the operation of the existing Goodyear Library, as well as any future library facilities, as this is the most cost-effective method of providing such services.

### Maintain Existing Facilities

With a commitment to more community-wide aquatic and recreation center facilities, recognize that the Loma Linda Pool and the Community Room are smaller, neighborhood-based, facilities that have a very limited role in serving the broader needs of the community. Despite the fact that a new community aquatic center could be developed in Goodyear, there is still value in upgrading the Loma Linda Pool. Basic improvements should include:

- Add additional shade structures for the deck area, as well as the grass portion of the facility (see below). Include shade over the spray ground is also recommended.
- Extend the fence line out from the existing edge of the concrete deck to include a significant grass area on the park side of the site.
- Add a spray ground with interactive play features to replace the small wading pool. This will require more space than is currently allocated for the wading pool. As a result the spray ground may need to be moved to the park side of the pool.
- Make extensive improvements to the bath house by adding a roof to the facility, improving the shower area with individual shower stalls, adding new lockers, changing benches and adding an epoxy flooring surface. There is also a strong need to improve the entry area to make it more inviting. This could include an entry portico and/or a shade structure.

### Develop a comprehensive marketing plan to promote the city's recreation facilities

Develop a visionary five-year plan as well as a more focused one-year plan. The marketing plan should promote the facility AND the programs taking place in the center along with drop-in use and rental opportunities. In addition, the marketing plan should outline and establish a sponsorship program for the facilities and explore naming rights for each facility (max 20-year term). The marketing plan should be evaluated and updated on a yearly basis.



GOODYEAR YOUTH GYMNASTICS

# Programs Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 1.** Develop and implement a broad range of recreation programs and services that supports Healthy Communities concepts, serve the needs of the Goodyear community, and maximize the use of existing public and private facilities.

**Strategy 1a:** Achieve designation as a "healthy community" by organizations such as the [National League of Cities](#), [Blue Zone Communities](#), and others.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 1a.1:** Set a walkability standard (e.g.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile) for residents' access to recreational facilities. ([Healthy Community Design Toolkit](#))

**Action: 1a.2:** Promote park and facility design that discourages vandalism, deters crime, provides natural surveillance, and creates a safe and comfortable environment. ([Healthy Community Design Toolkit](#))

**Action: 1a.3:** Research tools and resources to evaluate the active living environment and collaborate with community stakeholders to identify ways to encourage residents to be more active.

**Action: 1a.4:** Increase availability of healthy food and beverage options served at park and recreation concessions and vending.

**Action: 1a.5:** Increase collaboration with agencies that promote healthy lifestyles such as local and state health departments to leverage resources, obtain technical assistance, and partner on community grants.

**Action: 1a.6:** Establish a Healthy Communities Workgroup or Committee as a subset of the Parks and Recreation Commission.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 1a.7:** Assess the needs and interests of residents across a diverse range of healthy lifestyle programs and services.

**Action: 1a.8:** Provide a variety of evidence-based healthy lifestyle programs and services that meet residents' preferences.

**Action: 1a.9:** Offer regular fitness challenges and campaigns to encourage residents of all ages to engage in a more active lifestyle.

**Action: 1a.10:** Collaborate with the Arizona Department of Transportation to evaluate the walkability of schools in neighborhoods and encourage safe routes to school programs.

**Action: 1a.11:** Expand farmers' markets and community supported agriculture programs that increase access and affordability to locally grown produce.

**Strategy 1b:** Establish a clear program philosophy for delivering recreation services in the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 1b.1:** Determine the role of the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department in providing recreation services.

**Action: 1b.2:** Determine the city's long-term commitment to fund recreation services.

**Action: 1b.3:** Determine the long-term approach to providing recreation services; neighborhood based and/or community wide.

**Action: 1b.4:** Establish a cost recovery requirement for different levels and types of programs.

## Programs Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Action: 1b.5:** Develop programs that have not only an appeal for different age groups (youth, teen, adult and seniors) but also to the family unit and the different ethnic groups in the community.

**Strategy 1c:** Establish the key factors for determining city-based parks and recreation programming in the future. These should include:

- Action: 1c.1:** Fee setting and cost recovery goals
- Action: 1c.2:** Role of other providers and the ability to form partnerships
- Action: 1c.3:** Facilities that are available to support the activity
- Action: 1c.4:** Staffing requirements and capabilities
- Action: 1c.5:** Funding possibilities for both capital and operations
- Action: 1c.6:** Administrative support capabilities
- Action: 1c.7:** Number of people that will be served
- Action: 1c.8:** Demand for the program or service
- Action: 1c.9:** Quality of life and economic benefits to the community

**Strategy 1d:** Develop a detailed five-year program plan.

**Action: 1d.1:** Confirm and determine placement of programs in the following categories:

- Core
- Secondary
- Support

**Action: 1d.2:** Determine clear program areas of focus within the core and secondary area

**Action: 1d.3:** Establish the role of other providers in the market.

**Action: 1d.4:** Integrate partnerships with other providers into the plan.

**Action: 1d.5:** Develop an action plan for implementation of the plan.

**Action: 1d.6:** Evaluate and update the plan on at least an every other year basis.

**Strategy 1e:** Determine what programs and services should be offered in-house vs. contracted based on the following criteria:

- Financial requirements
- Resources and expertise available in-house
- City facility availability
- Contract programs and service providers should be on a 60% (contractor)/40% (city) split of revenues

**Strategy 1f:** Continue to promote partnerships with other providers for recreation programs and services.

### SHORT-TERM

**Action: 1f.1:** Determine the role of partners in delivering recreation programs and services

- Youth sports organizations
- School districts
- Other governmental agencies
- Neighboring communities
- Maricopa County
- HOAs
- Senior communities
- YMCA
- Private providers
- Faith-based organizations
- Planned developments

**Action: 1f.2:** Identify possible new partners

**Action: 1f.3:** Establish standard written agreements with all partners.

# Programs Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Action: 1f.4:** Establish the following roles and responsibilities of other entities in the city in providing recreation programs and services.

- BALLPARK – community special events
- Library – youth story hour and other educational activities
- ARTS AND CULTURAL COMMISSION – cultural events and art in public spaces

**Action: 1f.5:** Track program trends on a regional and national basis. Utilize this information to guide future program planning efforts.

**Action: 1f.6:** Meet quarterly with leagues and other non-city entities that incorporate use of city facilities into their programs.

**Action: 1f.7:** Work with Copper Trails HOA to develop an agreement to use their volleyball facilities for city leagues and city recreation programs.

**Strategy 1g:** Work with the city's Arts and Cultural Commission to establish additional cultural arts programs and events.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 1g.1:** Attempt to add a minimum of two events.

**Action: 1g.2:** Develop a sponsorship program for the cultural events.

**Strategy 1h:** Continue to use Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department as a clearinghouse for community-wide (and even West Valley) recreation and program providers.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 1h.1:** Establish a data base of information for recreation program and service providers.

**Action: 1h.2:** Update information on an annual basis.

**Action: 1h.3:** Host an annual organizational meeting for other Goodyear providers.

**Action: 1h.4:** Short-term program areas of focus for Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department should include:

- Outdoor education/activities
- Aquatics
- Special events
- Sports – youth recreational
- Youth
- Enrichment

# Programs Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 2.** Expand programming commensurate with an expansion of city facilities.

**Strategy 2a:** Develop programs that maximize the use of new and existing facilities.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 2a.1:** Mid-term program areas of focus should include:

- Cultural Arts – art in public spaces
- Fitness/Wellness – outdoor based
- Sports
  - Youth camps and clinics
  - Lifetime sports
  - Adventure sports

**Action: 2a.2:** Update, maintain, and when appropriate, create new, comprehensive, Inter-governmental Agreements with the school district's in the city to assure community recreation uses are given second priority after school district uses. These agreements should outline school-use procedures and parameters and any required financial compensation.

**Action: 2a.3:** Update the city scholarship program for community members that cannot afford the fees for programs.

**Action: 2a.4:** Establish clear program development and evaluation criteria.

**Action: 2a.5:** A program development assessment should take place before actually proposing a program. This will aid in determining the appropriateness and priorities for any new programs.

**Action: 2a.6:** Every program or service offered should be required to develop a program proposal sheet to determine the direct cost of offering the activity as well as the minimum number of registrants needed to conduct the program. This proposal form should also evaluate the need for the program, its market focus and the ability to support the program priorities for the department.

**Action: 2a.7:** Once each program or service is completed, a program report should be completed that itemizes the exact cost and revenues that were generated by the program and the number of individuals served. This will determine if the program or service met its financial goals and also its service goals.

**Action: 2a.8:** Commit to establishing detailed and comprehensive records of program use patterns from year to year. Follow this up with formal evaluations of each program on an annual basis.

**Action: 2a.9:** Reassess and update the classification of programs (core, secondary or support) to ensure that they meet the needs and expectations of the community and the market and the mission of the department.

# Programs Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Strategy 2b:** Develop a comprehensive marketing plan to promote programs and activities that are offered by parks and recreation.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 2b.1:** Develop a visionary five-year plan as well as a more focused one-year plan

**Action: 2b.2:** Promote not only parks and recreation programs but other community providers as well.

**Action: 2b.3:** Establish a sponsorship program for key programs and special events

**Action: 2b.4:** Establish different levels of sponsorship

**Action: 2b.5:** Evaluate and update the plan on a yearly basis.

**Strategy 2c:** Maintain and evaluate programming and program facility needs in keeping with city demographics, growth and development.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 2c.1:** Monitor and manage programs based on the market and community demands.

**Action: 2c.2:** Conduct a life-cycle analysis for major activities where program registrations by interest area are tracked and reviewed on a seasonal basis. Programs should be slotted into the following categories:

- New – programs in the start-up phase that are just starting to build in popularity.
- Mature – programs that have consistent high levels of registrations and are still growing in popularity.
- Old – programs that are seeing a decline in popularity.

**Action: 2c.3:** Establish a community-wide youth sports commission to guide program coordination, scheduling, facility usage and marketing efforts of the youth sports organizations in Good-year.

**Action: 2c.4:** Work with the local charter schools to provide essential basic recreation programs and healthy living services.

**Action: 2c.5:** Reassess and update the classification of programs (core, secondary or support) to ensure that they meet the needs and expectations of the community and the market and the mission of the department. Long-term program areas of focus include:

- Cultural arts-events and activities
- Sports
- Individual sports
- Adult sports
- Teen programming
- Senior/Active adults
- Education
- Aquatics (year-round)
- Fitness/Wellness

# Programs Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 3.** Provide and maintain a high standard of recreation facilities to support recreation program needs of Goodyear.

**Strategy 3a:** Provide facilities that enable the city to offer a comprehensive and enjoyable choice of recreation programs. These facilities should include:

**Community Recreation Center:** To support the enrichment of sports, fitness/wellness, education and cultural arts ( basic programs only) program areas, plan and construct a community recreation center that provides access to a variety of health and recreation services and includes the following facilities:

- Gym
- Fitness/Wellness area
- Walk/Jog track
- Classroom space
- Community rooms
- Commercial kitchen

**Outdoor Pool:** To enhance the city's current, year-round aquatics program offered in partnership with the Southwest Valley YMCA through its annual subsidy, and offer a wider range of aquatics programming than currently provided by the Southwest Valley YMCA construct an outdoor pool. The pool should include a large recreational pool with zero-depth entry, interactive play features, lazy river, slides and a lap/competitive pool. The pool should be designed to support a year-round, community-wide aquatic program that offers, recreational swimming, aquatic programming, fitness, and competitive swimming. The outdoor pool could be constructed in conjunction with the community recreation center or as a separate facility. Prior to bringing a new pool, clear and significant

support for this type of facility should be established. This should include determining operating expenses, capital expenses, and operating and maintenance budgets. (see Action 3d.1)

**Cultural Arts Facilities:** To support performing and Visual arts programs, construct cultural arts facilities within the community, and ultimately a cultural arts center, that provides a performance venue, gallery space and classrooms.

**Sports:** To support youth sports programs and meet the levels of service for fields identified in this plan, construct a multi-field sports complex that offers both rectangular and diamond fields in enough quantity to support youth sports tournaments.

**Environmental and Outdoor Education:** To support environmental and outdoor education and recreation, establish connections and access points to the Gila River, Sonoran Desert National Monument, Estrella Mountain Wilderness Area, Estrella Mountain Regional Park and other outdoor recreation.

# Programs Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Strategy 3b:** Continue to maximize the utilization of existing Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department facilities for as many recreation programs as possible.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 3b.1:** Continue to partner with the Maricopa County Library District for the operation of the Goodyear Library.

**Action: 3b.2:** Designate the Loma Linda Pool and Community Room as neighborhood-based facilities that have a limited role in serving overall community-wide recreation needs.

**Action: 3b.3:** Upgrade the Loma Linda Pool to include:

- Additional shade structures.
- Extend the fence line out to include some of the turf area and lights.
- Add a spray ground to replace the small wading pool.
- Improve the bath house to make the space more user friendly.

**Action: 3b.4:** Continue to develop partnerships with other providers and HOAs for the use of their recreation facilities as well as possible planning for new amenities.

**Strategy 3c:** Confirm the priority for the development of new recreation facilities.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 3c.1:** Prioritize development the following recreation facilities in the following order:

- Multi-generational community recreation Center (See Strategy 3d)
- Community aquatic center (or upgrades to Loma Linda Pool)
- Cultural arts center
- Sports complex
- Central library

**Action: 3c.2:** Commit to the development of the prioritized recreation facilities as community-wide amenities that could be developed as part of the City Center or through a partnership with a university or college locating within the city.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 3c.3:** Conduct feasibility studies for an outdoor pool and community center that examines their potential development. These studies should include:

- Assessing the demand for the facility.
- Demographic and market analysis.
- Site selection.
- Amenity selection.
- Concept and site plans.
- Capital cost estimates.
- Operational cost and revenue assessments.
- Partnership opportunities.
- Funding mechanisms.

# Programs Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Strategy 3d:** Build a Multi-generational Community Center.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 3d.1:** Until a community center is constructed, consider working with a private recreation provider to subsidize memberships for Goodyear residents.

**Action: 3d.2:** Work with the southwest Valley YMCA to either provide gym facilities to city residents or renegotiate the city's annual financial commitment.

**Action: 3d.3:** Work with HOAs to use private community centers for recreation activities.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 3d.4:** Examine opportunities for public and private funding and partnerships.

## LONG-TERM/ONGOING

**Action: 3d.5:** Maximize every opportunity to leverage partnerships with a college or university to locate within Goodyear and partner with the city to build a multi-generational community center as part of any athletic facilities that are part of the college.

**Strategy 3e:** Build a new outdoor pool.

## SHORT TERM

**Action: 3e.1:** Until a new pool is constructed, perform upgrades to Loma Linda Pool as described in Action 3b.3.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 3e.2:** Construct, open and operate an outdoor pool.

**Strategy 3f:** Re-examine agreements with schools and other institutions to ensure alignment with recreation program priorities.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 3f.1:** Attempt to renegotiate the contract with the YMCA for the payment of operations expenses associated with the 50-meter pool. This should include establishment of a ceiling for city payments in a year and a gradual reduction of the operational commitment over a 10-year period.

**Action: 3f.2:** For the top two priority facilities that have completed feasibility studies, establish well-defined funding sources to meet design and construction parameters and move forward with actual design and construction.

- Multi-generational community Recreation center.
- Sports complex.

**Action: 3f.3:** Utilize the multi-generational community recreation center as a temporary location for cultural arts activities and events.

**Action: 3f.4:** Complete feasibility studies for the cultural arts center.

- Pursue possible equity partnerships with other cultural arts organizations.
- Explore other options for operation beyond the city.

## Programs Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Action: 3f.5:** Work with Avondale and the Flood Control District Of Maricopa County to identify locations for trailheads along the Gila River.

**Action: 3f.6:** Work with the Bureau of Land Management and the Arizona Game and Fish Department to identify locations for trailheads and a visitor center for the Sonoran National Monument and other public lands abutting the city.

**Strategy 3g:** Provide recreation and community facilities that meet the wide range of city program needs.

### LONG-TERM

**Action: 3g.1:** Construct, open and operate the cultural arts center.

**Action: 3g.2:** Complete a feasibility study for the possible development of a central library in the City Center. This should be completed with the Maricopa County Library District. This study should also analyze possible partnerships with local colleges or schools.

- Construct, open and operate a central library in the City Center.
- Continue the partnership with the Maricopa County Library District

**Action: 3g.3:** Develop a comprehensive marketing plan to promote city recreation facilities.

- Develop a visionary five-year plan as well as a more focused one-year plan
- Promote not only the facility but the programs taking place in the center along with drop-in use and rental opportunities.
- Establish a sponsorship program for the facilities.
- Explore naming rights for the facility (max 20-year term).
- Evaluate and update the plan on a yearly basis.



GOODYEAR SKATE PARK IS A REGIONAL ATTRACTION.

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## Programs Goals, Strategies and Actions

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SENIOR LUNCH PROGRAM

# Fee Setting

## Introduction

The Parks and Recreation Department's fee policy reflects community priorities, facility investments, operations and maintenance costs and the department's mission. A formal fee policy establishes consistency for the community and the department, and provides a rational reason for establishing specific fees for service. With a formal fee policy program, evaluations can be consistent between years and individual activities; budget projections can be more efficient; and cost recovery can be more closely estimated. This chapter provides recommendations for establishing a formal fee policy for the City of Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department.

## Fee Philosophy Development:

A fee philosophy provides a framework for setting fees for programs, facilities and other department services. This framework helps to provide consistency for department operations and program evaluation. The Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department comprehensive fee philosophy should include the following:

- **General Fee Guidelines** - A standardized approach to setting fees (fee guidelines).
- **Cost Recovery Goals** - The overall goal of cost recovery for programs, services and facilities.
- **Fee Assistance Mechanisms** - Mechanisms (such as scholarships and financial assistance programs) that ensure general access to recreation programs and services is not denied simply based on the ability to pay.
- **Exclusive Use And Non-Resident Cost Recovery** - Requirements that ensure:
  - Exclusive use of any public parks, facilities or services by individuals or organizations results in the compensation for the full costs associated with such use.
  - Users pay for programs and services when there is an instructor, official or other personnel associated directly with the provision of the service.
  - That at least a portion of other direct and indirect expenses associated with the delivery of a program or service to the user be recovered through fees.
- **Monitoring Program** - A monitoring program that enables a systematic biannual review of fees.

## General Fee Guidelines

Programs, services and facilities should be priced in part based on supply and demand. Differential pricing based on age, type of organization, resident status and other factors, such as seasons or time, is acceptable. The following general pricing guidelines are recommended for the city:

- Youth activities, programs and facility access should be priced lower than for adults. Senior activities, programs and facility access should be priced similar to youth. Age classifications include:
  - Adult – age 18 and over
  - Youth/Teen – age 3 to 17
  - Child – 3 and under
  - Senior – age 60 and over

## Cost Recovery Goals

There should be an approximate overall 50% recovery rate for all youth, youth/teen and senior programs. Adult programs should recover 100% of all costs.

## Fee Assistance Mechanisms

A fee assistance program (scholarship) for residents that cannot afford basic recreation services should continue. This program should be based on an existing measurable definition of “low income” from a local social service agency. Use and funding must be tracked, and there should be a requirement that at least 25% of the fee be paid by the user. An annual total cap of benefits should be established for each individual or family in the program. Only basic programs and services should be eligible for the fee assistance program.

Fee assistance should only be granted under the following guidelines:

- A program or service offered directly by Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department.
- City of Goodyear official functions.
- In accordance with Inter-Governmental Agreements (IGAs) developed with other entities.
- By resolution of the Goodyear City Council.

## Exclusive Use And Non-Resident Cost Recovery

There should be a consistent price mark-up over full cost of no less than 25% and no more than 50% for commercial and non-city resident use of facilities and facility access, programs and services. Commercial users should include for profit groups and private groups (whether located in Goodyear or not). This is based on the fact that residents as tax payers already fund certain services, but it is recognized that non-residents can be valuable users of facilities and programs and can help lower the cost to residents for services.

Program and facility discounts based on volume should never exceed 25% of the full fee.

### Monitoring Program

Fee comparisons should be completed at least every two years with other recreation service providers in the area. City fees should be within 20% of average established fees from Avondale, Peoria and Litchfield Park. For city rates that are above this amount, they will be reduced to the 20% overage number. If they are lower, they will be raised to the 20% under number.

The Goodyear City Council should approve the general fee policy on a regular schedule established by the Parks And Recreation Director. From this specific guidelines should be developed by staff which would form the foundation for fee setting for each program and service offered by the department.

#### WHAT ARE DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS?

- **Direct Costs** - Costs that are directly related to the provision of an activity. Items typically included in direct costs include fees for instructors, officials, leaders and direct supervisors (plus benefits), supplies associated with the activity, contractual service obligations and any internal service fund charges.
- **Indirect Costs** - Costs that are not directly related to the delivery of an activity or service. These costs typically include salaries, benefits and administrative overhead for administrative personnel, facility maintenance, utilities, insurance, capital replacement and debt service.

# Fee Continuum

## Programs and Services

Programs and services should be categorized into four levels of offerings that are divided by the level of instruction, expertise, or importance to the community's well-being. The four levels of offerings should be based on a pre-determined set of criteria developed by staff and endorsed by the Parks and Recreation Commission and, if desired, the City Council. Priority for funding and facility usage should be based on the category in which a program falls, with fees set accordingly. The four program categories are described in detail in the Recreation Programs Chapter and include the following.

- **Community Events:** Special community-wide events, activities or festivals that are one-time events. It should be expected that there will be little to no fees for these activities. Some revenues may be collected from sponsorships and sales of goods and services but the general rate of recovery would be less than 100%.
- **High Priority Programs:** These are essential to recreation and community needs (such as teen activities, senior programs, youth sports activities, special populations, etc.). These programs' direct costs are usually subsidized. The overall goal should be to recover at least 100% of all direct program costs in this area.
- **Medium Priority Programs:** These are beyond basic and focused on an audience that has the ability to pay. Programs in this area could include adult fitness and sports or general programs. The suggested minimum recovery rate is 100% of direct costs and 50% of indirect costs.
- **Lower/Long-Term Priority Program:** These are activities that are very specialized in nature. These would include activities such as private swim lessons, fitness assessments, trip programs, facility rentals and the like. Fees are set based on what the market will bear but at minimum would require 100% of direct costs and 100% of all indirect costs.

- **Contract:** In addition to the classifications noted above it is probable that there will be a number of programs and services offered by outside contractors. Any programs offered by outside contractors should be required to pay a minimum of 30% of their gross revenues to the department. All direct costs to the city must be covered at minimum.



GOODYEAR'S HEART AND SOUL RUN IS WELL ATTENDED.



GOODYEAR SPECIAL EVENTS, SUCH AS THIS PETTING ZOO, ARE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL ATTRACTIONS.

## Facilities

### Outdoor Facilities

These should be sorted into three categories for fee assessment.

- **Drop-in Outdoor Facilities:** Drop-in use of basic park amenities should remain free. Examples would be open park areas, playgrounds, trails, picnic areas, outdoor courts, skate parks and so on.
- **Specialized Outdoor Facilities:** These include swimming pools, lighted/organized sports fields and similar facilities. They should have market rates established for use. There should be a rate differential for youth, adult and senior users.
- **Rental of Facilities:** Rentals of specialized facilities shall require a fee for use based on the categories of non-commercial and commercial. Fees for non-commercial should be based at minimum on recovering all costs of renting the facility, and commercial should be 50% higher. All field or facility maintenance fees required for a rental plus any other amenities not normally associated with the facility will be charged to the renter.

### Indoor Facilities

These should be sorted into three categories for fee assessment.

- **Drop-in Indoor Facilities:** Drop-in use of basic indoor facilities, such as youth game rooms, open lounge areas, community gathering spaces and similar areas, should not require a fee for use.
- **Specialized Indoor Facilities:** Fitness areas, gyms, pools, racquetball courts, ice rinks and so on should require a fee for use. Specific cost recovery goals need to be established for each specialized facility to determine the basic fee structure that needs to be developed. There should be a rate differential for youth, adult and senior users.

- **Rental of Facilities:** Rentals of specialized facilities shall require a fee for use based on the categories of non-commercial and commercial. Fees for non-commercial should be based at minimum on recovering all costs of renting the facility and commercial should be 50% higher. All facility maintenance fees required for a rental plus any other amenities not normally associated with the facility will be charged to the renter.

### Other

- **Resale/Concessions:** The sale of any goods should result in at least 125% of the total direct cost of the item recovered.
- **Youth Sports Organizations:** Youth sports organizations should be expected to pay a fee for use of facilities for games or practices. Fees should either be calculated on a cost-per-hour basis (with a differential for lights) or on a cost-per-player, per-season basis. Any organization that utilizes Goodyear facilities on an ongoing basis should be required to show that at least 75% of the participants are from Goodyear. Long-term rentals to organizations outside of Goodyear should only be permitted after city organizations have been accommodated and should only be on a year-to-year basis.



AQUATICS PROGRAMS ARE WITH CITY RESIDENTS

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## Background Information:

In order to implement and maintain a sound fee policy, the following will need to be accomplished.

- Establish the definition of “direct costs” to include costs that are directly related to the provision of the activity. This would include instructor, officials, leaders and direct supervisors (plus benefits), supplies associated with the activity, contractual service obligations and any internal service fund charges.
- Establish the definition of “indirect costs” to include costs that are not directly related to the delivery of the activity or service. This would include administrative personnel and other staffing overhead, facility maintenance, utilities, insurance, capital replacement and debt service.
- To implement the “indirect cost” calculation for pricing, determine a consistent percentage mark-up of direct costs. This percentage should simplify the process for determining price points.
- Develop clear budget projections for each program and service offered. Every program or service should be required to develop a program proposal sheet to determine the direct cost of offering the activity, as well as the minimum number of registrants needed to conduct the program. The fees for programs should be established based on these projections. For enhanced or specialized programs, a mark-up by percentage for indirect costs must be determined and added to the cost estimate before determining the fee schedule.
- Once each program or service is completed, a program report should be completed that itemizes the exact cost and revenues that were generated by the program. This will determine if the program or service met its financial goals.



MAINTENANCE YARD AT GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK

# Sustainable Maintenance Practices

## Introduction

**F**acilities maintenance is the heart of a sustainable green infrastructure. Sustainable maintenance practices result in lower operational costs and less environmental impacts. Well-maintained facilities also invite the community to make use of parks, park facilities and recreation programs, which results in community support for facilities and programs that support residents' quality of life.

## Overview of Current Practices

The City of Goodyear maintains 18 public parks totaling approximately 266 acres (this includes the Goodyear Ballpark, which is maintained separately from city parks), the facilities within them, and Bullard Wash Ph. I and Ph. II totaling 61 acres. In addition, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department maintains over 500 acres of city right-of-way, 65 acres of city-owned undeveloped lots and undeveloped washes, the grounds around five fire stations, the city court building, police station, Chamber of Commerce, Fleet, and Water Administration buildings, the Bullard Water Campus and the Wastewater Plant.

The city assigns parks to one of five maintenance categories. The city's maintenance categories are:

**LEVEL "A"** – This level represents a high level of maintenance associated with well-developed park areas with high visitations rates. Turf is lush cut to a precise level 2-3 times per week and is free from weeds. Plants and trees in parks are pruned, trimmed and shaped to ornamental beauty. Hardscapes are regularly swept. Litter control is conducted daily on playgrounds and inspected weekly. This level requires one park maintenance worker per six to eight acres.

**LEVEL "B"**- This level represents a reasonably high level of maintenance associated with well-developed park areas with high visitations rates. The major difference with Service Level "A" is that turf is not cut at frequent, regular intervals to a precise level. Plants and trees in parks are not pruned and trimmed at the same frequency. Litter control is five (5) to seven (7) times per week, and hardscape maintenance is less frequent. Mowing frequencies are every five (5) to seven (7) days. Shrub and tree pruning are completed bi-annually. Turf fertilizing is completed four times annually. Facilities maintenance is performed daily. Playgrounds are serviced weekly and inspected monthly. This service level requires one parks maintenance worker per eight (8) to 12 acres.

**LEVEL "C"** – This is the lowest-expected service level for fully developed parks or a moderate level of maintenance associated with park locations of large size, of average development and/or visitation. Maintenance is accomplished, usually with longer service intervals, to keep the park safe and minimally serviceable to the community. Mowing frequency is every seven (7) to 14 days. Shrub and tree pruning occurs annually. Turf fertilization is bi-annually. Litter control takes place 1-2 times per week. Facilities maintenance is performed one time each week, and playgrounds are serviced weekly and inspected monthly. This level requires one parks maintenance worker per 12 to 18 park acres.

**LEVEL "D"** – This service level is minimal and designated for parklands or open spaces with no facilities. The intent is to maintain safe grounds and a "natural" ambience. Generally, inspection services and litter control are conducted on a weekly basis. Mowing frequency is every 14-21 days. Shrub and tree pruning and fertilization occurs annually. Playgrounds are serviced weekly and inspected monthly. Usually such services require one park maintenance worker every 50-75 acres.

**LEVEL "E"** – This level consists of a minimal service to parklands or open spaces with no facilities with the intent to maintain safe grounds and a "natural" ambience. Generally, inspection services and litter control are conducted on an infrequent basis as "fill-in" work by staff. One park maintenance worker can cover several hundred acres.

The department regularly audits maintenance, and most parks meet 70% or more of standards.

Figure 20: Parks Maintenance Categories shows the maintenance categories to which parks are assigned.

## Planning

**Figure 20: Parks Maintenance Categories**

Level A	Level B	Level C	Level D	Level E
Goodyear Community Park	Falcon	Estrella South	Bullard Wash I	None at Current Time
Foothills Community Park	Roscoe Park	Estrella North	Bullard Wash II	
		Loma Linda		
		Palm Valley		
		Palmateer		
		Rio Paseo		
		Parque De Paz		
		Portales		
		Wildflower South		
		Wildflower North		
		Canada Village		

## Considerations

Each of the city's parks faces some maintenance challenges. Some of these challenges are due to the fact that the city accepted parks constructed by developers and then dedicated to the city. These maintenance challenges are as follows:

### CANADA VILLAGE PARK

- This park is frequently vandalized.

### PALMATEER PARK

- Future maintenance includes adding a shade canopy and wood chips to the play area.

### ESTRELLA VISTA PARKS NORTH AND SOUTH

- The lights in both parks suffer from some vandalism.
- The vegetation for these parks is not irrigated and is outdated.

### LOMA LINDA PARK

- The pool and community center are in need of improvements and upgrades.

### FALCON PARK

- The adult softball field needs fencing.

### PARQUE DE PAZ

- Basketball court needs resurfacing.

### RIO PASEO PARK

- Because the park was built by a developer and dedicated to the City, it does not meet Good-year standards with regard to construction quality and warranties.
- The fountain pumps require frequent repairs, which are expensive. As of 2013, the pumps were put on a maintenance program to reduce the frequency of failure.
- The bollards within the park are not waterproof and go out during storm events and when they get wet. Ultimately, these lights will need to be replaced.
- The Auto-fill panel is not operating and the lake is currently manually filled.
- Poor water quality affects turf conditions and irrigation equipment. An injection system could be considered.

### WILDFLOWER PARKS NORTH AND SOUTH

- The vegetation is outdated, not irrigated and difficult to maintain.
- Access may not be ADA compliant.
- Turf is difficult to maintain because the soil has a high level of caliche.

### GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK

- The frequency of equipment repairs (splash pad and skate park lights in particular) is higher than average.
- The maintenance facility is not climate controlled.

- There is vandalism at the skate park.
- Park trash cans are temporary; they need to be replaced with permanent cans.
- Many of the trees around the fields are deciduous. They create maintenance problems. Additionally, the trees are used for field seating, which is dangerous, and damages the trees.
- The fields' backstops are warped.
- The ramadas do not have electricity.
- The play area structures and surfaces are in need of repair and replacement.
- Many of the sloped areas have decomposed granite. This material complicates maintenance because it rolls off the hills and into the play areas.
- There are no restrooms near the splash pad and play area.

### FOOTHILLS COMMUNITY PARK

- Irrigation is difficult.
- 20 light poles were replaced in 2013 due to rusting at the base.
- The restroom needs to be remodeled.
- The vegetation is not appropriate for the park; children climb the trees during games. This is dangerous and bad for the trees.

### BULLARD WASH PHASE I AND II

- Water from north of Camelback Road runs into Bullard Wash Phase I, which creates maintenance problems.
- Poor water quality affects turf conditions and irrigation equipment. An injection system could be considered.

### ROSCOE DOG PARK

- There are no lights, prohibiting night time use.
- The parking area is shared with the BMX facility; and may be full during events.
- The restrooms are insufficient for the dog park and BMX when events are being staged.

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In addition to park-specific maintenance considerations, system-wide maintenance considerations also deserve consideration. These include:

- There is no south or central maintenance facility. As the city grows, these facilities will be important to delivering maintenance in a timely manner.
- As the city brings on additional facilities, more staff will be required to maintain them.
- Since 2006, the number of acres maintained by the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department has increased almost 80% (135 acres of new parks, 5.25 acres of facilities grounds and 150 acres of ROW). Over this same time period, maintenance staff has decreased almost 15%. This has had an impact on the level and consistency of maintenance of city recreation facilities and parks.
- Staff shortages results in emergencies taking precedence of regular maintenance.
- While staff has a variety of certifications, additional certifications would be desirable and would maximize the efficiency of maintenance crews.

# Maintenance Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 1.** Maintain parks and recreation facilities at a minimum of 90% of the city standard.

**Strategy 1a:** Maintain parks and recreation facilities in accordance with current maintenance standard levels.

## SHORT TERM

**Action: 1a.1:** Work to maintain all parks at no less than 80% of city standards by 2016.

**Action: 1a.2:** In order to enable skilled staff to maintain parks and unique areas within the city, work with the community to increase the use of Perryville crews for roadway maintenance throughout the city.

**Action: 1a.3:** Work with the city police department to create a block-watch around La Canada Park to reduce vandalism.

**Action: 1a.4:** Continue to audit park maintenance on a monthly basis.

**Action: 1a.5:** Through the development process, require privately owned parks to adhere to minimum maintenance standards that equal those of the city and be constructed to City of Good-year standards.

**Action: 1a.6:** If water quality issues can not be addressed, and to reduce irrigation maintenance costs, consider an injection system to irrigate Rio Paseo Park and the turf areas within Bullard Wash Phase I and Phase II.

**Action: 1a.7:** Provide new vegetation appropriate to the context around the fields in Goodyear and Foothills Community Park.

**Action: 1a.8:** Through annual funding allocations, address maintenance issues identified in this plan and through regular maintenance audits.

**Action: 1a.9:** Bring public ball fields to a consistent standard through the city.

## MID TERM

**Action: 1a.10:** Subscribe to [seeclickfix.com](http://seeclickfix.com) or other software that enables citizens to identify and/or photograph problems and inform the city about them.

**Action: 1a.11:** Provide permanent trash cans in all city parks.

**Strategy 1b:** Identify the maintenance responsibility for all existing and planned facilities.

**Action: 1b.1:** Coordinate with other Departments to reimburse parks for facility maintenance.

**Action: 1b.2:** Identify a preliminary budget for the maintenance of all facilities prior to their construction.

**Action: 1b.3:** As a part of the design of all publicly maintained parks, require a maintenance plan and budget to be provided as part of the initial park design.

**Action: 1b.4:** Encourage citizens to assist in identifying maintenance challenges by posting a "park hotline" phone number in parks and on the city's website.

**Action: 1b.5:** Continue to use best practices to ensure high quality maintenance of city-owned parks.

**Action: 1b.6:** Continue to use the qualitative and quantitative maintenance standards in the city's maintenance audit.

# Maintenance Goals, Strategies and Actions

**Action: 1b.7:** Consider an

## MID TERM

**Action: 1b.8:** Prepare maintenance plans for all district, regional and community Parks. Revise the plans at least annually.

## LONG TERM

**Action: 1b.9:** Require HOAs to prepare annual maintenance plans for all parks and submit them to the city for review and approval. Require that the plans be revised annually.

**GOAL: 2.** Encourage the use of state-of-the-art maintenance practices.

**Strategy 2a:** Encourage staff to seek out certifications and keep them current.

## SHORT TERM

**Action: 2a.1:** Organize brown bag luncheons to discuss maintenance practices. Consider including adjacent jurisdictions to enhance the exchange of knowledge and best practices.

**Action: 2a.2:** Continue to certify staff members through the National Parks and Recreation Association Maintenance Management School.

**GOAL: 3.** Design and construction of parks and recreation facilities that promote efficient and cost-effective maintenance.

**Strategy 3a:** Participate in the design and construction process for new parks and private parks.

## SHORT TERM

**Action: 3a.1:** Work with building safety and plan review departments to train them to better monitor the design and construction of public and private parks.

**Action: 3a.2:** Only accept dedications of parks that are cost effective and efficient to maintain and built to city standards.

## MIDTERM

**Action: 3a.3:** As a component of the design and development of community and Citywide Parks that are to be dedicated to the city, require a maintenance plan and estimate of annual maintenance costs to be prepared.

# Maintenance Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 4.** Create Partnerships To Expand Operations And Maintenance Capabilities.

**Strategy 4a:** Reduce maintenance costs through public/private partnerships.

## SHORT TERM

**Action: 4a.1:** Work with private concessionaires to construct and operate unique recreation facilities, such as equestrian arenas, amphitheaters, stages, or batting cages.

**Action: 4a.2:** Work with schools, when practical and possible, to construct and operate shared-maintenance facilities.

**Action: 4a.3:** Work with leagues, clubs and other entities, when practical and possible, to construct and operate shared-maintenance facilities.

**GOAL: 5.** Plan For Future Park Renovation And Upgrades.

**Strategy 5a:** Identify a range of operations and maintenance funding opportunities.

## SHORT TERM

**Action: 5a.1:** Leverage funding for upgrades and new improvements by coordinating these improvements with the Capital Improvement Programs of city departments that develop projects that could affect a parks and recreation facility.

**Action: 5a.2:** Identify future capital and maintenance upgrades and work with the city's finance department to develop a sinking fund to pay for upgrades and renovations. Consider using a portion of Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department general funds and other sources for the sinking fund.

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## Maintenance Goals, Strategies and Actions

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GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK

# Administration “right sized” for now and the future

**A** critical aspect of the master plan is to determine the administrative or organizational structure that will be needed to support the anticipated additions or changes to the parks, facilities, and trails, as well as the recreation programs and services.

## Current Assessment

Currently the Parks and Recreation Department has three major divisions under the direction of the Parks and Recreation Director.

- Ballpark
- Parks
- Recreation

### **Ballpark**

The Ballpark has a General Manager that oversees the division and reports directly to the Parks and Recreation Director. The General Manager also has an Administrative Assistant. In addition there are two supervisors, one for maintenance and one for business operations. Maintenance is divided between the Ballpark itself and the Cincinnati Reds complex and the Cleveland Indians complex. There is also a Grounds Equipment Mechanic that handles not only equipment maintenance for the Ballpark Division but also for the Parks Division. All total there are currently 18 full-time positions on the maintenance side. For Business Operations, under the supervisor there is an Operations Coordinator, a Ticket Sales and Operations Coordinator and a Business Development Coordinator. The Business Development position also handles sponsorships for the entire department. For Business Operations there are 4 full-time positions.

For the operation of the Ballpark aspect of the Parks & Recreation Department the current staffing levels appear to be adequate.

## Parks

The Parks division has a supervisor that is responsible for all parks, Right of Way and all City buildings landscaping. This position reports directly to the Parks and Recreation Director. Below the supervisor position, there are two parks foreman, one for community and neighborhood parks and the other for the Perryville prison crews and the irrigation crew. The community and neighborhood parks side has 1 full time positions and the Perryville/irrigation side has 5 full time staff.

Over the last five years the Parks division has lost 3 full-time maintenance positions due to budget reductions. This has resulted in a general lower level of maintenance as a result. At the same time over 75 acres of parkland have been added as well as the responsibility of maintaining additional building's landscapes. For the future, Parks will first need to concentrate on bringing back the level of full-time staff to what it was 5 years ago.

In addition to maintaining park land, the Parks Division also 5 million square feet of right of way as well as 9 million square feet of unimproved land. There is also a significant amount of the City's park areas that are augmented by contract to raise the level of maintenance to a higher level.

## Recreation

The Recreation Division is the smallest area of the Parks and Recreation Department with a total of 4 full time staff. This includes a supervisor and three coordinators. There is one coordinator that is responsible for cultural arts including the Arts in Public Spaces program and education classes. Another coordinator handles special events, general interest classes, youth programs, seniors as well as business operations. The final coordinator is responsible for adult and youth sports, aquatics, adaptive recreation and rentals.

While the level of recreation programming has been relatively modest in the past and relied heavily of contract staff and other providers, there has been stronger growth in the last couple of years placing additional roles and responsibilities on existing staff.

## Future Needs

With the anticipated growth in the number of parks, trails and other amenities plus a general increase in recreation programs and services there are going to have to be changes to the organizational structure of the Department as well as the addition of staff for specific roles and responsibilities. The following are the identified future needs of the department in the three divisions plus department administration itself. This is based on short-term needs (1-2 years) and long term (3-10 years).

## ADMINISTRATION

With the increase in facilities as well as programs and services it will be necessary to increase the staffing levels in the administrative area. This will include:

### Short-term

The addition of the following positions.

**Project Planner** – this would be a position that reports directly to the Parks and Recreation Director and would serve primarily as a budget assistant and special projects person.

**Customer Service Representative** - this would be a shift from current part time positions to a full time position. This individual would take program registration fees, be a point of first contact for customers, and be responsible for providing information to the public about city parks and park policies.

**Parks and Recreation Manager** -Based on current demand and anticipated growth in both the Parks and Recreation Divisions, and based on the fact that there is a Manager position for the Ballpark, a Parks and Recreation Manager position should be reinstated. This position was extinguished 18 months ago and funding was reassigned the Parks Division to provide a foreman level position where none existed.

## BALLPARK

At this time it is not anticipated that there will be any significant changes to the amenities at the Ballpark or its operation. As a result there is no planned additional staff for the future.

Short-term – N/A

Long-term – N/A

## PARKS

To adequately staff the Parks division for not only its current operations but for the planned addition of parks amenities in the future, additional staffing areas will be necessary. To accomplish this, it will be critical that Parks establish a standard for the number of acres per maintenance staff for each of the four established levels of maintenance. (Figure 21: Acres Per Maintenance Staff.)

**Figure 21: Acres per Maintenance Staff**

Level	Acres
A	6-8 acres
B	8-12 acres
C	12-18
D	50-75

With the establishment of this level of service the following changes in the organizational structure is recommended. This based on a short term (next year to two years) and long term recommendations.

### Short-term

The primary focus in the short term should be to return the maintenance positions that were lost over the last 5 years as well as add other key positions to not only better maintain existing parks and facilities but also take on added amenities in the future. This would include one position each to be added to the North Neighborhood area, South Neighborhood area and Goodyear Community park to increase the level of maintenance in these areas.

- **Parks Worker I** (3 positions) – these positions would report to a Parks Worker III in their appropriate area. They would be responsible for direct maintenance of parks.

There is a strong demand for bringing on another Perryville crew to augment full-time maintenance staff. This would result in cost-savings and better allocation of parks maintenance staff skills and expertise. To address this demand additional staff should include:

- **Right of Way Worker III** – this position would report to the Right of Way Foreman and would supervise the third Perryville crew.

### Mid Term

As the city adds new police, fire and water facilities to meet the needs of its growing population, Parks must also maintain more and more actual structures and buildings. This requires that there be an individual that is skilled in this area. The intent in the short-term is not to pull this responsibility away from the Facilities Maintenance Department but to augment their staff. Additional staff should include:

- **Facilities Maintenance Worker III** – reporting to the Parks Foreman this individual would be responsible for assisting Parks Maintenance Worker III's with the maintenance of structures and smaller buildings.

### Long-term

The main focus would be to expand the scope of services to match the anticipated addition of parks and recreation facilities that will need to be managed and maintained as a result of the implementation of the master plan.

With the expected increase in the number of parks coming on line in the coming years plus the growth in new developments with their own park amenities, having a position in the Parks Division that can review both City parks plans as well as developer plans is essential. Additional staff should include:

- **Parks Planner** – this position would report to the Parks Supervisor and would be the lead on all parks planning and development projects in the City.

Based on the anticipated growth in overall parks maintenance staff it will be necessary to add another Parks Foreman and designate one position as responsible for Community Parks and the other Neighborhood Parks.

- **Community Parks Foreman** – the parks foreman would have the day to day responsibility of supervising the maintenance crews that are maintaining the community parks. This would include the new community park being proposed for the central area of Goodyear.

In the long term, and as the Parks and Recreation Department adds new facilities and buildings, a true Facilities Maintenance crew will be needed.

- **Facilities Maintenance Worker I** – this position would report to the Facilities Maintenance Worker III and assist with maintaining buildings and structures.

As the city adds more parks in central Goodyear, the addition of a Central Neighborhood Parks District and crew will be necessary. This would consist of three positions and would mirror the staffing pattern and responsibilities for the existing North and South neighborhood parks crews.

- Parks Worker III
- Parks Worker II
- Parks Worker I

With the planned development of a new community park in the central area of Goodyear, the city will need to establish a crew to maintain this park. This would consist of the same three staff positions and responsibilities that are in place for Goodyear Community Park.

- Parks Worker III
- Parks Worker II
- Parks Worker I

Along with the development of more parks and specific recreation amenities comes the need to establish a more specialized crew that can handle specific technical functions within the park system. This new crew would report to the Right of Way Foreman and consist of the following positions.

- **Parks Project Workers II** (2) – these two positions would be responsible for more specialized parks maintenance and construction projects.
- **Spray Technician** – the position would be in charge of all the required applications of pesticides and other chemicals in City parks.
- **Arborist** – this individual would be responsible for the City's trees in parks and other areas.
- **Trails Maintenance Worker** (2) – these positions will take the lead on the maintenance of the City's trail system.

Along with new staff positions there will also need to be the development of two new maintenance yards, one in the central area of the community and one eventually in the southern area. The south yard could be developed at Foothills Community Park and the central yard at the city's water treatment plant. The existing yard at Community Park will also need to be expanded to serve as the north area yard. With this increase in maintenance facilities, there is also likely to be the need to add a couple of Equipment Mechanic positions in the future as well.

The city and the Parks Division should continue to rely on contract services to enhance existing park staff where possible and should also try and divest its responsibility to maintain unimproved land in the city.

With the increase in the number of structures and buildings in the park system a future determination as to the role of the Facilities Maintenance Division and the Parks and Recreation Department will need to be made. It is anticipated that the maintenance and cleaning responsibilities will gradually transition to Parks and Recreation once there are at least 3 significant indoor facilities in place.

## RECREATION

In addition to the expansion of parks and recreation facilities will be the growth of recreation programs and services as well. The Recreation Division will have to increase the number of staff positions to serve this need, regardless of whether the programs and services are provided by in-house staff, contracted to others or provided by other organizations.

With the establishment of this level of service the following changes in the organizational structure is recommended. This based on a short term (next year to two years) and long term recommendations.

### Short-term

The primary focus in the short term will be to add staff to improve the level of service in key program areas.

Currently the Recreation Division handles a high level of information requests, rental transactions and program registrations at the recreation office. With further growth in programming the need to increase the level of customer service as well as the degree of financial integrity will be important. Key staff hires should include:

- **Front Desk Specialist** – this position would report directly to the Recreation Supervisor and would be in charge of managing the front desk staff and operations at the recreation office. They would also handle all rentals and supervise the part-time front desk staff.

Both the current level of programming as well as the future demand indicates the need for another level of staff at a Programmer level. This classification would be for staff that is directly responsible for the organization and delivery of recreation programs in their area.

- **Sports Programmer** – the staff member would report to the Sports Coordinator and would assist with the organization and delivery of both youth and adult sports programs. This position would also be responsible for assisting with the programming and operation of the future Sports Complex.
- **Special Events Programmer** – reporting to the other Recreation Coordinator, this position would develop and organize many of the City's recreation focused special events.

### Long-term

The long term demand for staff in the Recreation Division will be driven primarily by the development of a Multigenerational Community Recreation Center, Aquatics Center and possibly a Cultural Arts Center. With the addition of new recreation facilities and the further expansion of recreation programs and services it will be critical that there is a strong marketing program in place to maximize use and revenue.

- **Marketing Specialist** – reporting to the Recreation Supervisor, this person would organize the marketing efforts for the Recreation Division.

Once the recreation center and aquatics center are developed there will need to be key staff added to the organizational plan this includes:

- **Recreation Center Coordinator** – this position would be at the same level as the other three coordinators and would report directly to the Recreation Supervisor. This individual would be responsible for the management of the recreation center as well as the aquatic center.
- **Aquatics Programmer** – this position will report to the Recreation Center Coordinator and be responsible for the operations and programming at the new aquatic center (and would also be responsible for the existing Loma Linda pool). This would move this staff and program responsibility from the existing Sports Recreation Coordinator.
- **Head Lifeguard (2)** – both of these staff members would be responsible for the guard scheduling, rotation and aquatic programming at the aquatic center. They would report to the Aquatics Programmer.
- **Building Maintenance Worker** – this position would be responsible for the contract cleaning contract and maintenance of the center. This individual would report to the center coordinator but would work closely with the Facilities Maintenance Division to coordinate cleaning and maintenance needs and schedules.
- **Operations Specialist** – this individual would be in charge of the operations of the center on weekends and selected evenings during the week. They would report directly to the center coordinator.

With the development of the recreation center and aquatics center, other program areas will need support including:

- **Fitness Programmer** – this position would be under the Sports Coordinator and would be responsible for the organization and management of the fitness program in the recreation center and throughout the City. They would also manage the fitness area in the center.
- **General Interest Programmer** – this individual would report to the Recreation Coordinator and would develop more of the general interest programs for both youth and adults at the recreation center as well as throughout the City.
- **Seniors Programmer** – the responsibility of this position would be to develop programs to serve seniors. They would also report to the Recreation Coordinator.

With the anticipated development of a cultural arts center will come additional programming needs. Operation of the center may also be necessary.

- **Cultural Arts Programmer** – this individual would be responsible for developing cultural arts programs and services at the cultural arts center and in other areas of the City as well. They would report to the Arts and Culture Coordinator.



*HOME PLATE FOR THE HOLIDAYS IS A POPULAR AND REGIONAL EVENT HOSTED BY THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT AT THE GOODYEAR BALLPARK.*



PARQUE DE PAZ COMMUNITY GARDEN

# Partnerships And Options For Funding

## Introduction

**G**oodyear citizens believe funding parks and recreation is the most important city priority. When asked to choose how important it is for the city to fund eleven priorities, maintaining and improving parks and providing recreational opportunities were the top two ranked; with 89% and 75% of residents stating that these were essential or very important to resident quality of life. ([Figure 22:2014 National Community Survey Priorities](#)) This chapter provides an evaluation of budget trends for Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department, an analysis of the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department Capital Improvement Program, and funding sources and a summary of the opportunities and challenges facing Goodyear with regard to funding parks and recreation facilities.

## Budget Trends

The Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for a variety of parks and recreation functions including neighborhood and community parks, aquatics programs, recreation programs and the Goodyear Ballpark. The operations of the ballpark are excluded from this analysis.

[Figure 23: Goodyear Parks And Recreation Revenues And Expenditures FY 2008-2014](#) provides historic information on the Goodyear Parks And Recreation Department budget and fee structure relative to the expenses needed to maintain and operate Goodyear's various parks and recreation programs. Similar to most cities in Arizona, the Goodyear Parks And Recreation De-

Figure 22: 2014 National Community Survey Priorities

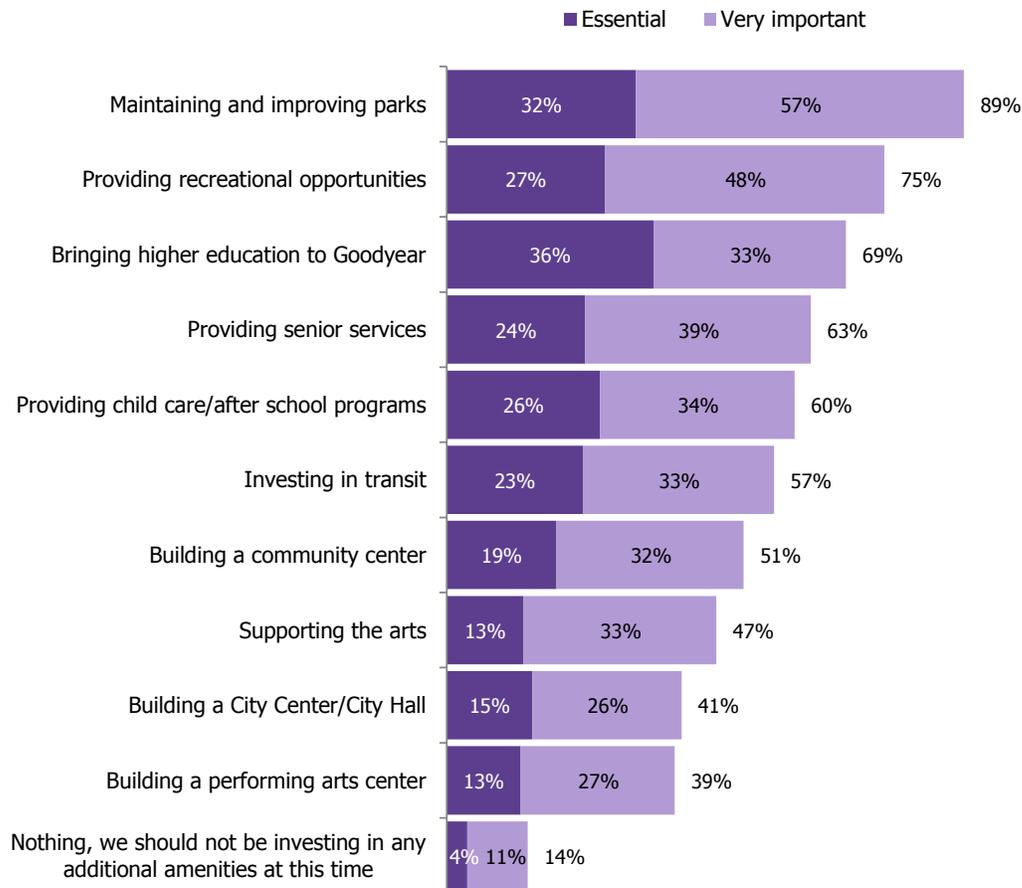
## Special Topics

The City of Goodyear included four questions of special interest on The NCS. The questions gauged the importance of funding additional programs or amenities and types of employers to add in Goodyear, along with reasons for travelling outside of Goodyear and sources used for information about the City.

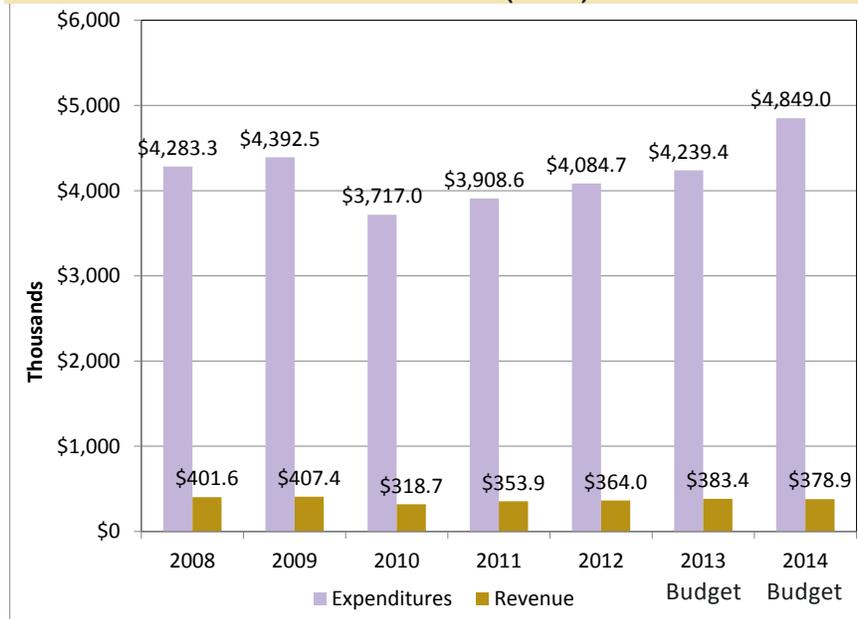
Residents felt that it was important to fund additional amenities and identified parks, recreation and higher education as the most important priorities for funding. Nearly all respondents (89%) rated parks maintenance and improvements as essential or very important, followed by providing recreational opportunities (75%) and bringing higher education to the city (69%). Respondents most often described parks and higher education as essential (32% and 36% respectively). Proposed new buildings, whether for a community center, City Hall or center for performing arts and support for the arts received lower ratings for importance than other options, but between 39% and 51% still considered these essential or very important. Fourteen percent of respondents felt that the City should not invest in any additional amenities at this time.

Figure 4: Programs and Amenities

*Please rate how important, if at all, it is for the City to fund each of the following programs or amenities in order to improve the quality of life for residents in Goodyear:*



**Figure 23: Goodyear Parks And Recreation Revenues And Expenditures FY 2008-2014 ('000)**



Source: City of Goodyear Budget Documents

**Figure 24: Revenue As Percent Of Expenses By Program Area City Of Goodyear**

Program Area	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Parks	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%	2.8%	1.1%
Aquatics	27.6%	22.4%	10.2%	10.8%	10.5%	10.3%
Recreation	30.8%	30.1%	31.6%	30.0%	26.7%	35.2%
Total	9.3%	8.6%	9.1%	8.9%	9.0%	7.8%

Source: City of Goodyear Budget Documents

partment budget decreased significantly as a result of the Great Recession. Modest increases in funding have occurred since FY 2010. However, in FY 2014, the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department saw a significant increase in its budget of more than \$600,000 compared to the FY 2013 budget (total budget of more than \$4.85 million). Most of this increase is for deferred maintenance of parks facilities.

On the revenue side, fees for services charged by the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department have remained constant at approximately \$400,000 or less each year. Currently, all programs are experiencing a deficit (expenditures exceed revenues) and are supported by funds from the city's general fund or other sources. The percentage of expense recovery varies by program area. Recreation programs

are expected to recover approximately 35% of expenses in FY 2014. The aquatics program will only recover 10% of expenses while parks operations generate little revenue. Overall, the Department historically recovers less than 10% of its expenses. In FY 2014, this percentage declines to 7.8% primarily because of the large increase in the expense budget for the current year.

Parks departments across the country typically expend more than they bring in, and Goodyear is no exception. (Figure 24: Revenue As Percent Of Expenses By Program Area City Of Goodyear) However, the percentage of expense recovery in Goodyear is well below many other cities in the Valley<sup>1</sup>. The revenue-

1. Depending on the program classification and facility type,

expense relationship for various programs and activities is usually established by policy of the governing council or parks and recreation board. The city should consider establishing a more aggressive policy that, over time, generates more revenue for the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department.

## Parks and Recreation Facility Demand

The demand for parks and recreation facilities in Goodyear is based on the recommended level of service established in this Master Plan. The demand by facility is outlined on the following table. The table shows the level of service expressed to two ways: (1) persons per facility and (2) facilities per 10,000 persons (demand for paths and trails is expressed as persons per mile or alternatively as miles per 10,000 persons. Demand is then expressed at three levels:

- Short-term from 2013 to 2017,
- Mid-term from 2018 to 2023, and
- Long-term from 2024 to 2030.

Figure 25: Forecasted Demand For Facilities City Of Goodyear demonstrates that in order to bring the City up to standard in the short-term by 2017, several major facilities should be provided including:

- Two outdoor swimming pools,
- 12 diamond fields (baseball and softball),
- 12 multi-use fields,
- Three community centers.

Based on the expected growth of Goodyear, by 2023 there will be additional demand for:

- One swimming pools,
- 10 diamond fields,
- Six multi-use fields,
- One community center.

The facility demand outlined above does not include more minor facilities required by 2023 such as:

- 38 miles of paths and trails,
- 21 picnic ramadas,

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program cost recovery is typically more than 50% and can be more than 100%.

- 26 playgrounds or tot lots,
- Seven tennis and volleyball courts.

The cost to construct these facilities is extensive as outlined on Figure 26: Estimated Cost Of Future Parks And Recreation Facilities. Figure 27 also lists the facilities that are included in the park cost estimate.

## Forecast of Capital Improvements

Revenue sources for parks and recreation capital improvements are uncertain at the current time due to the effects of:

- The Great Recession, the recovery from which is still continuing;
- SB 1525 and the new impact fee legislation;
- The decline in the City's property tax valuation which has limited the City's tax levy for debt obligations; and
- Proposition 107 which restricts the increase in property tax values to 5% per year.

Given the above set of circumstances, the following table outlines the projects that are planned for the short, mid and long-term. Based on current forecasts, no major improvement projects are planned for the short-term. In the mid-term, the construction of a multi-generation recreation center and a 30-acre community park are likely. As the financial picture of the City improves, the capital improvement program should improve as well. With the growth of the City's property tax base over the next five to seven years, a second 30-acre community park and a community pool should be able to be funded in the mid-term timeframe from the City's prior bond authorization for parks and recreation facilities. Total cost of these facilities is estimated at \$32.5 million (in 2014 dollars).

**Figure 25: Forecasted Demand for Facilities City of Goodyear**

Demand Schedule	Population
Base Population 2013:	72,744
Short-Term Demand 2017:	86,302
Mid-Term Demand 2023:	116,546
Long-Term Demand 2030:	142,835

DEMAND BASED ON RECOMMENDED SERVICE LEVEL							
Facility	Recommended Level of Service		Current Facilities	Demand Schedule			
	Persons Per Facility	Facilities Per 10,000 Persons		Short-Term 2014 - 2017	Mid-Term 2018-2023	Long-Term 2024-2030	Total Demand
Amphitheater	30,000	0.33	2.00	0.85	1.00	0.87	2.71
Outdoor Pool	30,000	0.33	1.00	1.88	1.01	0.88	3.76
Diamond Fields	3,158	3.17	15.64	11.69	9.58	8.32	29.59
Basketball Courts	8,500	1.18	8.00	2.15	3.56	3.09	8.80
Dog Park	25,000	0.40	2.00	1.45	1.21	1.05	3.71
Library	50,000	0.20	1.00	0.73	0.60	0.53	1.86
Paths and Trails (Miles)	1,816	5.51	26.17	21.35	16.65	14.48	52.48
Ramada	2,301	4.35	30.00	7.54	13.16	11.44	32.13
Playground/Tot Lot	2,655	3.77	18.00	14.51	11.39	9.90	35.80
Skate Park	69,018	0.14	1.00	0.25	0.44	0.38	1.07
Soccer	20,000	0.50	3.00	1.32	1.51	1.31	4.14
Splash Park	69,018	0.14	1.00	0.25	0.44	0.38	1.07
Tennis Court	10,000	1.00	5.00	3.63	3.02	2.63	9.28
Volleyball	10,000	1.00	5.00	3.63	3.02	2.63	9.28
Multi-Use Field	5,000	2.00	5.00	12.26	6.05	5.26	23.57
Community Center	30,000	0.33	-	2.88	1.01	0.88	4.76
Concessions	25,000	0.40	2.00	1.45	1.21	1.05	3.71

**Figure 26: Estimated Cost Of Future Park Facilities City Of Goodyear**

Park Type	Facility	Quantity	Unit	Cost/Unit	Total Cost
Community Park 1 (30 Acres)	Baseball (lighted)	4			
	Multi-use Fields (lighted)	2			
	Basketball Court (lighted)	4			
	Tennis Court (lighted)	4			
	Volleyball Court	2			
	Splash Park	1			
	Picnic Ramada	10			
	Playground/Tot Lot	2			
	Concessions	1			
	Restroom	2			
	Parking	1			
<b>Total Cost Community Park</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>Acre</b>	<b>\$358,500</b>	<b>\$10,755,000</b>

**Figure 27: Forecasted Parks and Recreation Capital Improvements  
2014-2030**

Short-Term 2014-2017		Mid-Term 2018-2023		Long-Term 2024-2030	
Facility	Cost	Facility	Cost	Facility	Cost
		Multi-Gen Community Center	\$9,450,000	Multi-Gen Community Center	\$9,450,000
		30-Acre Community Park	\$10,755,000	Multi-Gen Community Center	\$9,450,000
		30-Acre Community Park	\$10,755,000	Citywide Park**	\$21,510,000
		Swimming Pool Complex	\$1,500,000		
				Swimming Pool Complex	\$1,500,000
				Swimming Pool Complex	\$1,500,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$32,460,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$43,410,000</b>
<i>TRAILS 6 MILES @ \$350K/MILE*</i>			<i>\$2,100,000</i>		
<p><i>*TRAILS – CONTINGENT UPON DEVELOPMENT IMPROVEMENTS (CHANNELIZATION, ETC.)</i></p> <p><i>** IF FUNDING NOT AVAILABLE FOR A CITYWIDE PARK, THESE RECREATION FACILITIES SHOULD BE PROVIDED IN TWO, NEW COMMUNITY PARKS</i></p>					

**Figure 28: Forecasted Supply and Demand for Parks and Recreation Facilities 2013-2030**

Demand					Capital Improvements Forecast						
Improvement	2014-2017	2018-2023	2024-2030	Total	Short-Term		Mid-Term		Long-Term		Net Unfulfilled Demand
					Provided by City	Provided by Private Interests	Provided by City	Provided by Private Interests	Provided by City	Provided by Private Interests	
Amphitheater	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Outdoor Pool	2	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Diamond Fields	12	10	8	30	-	3	8	3	8	2	6
Basketball Courts	2	4	3	9	-	1	8	2	8	2	(12)
Dog Park	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Library	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Paths and Trails (Miles)	21	17	14	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Ramada	8	13	11	32	-	-	20	-	20	-	(8)
Playground/Tot Lot	15	11	10	36	-	8	4	6	4	5	9
Skate Park	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Soccer	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Splash Park	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	(1)
Tennis Court	4	3	3	9	-	2	8	2	8	2	(13)
Volleyball	4	3	3	9	-	2	4	2	4	2	(5)
Multi-Use Field	12	6	5	24	-	3	4	2	4	1	10
Community Center	3	1	1	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Concessions	1	1	1	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-

(#) Indicates surplus

NOTE: Some numbers in this Figure may differ slightly from Figure 7a due to rounding.

Forecasting available financing and facility construction over the long term is subject to significant uncertainty. However, additional capital facilities should be able to be developed as the City's financial picture stabilizes. Between 2024 and 2030, this plan proposes:

- Two multi-generation community centers (cost of \$9,450,000).
- One citywide or two 30-acre community parks (cost of \$10,755,000 per park).
- Two swimming pool complexes (cost of \$1,500,000 million per facility).

Total estimated cost of these facilities is \$43.4 million (2014 dollars). (Table 27: Forecasted Parks and Recreation Capital Improvements 2013-2030.)

In addition to City-provided park and recreation improvements, private interests are expected to provide facilities throughout the City. These private interests may include homebuilders, subdivision developers, school districts in partnership with the City, and private associations. As part of this analysis, private interests are forecasted to provide the following facilities for each time-frame (short, mid and long-term).

- 25% of City demand for diamond fields (baseball and softball).
- 50% of City demand for basketball courts.
- 50% of City demand for playgrounds/tot lots.
- 50% of City demand for tennis courts.
- 50% of City demand for volleyball courts.
- 50% of City demand for multi-use fields.

Figure 28: Forecasted Supply and Demand For Park And Recreation Facilities 2013-2030 outlines the demand for parks and recreation facilities in the City and the forecasted capital improvements provided by the City and private interests from 2013 to 2030. The table is focused on major facilities and does not address special facilities such as amphitheatres, dog parks, libraries, paths and trails, and skate parks. Overall, with the assistance of private interests, much of the demand for parks and recreation facilities can be satisfied. In some cases, such as the provision of different types of courts, supply may actually exceed demand. Significant capital improvements that will not be fully supplied over the long term include:

- Multi-use and soccer fields.
- Playgrounds/tot lots.
- Diamond fields (baseball and softball).

## Going Forward

At this time in the economic cycle, Goodyear is facing the daunting task of expanding its parks and recreation system to meet current and future demand. Cities in Arizona have been impacted by a variety of factors over the last few years that have affected their ability to raise revenue for needed improvements. These factors include:

- The Great Recession and the resulting housing boom and bust, which affected most revenue sources and, most prominently, the ability of cities to pay their current debt obligations and/or raise new debt for needed infrastructure (parks included).
- The adoption of Senate Bill 1525, which placed new restrictions on the use of impact fee revenue.
- The approval of Proposition 117 by the electorate in 2012, which limits the annual growth of the assessed real property to 5% effective for the 2014 valuation year and tax year 2015. Goodyear's property tax valuation declined by 41% over the last five years. Prop 117 will limit the ability of property values to rebound quickly to their prior levels.

As a result, the resources available to Goodyear to support the development of new parks and facilities will be constrained without finding new sources of funding or financing. However, Goodyear is in a better position than most cities to overcome these setbacks because of its growth prospects and high real estate values. Following is a summary of the opportunities and challenges facing the city.

### Opportunities

- Goodyear is experiencing healthy growth coming out of the current recession. It is one of the most attractive cities in the West Valley for new residents and is a leader in building permit activity over the last few years. With new residential growth will come new commercial development and increasing retail sales tax revenue. While property value increases for existing properties may be restrained by Prop 117, new growth will increase the city's property valuation, which will lead to the ability to finance major infrastructure.
- The household incomes of residents of Goodyear are among the highest in Greater Phoenix. This will lead to greater sales tax revenues and property tax valuations than many other cities, once again fostering the ability of the community to pay for park and recreation improvements.

## Challenges

- The Goodyear parks and recreation system is in need of significant expansion just to meet the needs of current residents.
- Deferred maintenance resulting from reduced city revenues must be addressed.
- The city needs to get ahead of the demand for parks and recreation facilities created by new growth. Future community park sites should be identified and acquired before property values increase.
- Partnerships with local school districts appear to be absent. City officials need to establish relationships with local districts to explore ways of jointly developing facilities.
- The Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department recovers a very small percentage of its costs through user fees. The city should consider raising user fees over time to offset the costs of maintenance, programming and staff time.
- New sources of funding are likely needed to meet demands over the next 10 years. Funding alternatives to be considered include dedicated sales taxes for parks and recreation purposes. However, Goodyear's sales tax rates are already among the highest in the Valley. The raising of taxes in the current economic environment is a complex and potentially contentious issue.

## Funding Sources

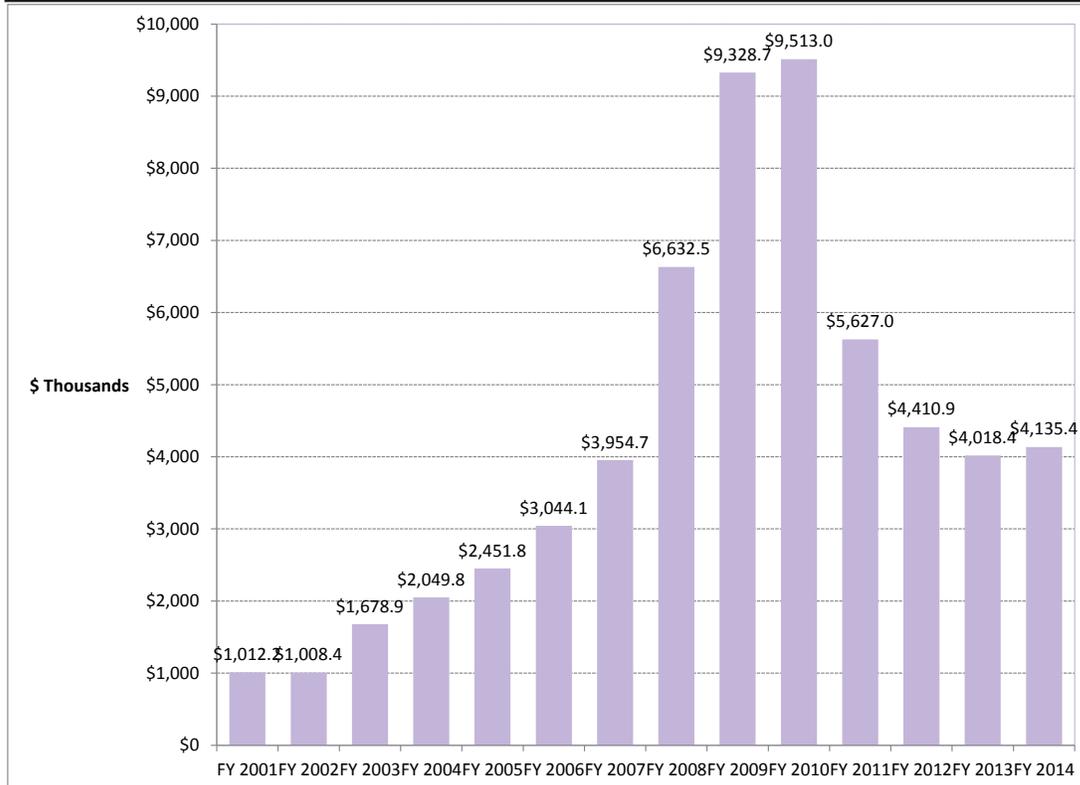
### Goodyear Capital Improvement Program

The City of Goodyear CIP is updated annually. In recent years, the CIP has been severely curtailed due to the effects of the Great Recession. The FY14–FY 18 CIP allocates a total of \$250,000 per year to the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department for various city-wide park improvements. For the next three years, these improvements will be funded by general fund dollars. For the last two years of the CIP, park improvements will be funded by parks impact fees.

One of the primary ways of funding capital improvements is a city's property tax. There are two types of property taxes: primary and secondary. Primary property taxes are used for operating funds. Goodyear's primary tax levy for FY 2014 is \$1.1994 per \$100 of assessed value (AV). The secondary property tax is used for servicing the city's debt. Goodyear's secondary property tax stands at \$0.7006 per \$100 of assessed value. The combined city tax rate is \$1.9000 per \$100 of AV and has increased slightly over the past few years after a low of \$1.4233 in FY 2011. Property tax rates have been raised to pay for the city's ongoing debt obligations as property values have declined precipitously. Figure 29: Secondary Property Tax Levy Revenue, City Of Goodyear shows the total tax levy revenue for the city.

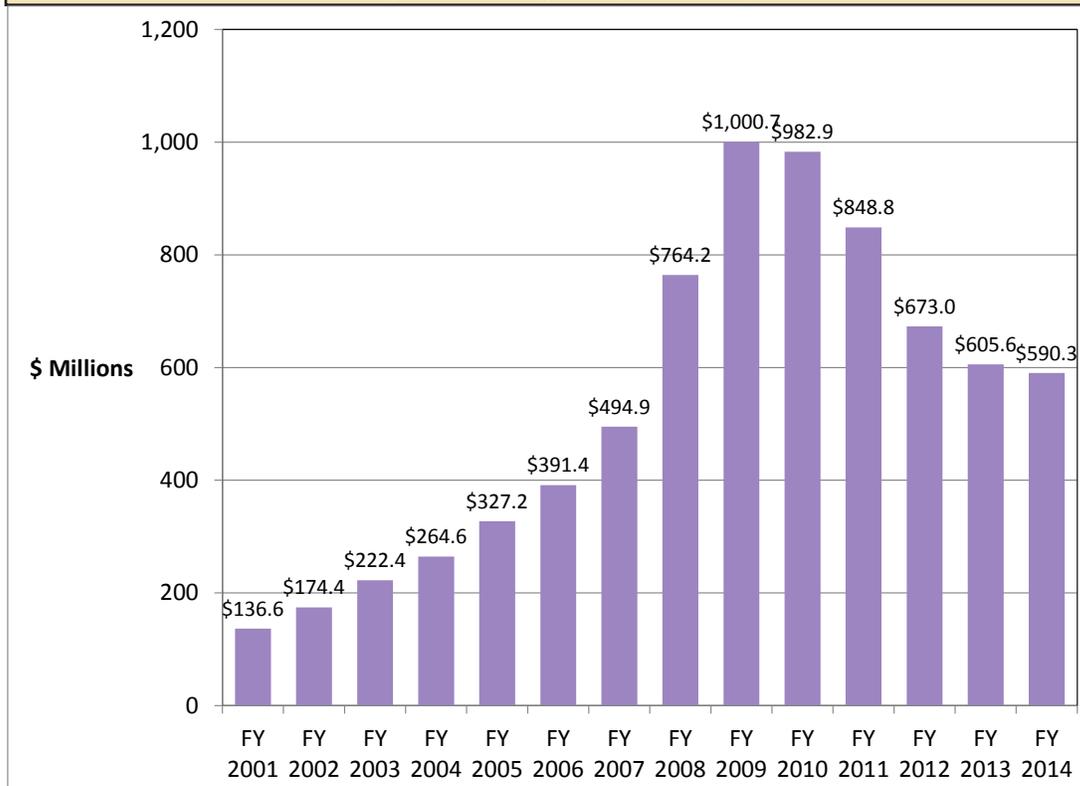
The Great Recession and housing boom and bust experienced across the country and here in Arizona has had a significant effect on the ability of cities to finance capital improvements. For instance, Goodyear's secondary net assessed value has declined from over \$1.0 billion in FY 2009 to \$590.3 million in FY 2014, a 41% decline in just five years. Correspondingly, the city's revenue from the secondary property tax levy has declined by 56% between FY 2010 and FY 2014. Figure 30: Secondary New Assessed Value, City Of Goodyear shows the total new assessed value of all property in the city.

**Figure 29: Secondary Property Tax Levy Revenue, City Of Goodyear (thousands)**



Source: Maricopa County Department of Finance

**Figure 30: Secondary New Assessed Value, City Of Goodyear, City Of Goodyear (millions)**



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The recovery in the housing market is now well underway in Greater Phoenix, and property values are increasing. Helped by the strong increase in housing construction in Goodyear, the city's assessed value should rebound. This could set the stage for renewed ability to request authorization from the voters for new debt or at least permit the issuance of previously authorized bonds.

While property values will increase in the near future, the ability of cities and towns in Arizona to support capital improvement programs may be affected by the approval of Proposition 117 by the electorate on November 6, 2012. While 2013 valuations have not been determined, if Proposition 117 is implemented as written, it will eliminate the use of full cash value for taxing purposes and artificially limit the increase in property values. Instead, the limited property value (LPV) will be used as the taxable value for both primary and secondary taxes. The proposition will limit the annual growth of the LPV for locally assessed property to 5% effective for the 2014 valuation year and tax year 2015.

What this means is that the recovery of taxable property values from the recession could be stalled to some extent. In Goodyear, for instance, the assessed value of all property declined by 41%. In order to regain all lost value, assessed values would need to increase by 82%. Under Proposition 117, that increase in assessed value will take much longer to occur because annual increases will be limited to a maximum of 5% per year.

As a fast growing city, Goodyear's property tax base will grow more than 5% annually because of new residential and commercial development that will occur in the future. This growth will create the opportunity for financing new parks and recreation facilities. However, because of the approval of Proposition 117 and new legislation that affected the imposition of development impact fees (discussed in a later section), new sources of financing may be needed to catch-up to the recreational demands of current and new residents.

According to the Goodyear Finance Department, general obligation (GO) bonds were authorized in 2004 for parks and open space improvements. Of the total authorization, \$32,155,000 of bonding authority has currently not been issued. This bonding was approved by the voters and has no expiration date. However, with the decline in property valuations over the past few years, the City has delayed the issuance of additional general obligation debt. The goal of the City is to have a combined primary and secondary property tax rate of \$1.60 per \$100 of assessed value. Preliminary information indicates that as the City's property tax valuation begins to rise, it may have GO bonding capacity within the \$1.60 tax rate for parks and recreation improvements by FY 2018.

### Impact Fees

Impact fees are charged to residential and commercial developments at the time of issuance of building permits to pay for the capital cost of projects associated with new growth. The fees may not be used for maintenance of any facilities or upgrading or replacing any existing facilities. The impact fee for parks is only charged to residential development (single family homes, apartments and condos). Goodyear's current parks impact fee stands at \$939 per single family unit, one of the lowest fees in the County. Figure 31: 2013 Park Impact Fees For Single Family Units. However, the Goodyear fees are currently being revised in accordance with Senate Bill 1525, which placed new restrictions on how the fees are calculated and how they are used.

**Figure 31: 2013 Park Impact Fees For Single Family Unit**

City	Fee	City	Fee
Avondale	\$1,178	Goodyear	\$939
Buckeye	\$1,109	Mesa	\$1,122
Chandler	\$3,740	Peoria	\$2,212
Gilbert	\$4,030	Surprise	\$785
Glendale	\$625	Average	\$1,749

Sources: City websites

The restrictions placed on development impact fees are incorporated into Section 9-463.05 of the Arizona Revised Statutes. SB 1525 was the result of lengthy negotiations between home builders and municipalities. According to the new standards, the parks and recreation improvements that can be funded by impact fees are those defined as "necessary public service" facilities as follows:

Neighborhood parks and recreational facilities on real property up to thirty acres in area, or parks and recreational facilities larger than thirty acres if the facilities provide a direct benefit to the development. Park and recreational facilities do not include vehicles, equipment or that portion of any facility that is used for amusement parks, aquariums, aquatic centers, auditoriums, arenas, arts and cultural facilities, bandstand and orchestra facilities, bathhouses, boathouses, clubhouses, community centers greater than three thousand square feet in floor area, environmental education centers, equestrian facilities, golf course facilities, greenhouses, lakes, museums, theme parks, water reclamation or riparian areas, wetlands, zoo facilities or similar recreational facilities, but may include swimming pools.

The statutes also include specific standards requiring:

- Cities and towns to demonstrate the benefits to residents of any improvements funded by impact fees.
- Expenditure of impact fee funds within specific time frames.
- A full accounting of all funds expended.

The law requires all improvements proposed for funding by impact fees to be included in an infrastructure improvement plan, similar to a CIP. For municipal parks and recreation departments, Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) §9-463.05 limits the use of impact fee funds for lakes, community centers larger than 3,000 square feet, aquatic centers and arts and cultural centers to name a few.

The city's budget anticipates that impact fee revenue for parks should total nearly \$873,000 in FY 2014. This follows collections of \$442,000 in FY 2012 and an estimated \$538,000 in FY 2013. A new fee structure will be adopted in 2014 with the completion of the city's impact fee study.

The consulting firm Tischler-Bise is currently conducting studies for the update of the City's impact fees. The preliminary recommended fees for parks and recreation are shown below. In accordance with State law, non-residential development is also required to contribute to the demand for parks and recreation facilities in addition to residential uses. The City's parks and recreation impact fee for single family residential development may decline from the current \$939 per unit to \$922. Based on the recommended fee and the expected growth of the City, the park impact fees could generate over \$11 million in revenue over the next ten years from new residents living north of the Gila River. (Figure 32: City of Goodyear Forecasted Parks & Recreation Impact Fee Revenue North of River.) Due to previous agreements with the developer of the Estrella master planned community, virtually all of the fees generated from the land south of the Gila River will be used to reimburse the developer for construction of a park in the area.

A potential further source of funding for parks and recreation improvements results from the new impact fee legislation contained in SB 1525. The law now requires that the differential between a city's general sales tax rate and its construction sales tax (CST) rate be treated as a contribution to development fees. For instance, Goodyear's CST rate is 3.5% while its general sales tax rate is 2.5%. This 1.0% differential must be applied to projects relate to new growth. For Goodyear, the differential is expected to total \$1.7 million in FY2015 based on the CST forecast of \$6.0 million. While City policy on the use of these funds has not been established, the excess CST fees will likely be held in a restricted fund and applied to both non-utility and utility infrastructure projects.

### Public Improvement Corporation (PIC) Bonds

Funds for parks and recreation improvements may become available in the future from a set-aside for PIC bonds related to the Goodyear Ballpark. Preliminary estimates show potential revenue of \$8.5 million available in the FY 2018 or FY 2019 budget. These funds may be used for a multi-generation recreation center.

As noted previously, Goodyear's current expenditure recovery policy produces moderate revenues at best. Recreation programs show the highest recovery rate at 35% with the aquatics program at only 10%. The parks division is only expected to recover 1% of its expenditures. For most agencies, the parks division is the most difficult program area in which to recover expenses. Parks represents 73% of the total Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department budget. A number of obstacles stand in the way of charging a fee for the leisure use of a park. Rentals of ramadas and other facilities provide some income, but not enough, to offset the expense of maintaining the parks. The city should consider raising user fees over time to offset the costs of maintenance, programming and staff time. This task should be undertaken in conjunction with analysis of the city's recreation programming.

### Dedicated Sales Tax

A number of cities in Arizona have established dedicated sales taxes for police and fire services, as well as parks and recreation. Goodyear's sales tax for most types of goods and services is 2.5%. The restaurant and bar sales tax stands at 4.0%, and the hotel/motel tax is 5.0%.

The FY 2014 budget forecasts non-construction sales taxes at just over \$34 million. If the city adopted a 0.1% dedicated sales tax (from 2.5% to 2.6% for most categories) for parks and recreation across all business categories, additional revenue would total \$1.3 million in FY 2014. This total could grow at a rate of 8% to 10% annually with the recovery in the economy, which would produce significant revenue for the Goodyear Parks and Recreation Department.

The raising of taxes is always a complex issue. Goodyear's sales tax rate is one of the highest among Greater Phoenix cities. Consideration would need to be given to the impact of a tax increase on retail sales in the community.

**Figure 32: City of Goodyear  
Forecasted Parks & Recreation Impact Fee Revenue North of River**

	Fee	Single Unit \$922 Per Unit	2+ Units \$717 Per Unit	Industrial \$32 Per 1000 SF	Commer- cial \$101 Per 1000 SF	Institu- tional \$44 Per 1000 SF	Office \$150 Per 1000 SF
Base	2013	21,649	2,952	7,370	4,450	1,410	1,580
Year 1	2014	22,488	3,066	7,990	4,800	1,450	1,640
Year 2	2015	23,359	3,185	8,680	5,160	1,490	1,720
Year 3	2016	24,264	3,309	9,480	5,550	1,550	1,800
Year 4	2017	25,205	3,437	10,390	5,970	1,600	1,880
Year 5	2018	26,184	3,570	11,440	6,420	1,650	1,970
Year 6	2019	27,199	3,709	12,670	6,900	1,710	2,060
Year 7	2020	28,256	3,853	14,080	7,420	1,770	2,160
Year 8	2021	29,338	4,001	14,620	7,860	1,930	2,450
Year 9	2022	30,421	4,148	15,120	8,300	2,100	2,740
Year 10	2023	31,503	4,296	15,590	8,760	2,270	3,040
Increase		9,854	1,344	8,220	4,310	860	1,460

**Forecasted Annual Revenue**

		Single Unit	2+ Units	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional	Office	Annual Total
Year 1	2014	\$773,558	\$81,738	\$19,840	\$35,350	\$1,760	\$9,000	\$921,246
Year 2	2015	\$803,062	\$85,323	\$22,080	\$36,360	\$1,760	\$12,000	\$960,585
Year 3	2016	\$834,410	\$88,908	\$25,600	\$39,390	\$2,640	\$12,000	\$1,002,948
Year 4	2017	\$867,602	\$91,776	\$29,120	\$42,420	\$2,200	\$12,000	\$1,045,118
Year 5	2018	\$902,638	\$95,361	\$33,600	\$45,450	\$2,200	\$13,500	\$1,092,749
Year 6	2019	\$935,830	\$99,663	\$39,360	\$48,480	\$2,640	\$13,500	\$1,139,473
Year 7	2020	\$974,554	\$103,248	\$45,120	\$52,520	\$2,640	\$15,000	\$1,193,082
Year 8	2021	\$997,604	\$106,116	\$17,280	\$44,440	\$7,040	\$43,500	\$1,215,980
Year 9	2022	\$998,526	\$105,399	\$16,000	\$44,440	\$7,480	\$43,500	\$1,215,345
Year 10	2023	\$997,604	\$106,116	\$15,040	\$46,460	\$7,480	\$45,000	\$1,217,700
Total		\$9,085,388	\$963,648	\$263,040	\$435,310	\$37,840	\$219,000	\$11,004,226

Source: TishlerBice 2-24-2014

## Lodging, Restaurant and Bar Dedicated Sales Tax

An alternative to an across-the-board sales tax increase is a tax on certain types of business activities. One of the most common methods is a sales tax on hotels and motels and/or restaurants and bars. This type of tax is directed more toward non-resident, transient visitors to the community rather than placing the tax burden solely on local residents. One of the most prominent examples of such a program is the BBB tax in Flagstaff (informally known as the bed, board and booze tax, but now referred to as the lodging, restaurant and lounge tax). This 2% sales tax has been in effect for a number of years and revenue is directed to parks and recreation, economic development, tourism, arts and science and community beautification. On average, the BBB tax generates \$5 million per year for City of Flagstaff.

Based on historical sales tax records for Goodyear and the FY 2014 budget forecast, restaurant and bar sales in the city will likely total approximately \$128 million in FY 2014. Hotel and motel sales may total another \$20 million. An additional 1% dedicated sales tax on both business categories could produce nearly \$1.5 million in FY 2014. Tax receipts could grow at an annual rate ranging from 6% to 10%.

Once again, efforts to increase sales tax rates must be done with an important goal in mind. The city's current restaurant and bar sales tax rate is higher than most cities. Its hotel tax rate is typical for most cities. The city would need to consider the impact of raising taxes on these specific business categories.

## Partnerships

Partnerships with public and quasi-public organizations can be an effective method of reducing the cost to the city of providing major facilities. In particular, many cities in the Valley have partnered with school districts in the development of swimming pool and aquatics centers. Goodyear has partnered with the local YMCA in the construction of the YMCA located next to the Goodyear Community Park. The Maricopa County Library system has partnered with local municipalities in the construction of libraries. Given the number and types of parks and recreation facilities that are demanded today in Goodyear and in the future, strong ties to public and quasi-public organizations need to be fostered.

### Public-Private Partnerships

A public-private partnership (PPP) is a contractual arrangement between a public agency and a private sector entity whereby the skills and assets of each partner are shared in delivering a service or facility for the use of the general public. In addition to the sharing of resources, each party shares in the risks and rewards potential in the delivery of the service and/or facility. The result is typically greater efficiency in delivery and better access to capital.

Care must be exercised in selecting a partner; the "lowest bid" is not always the best choice. The "best value" in a partner is critical in a long-term relationship that is central to a successful partnership. A candidate's experience in the specific area of partnerships is an important factor in identifying the right partner. The public partner must verify the experience of the private partner along with its technical and financial capabilities.

Further, PPPs may offer the opportunity to expand some of the recreation facilities already in place or construct facilities that are demanded for the future. Competitive swimming pools, a soccer complex, an indoor sports facility and an ice rink are some examples of the types of facilities that could be provided. Some of these facilities could potentially be constructed and operated by private partners under a PPP arrangement rather than as city-operated assets. For example, the Town of Gilbert leases land to a private partner that has constructed and operates an ice rink on the property.

Each partner's motivations in a PPP must be acknowledged. There must be:

- Genuine need or demand for the project in order to generate a realistic revenue stream. Neither the public nor private partner should "force" demand where it does not exist.
- Provision of a reasonable return on investment for the private partner. However, public entities must also take into account the return on their investment and not provide more benefits than it will receive in return.
- Recognition that there is risk involved. PPPs allow for sharing or distributing the risk of a project. Neither side cannot be without risk.
- Timely and effective execution. The public partner will expect the private partner to live up to the terms of the PPP agreement. This can range from timely construction of the facility to meeting customer service standards.

Public-private partnerships provide an alternative for cities to meet demand for recreation needs, particularly big-ticket items that may be beyond the ability of a city to provide at the current time. However, care must be exercised in choosing a partner to ensure the goals and business philosophies of each partner align.

### **Grants**

Grants should continue to be a steady source of income for recreation programs and capital. Capital grants are generally less abundant than those for programs and are generally offered by user groups. For example, skate park grants are available from the [Tony Hawk](#) and [Rob Dyrdek Foundations](#); grants for swimming pools are offered by the [National Swimming Pool Foundation](#) (501(c)3 is required). Programmatic grants are also offered by user groups in many areas such as and not limited to basketball, tennis, volleyball. Another source of grants that may be available to the city are Federal Community Development Block Grants. While these funds include some restrictions with regards to use and the area in which they may be spent, they could offer the city a consistent funding source for capital.

### **Forming a Not For Profit (501(c)3)**

A Not For Profit organization can provide an opportunity for private foundations and organizations to donate cash and services in return for a tax benefit. In Goodyear, a Not For Profit could be formed to solicit grants for recreation programs and facilities, as well as to serve as a

land bank where developers could donate land or cash for future park sites in return for a tax benefit.

### **Capital Replacement Reserve Fund**

A capital replacement reserve (CRR) fund should be established to repair and replace major park facilities as they reach the end of their useful life. In order to maintain a positive reserve balance, the fund should only be used for replacement of capital assets in excess of \$50,000 in cost. As funds are expended from the fund, the reserve fund would need to be replenished on an annual basis.

It is also recommended that the city establish an annual capital repair account as part of the ongoing budget process. This account would be used for the normal wear and tear on park equipment and for replacement of equipment and materials that are valued less than \$50,000, such as park benches, fencing, picnic tables and similar items.

A sample CRR fund has been prepared for the current inventory of major facilities located in Goodyear parks. The fund excludes items such as sidewalks, maintenance facilities, irrigation and baseball or multi-use field renovation (assuming that the fields themselves will not need major replacement). Major facilities included in the CRR are field lighting, parking lots, restrooms, ramadas, volleyball courts, tennis courts, basketball courts and tot lots/playgrounds. The remaining useful life of each facility is based on its current age and expected life cycle. A replacement schedule has been developed in five-year increments with initial funding for the CRR starting at \$250,000 for the first five years.

The following two tables outline the CRR. [Figure 34: Parks Capital Replacement Fund Cost Schedule/Five-Year Periods](#) allocates the replacement schedule by five-year periods. [Figure 35: Parks Capital Replacement Fund Replacement Schedule \(Years\)](#) provides an example of funding of the CRR based on inflated cost estimates.

Figure 34: Parks Capital Replacement Fund Cost Schedule/Five-Year Periods

Park Name	Park Element	Parking Spaces	Age	Element Condition	Life Cycle	Remain- ing Life	Replace- ment Cost (2013\$)	Replacement Cost Schedule By Five-Year Periods						
								5	10	15	20	25	30	
BMX Park	BMX Park		N/A	-										
Bullard Wash Phase 2	Ramada		-	5	3	30	30	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
Bullard Wash Phase 2	Tot Lot		-	5	4	20	20	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-
Bullard Wash Phase 2	Ramada		-	5	4	30	30	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
Bullard Wash Phase 2	Tot Lot		-	5	4	20	20	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-
Bullard Wash Phase 2	Ramada		-	5	4	30	30	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
Bullard Wash Phase 2	Amphitheater		-	5	4	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bullard Wash Phase 2	Pumphouse		-	5	4	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Village	Tot Lot		10	15	2	20	10	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
Canada Village	Parking Lot	14	10	15	3	30	20	21,000	-	-	-	21,000	-	-
Canada Village	Basketball		20	25	3	30	10	70,000	-	70,000	-	-	-	-
Canada Village	Ramada		10	15	3	30	20	65,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	-
Estrella Vista North	Tot Lot		10	15	3	20	10	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
Estrella Vista North	Multi-use Field		10	15	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estrella Vista North	Ramada		10	15	4	30	20	65,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	-
Estrella Vista North	Parking Lot	24	10	15	3	30	20	36,000	-	-	-	36,000	-	-
Estrella Vista South	Ramada		25	30	2	30	5	65,000	65,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estrella Vista South	Tot Lot		15	20	2	20	5	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estrella Vista South	Ramada		25	30	2	30	5	65,000	65,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estrella Vista South	Basketball		25	30	2	30	5	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estrella Vista South	Parking Lot	3	25	30	3	30	5	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Falcon Park	Baseball Field Lighting		5	10	3	20	15	125,000	-	-	125,000	-	-	-
Falcon Park	Parking Lot	92	5	10	3	30	25	138,000	-	-	-	-	138,000	-
Falcon Park	Softball Field Lighting		5	10	3	20	15	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Falcon Park	Volleyball		5	10	4	30	25	40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000	-
Falcon Park	Basketball		5	10	4	30	25	70,000	-	-	-	-	70,000	-
Falcon Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Falcon Park	Tot Lot		5	10	4	20	15	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Falcon Park	Restroom		5	10	4	30	25	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-
Falcon Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Falcon Park	Multi-use Field		5	10	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falcon Retention	Tot Lot		5	10	4	20	15	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Falcon Retention	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Foothills Community Park	Pumphouse		5	10	2	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foothills Community Park	Parking Lot	106	5	10	3	30	25	159,000	-	-	-	-	159,000	-
Foothills Community Park	Maintenance Facility		5	10	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: All repairs and capital replacement under \$50,000 should be made from an annual capital repair budget.

Figure 34: Parks Capital Replacement Fund Cost Schedule/Five-Year Periods

Park Name	Park Element	Parking Spaces	Age		Element Condition	Life Cycle	Remain- ing Life	Replace- ment Cost (2013\$)	Replacement Cost Schedule By Five-Year Periods					
									5	10	15	20	25	30
Foothills Community Park	Restroom		5	10	4	30	25	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-
Foothills Community Park	Concessions		5	10	4	30	25	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-
Foothills Community Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Foothills Community Park	Pathway		5	10	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Parking Lot		-	5	4	30	30	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Parking Lot	400	-	5	4	30	30	600,000	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Maintenance Facility		-	5	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Fields	Maintenance Facility		-	5	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Stadium	Multi-use Field		-	5	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Stadium	Multi-use Field		-	5	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Ballpark Stadium	Parking Lot	715	-	5	4	30	30	1,072,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,072,500
Goodyear Ballpark Stadium	Baseball Field Lighting		-	5	4	20	20	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Parking Lot	265	5	10	3	30	25	397,500	-	-	-	-	397,500	-
Goodyear Community Park	Skate Park		5	10	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Ramada		5	10	3	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Volleyball		5	10	3	30	25	40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Basketball		5	10	3	30	25	70,000	-	-	-	-	70,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Ramada		5	10	3	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Tot Lot		5	10	3	20	15	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Baseball Field Lighting		5	10	3	20	15	125,000	-	-	125,000	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Softball Field Lighting		5	10	3	20	15	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Softball Field Lighting		5	10	3	20	15	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Tennis		5	10	4	30	25	70,000	-	-	-	-	70,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Restroom		5	10	4	30	25	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-

Figure 34: Parks Capital Replacement Fund Cost Schedule/Five-Year Periods

Park Name	Park Element	Parking Spaces	Age		Element Condition	Life Cycle	Remain- ing Life	Replace- ment Cost (2013\$)	Replacement Cost Schedule By Five-Year Periods					
									5	10	15	20	25	30
Goodyear Community Park	Pathway		5	10	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Splashpad		-	5	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Tot Lot		5	10	4	20	15	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Concessions		5	10	4	30	25	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-
Goodyear Community Park	Maintenance Facility		5	10	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Pumphouse		5	10	4	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Pathway		5	10	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Pathway		5	10	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyear Community Park	Pathway		5	10	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loma Linda Park	Community Center		30	35	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loma Linda Park	Public Pool		10	15	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loma Linda Park	Parking Lot	35	30	35	2	30	5	52,500	52,500	-	-	-	-	-
Loma Linda Park	Tennis		30	35	2	30	5	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-
Loma Linda Park	Ramada		30	35	3	30	5	65,000	65,000	-	-	-	-	-
Loma Linda Park	Tot Lot		30	35	3	20	5	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Palm Valley Park	Volleyball		15	20	2	30	15	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	-	-
Palm Valley Park	Parking Lot	6	5	10	3	30	25	9,000	-	-	-	-	9,000	-
Palm Valley Park	Basketball		15	20	3	30	15	70,000	-	-	70,000	-	-	-
Palm Valley Park	Tot Lot		15	20	4	20	5	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Palm Valley Park	Ramada		15	20	4	30	15	65,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	-
Palm Valley Park	Ramada		15	20	4	30	15	65,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	-
Palm Valley Park	Baseball Field Lighting		5	10	4	20	15	125,000	-	-	125,000	-	-	-
Palm Valley Park	Volleyball		15	20	4	30	15	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	-	-
Palmateer Park	Tot Lot		20	25	3	20	5	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Parque De Paz Park	Tot Lot		-	5	2	20	20	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-
Parque De Paz Park	Basketball		-	5	3	30	30	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Parque De Paz Park	Pathway		35	40	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portales Park	Multi-use Field		5	10	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portales Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Portales Park	Tot Lot		5	10	4	20	15	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Portales Park	Baseball Field Lighting		5	10	4	20	15	125,000	-	-	125,000	-	-	-
Portales Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Portales Park	Pathway		5	10	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 34: Parks Capital Replacement Fund Cost Schedule/Five-Year Periods

Park Name	Park Element	Parking Spaces	Age		Element Condition	Life Cycle	Remain-ing Life	Replace-ment Cost (2013\$)	Replacement Cost Schedule By Five-Year Periods					
									5	10	15	20	25	30
Portales Park	Ramada		5	10	4	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Portales Park	Tot Lot		5	10	4	20	15	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Rio Paseo Park	Pumphouse		5	10	2	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rio Paseo Park	Ramada		5	10	3	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Rio Paseo Park	Tot Lot		5	10	3	20	15	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Rio Paseo Park	Ramada		5	10	3	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Rio Paseo Park	Ramada		5	10	3	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Rio Paseo Park	Ramada		5	10	3	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Rio Paseo Park	Ramada		5	10	3	30	25	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Roscoe Park	Parking Lot	68	5	10	3	30	25	102,000	-	-	-	-	102,000	-
Roscoe Park	Restroom		5	10	4	30	25	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-
Wildflower North	Ramada		15	20	4	30	15	65,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	-
Wildflower North	Tot Lot		15	20	4	20	5	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Wildflower South	Tot Lot		15	20	2	20	5	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Wildflower South	Ramada		15	20	4	30	15	65,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	-
Total Replacement Cost 2013 Dollars									842,000	220,000	1,660,000	2,537,000	2,960,500	1,939,000

**Figure 35: Parks Capital Replacement Fund Replacement Schedule (Years)**

INFLATION RATE		2.5%					
INTEREST RATE		4.0%					
Park Name	Park Element	Replacement Schedule (Years)					
		5	10	15	20	25	30
BMX PARK	BMX PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
BULLARD WASH PHASE 2	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
BULLARD WASH PHASE 2	TOT LOT	-	-	-	75,000	-	-
BULLARD WASH PHASE 2	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
BULLARD WASH PHASE 2	TOT LOT	-	-	-	75,000	-	-
BULLARD WASH PHASE 2	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
BULLARD WASH PHASE 2	AMPHITHEATER	-	-	-	-	-	-
BULLARD WASH PHASE 2	PUMPHOUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA VILLAGE	TOT LOT	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
CANADA VILLAGE	PARKING LOT	-	-	-	21,000	-	-
CANADA VILLAGE	BASKETBALL	-	70,000	-	-	-	-
CANADA VILLAGE	RAMADA	-	-	-	65,000	-	-
ESTRELLA VISTA NORTH	TOT LOT	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
ESTRELLA VISTA NORTH	MULTI-USE FIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESTRELLA VISTA NORTH	RAMADA	-	-	-	65,000	-	-
ESTRELLA VISTA NORTH	PARKING LOT	-	-	-	36,000	-	-
ESTRELLA VISTA SOUTH	RAMADA	65,000	-	-	-	-	-
ESTRELLA VISTA SOUTH	TOT LOT	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
ESTRELLA VISTA SOUTH	RAMADA	65,000	-	-	-	-	-
ESTRELLA VISTA SOUTH	BASKETBALL	70,000	-	-	-	-	-
ESTRELLA VISTA SOUTH	PARKING LOT	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
FALCON PARK	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	125,000	-	-	-
FALCON PARK	PARKING LOT	-	-	-	-	138,000	-
FALCON PARK	SOFTBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
FALCON PARK	VOLLEYBALL	-	-	-	-	40,000	-
FALCON PARK	BASKETBALL	-	-	-	-	70,000	-
FALCON PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
FALCON PARK	TOT LOT	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
FALCON PARK	RESTROOM	-	-	-	-	100,000	-
FALCON PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
FALCON PARK	MULTI-USE FIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALCON RETENTION	TOT LOT	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
FALCON RETENTION	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
FOOTHILLS COMMUNITY PARK	PUMPHOUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Figure 35: Parks Capital Replacement Fund Replacement Schedule (Years)**

Park Name	Park Element	Replacement Schedule (Years)					
		5	10	15	20	25	30
		INFLATION RATE	2.5%				
INTEREST RATE	4.0%						
FOOTHILLS COMMUNITY PARK	PARKING LOT	-	-	-	-	159,000	-
FOOTHILLS COMMUNITY PARK	MAINTENANCE FACILITY	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOOTHILLS COMMUNITY PARK	RESTROOM	-	-	-	-	100,000	-
FOOTHILLS COMMUNITY PARK	CONCESSIONS	-	-	-	-	50,000	-
FOOTHILLS COMMUNITY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
FOOTHILLS COMMUNITY PARK	PATHWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	PARKING LOT	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	PARKING LOT	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-

**Figure 35: Parks Capital Replacement Fund Replacement Schedule (Years)**

INFLATION RATE		2.5%					
INTEREST RATE		4.0%					
Park Name	Park Element	Replacement Schedule (Years)					
		5	10	15	20	25	30
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	MAINTENANCE FACILITY	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK FIELDS	MAINTENANCE FACILITY	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK STADIUM	MULTI-USE FIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK STADIUM	MULTI-USE FIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR BALLPARK STADIUM	PARKING LOT	-	-	-	-	-	1,072,500
GOODYEAR BALLPARK STADIUM	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	PARKING LOT	-	-	-	-	397,500	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	SKATE PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	VOLLEYBALL	-	-	-	-	40,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	BASKETBALL	-	-	-	-	70,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	TOT LOT	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	125,000	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	SOFTBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	SOFTBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	TENNIS	-	-	-	-	70,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	RESTROOM	-	-	-	-	100,000	-

**Figure 35: Parks Capital Replacement Fund Replacement Schedule (Years)**

Park Name	Park Element	Replacement Schedule (Years)					
		5	10	15	20	25	30
INFLATION RATE	2.5%						
INTEREST RATE	4.0%						
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	PATHWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	SPLASHPAD	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	TOT LOT	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	CONCESSIONS	-	-	-	-	50,000	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	MAINTENANCE FACILITY	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	PUMPHOUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	PATHWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	PATHWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODYEAR COMMUNITY PARK	PATHWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOMA LINDA PARK	COMMUNITY CENTER	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOMA LINDA PARK	PUBLIC POOL	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOMA LINDA PARK	PARKING LOT	52,500	-	-	-	-	-
LOMA LINDA PARK	TENNIS	70,000	-	-	-	-	-
LOMA LINDA PARK	RAMADA	65,000	-	-	-	-	-
LOMA LINDA PARK	TOT LOT	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
PALM VALLEY PARK	VOLLEYBALL	-	-	40,000	-	-	-
PALM VALLEY PARK	PARKING LOT	-	-	-	-	9,000	-
PALM VALLEY PARK	BASKETBALL	-	-	70,000	-	-	-

**Figure 35: Parks Capital Replacement Fund Replacement Schedule (Years)**

INFLATION RATE		2.5%					
INTEREST RATE		4.0%					
Park Name	Park Element	Replacement Schedule (Years)					
		5	10	15	20	25	30
PALM VALLEY PARK	TOT LOT	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
PALM VALLEY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	65,000	-	-	-
PALM VALLEY PARK	RAMADA	-	-	65,000	-	-	-
PALM VALLEY PARK	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	125,000	-	-	-
PALM VALLEY PARK	VOLLEYBALL	-	-	40,000	-	-	-
PALMATEER PARK	TOT LOT	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
PARQUE DE PAZ PARK	TOT LOT	-	-	-	75,000	-	-
PARQUE DE PAZ PARK	BASKETBALL	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
PARQUE DE PAZ PARK	PATHWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTALES PARK	MULTI-USE FIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTALES PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
PORTALES PARK	TOT LOT	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
PORTALES PARK	BASEBALL FIELD LIGHTING	-	-	125,000	-	-	-
PORTALES PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
PORTALES PARK	PATHWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTALES PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
PORTALES PARK	TOT LOT	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
RIO PASEO PARK	PUMPHOUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-
RIO PASEO PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
RIO PASEO PARK	TOT LOT	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
RIO PASEO PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
RIO PASEO PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
RIO PASEO PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
RIO PASEO PARK	RAMADA	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
ROSCOE PARK	PARKING LOT	-	-	-	-	102,000	-
ROSCOE PARK	RESTROOM	-	-	-	-	100,000	-
WILDFLOWER NORTH	RAMADA	-	-	65,000	-	-	-
WILDFLOWER NORTH	TOT LOT	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
WILDFLOWER SOUTH	TOT LOT	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
WILDFLOWER SOUTH	RAMADA	-	-	65,000	-	-	-

**Figure 33: City Of Goodyear Parks Capital Replacement Fund**

Park Name	Park Element	Replacement Schedule (Years)					
		5	10	15	20	25	30
2013 REPLACE- MENT VALUE		842,000	220,000	1,660,000	2,537,000	2,960,500	1,939,000
INFLATED RE- PLACEMENT VALUE		952,646	281,619	2,404,175	4,157,170	5,488,602	4,067,184
		YEAR					
CAPITAL REPLACE- MENT FUND		5	10	15	20	25	30
BEG BALANCE		-	422,354	1,943,087	(593,802)	(2,108,899)	(3,171,171)
FUNDING		1,250,000	1,600,106	1,810,373	2,048,271	2,317,430	2,621,959
INTEREST INCOME		125,000	202,246	375,346	145,447	20,853	-
EXPENSE		(952,646)	(281,619)	(2,404,175)	(4,157,170)	(5,488,602)	(4,067,184)
ENDING BALANCE		422,354	1,943,087	(593,802)	(2,108,899)	(3,171,171)	(1,445,224)
ANNUAL FUNDING ESTIMATE		250,000	320,021	362,075	409,654	463,486	524,392

# Funding Goals, Strategies and Actions

**GOAL: 1.** Provide capital funding for a full range of parks and recreation facilities.

**Strategy 1a:** Develop a land acquisition strategy involving land purchase, donation and developer contributions.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 1a.1:** Aggressively begin a land acquisition program to purchase property prior to real estate market recovery and escalation of land prices.

**Action: 1a.2:** Work with master plan developers to set aside land for community parks that can be developed by the city.

**Strategy 1b:** Develop a funding strategy that considers a wide variety of financial sources including:

- Public/private partnerships
- Joint use facilities with school districts
- Development fees
- Dedicated sales tax
- General obligation bonds
- Community Development Block Grant Funds available through the Arizona Department of Housing and/or other entities.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 1b.1:** Establish relationships with local school districts to discuss and plan the joint construction of parks and recreation facilities.

**Action: 1b.2:** Identify recreation facilities that may be suitable for public-private partnerships. Solicit proposals from developers for identified facilities.

**Action: 1b.3:** Solicit grants for facilities.

**Action: 1b.4:** Develop future park CIP projects in accordance with this Master Plan.

**Action: 1b.5:** Form a tax-exempt 501(c)3 "Friends of Goodyear Parks and Recreation" corporation to promote city recreation programs, facilities and solicit in-kind, cash, and other support for the construction of new facilities, receive donations of land and capital for new parks and to reduce costs associated with recreation programming.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 1b.6:** Monitor funding sources.

**Action: 1b.7:** Periodically update impact fee charges.

**Action: 1b.8:** Create an opportunity fund to act on future opportunities to acquire parkland as it becomes available.

**GOAL: 2.** Establish a capital reinvestment/reserve fund for replacement of major capital equipment and facilities.

**Strategy 2a:** Develop reserves for scheduled, ongoing and unanticipated maintenance.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 2a.1:** Establish a capital repair fund as part of the annual budgeting process and the Department's annual budget to repair and replace equipment and facilities that are less than \$50,000 in value.

# Funding Goals, Strategies and Actions

## MID-TERM

**Action: 2a.2:** As the city recovers from the current recession, provide adequate funding of a reinvestment/reserve fund for equipment and facilities that are valued at more than \$50,000.

- Evaluate the condition of park facilities and establish their useful remaining life.
- Establish the minimum annual contribution to the reserve fund needed to properly replace aging facilities and equipment.

**Strategy 2b:** Recognize and address in future budgets the increasing parks and recreation maintenance obligation as the system expands.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 2b.1:** As new parks are developed, include increased funding for park maintenance in annual budgets.

**Action: 2b.2:** Establish standards and guidelines for estimating the cost of maintenance of new parks.

**Strategy 2c:** Seek outside funding such as sponsorships and donations for maintenance of parks and ballfields.

## SHORT-TERM

**Action: 2c.1:** Work with local sports organizations to assist in ballfield maintenance.

**Action: 2c.2:** Establish a volunteer adopt-a-park program.

**GOAL: 3.** Recapture parks and recreation expenditures through the imposition of user fees.

**Strategy 3a:** Determine user fee guidelines in consideration of cost recovery goals and public benefit.

## MID-TERM

**Action: 3a.1:** Review user fees and adjust according to approved guidelines/philosophy.

**Action: 3a.2:** Establish user fees for out-of-city residents.

**Action: 3a.3:** Develop policies for scholarships and other mechanisms to support recreation access for residents in need.

**GOAL: 4.** Promote the fiscal well-being of the community and employment growth through parks and recreation.

**Strategy 4a:** Encourage tourism through parks and recreation facilities.

## SHORT-TERM

**Strategy 4b:** Promote the Goodyear Ballpark as the crown jewel of the city's park system

**Action: 4b.1:** Promote tournaments using the Ballpark ballfields.

**Action: 4b.2:** Continue to increase the number of revenue generating events at the ballpark and city parks.

## LONG-TERM

**Strategy 4c:** Develop a multi-use field complex that can accommodate tournaments.

**Strategy 4d:** Brand the park system as a major quality of life component in the city's business attraction efforts.



# appendices



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# Loma Linda Pool

## Description

Built in 1988, the pool consists of an eight lane, 25-yard section with a separate diving "L". The diving area has two, one-meter boards. In addition there is also a small wading area and a bathhouse that has men's and women's locker rooms, a lifeguard office/cashier area and a mechanical room with a small storage area. The pool deck area is concrete with a deck coating. There is a covered seating area, and the pool has lighting for evening use.

The pool is primarily a "program pool" that is oriented toward competitive swimming and a lesson program. For the general public, it is open from Memorial Day to Labor Day but is available for high school swim team use during the fall.

## Current Situation

The following statements describe the current situation with the Loma Linda Pool.

- Neighborhood Focus - Due to the size of the pool and its location in a relatively small park, the facility serves the role of more of a neighborhood pool.
- Program Pool - With a traditional pool layout, the facility has very limited appeal to recreational swimmers who are the largest group of swimmers. The main pool is at least three feet deep, and the wading pool is a minimum of two feet in depth. This is too deep for younger-aged youth who are recreational swimmers.
- Operations - The pool is adequately operated by the existing staff, but there are a number of areas that could be improved.
- Certified Pool Operator (CPO) - A CPO should be on duty when the pool is open.
- Mechanical Systems - If there are any problems with the operation of the pool's mechanical system, then a contract provider needs to be called out to address the issues. Staff should be able to address some of the more basic issues.
- Program Registration - Currently, it is not possible to register for programs at the pool itself. This should be possible in the near future.

- Maintenance - The pool has been relatively well maintained; but at 25 years of age it, is in need of some additional work. Issues include:
- Pool Deck – The deck coating continues to peel and crack, exposing the concrete deck underneath.
- Mechanical Systems – While there have been improvements made in this area, additional items need to be replaced.
- Fencing And Lighting – Both of these elements of the facility need to be replaced.
- Pool Covers/Other – The existing covers are worn out and need to be replaced. There is also a need for a new automatic vacuum and a new chair lift.
- Re-plastering – It is not urgent, but the pool will need to be re-plastered in the next five years or so.
- Bathhouse – The locker room areas are in need of a complete overhaul to upgrade the showers, locker area and flooring. In addition, the locker rooms should be fully enclosed.

### Image and Feel

Despite the location of the pool in Loma Linda Park, it has a very institutional look and feel. This is due in part to the following factors:

- Bathhouse – The view from the exterior is not inviting, and the interior is very Spartan and basic with gang showers and few amenities.
- Lack of Shade – There is a definite lack of shade on the deck areas or for the guards.
- Hard Deck – The entire deck area is concrete with the fence line right at the edge. This does not allow for any grass areas next to the pool.
- No Recreational Features – With the conventional pool setting and only a small wading pool, the aquatic center does not have much to draw recreational swimmers to the pool.

### Future Direction

The following are recommendations for the future of the Loma Linda Pool and aquatic facilities in general in Goodyear.

- Loma Linda Pool Designation – This facility should be designated as a neighborhood pool with the intention of serving the needs of the greater Loma Linda area only.
- Seasonal Pool – The pool should continue to be operated on a seasonally basis only with fall use being paid by the school district for their swim teams.

### Loma Linda Pool Improvements

The following improvements are recommended for the pool.

- Shade – Add additional shade structures for the deck area, as well as the grass portion of the facility (see below). Including shade over the spray ground is also recommended.
- Fence – Extend the fence line out from the existing edge of the concrete deck to include a significant grass area on the park side of the site. Replace the fencing itself.
- Pool Covers/Other – Replace the existing pool covers, purchase a new automatic vacuum and a new chair lift. Have all signage in both English and Spanish.
- Spray Ground – Add a spray ground with interactive play features to replace the small wading pool. This will require more space than is currently allocated for the wading pool. As a result the spray ground may need to be moved to the park side of the pool.
- Bathhouse Improvements - Make extensive improvements to the bath house including adding a roof to the facility, improving the shower area with individual shower stalls, adding new lockers, improving the lighting, and changing benches and also adding an epoxy flooring surface. There is also a strong need to improve the entry area and make it more inviting. This could include an entry portico and/or a shade structure.

### Community Aquatic Center

The city should commit to the development of a community-wide outdoor aquatic center. This should be a year-round pool, and it could be built in conjunction with the recreation center or as a separate facility. It should include the following:

- Recreational Pool – Include a large recreational pool with zero-depth entry, interactive play features, lazy river, and slides.
- Lap/Competitive Pool - With 8 lanes by 25 yards minimum as well as a diving area with one-meter boards.
- Bathhouse - With upscale locker areas, office space and concession area.
- Deck – A large deck with both hard surface and grass areas.
- Parking – Providing adequate parking for the facility.

# Goodyear Public Library

## Description

The first library opened in 2012 next to Goodyear City Hall. It is operated by the Maricopa County Library District. This initial library was only approximately 1,800 square feet, but it had over 15,774 items, and over 242,000 items were checked out in a year. With the current use and demand for library services, this existing library is simply too small to serve the needs of the Goodyear community.

## Current Situation

The following describes the current library situation.

- New Library - Due to the demand for library services, the city has recently opened a new 9,600 SF library. It features the following spaces:
  - Designated areas for children, teens and adults.
  - Study room.
  - Multi-purpose room – A 1,600, square-foot multi-purpose room that can be utilized for a variety of functions.
- Operations – The building is operated by the Maricopa County Library District through an IGA with the City of Goodyear.

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A recognized library level of service standard is .5 square feet per resident (but this is often not met). Even with the new library, as the city grows, it will not meet this standard. As a result, additional libraries will be needed. These should be planned to include:

- Central Library – As part of the planned City Center, there are plans to develop a central library in Goodyear. It is envisioned that this facility will be between 20,000 and 30,000 square feet and could involve a partnership with a local college or school. It may be 5 to 10 years until this new library is built.
- Branch Libraries – Long-range plans call for the development of two to three branch libraries in the community. These will be 5,000 to 7,000 square feet and will be located in areas of the community that are some distance from the central library.

#### **LIBRARY AMENITIES**

When constructing new facilities, such as libraries, it is important to consider how they will serve the community. As Goodyear plans to successfully develop libraries that will enhance its community, the following library amenities are important key elements to include:

- Electronic media areas.
- Computer rooms.
- Social seating/food areas.
- Job force development and training areas.
- Community rooms.

#### **LIBRARY LOCATIONS**

A strong effort should be made to locate any new libraries with other municipal or community buildings.

#### **LIBRARY PARTNERS**

Maricopa County Library District – It is anticipated that any new libraries in the near-term future will continue to be managed and operated by the Maricopa County Library District. However, it should be recognized that the cost of contracting with the Maricopa County Library District will continue to increase. These increases will have to be included in budgets and recognized as a part of the costs for delivering library services to the community.



