PAGE CITYWIDE PARKS MASTER PLAN

City parks enriching our community, mind, body, and soul

October 10, 2016

page
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Kimberly Johnson. Community Development Director
Jacquelyn La New, Recreation Division Director
Cliff Linker, Public Works Director

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1. INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

Horseshoe Bend

INTRODUCTION

In 2015, the city of Page initiated a planning process to determine how to provide quality and sustainable parks and recreation facilities that contribute to a high resident quality of life and a quality visitor experience and to the city economy. The planning process culminated in the creation of this Page Citywide Parks Master Plan.

PURPOSE

The Page Citywide Parks Master Plan provides park, recreation facility and program planning and implementation guidance to appointed and elected city officials and city residents.

2. ABOUT THE CITY OF PAGE

The city of Page and Lake Powell

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the context, environment, and people of the city of Page.

HISTORY

Page is a gateway community to the Glen Canyon National Recreation area. The city is located in northeastern Arizona on the southwestern side of Lake Powell. Originally a housing camp built between 1957 and 1974 by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for workers building the Glen Canyon Dam, the 41 year-old city was formed as an independent entity on December 17, 1974 and incorporated on March 1, 1975 [(1)]. Upon incorporation, the BOR donated to the city of Page the 16.56 square miles of land, the buildings on it, and equipment and funds needed to run the municipality. The city and it's main public park, John C. Page Memorial Park is named after John C. Page, Commissioner of the BOR from 1936 to 1943.

CONTEXT

As a gateway community to Lake Powell, Page is bordered on the south east and east by the 1.6 million acre Navajo Nation. On the west and north, the city is bordered by glen Canyon National Recreation Area which is managed by the National Parks Service. The closest populated areas to Page include:

- The Navajo Chapter and community of Le'Chee. Le'Chee and it's associated grazing area include 293,000 acres and about 1,500 residents. More than 90% of the chapter residents live in the community of Le'Chee, located along Indian Route 20/ South Coppermine Road about 1 mile south of the city's border.
- The Navajo community of Kayenta is located approximately 70 miles from page. Kayenta is located at the entrance to Monument Valley.
- Kanab, Utah is located 74 miles to the northwest from Page. The city's 2015 population is slightly over 4,300 people. Located about 30 miles from the Paria Canyon Wilderness Area, the city hosts an active outdoor expedition economy.
- Flagstaff, Arizona is located approximately 120 miles south of Page. Flagstaff is known at the Gateway to the Grand Canyon. The 70,000 person city is the largest in the county and the 13th largest in the state. Flagstaff has a robust outdoor economy and is home to Northern Arizona University.

Born in Syracuse, Nebraska in 1887, Page received his Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from University of Nebraska in 1908. In 1909, Page's first job for the USRS was as a topographer surveying canal sites in Colorado. He joined the Grand Junction, Colorado city engineer's office as an assistant in 1911. In 1925, he became superintendent of the Grand Valley Project. In 1930, Page went to work as office engineer and chief administrative assistant for the Boulder Canyon Project. By 1935, Page advanced to the head of the Engineering Division. The following year, Page filled the acting Commissioner vacancy, and assumed the Commissioner's office on January 25, 1937. Highlights of his term include President Franklin D. Roosevelt signing the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, and the first power generated at the Grand Coulee power plant. Page died in 1955. The town of Page, Arizona, near Glen Canyon Dam, memorializes the fifth man to lead Reclamation.

- Cortez, Colorado is located 160 miles east of Page at an elevation of 6,200 feet. Driving distance between the two cities is 215 miles. In 2015, the city included slightly over 8,000 residents. The city is known as a gateway to Mesa Verde National Park, the La Plata and San Juan Mountain Ranges, and the Canyonlands of Southern Utah.
- Moab, Utah is located in Utah's redrock country and between Canyonlands National Park to the south and Arches National Parks to the north. Over one million people a year visit these national parks . The city's 2015 population is about 5,200 people.

A portion of the Page Rim Trail

ENVIRONMENT

Page is in Canyon Country within the Colorado Plateau. The Colorado Plateau includes the red colored sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rock that forms the canyons and mesas throughout northern Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado, and Utah. Canyon Country offers some of the most unique and beautiful scenery and recreation opportunities in the nation. As a result, Page a key venue for tourists visiting the southwest and the remarkable environmental attractions within the southwest region. These attractions include:

- **Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA)**. The Recreation Area includes over 1.25 million acres and extends from Lees Ferry, Arizona to Orange Cliffs in Utah. Glen Canyon adjoins approximately 9.3 million acres of other federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, including the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, and the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness[1]. The Arizona Office of Tourism recorded a 44% increase in tourists to the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area between February 2015 and February 2016. The area attracted over 2.4 million visitors in 2014 who spent over $155 million in communities near the park[2]. In 2015, the National Park Service estimates that visitor spending in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area contributed 2,300 jobs[3] to the area.
- **Lake Powell**, located within the Glen Canyon Recreation area includes attractions such as five (5) marinas with lodging, boat ramps and other marine services. Rainbow Bridge is a sacred Navajo site. It is located along the lake is an internationally known geologic feature. In addition to lodging available at the Marinas, many hotels are located in Page.

1 National Parks Service, US Dept. The Interior. Foundation Document Overview Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Rainbow Bridge National Monument. Https://www.nps.gov/glca/learn/upload/GLCA-RABR_OV_SP.pdf

2 NPS News Release April 23, 2015. Https://www.nps.gov/glca/learn/news/tourism-to-glen-canyon-national-recreation-area-and-rainbow-bridge-national-monument-creates-over-175-million-in-economic-benefits.htm

3 National Park Service, US Dept. Of the Interior. 2015 National Park Visitor Spending Effects. Natural Resources Report NPS NRSS EQD NRR - 2016 1200.

Antelope Canyon is about five miles from Page

- **Antelope Canyon** is one of the many slot canyons within the area with extensively photographed geologic formations. The Canyon is located in the Navajo Reservation less than 5 miles from downtown Page.
- **Horseshoe Bend** is located at the south end of Page and named for a horseshoe-shaped meander of the Colorado River. The overlook is 4,200 feet above sea level and offers stunning views of Horseshoe Bend and the Colorado River. The Colorado River and Horseshoe Bend are part of the GCNRA. The parking area, scenic overlook and ramada and trail a connecting to the GCNRA is on city of Page owned property. Horseshoe Bend is located about four miles southwest of Page.

Lake Powell

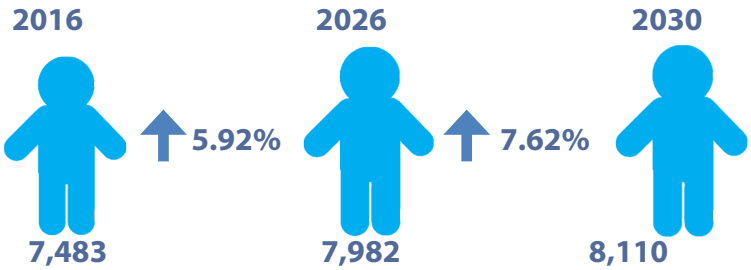
Horseshoe Bend

Rainbow Bridge

FIGURE 1: PAGE BY THE NUMBERS

Page By The Numbers

Page population is expected to grow slightly less than one percent per year through 2030.

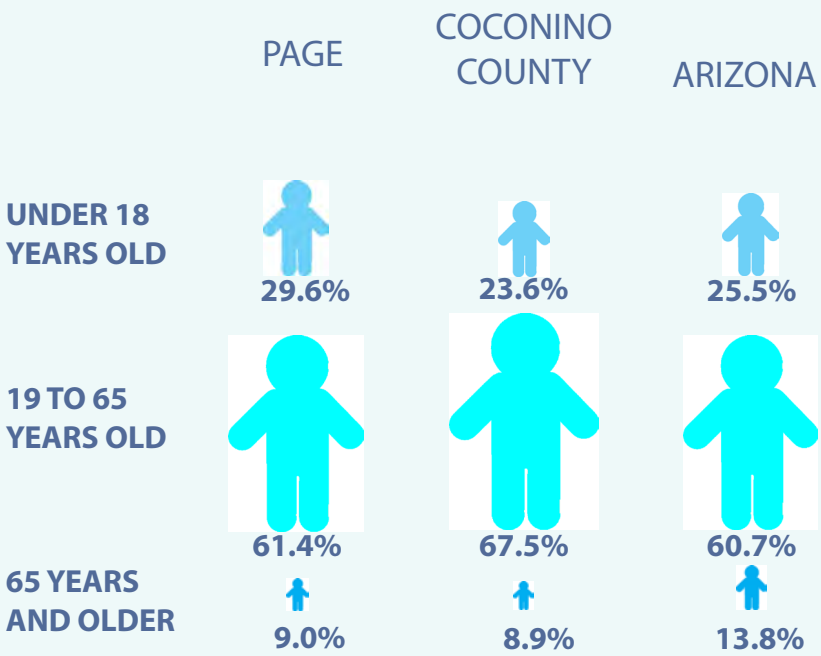


AGE in 2010:

Page had about the same percent of over 65 residents as the city of Flagstaff, and less than Arizona.

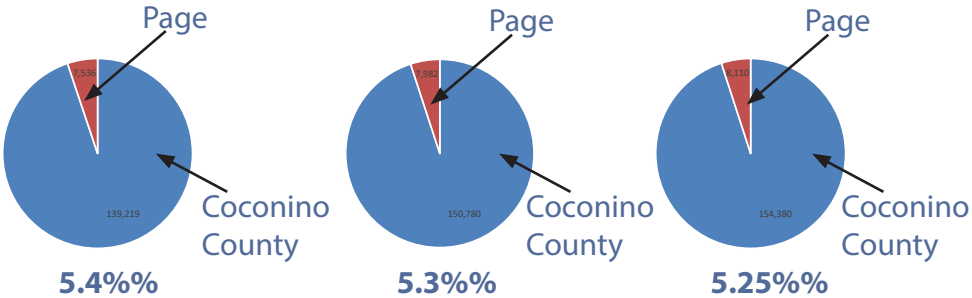
The city had less residents between the ages of 18 and 65 than Arizona and the city of Flagstaff.

A larger percentage of the city's population is under age 18 than in the County or the State.



In 2010, almost three-fourths (72 percent) of the city's housing units are occupied year-round as compared to the State (63 percent) and County (60 percent)

The city's share of Coconino County population is projected to decrease from 5.4% in 2016 to 5.25% in 2030



DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION

In 2010, the city of Page had 7,247 2010 residents and was the 2nd most populous city in Coconino County. Page accounts for 5.4 percent of the 2010 County population. The largest number of 2010 county residents lived in the city of Flagstaff (51 percent) followed by those living in the unincorporated Coconino County (39 percent). While Tuba City has a slightly lager population than Page (8,611 people lived in Tuba City in 2010), it is located on the Navajo Reservation and is a Census Designated Place, and not an incorporated Arizona city. Tuba City accounted for 6 percent of the 2010 Coconino County population.

In 2016, Page is estimated to have 7,536 residents, an increase of almost 4% over the past six years. This is a slightly higher growth rate than projected for Coconino County (3.5%), and for Tuba City (<1%), but less than projected for Flagstaff (6.5%). In 2016, Page's 2016 share of county population increased slightly from 2010, to 5.4 percent of the total county population[4].

Over the next decade, Page population is expected to increase about 6% to 7,982[5] people. By 2030, Page is projected to be 8,110 people, a 7.62% increase over 2016 estimated population. While the city population is expected to grow, it will not grow as fast as the county as a whole, and the city's share of county population as a share of total county population is projected to decrease from 5.4% in 2016 to 5.25% in 2030. Enhancing city park and recreation facilities and programs could contribute to the quality of life in the city, and help to address its slower than county projected rate of population growth.

Social and Economic Characteristics[6]

In 2010, Page had a larger percent (29%) of under 18 years old residents than Coconino County (23.6%) and Arizona (25.5%). The city had about the same percent of over 65 residents (9%) as the city of Flagstaff (8.9%), and less than Arizona (13.8%). The city has more residents between the ages of 18 and 65 than Arizona (60.7%) or the county (67.5%). The city's relatively high percent of children may reflect the number of federal employees in the area; many of whom view working at Lake Powell as a place to start their careers.

One-third (34 percent) of the city population is American Indian or Alaskan Native, as compared to Arizona (4.5 percent) and Coconino County (27.3 percent). The city has a relatively small Hispanic or Latino population (7.3 percent) when compared to the County (13.5 percent) or State (29.6 percent). The high number of Native American residents reflects the city's location, adjacent to the Navajo Reservation, and the Navajo Generating Station. The Generating Station is located on the reservation close to Page. While many employees of the Generating Station live in the Navajo community of Le' Chee, many may also live in Page.

The Page USD has a higher percentage of high Schoolers than the Average of other Arizona Districts[7]. This may provide opportunities to work with the schools to provide programs for teens, who can be accessed through the school.

4 Arizona Department of Administration 2013-2050 Sub-County Population Projections
5 Ibid.
6 The most recent available data is from the 2010 census. However, since Page has grown by less than 300 people, it is likely that 2010 census information provides a generally accurate picture of the city.
7 Http://www.publicschoolreview.com/arizona/page-unified-school-district. Access Date: May 18, 2016.

Page has a comparatively large year round population. In 2010, almost two thirds (72 percent) of the city's housing units are occupied year-round as compared to the State (63 percent) and County (60 percent). As a result, demand for facilities that can offer recreation services on a year round basis may be higher in Page.

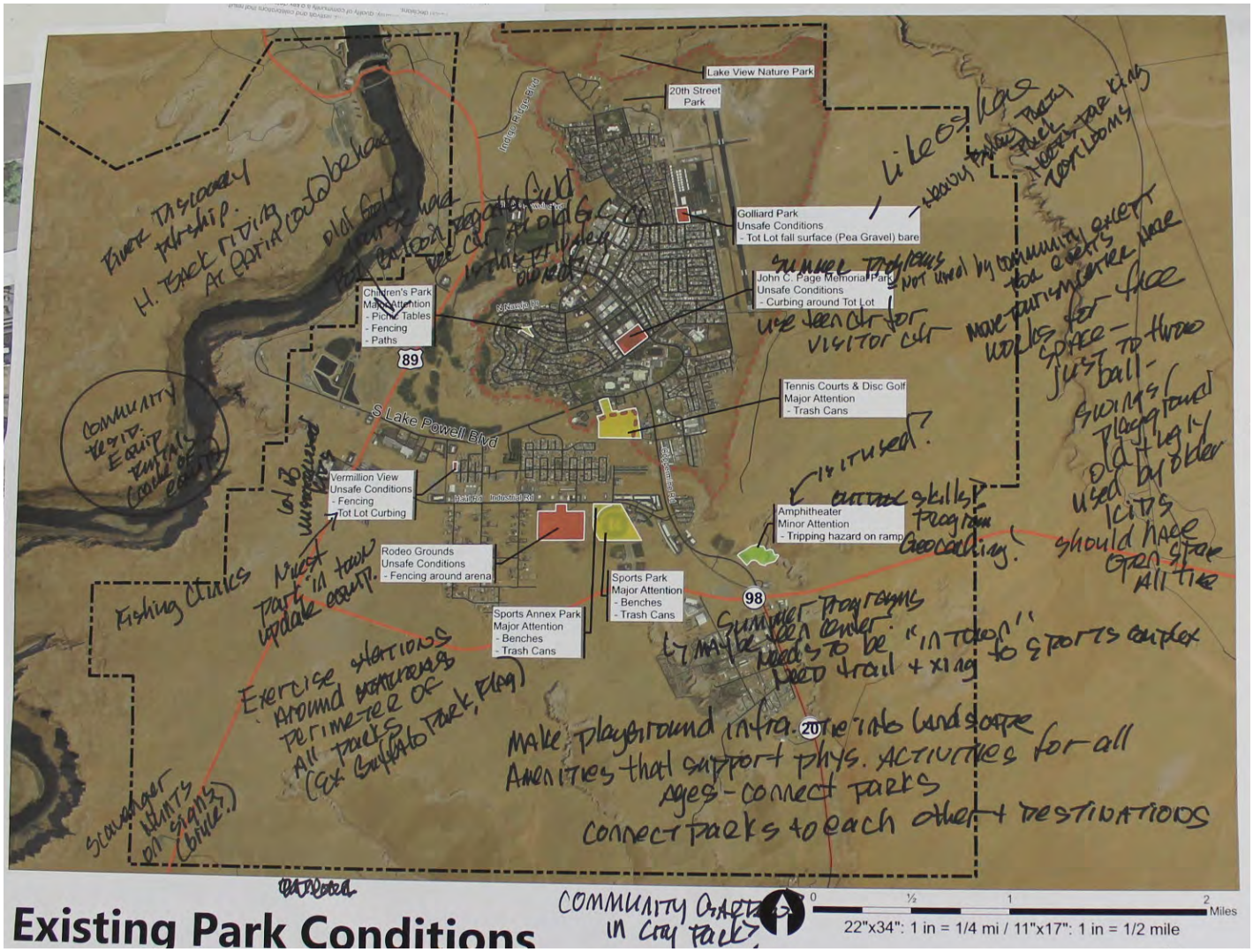
The city has a higher 2010 median income ($54,208) than the State ($49,928) and County ($48,540) and median housing values in Page are slightly lower than in the State and County. While a Consumer Price Index (CPI) is not available for the city, cost of living estimates identify housing (rent) as higher then the US average. This indicates that Page residents could (depending on CPI) have a higher disposable income that could be spent on recreation, costs of living in Page are slightly higher than the average.

The 201-2014 American Community Survey reports the city's labor force was 3,686 people. The Arizona Department of Administration reports 3,846 people were employed in Page in 2014; making the city an importer of labor. The city is also close to large employers including:

- Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
- The National Parks Service operates five marinas at Lake Powell, and manages trails and other outdoor recreation areas in the area.
- ARAMARK, a concessionaire at Lake Powell operates campgrounds, lodges and housing units, service stations and boat repair docks at most of the Lake Powell Marinas.
- Navajo Generating Station (NGS). The NGS employs almost 500 people. The plant is located on the Navajo Reservation approximately three miles east of Page along SR98 and is visible from the town.
- Amangari Resort, Utah. This exclusive, full service resort employs a wide range of service professionals.
- Approximately 28 motels and hotels serving visitors to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and the surrounding environment.

The large labor force in the city could provide a constituency for after work or employee-based wellness programs that could be sponsored by the Parks and Recreation Department.

3. PLANNING PROCESS



Community Comments

This Citywide Master Plan was developed over ten months from February through November 2016. The planning process consisted of three main components; Learning and Listening, Idea Development and Formulation, and Plan Formulation and Refinement. Community members were invited to participate in each phase of the process. To further engage the community in the plan, all presentation materials and meeting announcements were posted on a project web page, Pageparks.mysidewalk.com. Meeting announcements were also posted at city hall, in the Lake Powell Life News, the Lake Powell Chronicle, and on the city web page. The Parks and Recreation Advisory Board also discussed the plan at its regular meetings, which are open to the public.

LEARNING AND LISTENING

The Learning and Listening phase included a day spent visiting and photo documenting all city parks and trail heads, a kick off meeting on the plan with the city Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, and a day of focused meetings about parks and recreation programming with key park users, partners, and others. Information during this phase of the process was used to develop an inventory of parks and recreation facilities and to inform the Master Plan goals and strategies. During this phase, a study of comparison jurisdictions parks and recreation facilities was conducted in order to develop level of service brackets for the city's parks and recreation facilities. The comparison jurisdictions were selected by the community at a public meeting held on March 7, 2016.

IDEA DEVELOPMENT

This portion of the planning process included developing and soliciting input at a May 2, 2016 public meeting. At the meeting, three concepts for revitalizing John C. Page Memorial Park were presented for review and input. Meeting participants provided their ideas for key components of this Citywide Master plan by helping to form a Master Plan vision, identify the types of parks and recreation facilities they desire in Page, and identify trail linkages and new trail locations. Based on this meeting, a refined plan for John C. Page Memorial Park was developed, and draft Master Plan goals, strategies, and actions were developed.

PLAN FORMULATION AND REFINEMENT

A public meeting to review the draft Master Plan Goals, Strategies, and Actions and concepts for City Park was held on June 9, 2016. Based on this review, the goals were revised to 2nd draft and reviewed at a public meeting by the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. Level of Service Brackets for Page, developed from the comparison jurisdictions were established and used to create facilities projections for the city. A draft goals, strategies and actions were submitted to the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board for review on August 1, 2016. The draft plan was reviewed by the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board over three meetings on September 8, 12, and 26, 2016, and presented to the community at a public meeting on October 24, 2016. The final plan was presented to the Page City Council for Action on November 1, 2106.

Community members review concept plans for City Park at a community meeting held on May 2, 2016.

4. VISION, GOALS, STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

This plan is guided by the a community vision. The vision is the organizing principle for the plan goals, strategies and actions included in this chapter.

Vision: Balanced

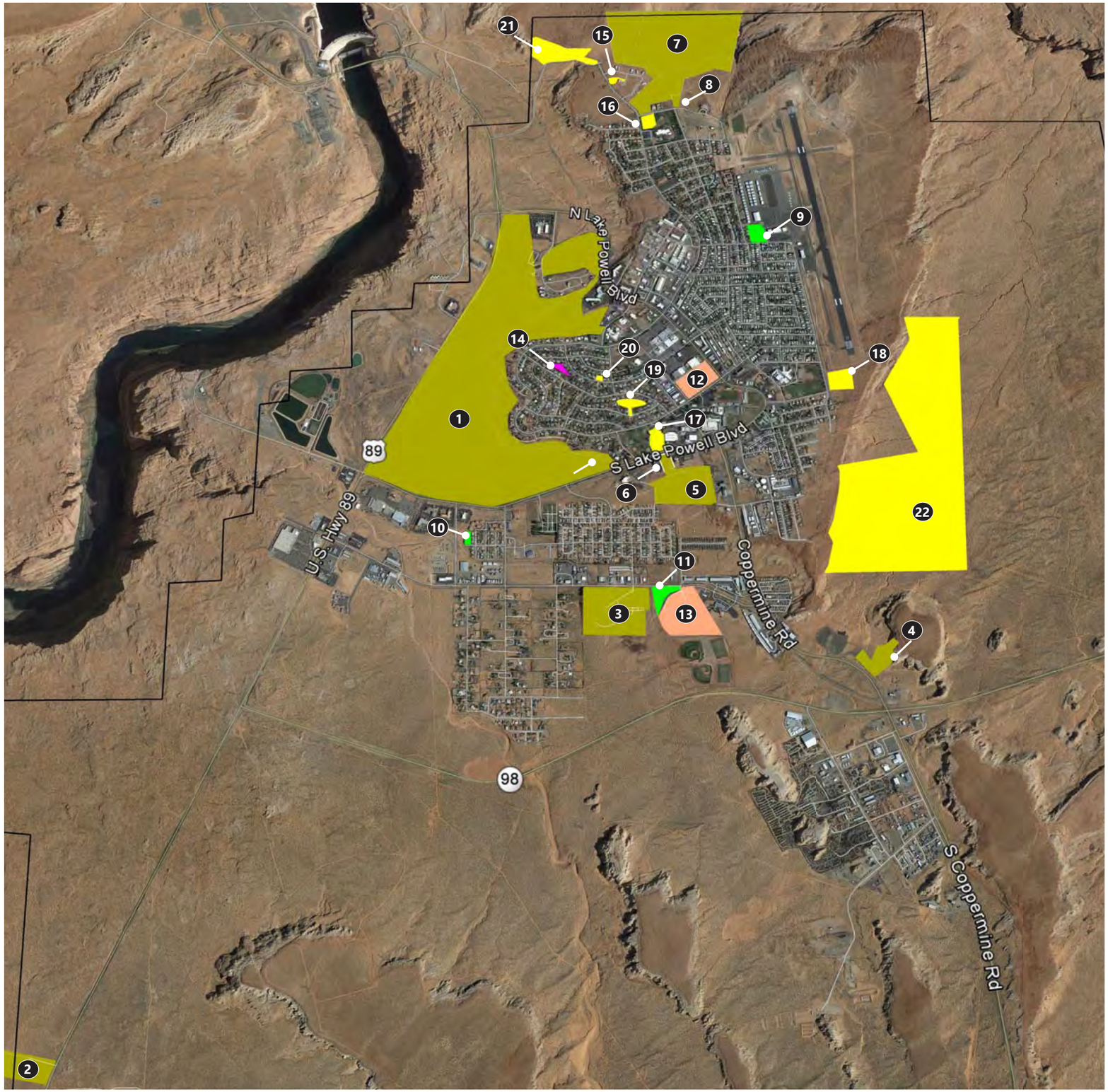
GOAL 1: Provide A Variety Of Parks Throughout The City of Page

Strategy 1.1: Dedicate as park, and name all the existing and planned parks identified in this Master Plan.

Strategy 1.2: Through adoption of this Master Plan, establish classifications for city parks as defined in the Parks and Recreation facilities chapter of this plan **AND** outlined in Figure 2: Parks Classification Table and Figure 3: Parks Classification Map.

FIGURE 2: Parks Classification Table

Park Name	Classification	Assessors Parcel Number
Amphitheater	Specialty Park	Portions of parcels 80107003D, 80210020K, 80210019, and 80220005A
Children's Park	Pocket Park	ID as private
Cedar Park (planned)	Pocket Park/Potential Neighborhood Park	City of Page, no ID
Desert View Intermediary School (planned)	Neighborhood Park	Part of 80049001A
Disc Golf	Specialty Park	80106035A
Elm Park (Planned)	Pocket Park	N/A
Lake Powell National Golf Course	Specialty Park	80114001S, 80114009
Golliard Park	Neighborhood Park	80110001K
Horseshoe Bend	Specialty Park	80215001
Indigo Ridge Open Space (planned)	Specialty Park	80118062A
John C. Page Memorial Park	Community Park	City of Page, no ID
Lakeview Primary School (planned)	Neighborhood Park	Part of 80111005
Lakeview Nature Park	Specialty Park	80112015J
Grandview Knoll (platted as Antelope Island Overlook at 20th Ave. And Grandview St.)	Specialty Park	80111004
Vermillion Cliffs Rodeo Grounds	Specialty Park	80200901, 80200902, 80200903
Page Sports Complex	Community Park	80210012
Ridgeweay Drive Park	Open space/Specialty/ Neighborhood Park	
Sage Avenue Park (planned)	Neighborhood Park	
Sports Complex Annex	Neighborhood Park	
Tennis Courts	Specialty Park	80106036A, 80106036E
Antelope Valley Park	Specialty Park	Tract LSV Case 6 Map 24
Vermillion Park	Neighborhood Park	80104002L



PLANNED AND EXISTING PARKS

SPECIALTY PARKS

1. Lake Powell National Golf Course
2. Horseshoe Bend
3. Vermillion Cliffs Rodeo Grounds
4. Amphitheater
5. Disc Golf
6. Tennis Courts
7. Lakeview Nature Park
8. Grandview Knoll

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

9. Golliard Park
10. Vermillion Park
11. Sports Complex Annex

COMMUNITY PARKS

12. John C. Page Memorial Park
13. Page Sports Complex

POCKET PARKS

14. Children's Park

PLANNED PARKS

15. Indigo Ridge Open Space
16. Lakeview Primary School Neighborhood Park
17. Desert View Intermediary School Neighborhood Park
18. Sage Avenue Neighborhood Park
19. Cedar Pocket/Neighborhood Park
20. Elm Street Pocket Park
21. Ridgeway Drive Open Space/Specialty/ Neighborhood Park
22. Antelope Valley Park (Specialty Park)

LEGEND

- Specialty Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Pocket Park
- Planned Park

N

FIGURE 3: Parks Classification Map

Action 1.2.a: Establish the area on the north side of the Page Sports Complex as a neighborhood park named "Sports Complex Annex". Reprogram the Sports Complex Annex as a neighborhood park by:

- Providing a separate, non-motorized, entrance to the park along Haul Road and creating a pedestrian crosswalk along Haul Road at the non-motorized park entrance.
- Allowing a limited amount of off-street parking along the west side of the park.
- Enhancing existing facilities in accordance with Figure 10: City of Page Park Standards.

Sports Complex Annex includes benches and tables without shade and limited facilities. The plan recommends this park is reprogrammed as a separate neighborhood park.

Strategy 1.3: Strive to ensure that all residents are within a pocket, neighborhood, or community park service area by reprogramming some existing parks and providing new parks as appropriate to ensure:

- 100% of all residents are served by a Community park (Figure 4: Community Park Service Areas).
- 90% of all residents are served by a neighborhood park (Figure 5: Neighborhood Park Service Areas).

Action 1.3.a: Work with Desert View Intermediary School to create a Neighborhood Park on its property to serve residents in that area. Consider upgrading facilities at the school and providing shared maintenance of the facility so it can be open during non-school hours and programmed by the city during non-school hours. As an alternate, consider developing a neighborhood park on the vacant Cedar Street Parcel.

Action 1.3.b: Work with Lake View Primary School to create a two-acre Neighborhood Park on a portion of its property to serve the northeast portion of the city. Consider upgrading the playground facilities at Lakeview and providing shared maintenance of the facility so it can be open during non-school hours and programmed by the city during non-school hours by the city. Provide marked crosswalks to connect this park to the Grandview Knoll pocket park and Lakeview Nature Park trailhead.

Action 1.3.c: Require the developer of the Indigo Ridge West (Potato Hill) area to provide a publicly accessible neighborhood or specialty park in their development and/or to develop the Ridgeway Drive Open Space as a publicly accessible neighborhood park. Require the park to be provided within the first phase of the development.

Action 1.3.d: Develop a neighborhood Park at the Sage Avenue Open Space (located at south end of the Page Airport Runway). To broaden recreation opportunities available at the park, work with the middle school to provide a connection across Sage Avenue between this park and the school.

Action 1.3.e: Should new development be proposed on the north side of SR98 between US Highway 89 and South Coppermine Road, identify opportunities to provide a neighborhood park to serve this area and the area south of Haul Road.

FIGURE 4: Community Park Service Areas

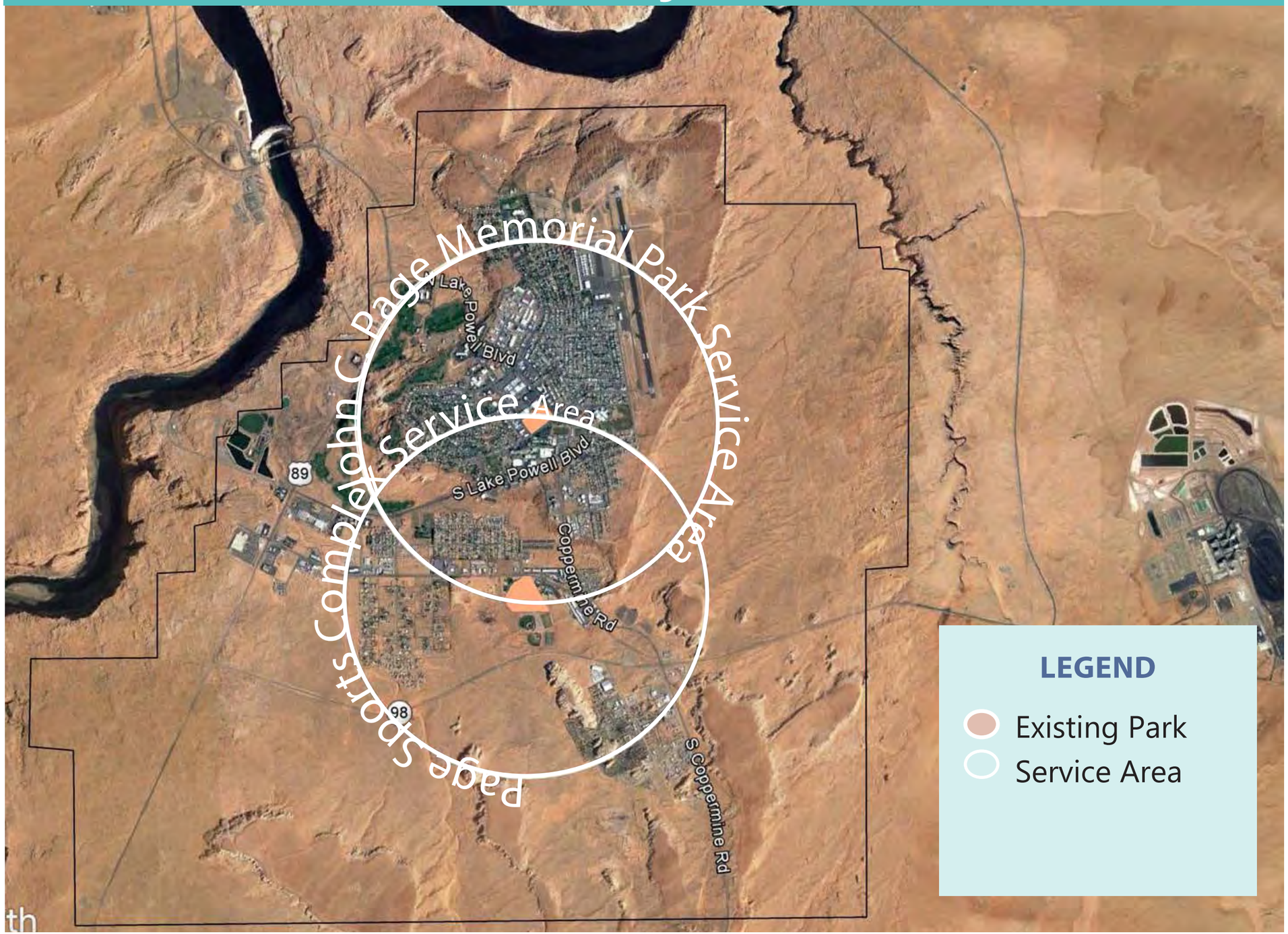
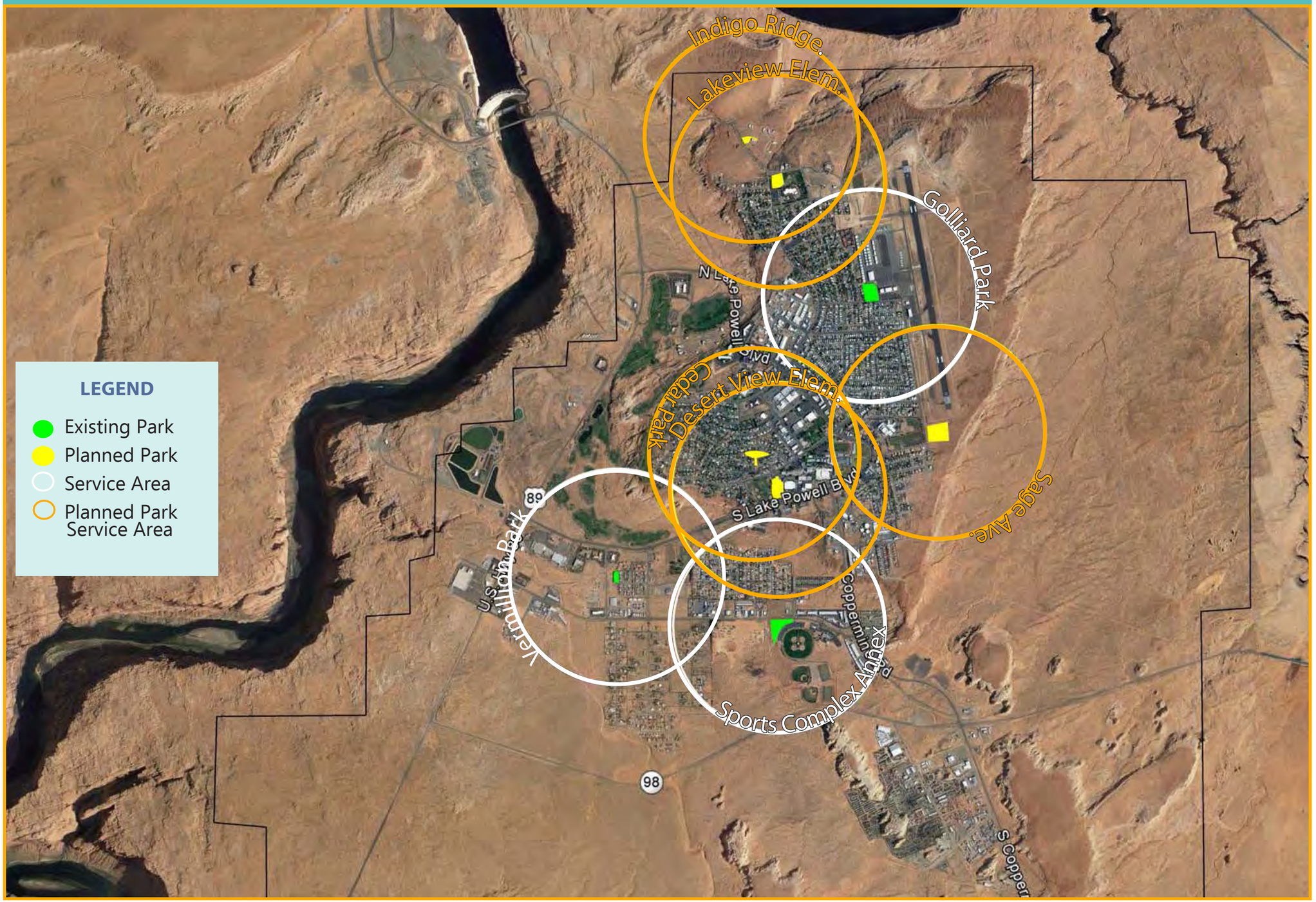


FIGURE 5: Neighborhood Park Service Areas



Strategy 1.4: Where providing neighborhood parks is not possible or practical, identify opportunities to provide pocket parks. (Figure 6: Potential Parks)

Action 1.4.a: Provide some pocket park amenities and a trail head at the Grandview Knoll specialty park. Consider a partnership with the National Parks Service/Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NPA/GCNRA) to build the amenities and trailhead and provide a connection to from this park to the Rim Trail. Working with the NPS/GCNRA include interpretive elements in the design of this park that provide residents and visitors with information about the unique environment of Lake Powell and/or the washes that lead to the lake.

Action 1.4.b: Develop the Cedar Street Parcel in the center of the block as a pocket park to serve west central Page. Consider placing a dog park, community garden, and other , low impact, low noise uses compatible with residences in this park.

Action 1.4.c: Reserve the opportunity to use the vacant city owned parcel on Elm Street as a pocket park.

Strategy 1.5: Identify locations for specialty parks that capitalize on Page's environment, context, and that will support events and activities that contribute to the city's economy. (Figure 6: Planned Parks)

Action 1.5.a: Develop a separate dog park (off-leash area) to replace the existing dog park at Golliard Park. At this and any dog park in Page, include adequate area for dogs to safely run off leash, a water fountain, water spigot/fountain for dogs, dog-waste bags, shade, shaded seating areas for pet owners, and separate areas for large and small dogs.

Action 1.5.b: Designate the 106.35-acre tract (Coconino County Assessor Parcel Number 80112015J) as Lakeview Nature Park and develop a Master Plan for it. Include interpretation and information about the environment and views so that it is attractive to the community and to visitors. As soon as possible, and prior to the development of the Master Plan, Refurbish the trailhead, trailhead signs, and existing Discovery Nature Trail.

Action 1.5.c: Develop a Pump Track/Bike Skills Park. Use this venue for events and issue permits to private companies for its use. Use the revenues from rentals to help reduce maintenance costs.

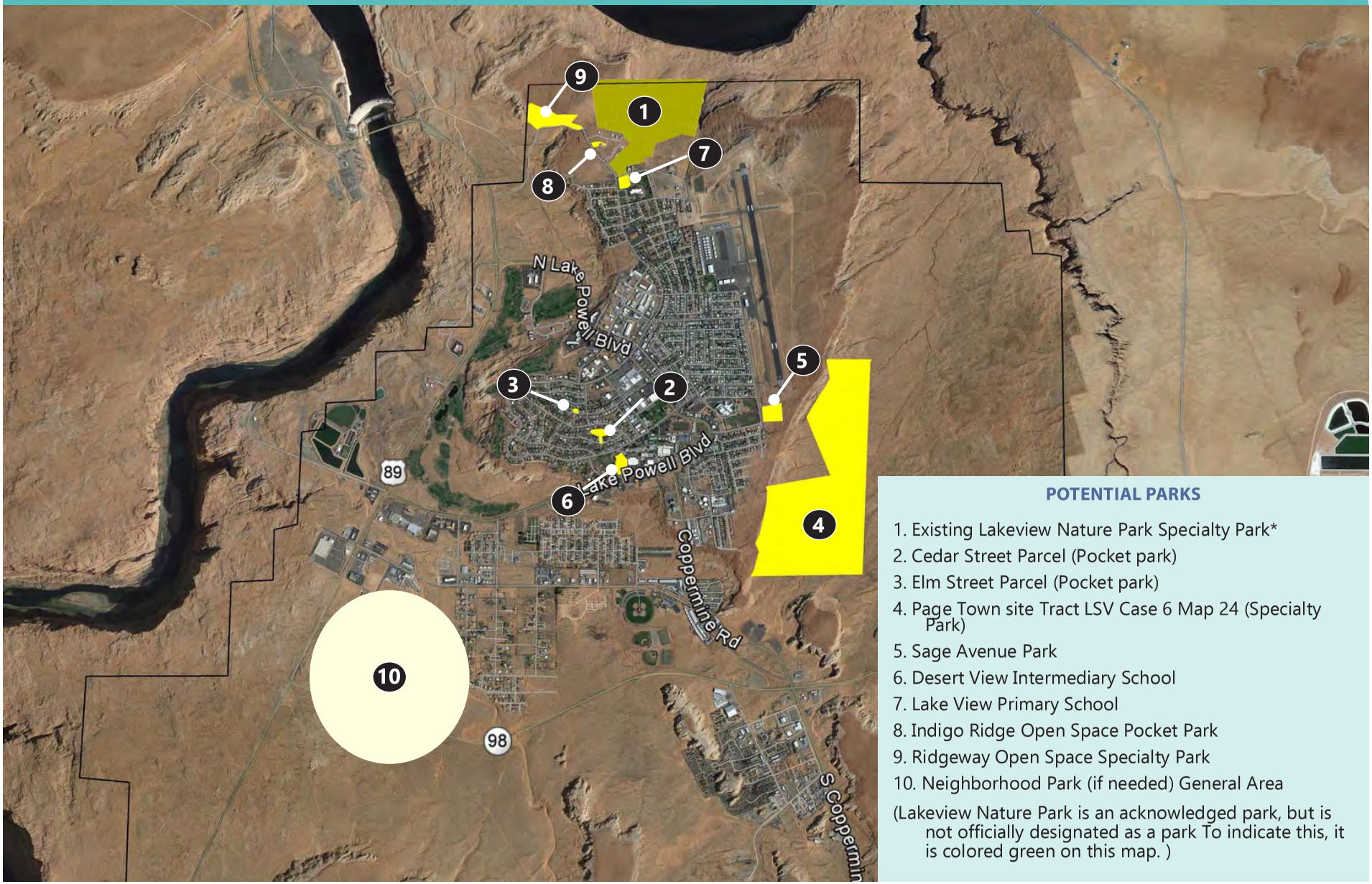
Action 1.5.d: Designate the Page Town Site Tract LSV Case 6 Map 24 as a Specialty Park. Conserve for open space and trail use (OHV or/and non-motorized).

DOG PARK DESIGN

- One acre or more of land surrounded by a four- to six-foot high chain-link fence. Preferably, the fence should be equipped with a double-gated entry to keep dogs from escaping and to facilitate wheelchair access.
- Cleaning supplies, including covered garbage cans, waste bags, and dog waste removal stations.
- Shade and water for both dogs and owners, along with benches and tables.
- A safe, accessible location with adequate drainage and a grassy or sand/vegetated that is routinely maintained.
- If space allows, it is preferable to provide separate areas for small and large dogs. This will enable large dog owners to allow their pets to run more freely, while protecting smaller dogs who may not be suited to the enthusiastic play of larger breeds.
- Signs that specify park hours and rules.
- Parking close to the site.

Source: American Kennel Club. Dog Park Design Guidelines. Http://images.akc.org/pdf/GLEG01.pdf. Access Date: May 24, 2016.

FIGURE 6: Planned Parks



POTENTIAL PARKS

1. Existing Lakeview Nature Park Specialty Park*
2. Cedar Street Parcel (Pocket park)
3. Elm Street Parcel (Pocket park)
4. Page Town site Tract LSV Case 6 Map 24 (Specialty Park)
5. Sage Avenue Park
6. Desert View Intermediary School
7. Lake View Primary School
8. Indigo Ridge Open Space Pocket Park
9. Ridgeway Open Space Specialty Park
10. Neighborhood Park (if needed) General Area

(Lakeview Nature Park is an acknowledged park, but is not officially designated as a park To indicate this, it is colored green on this map.)

Strategy 1.6: Investigate opportunities to enhance and create specialty parks that contribute to the quality of life and the economy of the city.

Action 1.6.a: Develop the Page Amphitheater as an event venue space with parking and amenities appropriate to its use.

Action 1.6.b: Develop a Master Plan for Horseshoe Bend.

Strategy 1.7: Provide new or upgrade existing recreation facilities where appropriate.

Action 1.7.a: Identify a location for, and build, a community pool

Action 1.7.b: As part of the renovations to John C. Page Memorial Park, renovate and program the existing teen center so it can be used in a manner that compliments the park.

Action 1.7.c: As part of the renovations to John C. Page Memorial Park, identify a use for the "Townhouse" that complements the use of the park.

GOAL 2: Establish standards for all parks in the City of Page.

Strategy 2.1: Through adoption of this plan, establish standards for all parks using the Park Standards chart included as **Figure 10: Page Park Standards** in the Parks and Recreation Facilities Chapter of this Plan.

Strategy 2.2: Require new parks within the city to meet the standards established in this plan.

Strategy 2.3: Over time (within the next eight years), improve and retrofit existing parks within the city to meet the standards established in this plan.

Action 2.3.a: Include specific upgrades and repairs to upgrade or retrofit parks to meet adopted Park Standards in the City's annual Capital Improvement Program.

Action 2.3.b: Work with entities, organizations, and volunteers to develop partnerships and explore other opportunities to retrofit and upgrade existing parks to meet adopted Park Standards.

Action 2.3c: Provide recreation facilities in existing and new parks that meet the Level of Service established in **Figure 35: Recreation Facility Level of Service** included in the Level of Service chapter of this Master Plan.

Action 2.3.d: Require the Parks and Recreation Department Director, or the staff responsible for parks and recreation to provide an annual report to the Page City Council detailing specific measures taken to meet the goals, strategies and implement the actions outlined in this plan.

The Page Amphitheater offers opportunities for performances and events that benefit residents and attract visitors to page.

Vision: Clean, Safe

GOAL 3: Maintain Parks So They Are Safe, Clean, And Functional

Strategy 3.1: Maintain city parks and recreation resources at the highest possible level.

- Action 2.1.a: Work with existing city departments to ensure parks are well maintained.
- Action 2.1.b: Through adoption of this plan, adopt the NRPA maintenance standards for city parks and recreation facilities as outlined below:

The NRPA standards benchmark six levels of maintenance. The unique nature and needs of each park and areas within some parks are also considered in the benchmarks. These standards are:

- Level 1 is reserved for special, high-visibility areas that require the highest level of maintenance. Over the next two years, John C. Page Memorial Park, Page Sports Complex, and Horseshoe Bend should be maintained at this standard.
- Level 2 is the normal standard the average park user expects to see on a regular, recurring basis. It is the desired standard. Over the next three years community, neighborhood, and specialty parks (with exceptions noted herein) should be brought to and maintained at this standard.
- Levels 3 and 4 are just below the norm and result from staffing or funding limitations. The levels of maintenance are just below Level 2 and can include reductions in frequency of maintenance and a focus on maintaining the safety of park facilities and improvements. Use this level of service for pocket parks. Should funding become available, maintain pocket parks at Level 2.
- Level 5 is one step above allowing the land to return to its natural, undeveloped state. This could be used for the area below the Lakeview Trailhead. This level of maintenance includes removing, to the greatest extent possible and practical, invasive plant species and restoring, to the greatest extent possible, native plant species.
- Level 6 is land allowed to revert to a natural state or undeveloped open space already in its natural condition.

Strategy 3.3: Create and regularly update a park maintenance manual. Include standards and schedules for recurring maintenance tasks, equipment inspection and maintenance schedules, and reporting guidelines.

PLAYGROUND SAFETY

The city of Page has nine playgrounds, the majority of which are over 20 years old and do not modern equipment. Potential hazards exist with outdated and improperly installed playground equipment. A 2009 study of playground injuries resulting in emergency room visits found over 200,000 annual injuries. The most recent study of 2,691 playground equipment-related incidents reported to the Consumer Product Safety Commission from 2001-2008 indicated that falls are the most common hazard pattern (44% of injuries) followed by equipment-related hazards, such as breakage, tip over, design, and assembly (23%).[1] Other hazard patterns involved entrapment and colliding other children or stationary equipment. Playground-related deaths reported to the Commission involved entanglement of ropes, leashes, or clothing; falls; and impact from equipment tip over or structural failure. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission recommends specifically states, "Grass and dirt are not considered protective surfacing because wear and environmental factors can reduce their shock absorbing effectiveness."[2]

The Commission recommends playground surfaces for any activity where a child is not standing at ground level be limited to any material tested to ASTM F1292, including unitary surfaces, (engineered wood fiber, for example), pea gravel, sand, shredded/recycled rubber mulch, wood mulch (not CCA-treated), or wood chips.

1 U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. Public Playground Safety Handbook. December 29, 2015. Http://www.cpsc.gov//PageFiles/122149/325.pdf. Access Date May 24, 2016.
2 Ibid.

PLAYGROUND ACCESS

Titles II and III of the ADA require, among other things, that newly constructed and altered State and local government facilities, places of public accommodation, and commercial facilities be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. Recreation facilities, including play areas, are among the types of facilities covered by titles II and III of the ADA[3]. While a study of ADA accessibility was not part of this Master Plan, as facilities are updated, ADA access must be an important consideration. Providing universal access applies to new construction and alterations made to existing play areas that affect, or could affect, the usability of the play area. Examples include removing a climbing play component and replacing it with a spring rocker, or changing the ground surfacing[4].

3 Ibid.
4 U.S. Access Board. ACCESSIBLE PLAY AREAS. Summary of Accessibility Guidelines for Play Areas. Https://www.access-board.gov/attachments/article/1369/play-guide.pdf. Access date: May 24n 2016.

PLAYGROUND DESIGN

Playground Design impacts its safety and maintenance. The Consumer Product Safety Commission identifies the following factors to keep in mind when laying out a playground:

- Accessibility
- Age separation (toddlers <23 months, preschool = ages 2 to 5 years old, grade school = ages 5 to 12 years old)
- Conflicting activities
- Sight lines
- Signs and/or labeling
- Supervision

In addition, other factors such as shade, nearby hazards such as busy streets or conflicting uses, and the travel patters of people that use the playground are also identified as important design considerations by the Commission[5].

5 U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. Public Playground Safety Handbook.

Strategy 2.3: Update all parks, play area surfaces, fencing, landscaping, and recreation facilities so they meet current ASTM safety standards.

Action 2.2.a: Repair and replace equipment and upgrade parks as follows:

- Upgrade all play area surfaces in all parks to meet ASTM standards
- Based on a safety and maintenance assessment, replace equipment that is not safe, reparable, or functional.
- Improve the existing dog runs at Golliard Park
- Upgrade, repair, maintain so they are kept open, and regularly patrol park bathrooms
- Replace/update landscaping throughout all parks with vegetation appropriate to the environment and park function.
- Replace/update landscaping throughout all parks with drought tolerant vegetation appropriate to the environment.
- Enhance the tennis courts by providing shade, better signing, and other enhancements to make them more inviting. Consider adding a pro shop to this location.

GOAL 3: ENHANCE SAFETY AND SECURITY AT ALL PARKS

Strategy 3.1: Enhance security through ordinance, enforcement, design, and access management.

Action 3.1.a: Adopt by ordinance, park hours of operations and rules of conduct. Inform all visitors to parks of this ordinance using signs placed at entry points.

Action 3.1.b: Clearly define the edges of city parks with landscaping, signing, trails, and other visible improvements.

Action 3.1.c: Provide a service road around the west side of Vermillion Park so police patrols can monitor it more easily.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN CREATING SAFE PARKS

Designing a park for safety is based on what is generally considered to be good design: it meets the needs of its users; it is diverse and interesting; it connects people with place; and it provides people with a positive image and experience. The following design and operational principles can result in a park that is and feels safer for its users.

- Make sure that activities in the park **include a human presence** from early morning to evening or regular patrols by users or rangers
- Increase use by **programming recreation activities and events beyond those for organized sports facilities and playgrounds** and provide programming in the evenings
- **Clear and understandable signing** helps enhance the feeling of safety because it allows people to orient themselves
- **Formal/informal surveillance** or the extent to which activities in parks can be observed by other people, is important for reducing vandalism, inappropriate activities, and feelings of isolation
- **Lighting** to enhance perceptions of safety, although this may not reduce actual crime rates. Improved lighting and increased legitimate activity allow for greater night time surveillance
- **Clear sight lines** which give the perception of actual safety because people can see what is ahead and around them and if other people are visible
- **Physical access should be maximized** by providing users with a choice of legible routes to and from park areas
- **Good maintenance** is crucial to maintain perceptions that areas are low risk. Vandalism can contribute to perceptions of fear because litter, graffiti and broken furniture all suggest a place is uncared for and possibly unsafe
- **Signs** in the form of maps and descriptive text promotes a greater sense of safety because people feel safer when they know where they are and how to get to where they want to go

SOURCE: NRPA Issue Brief: Creating Safe Park Environments to Enhance Community Wellness. Https://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpaorg/Grants_and_Partners/Recreation_and_Health/Resources/Issue_Briefs/Park-Safety.pdf. Access Date: May 25, 2016.

Vision: Enrich Mind, Body And Soul

GOAL 4: PROGRAM AND DESIGN PARKS SO THEY ARE SUSTAINABLE

Strategy 4.1: Create programs and special events in city parks that will enrich the lives of Page residents.

Action 4.1.a: Develop programs and events at Page Amphitheater such as chamber music, country western concerts (in association with rodeos at Vermillion Cliffs Corrals and Arenas), 50's music (in association with car shows). Take a small share of revenues for these events and charge for parking at these events and use these revenues for maintenance and improvements at the Amphitheater.

Action 4.1.b: Program tennis camps at the Tennis Courts. Recruit students from Coconino County Community College or the Page High School to teach tennis. Allow the courts to be rented by private instructors for private lessons.

Action 4.1.c: Work with the Arizona Disc Golf Club to improve the Disc Golf Course and organize tournaments in Page.

Action 4.1.d: Work with the current managers of the Vermillion Cliffs Corrals & Arena to partner with area equestrian clubs and the 4-H to maximize opportunities to use this site for rodeo events. Use revenues from this facility to continue to upgrade corrals and facilities over time.

Action 4.1.e: Conduct and aquatic study and build a community pool.

Strategy 4.2: Maximize the value of existing resources and provide some revenue streams that can be used for their ongoing improvement and maintenance.

Action 4.2.a: Create and enforce a reservation system for ramadas and city facilities such as trails, fields, and courts.

Action 4.2.b: Create a fee policy for events, recreation programs, ramadas and city facilities such as trails, fields, and courts. When creating the policy, consider costs of event insurance, clean up, wear and tear, lighting and electric, water, sewer, pre-, during, and post-event clean up and maintenance, and security.

GOAL 5: PROVIDE PARKS THAT ENRICH THE QUALITY OF THE PAGE EXPERIENCE FOR VISITORS AND RESIDENTS

Strategy 5.2: Connect parks to community health through programming and design.

Action 5.2.a: Use signing and mile markers to connect physical activity to personal health.

Action 5.2.b: Consider establishing a community garden. Work with local schools to coordinate education programs to teach children about healthy food.

Action 5.2.c: Consider offering healthy cooking classes at the senior center.

Action 5.2.d: Work with Page Hospital/Banner Health to develop programs for physical activity around city parks and trails. Work with Banner Health Foundation, Coconino County Health Department and other entities to fund city recreation facilities and programs that contribute to individual health.

Action 5.2.e: Encourage a local, regular farmer's markets in John C. Page Memorial Park.

Strategy 5.3: When redesigning or providing new facilities in any park, choose designs and materials that reflect the city's unique environment within Canyon Country.

Action 5.3.a: Provide signing along trails and in parks that provides a sense of place, provides orientation, and helps visitors understand the unique history of Page.

GOAL 6: PROVIDE PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS ACCESSIBLE TO ALL RESIDENTS

Strategy 6.1: Bring playgrounds up to ADA standards.

Action 6.1.a: As parks are upgraded and improved, bring associated facilities up to ADA standards.

Vision: System Of Parks

GOAL 7: CONNECT PARKS TO ONE ANOTHER AND THE COMMUNITY

Strategy 7.1: Enhance access to and visibility of city recreation facilities.

Action 7.1.a: Through adoption of this Master Plan, adopt the trails map.

Action 7.1.b: When making improvements to streets or approving new development, coordinate with the trails plan adopted as a part of this Master Plan, and incorporate any recommended trails into the development or improvement.

Action 7.1.c: Identify the trail on the west fence line of the Page Municipal Airport and designate it as a city trail in the Trail Master Plan.

Strategy 7.2: Reduce barriers to access posed by roads, topography, and development.

Action 7.2.a: Provide a pedestrian crosswalk across Haul Road to the Page Sports Complex.

Action 7.2.b: Develop Trail Access points recommended in this plan in coordination with the Rim Trail Committee.

Strategy 7.3: Provide new paths and trails where appropriate, to connect gaps in the existing trails system, and to connect parks to neighborhoods, community destinations, and each other.

Action 7.3.a: Develop a Trails Master Plan.

Action 7.3.b: Implement the Trails Design Guidelines included in Appendix A of this Master Plan.

Strategy 7.4: Encourage use of city trails by visitors and residents

Action 7.4.a: Work with local hotels to provide maps of Page Trails to visitors wishing to explore the area. Include local trails with destinations such as downtown, parks, and viewpoints, and other points of interest.

Action 7.4.b: Once a year, meet with all hotel managers to inform them of trail improvements and opportunities for them to encourage their visitors to use city trails. Explain how extended stays to explore local resources via trail and other means benefit the city and well as the hotel.

Vision: Provide Identity And A Sense Of Community

GOAL 8: PROVIDE A CONSISTENT APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL CITY OWNED RECREATION FACILITIES

Strategy 8.1: Reorganize city recreation assets so they are managed and programmed by one entity.

Action 8.1.a: Designate a single management and programming entity for all city parks.

Action 8.1.b: Move responsibility for permitting and setting event fees (in accordance with the fee policy) into the Parks and Recreation Department.

Strategy 8.2: Consolidate responsibility for maintaining, planning, and designing recreation facilities and the programs, events, and activities they support into one department.

Action 8.2.a: Move responsibility for recreation programs into the Parks and Recreation Department.

Action 8.2.b: Make the Rim Trail Committee it a subcommittee of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board.

Action 8.2.c: As demand for recreation programs grows, consider moving to an on-line reservation system for facilities, and recreation programs.

Strategy 8.3: Create a professionally managed Parks and Recreation Department that includes a Parks and Recreation Director and appropriate staff.

Action 8.3.a: Require the Parks and Recreation Director to be a certified CPRE (Certified Parks and Recreation Executive) within two years of hire.

Action 8.3.b: Create a programs and events manager position and fill it within six months of adoption of this plan. As part of the responsibilities of this position, require s/he coordinate and work with economic development to secure and program events that will help to leverage parks to benefit the city's economy. Support the individual filling this position working towards and obtaining a Parks and Recreation Professional Certification (CPRP). Hire additional staff as necessary to manage summer camps, and recreation programs and events offered by the city.

Action 8.3.c: Create a Parks and Recreation Facilities Manager position to oversee maintenance of recreation facilities and parks. Hire two other staff to assist in maintaining and managing parks facilities and buildings. As parks are added to the system, increase maintenance staff as necessary.

Action 8.3.d: Require at least one city Parks maintenance staff to obtain a Playground Safety Inspector Certification within six months of hire or adoption of this plan, whichever is shorter.

GOAL 9: DESIGN PARKS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO CREATING A COMMUNITY IN WHICH PEOPLE WANT TO LIVE

Strategy 9.1: When redesigning and installing new facilities are considered for pocket and neighborhood parks, work closely with adjacent landowners and residents to reduce potential conflicts.

Strategy 9.2: When redesigning or providing new facilities in community parks, consider impacts of lighting, noise, and traffic on residences within 200 feet of the park.

Strategy 9.3: Create a consistent image for Page Parks.

Action 9.3.a: Develop a signing plan for city parks that includes a sign package with a Page parks and Recreation Logo.

Strategy 9.4: develop parks and recreation facilities that contribute to the quality of life in Page.

Action 9.4.a: Prior to development new recreation facilities, assess how they will:

The St. George, Utah Town Square splash pad echoes the geology of the surrounding areas.

- Contribute to enhancing existing recreation programming.
- Meet a demand for new, sustainable, recreation programs that contribute to the quality of life in Page.
- Contribute to the city's economy (e.g., annual fairs, festivals, and/or events such trail-based events).
- Fulfill a need (such as teen or senior citizen programming) that is not already met by other agencies.
- Leverage the city's image as a gateway community to Lake Powell (for example, educational programs, partnerships with elder hostels, historical programs).

GOAL 10: DESIGN, BUILD, AND RETROFIT CITY PARKS SO THEY ENRICH OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Strategy 10.1: Incorporate features into parks that support native species.

Action 10.1.a: Consider creating native butterfly and bat gardens as part of park landscaping.

Strategy 10.2: Protect the city's nighttime views.

Vision: Partnerships

GOAL 11: LEVERAGE PAGE'S RELATIONSHIP WITH NPS/GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA TO ENHANCE PAGE'S REPUTATION AS A DESIRABLE GATEWAY COMMUNITY

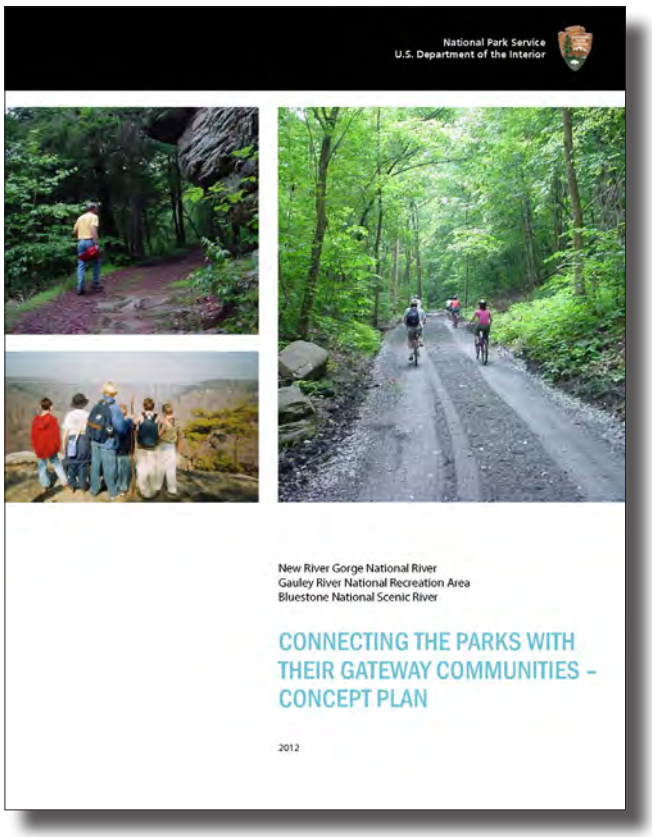
Strategy 11.1: Partner with the National Park Service to create events and recreation programs that leverage the city's unique setting and environment.

Action 11.1.a: Work with the NPS/Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to develop facilities at Horseshoe Bend that are appropriate to the site.

Action 11.1.b: Work with the National Park Service/Glen Canyon Recreation Area to program events and programs at park facilities.

Action 11.1.c: Work with the National Parks Service to identify funding and grants for planning, design, and improvements associated with Page's role as a Gateway Community.

Action 11.1.d: Leverage all opportunities to connect Page recreation facilities, trails, and parks to National Park Service attractions.



Strategy 11.2: Identify opportunities for public and private partnerships for the development and maintenance of parks.

Action 11.1.a: Create a sponsorship/naming program for park amenities and parks.

Action 11.2.b: Create a "friends of Page Parks" not for profit where local corporations and individuals can make tax-deductible contributions by donating to Page Parks to support events, programs, and recreation facilities.

Action 11.2.c: Encourage volunteers to act as park rangers during events or on a regular basis. Partner with the Police Department for training.

Action 11.2.d: Consider recruiting a Boys and Girls Club or YMCA as a partner for a recreation center.

Action 11.3.e: Work with local schools to offer weekend and evening recreation programs at school facilities.

5. PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the city of Page park classification system, identifies a classification for each park, and provides an assessment of current park and recreation facility conditions.

Today, the city of Page has approximately of 110 acres of active and specialty parks (Figure 8: City of Page Existing Parks and Trails). When the city of Page was developed by the BOR, areas for neighborhood parks were identified, and some parks and recreation facilities were included in them. In addition, a central park (John C. Page Memorial Park) was created in the center of town. After it was established as a city in the late 1970's, Page added to its recreation inventory the Rodeo Grounds, Vermillion Park, the Sports Complex, the nature and rim trails, and the amphitheater areas. All of these areas serve the community.

Some, such as the Rodeo Grounds, Rim Trail, Amphitheater Area, Page Sports Complex, and Page Memorial Park serve visitors to the city and are event venues. Horseshoe Bend includes a parking area and a ramada that leads to a National Parks Service Trail to the Colorado River.

PARK CLASSIFICATION

There are many ways to classify municipal parks. In it's publication Rejuvenating Neighborhoods and Communities Through Parks—A Guide To Success the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) defines a park as a place that:

- Serves as an impetus to revitalize or rejuvenate the neighborhood or community in which it is located
- Plays an integral role in the life of a neighborhood and the lives of the people who reside there
- Serves as a touchstone for sense of community for those who live, work, and play there

Establishing a park classification system provides a framework for maintenance standards, park infrastructure such as lights, restrooms, and water, and recreation programming and facilities appropriate to each park. (Figure 7: Park Classification Systems.)

Page has a relatively small population and consistent land use pattern which does not require a large number of park categories for a diversity of neighborhoods. Its park system includes a parks, trails, and trailheads that serve a variety of needs. (Figure 8: Existing Parks and Trails and Figure 9: Page Citywide Parks Inventory.)

This Master Plan uses five common park types; Pocket, Neighborhood, Community, and Specialty. The city of Page park classification system is on the following pages. Standards for each park type are specifically described in Figure 10: Page Park Standards

FIGURE 7: Park Classification Systems

FIGURE 8: Existing Parks and Trails

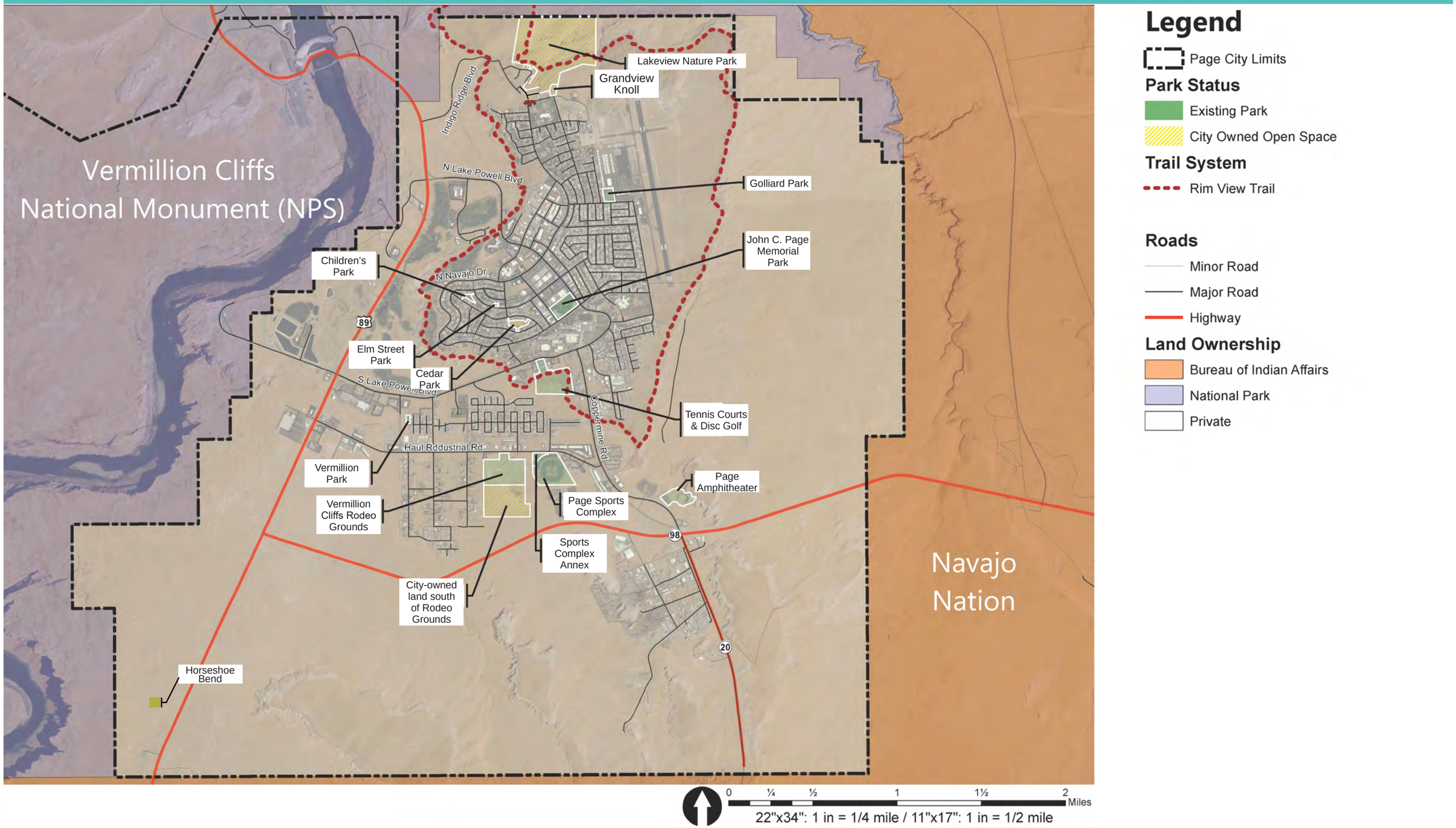


FIGURE 9: Page Citywide Parks Inventory

Facility	Page Amphitheater	Children's Park	Golliard Park	John C. Page Park	Vermillionm Cliffs Rodeo Grounds	Page Sports Complex*	Sports Complex Annex	Tennis / Disc Golf	Vermillion Park	Horseshoe Bend	Grandview Knoll	Lakeview Nature Park	Total Pocket Parks	Total Neighborhood Parks	Total Community Parks	Total Specialty Parks	Total All Parks
	S	P	N	C	S	C	N	S	N	S	S	S					
Acres	7.12	1	3.13	9.15	30.2	22.3	3.28	18.8	0.71	10	5.43	102.25 (excludes Trailheads)	6.43	3.84	34.73	168.37	213.27
Tot Lot		1	1	2		1	2		1				1	2	5	0	8
Play Structure		2	1	1					1				2	2		1	5
Swings		1	2	1			1		1				1	3		1	5
Softball/Baseball Field			1			4							0	1		0	1
Dugout						8							0	0		0	0
Soccer						3							0	0		0	0
BB Court				3		3			1				0	1		1	2
VB Court							1						0	0		0	0
Tennis Court								6					0	0		6	6
Skate Park				1									0	0		0	0
Ramada									1				0	1		1	2
Restroom			1	1	1	1	1						0	1		1	2
Maintenance Structure					1	1							0	0		1	1
Concessions					1	1							0	0		1	1
Other Structure	1			1				1		1			0	0		2	2
Bench			2	3		2		6	6				0	8		13	21
BBQ		1	2	6					3				1	5		3	9
Picnic Table		2	9	7		10	3		4				2	13		4	19
Drinking Fountain						1							0	0		0	0
Trash Receptacle		2		21		10	3	3	2				2	2		5	9
Bleachers					1	8	12						0	0		13	13
Dog Park			1										0	1		0	1
Teen Center				1									0	0		0	0
Trail												.25 miles					
Senior Center				1									0	0		0	0

1. Amphitheater Structure = Stage and Ramp to OHV area; 2. Page Sports Complex = This includes only city owned and managed ballfields. Entire site is 56.2 acres and includes HS and Sports Complex Annex.

1. Lakeview Trailhead includes 2 sites; undeveloped site at east end of 20th street and existing, partially developed site with sign at northeast corner of N. Navajo Drive and 20th St. Lakeview Park, a natural open space, is accessed by Lakeview Trailhead and includes 106 acres.

LEGEND: C=COMMUNITY PARK N=NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
P = POCKET PARK S = SPECIALTY PARK

Pocket Parks

POCKET PARKS ACTIVATE SMALL AREAS OF LAND WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. THEY CAN ALSO BE ASSOCIATED WITH A TRAILHEAD OR NEIGHBORHOOD AMENITY, PUBLIC ART, OR NATURAL FEATURE.

POCKET PARKS IN THE CITY OF PAGE

- Children's Park

Pocket Parks:

- Are located throughout the city
- Include limited facilities that are appropriate to the immediate area
- Are not designed to support group activities
- May activate spaces that are hard to access
- Are designed to be accessible by foot or bicycle and do not include parking
- Are less than one (1) acre

Children's Park is an example of a pocket park. It is located within a subdivision and not visible from the street. It has limited play facilities and picnic areas.

Neighborhood Parks

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS SHOULD PROVIDE AN IDENTITY TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD IN WHICH THEY ARE LOCATED.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS IN THE CITY OF PAGE

- Vermillion Park
- Golliard Park
- Sports Complex Annex (the small park on the north side of the Page Sports Complex parking lot).

Vermillion Park is a neighborhood park, visible from San Francisco Road. The park has a full basketball court, and head-in parking along San Francisco Road.

Neighborhood parks are:

- Designed to be within walking and biking distance of residences
- Connected to on street bicycle facilities and sidewalks and off-street trail system
- Designed for small groups and families
- Highly visible from the street and surrounding residences
- Between .5 and 5 acres

Golliard park is an example of a neighborhood park. It is visible from 10th Street. Unmarked on-street parking is along 10th Street.

Neighborhood Parks should include:

- Limited parking (such as on-street parallel or diagonal (head in) parking
- Covered seating/picnic areas for small gatherings (e.g., less than 10 adults)
- Water fountain
- Restrooms
- Play areas and recreation facilities that can generally safely used by children over five (5) years old without hands-on (within 10 feet) supervision and children over six years old with minimal supervision
- Separate play areas and recreation facilities for children generally between the ages of 9 and 15 that can generally, safely be used them without on-site supervision
- Separate play areas and facilities for very young children

Neighborhood Parks, if sufficient land is available, may include:

- Practice Field (1) or multi-purpose field (1) with sufficient on-street parking
- No more than one single court (e.g. tennis, basketball, volleyball) with sufficient on-street parking
- Off leash areas

Community Parks

COMMUNITY PARKS OFFER A VARIETY FACILITIES FOR GROUP/TEAM ACTIVITIES, LARGE GROUP AND COMMUNITY-WIDE EVENTS, AND SUPPORT LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE.

COMMUNITY PARKS IN THE CITY OF PAGE

- Page Sports Complex
- John C. Page Memorial Park

Community parks are:

- Designed to be accessible by foot and bicycle
- Connected to on-street bicycle facilities and sidewalks and the off-street trail system
- Accessible by car and public transportation
- Large enough to accommodate community-wide activities and designed to accommodate community-wide events
- Ten (1o) acres or larger

The Page Sports Complex includes ball fields, soccer fields (on the outfield of ballfields, play areas, courts, concessions, restrooms, and parking for community wide events.

Community Parks should include:

- Lighted multi-purpose facilities for some organized sports and tournaments (basketball, volleyball, baseball, softball or soccer) and associated support facilities (i.e., batters boxes, warm up areas, storage areas)
- Restrooms
- Parking
- Concessions
- Large group picnic areas
- Community event spaces (size varies based on size of overall park)
- Recreation facilities/amenities for the surrounding neighborhood (e.g., small picnic areas, play areas)
- On-site maintenance facilities

John C. Page Memorial Park is a multi-use park located in the center of Page. It includes a teen center (currently closed), a senior center/community building, event areas, sports courts, a skate park, picnic tables, and playgrounds.

Community Parks could include:

- Unique community wide facilities such as amphitheaters, skate parks, swimming pools, community recreation centers or age-specific recreation centers (e.g., youth, teen, or senior centers)

Specialty Parks

SPECIALTY PARKS ARE ORGANIZED AROUND AN ACTIVITY OR FUNCTION.

SPECIALTY PARKS IN THE CITY OF PAGE

- Amphitheater
- Disc Golf
- Golf Course
- Horseshoe Bend
- Rodeo Grounds
- Lakeview Nature Park
- Lakeview Nature Park Trailhead
- Grandview Knoll
- Tennis Courts

The Tennis Courts are a single use facility with parking.

Specialty parks are:

- Designed around a particular use, attraction, or activity
- Managed to protect/enhance the asset around which they are organized
- Connected to on and off-street non-motorized transportation and trails network when possible and practical by trails
- A variety of sizes appropriate to the resource and/or function

The Vermillion Cliffs Rodeo Grounds host a variety of special events in addition to rodeos.

Specialty Parks should include:

- A unique asset or recreation facility around which they are organized
- Interpretation and programming appropriate to their assets
- Infrastructure, buildings, and amenities appropriate to the asset around which the park is designed

Specialty Parks could include:

- Parking scaled to the size of the facility
- Security necessary to protect the unique assets of the park
- Restrooms
- Lit parking areas
- Ramadas and picnic areas
- Play areas

FIGURE 10: Page Park Standards				
PARK TYPE	**POCKET**	**NEIGHBORHOOD**	**COMMUNITY**	**SPECIALTY**
Size	1 acre and Less	.5-5 acres	10 or more acres (exception; Page Park)	Varies, depending on purpose
Description	Developed to provide incidental recreation opportunities, this small park is designed to activate vacant land within a neighborhood by making it into a community asset.	Developed to provide both passive and active recreation, a neighborhood park primarily serves people within walking distance and can also serve as a social and recreation focal point of a neighborhood and a destination for small events, family celebrations, and recreation programs.	Developed to provide active and passive recreation activities, Community Parks are social and recreational focal points for multiple neighborhoods. These parks serve a variety of users and activities of all ages and abilities.	Specialty Parks are unique facilities designed around a specific function or ecological asset.
Service Area	Immediate area within walking distance of the park (1/8 to 1/4 mile).	Primarily within walking distance (1/2 mile) and occasionally slightly more than 1/2 mile. Service Area Goal: 90% of all residents.	1 mile. Service Area Goal: 100% of all residents.	Varies, depending on purpose
Access	Primary access: foot and bicycle. Provide bicycle racks. Parking facilities not provided.	Primary access, foot, bicycle, and secondary access vehicle. Provide bicycle racks and on street parking .	Highly accessible, located on main streets that are accessible by public transportation, personal vehicle, bicycle or walking.	When appropriate to the resource/function of the park, motorized and non-motorized access should be provided to these parks.
	All parks should meet ADA Standards			
Facilities	These parks have very limited facilities and generally support passive activities. They can also be associated with a trailhead or neighborhood amenity, public art, or natural feature.	Recreation facilities in these parks are compatible with the surrounding neighborhood, and may include play areas/tot lots, ramadas and picnic tables that are appropriate for family or small gatherings, exercise courses, practice fields, and single sports courts.	This type of park can be located next to or include community facilities such as a community center. It includes recreation facilities that are unique to the community, such as a splash pad, skate park, amphitheater/stage. These parks are designed to accommodate large events and/or tournaments.	To reduce costs, these parks are usually provided and managed in partnership with an organization or entity with unique expertise directly relevant to the resource.
Fields		Maximum 1 without lights	Minimum 4 lit, diamond fields. Minimum 2, lit multi-use fields (soccer/rugby/football).	
Courts		Maximum 2 play courts without lights.	Minimum 3 play courts with lights in accordance with city code.	
Playgrounds/Play Structures	If appropriate, play Structure (0-2 years, 2 to 5 years)	Play structure (age 0-2 years) Play structure (age 2-5 years) Seating areas near playgrounds	Play structure with shade structure (age 0-2 years) Play structure with shade structure (age 2-5 years) Play structure with shade structure (age 5-12 years) Shaded seating areas near playgrounds	
Buildings	Shade, provided by vegetation.	Picnic area/tables with shade ramada (15'x20') - maximum four per park. At least 25% of all park neighborhood park ramadas should not be reserveable.	In larger community parks (30+ acres) facilities for indoor recreation activities or programs may be appropriate. A Community Park should include adequate land area to accommodate buildings for indoor recreation/activity facilities. Shaded picnic areas Seating areas, the majority of which shall be shaded	As appropriate to the resource. A majority of the seating areas should be shaded.
Pedestrian Improvements	ADA walkways to park facilities	ADA walkways to park facilities Perimeter or looped walking path/exercise course Connections to trail system	ADA walkways to park facilities Perimeter or looped walking path/exercise course Connections to trail system	ADA walkways to park facilities/features
Parking	Can be a trailhead Bicycle Racks	Vehicular access from local street Bicycle Racks On-street parking	Vehicular access to the park from adjacent collector or arterial street On-site, marked and striped stalls for motor vehicle parking Bicycle racks Signed access to trail system Trailheads	Access shall be appropriate to the park. Access to the trail system shall be provided when appropriate and feasible
Landscape	Appropriate to the neighborhood and the park.	Appropriate to the function of the park.	Appropriate to the function of the park.	Landscape appropriate to the core function of the park.

FIGURE 10: Page Park Standards				
PARK TYPE	**POCKET**	**NEIGHBORHOOD**	**COMMUNITY**	**SPECIALTY**
Irrigation	Automatic irrigation system: • Drip • Sprinkler for turf • Local/On site controllers	Automatic irrigation system: • Drip • Sprinkler for turf • Local/on-site controllers	Automatic irrigation system: • Drip • Sprinkler for turf • Local/on-site controllers	As appropriate to the park. If irrigation is used: • Drip • Sprinkler for turf • Local/on-site controllers
Access Control	Signed to allow enforcement of dawn to dusk closure and enforcement	2-rail metal fencing Decorative fencing (optional substitute for metal fencing)	2-rail metal fencing Decorative fencing (optional substitute for metal fencing) Gates at motor vehicles entry locations Safety fencing at fields and other appropriate locations	As appropriate to the park. Access should include gates at motor vehicle entry locations.
Utilities/Miscellaneous	Water for irrigation in conformance with City policy	• Water for irrigation in conformance with City policy • Sewer • Potable water • Electric	• Potable water • Sanitary sewer • On-site storage and maintenance facilities • Water for irrigation in conformance with City policy • Electric at all ramadas and for event spaces	As appropriate to the park. Utilities should include: • Potable water • Reclaimed water in conformance with City policy • Electric • Sanitary sewer
Site Amenities	Benches (shaded) If appropriate: • Picnic tables with shade • Trash receptacles / Recycling bins	To include, not limited to, and as appropriate to the site: • Picnic tables (with shade) • Trash receptacles / Recycling bins • Ramadas • Benches with shade • Restrooms (may be temporary) • Community gardens • Dog waste removal stations	To include, not limited to, and as appropriate to the site: • Drinking fountain (min. 1 at each restroom location) and/or bottle filling stations • Picnic/shaded ramada (4 family and 4 group. Minimum group ramada size 60' x 40') • Benches (with shade) • Picnic tables, BBQs (with shade) • Trash receptacles / Recycling bins • Permanent restroom building • Event Spaces • Dog waste removal stations	As appropriate to the park. Amenities should include: • Drinking fountain and/or bottle filling stations • Benches (with shade) • Picnic tables (with shade) • Trash receptacles / Recycling bins • Dog waste removal stations
Site Lighting	May be provided dependent on design of park and impact on neighborhood	May be provided dependent on design of park and impact on neighborhood Dusk-to-dawn security lighting in conformance with City Code	All recreation facilities shall be lit. Dusk-to-dawn security lighting in conformance with City code	In conformance with City code and appropriate to the park
Signs	Standard park identification sign Park use regulation signs	Standard park identification sign Park use regulation signs Facility/field identification signs	Standard park identification sign Park use regulation signs Facility/field identification signs Partnership signs	As appropriate to the park. Signs should include: • Park Identification Sign • Park use regulation signs • Facility identification signs

FIGURE 10: Page Park Standards				
PARK TYPE	POCKET	NEIGHBORHOOD	COMMUNITY	SPECIALTY
Sustainable Elements	Use recycled materials in construction and facilities when possible and practical Limit use of impervious surfaces Provide pedestrian and bicycle connections to other open space, parks, and trails when appropriate	Use recycled materials in construction and facilities when possible and practical Porous paving materials Provide pedestrian and bicycle connections to other open space, parks, and trails when appropriate Incorporate local geology, archaeology, and vegetation into design of park	Use recycled materials in construction and facilities when possible and practical Trail and facilities locations shall complement open space and views and not adversely affect wildlife habitat Provide pedestrian and bicycle connections to other open space, parks, and trails when appropriate Outdoor synthetic courts should be made from recycled materials when possible and practical Use alternative (permeable) paving and bioswales in parking areas to prevent and filter runoff Use renewable energy sources (wind/solar) for electric and lighting when possible and practical Connect the park to natural areas, community destinations such as schools and local attractions, and trails. Appropriately incorporate geology, archaeology and vegetation into design of park.	As appropriate to the park. These could include: • Natural areas and meaningful incorporation of geology, archaeology and vegetation into the park design. • Connections to other open spaces, parks and trails for bicycles, pedestrians and equestrians. • Alternative energy use for lighting and other electric consumption

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PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES CONDITIONS

During the development of this Master Plan, the planning team spent a day visiting all city recreation facilities with city staff and community members to listen to their ideas and comments about city parks. While a separate recreation facility assessment where the age, quality, and condition of each facility was inspected and documented was not included in this planning effort, comments provided by city staff and residents participating in the site visit are documented in Appendix A: On Site Park Reviews: Field Notes. Figure 11: City of Page Park Assessment summarizes city recreation facility and park conditions noted during the field visits. More detailed assessment notes are included in Appendix B: Park Assessment Notes

Appearance and Quality

Overall, and with the exception of the Page Sports Complex Park and Vermillion Park, city recreation facilities are old and in need of maintenance and repair. Play structures cater to one age groups and do not provide opportunities for very young, older to pre-teen or disabled users. Many recreation facilities are at the end of their useful life. Most of the facilities need paint. Park landscaping in Golliard Park is beyond its useful life. Play area surfaces appear to be compacted and beyond their useful life.

Safety Elements

Elements that help make a park safe by defining edges and expected conduct within the park are absent. This include hours of operation, rules of conduct, and other management signs (contact signs for repairs and emergencies).

In some cases, park design limits on-site surveillance. Golliard Park is visible from only one street. Children's park is not visible from the street and is enclosed by solid backyard fencing. Vermillion Park is visible from on street and the parking lot of an apartment complex.

Convenience Elements

In all parks, the restrooms are closed. The Page Sports Complex and Sports Complex Annex opens the restrooms for events or with a deposit (Sports Complex Annex). Golliard Park has no trash receptacles. Most parks, with the exception of Page Sports Complex, do not have water fountains. For the most part, play and seating areas are not shaded.

Opportunities

Opportunities for enhancements and revenue generation exist in all parks. These are noted in Figure 11: City of Page Park Assessment.

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FIGURE 11: City of Page Park Assessment				
Park Name	Park Facilities	Park Assessment Notes	Opportunities	PHOTOS
Amphitheater	• Metal Stage and connected walkway • Sand/Cinder parking areas	• No electric • No restrooms • No paved parking • No shade • No formal seating areas	This site is a unique asset to the city. It is a natural amphitheater, outside of the city's residential areas, that could be used to hold small concerts and other events such as a Friday night movie. Because it is also used by ATVs, it could be developed as a venue for ATV rallies and events. A 2002 ASU study of ATV use found that the total economic impact to Arizona from recreational OHV use is more than $4 billion a year, and an economic benefit from OHV recreationists who spend money in local communities close to areas they recreate in for items such as gasoline, food, lodging and souvenirs. Coconino County had the second highest revenues in 2002 from OHV Trip Expenditures (totaling 106.4 million). Capturing even one percent of this market could result in over one million dollars annually in visitor revenues to Page. • Create parking facilities at the amphitheater • Create OHV paths and trails behind the amphitheater site and work with local OHV and quad dealers to bring events to Page • Sign the Amphitheater site • Fence the site and define the area with signs	 The Amphitheater could provide a venue for local events that attract tourists and enrich the lives of residents.
Cedar Street Parcel	• None	• Encroachment by resident surrounding site • Needs grading	This site could be restored as a pocket park with low impact activities including a dog park, community garden, and passive areas. It is large enough to house a multi-use practice field.	 Squatters and unregulated uses currently use the vacant land at Cedar Street.
Children's Park	• Tot Lot (2) • BBQ (3) • Picnic Table (4) • Dirt pull in area used for parking	• The park facilities are old and outdated. • There are no shade structures, although some trees around the play areas provide some cover. • Access from date street is used by vehicles and children. • There is no separate bicycle/pedestrian facility or signing for pedestrians and bicycles, creating a potential hazard at this access point. • A pedestrian only access is located on Date Street. • The park is not lit, and has no gates to keep it closed during evening hours.	• Restrict auto access to this park by removing the dirt parking area and replacing it with creating a green space • Update playground equipment • Post park rules signs to allow enforcement to prevent activities not in keeping with this park • Gate both entrances so the park can be closed from dusk to dawn • Provide bicycle racks at the park • Enhance the pedestrian entrance from Date Street	 The equipment at Children's Park is outdated and in need of maintenance/ replacement.

FIGURE 11: City of Page Park Assessment

Park Name	Park Facilities	Park Assessment Notes	Opportunities	PHOTOS
Golliard Park	• Tot Lot (1) • Play Structure (1) • Swing Sets (2) • Dog Park (1) (.4 acres for large and small dog areas) • Practice Field with Backstop (1) • Restroom (closed) (1) • Picnic Tables (9) • BBQ (2)	• Lights inoperable • Outfield, infield, and backstop in poor condition • Soils appear compacted under play equipment • Play equipment not shaded and in poor to mediocre condition • Picnic areas not shaded in poor to mediocre condition • No shade • Dog park lacks safety gates, shade, water, seating areas • Restroom closed • No safety guards between play area and nearby street	• This is a well-used park with an obsolete design. Consider a redesign of the park that takes advantage of the following opportunities: • Even if the park is not redesigned, the following should be a priority items. • Provide identity signing and park rules signs • Upgrade and replace the swings and multi-function play structures in the park. • Cover the play areas with a shade structure • Remove the ballfield and replace it with a multi-purpose grass field that can be used for soccer and little league practices. To enhance safety, provide a movable fence that can be used for both soccer and little league practices. • Restore and open the restrooms from dawn to dusk. • Consider decorative/security fencing the park along 10th street to enhance safety for children within the park, and to restrict park use from dusk to dawn. • Provide benches to allow parents to watch their children as they play • The following items should be accomplished over time, or through a redesign of the park. • Include a walking track around the park with exercise equipment • Restore and relocate existing lights so they work. • Consider relocating the dog park to the vacant city owned lot on Cedar Street to activate that space. Reuse this area as a large ramada area that the city could rent out for picnics and corporate events. • Create formal parking along 10th Street. Work with the property owner on the east side of the park to create additional parking on the east side of the park. Alternatively, buy the vacant lot on the north side of the park and convert it into a parking/entry area.	 Golliard Park equipment and fields are in need of upgrades and maintenance.
Horseshoe Bend	• Parking Area • Interpretive signs • Trail • Ramada • Viewing Area	• The ramada the edge of the city owned land is well maintained. • There are no services at Horseshoe Bend, parking slots are not marked. • This is a heavily used site visited by tourists from all over the world. Many hike to the view point from this location. No emergency call boxes or other safety facilities are available.	This site has long been identified as an opportunity for a partnership between the National Parks Service and the city. Because the site is remote, installation of services such as water, sewer, and electric could be costly. Additionally, because it is a remote site, maintenance is also difficult.	 Horseshoe Bend is a popular destination for tourists.

FIGURE 11: City of Page Park Assessment

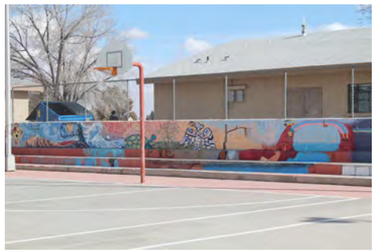
Park Name	Park Facilities	Park Assessment Notes	Opportunities	PHOTOS
John C. Page Memorial Park	• Tot Lot (2) • Play Structure (1) • Swing Sets (1) • Basketball Court (3) • Skate Park (1) approximately 13, 775 s.f. (National Average Skate park Size: 11,876 sq ft; regional average West South Central: 10,478 sq ft) • Restrooms (1) • Teen Center (closed) (1) • Community use building (Townhouse) (1) • Senior Center/Recreation Classrooms building (1) • BBQs (6) • Picnic Tables (7) • Multi-purpose Grass Area (3) (1.25 ac (north east corner), 1 acre (south side), .75 acres (north west corner)	• The turf is generally well maintained, but worn. • The closed teen center creates a "dead zone" within the park. City staff reports that high school students frequently go behind the building to smoke or get high. • The ramps and features in the Skate Park are wood and in poor condition. Portions of the ramps could be a safety hazard. There are no seating areas around the park, which would allow for parents to watch their children at the park. • The basketball courts are in average condition. The courts and perimeter fencing appear worn. Seating provided in the form of concrete "steps" around the park is unshaded. On hot days, this seating arrangement is not practical. • Picnic tables are worn and unshaded. The appear to be placed randomly throughout the park. As a result, they are used as rest areas for homeless. There is no signing that discussed the significance of the park or it's namesake. As a result, visitors to the city have no incentive to explore the park, and the monument becomes insignificant. The two play areas are worn with obsolete equipment and dirt surfaces. There are not formal seating areas around them, making it hard for parents to watch children. The senior center/recreation room building does not relate to the park. Opening this building up would increase surveillance by the people who use this building.	The park has several features that could provide a basis for future recreation programs and/or generate revenue. These features include the basketball courts, and skate park. **Skate Park** Leveraging skateboard parks for economic development is in its infancy. While studies on the economic impacts of skateboard events limited, Eugene Oregon reported an impact of $56,000 from it's 2-year old 2015 Northwest Jam skate park event. The event was attended by over 500 participants. Ocean City, MD which until recently, hosted the Dew tour at its 13,000 s.f. skate park stated that thousands of visitors and millions of TV viewers watched the event. Dew Tour was a tourism powerhouse for the town, with the four-day event having an estimated economic impact of more than $11 million in 2013, according to town officials. **Basketball Courts** Currently the town uses the High School Basketball Courts for its leagues and indoor play. The three courts at Page Park are well-used. Page is known for it's high school basketball team. The location of these courts next to the townhouse and current teen center provides an opportunity for basketball camps. This could increase recreation department revenues and enhance current recreation department programming. **John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan** A conceptual master plan for page park was prepared concurrent with the Citywide Park Master Plan Process. As the master plan is developed; the following opportunities could be incorporated into the final designs: • An upgraded and high quality skate park that could be used to host national and international events. • A policy regarding scooters and BMX should be developed for the skate park. Once that policy is determined, appropriate gates should be installed to ensure appropriate use and fencing should be installed to enable the park to be closed. • Call boxes should be placed within the park to enhance safety • The park should be better connected to the downtown. • Seating should be placed at the skate park, basketball courts and around play areas to enable parents to observe children. • A walking path or exercise course should be included in the park. • The teen center should be re-opened; or relocated to the townhouse and used so the teen center building can be used as a visitor center. • The Senior Center should be redesigned so people who use it can also provide informal surveillance of the park. • Activities, including interpretation and/or a splash pad, should be included in the park redesign to provide activities for visitors and residents. • A stage area (for events) is needed. • Electricity needs to be provided throughout the park to support events.	  From top to bottom: 1. Skate park equipment in need of repair 2. Play areas not shaded and obsolete 3. Closed Teen Center 4. Basketball Courts

FIGURE 11: City of Page Park Assessment				
Park Name	Park Facilities	Park Assessment Notes	Opportunities	PHOTOS
Lakeview Nature Park and Lakeview Trailhead	• Sign • Trail	• The trailhead is a dirt lot that is unmarked from the street. • The sign and nature trail map are worn and can not be easily read. • The undeveloped and unmarked trail and trailhead borders federal land managed by the National Parks Service. A portion of the trail from the existing Lakeview Trail passes through federally owned land managed by Glen Canyon National Park. Races and events using this trail (which is part of the Rim Trail), must obtain permits from the National Parks Service. • No designated parking areas • No shade or seating or amenities	Both of these sites are premier trailheads with spectacular views of Lake Powell. Minor, low cost improvements and interpretation could enhance this site and provide an opportunity for visitors and a venue for events such as trail runs and marathons. Lakeview talks, nature walks, and other events could be programmed at this site for tourists and residents. • Provide shaded seating areas • Maximize the use of the site by designating on-street parking • Sign the site with trail etiquette signs, park rule sings • Secure the site with perimeter fencing • Provide trail maps for the nature trail, interpretive signing identifying geologic formations and features • Work with the National Parks Service to identify opportunities to partner for trail improvements and amenities.	 Sign at Lakeview Trailhead in need of replacement/repair.
Grandview Knoll	• None	• This is a dirt parking area		
Vermillion Park		• This park is managed and maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department, and the Recreation Programs Department does not use it for recreation programs or camps. • The park is located at the end of a street and does not benefit from informal surveillance from the street or nearby houses. • The city does not program this park. • The city reports that this park is frequently vandalized and equipment often needs to be replaced. • The park has no restrooms, no hours or park rules signs. • Head-in, on street parking is available on San Francisco Road.	• Consider "opening up" the views from and to this park by replacing trees on the west side with shade structures over plan areas • Lock the park between dusk and dawn • Consider increasing the number of ramadas at this park for small groups (e.g. birthday parties) to increase use	 Vermillion Park has limited visibility from the west side.

FIGURE 11: City of Page Park Assessment

Park Name	Park Facilities	Park Assessment Notes	Opportunities	PHOTOS
Rodeo Grounds	• Round pens • Three (3) wash stations for horses with metal stanchions / concrete floors • Lit rodeo arena with bleachers • Practice area with barrels set up for barrel racing • Two (2) round rings • Two (2) trail show trail course area with poles for pole bending and two trails with logs, offsets, keyholes and a bridge • Restrooms • Maintenance building • Concession Building • Boarding stalls • 45 rental pens	• Restrooms are closed • Blowing Sand Issue • No electric or water to corrals • Blowing Sand and issue • Fencing needs repair in some areas	Arenas and rodeo facilities can contribute to the economic activity of a community. The Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association reports it sanctioned 624 rodeos in 2015, up from 560 in 2009. From 2011 to 2015, attendance at PRCA events grew 35 percent, from 4 million to 5.4 million . The same report by Cronkite News states the Cave Creek live rodeo attendance growth has been so rapid that fans have been turned away from sold out events. Prescott estimates over 35,000 people attend its rodeo and other events during Frontier Days. An economic impact study of the rodeo conducted over ten years ago estimated that the rodeo brought over $13 million to the Prescott economy; now the city estimates that number to be over $20 million. During focus groups, residents stated that there is a strong interest in rodeo in and around Page, with some residents stating they are active in local rodeo and travel to regional events that attract 250 to 300 people. Investing in the facility could result in attracting rodeos and visitors to Page that contribute to the city's economy. Working with the 4-H and local instructors, the city could offer equestrian camps in the summer. This could increase recreation department revenues and program offerings, as well as grow demand for equestrian facilities (such as corrals) and events. The area south of Page is a remarkable attribute for riders that could be marketed as an attraction that would provide an incentive for visitors to extend their stay (ride in the red rocks). Providing a facility that would allow people to bring their own horses, or in the long term, house a concession, could help leverage this facility. The current corral and arena managers have identified the following as necessary short to mid term improvements (within five years: • Replace all outdated corral panels. • Restore electricity to a common area in the east and west sides of the corral complex with at least one security and/or safety light pole per common area. • Establish a modern and well designed "Horse Motel" that will encourage equine owners passing through to stop and rest their stock in a safe, clean and pleasant facility offering reasonable prices. • Obtain proper and modern arena maintenance equipment. • Upgrade outdated rodeo stock handling equipment. • Stabilize and add improvements to open practice area south of arena. • Improve stabilization of sand drift areas.	 The Rodeo Grounds have a lit arena, bleachers, and restrooms.

FIGURE 11: City of Page Park Assessment

Park Name	Park Facilities	Park Assessment Notes	Opportunities	PHOTOS

Page Sports Complex	• Tot Lot (1)
	• Softball Fields with bleachers, dugouts, back stop, and fencing (4)
	• Soccer Fields (on outfield of Ballfields) (3)
	• Basketball Courts (3)
	• Ramada (1)
	• Restroom (1)
	• Concession (1)
	• Picnic Tables (10)
	• Maintenance Structure (1)
	• Parking Area
		• One or two fields may be set up for use of portable mounds
		• Tot lot is too small
		• Extra baseball court used for storage by the school
		• Trees breaking out of planters
		• No shade structures
			• Because the Page Sports Complex is somewhat separated from the town by Haul Road and off the main Mesa, it is not often vandalized. However, security gates to close the facility from dusk to dawn would enhance security and safety.
			• The park is not easily accessible from the Mesa. Providing a pedestrian crossing on Haul Road at the Park entrance could make it more accessible to the community.
			• This park provides an opportunity for revenue generation.
			  • Using movable mounds could make the facility more flexible and provide an opportunity for little league and baseball.
			  • Removing the storage facility from the basketball court and relocating it within the park would provide another court for residents.
			  • Two fields are located directly south of this facility. Many larger tournaments require more than for fields. An opportunity exists to work with the school to connect these facilities and use the combined facility for larger baseball tournaments that will play on skinned infields.
			  • Provide shade at the children's play area and over bleachers
				
				Playground at Page Sports Complex are unshaded.

Sports Complex Annex	• Tot Lot (2) • Swings (1) • Volleyball Court (sand) (1) • Restroom (1) • Picnic Table (3) • Parking Area (shared with Page Sports Complex)	• Restrooms available with deposit, otherwise locked • Equipment is older • Play area equipment very limited and not shaded • Picnic areas older and not shaded	This park provides an opportunity for revenue generation. • The park is not easily accessible from the Mesa. Providing a pedestrian crossing on Haul Road at the Park entrance could make it more accessible to the community and increase recreation offerings to residents. • Shade picnic areas. Shaded picnic areas could be rented for a higher fee than non-shaded areas. • Because of the proximity of this park to the Page Sports Complex, consider creating a large ramada with multiple picnic tables that could be rented for team or corporate events. • Because this park is buffered from nearby residences by Haul Road, including electric at ramadas could enable its use for night time rentals.	 Sports Complex Annex picnic and play areas are unshaded.
Tennis Courts / Disc Golf Area	• Lit Tennis Courts (6) with benches (6) • Trailer (1) • Disc Golf Course (3 visible baskets) • Parking (at tennis courts)	• Seating areas are not shaded • Courts in good condition • On site mobile building • Disc Golf not signed/no clear entry • Baskets need repair • Course needs maintenance	The tennis courts offer an opportunity for programming for adults and youth. The proximity to the community college offers the opportunity for summer tennis camps; potentially as a partnership with the community college. Disc Golf is a growing sport. The Disc Golf Association sponsors event, and many communities have local disc golf clubs. Disc Golf Courses are relatively low maintenance. A 2013 study of Disc Golf states that participation rates are increasing between 10 to 20 percent annually. Another study of the economic impacts of a Disc Golf course in Richmond Hill, North Carolina found that Disc Golfers were an average age of 35, and were hiking enthusiasts. Page has a larger than state and county percent of 18 to 16 year olds, and an avid hiking community. In the Richmond Hill study, many said they would be willing to pay a small fee to support maintenance of a Disc Golf Course ($25.00 p.a.) As Disc Golf grows, the city could use this course to attract tournaments or extend the stay of tourists to Page. • Consider creating a 9-hole disc golf course • Provide operational signs with management contacts for the tennis courts and disc golf course • Sign the disc golf course and create formal entries to the site	 Tennis Courts and Disc Golf Basket

6. LEVEL OF SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

Level of Service addresses the quantity of recreation facilities available within the city. This chapter of the plan describes the current level of service and projects the quantity of facilities that would be needed to maintain, enhance, or decrease the current level of parks and recreation service offered by the city of Page.

QUALITY OF CITY RECREATION FACILITIES

Benchmarking provides a numeric bracket that enables a comparison of recreation facility level of service between jurisdictions. Recreation facilities include, and are not limited to, tot lots/play areas, sports fields, splash pads, recreation buildings like multi-generational centers, skate parks, and other physical recreation

amenities. It is important to note that benchmarking does **NOT** document facility condition, age, or quality. The condition of city of Page recreation facilities and parks is discussed in the chapter entitled Park and Recreation Facilities and a park by park conditions overview is provided in Appendix B.

RECREATION FACILITY LEVEL OF SERVICE AND PROJECTED NEEDS

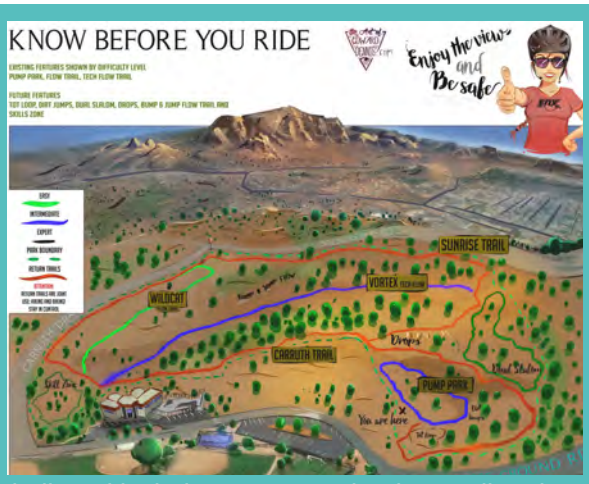
Comparison Jurisdictions

To project levels of service, the city of Page was compared to other, similar jurisdictions within the region. The comparison jurisdictions were selected by the community and the Page Parks and Recreation Advisory Board at a public meeting held on March 7, 2016. (Figure 12: Comparison Jurisdiction Overview.) The comparison jurisdictions included in this study include Cortez, Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, Moab, Utah,

FIGURE 12: Comparison Jurisdiction Overview
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 2015 QUICK FACTS

CITY	Incorporated Area (Square Miles)	Population (2015 Est.)	Percent of Population Under 18 (2010 EST.)	Percent of Population Over 65 (2010 Est.)	Number of Parks	Special Features/Interesting Notes
Page, AZ		7,490	29.6%	9%		Rodeo Grounds, 4 Field Page Sports Complex, Lakeview Nature Trail
Boulder, NV		15,551	18.7%	25.2%	13	Golf Course, Community Center with Art /Youth Center, fitness center, separate Pool and Racquetball Complex (Pool is covered seasonally by an inflatable).
Cortez, CO	5.5	8,715	25.2%	17.80%	8	Playgrounds or paths for walkers, bikers, disc golf course, sand volleyball court, stages available for performances, four baseball fields, softball field, two basketball courts, four tennis courts. In addition to the eight city parks, Cortez has several pocket parks throughout the city.
Kanab, UT	14	4,393 (1)	28.92%	19.61%	4	3 Little League/1 Softball Field and additional (2) Softball Fields at Kanab Middle School Historic Rental Property (Heritage House) Planned 400 Ac. Park to include picnic pavilions, playground, camping, restrooms, boat ramps and piers, paths, trail (Reservoir park) Kaneplex Rodeo Grounds, shooting range, ATV trails. Rodeo grounds are currently used for high school rodeos, professional bull riding competitions, demolition derbies, etc.
Moab, UT		5,235	24%	13%	5	Aquatic / Fitness Teen Center, Skate Park, Bark Park, and BMX Track, extensive single track mountain bike trails coordinated with Grand County. Rotary Park based on music with musical instruments as art.
Sedona		10,388	12.1%	29.2%	7	Dog Park, Wetlands Preserve, Bike Skills Park, Planned Historic Buildings with community and rental spaces, art, food truck vendor space, and interpretation, Botanical Garden pocket park, outdoor pool, Skate Park, Teen Center (separate building), Recreation Room, trails coordinated with Forest Service trails.

(1) Kanab population estimates from University of Utah U.S. Census Bureau 2015 Population Estimates: Utah Fact Sheet. Kanab percent of population under age 18 and Percent of Population over age 65 based on 2010 Census (latest data available).

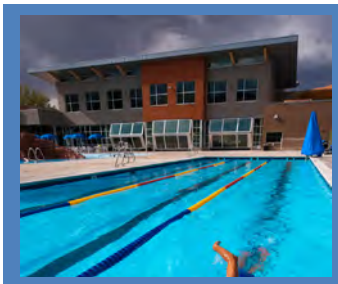


The Sedona Bike Skills Park Phase I is built and includes: Pump Park, Flow Trail and Tech Flow Trail. Additional phases are planned and not currently funded.

The Boulder City, NV pool and racquetball complex (left) uses a bubble to cover the pool for winter use. The Recreation Center (right) offers programs and activities for youth and teens. A fitness center and art center is in another building.

Cortez's Municipal outdoor pool includes a splash pad. The city's Centennial Park includes a fishing pond, play areas, and an amphitheater.

Jacob Hamblin Park in Kanab, UT. The Kaneplex Rodeo Grounds hosts rodeos, and includes a shooting range and ATV trails.



Moab Recreation and Aquatic Center Top and bottom right) includes a multipurpose room, fitness center, one indoor and two outdoor pools, showers, lockers, and a concession. The city's Rotary Park includes musical instruments that can be played (above left). The city also has an art center (above, right).

Kanab, Utah, and Sedona, Arizona. Also included is a single statistic representing small southwest jurisdictions obtained from the National Parks and Recreation Association PRORAGIS database. Jurisdictions that enlisted in the database are Benson, Arizona, Nephi, Utah and Los Alamos, New Mexico.

BENCHMARK FINDINGS

The benchmarking process provides brackets from which future parks and recreation needs can be identified. To project future needs for page, future park acres and facilities needed to maintain the highest, lowest, median, and average levels of service as defined by the benchmark study were identified based on Arizona State Department of Administration Office of Employment and Population Statistics for 2020 and 2025.

PARK ACRES

Page has 7.22 acres of park per person, slightly above the average, and above the median of the comparison jurisdictions. The acre comparison includes developed, active park acres and does not include the 105 acre Lakeview Nature Park.

By 2020, some additional active parks would be necessary should the city choose to provide service at the average or highest levels of service.

FIGURE 13: Park Acres Per Person ('000)

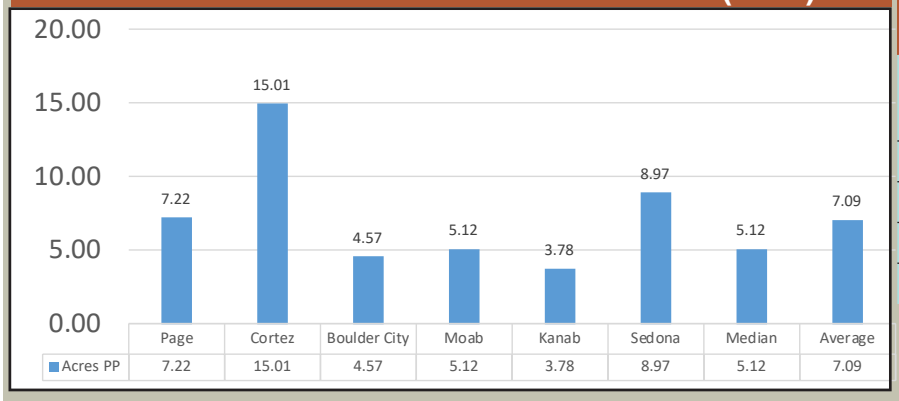


FIGURE 14: Park Acres Projected Need

LOS	YEAR			
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low	-25	-24	-23	-23
High	59	63	62	61
Median	-15	-14	-13	-12
Average	-1	2	3	3

PLAYGROUNDS

Page has the second highest level of services with regards to quantity of playgrounds. Although the city has an adequate quantity of playgrounds, the quality of the playgrounds results in a lower level of service provided to residents. Much of the city playground equipment is in need of replacement and/or maintenance. The city also lacks playground equipment that caters to a wide range of age groups.

FIGURE 15: Playgrounds Per Person ('000)

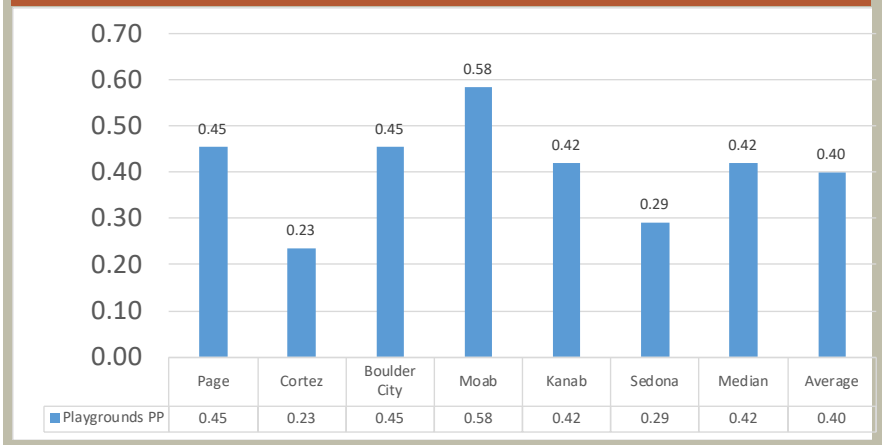


FIGURE 16: Playgrounds Projected Need

LOS	YEAR			
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low	-5	-5	-5	-5
High	-3	-2	-2	-2
Median	-4	-4	-4	-3
Average	-4	-4	-4	-3

BALLFIELDS

The city has slightly more ballfields per person than the average and median of the comparison jurisdictions. Because Page is small, the increment of population growth over the next ten to fifteen years does not justify additional ballfields except at the highest level of service. The city could consider an additional ball field in 2030. This need could be met by restoring the ball field at Golliard Park, by providing a new ball field at a new park elsewhere within the city, or by implementing an agreement with the school district to use one of its fields.

FIGURE 17: Ballfields Per Person ('000)

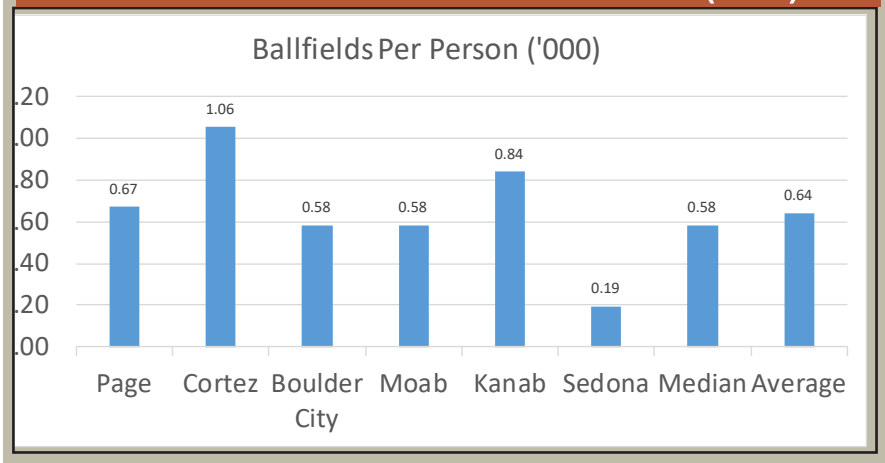


FIGURE 18: Ballfields Projected Need

LOS	YEAR			
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low	-3.54	-3.48	-3.39	-3.25
High	2.91	3.23	3.77	4.49
Median	-0.62	-0.44	-0.14	0.25
Average	-0.20	-0.01	0.32	0.75

SOCCER/MULTI USE FIELDS

Page stripes soccer fields on the outfield of the Page Sports Complex Ballfields. With three (3) soccer fields at Page Sports Complex, the city provides one of the highest levels of service for soccer of all of the comparison jurisdictions with the exception of Boulder City. Based on the level of service provided by the comparison jurisdictions, the city has adequate soccer/multi-use fields. Depending on how the city chooses to develop/redevelop new and existing parks, additional multi-use practice fields could be provided in community parks.

FIGURE 19: Soccer / Multi Use Fields Per Person ('000)

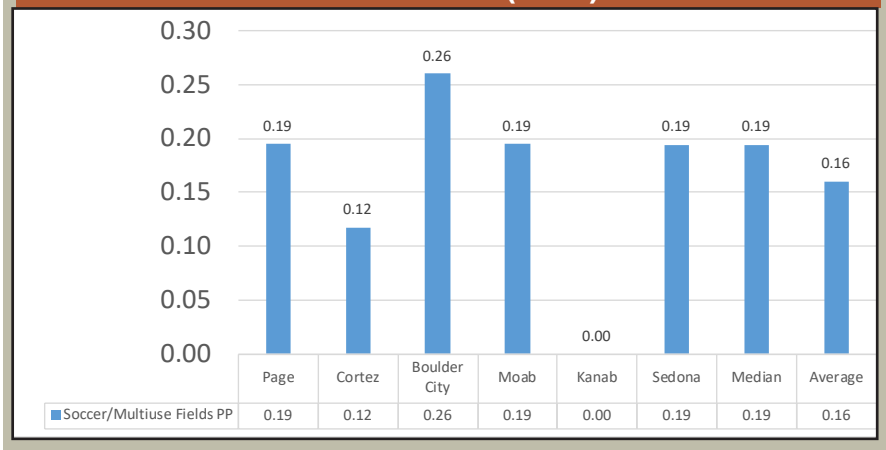


FIGURE 20: Soccer / Multi Use Fields Projected Need

LOS	YEAR			
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low	-2.12	-2.09	-2.03	-1.95
High	-1.54	-1.48	-1.38	-1.25
Median	-1.54	-1.48	-1.39	-1.25
Average	-1.80	-1.75	-1.67	-1.56

TENNIS COURTS

Six, lighted city tennis courts are located next to the community college. These courts are well maintained, are visible, and provide parking. The city provides a similar level of service for tennis courts as most of the comparison jurisdictions, except Cortez. Should the city wish to provide courts at the level of service represented by Cortez, an additional two to three courts would be needed by 2030.

FIGURE 21: TENNIS COURTS PER PERSON

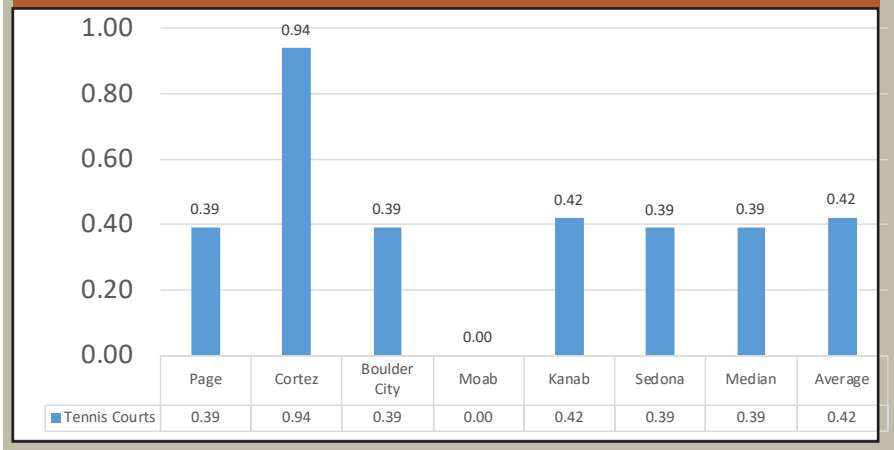


FIGURE 22: Tennis Courts Projected Need

LOS	YEAR			
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low	-6.00	-6.00	-6.00	-6.00
High	1.03	1.32	1.80	2.43
Median	-3.08	-2.96	-2.76	-2.50
Average	-2.85	-2.72	-2.50	-2.22

VOLLEYBALL COURTS

Page offers one outdoor volleyball court. All of the comparison jurisdictions except Kanab offer volleyball courts. Over time, the city could consider increasing the number of volleyball courts in its parks.

FIGURE 23: Volleyball Courts Per Person ('000)

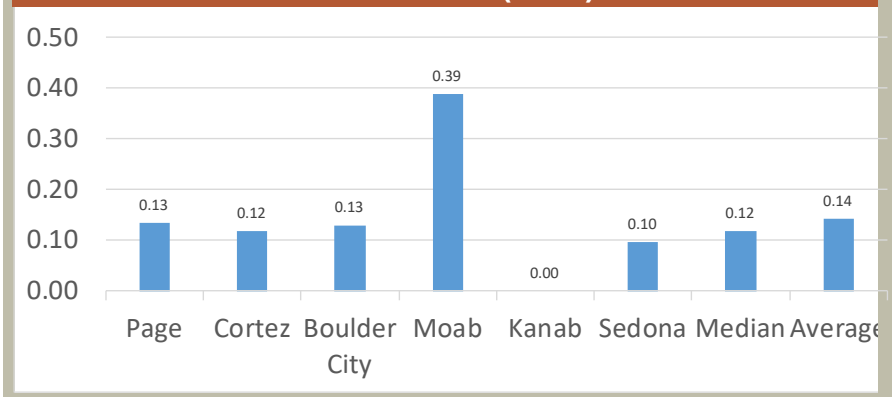


FIGURE 24: Volleyball Courts Projected Need

LOS	YEAR			
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low	-0.27	-0.24	-0.19	-0.13
High	1.91	2.03	2.22	2.49
Median	-0.12	-0.09	-0.03	0.05
Average	0.06	0.10	0.18	0.27

SWIMMING POOLS

Page does not have a municipal pool. At the lowest level of service, the city would need a pool by 2020; at the median and average levels of service, the city would need a pool now. The pool at the High School, which used to serve residents seasonally, is now closed. As a result, there are no community pool options for city residents and visitors. At all levels of service, the city could provide a pool to meet current needs. An additional pool could be provided by 2030 to meet the median and average level of service. Residents have stated in public meetings that a pool is important to teach children living in Page how to swim - especially because Lake Powell is an attractive hazard.

FIGURE 25: Swimming Pools Per Person ('000)

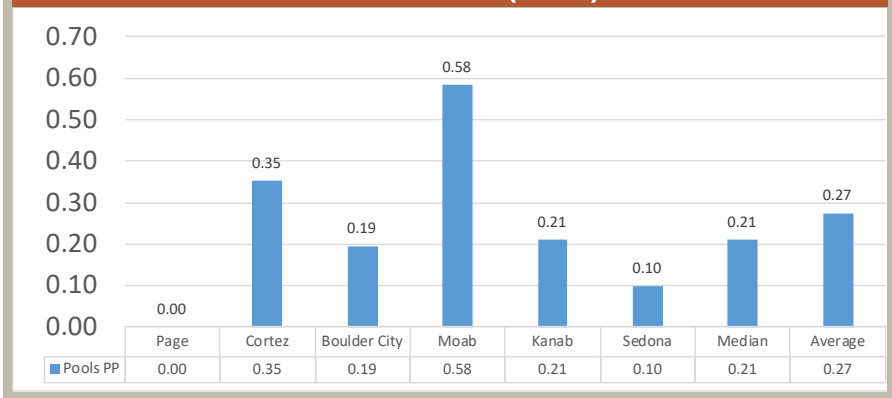


FIGURE 26: Swimming Pools Projected Need

LOS	YEAR			
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low	0.73	0.76	0.81	0.87
High	4.37	4.54	4.84	5.23
Median	1.57	1.63	1.74	1.88
Average	2.06	2.14	2.28	2.46

RECREATION CENTER

Page has a Community Center that is primarily focused on providing senior activities. The city's teen center is closed. A separate building (the townhouse) is used for community rentals. All of the comparison jurisdictions except Kanab provide recreation centers (Moab and Cortez provide a recreation center as part of their Aquatic Centers. Moab also provides a separate teen center. Boulder City has a youth, art, and fitness center in one building (each with separate hours). Sedona has a small recreation center for teens. At all levels of service, the city could provide a recreation center now, and at the highest level of service, provide additional recreation centers by 2030.

FIGURE 27: Recreation Center Per Person ('000)

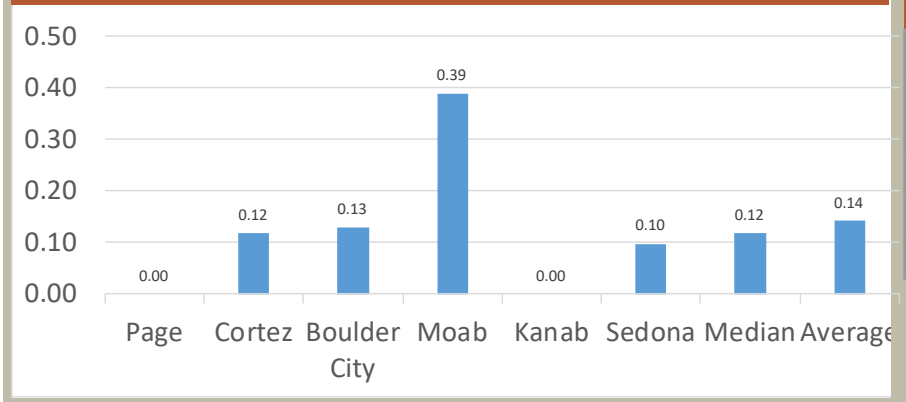


FIGURE 28: Recreation Center Projected Need

LOS	YEAR			
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low	0.73	0.76	0.81	0.87
High	2.91	3.03	3.22	3.49
Median	0.88	0.91	0.97	1.05
Average	1.06	1.10	1.18	1.27

SPLASH PAD

Page does not have a splash pad. All of the comparison jurisdictions except Moab, Utah provide splash pads as a public recreation facility. During the public process, residents stated they believe a splash pad would enhance their park experience, and would be an attraction for visitors. Rental fees for ramadas around the splash pad and a non-resident use fee could also be considered a potential revenue source to help defray maintenance costs for the splash pad. At all levels of service, the city could provide a splash pad by 2020.

FIGURE 29: Splash Pad Per Person ('000)

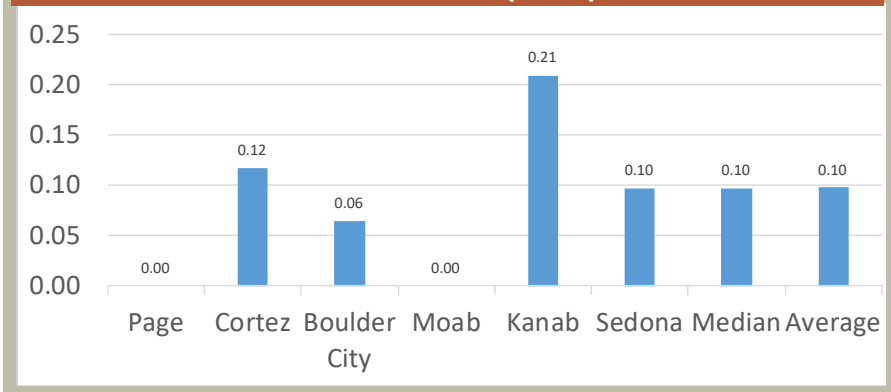


FIGURE 30: Splash Pad Projected Need

LOS	YEAR			
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low	0.49	0.51	0.54	0.58
High	1.57	1.63	1.74	1.88
Median	0.73	0.76	0.81	0.87
Average	0.73	0.76	0.81	0.88

SKATE PARKS

The city of Page Skate Park is located in John C. Powell Memorial Park. While the city does not need additional Skate Parks, the existing skate park ramps are composite wood, and need repair. Ramps are die-laminating, inconsistent materials are used to patch ramps, and the modular units are clearly deteriorating. Three of the comparison jurisdictions have skate parks constructed of concrete (Cortez, Colorado, Moab, Utah, Sedona, Arizona). Boulder City, Nevada and Kanab, Utah have skateparks constructed of modular composite wood units. Skaters for Public Skateparks identify a variety of maintenance concerns associated with public skateparks constructed of composite plastic, fiberglass, steel and wood.

FIGURE 31: Skate Parks Per Person ('000)

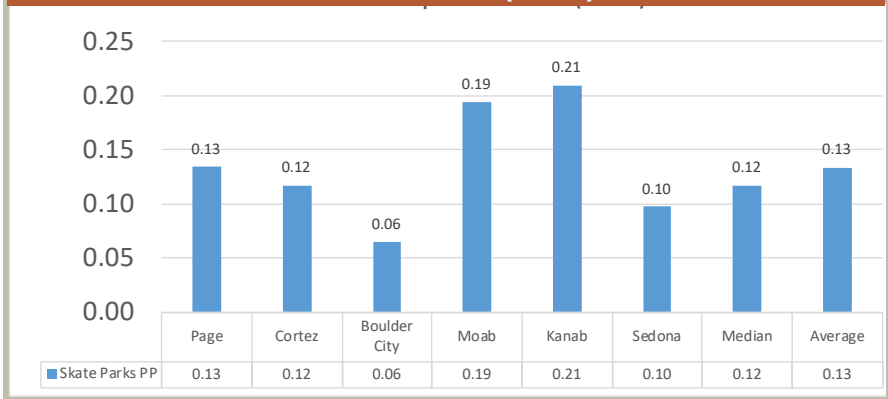


FIGURE 32: Skate Parks Projected Need

LOS	YEAR			
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low	-0.27	-0.24	-0.19	-0.13
High	0.57	0.63	0.74	0.88
Median	-0.12	-0.09	-0.03	0.05
Average	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.20

DISC GOLF

The city's disc golf course is located behind the tennis courts and Community College. The current course was created by volunteers, and has three baskets, but could be designed to include more. Two of the comparison jurisdictions (Cortez, Colorado and Moab, Utah) provide public disc golf courses. The city's existing disc golf course is in need of maintenance. It could be upgraded to include more baskets, a signed and defined entryway, and a shaded area for players.

FIGURE 33: Disc Golf Per Person ('000)

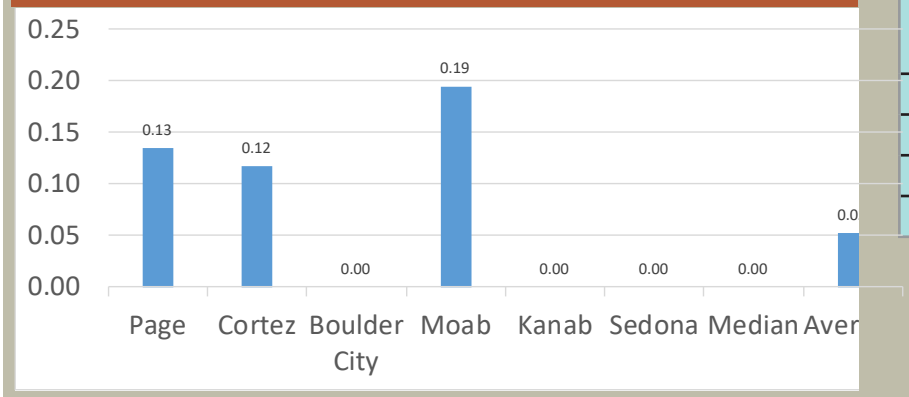


FIGURE 34: Disc Golf Projected Need

LOS	YEAR			
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low	-1.00	-6.00	-6.00	-6.00
High	0.46	0.51	0.61	0.74
Median	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00
Average	-0.61	-0.60	-0.57	-0.53

LEVEL OF SERVICE

The level of service identifies the number of facilities that Page could provide over the next fifteen years. The level of service was determined based on community input provided through the website (pageparks@mysidewalk.com) and at community meetings. Generally, the community was most interested in a splash pad, swimming pool, and improvements to play areas in existing parks. (Figure 35: Recreation Facility Level of Service).

FIGURE 35: Recreation Facility Level of Service

Facility	Level Of Service	Need 2015	Additional Need			Total Need	Rationale for LOS Assignment
			Add'l Need 2020	Add'l Need 2025	Add'l Need 2030	2015-2030	
Acres PP	8	6.19	2.04	1.66	1.31	11.20	Page provides the 2nd highest LOS of all comparison jurisdictions. While the total number of park acres per person provided by the city is the second highest of all jurisdictions, the tennis center and disc golf area account for almost 1/3 of the total park acres. The city does not program these areas or maintain these areas as park sites. Excluding these areas from the total results in page providing a slightly lower than average level of service with regards to the comparison jurisdictions. To account for these areas, and address the need for additional parks, the city was assigned a slightly higher level of service than it currently offers.
Playgrounds PP	0.94	0.04	0.24	0.20	0.15	0.63	The city has a high level of service for playgrounds, however not all playgrounds are well-maintained. No change to current level of service.
Ball Fields PP	0.67	0.03	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.45	Current level of service slightly higher than median and average for comparison jurisdictions. No change.
Soccer/Multi-use Fields PP	0.40	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.27	Current level of services highest of all comparison jurisdictions. No change.

FIGURE 35: Recreation Facility Level of Service							
			Additional Need			Total Need	
Facility	Level Of Service	Need 2015	Add'l Need 2020	Add'l Need 2025	Add'l Need 2030	2015-2030	Rationale for LOS Assignment
Pools PP	0.21	0.57	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.70	The city has no pool. Residents at community meetings voiced a strong interest in a pool for safety, quality of life, and economic development reasons. At the average level of service, the city would provide a slightly higher level of service for a pool over the next 15 years. Excess LOS capacity could be used by visitors to page.
Skate Parks PP	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.09	The city provides the 3rd highest LOS for skate parks of all the comparison jurisdictions and is at the average number of skate parks per person of all the comparison jurisdictions. The current skate park should be upgraded or replaced with the renovation of John C. Page Memorial Park; but no additional skate parks are needed.
Basketball Courts PP	0.81	0.03	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.54	Current level of services highest of all comparison jurisdictions. In the future, an additional half or full court could be provided at a new park. No change.
VB Courts PP	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.09	The city provides between the median and average LOS for volleyball courts. Volleyball courts were not identified as a need at community meetings or through the Master Plan Process. No change to current LOS

FIGURE 35: Recreation Facility Level of Service							
			Additional Need			Total Need	
Facility	Level Of Service	Need 2015	Add'l Need 2020	Add'l Need 2025	Add'l Need 2030	2015-2030	Rationale for LOS Assignment
Recreation Centers PP	0.13	0.97	0.03	0.03	0.02	1.05	A teen or recreation center was identified as a need through the planning process; and a level of service between the average and median for the comparison communities was assigned. Currently the city provides senior services at the community center, and some recreation classes at the library. The townhouse, existing teen center, or community center could be res-designed or converted to a recreation center, or a new recreation center could be constructed.
Splash Pad	0.12	0.88	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.95	Residents voiced strong support for a splash pad through the planning process. The LOS was set slightly higher than the average and median.
Tennis Courts	0.81	0.03	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.54	Current level of services second highest of all comparison jurisdictions. No change.
Disc Golf	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.09	The city has an existing facility that could be upgraded and provide an attraction for visitors and residents. No change.
Dog parks	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.09	The city has an existing facility that could be upgraded and/or relocated and provide an attraction for visitors and residents. No change.

7. Paths and Trails

This chapter includes a paths and trails map, and information about trails within the city of Page. This plan does not address the Rim Trail, as this facility is managed by the Rim Trail Committee and has it's own unique plan.

BENEFITS OF PATHS AND TRAILS

Paved paths and unpaved trails are a fundamental component of a parks system. They connect parks to one another and to destinations. The National Trails Planning Partnership states trails "make our communities more live-able; improve the economy through tourism and civic improvement; preserve and restore open space; and provide opportunities for physical activity to improve fitness and mental health." The Partnership identifies specific benefits from trails:

- Trails make communities more desirable. A National Association of Homebuilders study found that trails are the second most important community amenity that potential homeowners cite when choosing a new community. Trails were cited by 57 percent of prospective buyers in a 2004 survey by the association, ahead of public parks and outdoor pools. Additionally, the study found that "trail availability" outranked 16 other options including security, ball fields, golf courses, parks, and access to shopping or business centers. Those home-buyer preferences translate into increased property values and enhanced tax revenue for communities that incorporate trails into planning. In a study on the impact of trails on adjacent property values in Indianapolis, researchers found that the overall impact of trails on property values was estimated at more than $140 million dollars.
- Trails promote physical activity, fitness, and health. Studies in association with The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicate that 64% of the U.S. population is clinically overweight with over 31% obese. This condition is directly tied to lack of physical activity resulting in increased heart disease, cancer, diabetes, anxiety, depression and other costly health problems. Providing nearby trails and walkways offers a significant option for regular physical activity that can lower rates of obesity and health care costs. Physical activity associated with walking has also been shown to improve mental health.
- Trails help improve community image. Communities with well planned and executed trail amenities, conservation and open space benefits, stand a better chance of being recognized as desirable places to live and visit.
- Trails provide safe connections for those who can not drive, including youth and older residents.
- A 2010 study of trail users at Table Rock State Park, South Carolina stated that 62% of respondents would be willing to pay a trail use fee in addition to the $2.00 park entrance fee. The study found that, on average, they would be willing to pay a $4.76 daily fee to use hiking trails at the park.

A spring, 2016 publication by Headwaters Economics, an independent, nonprofit research group that works to improve community development and land management decisions in the West, identified the following benefits of trails:

- **Business Impacts**
  - Overnight stays are the biggest contributor to total spending. At a mountain bike race in North Carolina, for example, each additional night adds $101 to a visitor's total spending.
  - Along the Great Allegheny Passage, overnight users spend seven times more than day users.
  - Communities can capitalize on trails when the trails are directly linked to towns via spur trails or shuttles.
  - Although events are short-lived, participants often return to the community after the event, increasing events' economic impact.
  - • After visiting an area, some tourists become residents or second home owners, bringing their businesses, supporting the local economy, and paying taxes.
  - In places that have become destinations, like North Carolina's Outer Banks, the economic contribution of visitors far exceeds the original public investment.

- **Quality of Life**
  - In Bloomington, Indiana, property owners adjacent to trails most commonly identified convenience and access to recreation, physical fitness, social connection, and connection to the natural environment as benefits of living near trails.
  - In Jackson, Wyoming, nine out of ten respondents use pathways and trails. Residents use area pathways and trails every other day in the summer and every three days in the winter. Ninety-six percent of residents stated that outdoor recreation was an important factor in their decision to move to or stay in the area
  - Along three trails in rural northern and eastern Nebraska and western Iowa, 74 percent of respondents indicated that they used the nearby trails for recreation daily, weekly or occasionally. Sixty-eight percent said the trails had a positive impact on their community.
- **Public Health**
  - In Morgantown, West Virginia, 60 percent of trail users report they exercise more regularly since they began using trails, and 47 percent of trail users report getting their recommended physical activity through trail use alone. Twenty-three percent of respondents did not exercise regularly before using the trails.
  - Walking trails in rural, southeastern Missouri increase exercise particularly among people most at risk of inactivity: those who were not already regular walkers, have a high school education or less, or who earn less than $15,000 per year. Trails that are at least a half mile long, paved, or located in the smallest towns are associated with the largest increases in exercise.
  - • More residents using trails and pathways means fewer accidents between pedestrian and motor vehicles.
- **Property Value**
  - In suburban New Castle County, Delaware, homes within 50 meters of bike paths commanded a 4 percent price premium.
  - • In rural Methow Valley, Washington, homes within one-quarter mile of trails benefited from a 10 percent price premium.
  - Along a popular trail in Austin, Texas, the price premium ranged from 6 to 20 percent, depending on whether the neighborhood had views of the greenbelt surrounding the trail and whether it had direct neighborhood access to the trail. This price premium translated to roughly $59,000 per year in additional tax revenue for the city.19

City of Page Trails

The city of Page has three primary off road trails; the Rim Trail, the Nature Trail, and the Horseshoe Bend Trail. The 10-mile Page Rim Trail is an important city amenity. The trail generally follows the Mesa and circles the periphery of Page. The trail attracts race concessions who bring visitors and visitor spending to town. The trail is a wonderful amenity for people visiting Lake Powell and Page. The Glen Canyon Trail extends along the western side of Page providing views of the Colorado River. The .25 nature Nature Trail extends from the Lakeview Trail head down the Mesa and connecting up to Grandview Knoll, or connecting to the Rim Trail. This trail is not maintained. The Horseshoe Bend Trail leads to the Horseshoe bend overlook and connects to a trail managed by the National Parks Service. This 1.4 mile trail is popular with tourists.

How Trails and Paths Can Benefit Page

Page is a gateway to the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Lake Powell. Tourism is an important components of the city's economy. Paved paths and enhanced sidewalks, as well as unpaved trails, combined with a well-maintained parks system can provide visitors with an enjoyable way to access city destinations and attractions, and result in longer stays. The economic benefits of trails are well documented. AmericanTrails.org, a national Trails Planning Association states:

- In Florida, the "The West Orange, Little Econ, and Cady Way trails in Orange County supported 516 jobs and an estimated economic impact of $42.6 million in 2010."
- The Teton County trail system generated an estimated $18 million in economic activity in 2010, with $1.1 million spent by local trail users and $17 million by non-local trail users. Employment and wages relating to the trail system in Teton County totaled $3.6 million with approximately 213 workers employed in the summer and fall of 2010.

Headwaters Economics found the following business Impacts from trails.

- Overnight stays are the biggest contributor to total spending. At a mountain bike race in North Carolina, for example, each additional night adds $101 to a visitor's total spending.
- Along the Great Allegheny Passage, overnight users spend seven times more than day users.
- Communities can capitalize on trails when the trails are directly linked to towns via spur trails or shuttles.
- Although events are short-lived, participants often return to the community after the event, increasing events' economic impact.
- After visiting an area, some tourists become residents or second home owners, bringing their businesses, supporting the local economy, and paying taxes.
- In places that have become destinations, like North Carolina's Outer Banks, the economic contribution of visitors far exceeds the original public investment.

Paved paths and trails support the local economy. Outfitters and retail equipment sales related to outdoor activity, including path and trail use all contribute to Page's tax base.

Trails can also help to extend a visitor's stay in Page. Creating an attractive network of paths and trails that connect local destinations and provide information about the city and its unique history can provide an extra activity that could extend a visitor stay.

Page Trails Plan

This Master Plan includes a trails plan (Figure 36: Page Trails Plan) that provides recommendations for new trails within the city of Page. Appendix A: Path and Trail Guidelines provides guidance for the construction and design of trails within the city. The Page Trails Plan identifies trail heads, trails and trail types within the city.

TYPES OF TRAILS AND PATHS

This plan identifies three types of paved paths and four types of trails in addition to the existing Rim Trail and Glen Canyon Rim Trail. Paved paths are generally located within the developed areas of the city and include enhanced sidewalks. Unpaved trails include the Rim Trail, and are generally located on undeveloped city-owned and other undeveloped public land within the city.

PATH TYPES

10' Paved Path

This facility is designed for high-volume routes connecting high volume destinations such as schools, page park, and the downtown. The 10' paved path is located along both sides of Lake Powell Boulevard and is envisioned to be the most visible and highly used facility in the city. It is located along wider and higher speed roadways. A 10' paved path allows users to walk two abreast.

8' Paved Path

The eight-foot paved path is located along Navajo Drive, both sides of 6th Avenue, and both sides of Navajo Drive in the downtown (between 6th Avenue and S. Lake Powell Blvd.) This path also connects the High School, Middle School and Elementary Schools parks and the downtown.

6' Paved Path

A six foot paved path connects residential areas to parks and other paths within the city. This path connects Golliard park, Lake View Primary School, the Rodeo Grounds and Page Sports Complex along Haul Road, and residential areas in west Page along Navajo Drive.

TRAIL TYPES

Separated Road Trail

A trail separated from the roadway along Coppermine Road as it leaves the developed portions of the city, S.R. 98 and S.R. 89 provides an opportunity for connections to destinations within the region.

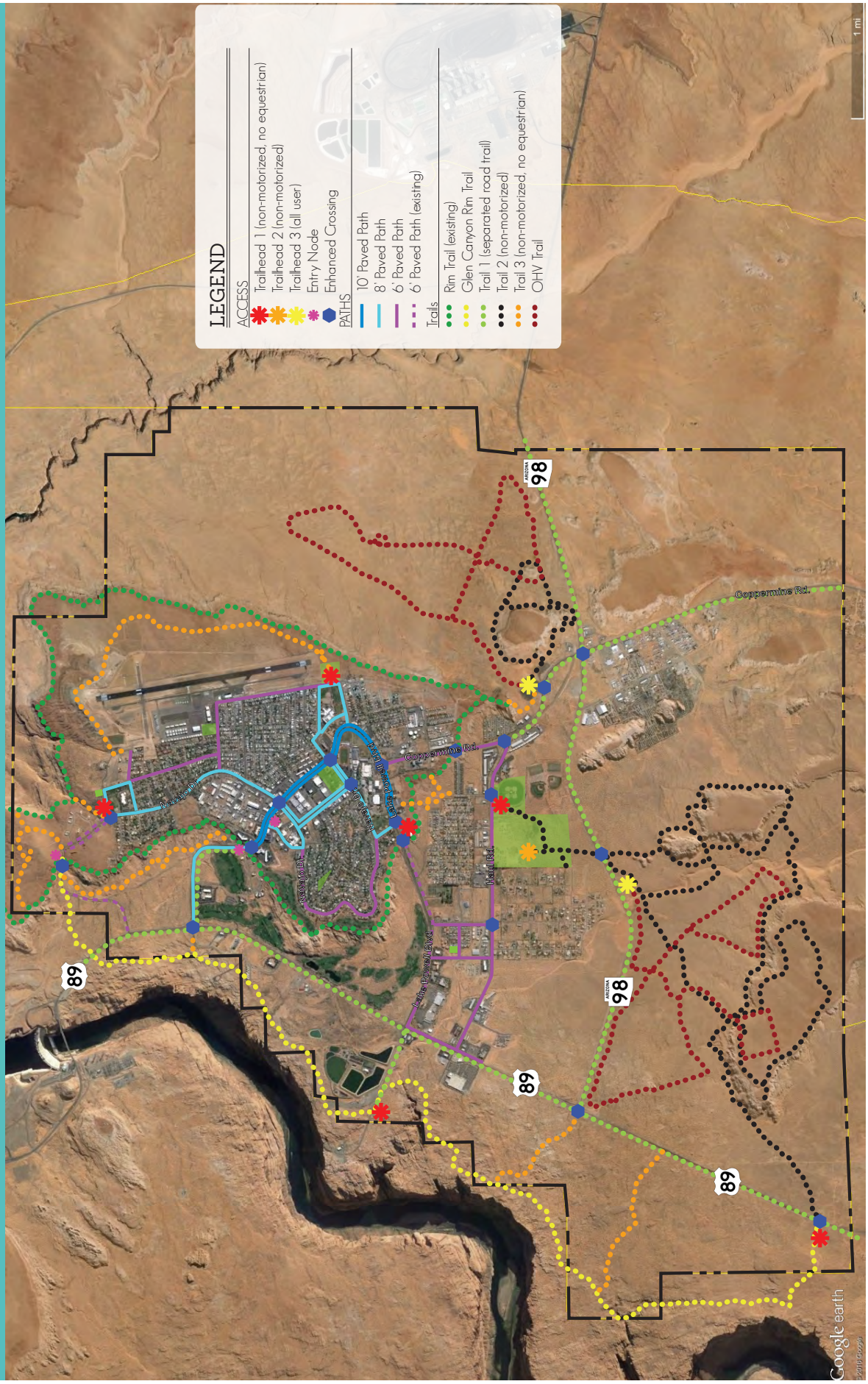
Non-Motorized Trail

Non-motorized trails are identified south of the city. These trails are designed for equestrians, off-highway vehicle (OHV) users and hikers. During the development of this plan, equestrians and OHV users stated that while they generally shared the same access to BLM lands south of the city, once they crossed SR98, each went their own way. This map works to formalize that arrangement, so that equestrians and OHV users can continue to enjoy BLM lands south of SR 98.

OHV Trail

Off highway vehicle trail areas are designated at the Amphitheater and on BLM Lands south of S.R. 98. The Amphitheater and BLM lands are currently an informal OHV use area. This designation formalizes the use of these areas so appropriate facilities for OHV use can be provided in the future, including safety and conduct signing.

FIGURE 36: Trails Plan



Non-Motorized, no Equestrian

Trails connecting from paved paths to the Rim Trail, Glen Canyon Rim Trail, and around the airport are designated non-motorized, non-equestrian because they link to other facilities that do not accommodate equestrians or motorized use.

TRAILHEADS

Four trailhead types are identified in this plan. These include:

Non-motorized, no Equestrian

These trailheads are mostly located along paths and on the mesa. They provide access to paved paths.

Non-motorized

This trailhead is located at the Rodeo Grounds. It is intended for equestrian use, as well as other non-motorized access.

All User

All user trailheads are located at the Amphitheater and along S.R. 98 to provide access to OHV and other trail users.

Entry Node

Entry nodes are used to mark connections between paved paths and unpaved trails and connections between different path or trail types. Entry nodes are located along the 10' paved path along Lake Powell Boulevard, and at the Indigo Ridge juncture of the Rim Trail, Glen Canyon Rim Trail, and planned non-motorized trail.

ENHANCED CROSSINGS

Trail system connectivity is integral to a functional trail system. The trail map identifies several locations where facilities specific to non-motorized trail users would be appropriate. These could include striped crosswalks, signing, speed management facilities in the pavement or along the road, and in some instances, pedestrian activated traffic signals.

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8. Maintenance

This chapter addresses maintenance of Page parks and trails.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PARK MAINTENANCE

Well maintained parks result in cost savings, reduced equipment replacement and repair costs, and parks that are well used by the community. Studies show that parks that are not well-maintained are not as well used. Poorly maintained parks are also perceived to be unsafe. A 2015 white paper prepared by the Houston-Galveston Area Council found that "A successful park cannot thrive on sustainable design practices alone, but must be bolstered with adequate maintenance. Commitment to effective stewardship and sufficient funding for park maintenance is vital to a park's longevity. Effective park maintenance and operation extends beyond landscape management to include safety, scheduling, and sustainable operation of the park." The white paper identified maintenance best management practices to include:

- Employ an adequate amount of security and maintenance personnel
- Coordinate park maintenance across all agencies
- Set up mechanisms and procedures to avoid and eliminate physical hazards
- Set up a way for park users to easily report problems, for example: web based reporting
- Promote respect through a zero tolerance approach toward trash and vandalism
- Define park hours and uses
- Raise funds to support capital improvements and maintenance needs
- Structure the landscape maintenance program to suit the park's size, usage levels, maintenance infrastructure, and staffing and volunteer needs
- Reduce and reuse park landscape waste materials

MAINTENANCE BENEFITS TO PAGE PARKS

Creating well maintained parks in Page will enhance their use and contribute to the identify of Page as a desirable place to visit and live. Well maintained parks become centers of community activity, desirable locations for events that attract visitors and visitor spending, and places of community pride.

PAGE MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

The city's Public Works Department is responsible for maintenance of city Parks managed by the Parks Department. Parks managed by the Recreation Department are maintained by staff within that department. Parks managed by the Recreation Department are generally better maintained than those managed by the Parks Department. This could be due to several factors:

- The Recreation Department manages its own maintenance staff
- Parks managed by the Recreation Department are programmed and have higher use
- Some facilities managed by the Recreation Department are leased (such as the sports fields and Sports Complex Annex). As a result, more attention is paid to maintenance to protect these revenue streams.
- Parks managed by the parks department are not programmed or leased (with the exception of John C. Page Memorial Park).
- John C. Page Memorial Park requires significant effort for maintenance, which results in less time and capital available for maintenance of other parks.

The city currently does not have an adopted maintenance philosophy or use adopted park maintenance standards. Adopting park maintenance standards is recommended by this plan.

MAINTENANCE PHILOSOPHY

A park maintenance philosophy guide park maintenance priorities. City of Page parks are important to its residents and to it's economy. Should the city choose to adopt a maintenance philosophy, it could include the following:

Highest Priority

- Safety
- Resident and Visitor Service
- Event areas and areas of high visibility to visitors and residents such as John C. Page Memorial Park, Page Sports Complex, Amphitheater, Lakeview Trailhead, and the Rim Trail
- High use areas such as, and not limited to, Playgrounds, Ball Fields, Skate Park, Basketball Courts

Medium Priority

- Pocket Parks
- Neighborhood park landscape and low-activity areas such as picnic areas and passive open spaces

Lowest Priority

- Natural Areas
- Very low use areas and low use trails
- Undeveloped parks

MAINTENANCE STANDARDS

Park maintenance standards must include regular maintenance schedules and maintenance activity documentation. Quality park maintenance requires dedicated and trained personnel. The National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA) offers schools an parks and recreation management, which could benefit city maintenance staff.

Other tools to assist staff in maintenance include:

- Software available to the public such as see/click/fix or signing with QR codes that allow users to report maintenance concerns
- A maintenance manual that clearly describes the maintenance standards and activities associated with each level of maintenance. Key elements of a maintenance standards applicable to page could include:
    - Daily and weekly inspection checklists and maintenance for buildings and facilities such as skateparks, courts and monuments. Skate park inspection checklists that include inspection and maintenance schedules for ramps, surfaces, and features within the park
    - General trash collection schedule for all parks
    - Tree trimming / maintenance schedule for all parks
    - Baseball field maintenance to include watering, dragging, sweeping, and turf edging, nail dragging, mat dragging, raking and maintenance of pitcher's mounds, batters and catcher's boxes and infield and outfield mowing
    - Soccer field and turf maintenance (in as much as it requires different actions than outfield maintenance) to include mowing, irrigation, aeration, and reseeding schedules
    - Field and park lighting inspection schedules
    - Restroom and ramada maintenance including regular daily inspection schedules, cleaning and trash removal schedules, and equipment inspection and maintenance schedules.
    - Irrigation to include back flow prevention, water audits, and irrigation safety standards.

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9. Funding

This chapter discusses options for funding the Master Plan recommendations.

The city of Page is a gateway community to Lake Powell and the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. The city largely relies on tourism for municipal revenues. Recognizing the cyclical nature of tourism, and the unpredictability of the Arizona economy (which is also strongly influenced by tourism), the City operates on conservative financial basis.

CALENDAR YEAR TAX COLLECTIONS

The city's sales tax is the single largest revenue source for the General Fund. On a calendar year basis, Page experienced a 13.3% increase in total sales tax revenue followed by a 16.0% increase in 2015. Much of that increase was a result of increased hotel/motel industry revenues. The city increased its hotel/motel tax from 3.0% to 4.263% in October 2011, accounting for some of the 2014-2015 hotel and motel sales tax revenue increase. In 2013, the city also approved vacation home rentals in the community which also accounted for some the increase in 2014-2015 hotel and motel sales tax revenues. The largest portion of the 2014-2015, hotel and motel sales tax revenue increase is due to increasing hotel and motel sales, which were up by 21.5% in 2014 and 29.4% in 2015 (Figure 37: Calendar Year Transaction Privilege Tax Collections: City of Page).

FIGURE 37: Calendar Year Transaction Privilege Tax Collections: City of Page

Tax Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014-15 % Change
Privilege Tax	4,153,791	4,028,167	4,044,322	4,389,972	4,452,400	1.4%
3% Hotel/Motel Tax	655,128	721,959	797,639	969,419	1,254,094	29.4%
Additional Hotel/Motel Tax (4.263%)	719,710	1,025,903	1,133,444	1,377,544	1,779,227	29.2%
Use Tax	191,601	157,885	219,795	240,438	488,587	103.2%
Restaurant/Bars	1,021,394	1,026,182	1,032,892	1,180,928	1,399,633	18.5%
Use Tax -Portion over $3,000	67,121	95,006	82,488	102,430	123,355	20.4%
Retail - Portion over $3,000	25,006	38,362	15,423	33,370	15,174	-54.5%
Rental of Real Property	102,368	125,638	160,441	186,815	322,201	72.5%
Total Collections	**6,936,119**	**7,219,102**	**7,486,444**	**8,480,916**	**9,834,671**	**16.0%**
Percent Change		**4.1%**	**3.7%**	**13.3%**	**16.0%**	

Source: City of Page Transaction Privilege Tax Report December 2016

FISCAL YEAR TAX COLLECTIONS

Fiscal year sales tax revenues started to increase in FY 2014 with a 6.7% increase followed by a 14.8% increase in FY 2015. (Figure 38: Fiscal Year Sales Tax Collections.) The city budget is prepared on a fiscal year basis. In FY 2015, the City Budget only forecast $6.8 million in sales tax revenue while collecting $9.01 million.

FIGURE 38: Fiscal Year Sales Tax Collections: FY 2006-FY2015
Source: City of Page FY 2015 CAFR

The City may wish to monitor visitation to the Grand Canyon as an indicator of tourist activity for Page. Visitation to the Grand Canyon had been flat to declining since 1997, but began to increase in 2012. In 2015, visitors to the National Park increased by 16.1%. For the first seven months of 2016, visitation has increased again by 9.4%, perhaps indicating that 2016 could be another good year for Page as well. According to the City's third quarter 2016 financial report, General Fund revenues are up 11% over FY 2015 and City sales tax revenues are continuing to increase.

The City has taken a very conservative position in forecasting sales tax revenues for the FY 2016-17 Budget with a $9.0 million estimate. It appears that final actual sales tax revenues for FY 2015-16 will approach or exceed $10 million based on collections through March 2016. If trends continue as expected, sales tax revenues could be well in excess of $10 million for FY 2016-17.

The City has approximately $11.1 million in outstanding principal on its bond debt. The Council has identified as a top priority retiring the debt early by 2021. There are two separate bonds, one for the Municipal Airport, the other a 1999 revenue bond issued for various capital projects that was restructured

and is now known as the Series 2011 Bond. The bond matures in 2026 and annual debt service over the next five years averages less than $1.2 million. The majority of the debt service for the bonds comes from the General Fund.

The city does not currently have either a primary or secondary property tax levy. The City's net assessed primary property tax value is $65,013,887 according to the Coconino County Assessor. General obligation bonds are subject to two limits under the State Constitution:

- The amount of general obligation debt a city may issue is limited to 6% of its total assessed valuation.
- In addition, the State constitution allows a city to issue an additional 20% of its total assessed valuation for water, wastewater, lights, transportation, public safety, open space preserves, parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities.

Based on the current assessed value of property in Page, the current debt limit is $17.4 million. The city currently has no general obligation debt that is subject to the limit. This means that the city could choose to ask the public to support a parks and recreation improvement bond that could fund renovation of existing parks, construction of new parks, and construction of unique park and recreation amenities such as a recreation center or swimming pool.

ALTERNATIVE FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PAGE PARKS & RECREATION

Cities across Arizona have developed several methods of funding parks facilities and recreation operations with government funds. In most cases, the cities have devoted specific revenues to these activities, including sales tax and property tax collections. Following are some examples that could be employed by Page.

Flagstaff, AZ

The City of Flagstaff levies a 2% tax on hotel and restaurant and bar sales, generally known as the BBB tax for Bed, Board and Beverage. The City estimates that 73% of the tax is paid by visitors to Flagstaff. Revenue from the tax is divided among five funds as follows.

- 20% to the Beautification Fund primarily used for capital projects to improve the City's appearance.
- .5% to the Economic Development Fund primarily related to business retention and expansion, business attraction, and operations of the City's business incubator and accelerator.
- 33% to the Tourism Fund devoted to the City's convention and visitor center, advertising and maintenance of the train station and Milligan House.
- 7.5% to the Arts and Sciences Fund to support public art projects.
- 33% to the Recreation Fund primarily used for improvement and expansion the City's urban trails system and parks and recreation facilities.

The City collects three different types of sales taxes. The base sales tax rate is 1%. The second type of sales tax is a 1.051% tax for transportation. The BBB tax is the third tax applied to hotel and restaurant and bar sales. The base sales tax is subject to voter approval every ten years. The transportation tax will expire by 2020 unless renewed. The BBB tax must go before the voters every 15 years. It was last approved in May 2010.

Scottsdale, AZ

The City of Scottsdale levies two taxes on retail sales that are directed to the Preservation Fund for the purchase of 34,000 acres of land within the McDowell Sonoran Preserve. A 0.20% sales tax was approved by the voters in 1995 followed by approval of a second tax levy of 0.15% in 2004. In FY 2017, the tax is expected to raise $37 million. The City also has an additional 0.20% sales tax that is devoted to transportation improvements, maintenance and transit.

By way of example, the City of Phoenix also has a 0.1% sales tax allocated to park improvements and desert preserve acquisition.

Queen Creek, AZ

While not specific to parks and recreation, the Town of Queen Creek has used a combination of tax sources to provide revenues for its Emergency Service Fund. Revenue generated to this Fund is directed to the Town's fire services and contract with the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office to provide police service in the community. Revenue for the Fund comes from a 0.25% sales tax and a dedicated primary property tax of $1.95 for every $100 of assessed value. The Town also levies a 0.25% sales tax on two major retail developments in the Town Center. Revenue is directed to the Town Center Fund for specific projects in this part of the community.

Sedona, AZ

The city of Sedona Parks and Recreation Department is primarily funded through the General Fund, with almost 1/3 of its budget from grants and donations. The city's Bike Skills Park is a recent investment designed to capitalize on the city's location in the red rocks, and to provide a destination for visitors to the city. The Bike skills park was funded through a citizen effort which raised $37,000. The City contributed the remainder of the costs to build the park. Based on an off-the-shelf plan, the park was estimated to cost $100,000 to build. Actual costs have far exceed this estimate, and now the park is being constructed in four phases. The council contribution may have been from development impact fees or General Fund revenues.

Moab, Utah

The city of Moab spends about $1.4 million on its Parks and Recreation Department. About half of these expenses are related to the city Aquatic and Fitness Center, which recognized about $312,000 of revenues in FY 2016. The city allocates about 40% of its total Parks and Recreation Budget on operations and maintenance.

Boulder City, NV.

Boulder City provides a covered pool and other recreation facilities. The Parks and Recreation Department is funded with General Fund revenues and some grants.

Kanab, Utah

Kanab Utah funded its Aquatic Center/Pool with a grant from its State Parks Department, citizen donations, and public funds.

Summary

Communities such as Flagstaff and Scottsdale, which have a large influx of tourists, have imposed taxes on out-of-town visitors as a method of financing improvements and parkland acquisition for the city. Most cities in the state, such as Page, have a bed tax, the burden of which largely falls upon visitors. Other cities that do not have a tourism industry, such as Queen Creek, have relied on special tax levies directed at certain services that are deemed a priority for the community. In some cases, such as Kanab and Sedona, citizen led fundraising efforts have provided seed money for public amenities.

Funding for Specific Facilities

Heritage Grant

Heritage Fund money comes from Arizona Lottery ticket sales and was established by voter initiative in 1990. Heritage funding goes toward conservation efforts such as protecting endangered species, educating students and the general public about wildlife and the outdoors, and creating new opportunities for outdoor recreation.

The Heritage Fund Grant Program was established by the Arizona Game and Fish Department in 1992 as part of the overall Heritage Fund program. The grants program initially was developed as a way to promote outreach in order to enhance important partnerships and generate fresh approaches in support of the department's mission. Since inception, the department has had the opportunity to award more than $14 million through the Heritage Fund grants program and support more than 700 projects throughout the state. Potential grant recipients must have a project that is either located in Arizona or involves research in which the wildlife or its habitat is located in Arizona.

Arizona Community Foundation

Grants are made to 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations, schools, faith-based organizations, Tribal entities and occasionally to government agencies. Grants are made statewide.

Vitalyst Health

Vitalyst offers innovation grants to:

- Increase community capacity to identify and address issues affecting community health, well-being and access to care.
- Strategically leverage infrastructure, systems design and policies to improve health where we live, learn, work, pray and play.
- Improve the environmental, social, behavioral and health infrastructure conditions that impact determinants of health and enable Arizonans to be healthy and resilient.
- Create a sustainable solution to the problem being addressed that endures after the term of the grant funding.

Miracle's Grants for America's Children

Up to $5 million in grant money is available to schools and parks around the country who want to purchase new playground equipment through Miracle's Grants for America's Children program. Miracle, a playground manufacturer for over 80 years, awards grants for purchase of equipment based on an assessment of the current playground equipment proposal, size of project, and amount of grant funding available.

KaBOOM!

Dr. Pepper Snapple & KaBOOM! offer $15,000 grants to qualifying U.S.-based organizations to be used toward the purchase of playground equipment that will be built using the KaBOOM! community-build model. These partners also offer $750 grants to communities who want to make their playgrounds cleaner, safer, and more inviting. In addition, KaBOOM! And Dr. Pepper Snapple offer joint-use grants for communities who partner with schools to open recreation facilities to the public during non-school hours. These grants are solely for the expansion or creation of joint use agreements. There is a rolling deadline for this set of grants.

National Swimming Pool Foundation (NSPF)
NSPF awards grants of up to $35,000 to 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organizations. The Foundation encourages healthy living, prevention of pool and spa injury, illness, drowning, and more. NSPF does not consider "requests solely for building, equipment, educational, and/or other programs." However, because they focus on preventing injury and the increased health benefits a pool and spa can offer, enhancements or upgrades that increase safety might be considered. United States

Department of Agriculture Rural Development Community Facility Grants
This grant program assists in the development of essential community facilities, primarily in rural communities with a population under 20,000. Funds from this program can be used to construct, enlarge, or improve community facilities for health care, public safety, and community and public services. Funds can also provide for the purchase of equipment required for a facility's operation. Public entities such as municipalities, counties, non-profit corporations, and tribal governments are eligible to apply.

Tony Hawk Foundation Skatepark Grants
January 18, 2017 (for awards announced in February 2017 and June 14, 2017 (for awards announced in July 2017 are the next opportunities for charities and state or local agencies to apply for Tony Hawk Foundation Skatepark Grants. The focus of this program is to facilitate and encourage the design, development, construction, and operation of new skatepark facilities, primarily located in low-income communities in the United States.

Outdoor Recreational Grant Program
The National Park Service (NPS) sponsors the Outdoor Recreational Grant program through the Land & Water Conservation Fund. Grants are used to acquire land and plan and develop recreational areas such as playgrounds, tennis courts, outdoor swimming pools, hiking trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and boat-launching ramps. Funds are also used to build restrooms, water systems, and other support facilities for the general public. States, cities, counties, and park districts are eligible to apply for these grants, and over the course of NPS's history, more than $5 billion has been awarded for preservation and recreation grants. Funds are allocated as matching with state grants.

Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program
The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sponsors the state-administered Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Grants from this program are used to acquire real estate property for public use, demolish blighted structures, and construct and renovate public service facilities, recreational facilities, and public and private buildings. Funds are also used to support economic development activities including assisting micro-enterprises. Grants are administered by states to cities and counties with fewer than 50,000 and 200,000 residents respectively. Up to 3 percent of the grant can be allocated to cover technical assistance and administrative expense.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PAGE

The City of Page currently levies a 3.0% tax on retail and other sales in the community. As noted previously, hotels and motels are subject to an additional bed tax of 4.263%. If the City identified as a priority the need to improve the community's parks and recreation facilities, it could direct a portion of its bed tax receipts to the Community Development or Community Services departments or the Community Development Fund for improvement of City park facilities.

It is recognized that the City of Page has taken a conservative approach to financial management and has limited the amount of taxation on its residents. The lack of a primary or secondary property tax is unique and is the exception rather than the rule. However, it is a source of funding that could be tapped for important community improvements such as parks and recreation. The City Council has identified Community Development as a top priority in its FY 2016-17 Strategic Plan. For instance, instituting a $0.5000 primary tax rate would generate approximately $325,000 per year for improvements. Such a tax would raise the overall tax rate on Page residents by approximately 7.8%. The tax could have a sunset provision so that it is extinguished at a certain date or once improvements have been completed. The City of Mesa has used the sunset provision to extinguish two sales tax initiatives after city projects have been completed.

Alternatively, with the unanticipated increase in sales tax revenues in the last few years and the potential for revenue increases to continue at least for the near term, some of the excess or unexpected revenues could be devoted to parks and recreation improvements. At minimum, we would recommend the following:

- Some of the unanticipated sales tax revenues should be directed to the City's Capital Improvement Fund for future improvement of parkland and recreational facilities.
- The City should establish a formal Capital Replacement Reserve Fund for ongoing replacement of major recreation equipment and facilities as they wear out. Improvements that qualify for a fund of this type typically cost in excess of $50,000. Repair and replacement of equipment costing less than $50,000 would be subject to a capital repair account that would be funded each year as part of the annual budget process.

In order to establish a Capital Replacement Reserve Fund, an inventory of all major parks and recreation facilities would need to be conducted. Each piece of equipment would be evaluated for its current condition and its life expectancy. Based on the life expectancy and cost to replace the equipment, an initial Reserve Fund could be established and then funded each year through the budget process.

Often, the initial establishment of a Reserve Fund is a financial burden for a community. However, if some of the unanticipated sales tax revenues that Page is currently collecting are used to establish the Fund in the current fiscal year or next few years, the burden on the City will be lessened and the replacement of worn out equipment and facilities could occur with minimal impact.

10. John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan

MASTER PLAN OVERVIEW:

The John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan process was executed in conjunction with the City of Page Citywide Park Master Plan Process. Through the Citywide Master Plan information about community needs and desires, existing park amenities and general use patterns, the role of John C. Page Memorial Park in the overall park system, and futures visions for the park was collected. These resulted in a plan for John C. Page Memorial Park that provides new and upgraded amenities for residents and visitors, connects the park to the downtown, re-purposes the existing teen center and Townhouse buildings, provides usable spaces for events and festivals, and improves park access and parking.

JOHN C. PAGE MEMORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN PROCESS:

The John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan process includes six overall steps:

1. Inventory and Analysis of Existing Conditions (in conjunction with the Citywide Park Master Plan process)
2. Public Participation/Process (in conjunction with the Citywide Park Master Plan process)
3. Identification of future park uses and programming (in conjunction with the Citywide Park Master Plan process)
4. Development of 3 Park Alternatives
5. Development of Preferred Alternative
6. Final Plan Approval

THE PUBLIC PROCESS:

The Master Plan was developed with extensive community input.

Community Input

The Page City Council and staff expressed a strong desire to ensure that the Master Plan reflected the community desires. Focus groups, organized as part of the Citywide Master Plan process were conducted with key stakeholder groups including the Page School District, local businesses, leagues, students and the community. Page Chamber of Commerce and other event stakeholders participated in a site visit to the park to express their needs for events. A portion of a workshop for the Citywide Plan was devoted to the John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan alternatives. At this workshop participants were able to review and provide comments on three park alternatives.

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board:

The City Council appointed Parks Recreation Advisory Board (PRAB) provided extensive input and review of the various concepts and ideas generated for the John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan. The PRAB provided a comprehensive voice for community needs and provided information about what works in the current park design as well as areas for improvement of the John C. Page Memorial Park experience. Specifically, the PRAB provided the review of three alternative plans, a draft and final draft plan and provided its recommendations to the Page City Council.

PARK MASTER PLAN

The Site:

The site is as an existing park site located bounded on the south by S. Navajo Drive and to the North by an existing shopping center. The west edge of the site is along 6th Avenue and the east side of the site is bounded by S. Lake Powell Boulevard. The park is in a central location of the city between the downtown and Page High School.

Site Access:

The site is best accessed from Lake Powell Boulevard on the east, 6th Avenue on the west and S. Navajo Drive on the south. The site can also be accessed from the alley behind the shopping center that borders the site to the north. A sidewalk surrounds the park on the east, west, and south sides.

Site Opportunities and Constraints

The site is relatively flat with a sloping edge along the northern edge of the park. This edge can provide an opportunity for vertical relief, and can also provide challenges with regards to site design for amenities that require large, flat surfaces (such as fields). With some grading on the northern edge, the overall site topography is very conducive to an efficient development of the park.

Three sides of the site front along roadways with sidewalks. This provides great visibility into the park, opportunities for excellent pedestrian access to all areas of the park from the street, and the potential to create a strong streetscape edge that will promote the identity of the park .

The park is easily accessible from and adjacent to downtown Page and several visitor attractions along Lake Powell Drive and Elm Street. An attractive park can provide an incentive for visitors to extend their stay in the city.

The park is across S. Navajo Boulevard from the Page High School. Opportunities to exist to program the park after school so it does not become an attractive nuisance during lunch and after school hours.

PROGRAM FOR THE PARK DEVELOPMENT:

During the planning process a series of major park amenities were identified for potential implementation. These items include:

- Improvements the existing basketball courts
- Walking exercise path through the park with distance markers
- A fitness course within the park
- Major covered children's play area
- A splash pad with covered areas adjacent
- Restrooms to accommodate splash pad/ playground area
- Open space for events and festivals with that is large enough for landing a helicopter
- Picnic ramadas including areas associated with the splash pad, play area and passive areas.
- New redesigned skate park.
- New park signs to increase awareness of the park for tourists.
- Reconstructed restrooms to accommodate the disabled.
- Additional parking if possible with space for food concession vehicles during festivals

PARK MASTER PLAN ALTERNATIVES

Using data collected from city staff, the public input process, and from the PRAB three master plan alternatives were developed to illustrate various park configurations and alternatives for development.

These alternatives were presented to the PRAB and further modifications were made. These alternatives incorporated all of the elements listed prior and provided for various configurations and scenarios.

The three alternatives were also presented in the public open house program which allowed Page's interested parties and town citizens to review the three alternatives and provide input as to which alternative was the most desirable among the three alternatives. All options leave the existing flagpole monument in place (although in the final Master Plan, it is moved), enhance the streetscape along South Navajo Drive and S. Lake Powell Boulevard; and retain the Teen Center and Townhouse buildings. Figure 39: Summary of John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan Options lists the improvements for each Option.

FIGURE 39: Summary of John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan Options

COMMON TO ALL OPTIONS	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3
Perimeter Streetscape Improvements with upgrades to perimeter street parking	Large Multi-Aged Play Area on 6th Avenue	Play Area along 6th Avenue	Centrally Located Splash Pad
Enhanced Lighting in Park and Perimeter	Lawn event/performance Space	Skate Park along 6th Avenue	Basketball Court Remains and is Resurfaced
Teen Center Improvements with Public Restroom	Trellis Walk	North Parking/Utility to Remain	Portal Trellis Canopy on edge of S Navajo Drive
Picnic Areas	Splash Pad Located Northeast of lawn with Performance Space	Basketball Court Removed	Skate Park and Play Area at Northwest Corner of Park
Improvements to Community Center with Edible Landscape	North Parking/Utility Area Removed	Flag and Ceremony Space	Amphitheater with Performance space on North Edge of Park
Additional Parking in Community Center	Large Space in Front of Flag Pole	Splash Pad Located Northeast of Stage Area	River Walk with Interpretive Signage
Added Tourist Center	Skate Park on North Edge of Park	Access from Park into North Parking Area	
Fitness Course	Basketball Court Removed	Lawn event/performance Space	
Skate Park Improvements			
Park Monument Sign on S Lake Powell Boulevard			

Option 01 (Figure 40)

This option replaces the existing basketball courts with a play area along 6th Ave, envisions the Townhouse as a tourist center, keeps the existing teen center, and relocates the skate park to the north edge of the park. An event/entertainment area is created around the flagpole. A splash pad is provided on the east side of th event center. A trellis covered walk from S. Navajo Drive provides access to the Splash Pad, and an enhanced walkway from S. Lake Powell Boulevard also provides access to the splash pad and even area.

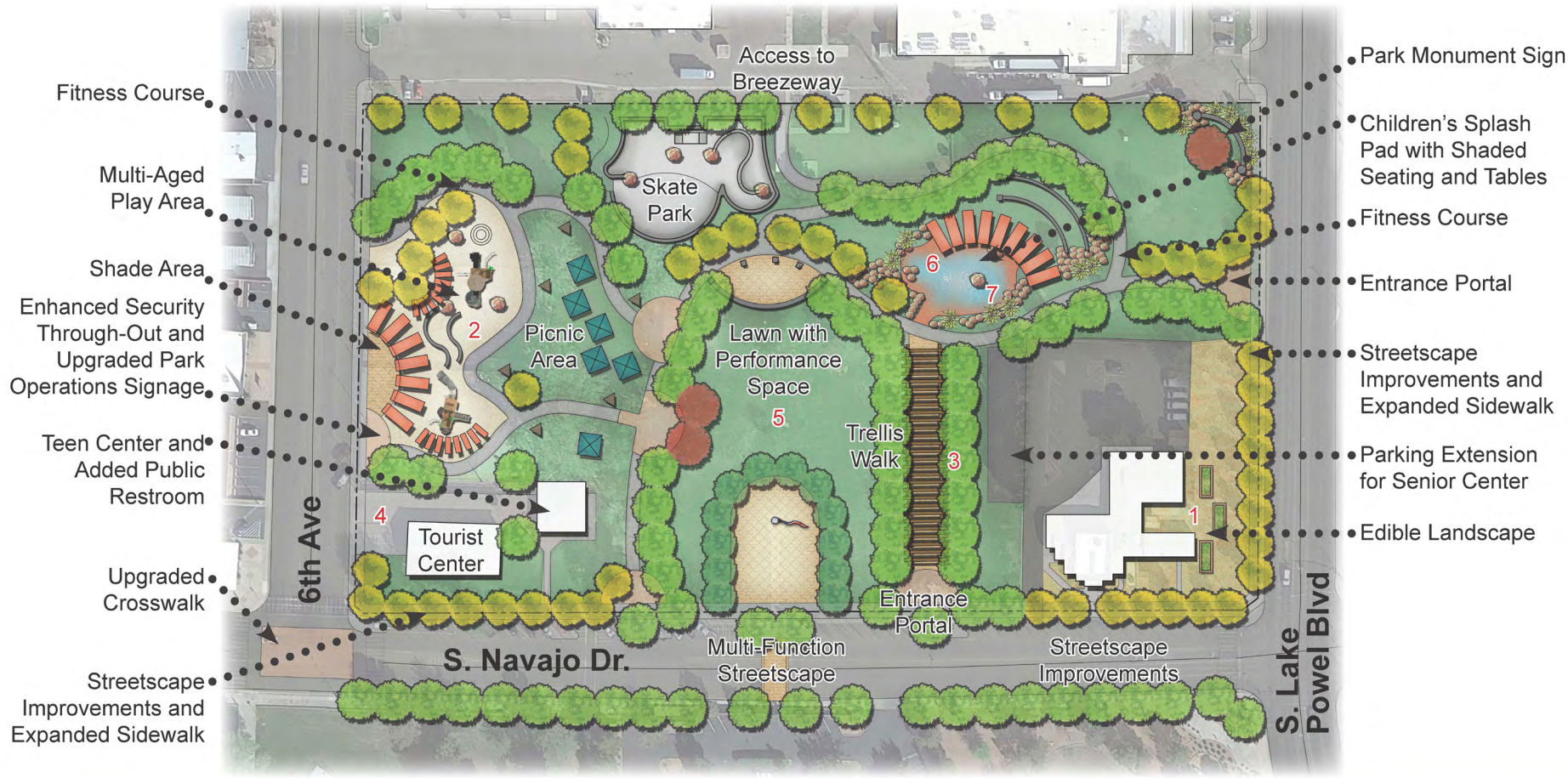
Option 02 (Figure 41)

This option refurbishes the teen center as a public restroom/teen center, replaces the basketball courts with a play area; leaves the existing skate park in place adjacent to the play area to allow increased surveillance of the Skate Park. A splash pad is added on the east side of the park. A primary access to the park is from the northeast corner (closest to the downtown and Elm Street). A stage is located at the north edge of a tree-lined event area.

Option 03 (Figure 42)

Option 3 creates an active area on the west side of the park; and passive area that could be used for events closer to the downtown. This options includes a splash pad in the center of the park; and contains the least amount of open event space. A stage/amphitheater is located along the north edge of the park. The basketball courts and skate park remain in their current location; a play area is located just east of the skate park.

FIGURE 40: John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan Option 01



John C. Page Memorial Park - Option 01

0 40 80 120 200

Scale : 1" = 40'-0" @ 24"x36"

City of Page Parks and Recreation Master Plan

May, 2016

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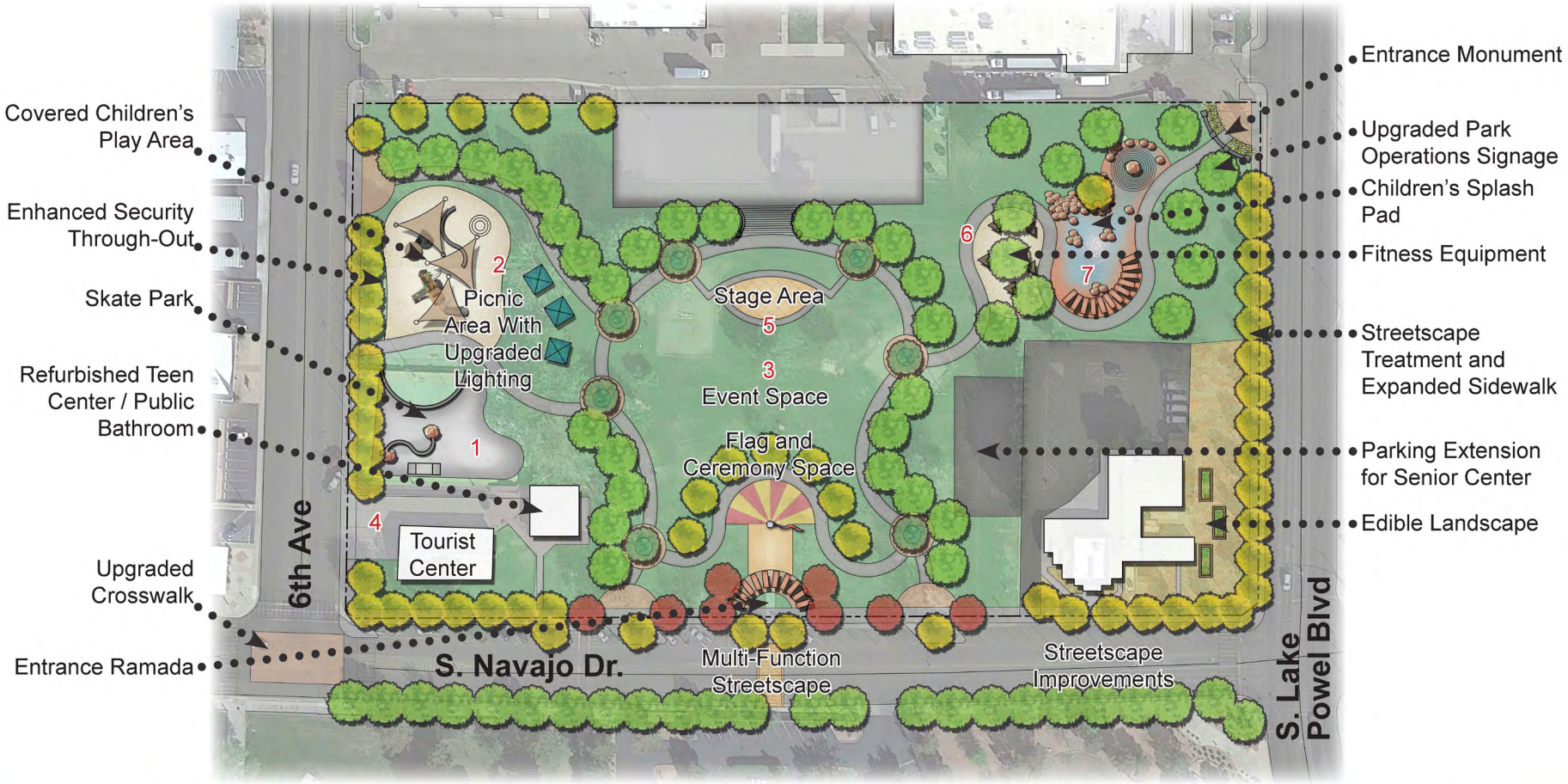
FIGURE 41: John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan Option 02



John C. Page Memorial Park - Option 02

0 40 80 120 200

Scale : 1" = 40'-0" @ 24"x36"

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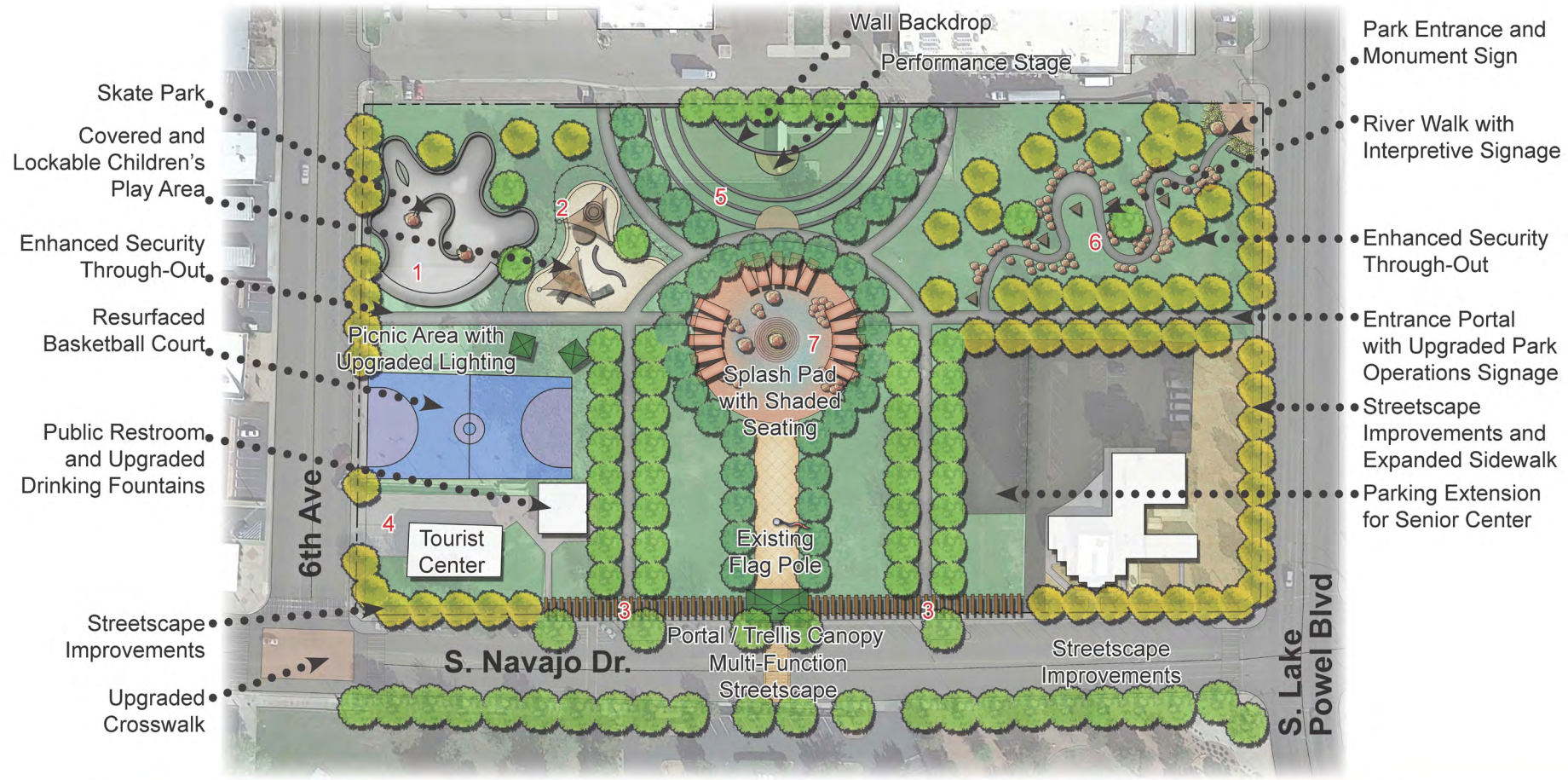
FIGURE 42: John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan Option 03



John C. Page Memorial Park - Option 03

0 40 80 120 200

Scale : 1" = 40'-0" @ 24"x36"

City of Page Parks and Recreation Master Plan

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FINAL JOHN C. PAGE MEMORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN:

The PRAB reviewed public comments and conducted an additional review of all three conceptual designs during their session. Based on the Boards' review and from comments made by citizens and City staff a final alternative with modifications was selected for further development. This final alternative was further modified to result in the final master plan.

The John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan is designed to provide a central gathering place for Page residents and visitors, and to be a point of pride for the city of Page. Key park features include enhanced access to the park, designs that will help to improve surveillance and safety for park users, recreation facilities for people of all ages and abilities, places for passive and active recreation, and places for events and celebrations that contribute to civic pride and the city's economy.

MAJOR FEATURES OF THE JOHN C. PAGE MEMORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN:

Access, Surveillance and Safety

Major Streetscape Edge: A major streetscape edge is proposed for three sides of the park to present a strong park character that will encourage people to explore the park and also use the park as a place of interest, rest, walking, gathering, festivals and people watching. The streetscape edge will contain such elements as special pavement treatments, enhanced widened sidewalks, special pedestrian lighting fixtures along the walk, benches, trash receptacles, informational kiosks and other special elements of interest to be developed during the park design process.

Enhanced Pedestrian Crossings: Enhance pedestrian crosswalks are proposed to encourage easy, safe pedestrian circulation from the adjacent properties into the park space. These crosswalks are proposed to utilize special pedestrian style pavers that will be ADA accessible.

Additional Parking for the Community Center: Additional parking is proposed for the existing Community Center Parking. This will in increase the parking capacity for Community Center, provide extra parking for the park, and produce a staging area for food vending vehicles for both small and large events and festivals.

Enhanced Park Perimeter Parking: The parking around the perimeter of the park is identified for a maximum capacity. This will also function as additional space during larger festivals.

Image and Identity

Park Monument Signage: A series of special themed park monument signage elements are proposed to increase park awareness and to attract tourist visitors to the park. These monuments are proposed to be located primarily on S. Lake Powell Boulevard, S. Navajo Drive and 6th Avenue

Park Flag Relocated: The existing flagpole found in the park will be relocated to the south to allow for additional space for the festival/performance lawn.

Activities for All

Festival Lawn/ Performance Space: A large, well lit spectator lawn space is sized to provide for public gatherings, festivals, and performances is proposed for the center of the park. This will become the heart for events staged in the park and is designed to be versatile in order to accommodate a events of a variety of types and sizes.

Themed Splash Pad: A specially themed children's splash pad is proposed for the park as one of the park's major attractions for citizens and tourists as well. The intent is to develop a design using material that reflects the unique character and natural elements that can be found within the region of Page. The splash pad area will provide for controlled access and will contain canopies with seating and tables for use of the parents and for those supervising the children. Additional controlled access canopies with tables and seating can also be provided to allow for parties and special group activities exclusive to that specific canopy space. These special canopy areas can be reserved and are being considered as a potential revenue source for the park. The space will also be fully lighted.

Major Multi Aged Play Space: The fully lit major play space concept is to provide a "signature" play structure complemented by other play features that will become a special attraction for the park. These elements were conceptualized as something special to enhance community pride and so that visitors will come to the park just to use the play area and splash pad as part of their vacation activities. These final themed elements will be selected during the design process and special consideration will be given for providing access and use for those children that are disabled. The splash pad and play areas will be shaded/covered. Seating areas will also be provided at the perimeter of play space for supervising parents. Additional shaded picnic areas around the Play Space can also provide additional revenues and a venue for parties and groups activities.

Revitalized Skate Park: A revitalized skate park is located on the northwest corner of the park. This location enhances visibility of the park and activities within it. The skate park is conceptualized as a themed natural landscape rock formation that incorporates the images of the Colorado River and its local tributaries. The Skate Park will be a controlled access facility and is identified to be fully lighted, contain seating elements, shade, signage, trash receptacles and drinking fountains.

Townhouse Re-purposed into Teen Center: The existing "townhouse" is proposed to be re-purposed into a teen center that will allow for the teens to gather within a controlled environment and use this facility as a place of gathering, study, recreation clubs and communication.

Fitness Course: A fitness course with various exercise elements was identified as a desirable element for the park. This will be used in conjunction with the park walkways that will provide distances along the way for those who desire to meter their walks and jogs within the park.

Passive Play Space: A passive play space is also identified for the park. This area contains spaces for quiet use, tables, and other, calm, peaceful activities that can typically can occur in a passive park setting.

Picnic Areas with Ramadas: Picnic areas with ramadas are also proposed for various areas of the park. Some will be associated with children's play areas and others will be located in various areas of the park.

FIGURE 43: John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan

John C.Page Memorial Park - Master Plan

0 20 0 40 80 160
Scale 1" = 40.0' @ 24"X36"

North

City of Page Parks and Recreation Master Plan

August 2016

PLANet

sherman design studios

APPENDIX A:
TRAIL DESIGN GUIDELINES

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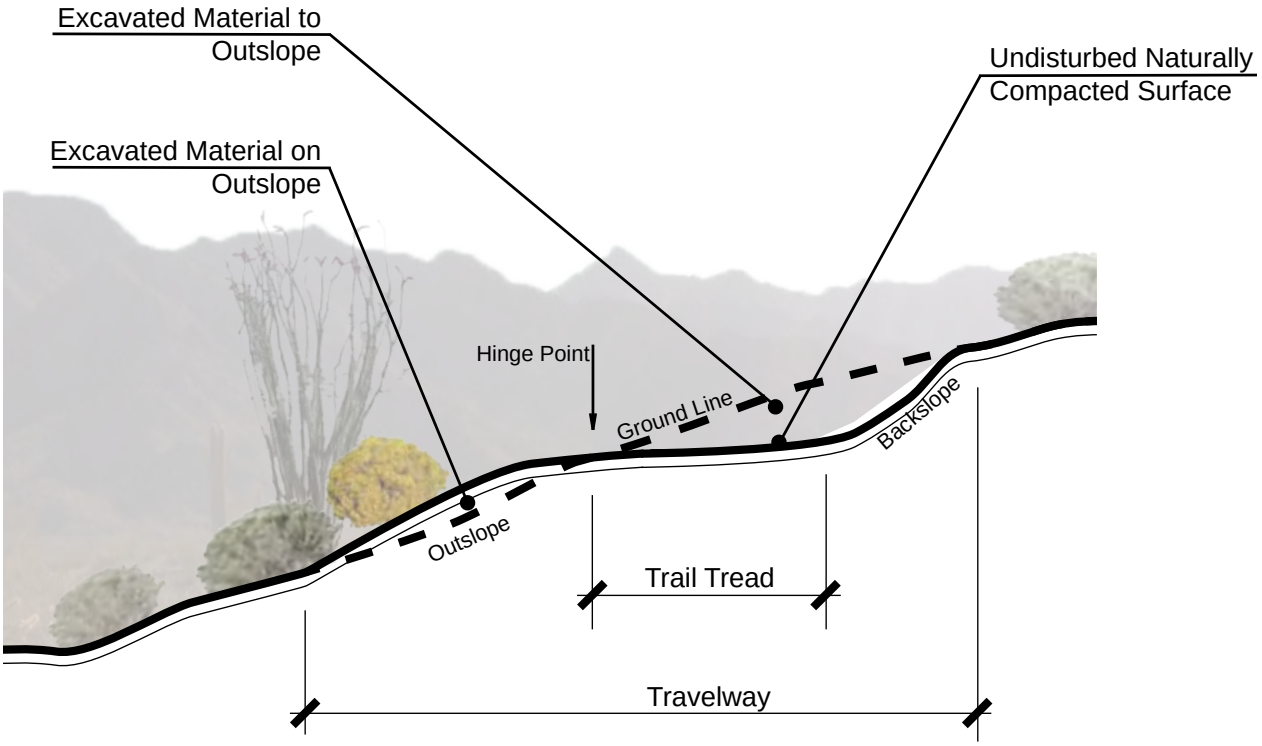
PATH & TRAIL GUIDELINES

X

A. General Trail Construction Methodology

The following diagram illustrates a general trail construction methodology that is applied to all trail classifications. Each trail classification is further detailed in this chapter.



Notes:

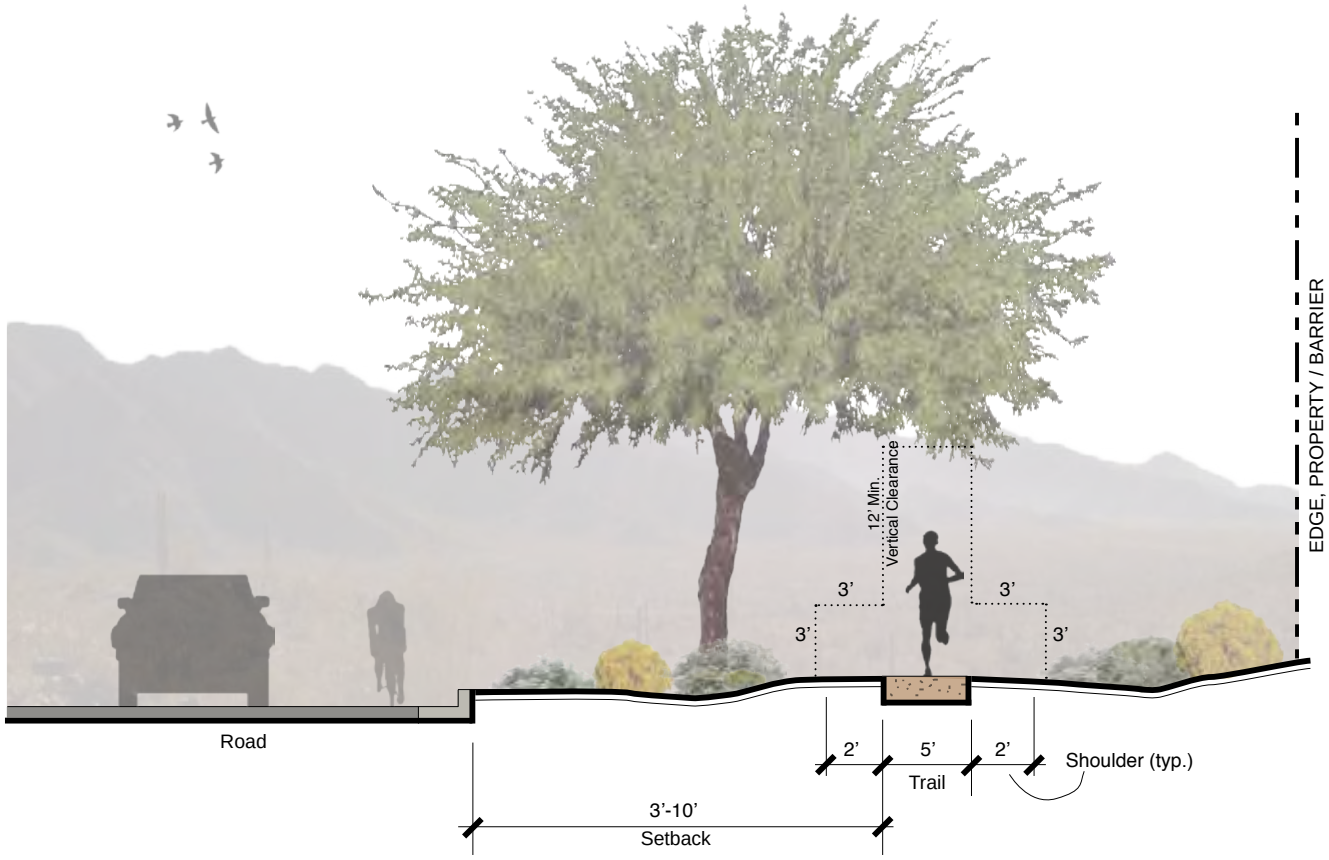
- Revegetate backslope and outslope with native seed and salvaged plants
- Locate salvaged plants to minimize trail cutting
- Strive to maintain a minimum 12’ height clearance on all trails

B. Seperated Roadway Trail (Trail 1)

Width & Surface Material	5' Wide smooth and compacted native soil. Remove large surface rocks.
Vertical Clearance	12' Minimum clearance from all obstacles.
Side Clearance	Limited herbaceous or other possible obstacles within a 3' high by 3' wide space on each side. 3' Minimum to signs, benches, or any vertical elements.
Thorny Plant Clearance	Strive to maintain a clearance of 2'- 3' between trail edge and all thorny plants. Align trails to avoid existing thorny plants wherever possible.
Users Access	Seperated Roadway Trails should be accessible by all non-motorized forms of transportation.

Tree Clearance	Strive to maintain 6' between trail edge and tree trunk. Prune Trees and shrubs back to trunk. To create more visual interest and slow users down, dont cut all vegetation back to exactly the same distance.
Running Grade	<5%= continuous 5-8%= 800'-1500' 8-10%=500'-800' >10%=maximum 150'
Turning Radius	5' Minimum.
Cross Slope	2% Minimum. 5% Maximum.
Barriers	New Barriers shall be wildlife friendly, providing a minimum 18" gap between the bottom horizontal rail and finish grade.

Figure XX -Trail 1

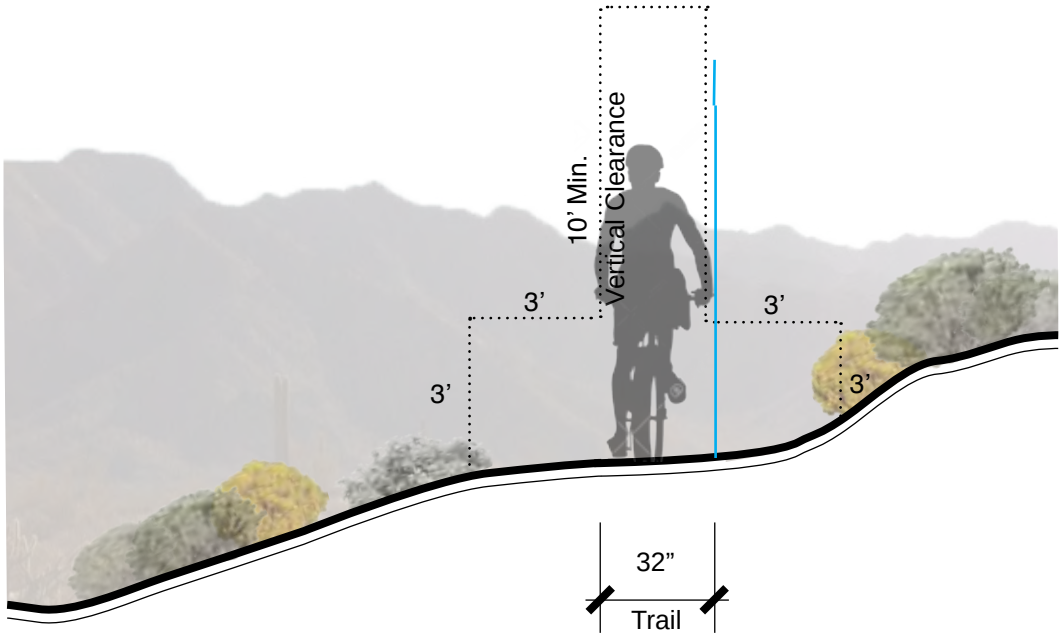


C. Non-Motorized, Non-Equestrian (Classification 2)

Width & Surface Material	2’8” Wide smooth and compacted native soil. Remove large surface rocks.
Vertical Clearance	10’ Minimum clearance from all obstacles.
Side Clearance	Limited herbaceous or other possible obstacles within a 3’ high by 3’ wide space on each side. 3’ Minimum to signs, benches, or any vertical elements.
Thorny Plant Clearance	Strive to maintain a clearance of 2’- 3’ between trail edge and all thorny plants. Align trails to avoid existing thorny plants wherever possible.
User Access	Frontcountry Trails should be accessible by all non-motorized forms of transportation, except horses.

Tree Clearance	Strive to maintain 6’ between trail edge and tree trunk. Cut Trees and shrubs back to trunk. To create more visual interest and slow users down, dont cut all vegetation back to exactly the same distance.
Running Grade	<5%= continuous 5-8%= 800’-1500’ 8-10%=500’-800’ >10%=maximum 150’
Turning Radius	5’ Minimum.
Cross Slope	2% Minimum. 5% Maximum.
Barriers	New Barriers shall be wildlife friendly, providing a minimum 18” gap between the bottom horizontal rail and finish grade.

Figure XX - Trail 2

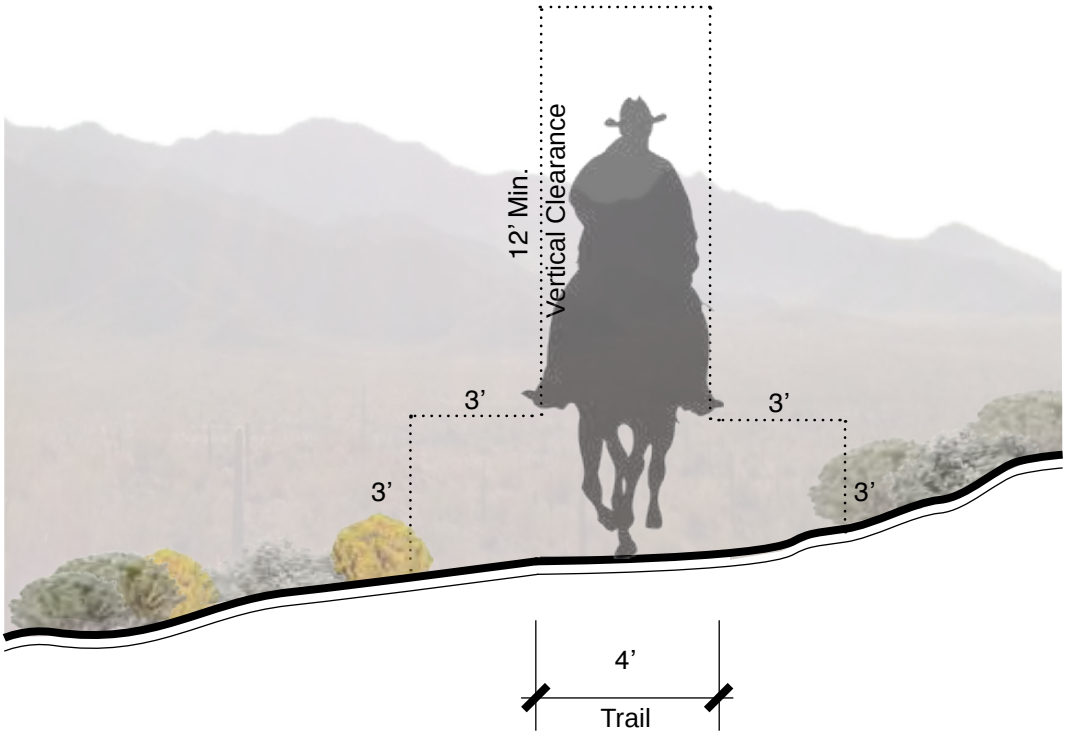


D.Non-Motorized (Trail 3)

Width & Surface Material	4' Wide smooth and compacted native soil. Remove large surface rocks.
Vertical Clearance	12' Minimum clearance from all obstacles.
Side Clearance	Limited herbaceous or other possible obstacles within a 3' high by 3' wide space on each side. 3' Minimum to signs, benches, or any vertical elements.
Thorny Plant Clearance	Strive to maintain a clearance of 2'- 3' between trail edge and all thorny plants. Align trails to avoid existing thorny plants wherever possible.
User Access	Backcountry Trails should be accessible by all non-motorized forms of transportation.

Tree Clearance	Strive to maintain 6' between trail edge and tree trunk. Cut Trees and shrubs back to trunk. To create more visual interest and slow users down, dont cut all vegetation back to exactly the same distance.
Running Grade	<5%= continuous 5-8%= 800'-1500' 8-10%=500'-800' >10%=maximum 150'
Turning Radius	5' Minimum.
Cross Slope	2% Minimum. 5% Maximum.
Barriers	New Barriers shall be wildlife friendly, providing a minimum 18" gap between the bottom horizontal rail and finish grade.

Figure XX - Trail 3



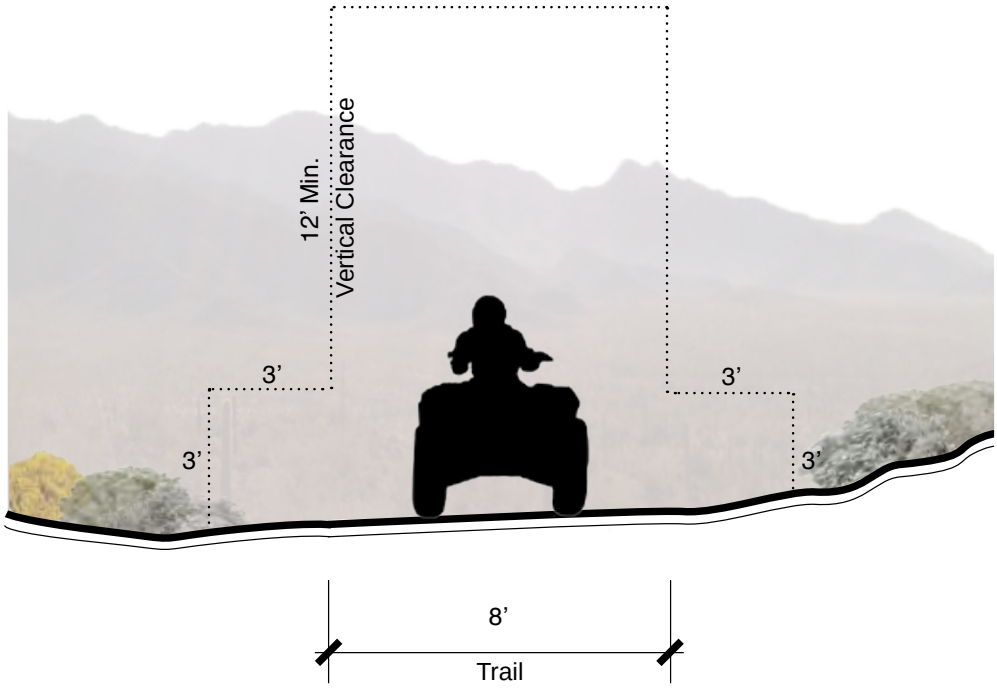
E. OHV Access Trail (Classification X)

Width & Surface Material	Minumum 6' Wide smooth and compacted native soil. Remove large surface rocks, where possible
Vertical Clearance	12' Minimum clearance from all obstacles.
Side Clearance	Limited herbaceous or other possible obstacles within a 3' high by 3' wide space on each side. 3' Minimum to signs, benches, or any vertical elements.
Thorny Plant Clearance	Strive to maintain a clearance of 2'- 3' between trail edge and all thorny plants. Align trails to avoid existing thorny plants wherever possible.

Tree Clearance	Strive to maintain 6' between trail edge and tree trunk. Cut Trees and shrubs back to trunk. To create more visual interest and slow users down, dont cut all vegetation back to exactly the same distance.
Running Grade*	<5%= continuous 5-8%= 800'-1500' 8-10%=500'-800' >10%=maximum 150'
Turning Radius	15' Minimum.
Cross Slope	2% Minimum. 8% Maximum.
Barriers	New Barriers shall be wildlife friendly, providing a minimum 18" gap between the bottom horizontal rail and finish grade.

Figure XX - OHV Access Trail

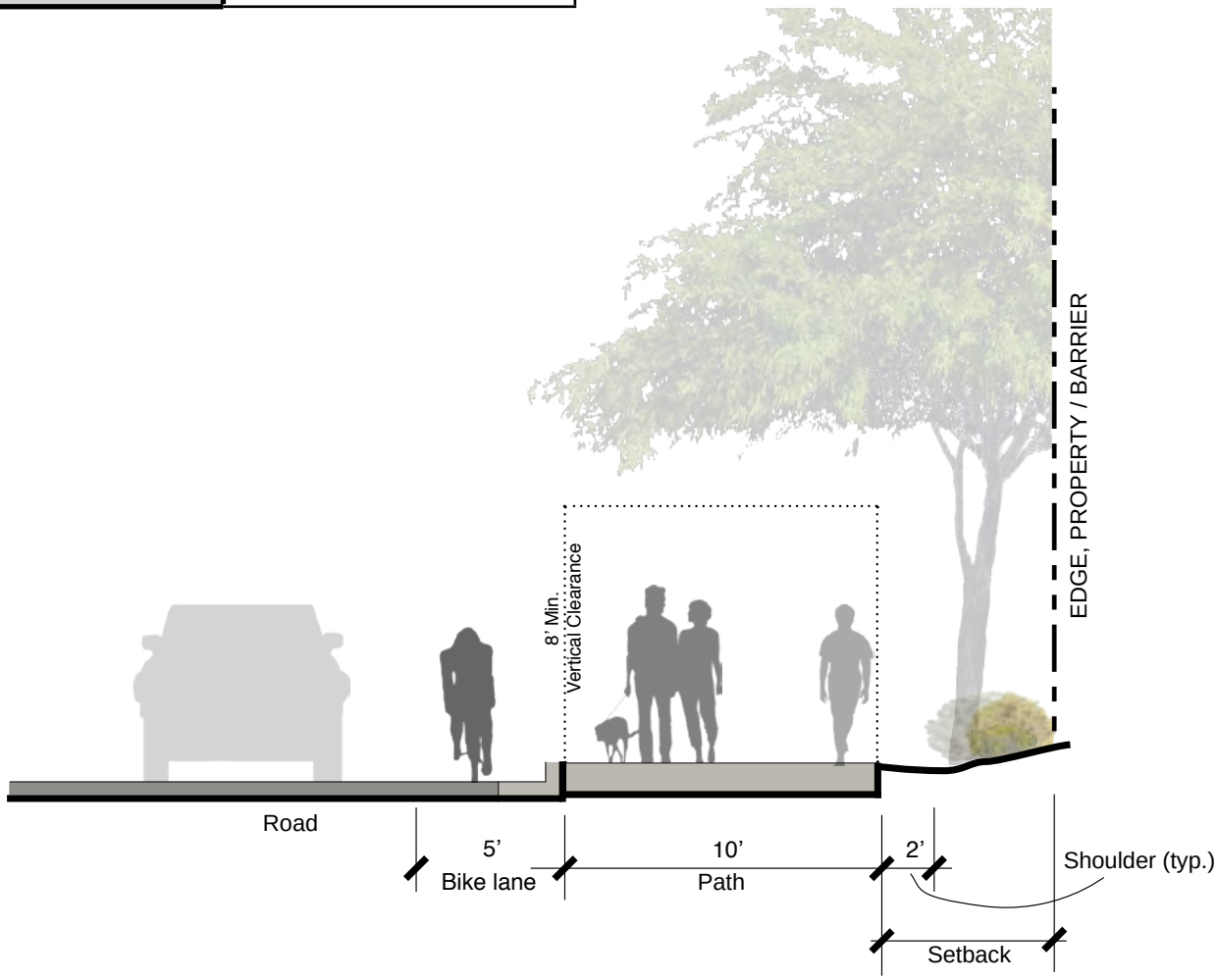
OHV Trail



F. 6’-10’ Paved Path (Classification X)

Width & Surface Material	Minumum 6’-10’ Wide Smooth Concrete path dependent on the what is called out in the Path & Trails Master Plan
Vertical Clearance	10’ Minimum clearance from all obstacles.
Side Clearance	Limited herbaceous or other possible obstacles within a 3’ high by 3’ wide space on each side. 3’ Minimum to signs, benches, or any vertical elements.
Thorny Plant Clearance	Strive to maintain a clearance of 2’- 3’ between path edge and all thorny plants. Align trails to avoid existing thorny plants wherever possible.

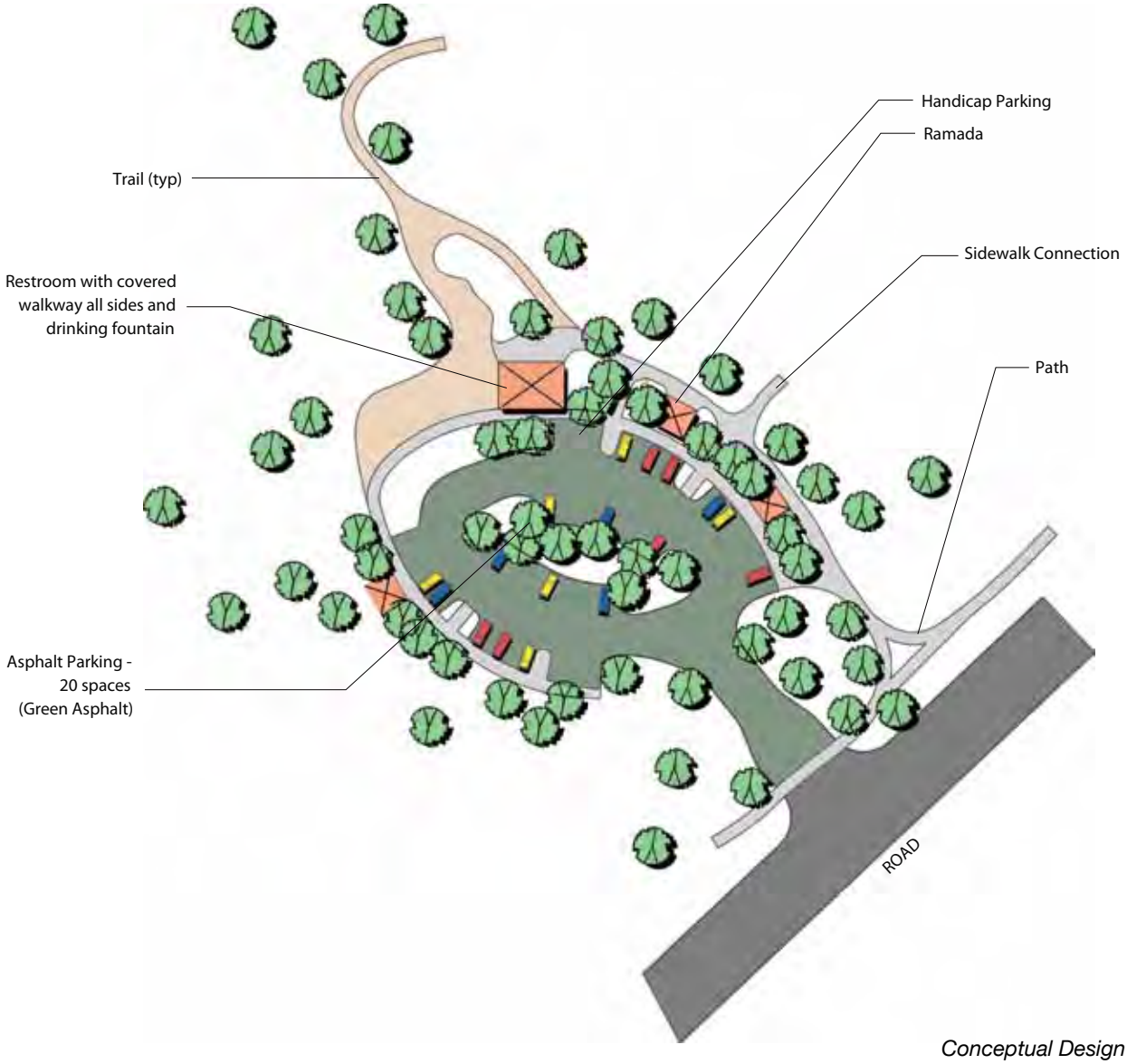
Tree Clearance	Strive to maintain 4’ between trail edge and tree trunk. Cut Trees and shrubs back to trunk. To create more visual interest and slow users down, dont cut all vegetation back to exactly the same distance.
Running Grade*	<5%=continuous 5-8%= 250’ 8-10%=30’
Turning Radius	5’ Minimum.
Cross Slope	2% Minimum. 4% Maximum.



G. Trailhead 1

General Size	Parking Spaces	Restrooms	Area and Amenity Lighting	General Amenities	Signs	Equestrian Amenities
1-3 Acres	Standard Parking Spaces 6-30	Optional, but is recommended	Yes	Benches, Drinking Water, Landscape, Shade Structure/ Picnic Ramadas, Trash/Recycle/ Compost Disposal, Bike Racks	Rules/ Notices, General Interpretive Signs, Location Map	N/A

Figure 4.7 - Minor Trailhead

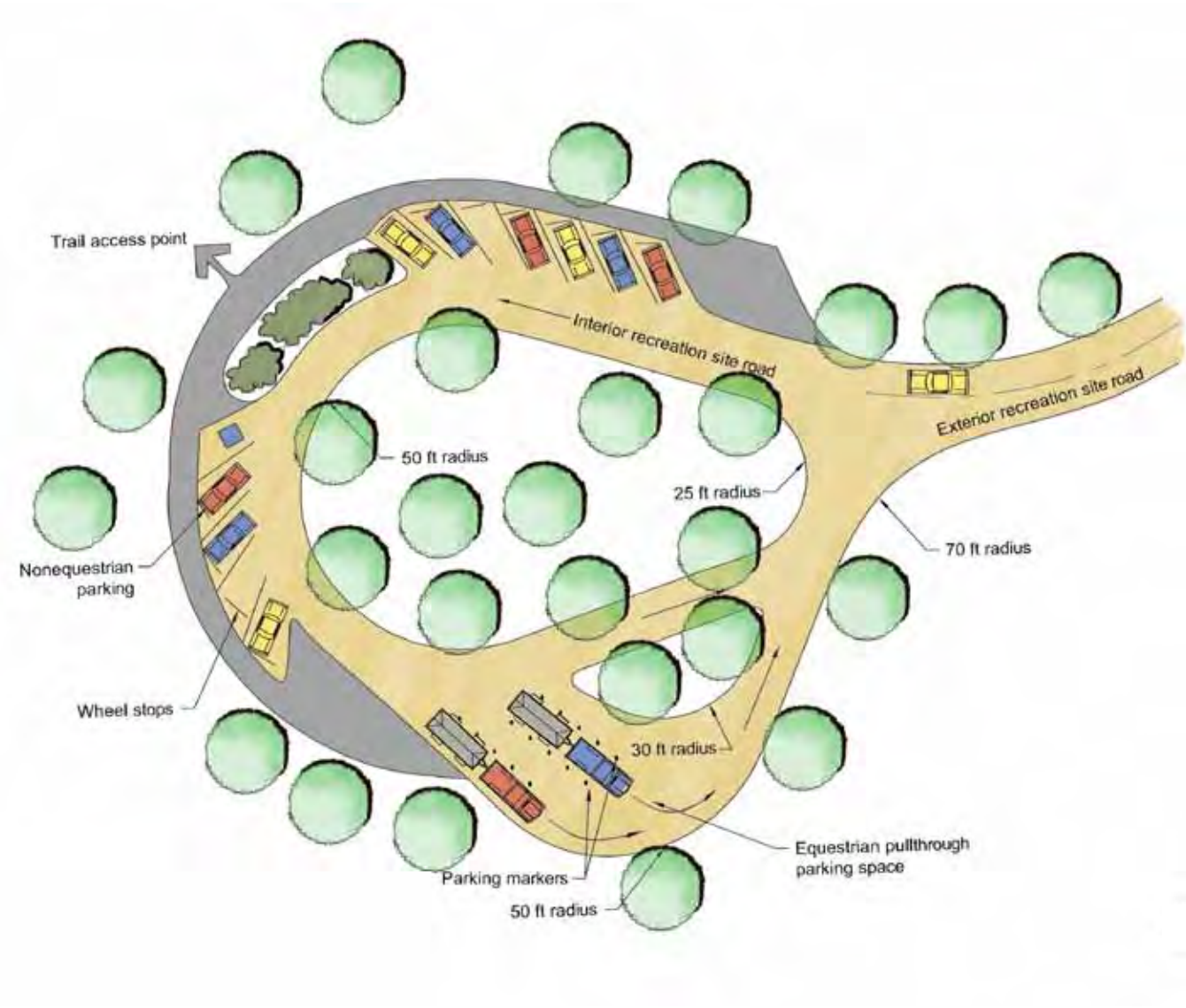


Conceptual Design

H. Trailhead 2

General Size	Parking Spaces	Restrooms	Area and Amenity Lighting	General Amenities	Signs	Equestrian Amenities
2-5 Acres	Standard Parking Spaces 6-30 Equestrian Parking spaces 3 -10 minimum	Optional, but is recommended	Yes	Benches, Drinking Water, Landscape, Shade Structure/ Picnic Ramadas, Trash/Recycle/ Compost Disposal, Bike Racks	Rules/ Notices, General Interpretive Signs, Location Map	Equestrian Parking, Equestrian Water Source, ADA Mounting Ramp or Platform, Manure Disposal Area

Figure 4.7 - Minor Trailhead

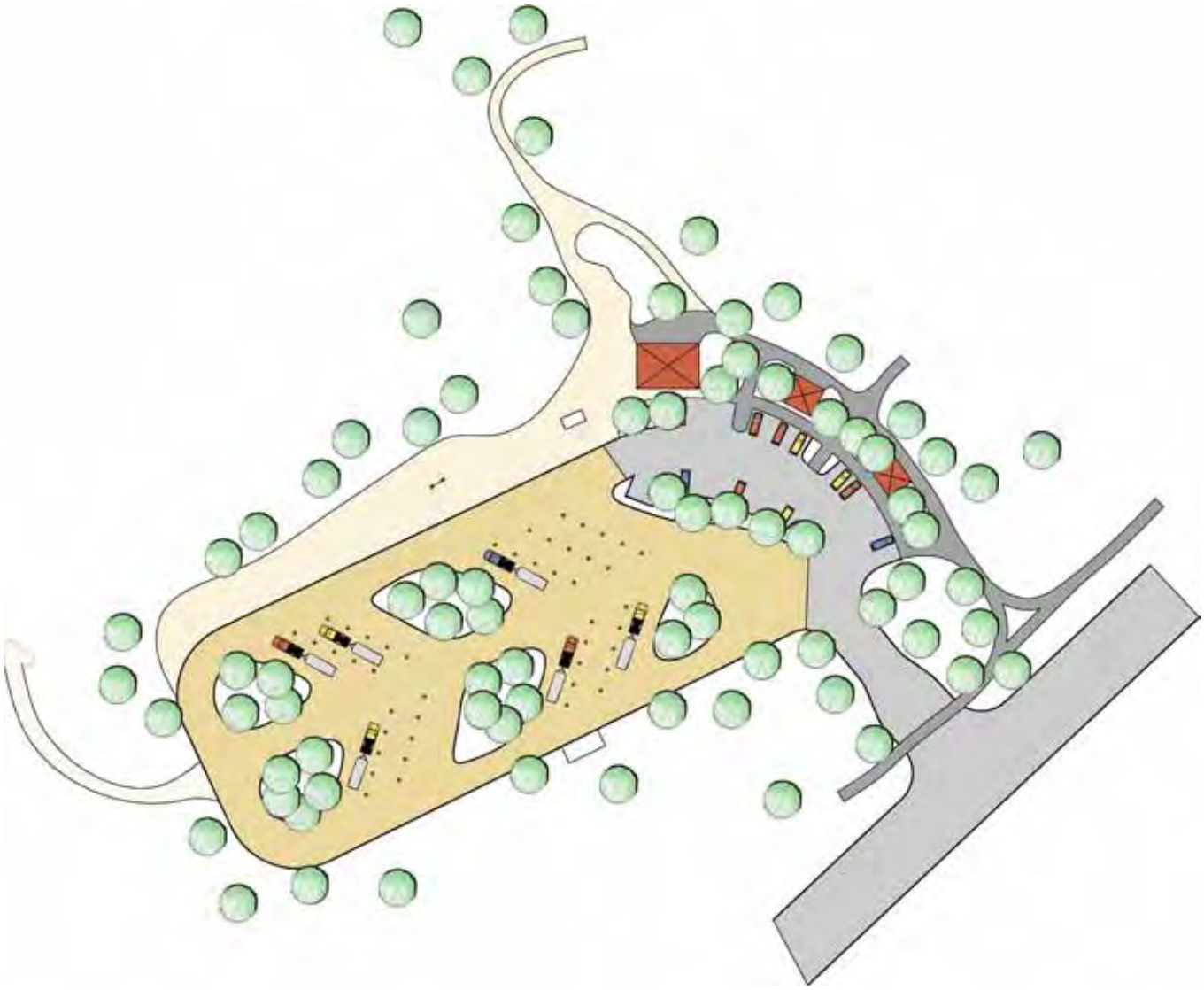


Conceptual Design

I. Trailhead 3

General Size	Parking Spaces	Restrooms	Area and Amenity Lighting	General Amenities	Signs	Equestrian Amenities
6-15 Acres	Standard Parking -20 minimum with expansion to 80 Equestrian Parking- 8 minimum with expansion to 30 OHV Parking - 8 minimum with expansion to 30	Optional, but is rec-ommended	Yes	Benches, Drinking Water, Landscape, Shade Structure/ Picnic Ramadas, Trash/Recycle/ Compost Disposal, Bike Racks	Rules/ Notices, General Interpretive Signs, Location Map	Equestrian Parking, Equestrian Water Source, ADA Mounting Ramp or Platform, Manure Disposal Area

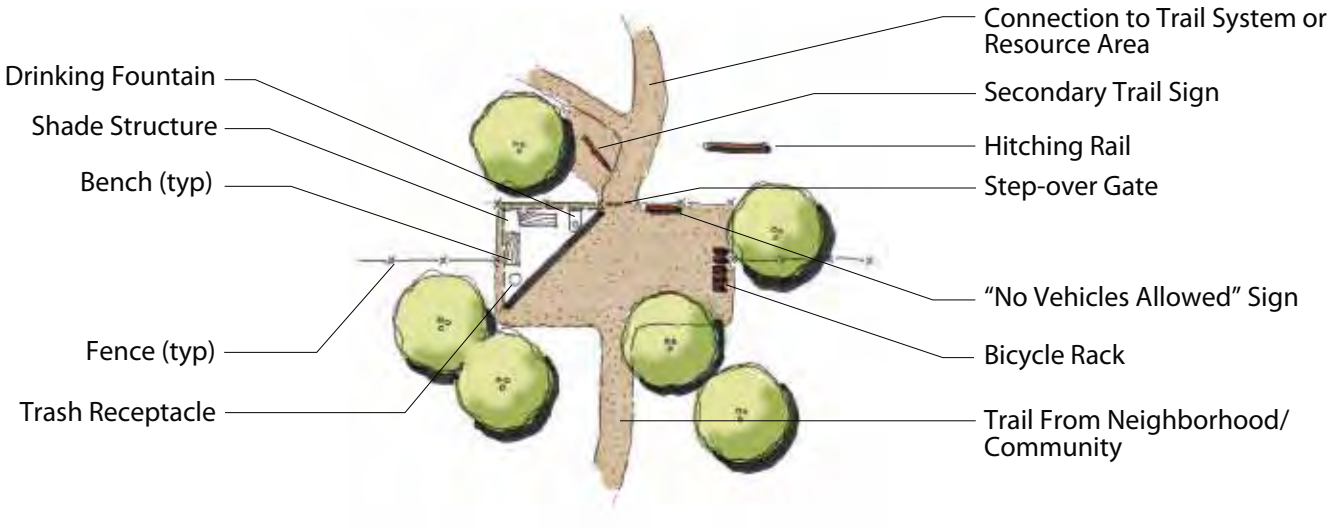
Figure 4.6 - Major Trailhead



Conceptual Design

J. Entry Node

General Size	Parking Spaces	Restrooms	Area and Amenity Lighting	General Amenities	Signs	Equestrian Amenities
+/-0.02 acres	Optional	Optional, but is recommended	Optional	Benches, Drinking Water, Landscape, Shade Structure/ Picnic Ramadas, Trash/Recycle, Bike Racks	Rules/ Notices, General Interpretive Signs, Location Map	Only when along trails that allow Equestrians. Equestrian Water Source, Tethering Rails



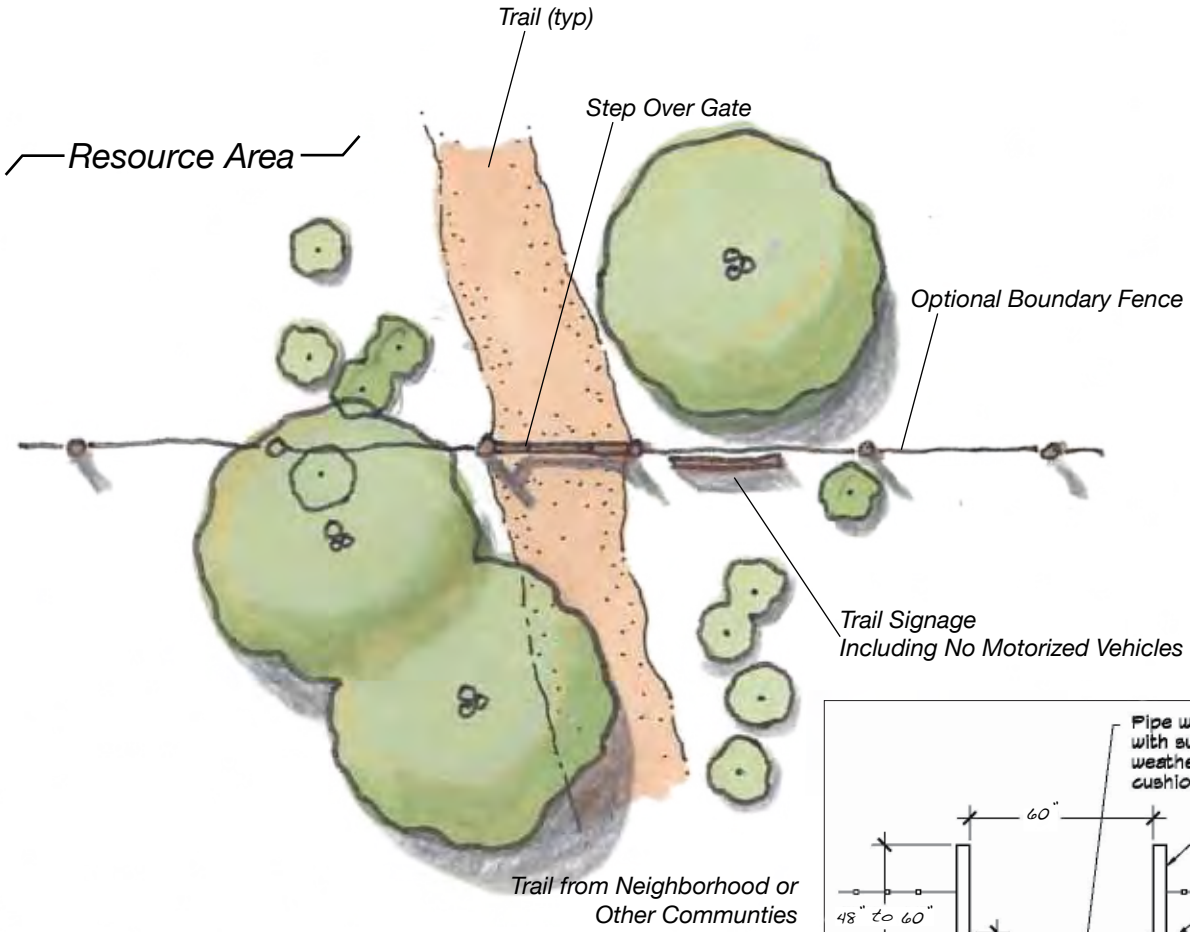
Conceptual Design

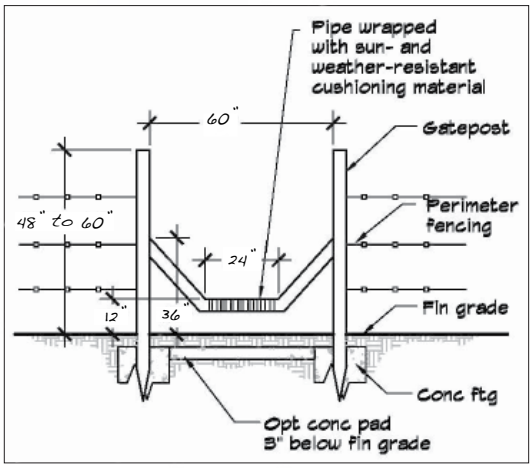
K. Walk-In/Ride-In Boundary Access Points

General Size	Parking Spaces	Restrooms	Area and Amenity Lighting	General Amenities	Signs	Equestrian Amenities
700-1000 Square Feet	No Parking Spaces Included	No Restrooms to be Provided	Optional	None are Required	Rules/ Notices, General Interpretive Signs, Location Map	Equestrian Chicane (handicap accessible) or Step Over Gates

For use when necessary to limit the use of trails to Non-motorized and may be adjusted to prevent entry of equestrians on trails that allow neither.

Figure 4.8 - Boundary Access Points





ELEVATION based on a detail from the FHWA publication Equestrian Design Guidebook for Trails, Trailheads and Campgrounds (2007)

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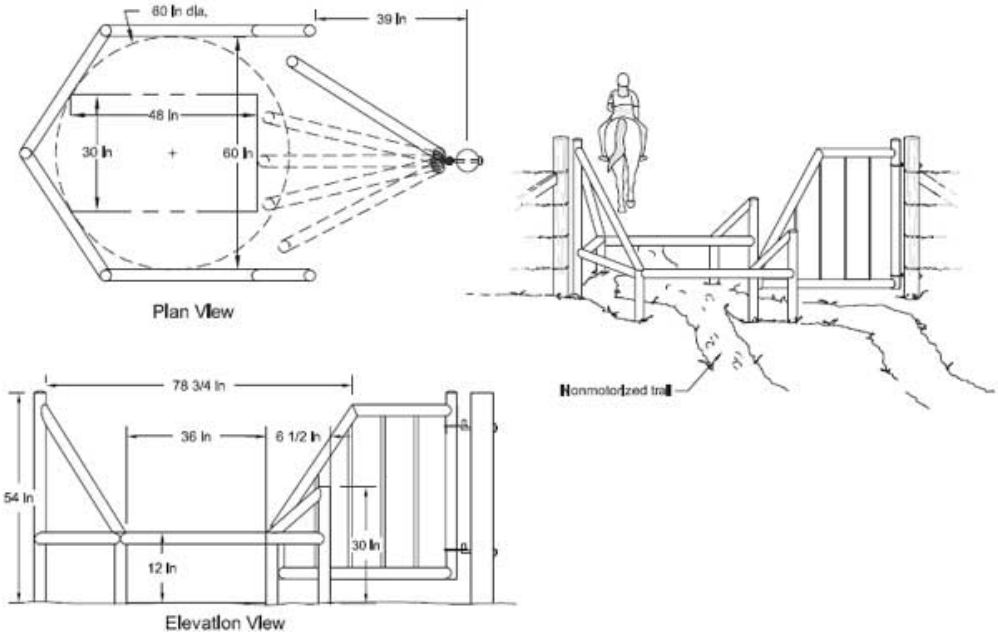

L. Signage

Information and identity within and along the Path & Trail system is critical to the comfort, safety, and sense of community for visitors. The following conceptual signage program sets the framework for a needed comprehensive sign program. It is intended to be the starting point for a detailed signage system done by a team including a graphic artist, an interpretive planner, landscape architects and/or planners. This signage plan would set the framework and standards for how sign and sign types could be added in the future that are not considered or anticipated in the initial master plan. Upon its completion, a detailed signage design plan should be added to the appendix of this document.

Regulations and rules of use are important in creating a safe and enjoyable trail system. Suggestions for these rules and regulations are included in the appendix.

Sign Type/ Description	Application/Location	Sign Information	Design/ Fabrication Requirement
Large Entry Monument	Primary Trailheads at vehicular or primary walk-in access point from road.	Facility name, address, City logo, Path & Trail System logo and/or Park logo.	Custom
Medium Entry Monument	Secondary Trailheads at vehicular or primary walk-in access point from road.	Facility name, address, City logo, Path & Trail System logo and/or Park logo.	Custom

Figure XX - Signage

Sign Type/ Description	Application/Location	Sign Information	Design/ Fabrication Requirement
Roadway Directional	Major decision points along roadways.	Facility name, City logo, Path & Trail System logo. Destinations named with directional arrows.	City Standard customized for site.
Site ID/System Map	Primary and Secondary Trailheads at most significant trail access points.	City logo, Path & Trail System logo. Facility name, map of area with "You Are Here" on both a scaled topographic map of the City and an enlargement of the immediately relevant area of the system. Include north arrow, elevation contours, trail names, color codes per named path/trail, path/trail length, named and distances to destinations. International Symbols for locations of facilities including parks, schools, library, entry points, restrooms, drinking water, picnic facilities, etc. Combine map with a Path/Trail Guide showing trail names and their assigned trail code, length, glyphs of allowed user groups, (bicyclist, hikers, and equestrians) difficulty rating graphics/descriptions and elevation gain in feet. Prominently display the 'Yield To' triangle. Use independently or combine the map and trail guide with the Park Regulations sign and the 'Happy Trails' Checklist.	City Standard customized for site. Can be printed and placed behind a clear protective material so it can be edited readily.
Path & Trail Regulations	Primary and Secondary Trailheads between primary parking area and most significant trail access point.	City logo, Path & Trail System logo. Include 'Welcome', hours of operation and a list of relevant regulations with accompanying universal symbol or simple graphic and ordinance # if applicable, an emergency and non-emergency phone numbers, 'City of Page Community Service Department', email address and relevant City web addresses. Use independently or combine with Site ID/System Map. See the Appendix for suggested regulatory sign language.	City Standard
Bulletin Board	Primary and Secondary Trailheads between primary parking area and most significant trail access point.	City logo, Path & Trail System logo, facility name, bulletin board area with space for brochures, fliers, pamphlets, small maps, temporary warnings, etc. Use independently or combine with Site ID/System Map and Regulations signs. Use independently or combine with Site ID/System Map and Park Regulations signs.	City Standard
Special Regulation	Trailheads and trail corridors, as needed.	City logo, Path & Trail System logo, special issue regulation, i.e. 'No Fires', 'Trail ___ Closed for Maintenance', 'Bee Swarms on Trail ___', etc.	City Standard format for various regulations
Boundary/ Warning	Wherever potentially sensitive border relationships and issues may exists.	City logo, Path & Trail System logo, facility name, 'No Vehicles Beyond This Point', 'Private Property Beyond This Point', 'Please Respect The Private Property Of Our Neighbors', etc.	City Standard customized for site

Figure XX - Signage

Sign Type/ Description	Application/Location	Sign Information	Design/ Fabrication Requirement
Interpretive	Select trailheads and trail corridors in order to support a chosen theme.	City logo, Path & Trail System logo, simple/single message to in-depth or complex interpretive information in written and graphic format for topics such as plant ID, view ID, history, geology, etc. Can be individual topics or part of a continuous 'story'. Make engaging to children. Optional large orienting interpretive sign for an entire area or beginning of an interpretive trail.	Custom
Trail Signage	Beginning/Ending points, intersections and along corridors no more than at 1/2 mile intervals and other destinations along corridors.	Trail name with 'you are here' signage, tail length elevation gained, with named or geographically illustrated destinations along the trail. High+Low elevation points.	City Standard customized for site
Trail Bridge Crossing	Along a trail where it passes over a wash or street, and along a street crossing above a trail.	Roadway or wash name on the bridge where the trail crosses the feature; trail name on the front entry point of a roadway bridge to notify drivers of trail system.	City Standard customized for site
Emergency Marker	Every ¼ mile along trail corridors.	Trail segment designation and abbreviated trail name with a numeral for mileage,ie; 1=1/4, 2=1/2, along the trail marking distance from trail starting point	City Standard

Figure XX - Signage

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APPENDIX B: PARK ASSESSMENT NOTES

CHILDREN'S PARK

Address: Accessible from Date and Gum Streets, just south of Elm Street

Acres: 1

Facilities:

- Tot Lot (2)
- BBQ (3)
- Picnic Table (4)
- Dirt pull in area used for parking

Overview

Children's Park is perceived as the safest park in Page because it is located within a neighborhood outside of areas frequented by tourists and is and not visible from the street.

Park Condition

The park facilities are old and outdated. There are no shade structures, although some trees around the play areas provide some cover. Access from date street is used by vehicles and children. There is no separate bicycle/pedestrian facility or signing for pedestrians and bicycles, creating a potential hazard at this access point. A pedestrian only access is located on Date Street. The park is not lit, and has no gates to keep it closed during evening hours.

Opportunities

- Restrict auto access to this park by removing the dirt parking area and replacing it with creating a green space
- Update playground equipment
- Post park rules signs to allow enforcement to prevent activities not in keeping with this park
- Gate both entrances so the park can be closed from dusk to dawn
- Provide bicycle racks at the park
- Enhance the pedestrian entrance from Date Street

Legend

Park Boundary

Park Ammenity or Asset

- field
- Grill
- Path
- Picnic Table
- Sign
- Swing
- Tot Lot
- Trash Receptacal

0 20 40 80 120 160 Feet

22"x34": 1 in = 20 ft / 11"x17": 1 in = 40 ft

Children's Park

Vermillion Park

Address: Located at the east end of San Francisco Road

Acres: .71

Facilities:

- Tot Lot (1)
- Play Structure (1)
- Swing sets (1)
- BB Court (1)
- Ramada (1)
- Picnic Tables (4)
- BBQ (3)

Overview

This park is managed and maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department, and the Recreation Programs Department does not use it for recreation programs or camps. The park is located at the end of a street and does not benefit from informal surveillance from the street or nearby houses. The city does not program this park. The city reports that this park is frequently vandalized and equipment often needs to be replaced. The park has no restrooms, no hours or park rules signs. Head-in, on street parking is available on San Francisco Road.

Park Condition

Vermillion Park is surrounded by trees and has the newest equipment of all city parks except the Page Sports Complex.

Opportunities

- Consider "opening up" the views from and to this park by replacing trees on the west side with shade structures over plan areas
- Lock the park between dusk and dawn
- Consider increasing the number of ramadas at this park for small groups (e.g. birthday parties) to increase use

Legend

- Park Boundary

Park Ammenity or Asset

- field
- Grill
- Path
- Picnic Table
- Sign
- Swing
- Tot Lot
- Trash Receptacal

Vermillion Park

0 20 40 80 120 160 Feet

22"x34": 1 in = 20 ft / 11"x17": 1 in = 40 ft

Golliard Park

Address: 126 10th Street, Page, Arizona 86040
Acres: 3.1
Facilities:

- Tot Lot (1)
- Play Structure (1)
- Swing Sets (2)
- Dog Park (1) (.4 acres for large and small dog areas)
- Practice Field with Backstop (1)
- Restroom (closed) (1)
- Picnic Tables (9)
- BBQ (2)

Overview

Gollaird Park is one of the most popular family parks in the city, and is a popular spot for birthday parties and pre-school children. It is managed and maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department, and the Recreation Programs Department does not use it for recreation programs or camps. Many access the park through a vacant lot on the north east side of the park, and roll strollers across the grass and dirt to the play area.

Park Condition

The equipment in both play areas is old and outdated. The play area surfaces are pea gravel worn to dirt.

An off-leash area is located on the north west edge of the park. The off leash area includes one area for large and dogs and another area for smaller dogs. The entire off-leash area is less than 1/2 an acre an does not include shade, seating, or waste cleaning supplies.

The ballfield includes a backstop and is sometimes used for practice. There are lights, but it is unclear if they are working. The infield is dirt and does not appear to be maintained. There is no pitcher's mound, outfield fence, seating areas, or lights. While there is enough room within the park to provide an intermediate field (200' fence line), this field would occupy a large portion of the park and limit access to and areas for play equipment and other non-structured activities.

The city is pouring concrete pads for the picnic tables located on the northeast edge of the park.

The park restroom is closed. On the east edge of the park are palm tree stumps.

Opportunities

This is a well-used park with an obsolete design. Consider a redesign of the park that takes advantage of the following opportunities:

- Even if the park is not redesigned, the following should be a priority items.
  - Provide identity signing and park rules signs
  - Upgrade and replace the swings and multi-function play structures in the park.

Legend

- Park Boundary

Park Ammenity or Asset

- Bench
- Grill
- Handicap Parking
- Path
- Ped Light
- Picnic Table
- Play Structure
- restroom
- Sign
- softball field
- Swing
- Tot Lot
- Trash Receptacal

Gollaird Park

0 30 60 120 180 240 Feet

22"x34": 1 in = 30 ft / 11"x17": 1 in = 60 ft

City of Page Parks and Recreation Master Plan

March, 2016

    - Cover the play areas with a shade structure
    - Remove the ballfield and replace it with a multi-purpose grass field that can be used for soccer and little league practices. To enhance safety, provide a movable fence that can be used for both soccer and little league practices.
    - Restore and open the restrooms from dawn to dusk.
    - Consider decorative/security fencing the park along 10th street to enhance safety for children within the park, and to restrict park use from dusk to dawn.
    - Provide benches to allow parents to watch their children as they play
- The following items should be accomplished over time, or through a redesign of the park.
    - Include a walking track around the park with exercise equipment
    - Restore and relocate existing lights so they work.
    - Consider relocating the dog park to the vacant city owned lot on Cedar Street to activate that space. Reuse this area as a large ramada area that the city could rent out for picnics and corporate events.
    - Create formal parking along 10th Street. Work with the property owner on the east side of the park to create additional parking on the east side of the park. Alternatively, buy the vacant lot on the north side of the park and convert it into a parking/entry area.
- Remove the tree stumps on the west side of the park.

SPORTS COMPLEX ANNEX

Address: 477 Haul Road, Page Arizona 86040
Acres: 2.11
Facilities:

- Tot Lot (2)
- Swings (1)
- Volleyball Court (sand) (1)
- Restroom (1)
- Picnic Table (3)
- Parking Area (shared with Page Sports Complex)

Overview

The Sports Complex Annex is an approximately 2 acre area on the north side of the Page Sports Complex parking lot. It is considered a community park because it has redundant facilities, is connected to the Page Sports Complex (a community park) and can accommodate large events. The Recreation Programs Department manages this park.

This park is divided into three separate play areas (focused around the Volleyball court and the two tot lots). The park is very busy on weekends. Each of the three play areas is available for rent, and the restrooms are opened with a cleaning deposit. The recreation programs department states that most of the rentals are not from city residents. This park is mostly used for small events such as birthday parties and family gatherings. Recreation Programs staff reports that this park is frequently rented for family events and group celebrations.

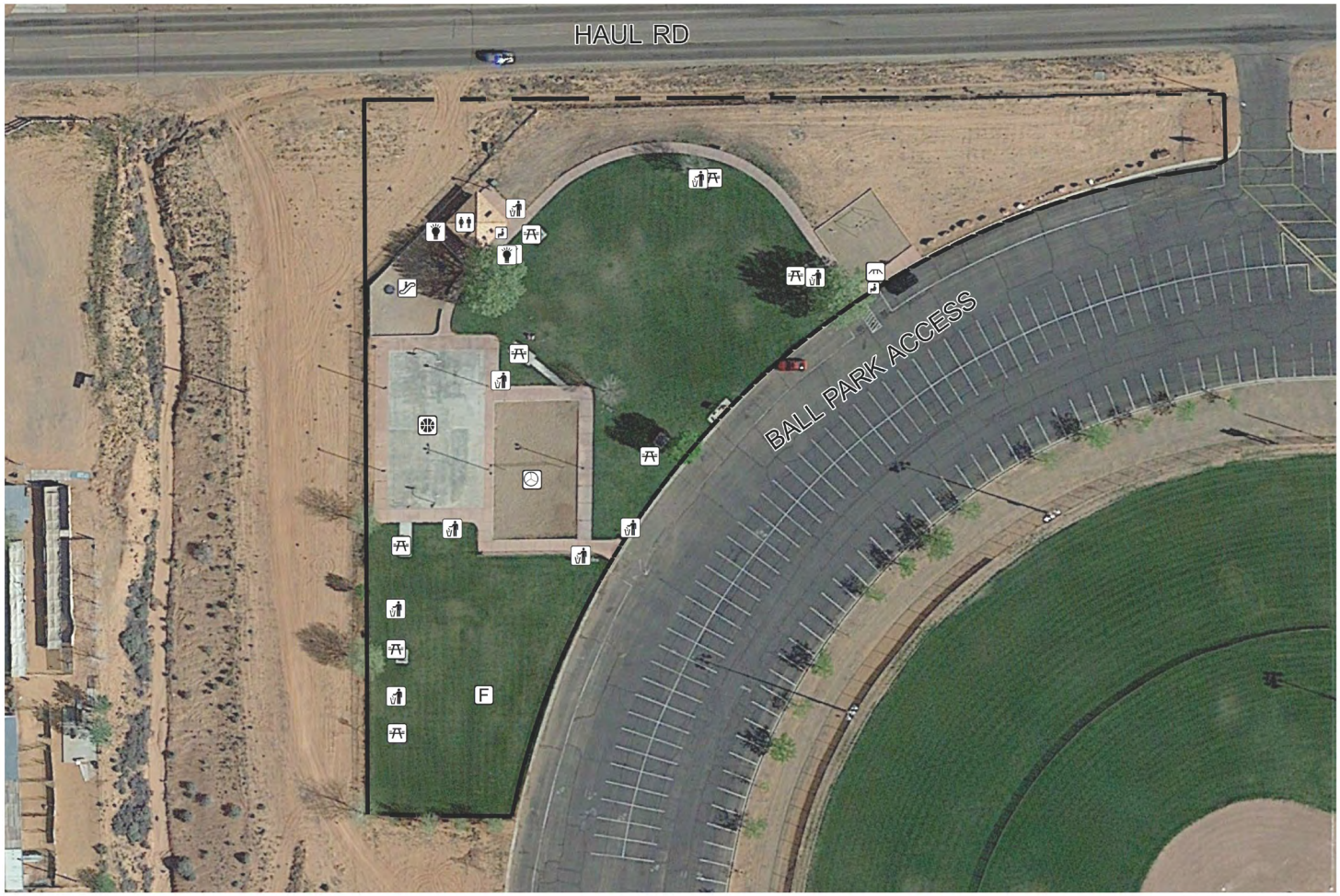
Park Condition

The unlit facility has no shade, BBQs, lights, or electric outlets for evening use. People typically bring BBQs to this park. The Recreation Programs Department is currently seeking donations for shade structures.

Opportunities

This park provides an opportunity for revenue generation.

- The park is not easily accessible from the Mesa. Providing a pedestrian crossing on Haul Road at the Park entrance could make it more accessible to the community and increase recreation offerings to residents.
- Shade picnic areas. Shaded picnic areas could be rented for a higher fee than non-shaded areas.
- Because of the proximity of this park to the Page Sports Complex, consider creating a large ramada with multiple picnic tables that could be rented for team or corporate events.
- Because this park is buffered from nearby residences by Haul Road, including electric at ramadas could enable its use for night time rentals.



Legend

- Park Boundary

Park Amenity or Asset

- Basketball Court
- Bench
- Field
- Ped Light
- Picnic Table
- Restroom
- Swing
- Tot Lot
- Trash Receptacle
- Volleyball Court

0 30 60 120 180 240 Feet

22"x34": 1 in = 30 ft / 11"x17": 1 in = 60 ft

Sports Complex Annex

Page Sports Complex

Address: 477 Haul Road, Page Arizona 86040
Acres: 20.58
Facilities:

- Tot Lot (1)
- Softball Fields with bleachers, dugouts, back stop, and fencing (4)
- Soccer Fields (on outfield of Ballfields) (3)
- Basketball Courts (3)
- Ramada (1)
- Restroom (1)
- Concession (1)
- Picnic Tables (10)
- Maintenance Structure (1)
- Parking Area

Overview

The city's largest, newest, and best maintained park is the Page Sports Complex, located on the southern side of town, on the south side of Haul Road. The size and diversity of facilities at this park qualifies it as a community park. The Sports Complex is managed by the Recreation Programs Department and maintained by the Parks Department. The Page High School uses and maintains two baseball fields with grass infields and two full size soccer fields south of the Sports Complex. The High School maintained facilities are used by the High School and not part of this Master Plan.

The Sports Complex hosts a total of three (3) USAA softball tournaments each year. These include adult mens, co-ed, and girls softball. The city allows the High School use of the city's ball fields in exchange for city use of the pool during non-school hours and the summer. The city owns a portable mound, but it is not used. Currently all the fields are skinned for softball; the Little League uses the High School Fields.

The city stripes the outfields so the High School can use them for soccer because these fields are in better condition than the school soccer fields. In exchange, the city is provided access to the school indoor basketball courts. However, the city is often bumped from the school courts for High School events and games. The city also stripes the areas between the Page Sports Complex ballfields for pee wee soccer leagues and hosts the city's Easter Egg Hunt at this park.

The concession building is usually locked, except when events are programmed. Restrooms are located within the concession building.

Park Condition

Not all of the facilities at the Page Sports Complex are usable because they are used for storage (as in the case of a basketball court) or inaccessible (one of the batting cages).

The facility has little shade. Some of the trees planted in brick planters are breaking out of their containers and need to be replanted. The tot lot, located between two of the fields is in good condition, but is not shaded.

The bleachers, also in good condition, are not shaded.

Opportunities

- Because the Page Sports Complex is somewhat separated from the town by Haul Road and off the main Mesa, it is not often vandalized. However, security gates to close the facility from dusk to dawn would enhance security and safety.
- The park is not easily accessible from the Mesa. Providing a pedestrian crossing on Haul Road at the Park entrance could make it more accessible to the community.
- This park provides an opportunity for revenue generation.
  - Using movable mounds could make the facility more flexible and provide an opportunity for little league and baseball.
  - Removing the storage facility from the basketball court and relocating it within the park would provide another court for residents.
  - Two fields are located directly south of this facility. Many larger tournaments require more than for fields. An opportunity exists to work with the school to connect these facilities and use the combined facility for larger baseball tournaments that will play on skinned infields.
- Provide shade at the children's play area and over bleachers

John C. Page Memorial Park

Address: S Navajo Dr & 6th Ave., Page Arizona 86040
Acres: 7.88 (excludes the approximately .5 acres paved parking area to culvert that is on the north-west side of the park behind the Safeway Grocery Store. Includes Senior/Recreation Center building and property.)
Facilities:

- Tot Lot (2)
- Play Structure (1)
- Swing Sets (1)
- Basketball Court (3)
- Skate Park (1) approximately 13, 775 s.f. (National Average Skatepark Size: 11,876 sq ft; regional average West South Central: 10,478 sq ft[1])
- Restrooms (1)
- Teen Center (closed) (1)
- Community use building (Townhouse) (1)
- Senior Center/Recreation Classrooms building (1)
- BBQs (6)
- Picnic Tables (7)
- Multi-purpose Grass Area (3) (1.25 ac (north east corner), 1 acre (south side), .75 acres (north west corner)

Overview

Page Park (also called "city park" by residents) is the city's premier park with frontage on Lake Powell Boulevard. Located in the city's commercial core, this park is used as an event venue throughout the year. These include the Balloon Regatta, Lake Powell Cruisers Crusin' Page AZ car show in May, the 4th of July Celebration, and summer movie nights. The Park is also located across from Page High School, and is frequented by teens during lunch hours and after school.

The "townhouse" building is located on the southeast side of the park, south of the basketball courts. This facility is used for club meetings, parties, and trainings.

The teen center is closed because the bathrooms are not ADA accessible. The building has a porch, which is used for events.

The senior center provides some adult recreation classes and is managed by the Recreation Programs Department.

Events are generally focused towards Navajo Drive, closer to the parking area and on the opposite side of the park from downtown. Event promoters report that vendor access is difficult, there is no stage (desired for many events), and there are no electric connections that are easily accessible within the park.

1 Public Skatepark Guide. Http://publicskateparkguide.org/. Access Date May 26, 2016.

Both the skate park and basketball courts are used, and city staff reports that they are "packed" in the evenings. Sometimes, the basketballs go into the skate park, creating a hazard for skaters.
There is a paved area behind the Safeway Supermarket that is owned by the city. The city has an agreement with the commercial properties to use a portion of this area (from the gutter north to the buildings) for trash and freight. The area south of the gutter to the park is available for city use.

Park Condition

- The turf is generally well maintained, but worn.
- The closed teen center creates a "dead zone" within the park. City staff reports that high school students frequently go behind the building to smoke or get high.
- The ramps and features in the Skate Park are wood and in poor condition. Portions of the ramps could be a safety hazard. There are no seating areas around the park, which would allow for parents to watch their children at the park.
- The basketball courts are in average condition. The courts and perimeter fencing appear worn. Seating provided in the form of concrete "steps" around the park is unshaded. On hot days, this seating arrangement is not practical.
- Picnic tables are worn and unshaded. The appear to be placed randomly throughout the park. As a result, they are used as rest areas for homeless.
- There is no signing that discussed the significance of the park or it's namesake. As a result, visitors to the city have no incentive to explore the park, and the monument becomes insignificant.
- The two play areas are worn with obsolete equipment and dirt surfaces. There are not formal seating areas around them, making it hard for parents to watch children.
- The senior center/recreation room building does not relate to the park. Opening this building up would increase surveillance by the people who use this building.

Opportunities

The park has several features that could provide a basis for future recreation programs and/or generate revenue. These features include the basketball courts, and skate park.

Skate Park

Leveraging skateboard parks for economic development is in its infancy. While studies on the economic impacts of skateboard events limited, Eugene Oregon reported an impact of $56,000 from it's 2-year old 2015 Northwest Jam skate park event. The event was attended by over 500 participants.

Ocean City, MD which until recently, hosted the Dew tour at its 13,000 s.f. skate park stated that thousands of visitors and millions of TV viewers watched the event. Dew Tour was a tourism powerhouse for the town, with the four-day event having an estimated economic impact of more than $11 million in 2013, according to town officials[2].

Basketball Courts

Currently the town uses the High School Basketball Courts for its leagues and indoor play. The three courts at Page Park are well-used. Page is known for it's high school basketball team. The location of these courts next to the townhouse and current teen center provides an opportunity for basketball camps. This could increase recreation department revenues and enhance current recreation department programming.

2 Http://www.delmarvanow.com/story/news/local/maryland/2015/01/27/dew-tour-leaving-ocean-city/22419251/. Access Date: May 26, 2016.

Legend

- Park Boundary

Park Ammenity or Asset

- Basketball Court
- Bench
- Flag
- Grill
- Handicap Parking
- Ped Light
- Picnic Table
- Sidewalk
- Sign
- Skate Park
- Building
- Swing
- Tot Lot
- Trash Receptacal

0 40 80 160 240 320 Feet

22"x34": 1 in = 20 ft / 11"x17": 1 in = 40 ft

John C. Page Memorial Park

City of Page Parks and Recreation Master Plan

March, 2016

John C. Page Memorial Park Master Plan

A conceptual master plan for page park was prepared concurrent with the Citywide Park Master Plan Process. As the master plan is developed; the following opportunities could be incorporated into the final designs:

- An upgraded and high quality skate park that could be used to host national and international events.
- A policy regarding scooters and BMX should be developed for the skate park. Once that policy is determined, appropriate gates should be installed to ensure appropriate use and fencing should be installed to enable the park to be closed.
- Call boxes should be placed within the park to enhance safety
- The park should be better connected to the downtown.
- Seating should be placed at the skate park, basketball courts and around play areas to enable parents to observe children.
- A walking path or exercise course should be included in the park.
- The teen center should be re-opened; or relocated to the townhouse and used so the teen center building can be used as a visitor center.
- The Senior Center should be redesigned so people who use it can also provide informal surveillance of the park.
- Activities, including interpretation and/or a splash pad, should be included in the park redesign to provide activities for visitors and residents.
- A stage area (for events) is needed.
- Electricity needs to be provided throughout the park to support events.

Lakeview Trailhead/Nature Park Entrance

Address: North East Corner of 20th Avenue and Navajo Drive
Acres: .25 acres at this location and another planned approximately 7.5 acres approximately 700' to the east at the east end of 20th Drive (Grandview Knoll).

Facilities:

- Information sign

Overview

This trailhead and entrance to the Nature Park, created by the Friends of Lake Powell includes a 1.5 mile nature trail that extends down the Mesa along a wash and returns to the rim trail at the north edge of the Page Airport. The trail was built by Danny Murray, a teacher at the adjacent Lake View Primary School. The site is used by marathons and other events as a staging area.

Park Condition

The trailhead is a dirt lot that is unmarked from the street. The sign and nature trail map are worn and can not be easily read. The undeveloped trail head borders federal land managed by the National Parks Service. A portion of the trail from the existing Lakeview Trailhead passes through federally owned land managed by Glean Canyon National Park. Races and events using this trail (which is part of the Rim Trail), must obtain permits from the National Parks Service.

Opportunities

Both of these sites are premier trailheads with spectacular views of Lake Powell. Minor, low cost improvements and interpretation could enhance this site and provide an opportunity for visitors and a venue for events such as trail runs and marathons. Lakeview talks, nature walks, and other events could be programmed at this site for tourists and residents.

- Provide shaded seating areas
- Maximize the use of the site by designating on-street parking
- Sign the site with trail etiquette signs, park rule sings
- Secure the site with perimeter fencing
- Provide trail maps for the nature trail, interpretive signing identifying geologic formations and features
- Work with the National Parks Service to identify opportunities to partner for trail improvements and amenities.

Vermillion Cliffs Corrals and Arena

Address: Haul Road., Page Arizona 86040
Acres: 30.2

Facilities:

- Round pens
- Three (3) wash stations for horses with metal stanchions / concrete floors
- Lit rodeo arena with bleachers
- Practice area with barrels set up for barrel racing
- Two (2) round rings
- Two (2) trail show trail course area with poles for pole bending and two trails with logs, offsets, keyholes and a bridge
- Restroom
- Maintenance building
- Concession Building
- Boarding stalls
- 45 rental pens

Overview

The Page Vermillion Cliffs Corrals and Arena are managed by an outside contractor. Maintenance and funding for capital improvements are provided by the city of Page and contract Community Service Workers. Many of the corrals are rented by residents from Page and Le'Chee; and the Arena hosts six equestrian events each year and the circus. The corral managers have identified the following management goals:

- To operate the facility in a safe and prudent manner.
- To bring as many outside activities to the arena and grounds as possible to generate revenue for panel and facility improvement at a minimal cost to the City of Page and the tenants.
- To attract visitors to the area increasing revenue income for the City of Page and local businesses through purchasing of local commodities such as fuel, food and lodging while they are here.
- To manage the facility at the minimal expenditure possible through reduction in unnecessary trash removal and waste of water and electricity.
- To improve appearance and functionality of facility entrance.

Park Condition

There are significant challenges to the site; in particular it lacks electric and water to the corrals, many of the corrals are have no shade, the wind often covers areas with sand, the bleachers are not shaded, the parking areas are not paved, and ATVs ride through the corrals to access trails to the south of town. Any improvements that are made to the corrals become the property of the town; creating a disincentive for owners to upgrade their spaces.

The current managers are working to improve the corrals and arena. Recently, in preparation for rodeos. Weeds were cleared from the parking and arena areas, soft spots in the roads and parking lots were filled with gravel provided by the city of Page, and over 60 truckloads of blow sand were removed from the arena fence line and 6 truckloads from under the bleacher seats. All of the foot boards and sliders in the bucking chutes were replaced and repair welding of the chute structure was completed. Broken sliders on the barns were repaired. Two barn roofs and a main rafter in one barn were replaced and painted. One barn that had 6 different colors showing was painted "aluminum" to blend in with the rest of the corrugated tin buildings. The floor of the announcers stand was painted with non-slip paint.

Opportunities

Arenas and rodeo facilities can contribute to the economic activity of a community. The Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association reports it sanctioned 624 rodeos in 2015, up from 560 in 2009. From 2011 to 2015, attendance at PRCA events grew 35 percent, from 4 million to 5.4 million [3]. The same report by Cronkite News states the Cave Creek live rodeo attendance growth has been so rapid that fans have been turned away from sold out events. Prescott estimates over 35,000 people attend its rodeo and other events during Frontier Days. An economic impact study of the rodeo conducted over ten years ago estimated that the rodeo brought over $13 million to the Prescott economy; now the city estimates that number to be over $20 million.

During focus groups, residents stated that there is a strong interest in rodeo in and around Page, with some residents stating they are active in local rodeo and travel to regional events that attract 250 to 300 people. Investing in the facility could result in attracting rodeos and visitors to Page that contribute to the city's economy.

Working with the 4-H and local instructors, the city could offer equestrian camps in the summer. This could increase recreation department revenues and program offerings, as well as grow demand for equestrian facilities (such as corrals) and events.

The area south of Page is a remarkable attribute for riders that could be marketed as an attraction that would provide an incentive for visitors to extend their stay (ride in the red rocks). Providing a facility that would allow people to bring their own horses, or in the long term, house a concession, could help leverage this facility.

The current corral and arena managers have identified the following as necessary short to mid term improvements (within five years:

- Replace all outdated corral panels.
- Restore electricity to a common area in the east and west sides of the corral complex with at least one security and/or safety light pole per common area.
- Establish a modern and well designed "Horse Motel" that will encourage equine owners passing through to stop and rest their stock in a safe, clean and pleasant facility offering reasonable prices.
- Obtain proper and modern arena maintenance equipment.
- Upgrade outdated rodeo stock handling equipment.
- Stabilize and add improvements to open practice area south of arena.
- Improve stabilization of sand drift areas.

3 Cronkite News. Arizona PBS. Rodeo's tradition rides on, growing in Arizona and the West. Https://cronkitenews.azpbs.org/2016/04/26/rodeos-tradition-rides-on-growing-in-arizona-and-the-west/. Access Date: May 26, 2016.

In addition, the city could consider:

- Covering the arena to enhance it's use year-round and make it attractive to other events such as monster truck events and derbys.
- Enhancing the stalls to provide a robust and consistent revenue stream for maintenance and operations.
- Providing a paved RV parking area for short term borders.

Page Amphitheater

Address: Northeast of Coppermine Road and S.R. 98
Acres: 7.12

Facilities:

- Metal Stage and connected walkway
- Sand/Cinder parking areas

Overview

The natural amphitheater is an mostly undeveloped facility. The amphitheater is managed by the Page Tourism Board and is home to the Dam Jam and Powell Palooza and other events that rely on temporary electricity and restroom facilities. No formal seating exists in the Amphitheater, and event patrons bring their own seating and supplies. The area behind the amphitheater, located on the southeast side of the Mesa, is popular among ATV users who drive down from the Mesa.

Facility Condition

This is an undeveloped site with a stage.

Opportunities

This site is a unique asset to the city. It is a natural amphitheater, outside of the city's residential areas, that could be used to hold small concerts and other events such as a Friday night movie. Because it is also used by ATVs, it could be developed as a venue for ATV rallies and events. A 2002 ASU study of ATV use found that the total economic impact to Arizona from recreational OHV use is more than $4 billion a year, and an economic benefit from OHV recreationists who spend money in local communities close to areas they recreate in for items such as gasoline, food, lodging and souvenirs. Coconino County had the second highest revenues in 2002 from OHV Trip Expenditures (totaling 106.4 million). Capturing even one percent of this market could result in over one million dollars annually in visitor revenues to Page[4].

- Create parking facilities at the amphitheater
- Create OHV paths and trails behind the amphitheater site and work with local OHV and quad dealers to bring events to Page
- Sign the Amphitheater site
- Fence the site and define the area with signs
- Provide structured seating at the amphitheater

4 ASU West School of Management, Johnathan Silberman PhD. The Economic Importance of Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation. Http://www.gf.state.az.us/pdfs/w_c/OHV%20Report.pdf. Access Date May 26, 2016.

Tennis Courts/Disc Golf Course

Address: South Lake Powell Boulevard, East of
Acres: 18.8

Facilities:

- Lit Tennis Courts (6) with benches (6)
- Trailer (1)
- Disc Golf Course (3 visible baskets)
- Parking (at tennis courts)

Overview

The Tennis Courts are mostly used by Coconino Community College. City staff was unable to provide information on maintenance or programming responsibility.

The Disc Golf Course was built by High School Students and does not appear to be maintained or signed. Access to the Disc Golf Course is unmarked or/and unmaintained.

Facility Condition

The tennis courts are well maintained. The disc golf course does not appear to be maintained. No signing regarding use, reservations, or management responsibilities is evident.

Opportunities

The tennis courts offer an opportunity for programming for adults and youth. The proximity to the community college offers the opportunity for summer tennis camps; potentially as a partnership with the community college.

Disc Golf is a growing sport. The Disc Golf Association sponsors event, and many communities have local disc golf clubs. Disc Golf Courses are relatively low maintenance. A 2013 study of Disc Golf states that participation rates are increasing between 10 to 20 percent annually[5]. Another study of the economic impacts of a Disc Golf course in Richmond Hill, North Carolina found that Disc Golfers were an average age of 35, and were hiking enthusiasts. Page has a larger than state and county percent of 18 to 16 year olds, and an avid hiking community. In the Richmond Hill study, many said they would be willing to pay a small fee to support maintenance of a Disc Golf Course ($25.00 p.a.) As Disc Golf grows, the city could use this course to attract tournaments or extend the stay of tourists to Page.

- Consider creating a 9-hole disc golf course
- Provide operational signs with management contacts for the tennis courts and disc golf course
- Sign the disc golf course and create formal entries to the site

5 Vibram S.P.A.. "Grow the Sport - Vibram Disc Golf." Vibram Disc Golf. Http://www.vibramdiscgolf.com/growthe-sport.html (Accessed August 1, 2013).

Horseshoe Bend

Address: South Lake Powell Boulevard, East of
Acres: 18.8

Facilities:

- Unpaved, unmarked, parking area
- Ramada
- Interpretive signs

Overview

Horseshoe Bend is located on US Hwy 89, south of the most developed part of the city. The site connects to the National Parks Service Horseshoe Bend Trail, which leads to a dramatic overlook of Horseshoe Bend and the Colorado River. The National Parks Service is working with the city to design this access point and view point.

Facility Condition

The ramada the edge of the city owned land is well maintained. There are no services at Horseshoe Bend, parking slots are not marked. This is a heavily used site visited by tourists from all over the world. Many hike to the view point from this location. No emergency call boxes or other safety facilities are available.

Opportunities

This site has long been identified as an opportunity for a partnership between the National Parks Service and the city. Because the site is remote, installation of services such as water, sewer, and electric could be costly. Additionally, because it is a remote site, maintenance is also difficult.