



City of Yuma
Parks and Recreation
Facility Plan
2006



City of YUMA

RESOLUTION NO. R2007-38

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF YUMA, ARIZONA, AMENDING RESOLUTIONS R99-53, THE 1999 PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT AND R2002-34, THE CITY OF YUMA 2002 GENERAL PLAN, BY AMENDING THE PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITY STANDARDS AND THE DESIGNATION OF FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF YUMA

WHEREAS, the General Plan of the City of Yuma was adopted in 2002 by Resolution R2002-034, for the orderly and balanced development of lands through efficient and systematic land use planning; and,

WHEREAS, the 1999 Parks and Recreation Element was adopted to provide an overall framework for translating the community's needs and desires into a specific strategy for park and recreation development; and,

WHEREAS, as the community grows and prospers, it may be necessary to amend the Park and Recreation Facility Plan and General Plan to reflect changing development trends and park and recreation needs; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Yuma Planning and Zoning Commission held two public hearings on June 11, 2007 and June 25, 2007 for General Plan Amendment Case No. GP2007-002, regarding the request to amend the 1999 Parks and Recreation Element; and,

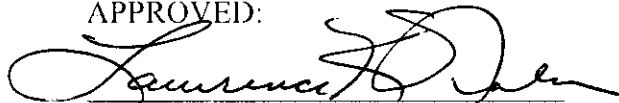
WHEREAS, due and proper notice of the public hearings were given in the time, form, substance and manner as provided by law, including publication of such notice in The Sun on June 23, 2007; and,

WHEREAS, the proposed amendments to the Parks and Recreation Plan and 2002 General Plan meet the goals and objectives of the General Plan.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Yuma, Arizona that Resolution R2002-34, the City of Yuma 2002 General Plan and, Resolution R99-53, the 1999 Parks and Recreation Element be amended to revise the park and recreation facility standards and the designation of facilities throughout the City, as described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof.

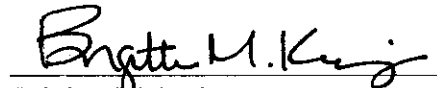
Passed and adopted this 18th day of July, 2007.

APPROVED:



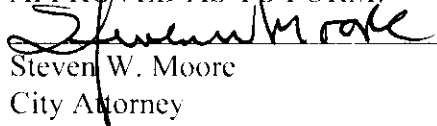
Lawrence K. Nelson
Mayor

ATTEST:



Brigitta M. Kuiper
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Steven W. Moore
City Attorney

Exhibit A

Parks and Recreation Update Change Summary

The following summarizes the most relevant changes that have been incorporated in the draft of the Parks and Recreation Facility Plan Update. This list is not exhaustive, but is meant to inform the reader of the most significant areas of change. The process occurred from July 2005– March 2007.

Most Significant Changes:

- Based on the Planning and Zoning meeting discussion and recommendation on June 25, 2007. Staff revised the discussion on the Library grounds to include the open space amenities available at 350 3rd Street and the change in title to "Library Green". The open space surrounding the library does not meet the standards for a Pocket Park or Neighborhood Park.
- Armed Forces Park– changes to description.
- MCAS park and recreation facilities discussed and enumerated under Military Facilities.
- Service Analysis– changes to standards
 - Neighborhood Park population standard changed from 1 park per 5,000 persons to 1 park per 6,000 persons.
 - Regional Community Recreation Center population standard added, 1 center per 100,000 persons
- Neighborhood Park Facilities– Revised standard
 - Neighborhood (subdivision) retention basins will need to meet the following criteria to be considered a City of Yuma neighborhood park:
 1. The park must be 3 acres of level play surface (60% turf) with at least 5 acres of total park land.
 2. Another neighborhood park cannot be located within ½ of a mile unless a geographical obstacle is present.
 3. The park and its amenities can serve a population up to 6,000 people.
- Addition of a Dog Park as a designated Specialized Facility
- Soccer Facilities– changes to standards
 - A category was established for regulation size/ adult soccer fields.
 - Soccer Fields were separated into 2 categories and standards were established; Adult field, 1 per 10,000 persons, Youth field, 1 per 6,000 persons
- Community Recreation Center (1 /50,000) and Regional Recreation Centers (1 /100,000) added to facility needs and population standards.
 - Recreation Centers population standard revised into 3 size and amenity categories:

1) Recreation Center, 2) Community Recreation Center, 3) Regional Recreation Center.

- Visual Arts facility standard changed from 1 per 50,000 to 1 per 100,000 persons.
- Pocket Parks eliminated from future park facility needs
- Build out population amended to 178,000 people

Secondary Changes:

- Document was reformatted.
- 5-year projections eliminated.
- Revised Action Plan based on the community participation process to reflect the needs of the community and updated Parks Standards.
- Financing Plan was removed
- Appendices eliminated
- Maps and Tables were updated.
- Introduction
 - Text revisions/ redundant language removed
- Goals and Objectives
 - Clarified goals
 - Expanded and clarified objectives
 - Updated park facility standards to reflect Yuma's changing needs.
- Existing Facilities
 - Specialized facilities were deemed a separate facility designation (facilities that were desirable according to the need of the Yuma Community).
- Park Facilities
 - Revised amenities in existing park facilities.
 - Added descriptions of new park facilities.
 - Updated Matrix 1, Neighborhood Park facilities.
- Specialized Facilities
 - Additional designations made to Specialized Facilities (including Dog Parks, Aquatics Center, and Water Features)
 - Added a Joint-Use Agreement with Yuma Catholic High School
 - Updated existing amenities in Cultural facilities.
 - Eliminated Black Hill as a City facility.
- Recreation Facilities
 - Updated inventory to reflect current facilities

- Added skateboard park facility
- Facility Analysis
 - Updated to reflect the improvements that are planned in the next 5 years.
 - Revised Recreation Facilities Inventory.
- Service Analysis
 - Re- evaluated Service Analysis; build-out population was decreased based on the City's current land uses.
 - Reformatted Existing and Build-Out Service Analysis.
 - Neighborhood designations of "A" through "F" eliminated, replaced with clearer formatting for Neighborhood Park Analysis
 - Revised Area Park Analysis to be current.
 - Eliminated 5-year projections.

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Introduction

The purpose of the Parks and Recreation Facility Plan is to provide an overall framework for translating the community's needs and desires into a specific strategy for park and recreation development. The allocation of land and the development of facilities are crucial for the future of Yuma. Park, recreation, and specialized facilities create a system to provide recreational and cultural opportunities for all of our citizens. An effective Park System (as the collection of all facilities will subsequently be referred to in this document) contributes to the physical and aesthetic qualities of the City, therefore, a productive and well-planned park system will serve the needs of the citizens, enhance the well being and pride of the community, create a sense of place, and offer a variety of opportunities for both active and passive forms of recreation and cultural activities.

This Plan contains five main sections:

- **Goals and Objectives** describes what the City wishes to achieve by establishing Park System standards. These standards were first developed using the National Recreation and Park Association recommendations. The national standards were modified by the Yuma community through public meetings held in 1993-1994, a 1994 public survey, and finished with adoption of the Parks Location Plan by City Council in 1995. The Plan's goals and objectives were revised by staff from 1997-1999 based on a review of current parks and recreation uses and requests for programs or other recreation opportunities from the public. After extensive community surveying and public meetings to solicit input, the goals and objectives were revised in 2006 – 2007 based on changing community needs.
- **Parks, Recreation, and Specialized Facilities** contains an inventory of the existing parks, recreation, and specialized facilities within the City. Park facilities are those geographic locations with defined boundaries that contain trees, grass, open spaces, paths, and/or cultural/specialized facilities. Specialized facilities have a specific purpose or use, such as a visual art center. Recreation facilities are the sports, leisure and athletic hardware installed in parks for active and passive recreation, such as soccer fields.
- **Facility Analysis** provides an analysis of existing facilities identifying present deficiencies. The analysis was based on the accepted activity and use standards the City has for parks, recreation and specialized facilities. This analysis includes items like basketball court re-pavement and field lighting needs.
- **Service Analysis** contains two parts. **(1) Deficiencies:** The first part is a look at the existing Park System deficiencies in the city of Yuma based upon the July 1, 2005, Arizona Department of Economic Security, population estimate of 88,775. This provides a foundation for the analysis of the service abilities of the existing facilities given the current City population and the established standards identified in the goals and objectives. **(2) Build Out:** The Build Out scenario is based on the anticipated population when the General Plan area is fully developed. All population-based deficiencies were balanced with geographic deficiencies. As a result, the parks and facilities identified are located to best meet the needs of the existing and anticipated population.

It is important to note that the city of Yuma Park System is significantly impacted by the population within the unincorporated area of Yuma County and the small towns of Wellton, Arizona to the east; Winterhaven, California to the north; and San Luis, Arizona to the Southwest. Our neighboring communities do not offer the parks, recreation and specialized facilities, nor the organized recreation and cultural activities that the city of Yuma offers.

The actual city of Yuma Park System service area is much greater than the City boundaries encompass. A significant strain on the city of Yuma facilities and activities occurs as the City Park System strives to serve a population greater than the City boundaries. The total population served by the city of Yuma Park System, including these neighboring communities is estimated to be in excess of 150,000 people.

- ***Action Plan for Implementation*** is a strategy to identify the steps that must be taken to bring our parks, recreation and specialized facilities up to the standards identified in the goals and objectives. This section includes an action plan identifying implementation items in 5-year increments.

Goals and Objectives

GOAL 1.0 Provide and maintain a safe, attractive, enjoyable, and diverse park system that meets the needs of the City's residents, businesses and visitors.

Objectives

- 1.1 Continue to encourage coordination by Federal, State, and City entities for the development of the riverfront and wetlands.
- 1.2 Provide a diversity of park facilities
 - 1.2.1 Ensure that all new and existing park and recreational facilities are designed to be universally accessible, safe, and sufficiently lighted. All facilities shall be designed using Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) strategies.
 - 1.2.2 Provide trails, paths, picnic areas, play equipment and recreational amenities which are accessible to the disabled.
 - 1.2.3 Make a wide variety of park and recreation facilities available to meet the desires of special needs and interest populations.
- 1.3 Develop facilities and utilize existing resources to offer a variety of cultural and artistic experiences.
- 1.4 Place greater emphasis on promoting the development of larger centralized parks with functional amenities, as well as greater open space areas for varied leisure-time pursuits.
- 1.5 Develop the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to meet the park needs stated in the Parks Master Plan. Public park improvements should be re-assessed and re-evaluated annually based on population growth trends and projected facility needs.
- 1.6 Achieve a coordinated and cooperative program between governmental entities, private, and non-profit groups to provide park and recreational amenities to recently annexed and recently developed areas of the City.
- 1.7 Coordinate with area school districts to expand the development and/or continued joint-use of school facilities for public use.
- 1.8 Require agreements be made with the City for private parks under 3 acres in size to be maintained by the new residential community or the development entity.
- 1.9 Achieve a coordinated and cooperative program between the City, County, and other governmental entities in areas of mutual concern.
- 1.10 Implement an Adopt-a-Park and Adopt-a-Trail program to continue working with service organizations, private companies, and individuals to provide and maintain park and recreation facilities.

GOAL 2.0 Create an open space and recreation system that reflects the community's setting and serves the needs of citizens and visitors alike.

Objectives

- 2.1 Encourage specific area plans for the planned development of trails, linear parks, and scenic routes to connect neighborhood and area parks to public activity centers.
- 2.2 Utilize open space to protect sensitive areas, including hillsides, water courses, or other natural geographic features, such as the East and West Wetlands, the Fortuna Wash, the Gila and Laguna Mountains.
- 2.3 Develop a linear park and trail system for walking, cycling, and horseback riding along the canal banks, riverfront, and other natural and man-made corridors.

- 2.4 Enhance the open space and recreation system to provide opportunities for all populations.
 - 2.4.1 Establish easily identifiable facilities and opportunities for both active and passive recreation by all groups of people. Plan new streets along linear parks to provide accessibility, safety, and lighting to the linear parks.
 - 2.4.2 Develop accessible programs for the handicapped in a variety of settings-parks, recreation areas, community centers, and other cultural and education facilities.
 - 2.4.3 Maintain recreational programming for special needs populations including sensory based projects.
 - 2.5 Work in conjunction with the elements of the General Plan to identify future parks, connective bicycle routes, linear parks, and open space corridors.
 - 2.6 Utilize existing vacant land, retention basins, utility easements, and rights-of-way for recreation potentials and multiple uses.
 - 2.7 Expand recreational opportunities through landscape or conservation easements, trail easements, land leases, or other non-ownership methods.
 - 2.8 Develop the linear park system in proximity to historic trails where possible.
 - 2.9 Establish public open space areas for hillsides, escarpments, natural dunes, and bluffs through development guidelines for sensitive lands and other natural features.
 - 2.10 Incorporate water-play features or water misting stations in parks, and utilize playground shades to extend the life of playground apparatus.
- GOAL 3.0 Use park facility standards as the basis for providing appropriate levels of park facilities needed to achieve a balanced park and recreation system. These standards include the following:

Objectives

- 3.1 Regional Parks: One regional park for every 100,000 citizens. The size of the regional park is from 25 to 200 acres, and services an area within a 1 hour drive time.
- 3.2 Area Parks: One area park for every 25,000 citizens. The size of the area park is from 15 to 25 acres, services an area incorporating a 1 to 2 mile radius (4 square miles), and should be located along arterial streets, due to the high vehicular volume associated with these facilities. Area parks include areas suited for intense recreational activities such as athletic complexes or recreation centers, as well as areas for passive activities such as picnicking.
- 3.3 Neighborhood Parks: One neighborhood park for every 6,000 citizens. The size of the neighborhood park is from 5 to 15 acres, with a minimum of 3 acres of level open space in an appropriate shape. Neighborhood parks service an area incorporating ¼ to ½ mile radius, and should be located within a 10 minute walk or 5 minute bicycle ride making them accessible to residents within an identified neighborhood. Typically, neighborhood parks include walking paths, playground apparatus, drinking fountains and security lighting, but do not include restrooms or ramadas. Natural or man-made barriers may require more parks in a neighborhood area than dictated by numerical standards.
- 3.4 Paths, Trails, and Linear Parks: Provide a multi-use system of paths, urban trails, nature trails, and linear parks within natural and man-made corridors, and along historic trails where possible. Paths, trails, and linear parks should effectively connect parks and key locations throughout the community.

- 3.5 Require all new residential developments to provide connections to any and all City parks, trails, or open spaces within a ½ mile radius.
 - 3.6 Support City Department of Community Development's efforts in re-evaluating bicycle access and designated bicycle facilities throughout Yuma as they develop a Bicycle Master Plan that meets the objectives set for Linear Parks, paths, and trails.
- GOAL 4.0 Promote the establishment of specialized facilities to reflect the character and needs of Yuma residents. Pursue cooperative or joint-use agreements with public agencies to develop specialized facilities throughout the City.

Objectives

- 4.1 Use specialized facility standards as the basis for providing the appropriate number and types of specialized facilities desired to achieve a balanced park and recreation system. These standards include the following:
 - 4.1.1 Aquatic Center: One aquatic center for every 100,000 citizens.
 - 4.1.2 Cultural Center: One cultural center for every 75,000 citizens.
 - 4.1.3 Community Performance Theater: One community performance theater for every 25,000 citizens.
 - 4.1.4 Regional Performing Arts Center: One regional performing arts center for every 100,000 citizens.
 - 4.1.5 Amphitheater: One amphitheater for every 100,000 citizens.
 - 4.1.6 Visual Arts Facility: One visual arts facility for every 75,000 citizens.
 - 4.2 The City shall focus specialized facility development on social and cultural activities; the natural assemblages or other large gatherings of people; the performing arts; community gardens; living history museums or other regionally significant historical places; and education or training classes in a studio environment for arts, crafts or special hobby pursuits.
 - 4.3 Support development and preservation of unique recreation facilities which reflect the cultural and historic integrity of Yuma. Special efforts shall be taken to preserve Yuma Crossing Park, Yuma Territorial Prison, Ocean to Ocean Bridge, and Roxaboxen Park.
 - 4.4 Enhance the artistic and cultural opportunities of the Yuma community by incorporating artistic design elements or public art in development of all new City facilities, and also include display areas for artwork.
- GOAL 5.0 Continue to expand and promote City recreation programs to serve the needs of the community.

Objectives

- 5.1 Recreational Facilities: Provide the following recreational facilities within appropriate new and existing park and recreation locations to achieve a balanced park and recreation system:
 - 5.1.1 Tennis Courts: One tennis court for every 10,000 citizens.
 - 5.1.2 Softball Diamonds: One softball diamond for every 4,000 citizens.
 - 5.1.3 Baseball Diamonds: One baseball diamond for every 15,000 citizens.
 - 5.1.4 Soccer Fields (Adult/Regulation): One soccer field for every 10,000 citizens.
 - 5.1.5 Soccer Fields (Youth/Practice): One soccer field for every 6,000 citizens.
 - 5.1.6 Basketball Courts: One basketball court for every 6,000 citizens.
 - 5.1.7 Exercise Facilities: One exercise facility for every 10,000 citizens.

- 5.1.8 Volleyball Courts: One volleyball court for every 5,000 citizens.
- 5.1.9 Play Apparatus Area: One apparatus area for each 4,000 citizens.
- 5.1.10 Recreation Center: One recreation center for every 25,000 citizens.
- 5.1.11 Community Recreation Center: One community recreation center for every 50,000 citizens.
- 5.1.12 Regional Recreation Center: One regional recreation center for every 100,000 citizens
- 5.1.13 Gymnasium: One gymnasium for every 25,000 citizens.
- 5.1.14 Community Pool: One community pool for every 15,000 citizens.
- 5.1.15 Skate Facilities: One skate facility for every 60,000 citizens.

Existing Parks, Recreation, and Specialized Facilities

The city of Yuma provides a variety of parks, recreation, and cultural activities for its citizens. An inventory of these facilities allows the City to assess the existing condition of the Parks System and create a basis for improvements, allowing for future planning and expansion of that system. An inventory includes a description of standard parks, recreation and specialized facilities; a population standard for the parks, recreation and specialized facilities; a listing of the existing parks, recreation, and specialized facilities; and a listing of the shared use agreements the city of Yuma currently maintains with the school districts and with private schools and organizations. The shared use agreements with schools and private organizations allow for the use of these facilities by the general public and identifies opportunities for the schools and private organizations to share in the cost of construction and maintenance for certain facilities located on their property.

PARK FACILITIES

Parks are not only recreation spaces they are community places. Parks are composed of trees, grass, open play areas and have clearly defined geographic locations and boundaries. The City parks are classified by the following categories: *Regional Parks; Area Parks; Neighborhood Parks; Paths, Trails, and Linear Parks; and Open Space*. The classifications differ by size, service area, and purpose. A service area is the geographic region intended to be served by the park facility, specifically, where the primary users of a specific park reside. Natural or man-made barriers, such as canals, can physically impede a person's convenient access to park facilities, which in turn may affect the service areas.

SPECIALIZED FACILITIES

Specialized facilities include aquatic centers, joint-use facilities, cultural facilities and historic facilities.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreational facilities are the hardscape features typically found in a park. These facilities enhance the natural features of the park and are the primary reason why many people will use it. The following recreational facilities are identified in this inventory: tennis courts, softball diamonds, baseball diamonds, soccer fields, basketball courts, volleyball facilities, play apparatus, exercise facilities, recreation centers, gymnasiums, in-line hockey arenas, skateboard facilities and community pools.

Park Facilities

REGIONAL PARKS



Regional Parks are characterized by natural or ornamental areas used for outdoor recreation such as picnicking, play areas, boating, fishing, swimming, walking, and golfing. All include public restrooms and drinking fountains. The service area for this type of park is defined by a one hour driving time. A park of this nature will generally service several communities. The

overall population standard for a regional park is one for every 100,000 persons. The park size is from 25 to 200 acres. Regional parks may also include features that are contiguous to, or encompass natural resources. The City has two regional parks, the James P. Deyo Regional Park and the Riverfront Regional Park and Wetlands Area.

James P. Deyo Community Complex

The combination of major recreational facilities located on this 240 acre, city-owned community complex are regional recreation attractions drawing patrons throughout Yuma County and across state borders. These facilities include Caballero Park, the Ray Kroc Baseball Complex, the Desert Hills Golf Course, the Arroyo Dunes Golf Course, and Friendship Park. The City's primary community center, the Yuma Civic Center (specialized facility), is also located at the James Deyo Community Complex.

Caballero Park is a 27 acre sport center with nine lighted tennis courts, picnic areas, a playground, open space, ramadas, restroom facilities, and off-street parking. **Ray Kroc Baseball Complex** is a 25 acre facility consisting of three practice baseball fields, two half fields, and a stadium game field. This unique assemblage of professional baseball facilities was once used by the San Diego Padres and Yakult Swallows baseball teams for spring training and exhibition games. In 2005, the stadium became



the home of the Yuma Scorpions, a Golden Baseball league team. The baseball stadium seats 6,878 people and includes a clubhouse/recreation building. Parking for the facility is shared with the nearby Yuma Civic Center facility. **Desert Hills Golf Course** is an 18-hole championship course on 145 acres. It has a clubhouse, restaurant, pro shop, lighted driving range, and off-street parking. **Arroyo Dunes Golf Course** is a well-developed 18 hole, par-3 course. It has a small golf shop, driving range, restrooms, and off-street parking. **Friendship Park** is a 2-acre park located below Friendship Tower. The park includes, ramadas, walking paths and a water spray feature for children. The **Yuma Civic Center** is used as a community meeting facility, hosting cultural and civic events, conventions and trade shows, and

community recreation (seasonally). The Yuma Civic Center is a major attraction of the James P. Deyo Community Complex. The Center is situated on approximately 4 acres with a panoramic view from the Sunset Terrace overlooking Mexico and green valley farms. The large main assembly hall can accommodate a variety of exhibitions, banquets, concerts, dances, entertainment shows, etc. The Yuma Civic Center seats up to 2,028 people in the main hall. Special meeting rooms for smaller groups such as clubs and community organizations are located around the perimeter of the main hall. The Sunset Terrace, an outdoor entertainment and events venue, offers night lighting, barbecue grills, and can accommodate large group events.

Riverfront Park Development and Wetlands Restoration

The planning for riverfront parks was completed in 2000-2001 and was reflected in the Plan for the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, which was incorporated in the Parks and Recreation Element of the City's General Plan.

The Riverfront Park plan essentially includes three projects (West Wetlands, Gateway Park, and East Wetlands) along with a multi-use pathway and greenbelt to link all three together.



The development of the 110-acre **West Wetlands Park** began in 2000, and is approximately 50% completed. The 30 acres of the “lower bench” are restored with native trees and grasses, and an additional 30 acres of the “upper bench” are developed with a lake, picnic ramadas, parking, lighting, and landscaping. The 2001 West Wetlands Master Plan needs to be updated to reflect recent additions such as the burrowing owl habitat

completed in 2002, the Arizona Public Service Solar Demonstration Garden completed in 2005, the Stewart Vincent Wolfe Memorial Playground, completed in 2007 as a massive volunteer project, a privately-funded historic statuary, and expanded open space. The new master plan will integrate these and other new elements with the existing footprint of the park. Future CIP project items will include the West Wetlands Parkway and an outdoor amphitheater.

Gateway Park, the downtown riverfront park which runs from the Ocean to Ocean Bridge to the 4th Avenue Bridge—will be completed in 2007. This \$4 million project, funded with local, state and federal dollars, is a major upgrade of Madison Beach Park, including parking, restrooms, lighting, picnic ramadas, beach, playground, and landscaping. It also features more convenient vehicular access off Gila Street. It is adjacent to **Pivot Point Interpretive Overlook**, which interprets the history of the Yuma Crossing and celebrates the National Historic Landmark.

Beyond the Ocean to Ocean Bridge is the **East Wetlands Restoration Project**, a 1,418 acre reforestation and wetlands restoration project. Since this project involves Quechan Indian land and extends beyond City boundaries to the confluence of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area will continue to manage this project. However, within the City limits, there are two projects to be worked on: (1) an expansion of Riverside Park (below Prison Hill) which will clear 5 acres of non-native vegetation and add more open space and (2) Yuma Nature Park, at 2E alignment and the levee, which will provide a second access and primitive amenities to the wildlife

area. Linking all of the elements is a **Multi-Use Pathway and Equestrian Trail**, which will ultimately run 6 miles from West Wetlands to East Wetlands. The pathways have been completed from West Wetlands to Gateway Park, but the pathways are yet to be completed in the East Wetlands. The Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area will take the lead in completing this element.

AREA PARKS

Area parks are large parks that serve a population of 25,000 and typically encompass areas suited for intense recreational facilities such as athletic complexes or large swimming pools. These parks often include areas of natural quality or outdoor recreation for walking, viewing, sitting, picnic areas, and other passive activities. All include restrooms, drinking fountains, playground apparatus, ramadas, and adequate off street parking. These parks serve residents within a 1-2 mile radius (four square miles). The park size is 15 to 25 acres, easily accessible to residents within the service area, and should be located along arterial streets, due to the high vehicle traffic volumes associated with these facilities. Area parks may also include features such as man-made lakes and areas suited for intense park development. The City's area parks are:

Carver Park/Sanguinetti Athletic Fields

This 16-acre park and athletic facility features: a 25 yard heated pool, water spray park, lighted outdoor handball court, basketball and tennis courts, the John Morris Cottage, a small recreation center, four ramadas, outdoor grills, walking/jogging paths, two playgrounds, two horseshoe courts, two lighted softball fields, open space areas, and a 400 meter running track. Large scale student murals created in partnership with the Yuma Private Industry Council Summer Jobs Program are featured throughout the park. The running track area is part of a joint-use agreement with the Yuma Union High School District.

Joe Henry Memorial Park/Athletic Fields

The main portion of this 15-acre park is developed for picnic and passive activities. This unique park is located in an old eucalyptus tree grove and contains some of the City's oldest and largest trees. The site offers: two lighted softball fields, a play apparatus, two horseshoe courts, two ramadas, outdoor grills, picnic tables, and off street parking. This park also provides a connection with the Yuma Valley Levee multi-use path. South of the park is a five acre, multi-use, open space/turf facility on property owned by Shaw Industries. The City currently has an agreement with Shaw Industries to utilize their property for a variety of different team sport activities and special events.

Kennedy Park Athletic Complex/Keegan Field

This 18-acre park includes: three lighted softball fields, a walking/jogging path, two lighted soccer/football fields, an in-line hockey arena, skateboard facility, four sand volleyball courts, and six ramadas. The complex offers a 50 meter competition pool and children's wading pool, with a 212 foot water slide. A shady park with picnic area and children's playground equipment are located near the pool facility. The park also features student murals that were created in partnership with the Yuma Private Industry Council Summer Jobs Program. Portions of this park have been developed on the school playgrounds of Gila Vista and C. W. McGraw Schools, which are a result of a joint-use agreement between the City of Yuma and Yuma Elementary School District #1.

Smucker Park

This large 40-acre park accommodates passive recreational activities and currently has

three ramadas, a walking/jogging path, exercise stations, play apparatus, and off street parking. Although only 24 acres are currently developed, the undeveloped portion of the park offers an excellent opportunity to develop a major passive recreational area, completing the green belt from Kofa High School to the south, to the hospital facility to the north. The topography of this park limits formal recreational or sports infrastructure, but offers informal recreational opportunities and a view of the Yuma Valley. A master plan for future development includes a variety of passive recreational facilities featuring a small fishing lake, continuation of pathways, ramadas, and sculptural features.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Neighborhood parks provide an area for informal recreation activities and open space for field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus, walking, jogging, and picnics. The service area for this type of park is between ¼ to ½ mile radius (one square mile) and serves a population up to 6,000 people in a neighborhood. Neighborhood parks range from 5 to 15 acres, are required to have a defined shape (ratio 1.7:1 length to width), but are not required to have restrooms. The desirable neighborhood park consists of a minimum of 3 acres of level open space for field games and active recreational play of which at least 60% is turf. To achieve the 3 acre level surface, neighborhood parks



should be at least 5 acres in total size. The desirable characteristics include: (1) suitability for active or passive recreational activities; (2) accessibility to neighborhood populations; and (3) geographic protection within the neighborhood, specifically not adjacent to arterial streets yet within safe walking and bicycle distance.

Natural or man-made barriers can physically alter a person's convenient access to neighborhood parks. Examples of such barriers include bluffs, canals, and major arterial streets. Such barriers may require that more parks be provided in an area than numerical standards dictate. For example, two neighboring parks may be needed in the same section area of land (square mile) serving 6,000 or more residents because a major canal or bluff splits the section of land in half, thus creating two distinct areas each needing a neighborhood park. A neighborhood park may also be developed in conjunction with a school facility lessening the need to establish separate facilities within a given neighborhood.

Neighborhood parks are built in conjunction with or by new residential developments. The neighborhood park provides localized open space and recreation options to the residents of neighboring subdivisions. New development must provide retention basins for storm water control. These storm water control basins can offer residential developers opportunities for development of neighborhood parks. Neighborhood parks can be jointly used for retention basins where sufficient water retention/detention, open space and amenities are provided. Landscaping is required in storm water control basins for erosion and dust control. If the retention basin has a minimum of 3 acres of level open grass space, and meets a deficiency for a neighborhood park in a defined geographical location according to the Parks and Recreation Element of the General Plan, it can offer significant recreational opportunities within neighborhoods.

The following matrix, Matrix 1, is a listing of City neighborhood parks and the facilities found in them.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS Matrix 1	<i>Size in acres</i>	<i>Open Space</i>	<i>Pool</i>	<i>Softball Fields</i>	<i>Soccer Fields</i>	<i>Basketball Courts</i>	<i>Volleyball Courts</i>	<i>Walking Path</i>	<i>Ramadas</i>	<i>Security Lighting</i>	<i>Recreation Center</i>	<i>Gymnasium</i>	<i>Play Apparatus</i>	<i>Joint-use Retention Basin</i>	<i>Pond</i>
Marcus Park	2	●	●										●		
Kiwanis Park	14	●						●		●				●	
Netwest Park	3.5	●						●	●	●			●		
Joe Henry Optimist Center (JHOC)	1.5					●						●	●		
Sanguinetti Park	4.5	●					●		●	●			●		
Winsor Rotary Park	6	●						●	●	●			●	●	●
Walmart Basin Park	3	●						●		●				●	
Sunrise Optimist Park	6	●						●	●	●			●		
Terrace View	4	●						●		●			●	●	
Las Casitas 1	2.8	●						●					●	●	
Ocotillo 1	4.92	●				●							●	●	
Parkway Place 1	2.26	●				●							●	●	
Desert Ridge 1	3.76	●											●	●	
Victoria Meadows	5.5	●						●		●				●	

POCKET PARKS

Although, not listed in our park standards, pocket parks are special park facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population and are typically geared towards specific groups such as tots or senior citizens. The service area for this type of park is less than ¼ mile. The size of the park is smaller than 3 acres, and generally less than 1 acre in size. Pocket parks are particularly effective in high density areas that lack open green space such as near apartment complexes. The city of Yuma has only a small number of pocket parks due to the limited nature for their recreational use. The following pocket parks currently exist in the City:

Clymer Park

Clymer Park is a small, ¼ acre piece of property in the 500 block of Orange Avenue and features a small tot playground and open green space. A pre-fabricated building is located adjacent to the park and serves as a community recreation center that houses classroom activities. This facility is located within the Century Heights Historic District.

Jennifer Wilson Memorial Park (Caballeros Park North)

Jennifer Wilson Memorial Park is a small ¼ acre retention basin in the 1300 block of Colorado Street. It services the housing community and the neighborhoods in the immediate area. It was the City's first attempt to use a retention basin as a multi-use facility. The park includes a playground and a small ramada.

Hacienda Estates

Hacienda Estates has three small pocket parks. Formerly small gravel retention basins, these 1/8-1/4 acre plots of land have been converted to pocket parks to serve this neighborhood.

PATHS, TRAILS, AND LINEAR PARKS

A comprehensive path, trail, and linear park system provides an extensive network of natural open areas, canals, and urban paths to connect parks and other recreation facilities. This system promotes alternative sources of transportation. Paths, nature trails, and urban trails are designated routes that provide an opportunity for walking and cycling, and need not be intensely developed to function effectively as a corridor connecting other park and recreation facilities. Canal banks, rivers, creeks, or hilly areas can be used and developed with paths, trails, or greenway corridors to connect areas of the City and provide places of special interest, as view sheds do. It is difficult to classify linear parks in a quantitative manner, such as one linear park per 2,000 people; therefore, population standards do not apply to linear parks. It is more effective to classify linear parks on a qualitative manner based on the community's desire to have greenways and bikeways that connect to other parks and key locations throughout the community to form a comprehensive network.

Linear parks are typically wider and developed as continuous greenway corridors, with trees, viewing areas, rest nodes, lighting, and multi-use paths. Linear parks may contain multi-use paths, bike-paths, pedestrian walkways, equestrian trails, picnic areas, gardens, and children's play areas, or they may be left in a natural state. To function properly, the linear park should have a minimum of 50 feet of land width available along the respective corridor and should be larger when in proximity to recreational facilities. There are a variety of areas and corridors in the Yuma area that are and can be incorporated into a series of linear parks, such as the irrigation canals and the river levee. Other park facilities should be located adjacent to linear parks to augment the linear park system and to ensure connectivity within the parks and recreation system. The City has the following linear parks and paths:

East Main Canal Bike Path

The East Main Canal Bike Path is a five mile long lighted asphalt path with rest areas running along the canal. The path is used for pedestrian and bicycle traffic and runs from Colorado St. on the north side of the City to 40th St. on the south side of the City. The East Main Canal Multi-Use Facility is the main corridor of the City's non- motorized vehicular transportation network.

Colorado River Levee Multi-Use Path

This multi-use pathway extends west to east from Joe Henry Park to the Yuma Crossing Park. The approximately 2-mile paved pathway includes landscaping and rest areas with benches and water fountains.

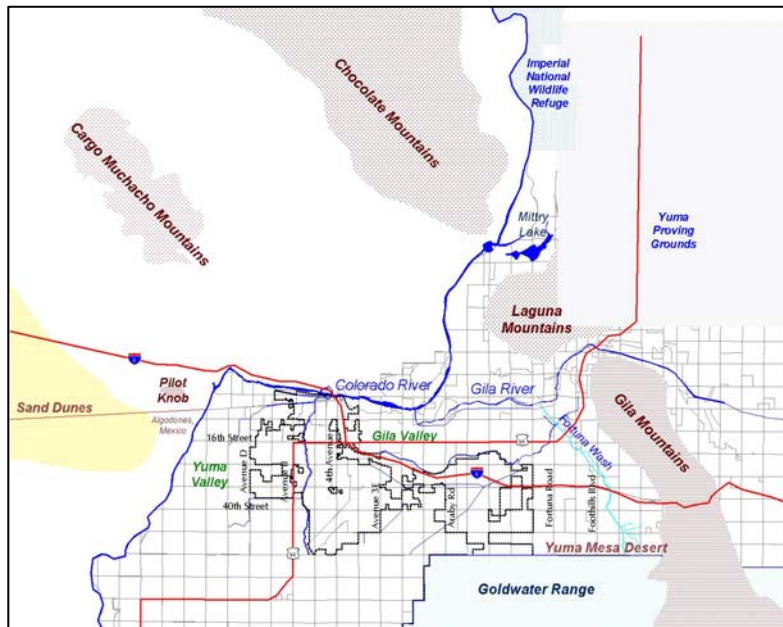
There are additional bike paths and multi-use paths currently under construction within designated linear park corridors, such as 20th Street from Avenue B to Avenue D and the Colorado River Levee East. The City has an adopted Bicycle Element (R95-010 February 1, 1995) The element includes the identification of a complete bicycle network and minimum design standards for bike paths that follow the Arizona Bicycle Facilities, Planning, and Design Guidelines as amended.

Equestrian activities are a common thread in the history of Yuma, from the trail blazers of the past to the farm and ranch activities of today. There are a number of informal trails in and around the Yuma area, particularly along canal banks. Currently the City has an equestrian trail that begins at the far west end of the West Wetlands Park and connects with Gateway Park to the East of 4th Avenue. Other equestrian trails have been identified in the East Wetlands Project. Equestrian trails should be on the perimeter of the linear park system and adjacent to rural areas where it is compatible.

OPEN SPACE

Open Space is an open area of land that allows for the free flow of air, the unconstrained movement of people, and natural exposure to the elements. It is typically seen as undeveloped land in its natural state that can include washes, arroyos, view-sheds, and trails. Open space can also be a large landscaped plaza in the middle of a busy downtown that provides areas for relaxing, sitting and strolling. The size can range from a pedestrian mall, to a regional park, to miles of river levee, to an entire mountain range. The purpose is to preserve natural areas, provide public gathering places and supply a balance to urban development. In conjunction with a trail system, open space can create a network of connections to a community's park, recreation, and specialized facilities. There is no easily identifiable standard for open space, but every opportunity to protect natural, historic, archeological and scenic resources should be attempted in order to guide urban development to appropriate areas and preserve resources for the health and welfare of the community.

The City of Yuma General Plan identifies a variety of open space areas. These include area and regional park facilities, the Gila and Colorado River Corridors, the Winsor Avenue/ Arizona Department of Transportation Flood Control Basin (north of 32nd Street) and federal lands along the mesa/south of the Desert Hills Golf Course, as well as the areas around the intersection of the Gila Gravity Canal and the Southern Pacific railroad tracks and land in the vicinity of Arizona Western College. Other open space areas include the City's Neighborhood Parks and Library Green.



Library Green is located at 350 3rd Avenue. The grounds encompass 3 acres of green open space surrounding the future Heritage Branch of the Yuma County Library. This area provides a public gathering place for the central core of Yuma. Special art exhibits and events occur seasonally in this space, and future expansion of arts and culture programming is planned for Library Green.

In recognition of the significant growth occurring throughout Yuma, the intent of this plan is to incorporate all open lands which surround a populated area for the purpose of recreational activities. The map above illustrates the variety of open spaces that have potential for future incorporation into City recreation activities. These areas include the Gila Mountains, Gila River, and Kofa Wildlife Refuge. The establishment of City of Yuma joint-use agreements or partnerships with State, Federal, or private agencies may allow for the public use of a greater amount of open space for recreation and off road vehicle activities.

The Yuma region has a number of significant natural areas that should be identified as open space areas such as the Gila, Kofa, Laguna, Cargo Muchacho, and Chocolate Mountains, Telegraph Pass, Pilot's Knob, the Yuma Mesa Desert, flood plains, desert washes (Fortuna Wash), and the Colorado and Gila River corridors. These open spaces, on the edge of the

urban area, serve a variety of park and recreational purposes that wouldn't be possible in proximity to development, such as view sheds, camping, hiking and backpacking, off road vehicle recreation, hunting, bird watching, recreational mining, etc. However, the City of Yuma General Plan only covers a portion of the Gila and Colorado Rivers and flood-plains. This leaves a majority of the larger open space areas under the planning efforts of Yuma County and Federal and State agencies. The City is currently exploring annexation of Telegraph Pass, and the Gila Mountains east to the city of Wellton border.

Specialized Facilities

Specialized facilities have unique recreational characteristics or qualities that serve the community, region, and/or nation. These facilities may support: social or cultural events, assemblies or large gatherings, performing arts, historical museums, regionally significant portrayals of historical events or circumstances, historic trails, education or advanced training classes, or other unique opportunities for recreation. Facilities for such activities may be developed in cooperative or joint agreements with public agencies.

DOG PARKS

Although not listed in our park standards, a growing trend is for communities to provide off-leash open green space areas to serve canines. Dog parks are fenced areas at least 3 acres in size. These parks typically have a large dog area separated from a small dog area with sanitary stations to provide users the materials needed to clean up after their dogs, and sometimes offer drinking fountains for dogs as well as humans. Considerable safety regulations must be enforced at dog parks. The city of Yuma currently does not have a dog park, but is contemplating future development based upon public demand.

AQUATIC CENTERS

An aquatic center, also known as a natatorium, is a type of specialized park facility that serves two types of recreation interests. The first interest includes recreational swimming and sunbathing. Pools serving this need should have approximately 5,000 square feet of water surface, with required deck space and dressing facilities. The second type of recreation interest involves team or individual competitions in speed swimming, diving, water polo, and synchronized swimming. This kind of facility must conform to recognized lengths, widths and depths, as dictated or recommended by sanctioning organizations. Desirable amenities would include training facilities, accommodations for the physically disabled, adequate off street parking, and ample space for spectators. This type of facility can also serve recreational swimming needs during summer months. Yuma currently does not have an aquatic center; however the City operates three community pools to serve recreational swimming needs with an additional joint-use pool facility with the high school district in the planning stages. There is also substantial public interest in the development of a water park that would include long water slides and other recreational opportunities that could be pursued through a public/private partnership.

WATER FEATURES

Water spray features or water misting stations can be incorporated as part of the amenities offered at an Area or Regional Park, incorporated as part of a community pool or aquatic center, or is a separate facility completely devoted to water play and consisting of multiple water spray components.

Friendship Park Water Feature

Friendship Park, which is part of the James P. Deyo Complex, offers a small water

feature that includes multiple animal shaped climbing apparatus with spraying water.

Carver Park Water Feature

Carver Park (area park) features a larger water feature which is a separate facility within the park consisting of multiple water play components.

JOINT SCHOOL FACILITIES

Many school playgrounds and athletic facilities serve the educational needs of the community, as well as being available to the general public for recreational programs. Generally, school facilities can be used for community recreation programs when available. However, the availability of these facilities is limited by school operations and as the school districts' schedules change, the current joint-use agreements and shared facilities may be affected.

Yuma High School District

In 2006, the Yuma Union High School District operates six high schools: Yuma, Kofa, Cibola, San Luis, and Vista, Gila Ridge High School (opening the 2007-2008 school year). The City utilizes the first three of these facilities to conduct recreational programs, such as adult and youth basketball, open gym programs, and weight lifting. Specifically, the City has a joint-use agreement with Cibola High School for the use of two softball fields and restroom/concession buildings, and is in the process of co-developing a new joint-use Community Swimming Pool.

Yuma Elementary School District #1

The Yuma Elementary School District #1 operates junior high schools, elementary schools, and a special education school. At three of the district's schools (Gila Vista, C. W. McGraw, and Woodard) the City has developed lighted sports fields and restroom/concession stands through joint-use agreements. The City also has an agreement for limited use of the junior high gymnasiums for indoor sports activities.

Crane School District

Athletic facilities at Centennial Middle School in the Crane School District are used for youth sports.

Elena Orendain Curtis Athletic Complex at Yuma Catholic High School

The Elena Orendain Curtis Athletic Complex at Yuma Catholic High School consists of two softball fields, three baseball fields, open green space for seasonal sports activities, and two restroom/concession stands. The City utilizes these facilities to conduct recreational programs, such as adult and youth softball and baseball.

CULTURAL FACILITIES

Cultural facilities have unique characteristics or qualities that serve the community, region, and/or nation. These facilities may support: arts and cultural events, performing arts, assemblages or large social gatherings, artistic and historical museums, regionally significant portrayals of historical events or circumstances, historic trails, education or advanced training classes, or other unique opportunities for recreation. Facilities for such activities may be developed in cooperative or joint agreements with public agencies. The following are the cultural facilities that are presently available in Yuma:



Cultural Centers

The purpose of a cultural center is to provide accommodations for social, cultural and artistic activities. A cultural center serves a population of 75,000 people and may vary in size from 15,000 square feet to 50,000 square feet, depending on types of activity areas and services provided. Facilities may include a large (5,000 to 7,000 square feet) social hall that could accommodate conventions, banquets, social dances, assemblies, arts and crafts shows, exhibits, and other large gatherings. In addition, restrooms, kitchen, storage, maintenance space, and office space may be included as necessary. Yuma has two cultural centers: The Yuma Civic Center, located at the James P. Deyo Complex, and the Yuma Art Center (which includes the Historic Yuma Theatre), located at 254 S. Main Street in historic downtown Yuma.

The Yuma Civic Center

The Yuma Civic Center is a 40,000 square foot general purpose cultural center that accommodates public and private social, cultural and entertainment activities, and large scale events such as concerts, conventions, and exhibitions. The facility consists of a 15,000 square foot main hall, various other flexible spaces for meetings and activities, and the outdoor Sunset Terrace overlooking the Yuma valley.

The Yuma Art Center

The Yuma Art Center is a 43,000 square foot art and cultural facility comprised of three buildings. The main entrance to the Yuma Art Center is located in a new building housing the Yuma Art Center museum, gift shop, two classrooms, photography darkroom, and City of Yuma Arts and Culture Division Administrative offices. The Historic Yuma Theatre, originally built in 1912, connects to and is located just south of the Art Center main entrance. The restored United Building, adjacent to the Yuma Theatre is a poured-in-place concrete structure built in the 1950's. The United Building houses three artist studios and a large multi-purpose room. A patio on the west side of the United Building includes a small outdoor performance stage and pottery kiln yard.

Performing Arts Facilities

A performing arts facility provides a venue for a variety of performances such as live theater, choral and symphonic music, film, poetry reading, etc. These facilities may vary in size from 10,000 square feet to 30,000 square feet. In addition to a theater complete with stage, seating and support space such as dressing rooms, there should be an entrance foyer providing ticket taking and concessions as well as restrooms, maintenance, storage, and office space as necessary. Performing arts facilities can be classified into three categories based on types of performances and seating capacities:

Community Performance Theaters.

This type of facility serves a population of 25,000 people and has seating for several hundred up to 1,000 people. Performances are typically small touring companies, dinner theater, school performances or seminars. The Yuma community has a number of these types of facilities.

The Historic Yuma Theatre is owned and operated by the city of Yuma and located in the historic downtown. The Historic Yuma Theatre forms the centerpiece of the Yuma Art Center. The theatre first opened in 1912 and over the years has survived fires, floods and earthquakes. Phase I renovation/construction was completed in February 2004, and the facility has since received numerous design awards. The exterior was restored to its original 1912 grandeur and the interior now appears virtually unchanged from its 1936 Art Deco décor. The Historic Yuma Theatre is

12,000 square feet, seats 640, and contains a thrust stage, raked and balcony seating, concession area, a foyer for art displays, box office, administrative office, and limited support and storage space.

The Arizona Western College Little Theater has seating for 208 and features several AWC concerts and dramatic productions during the school year.

The Yuma Union High School District and Yuma Elementary School District #1 host school productions in their auditoriums, as well as allowing community rental use during the school year; however, the availability of these facilities is limited by school usage and operations. **Snider Auditorium**, located at Yuma High School, can seat approximately 713, and is the only facility in Yuma at this time which features a fly loft. **Kofa** and **Cibola** High School's auditoriums seat 525 and 510 respectively. **Gila Ridge High School**, scheduled to be completed in 2007 includes plans for a community performance theater with raked seating for 1200 and a full fly loft. **Post Auditorium**, located at Mary E. Post Elementary School, seats 1,003.

Another option for a community performance theater is a band shell in a City park and a sloped grassy seating area for 200 to 500 persons. This provides a venue for the many types of community performances that lend themselves to outdoor locations and takes advantage of the beautiful weather and views in Yuma. It is appropriate to locate these facilities in large Area or Regional Parks and balance them across the community. At this time, there are no band shells located in City parks in Yuma. However there is one, located on the Arizona Western College campus. Three locations stand out as appropriate sites for band shells: Smucker Park expansion area, the West Wetlands area and the future East Mesa Area park.

Regional Performing Arts Center

The second classification of performing arts facility serves a population of 100,000 people and is categorized as a Regional Performing Arts Center. This type of facility hosts larger performances and professional touring acts and can support a variety of performance opportunities. Typically, these venues include a stage size at least 50' wide by 50' in depth from the proscenium, a fly-loft, and back-stage support space for set construction, green room, and star and choral dressing rooms. Seating capacity can range from 1,000 to over 4,000. The Yuma community has no facilities of this type, although the Yuma Civic Center, with a maximum seating capacity of 2,028 in the main hall, functions as a *black box* theater and can accommodate many types of larger performances. A Regional Performing Arts Center should include the ability to function as a multi-use art center in order to support a variety of performance venues and opportunities. A multi-use regional art center would typically contain a 2,500 to 3,500 seat concert hall, a 500-700 seat theater, a 250 seat recital hall, a visual art gallery, an art museum, an art museum store/gift gallery, a generous foyer/lobby reception area, a rehearsal hall, and catering facilities.

Amphitheater

The third classification of a performing arts facility is an amphitheater that serves a population of 100,000 people. This type of facility primarily hosts outdoor concerts by large touring bands and performers. Open grass field seating can accommodate over 4,000. This facility contains a permanent band shell, lighting and sound equipment. An amphitheater of this type is planned to be incorporated at the Yuma West Wetlands Park. Yuma currently does not have a facility of this type; although, small outdoor concerts have been hosted on temporary stages at Smucker Park, the Yuma County Fairgrounds, and private facilities, such as Paradise and Cocopah Casinos.

Visual Arts Facility

A visual arts facility's serves a population of 75,000 people and its primary purpose is to provide a gallery-type setting for the display of artwork. The artwork may be displayed on a temporary/revolving basis or may be installed permanently. Visual arts facilities also generally have an educational component and may provide a variety of workshop spaces and studios equipped with special facilities to house advanced classes in various arts disciplines such as photography, audio-visual, pottery, painting or sculpture. In February 2004, the city of Yuma held the grand opening celebration for the Yuma Art Center, which is located in historic downtown Yuma. This new facility incorporates the Yuma Art Center Museum, the Historic Yuma Theatre and the United Building.

The facility provides four galleries, three classroom/workshop spaces, and four studios. On a smaller scale, the Yuma Parks and Recreation Department also offers a variety of small arts and craft activities and dance programs at recreation facilities.

HISTORIC FACILITIES

Yuma Crossing State Historic Park

The Yuma Crossing State Historic Park is unique to Yuma. It is a State operated historical site important to the region and the United States as the original land access point west into California and north for access into the interior desert and mountains along the Colorado River. Development of the site includes a visitor information center, museum, plaza, pedestrian paths and themed displays interpreting various elements of the area's history using existing and reconstructed historic buildings and sites as settings. Yuma Crossing State Historic Park is part of the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, which includes the Riverfront Regional Park Development and Wetlands Area, and connects with the trails system.

Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park

The Yuma Territorial Prison is also unique to Yuma and significantly contributes to the history and folklore of the community. It is a State operated historic site and has a museum, picnic tables, and views from the original guard tower overlooking the confluence of the Colorado and Gila Rivers. The Yuma Territorial Prison is part of the Riverfront Regional Park Development and Wetlands Area and connects with the trails system.

Historic Southern Pacific Depot Site and Yuma Armed Forces Park

Located on the 200 block of Gila Street in Downtown Yuma, was the historic Southern Pacific Railroad Depot. The historic building, hosted the City of Yuma Art Center, until destroyed by fire in 1993. Currently a landscaped setting, this is the site of Yuma Armed Forces Park. Through a public/private partnership between the City of Yuma and Yuma

County Chamber of Commerce, the facility hosts a military memorial and will host a future military museum. The site takes advantage of the close proximity of the Southern Pacific Railroad offices and the future Del Sol Multi-Modal transportation center.

Ocean-to-Ocean Bridge



The historic Ocean-to-Ocean Bridge was the first automobile bridge crossing of the Colorado River. It currently provides alternating one-way automobile crossing over the Colorado River into the Quechan Indian Reservation and is located between the Yuma Territorial Prison and Gateway Park. The Ocean-to-Ocean Bridge is part of the Riverfront Regional Park Development and Wetlands Area and connects with the historic trails system via City streets.

Roxaboxen Park

Roxaboxen Park is unique to Yuma and was inspired by the internationally known children's book Roxaboxen, written by Alice McLerran about her mother, Marion Doan's childhood memories of growing up in Yuma in the early 1900's. Citizens and community leaders pursued the development of Roxaboxen Park at the location where the story actually took place. The ½ acre site at the corner of 2nd Avenue and 8th Street is not a typical park. There is no grass or playground equipment. Instead, the park is left much as it was in the 1900's with the addition of an ADA accessible pedestrian path, informational displays, and seating areas. Children playing at the site are encouraged to use their imaginations and build a community utilizing rocks and boxes like the original "Roxaboxenites". Visitors from around the world have brought a favorite rock to leave at the site. A mural of North America, created by summer mural students, is installed in the park to encourage the donation of rocks.



Historic Trails

The Yuma area has a long and distinctive history of various people and groups occupying or moving through the area. As the United States expanded westward, many trails traversed this key river transportation community as one of the few places where the Colorado River could be forded. Groups that traveled through the Yuma area included: The Army of the West; the Forty-Niners; the Butterfield Stage Route; Native Americans on pilgrimage to Picacho Peak and Spirit Mountain; de Anza; and Fathers' Kino and Garces'. Trails into the Yuma area generally followed the Gila and Colorado Rivers, and the upper ground along the edge of the mesa overlooking the Gila Valley. The general locations of these trails can be found on p.21.

Recognition and preservation of the routes through the development of interpretive historical trails, memorials, or other monuments along trail routes provides an acknowledgment of the area's past while providing recreational opportunities to residents and visitors alike. Two interpretive historic trails, the Historic River Trail and the Historic Mesa Trail, should be developed representing the general routes to memorialize the importance of the historic trails. The locations of these interpretive historic trails should be incorporated within the linear park system wherever possible, and should connect with other cultural and historic facilities. Opportunities for historic trails near geographically important features, like bluffs, should be linked to linear parks offering bluff protection from new development encroaching on potentially unstable



slopes and guarding against removal of important natural vegetation to minimize erosion. Other key cultural and historic resources within the Yuma area include the McPhall Bridge located east of town along Highway 95, the Redondo Ranch Ruins located in the Gila Valley, and the site of the Mormon

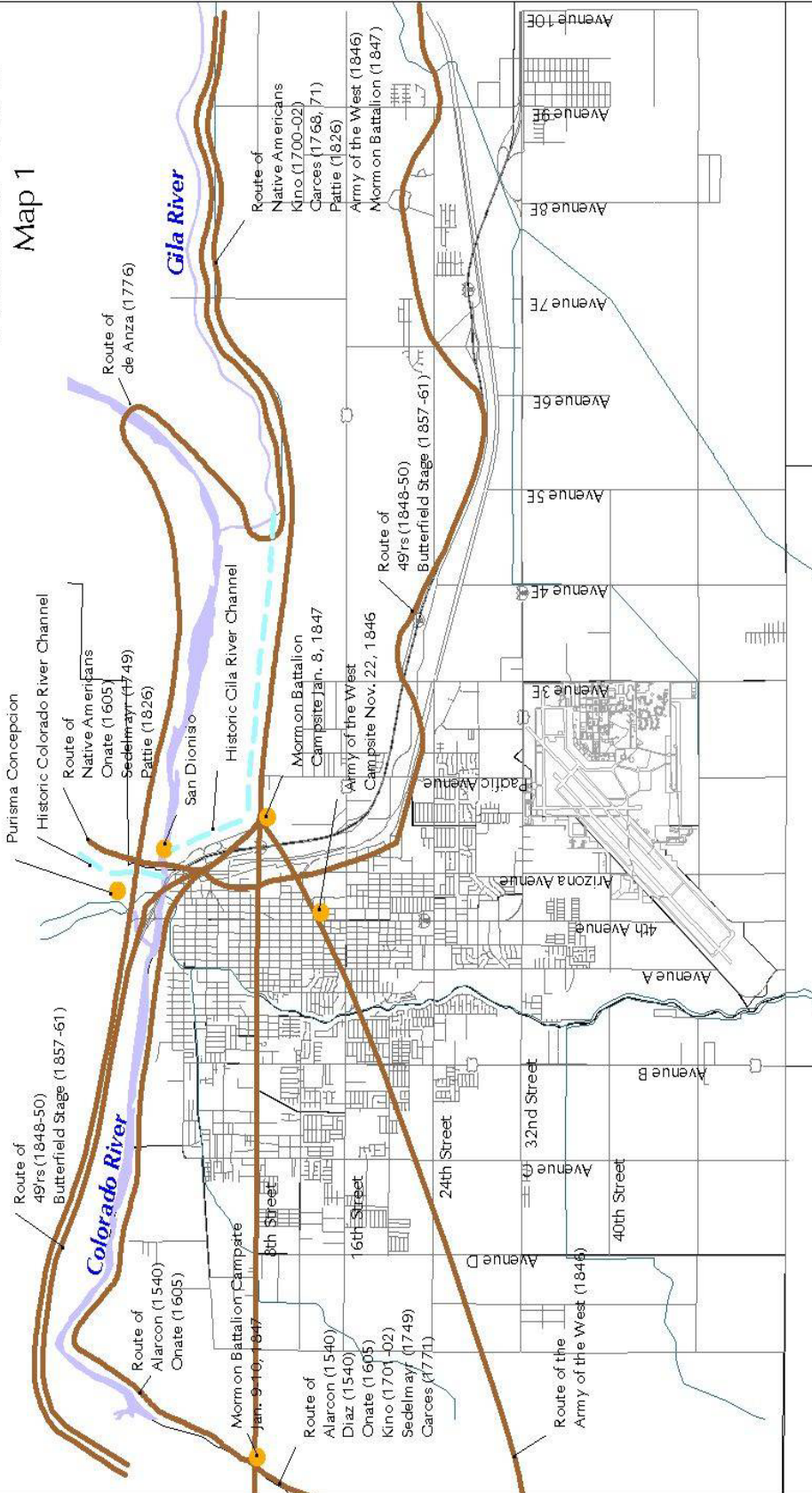
Battalion Crossing located west of town along the 8th Street alignment. These key cultural and historic resources should be recognized as opportunities to celebrate the Yuma area and be incorporated into park planning where possible.

MILITARY FACILITIES

The Yuma Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) has park and recreation facilities located at MCAS, their residential housing complexes, and at Lake Martinez. According to the 2000 U.S Census report, MCAS had a population of 4,225 people on base with 26.4% of the population 14 years old or younger. The facilities and services offered by MCAS to the military community within the planning boundaries of Yuma include: 2 softball fields, 1 football field, 3 basketball courts, 1 volleyball court, 2 batting cages, Arizona Adventures equipment rentals, 1 theatre, 1 bowling center, 1 baby pool, 3 swimming pools with bathhouse, 3 shelters, 3 tennis courts, 1 youth center, 3 community centers, 1 paintball field, 1 soccer field, 1 ramada with picnic grounds, 1 skating rink, 1 youth ball field, and 3 play apparatuses. These facilities serve the specific needs of military families, and are not facilities which are available to serve the general public of Yuma. Lake Martinez is beyond the City of Yuma planning boundaries, therefore those facilities are not detailed in our summary.

Historic Trails

Map 1



General routes into the Yuma Area came from 4 main directions. From the north and south routes typically followed the Colorado River. From the east routes typically followed the Gila River. This was a heavily traveled route and was known as the Gila Trail. And from the southeast routes followed Camino del Diablo. Not a specific route but a travel corridor, the Camino del Diablo skirted the shifting sands of the Sonoran Desert.

Recreation Facilities

Recreation facilities are physical improvements designed for personal exercise and sport. The development of these facilities require the installation of hard surfaces or structural improvements that modify the natural environment.

Tennis Courts: The standard size for tennis courts is 120 feet by 60 feet. Courts are generally developed in groups of four or more, and serve a population of 10,000 people per court.

Softball Diamonds: These fields require a relatively flat turfed area with a skinned infield, backstop and protected team benches, a minimum foul line distance of 230 feet, 300 feet for adult play, spectator space for 75 to 100, and convenient parking for participants and spectators. Softball facilities should be developed in 4-field complexes and lighted for night play and serve a population of 4,000 people per field.

Baseball Diamonds: These fields have similar field requirements as softball diamonds but require a 350 foot minimum foul line distance and spectator area for 100 to 200. Fields should be lighted for night play and serve a population of 15,000 people per field.

Adult/Regulation Soccer Fields: The requirements for a competition field are a level turfed area 360 feet long by 225 feet wide. Game fields should be lighted for night play and serve a population of 10,000 people per field.

Youth/Practice Soccer Fields: The requirements for these fields are a relatively level turfed area from 150 - 240 feet long and 90-120 feet wide depending on the type of play and age of participants. Game fields should be lighted for night play and serve a population of 6,000 people per field.

Basketball Courts: These courts occupy a minimum 85 feet by 50 feet. Additional amenities may include locker rooms, bleachers, and a scorekeeper area and serve a population of 6,000 people per court.

Volleyball Facilities: Volleyball can be played on hard surfaces like basketball, or on sand. Sand is preferred to reduce potential injuries. The minimum area defined for a volleyball court is 3,000 square feet (50 feet by 60 feet), although a smaller area can be used if appropriately located to reduce conflicts with other activity areas. These facilities should be lighted for night play and serve a population of 5,000 people per court.

Play Apparatus Area: Play apparatus include a variety of playground equipment, open play areas, and sitting areas generally for preschool and elementary school aged children. The quantity and types of equipment used in these areas depend upon the type of park area being considered. Regional parks would have at least one such area. Area parks would have one or more areas depending upon the population served. Each neighborhood park should have one play apparatus area and serve a population of 4,000 people per unit.

Exercise Facilities: An exercise facility typically has a walking path or track and exercise stations for stretching and muscle building. Exercise facilities serve a population of 4,000 people per facility.

Centers: Centers utilized for recreational programming can be described by their size and

amenities, with (1) Recreation Centers being the smallest in size, (2) Community Recreation Centers being mid-sized and (3) Regional Recreation Centers being the largest and most versatile.

(1) Recreation Center: These small centers serve a population of 25,000 people and are generally one room in size, limited in the activities they can host, have restroom facilities, and can accommodate 30-50 participants. The city of Yuma has three recreation centers:

John Morris Cottage: The John Morris Cottage, located in Carver Park, has a small open area classroom/meeting room with a sink and storage cabinets.

Clymer Recreation Center: The Clymer Recreation Center, located in Clymer Park, contains an open area classroom, a conference room, kitchen, storage, and office space. Clymer is primarily utilized for tot programming (ages 3-5 yrs).

Riverside Outdoor Education Center: This cottage has a small open area classroom/meeting room. The center is located at Riverside Park and is within walking distance to the Colorado River.

(2) Community Recreation Center: A community recreation center serves a population of 50,000 people and provides a variety of types and sizes of activities concurrently. This center may accommodate 100 to 200 people for social assembly and usually includes two additional rooms for 20 to 35 people to hold meetings or classes. Also contained in the center should be restrooms, kitchen facilities, storage areas and an office. The building size can vary from 4,000 square feet to 8,000 square feet. Yuma has three facilities that meet the description of a community recreation center:

Adult Center: Located in the historic downtown area, this center provides meeting rooms and craft facilities oriented to senior citizens' use and enjoyment. Programs for youth through adult are also programmed at this center.

Martin Luther King Teen Center: The Martin Luther King Teen Center, located adjacent to Carver Park and Sanguinetti Athletic Fields, has an open classroom/meeting area, small computer lab, tutoring room, and access to a large multi-purpose room.

Yuma Readiness and Community Center: The Yuma Readiness and Community Center, located near Arizona Western College, is a joint-use facility with the Army National Guard. The facility consists of an administrative office, 2 large classrooms, an industrial kitchen, a small exercise room, and a large multipurpose room (which serves the guard as a drill hall, and serves as a gym/meeting room for recreational uses).

(3) Regional Recreation Center: This type of facility serves a population of 100,000 people and hosts a wide variety of recreational activities for all ages, and draws participants from throughout the region. Typically, these venues include a gymnasium, exercise and dance rooms, classroom areas, a large multipurpose room, walking track, hourly childcare and snack bar area. The Yuma community has no facilities of this type. Although the Yuma Civic Center hosts summer recreation programs, and Senior Games programming during the winter months it lacks all the amenities of a Recreation Center.

Additional recreational programming could be added based upon facility availability. Parking is ample and the facility affords easy access for all users. The Civic Center could be modified to accommodate many of the functions of a Regional Recreation Center.

Gymnasiums: Gymnasiums supply indoor sports facilities for basketball, volleyball and badminton, including restrooms and locker rooms. Adequate floor space should be provided to allow for 3 badminton courts, 2 volleyball courts, 2 basketball cross courts, or a large tournament basketball court with spectator space for 150 people. The City currently has no gymnasiums in its inventory that meet this description. The City does have one smaller gymnasium, the Joe Henry Optimist Center Gym that can accommodate one basketball or volleyball court, or two badminton courts and a small spectator area. Also, several gymnasiums exist in the community at the junior high and high school campuses. Yuma Parks and Recreation has joint-use agreements with the school districts to allow the City to program these gymnasiums in the summer months when they are available.

Community Pool: The standard for pool construction is 25 yards in length, and width will vary due to the number of lanes and amenities. A separate diving area is required.

Skate Facility (non-ice): A skate facility can be part of a multi-purpose facility approximately 2,000 square feet in size, and is best located within an area park. Skate facilities could include a roller blade rink with the ability to modify the area for roller/in-line hockey.

Skateboard Facility: A skateboard facility consists of a large area of concrete with a variety of obstacles for skateboarders. The concrete area may be level in some areas, inclined in others, and often includes a large bowl shaped area to encourage challenging tricks and jumps.

Matrix 2 identifies which of the preceding facilities are located in each city of Yuma park. Several facilities are multi-use recreation facilities; such facilities host a multitude of activities throughout the year. Kennedy Athletic Complex, which hosts youth soccer games from January to March each year, is then transformed to host softball games from April through December.

Matrix 2 Recreation Facilities Inventory Page 1	West Wetlands	Yuma Readiness Center	MLK Teen Center	Yuma Civic Center	Clymer Park	Marcus Park	Carver Park/ Sanguinetti Athletic Complex	Gateway Park	Joe Henry Park	Kiwanis Park	Winsor Park	James P. Deyo Baseball Complex	Riverside Park	School Facilities	Caballero Park	Friendship Park	Netwest Park	JHOC Park	Sanguinetti Park	Kennedy Park/ Athletic Complex	Sunrise Park	Warmart Basin Park	Smucker Park	Totals	
Tennis Courts							2								9										11
Softball Diamonds							2		2					8						3					15
Baseball Diamonds												4		3											7
Adult Soccer /Football Fields																									0
Youth/Practice Soccer Fields														1						2					3
Handball Courts							2																		2
Basketball Courts				2			1											3		1					7
Volleyball Facilities								3	1						2				1	4					11
Play Apparatus	1				1	1	2	1	2		1				1		1	1	2	2	1		2		19
Exercise Facility											1					1					1		1		4
Community Recreation Center		1	1		1		1						1												6*
Gymnasium																		1							1
Community Pool						1	1													1					3
Skate Facility																				1					1
Restrooms	2	1	1	2			1		1			4		4	2			1	1	3			1		24

*The sixth recreation center facility is located at the Adult Center. Also the Civic Center functions as recreation center in the summer time for basketball and other activities.

<p>Matrix 2</p> <p>Recreation Facilities Inventory</p> <p>Page 2</p> <p>Additional Amenities: These Facilities have no population standard, but are included in the City's park system</p>	West Wetlands	Yuma Readiness Center	MLK Teen Center	Yuma Civic Center	Clymer Park	Marcus Park	Carver Park/ Sanguinetti Athletic Complex	Gateway Park	Joe Henry Park	Kiwanis Park	Winsor Park	James P. Deyo Baseball Complex	Riverside Park	School Facilities	Caballero Park	Friendship Park	Netwest Park	JHOC Park	Sanguinetti Park	Kennedy Park/ Athletic Complex	Sunrise Park	Walmart Basin Park	Smucker Park	Totals
Water Feature - Children's Play Area							1									1								2
Remote Control Mini-Race Track									1															1
Fishing Pond	1										1													2
Walking Paths	1						1				1				1	1	1			1	1	1	1	10

City of Yuma Parks and Recreation Facilities



City of YUMA

Park Facilities



Area Parks

- 1 Carver Park
- 2 Joe Henry Park
- 3 Kennedy Park
- 4 Smucker Park

Neighborhood Parks

- 1 Marcus Park
- 2 Kiwanis Park
- 3 Netwest Park
- 4 Joe Henry Center
- 5 Sanguinetti Park
- 6 Winsor Park
- 7 Sunrise Park
- 8 Terrace View Park
- 9 Las Casitas Park
- 10 Ocotillo Park
- 11 Parkway Place Park
- 12 Desert Ridge Park
- 13 Wal-Mart Park
- 14 Victoria Park
- 15 Barkley Ranch Park
- 16 Livingston Park
- 17 Cielo Verde Park



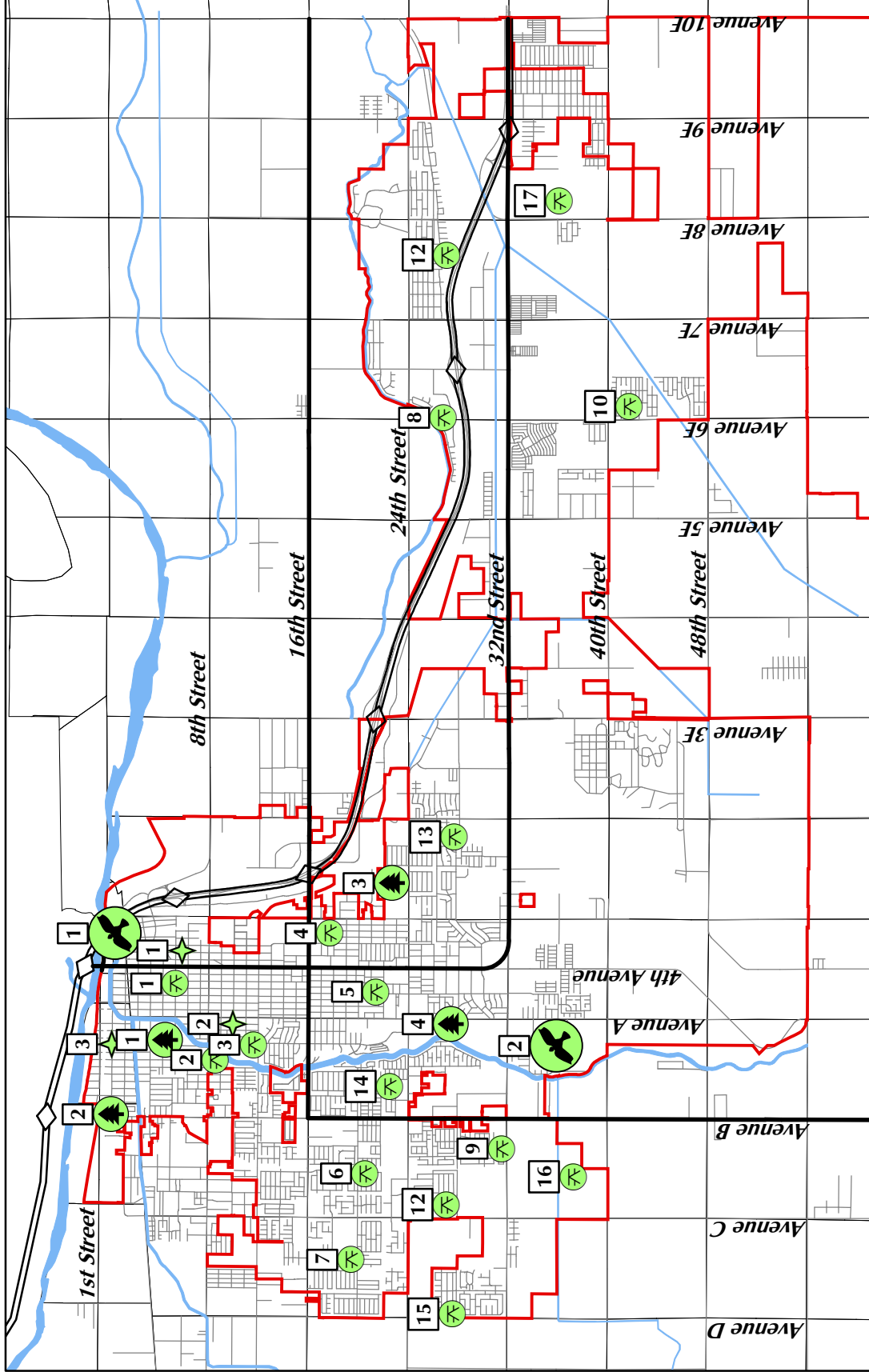
Pocket Parks

- 1 Clymer Park
- 2 Boys and Girls Club
- 3 Jennifer Wilson



Regional Park

- 1 Riverfront and Wetlands
- 2 Deyo Complex



2006 Parks and Recreation Facility Plan - Location Map

Facility Analysis

An inventory and comprehensive analysis of city of Yuma park facilities was completed to identify existing deficiencies. This facility analysis reflects a five year improvement plan for park and recreation facilities. The facility analysis was based on established standards identified by the Parks and Recreation Goals and Objectives for facilities, and the accepted maintenance level of existing equipment and surfaces. This analysis addresses both facility enhancements as voiced by the community, and park design standards to provide safe facilities and meet the needs of the community. These design standards include security lighting and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible play apparatus.

PARKS FACILITIES:

REGIONAL PARKS

James P. Deyo Regional Park

The focus shifted for the use of the James P. Deyo Regional Park with the adoption of the City of Yuma Parks & Recreation Element.

The Yuma Civic and Convention Center when originally constructed in 1973, it was intended to serve primarily as a convention center. It was designed to host both national and regional conferences, conventions and trade shows with its flexible main hall configurations and breakout rooms. The Center was also able to host entertainment acts and events presented for the community's enjoyment. Due to various factors, such as proximity to hotels/restaurants, and air service limitations, the facility has evolved over the years from a convention center to a civic center primarily hosting large scale local and regional special events, along with business meetings and regional conferences. Renamed the Yuma Civic Center, the facility still serves as the primary community gathering place hosting many large scale civic events, such as: an annual quilt show, the Health and Fitness fair, antique shows, the Home and Garden show and many other events. In addition, community members for private events such as weddings, quinceanaras, and church gatherings rent the Civic Center regularly. A variety of community activities, meetings, entertainment, and cultural events are held here. To maximize use of the Center, a sports floor was installed in the Main Hall to host summer recreational activities. As part of the adaptive re-use of the Deyo Complex, the Yuma Civic Center will undergo minor changes designed to encourage greater recreational use during the Center's slow summer months. These changes include a climbing wall, redesigned reception and concession areas, and a walking track in the corridors surrounding the Main Hall.

The Ray Kroc Baseball Complex was developed in 1973 to support the San Diego Padres Spring Training. In 1993, the Padres relocated their spring training. Since 1993, Ray Kroc Baseball complex has been used by various community organizations for youth and adult sports and special events. In the late 1990's, semi-professional baseball teams began contracting with the city of Yuma for the rental of the Ray Kroc Baseball Complex. These teams have operated at the Complex for league play during the summer months. Even with the subcontracted activities, the Complex remains underutilized. In 2005, City Council approved the James P. Deyo Complex Adaptive Re-Use Plan. The Plan includes a lighted soccer complex consisting of multiple adult regulation size fields, a skateboard park, a lighted 6-field softball complex, token-operated batting cages, youth football fields, multi-use concession/restrooms/clubhouse facilities, walking paths, a wheelchair accessible softball half field, and the demolition

and new construction of 8 token-operated lighted tennis courts. The anticipated completion date of the design phase for the adaptive re-use plan is December 2007, with bidding for construction to follow thereafter.

The James P. Deyo Regional Park will welcome visitors with a signature entry road and modern signage. The entry will help to attract Yuma residents and visitors to the available facilities and diverse amenities that the Deyo Complex has to offer.

Riverfront Regional Park Development and Wetlands Area

An expansion of the Riverfront Regional Park is occurring in 2006-2007 along the Colorado River. The expansion extends 2½ miles to the west and 4 miles to the east, thereby enhancing the utilization of the riverfront. Path improvements to the **Yuma River Walk** are needed to formalize the connection from **Gateway Park** to **Riverside Park**, and from the historic **Yuma Territorial Prison** to the historic **Ocean to Ocean Bridge**. Ramadas, restrooms, and a parking lot are being constructed at **Gateway Park** to enhance passive recreation opportunities. Interpretive historic trails are planned to be incorporated with the **Yuma River Walk**. Additionally, a more formal pedestrian connection will be developed from the **Yuma River Walk** to the historic downtown area of Yuma to the south. **Gateway Park** will emerge as an interface between the historic downtown Yuma and the River Walk. Improvements to the **2nd Avenue Bridge** over the Yuma Main Canal are necessary to provide a safe, accessible connection to historic downtown.



The development of **West Wetlands Park** began in 2000 and has no set completion date as of yet. Over time, some of the planned park amenities have changed from the original master plan, although the theme of the park remains the same. Some of the planned projects that remain from the original concept are the main access road through the park, connecting 14th Avenue to 22nd Avenue, an equestrian trail and parking lot, an outdoor amphitheater, placement of historic statuary along designated trails, hummingbird and butterfly

gardens and the bridge at the buttes. Several projects have been added since the original master plan. Additional projects include, the burrowing owl habitat completed in 2002, the Arizona Public Service Solar Demonstration Garden completed in 2005, the Stewart Vincent Wolfe Memorial Playground to be constructed by volunteers in February 2007, a children's tree trail surrounding the Playground constructed in Summer of 2007, the expansion of the open space area to the west of the existing park, and the opening up of additional access to the river in 2007.

AREA PARKS

Smucker Park

Approximately 21 acres of land was acquired in the late 1990's for storm water retention projects and to expand recreational opportunities in the existing Smucker Park. A master plan was developed which includes a variety of passive recreation facilities featuring: a small fishing lake-extensive walking/jogging paths, bicycle trails, open lawn areas, small amphitheater, picnic areas, and shade ramadas. Depending on availability of funding, new play apparatus will be constructed, the parking lot will be expanded, and a number of ramadas will be installed.

In 2007, the city of Yuma will realign Palmcroft Dr. with the entrance to Kofa High School. This project consisted of repaving the upper parking lot, removing the exit onto Ave A, and cutting an exit road through the park to meet up the newly realigned street. Due to the aforementioned road improvements, a portion of parkland will be taken, but no amenities, i.e. ramadas or playgrounds will be removed.

Kennedy Park

In 2007, the Kennedy parking lot expansion will take place. This project consist of the installation of a new restroom and concession facility and doubling the existing park spaces that will serve the skateboard park, in-line hockey rink, sand volleyball facility, and Kennedy pool to meet the demand for parking in this area

Joe Henry Park

Future improvements planned at the park include the installation of play apparatus, security lighting, and ramadas. The existing restrooms are inefficient and need to be replaced. Replacement of the restroom facilities is scheduled for 2007. The two parking lots in Joe Henry Park need to be repaved. Additionally, the east lot is being considered for future expansion parking for the park and ball complex. The expansion of the east lot will cause the loss of a section of park land on the north side, but the expansion in turn will make the east side of the park more accessible to vehicles.

Carver Park

Planned improvements include the installation of park security lighting and bleachers for Sanguinetti Athletic facility. The tennis, basketball, and handball courts are scheduled to be rebuilt in 2007. Security fencing will be installed between the street and the playground unit, and improvements to the pool and pool-deck are scheduled in the future Capital Improvement Program.



NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Marcus Park

Marcus Park is adjacent to the Mary E. Post Elementary School play fields. These play fields were originally part of Marcus Park. In the early 1990's the fields were given to the elementary school for their use and maintenance. It was envisioned at that time that the ball fields would not be needed to meet the recreation needs of the community. As of 2005, there is a shortage of ball fields in the north section of our community, but this shortage can not be addressed by the use of these fields, due to their size. The community pool at Marcus Park also needs pool and bathhouse improvements. No playground unit existed in 2006, but a unit is planned to be developed in the future.

Kiwanis Park

Planned improvements at Kiwanis Park include: the installation of play apparatus, a ramada to support the remote-controlled race car special use area, the installation of a paved walking path surrounding the park, and the installation of horseshoe courts. An additional improvement includes the installation of sprinkler irrigation and pumping station.

Joe Henry Optimist Center and Gymnasium (JHOC)

Planned improvements at JHOC include renovation of the existing steel activity building, resurfacing of the basketball courts outside the gymnasium, and the installation of additional play apparatus. The wooden gymnasium floor has been replaced with Sport

Court flooring and a sports-themed mural was painted across the east interior wall.

Sanguinetti Park

Planned improvements at Sanguinetti Park include the replacement of play apparatus, the restroom facility, and the installation of a pump station with irrigation system modifications.

Winsor Rotary Park

Planned improvements at Winsor-Rotary Park include the installation of security lighting.

Sunrise Optimist Park

Planned improvements at Sunrise Optimist Park include the installation of a maintenance storage area, a new irrigation system, and new pumping plant for the soccer fields on the north side of the park. In the future, the installation of a walking path will connect the park to the new community pool at Cibola High School.

Ponderosa Park

Ponderosa Park is a 3.6-acre retention basin/park. This facility includes a walking path, open grassy area, and a drinking fountain. Planned improvements to this facility include the installation of play apparatus and a playground shade cover.

Desert Ridge

Planned improvements at Desert Ridge include the replacement of play apparatus, replacement of the swing set, and the installation of a playground shade cover.

Las Casitas

Planned improvements at Las Casitas include the replacement of play apparatus, replacement of the swing set, and the installation of a playground shade cover.

Ocotillo #1

Planned improvements at Ocotillo #1 include the replacement of play apparatus, replacement of the swing set, and the installation of a playground shade cover.

Parkway Place

Planned improvements at Parkway Place include the addition of play apparatus, installation of a playground shade cover, and replacement of the swing set.

Terrace View

Terrace View Park was constructed in 2005-2006 fiscal year and will not need improvements during the next five years.

Victoria Meadows

Planned improvements at Victoria Meadows Park include the installation of play apparatus and a playground shade cover.

Netwest

Planned improvements at Netwest Park include replacement of play apparatus and playground shade cover.

Barkley Ranch

Barkley Ranch Park, was constructed in the 2006-2007 fiscal year and will not need improvements during the next five years.

Livingston Ranch

To be constructed in 2007-2008 year. No improvements will be needed for five years.

SPECIALIZED FACILITIES:

CULTURAL FACILITIES

Cultural Center

Yuma Civic Center

The Yuma Civic Center is unique in that it functions both as a cultural center, rental facility, and as a community recreation center. The lobby and hallway areas of the Center are planned to be used as additional visual art display space for the community



once updated, thereby enhancing the users experience in the building. The Civic Center's reception and concession areas are outdated and require improvement. An additional feature that could prove valuable for business customers is wireless high-speed internet access. A climbing wall and walking track are feasible options to add variety and improve recreational opportunities. A universally accessible entrance is in the process of being constructed to better accommodate patrons who have physical challenges. Asbestos treatment is contained in the ceiling and truss areas. The presence of asbestos challenges the viability of the center and the feasibility of repairing or replacing the roof. A newly designed and built facility that fronts Avenue A, may more adequately meet the needs of our future community at a lesser cost than continuing to update an aging facility.

Community Performance Theater

The Historic Yuma Theatre

The first phase of the Historic Yuma Theatre renovation was completed in 2004 as part of the Yuma Art Center development. The Theatre now hosts a variety of performances, lectures, and films. Phase II will provide support spaces including: a backstage area, dressing rooms, a green room, a small prop and scenery storage space, an instrument tuning area, a loading dock, an orchestra pit, and an enlarged stage area with fly loft to accommodate dance and other performances.

Regional Performing Arts Center

As of 2006, Yuma does not have a facility that can seat audiences of 2,500 to 3,500 people. A regional performing art center is needed to attract large touring acts to Yuma. A Performing Arts Center of this capacity is not being planned at this time, but opportunities and funding sources are being explored within the private sector.

Visual Arts Facility

Yuma Art Center

In 2004, the Yuma Art Center was completed. The Center includes four galleries, a gift shop, a variety of classrooms and workshop space, plus a black and white photography studio/darkroom and pottery studio. Planned improvements include the expansion of studio space for pottery and workshops. The use of additional space next door to the Art Center is an option that would expand the pottery program and provide more development space for the Artist Co-op and demonstrating artists. Future improvements that are being explored for the Central Gallery include acoustical and lighting upgrades.

Public Art

The Public Art Program was established to involve artists in creating a more beautiful and vibrant city, and to extend the benefits of art and culture throughout the community. Public Art programs typically involve artists with architects, engineers, landscape architects, and city planners in the design and construction of a wide range of award winning public facilities and spaces, including parks, community centers, bridges, plazas, streets, overpasses, gateways, water storage areas, and other important civic features. While there has been some wonderful public art created for our community, there is currently no established funding mechanism, such as a percent for art program. Percent for art programs are common funding sources to fuel a vibrant Public Art Program.

Case example: Through ordinance in 1986, the city of Phoenix established a one percent of the City's Capital Improvement Program to fund public art. Each year, the Phoenix Office of Arts & Culture works with city departments, the Mayor and City Council to develop the annual Public Art Project Plan, which identifies capital improvement projects in all areas of the community that offer the greatest opportunity for artist involvement and public accessibility. They completed 110 projects from 1986-2006.

The city of Yuma has developed a Public Art Roster that features over 45 artists who are working in the field of Public Art all over the country. Through this completed procurement method, the city is now poised to explore the possibility and viability of creating a one percent for art funding mechanism. One possible option used in other municipalities is identifying a "percent for art" through the Capital Improvement Program. Further research into such funding mechanisms' will occur before any formal proposal is made to the public.

Investing in a municipal Public Art Program demonstrates community pride, defines a sense of place, and creates a positive benefit that gains attention on a national level.

RECREATION FACILITIES

Tennis Courts

The one tennis court at Carver Park is scheduled to be resurfaced and converted to one tennis court and one basketball court in the 2006-2007 fiscal year. Eight of the nine tennis courts at the James P. Deyo Complex were closed in November 2006 due to deteriorating court conditions. Demolition of the existing nine courts and construction of eight new courts is included in the Adaptive Re-Use Plan for the Deyo Complex. The eight new tennis courts will be constructed in the next five years.

Basketball Courts

The outdoor basketball courts at Joe Henry Optimist Center and Kennedy Park need to be resurfaced. Carver Park basketball courts are being resurfaced in the 2006-2007 fiscal year.

Play Apparatus Area

Replacement and installation of play apparatus and adding playground shade covers in the area and neighborhood parks listed above will meet the needs of the community.

Recreation Centers

Centers utilized for recreational programming can be described by their size and amenities, with **Recreation Centers** being the smallest, **Community Recreation Centers** being mid-sized and **Regional Recreation Centers** being the largest and most versatile.

(1) Recreation Center:

John Morris Cottage: Planned improvements include indoor restrooms and enlargement of facility by enclosing front entrance.

Clymer Recreation Center: This center is located less than one block from the Century Heights Historic Conservancy District and in an area that contains many restored residences; the exterior should be redesigned to conform to the historic character of the Century Heights neighborhood.

Riverside Outdoor Education Center: Planned improvements include the addition of cabinets and sink area.

(2) Community Recreation Center:

Adult Center: Planned improvements include replacement of tile floor.

Martin Luther King Teen Center: No improvements are planned at this time

Yuma Readiness and Community Center: Planned improvements include beautification of the entryway to the facility and installation of lighted signage on both, 24th Street and Araby Road.

(3) Regional Recreation Center:

The Yuma community has no facilities of this type, although the Yuma Civic Center hosts summer recreation programs and Senior Games programming during the winter months. Additional recreational programming could be added based upon facility availability. Parking is ample and the facility affords easy access for all users. The Yuma Civic Center could be modified to accommodate many of the functions of a Regional Community Recreation Center.

Yuma Civic Center (see Specialized Facilities: Cultural Center, above)

Community Pools

Kennedy Pool planned improvements include construction of steps in the shallow end, enlarge concession area, bathhouse renovations, installation of stainless steel gutters, removal and replacement of existing fence and block wall at the West end of the pool, enlarging green space for bathers and install shade covers.

Marcus Pool planned improvements include new heaters, replacement of filtering system, re-plastering of pool, and installation of shade covers.

Carver Pool planned improvements include demolition and replacement of the existing decking, fencing, block wall, ramada and drainage system. Expansion of deck area, to include green space and shade covers.

Skate Facilities

Planned improvements in 2007 include new concrete slab with new skate obstacles in the Kennedy park area. Future plans are to install a new facility near Fire Station 2 during the build out of the new James P. Deyo Complex.

Linear Park and Bikeway Connection Network

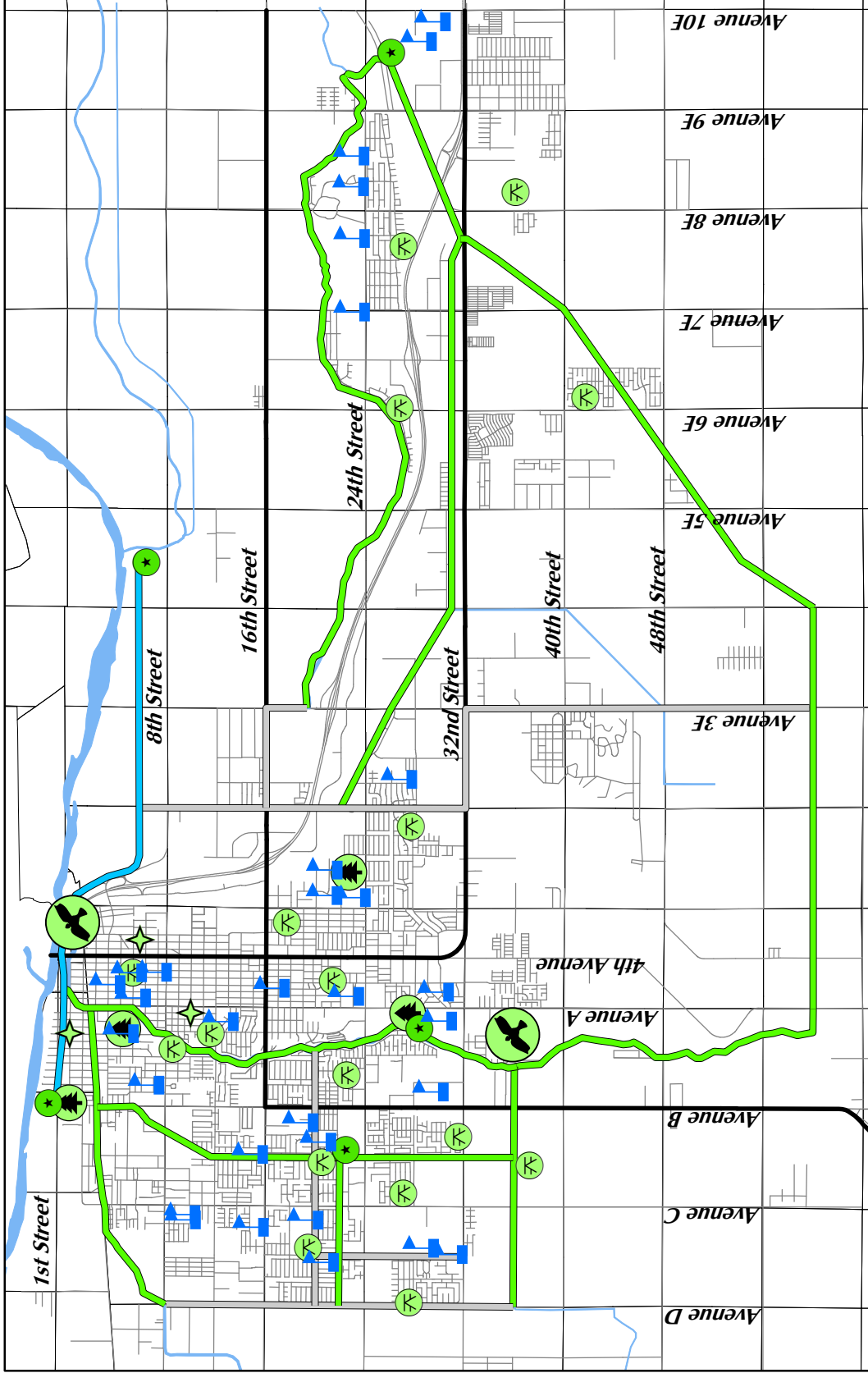


City of YUMA

Park Facilities

- Area Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Pocket Park
- Regional Park
- School Site

- Linear Park
- River
- Linear Park
- Bikeway
- Connection
- Node



2006 Parks and Recreation Facility Plan

Service Analysis for Population and Facility Needs

The 2006 analysis of the existing park and recreational facilities was done to help identify service deficiencies. There are two means to evaluate service deficiencies. The first method is a review of population standards as identified in the Parks and Recreation Facility Plan Goals and Objectives. A population of 88,775 (source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, July 2005) was used to identify overall park and recreational facility deficiencies for the residents within the city limits. A build out population of 178,000 was identified based on existing land uses to determine park and recreation needs for the build out of the urban area and the future city limits. Table 1 below identifies park and recreation facilities for the 2005 population and build out populations based on the standards identified previously.

**Required Facilities
(Table 1)**

Park and Recreation Facilities	Population Standard	Existing Facilities (Multi-Use Facility)	Required Facilities-2005 Pop.88,775	Required Facilities-Build Out Pop. 178,000
Regional Parks	1/100,000	2	1	2
Area Parks	1/25,000	4	4	7
Neighborhood Parks	1/6,000	17	15	30
Specialized Facilities				
Regional Community Recreation Center	1/100,000	0	1	1
Aquatic Center	1/100,000	0	1	2
Cultural Center	1/75,000	2	2	2
Community Performance Theater	1/25,000	7	4	7
Regional Performing Arts Center	1/100,000	0	1	2
Amphitheater	1/100,000	0	1	2
Visual Arts Facility	1/75,000	1	2	3
Recreation Facilities				
Tennis Courts	1/10,000	11	9	18
Softball Diamonds	1/4,000	20 (5)	22	45
Baseball Diamonds	1/15,000	6 (2)	6	12
Soccer Fields (Adult/Regulation)	1/10,000	0	9	18
Soccer Fields (Youth/Practice)	1/6,000	11 (9)	15	30
Basketball Courts	1/6,000	7	15	30
Volleyball Facilities	1/5,000	11	18	36
Play Apparatus Areas	1/4,000	19	22	45
Exercise Facilities	1/10,000	4	9	18
Recreation Centers	1/25,000	3	4	7
Community Recreation Centers	1/50,000	3(1)	2	6
Regional Recreation Centers	1/100,000	0	1	2
Gymnasiums	1/25,000	1	4	7
Community Pools	1/15,000	3	6	12
Skate Facilities	1/60,000	1	1	3

Existing Park and Recreation Service Analysis

Based on the information in Table 1, the city of Yuma is close to meeting the 2005 population needs for park facilities, but the City is significantly deficient in a number of recreation facilities. The City facilities that are most needed include; an aquatic center, regulation size soccer fields, basketball courts, volleyball facilities, exercise facilities, gymnasiums, and community pools as shown in Table 2.

**Existing Deficiencies in Facilities- 2005 data
(Table 2)**

Park and Recreation Facilities	Population Standard	Existing Facilities (Multi-Use Facility)	Required Facilities-2005 Pop.88,775	2005 Population Deficiencies
Regional Parks	1/100,000	2	1	0
Area Parks	1/25,000	4	4	0
Neighborhood Parks	1/6,000	17	15	0
Specialized Facilities				
Regional Community Recreation Center	1/100,000	0	1	1
Aquatic Center	1/100,000	0	1	1
Cultural Center	1/75,000	2	2	0
Community Performance Theater	1/25,000	7	4	0
Regional Performing Arts Center	1/100,000	0	1	1
Amphitheater	1/100,000	0	1	1
Visual Arts Facility	1/75,000	1	2	1
Recreation Facilities				
Tennis Courts	1/10,000	11	9	0
Softball Diamonds	1/4,000	20 (5)	22	2
Baseball Diamonds	1/15,000	6 (2)	6	0
Soccer Fields (Adult/Regulation)	1/10,000	0	9	9
Soccer Fields (Youth/Practice)	1/6,000	11 (9)	15	4
Basketball Courts	1/6,000	7	15	8
Volleyball Facilities	1/5,000	11	18	7
Play Apparatus Areas	1/4,000	19	22	3
Exercise Facilities	1/10,000	4	9	5
Recreation Centers	1/25,000	3	4	1
Community Recreation Centers	1/50,000	3(1)	2	0
Regional Recreation Centers	1/100,000	0	1	1
Gymnasiums	1/25,000	1	4	3
Community Pools	1/15,000	3	6	3
Skate Facilities	1/60,000	1	1	0

A second method of evaluating park and recreation facility deficiencies is to identify specific location or geographic shortfalls. A population analysis was completed on a one square mile level to identify neighborhood and area park needs. Build out population numbers were calculated based on the anticipated population both within and outside the City limits using the land use categories per one square mile balanced with the existing population identified by the 2000 Census.

Neighborhoods are identified as areas bordered by major roadways and natural or man-made barriers. The city of Yuma provides park and recreation facilities to populations outside its City limits, and to both year-round and seasonal residents. For this analysis the unincorporated areas of the County and the projected population of those areas were considered in the identification of future park and recreation facility needs.

AREA PARK NEEDS ANALYSIS

Based on the information in Table 1, the city of Yuma has a sufficient number of area parks for the current population (2005). As the map on page 47, *Area Park Analysis- Existing* illustrates, the growing population in the East Mesa and a large area of the Yuma Valley are not located within the Service Area for an area park.

To address the area park need in the growing Yuma Valley, the city of Yuma has initiated land acquisition for the Yuma Valley Area Park. This facility will be located in the vicinity of 24th Street and the Thacker Canal. To address the Area Park need on the Mesa, the City has initiated discussions with the Yuma Union High School District to provide joint use facilities at their new school site at 24th Street and Avenue 7E. Additional sites will be necessary as the community continues to grow.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK ANALYSIS

The City has been successful in addressing neighborhood park needs in and around the community, particularly in high growth areas. Over the past several years, a number of new subdivisions have congregated retention facilities to create large open space areas. These basins are being developed with the joint use for neighborhood recreation facilities. The map on page 46, *Neighborhood Park Analysis- Existing*, identifies the location of existing neighborhood parks and those under development, the service area for those neighborhood parks and the existing populations are based on Census 2000 population numbers.



As illustrated in *Neighborhood Park Analysis*, page 46, a majority of the population in the Yuma Valley and West Mesa is within the service area for a neighborhood park. The existing East Mesa population is located in individual subdivisions with a disbursed population. Providing neighborhood parks and coverage will be difficult because those subdivisions are fully developed.

There is one area within the Yuma Valley that is primarily within the city of Yuma that does not have a neighborhood park in proximity – between 8th Street and 16th Street and Avenue B and Avenue C. This area has a population of 6,870 persons. The area is developed with single family homes, apartments, mobile home/RV parks and commercial activities. Very little undeveloped land remains, making the provision of new park facilities difficult. Located in the area is the Ronald Reagan Elementary School, which is often utilized by citizens living in adjoining neighborhoods. The Rancho Sereno subdivision, located in the southwest corner of this area contains two large retention basins that provide a localized open space area. Additionally, a major apartment complex east of Ronald Reagan Elementary School and several mobile home/RV parks in this area provide on site recreation facilities.

There is one area on the West Mesa that does not have coverage – between Arizona Avenue and Avenue A and 24th Street and 32nd Street. This area has a population of 6,561 persons. The area is developed with commercial activities on the 4th Avenue and 32nd Street frontages, single family homes on the Arizona Avenue and Avenue A frontages with the balance of the area,

apartment complexes, and mobile home/RV parks. Very little undeveloped land remains, making the provision of new park facilities difficult. Located within the area is the Palmcroft Elementary School, which is often utilized by citizens, living in adjoining neighborhoods. Also, Smucker Park (area park) is located directly to the west. Additionally, major apartment complexes and several mobile home/RV parks in this area provide on site recreation facilities.

For those areas that are primarily undeveloped, the City can address neighborhood parks as the area develops. However, for those areas that are developed, the goal of the City is to develop area parks within reasonable proximity to those established neighborhoods to provide the area's open space needs.

SPECIALIZED AND RECREATION FACILITY ANALYSIS

As seen in the previous table the city of Yuma will be deficient in both park and recreation facilities with the expected growth of the population. Below is a listing of park facilities that are currently needed. Many recreation facility needs will be met by including the hardscape improvements, such as tennis courts, in new park sites. Currently, the City is moving forward with a redesign and rebuild of the Deyo Complex to include 4 to 6 regulation soccer fields, 6 softball fields, tennis courts and a skateboard facility.

Recreation Facilities

- Softball Diamonds: Deficient 2 - Deficiency should be met by inclusion in the Deyo Complex.
- Adult/Regulation Soccer Fields: Deficient 9 - Deficiency should be met by inclusion in the Yuma Valley Area Park and the Deyo Complex.
- Youth/Practice Soccer Fields: Deficient 4- Deficiency will be met by inclusion of practice fields in future area and neighborhood parks.
- Basketball Courts: Deficient 8 - Some deficiencies will be met by inclusion of basketball courts in new neighborhood parks.
- Baseball Diamonds: Deficient 0
- Volleyball Facilities: Deficient 7 - Deficiencies will be met by including these facilities in new neighborhood parks.
- Tennis Courts: Deficient 0- The Deyo Complex has 9 courts, 8 of which are closed for to be refurbished.
- Play Apparatus Areas: Deficient 3 - Deficiencies will be met by including these facilities in new Neighborhood Parks and Area Parks.
- Exercise Facilities: Deficient 5 - Deficiencies will be met by including these facilities in 2 new neighborhood parks.
- Gymnasiums: Deficient 3 - Deficiency can be met by locating one in the West Valley and the second deficiency could be met by locating it out in the East Mesa Area Park.
- Community Pools: Deficient 3 - Deficiency should be partially met by joint use facility to be built in coordination with Cibola High School.
- Skate parks: Deficient 0
- Recreation Center: Deficient 1 - Deficiency will be met by including these facilities in new Neighborhood Parks.
- Community Recreation Center: Deficient 0 – future deficiencies will be met by including this facility into new Neighborhood Parks.
- Regional Recreation Center: Deficient 1 – One deficiency can be met by locating a regional recreation center out in the future East Mesa Area Park.

Build Out Service Analysis

Using the City's Geographic Information System (GIS) for analysis, residential density attributes of the Land Use Element were used to determine the anticipated number of dwelling units per square mile at full build out of the urban area. The calculation was modified to reflect known developments and anticipated land use densities. The following table lists the existing parks and recreation facilities and summarizes the park and recreational facility deficiencies based on anticipated build out of the Yuma General Plan's urban area. The greatest deficiency will continue to be Adult/Regulation size Soccer Fields, which is a popular recreational activity in Yuma. Recreation facility needs will be met by including hardscape improvements, such as basketball courts in the park sites.



A build out population of 178,000 people (based on an anticipated housing density of 72,064 dwelling units) was identified for the city of Yuma Planning Area to determine the park and recreation needs of the current urban areas and the areas projected to be annexed into the city limits. The majority of the population at build out will reside in the west mesa and Yuma Valley regions. The forecasted build out population between Avenue 3E and Avenue D, south of the Colorado River to north of 40th Street will reach approximately 117,000 people.

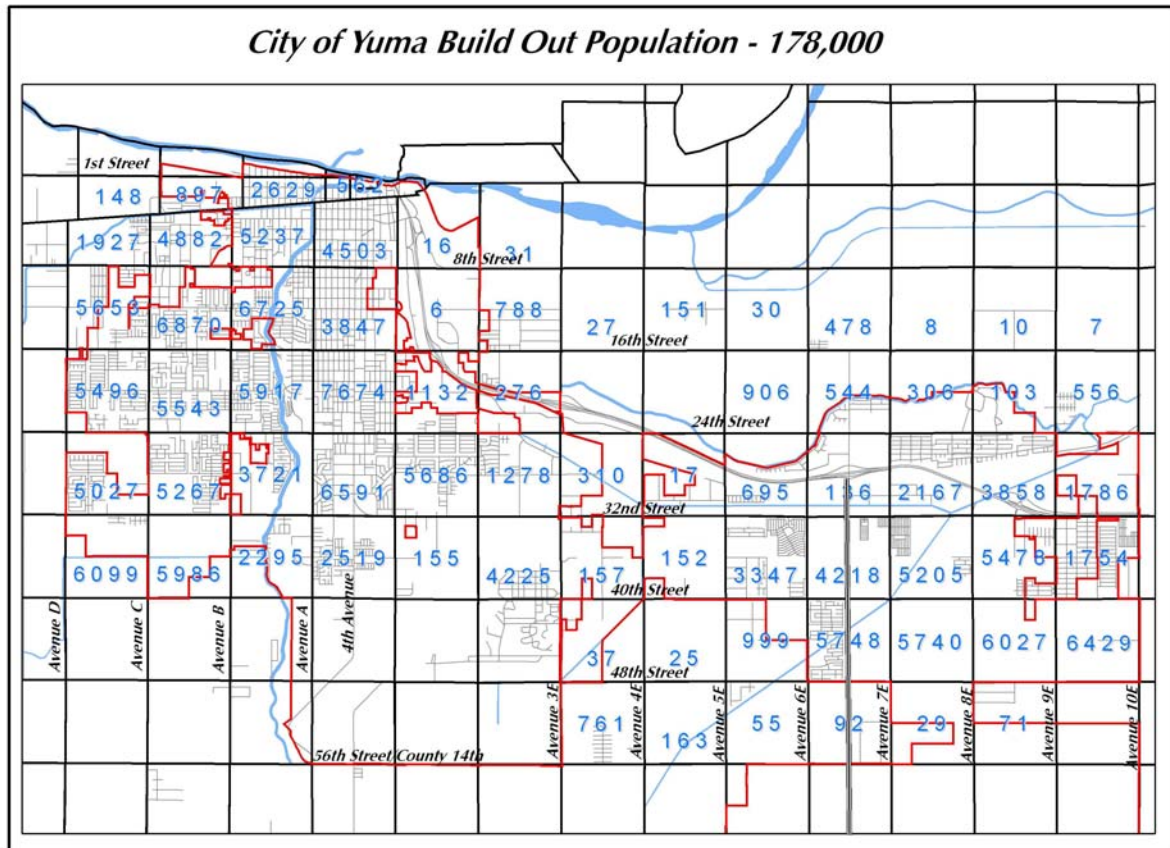
A significant portion of the forecasted population will reside in the East Mesa area between Avenue 5E and Avenue 10E, where the City is focusing annexation efforts. The East Mesa population is anticipated to be 61,000. The development of Park facilities must be equitable; meeting the needs of the existing City population, the population in future annexation areas, and the City's additional population in areas to be developed.

The build out projections have been used to calculate the number of facilities and amenities needed. The build out projections include residents within the city of Yuma Planning boundaries. It is imperative that it is mentioned that two populations have not been considered in these projections; the winter visitor population and the permanent residents of the community to the east of 10E beyond the planning area of the 2002 City of Yuma General Plan. The estimated winter visitor population in 2005 was approximately 80,820 persons (Source: Norton Consulting, 1997). Both groups use the park and recreation facilities of the city of Yuma but have not been counted in City population projections.

The future population projections were calculated per square mile, based on the maximum residential density found in the Land Use Element of the General Plan. These population projections determine how many parks per square mile will be needed. The maps on pages 48 and 49, *Area Park Analysis- Build Out* and *Neighborhood Park Analysis-Build Out* in the appendix identify the anticipated population per square mile within the urban area and the Parks that will be necessary to serve that population at build out. Both existing and future park locations are identified. The future parks locations are not specific, but were calculated based on the anticipated population both within and outside the City limits using the land use categories per one square mile. The future parks and their relative placement in the illustrated maps, *Area Park Analysis- Build Out* and *Neighborhood Park Analysis-Build Out* are intended to identify the possible or general locations for parks and to be used as a guide for development.

The map below, Map 8, *City of Yuma Build Out Population- 178,000* identifies the detailed population anticipated at build out by section mile. Certain areas have not been noted with a future park facility because the population anticipated does not meet the population standard required or a geographic barrier further limits access to potential park sites. The geographic barriers will continue to limit the growth capacity in certain areas, therefore reducing the need for future park facilities in these areas.

Build Out Population Distribution Map- Map 8



Projected Build Out- Park and Recreation Facility Deficiencies
Urban Area Population: 178,000
(Table 3)

Parks	Population Standard	Existing Facilities-2005	Build Out-Required Facilities	Population Deficiencies
Regional Parks	1/100,000	2	2	0
Area Parks	1/25,000	4	7	3
Neighborhood Parks	1/6,000	17	30	13
Specialized Facilities				
Aquatic Center	1/100,000	0	2	2
Cultural Center	1/75,000	2	2	0
Community Performance Theater	1/25,000	7	7	0
Regional Performing Arts Center	1/100,000	0	2	2
Amphitheater	1/100,000	0	2	2
Visual Arts Facility	1/75,000	1	3	2
Recreation Facilities				
Tennis Courts	1/10,000	11	18	7
Softball Diamonds	1/4,000	20	45	25
Baseball Diamonds	1/15,000	6	12	6
Soccer Fields (Adult/Regulation)	1/10,000	1	18	17
Soccer Fields (Youth/ Practice)	1/6,000	11	30	19
Basketball Courts	1/6,000	7	30	23
Volleyball Facilities	1/5,000	11	36	25
Play Apparatus Areas	1/4,000	19	45	26
Exercise Facilities	1/10,000	4	18	14
Recreation Centers	1/25,000	3	7	4
Community Recreation Centers	1/50,000	3	4	1
Regional Recreation Centers	1/100,00	0	2	2
Gymnasiums	1/25,000	1	7	6
Community Pools	1/15,000	3	12	9
Skate Facilities	1/60,000	1	3	2

Park Facility Needs - Build Out

Table 3 identifies that the city of Yuma will be deficient in both park and recreation facilities at build out. Below is a listing of park facilities that will be needed by Build Out. Recreation facility needs will be met by including the hardscape improvements in each park.

REGIONAL PARKS

James P. Deyo Regional Park

If there is an increase in demand by the community, Desert Hills Golf Course could be expanded to provide another 18-hole golf course between 40th Street and 48th Street.

Riverfront Regional Park Development and Wetlands Area

Expansion of the Riverfront Regional Park Development and Wetlands Area east to the confluence of the Colorado and Gila Rivers is needed within the next 20 years. In advancement of this project, the City will need to continue work and coordination with the Federal government on wetlands protection and flood control enhancements. Cooperation with private enterprises is necessary to expand recreation opportunities along the river.

AREA PARKS

Valley Area Park (in the vicinity of 24th Street and Avenue B)

Land development is tentative. A soccer complex and water feature has been proposed but not finalized. The development of this land as an area park and soccer complex would serve a significant deficiency in an area of the City which is developing rapidly.

South Valley Area Park (32nd St. and Avenue C)

Acquisition of land will be necessary before any further development plans can occur for the area.

East Mesa Area Park 1 (in the vicinity of Araby Road and 24th Street)

The City is looking to acquire 30 acres of land adjacent to the Yuma Readiness Center which could be used for an area park. Adjacent to Said City property is the Gila Ridge High School. The High School is planning to build a soft/baseball complex, football and soccer fields, and tennis courts. The City Parks & Recreation Department would need to enter into an intergovernmental agreement with the district if we are going to use this in the area park.

East Mesa Area Park 2 (in the vicinity of Avenue 6E and 40th Street)

Acquisition of land will be necessary before any further development plans can occur for the area.

East Mesa Area Park 3 (in the vicinity of Avenue 9E and 24th Street)

Acquisition of land will be necessary before any further development plans can occur for the area.

East Mesa Area Park 4 (on the Southeast corner of Avenue 9E and 40th Street)

20 acres of land has been reserved as Public/Quasi Public Land Use with the intent that the city of Yuma will acquire the State Trust land when it is auctioned in 2008-2009. With increasing development south of 32nd street on the Mesa an area park will be required to serve this area at full build-out. The reservation of this land is an ideal opportunity to lessen the City's deficiencies of area parks.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Neighborhood Park at 24th Avenue

Land has already been acquired for this 3½ acre park that will also function as a regional stormwater retention basin. This park will expand the recreation opportunities at the adjacent Pecan Grove Elementary School. This basin is located in an area that is deficient of a neighborhood park and should be classified and developed to the City standards for a neighborhood park. An intergovernmental agreement with the County Flood Control District and the Crane School District may be necessary in order to provide the necessary landscaping and recreation facilities.

12th Street/Reagan Neighborhood Park

Two-and-one-half acres of land were acquired in 2006 adjacent to the Rancho Sereno Unit 5 residential subdivision. Additional land will be needed to achieve a 5 acre neighborhood park. This park will connect to the Thacker Canal Linear Park and improve the recreational opportunities available at the adjacent Ronald Reagan Elementary School. It is intended that this site be classified and developed as a neighborhood park, since it is located in an area of deficiency. The site should be landscaped and provided with recreation facilities. An intergovernmental agreement with the Crane School District may be necessary.

8th Street Neighborhood Park (Vicinity 8th St. and Avenue C)

Neighborhood Park (vicinity of 36th Street and Avenue C ½)

Neighborhood Park (near 12th Street and Avenue C ½)

Neighborhood Park (near Central Canal and Avenue B ½)

Located in the Livingston Ranch subdivision, this neighborhood park will be developed on 7 acres with tentative plans for location of a Community Recreation Center on site. The park amenities planned, would include a play apparatus with shade cover, walking path with pedestrian lighting and 2-4 benches, BBQ grills with tables, and a basketball court.

Neighborhood Park (Central Canal and Avenue C ½)

Neighborhood Park at The Cove Subdivision

Approximately 15-25 acres of land is planned to be developed within the Cove Subdivision located in the proximity of Avenue 6E and 26th Street for a neighborhood park. New and anticipated residential development in this area will yield a residential population of 6,000 people. This area is growing rapidly and needs a neighborhood park within the next 5 years.

Neighborhood Park (near Avenue 7 ½ E and 24th Street)

Located by the Yuma Readiness Center there is approximately 5 acres of land the could be developed into a park, but with the close proximity to Araby Rd and 24th St. some sort of barrier should be built, this park would include a small play apparatus with shade cover, walking path with pedestrian lighting and benches.

Neighborhood Park (near Avenue 9E and 24th Street)

A basin is located on the corner of 24th St an Ave 9 E. that is approximately 3 acres in size could be used for a park which amenities would include a play apparatus with shade cover, walking path with pedestrian lighting and benches, BBQ grills and tables.

Neighborhood Park (near Avenue 6 E and 40th Street)

Neighborhood Park (near Avenue 7 ½ E and 36th Street)

Neighborhood Park (near Avenue 7 ½ E and 44th Street)

Neighborhood Park (near Avenue 8 ½ E and 44^h Street)

Recently designated as Public/Quasi-Public land use, this 20-acre site is currently State Trust land. Upon full build out of this section mile, at Low Density Residential development, a neighborhood park will be necessary. The park amenities planned include, a play apparatus with shade cover, walking path with pedestrian lighting and benches, BBQ grills with tables, and a basketball court.

Neighborhood Park (near Avenue 9 ½ E and 44th Street)

Recently designated as Public/Quasi-Public land use, this 20-acre site is currently State Trust land. Upon full build out of this section mile, at Low Density Residential development, a neighborhood park will be necessary. The park amenities planned include, a play apparatus with shade cover, walking path with pedestrian lighting and benches, BBQ grills with tables, and a basketball court.

PATHS, TRAILS AND LINEAR PARKS

- West Main Canal (Phase 2): Connection from Thacker Canal to Avenue 'D'
- West Main Canal (Phase 3): Connection from Avenue 'D' to Avenue 'F'
- Central Drain (Phase 1): Connection from Thacker Canal to Avenue 'C'
- Central Drain (Phase 2): Connection from Avenue 'C' to Avenue 'C¾'
- Central Drain Stub #2 (Phase 1): Connection from 16th Street to 24th Street
- Central Drain Stub #2 (Phase 2): Connection from West Main Canal to 16th Street
- Lawler Canal: Connection from Central Drain to 30th Street
- Central Stub #1: Connection from 20th Street to Central Drain
- Avenue 'D': Connection from 24th Street to 28th Street
- 28th Street Drain: Connection from Avenue 'D' to Lawler Canal
- Thacker Canal (Phase 3): Connection from 24th Street to 36th Street
- Yuma Valley Levee (Phase 2): Connection from Joe Henry Memorial Park Avenue 'F'
- River Levee: Connection from Riverside Park to Avenue 4½ E
- Main Outlet Drain: Connection from Avenue 4½ E to Avenue 10 E
- South Gila Main Canal: Connection from Avenue 3 E to 'A' Canal
- Avenue 4½ E Canal: Connection from River Levee to South Gila Main Canal
- East Main Canal (Phase 5): Connection from 36th Street to 48th Street
- East Main Canal (Phase 5): Connection from 48th Street to County 15th Street
- Central Canal (Phase 1): Connection from East Main Canal to Avenue 'D'
- Central Canal (Phase 2): Connection from 36th Street to 48th Street
- 'B' Canal (Phase 1): Connection from Kennedy Park to Avenue 4 E
- 'B' Canal (Phase 2): Connection from Avenue 4 E to Avenue 7 E
- 'B' Canal (Phase 3): Connection from Avenue 4 E to East Main Canal
- 'A' Canal (Phase 1): Connection from Avenue 7½ E to Avenue 10 E
- 'A' Canal (Phase 2): Connection from County 15th Street to Avenue 7½ E

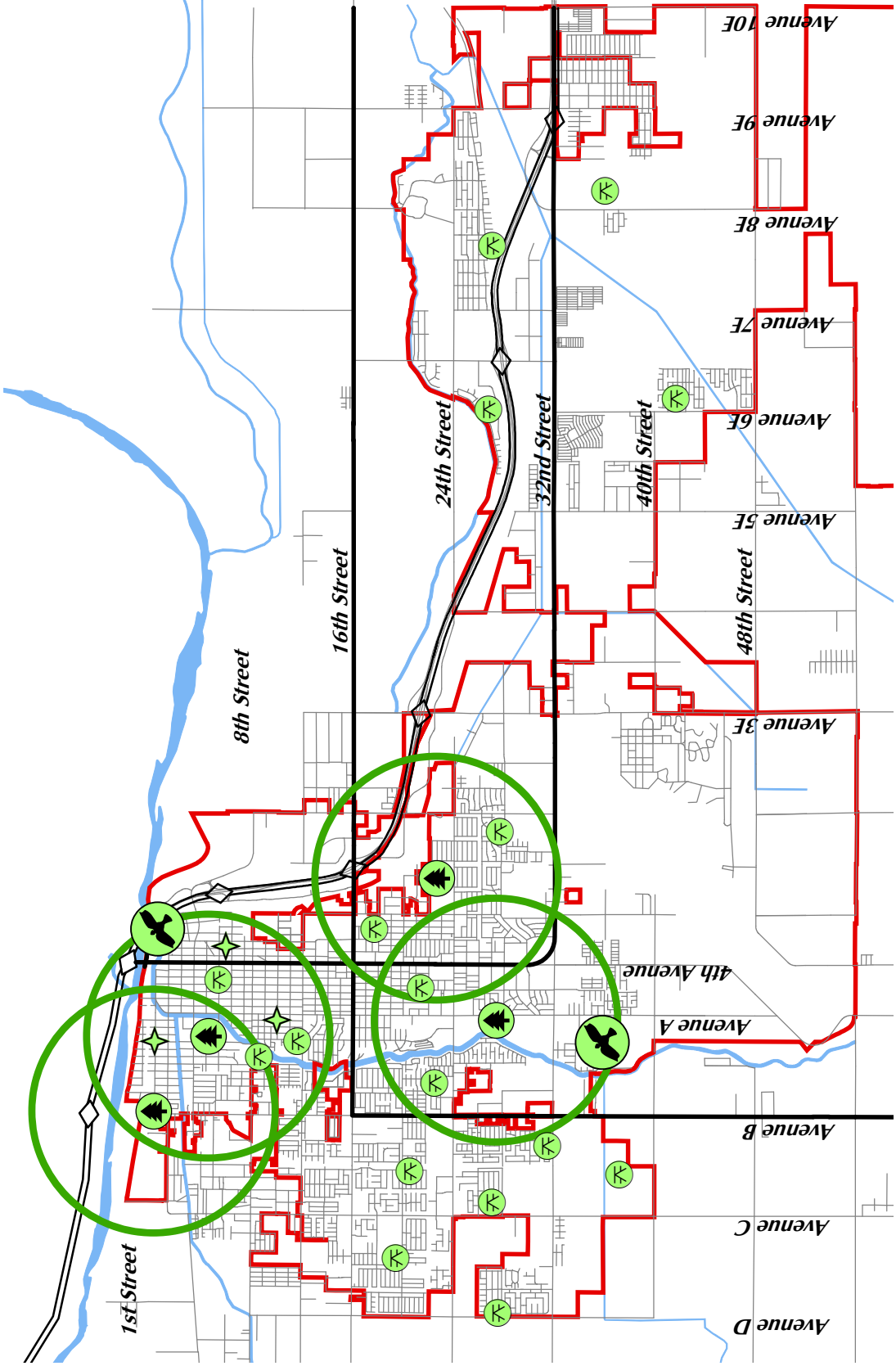
RECREATION FACILITIES – These facilities will be addressed in new neighborhood and area parks as developed.

Area Park Analysis - Existing



City of YUMA

Park Facilities	
	Area Park
	Neighborhood Park
	Pocket Park
	Regional Park
	Area Park Service Area



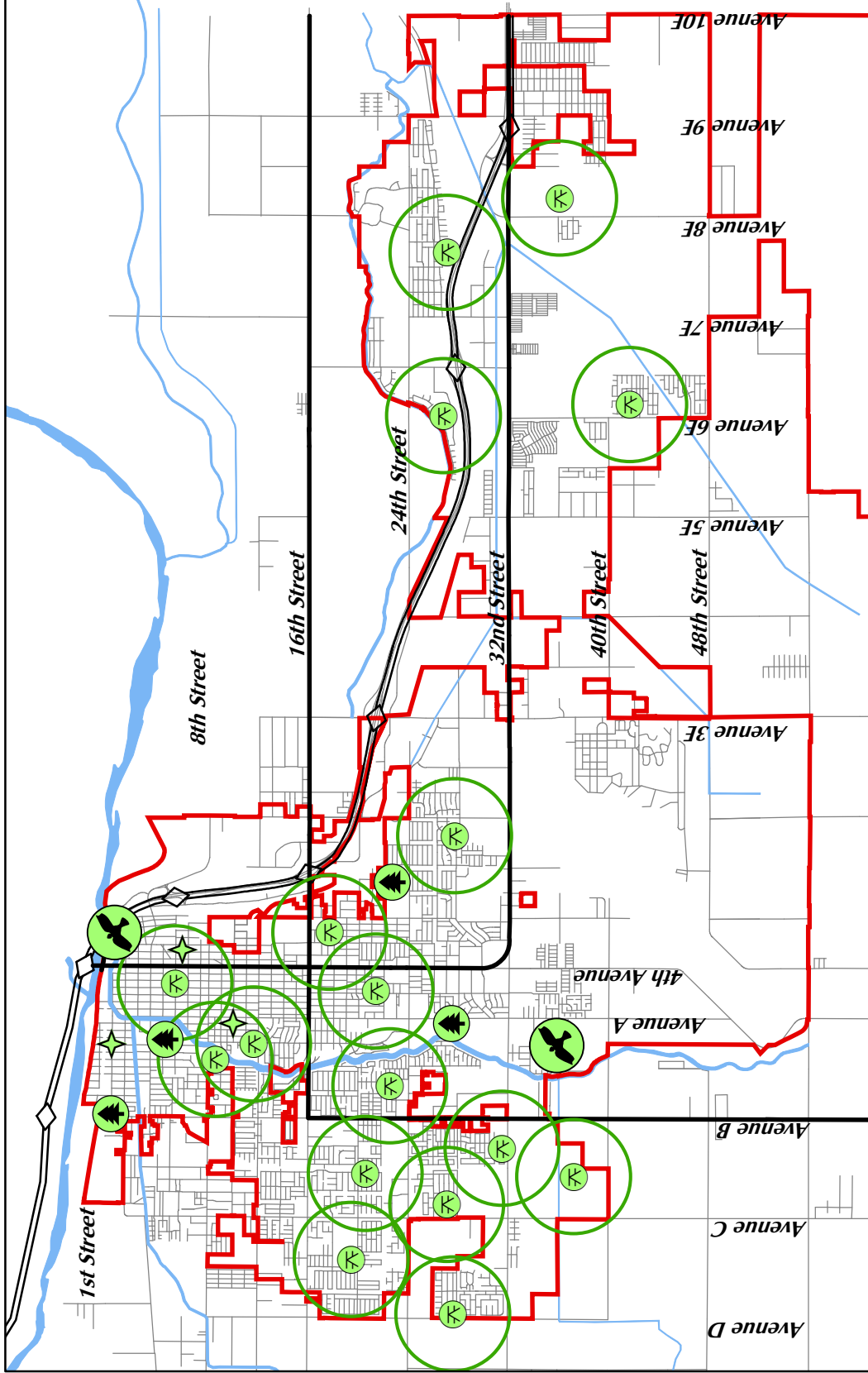
Neighborhood Park Analysis - Existing



City of YUMA

Park Facilities

-  Area Park
-  Neighborhood Park
-  Pocket Park
-  Regional Park
-  Neighborhood Park Service Area



2006 Parks and Recreation Facility Plan

Area Park Analysis - Build Out



City of YUMA

Park Facilities

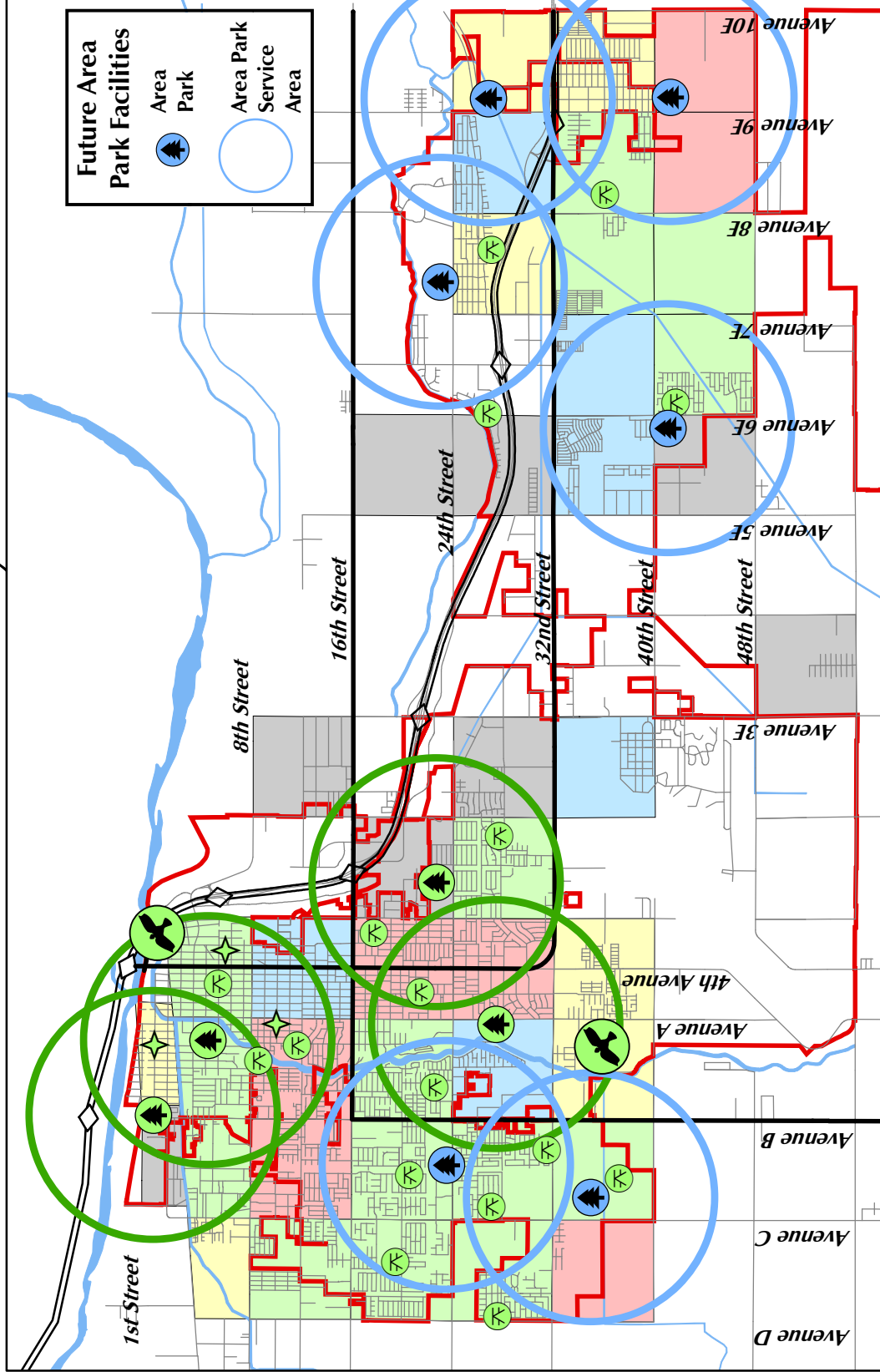
- Area Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Pocket Park
- Regional Park
- Area Park Service Area

Build Out Population Distribution By Section Mile

- 0 - 600
- 601 - 1500
- 1501 - 3000
- 3001 - 4500
- 4501 - 6000
- 6001 - 7674

Future Area Park Facilities

- Area Park
- Area Park Service Area



2006 Parks and Recreation Facility Plan

Neighborhood Park Analysis - Build Out



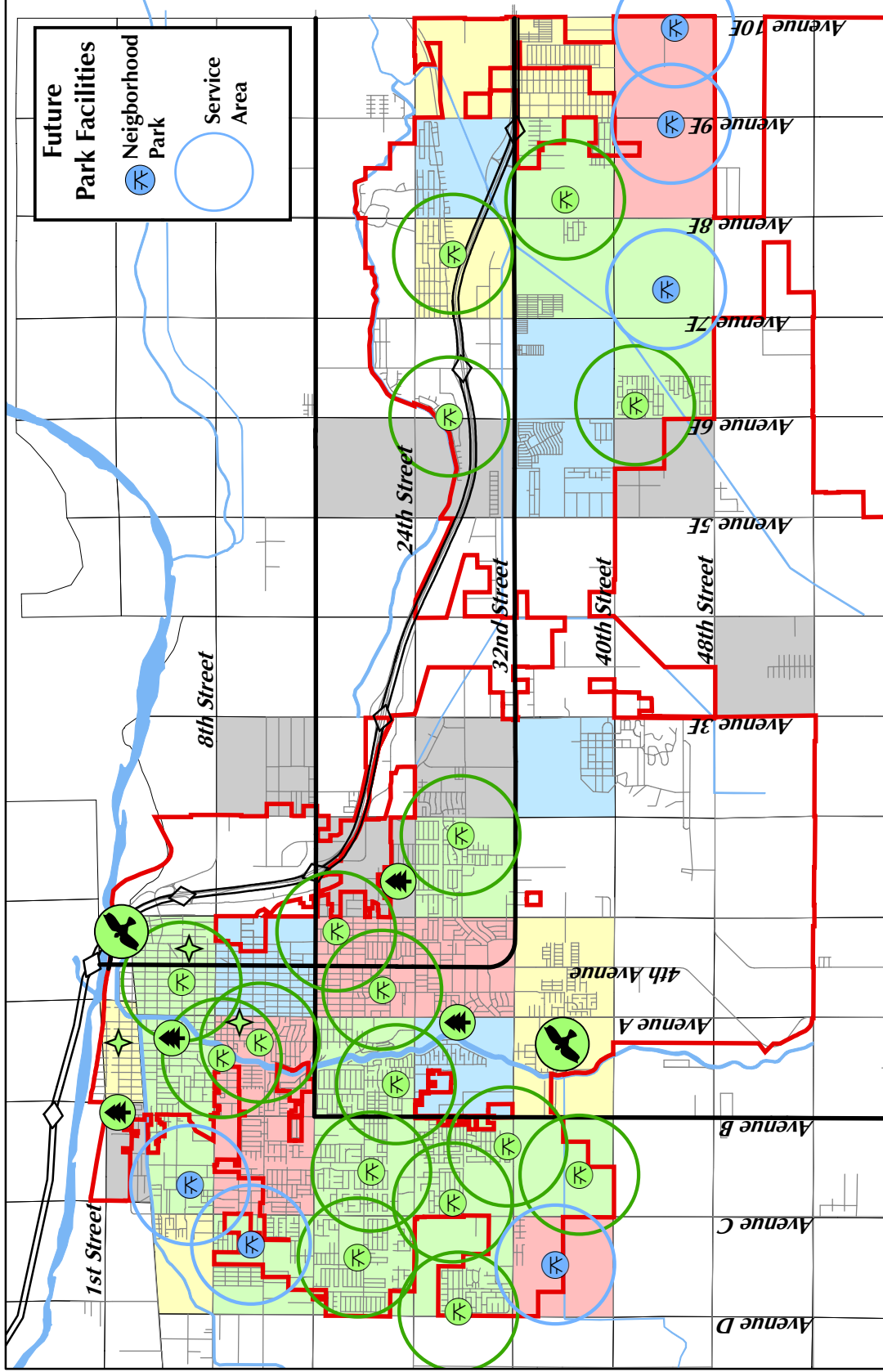
City of YUMA

Park Facilities

- Area Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Pocket Park
- Regional Park
- Neighborhood Park Service Area

Build Out Population Distribution By Section Mile

- 0 - 600
- 601 - 1500
- 1501 - 3000
- 3001 - 4500
- 4501 - 6000
- 6001 - 7674



Future Park Facilities

- Neighborhood Park
- Service Area

2006 Parks and Recreation Facility Plan

Action Plan for Implementation

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Projects</u>
<p>1 to 5 Years 2006-2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bring existing parks to standard with security lighting, sprinkler systems, play apparatus, bleachers and ramadas ◆ Pursue land acquisition opportunities for future parks, specifically the Yuma Valley Area Park and East Mesa Area Park 1 & 4 ◆ Develop an Adopt-a-Park & Adopt-a-Trail Program ◆ Construct various Bike/Pathway facilities where to provide linkages between city activity areas ◆ Design and construct Yuma Valley West Area Park ◆ Develop Strategy to move forward with Phase II of the Yuma Art Center, to provide an expanded stage, flyloft, and performer support space in the Historic Yuma Theatre ◆ Develop Strategy to construct the West Wetlands Park Amphitheatre ◆ Develop the James P. Deyo Complex adaptive re-use plan ◆ Develop Strategy to complete the Smucker Park expansion ◆ Clearing and expansion of Riverside Park to the east ◆ Completion of roadway project in West Wetlands ◆ Pursue future development of recreation centers ◆ Improve seating and fan amenities at Desert Sun Stadium ◆ Enhance Civic Center operation through recreation and art programs that broaden usage of facility ◆ Develop funding mechanism for inclusion of Public Art in public facilities and gateways ◆ Annex or partner with the Bureau of Land Management and Yuma county to provide a public trail into the Gila Mountains for hiking activities ◆ Complete new Joint-Use facilities with Yuma Union High School District to include Community Pool at Cibola High School, and Softball Complex at Gila Ridge High School ◆ Construct 1 mile of the Thacker lateral Linear Park between 24th St. and 32nd St. and Construct ½ mile along the 33rd Dr. Linear Park from 32nd St. to 36th St.
<p>5 to 10 Years 2012-2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop Strategy for developing a Regional Recreation/Community Center ◆ Design and build dog park at Wal-Mart basin ◆ Construct Livingston Ranch Recreation Center ◆ Expand James P. Deyo Regional Park to 48th Street ◆ Develop recreation center in East Mesa ◆ Pursue land acquisition opportunities for future parks ◆ Construction of West Wetlands Amphitheater ◆ Expand the Joint Use School Agreements to better meet the recreation needs of the community ◆ Design and construct aquatic center in East Mesa area ◆ Construct Central Canal Park- Ave. B to East Main Canal linear park as well as other various Bike/Pathway facilities ◆ Develop strategies and target opportunities to provide Park System facilities in areas to be annexed by the City in the next five years ◆ Upgrading of parks facilities to include restrooms, play apparatus,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ pathways and lighting ◆ Design and construct East Mesa Area Park 1& 4 ◆ Construct a Regional Multi-Use Art Center
10 to 15 Years 2018-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Upgrading of parks facilities to include restrooms, play apparatus, pathways and lighting ◆ Develop strategies and target opportunities to provide Park System facilities in fast growing areas of the community ◆ Pursue land acquisition opportunities for future parks
15 to 20 Years 2024-2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Design and construct South Yuma Valley Area Park 2 ◆ Seek private/public partnership to provide enhanced aquatic facilities ◆ Pursue land acquisition opportunities for future parks ◆ Construct various Bike/Pathway facilities