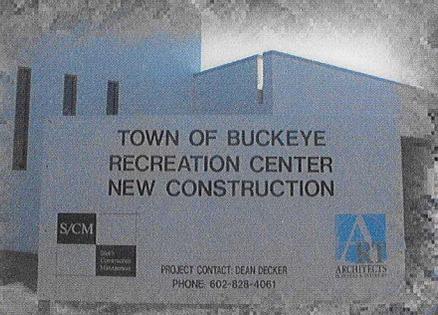
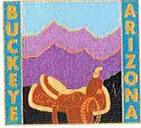


Parks, Trails and Open Space Master Plan





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



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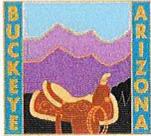
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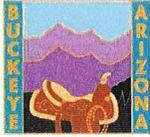
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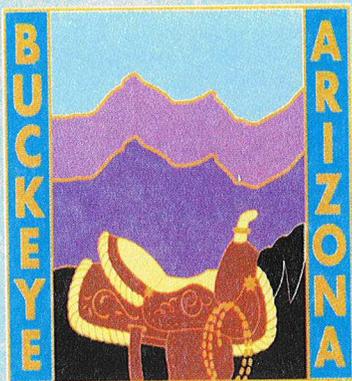
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Chapter 1 - Introduction & Community Vision

Parks, Trails and Open Spaces Master Plan



PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION & COMMUNITY VISION

SECTION 1.1 – PLAN PURPOSE & INTENT

Within the Town of Buckeye's municipal planning area lie a multitude of existing natural and cultural assets, such as the White Tank Mountains Regional Park Preserve, Hassayampa River, Arizona Canal, the Gila River, Buckeye Hills Regional Park, and Sonoran National Monument. Yet, these features exist as isolated elements. As new master-planned communities spring forth, their relationship to these assets will gain importance because of issues of access, views, and connectivity. The purpose of this document is to give Town officials, developers, builders, and the public a common document to shape the future of the Town's park and open space system; one that takes into account a holistic view of the regional assets, and utilizes them in a positive manner.

This document will help to ensure that Buckeye retains a sense of place tied to its natural and cultural surroundings. Not only will it encourage the development of traditional parks and open space systems, it will advance the idea of rural preservation and agrarian park systems – working farms. Through this vision, Buckeye can be a community that respects both urban and natural functions, making it a pleasant and successful place for people to live, learn, and work.

According to *Outdoor Recreation in America: 1998*, nearly six in ten Americans participate in outdoor recreation at least monthly. Further noted was the notion that recreational opportunities can be directly tied to quality of life and personal satisfaction. As Buckeye grows into a city with a population of 100,000 by the year 2010*, it has the opportunity to establish a rich and diverse system of quality parks and open space for its citizens, thus fostering a strong sense of place and community.

The intent of this master plan is to provide principles to establish a comprehensive framework for Buckeye's parks, trails and open space network relative to the explosive growth within this desert environment. It will address the need to identify and protect environmentally sensitive areas, create linkages between existing and proposed assets through widespread trails networks, ensure quality development and adequate level of service for future parks, and promote community harmony through social interaction.

* PER BUCKEYE TOWN STAFF ESTIMATES





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



SECTION 1.2 PARKS, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN CONTENTS

The Buckeye Parks, Trails and Open Space (PTOS) Master Plan is intended to provide Town Council, Development Review Board, Buckeye Parks & Recreation Advisory Board, Town staff, stakeholders, and interested person's guidance in meeting prescribed Town goals, objectives, and level of service for future parks, trails, and natural open space planning for Buckeye's future. This PTOS master plan is intended to provide a straight-forward, comprehensive guide that is divided into the following chapters:

- ◆ **CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION AND COMMUNITY VISION** - This chapter describes the plans' purpose and intent, Buckeye's community values, highlights the planning framework, community involvement process, and presents key findings and observations upon which this plan is based.
- ◆ **CHAPTER 2 – PLANNING CONTEXT** — This chapter offers readers an understanding of Buckeye's parks, trails, and open spaces within the larger context of the Phoenix Metropolitan Area. It also provides background on Town physical conditions, population characteristics, and development policies influencing parks, trails, and open space in the Town. Lastly, the chapter describes needs and standards that provide the foundation for future parks, trails, and open space.
- ◆ **CHAPTER 3 – COMMUNITY VISION PLAN** — This chapter articulates Buckeye's vision of parks, trails, and open space for the Town of Buckeye that is based on a multitude of ideas, information, values, and opinions gathered during the planning process. This chapter also establishes a hierarchy of park spaces and trails, establishes projections for future park and facility needs, and gives advice on how to achieve the vision plan.
- ◆ **CHAPTER 4 – IMPLEMENTATION** — This chapter sets forth an implementation program with Town-established priorities and identifies potential funding sources for developing alliances for implementing *The Town of Buckeye Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan*.

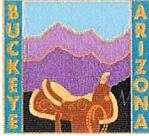
SECTION 1.3 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

This Planning Framework section contains the basis upon which the Buckeye Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan was created. It summarizes the authority for the plan, the Town's commitment to the plan, the activities of the Buckeye Parks & Recreation Advisory Board, and the public involvement process. The Planning Framework provides the supporting structure — the rationale — for this plan's existence.

SUBSECTION 1.3.1 AUTHORITY FOR THE PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

The Town of Buckeye PTOS Master Plan is intended to serve as the Open Space Element of the Town of Buckeye General Plan. The authority to prepare an Open Space Element is provided by Chapter 4, Article 6, of the Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS). Specifically, ARS Section 9-461.05 states that:





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"D. For cities and towns having a population of more than two thousand five hundred persons but less than ten thousand persons and whose population growth rate exceeded an average of two per cent per year for the ten year period before the most recent United States decennial census and for cities and towns having a population of ten thousand or more persons according to the most recent United States decennial census, the general plan shall include, and for other cities and towns the general plan may include:

1. *An open space element that includes:*
 - (a) *A comprehensive inventory of open space areas, recreational resources, and designations of access points to open space areas and resources.*
 - (b) *An analysis of forecasted needs, policies for managing and protecting open space areas and resources, and implementation strategies to acquire additional open space areas and to further establish recreational resources.*
 - (c) *Policies and implementation strategies designed to promote a regional system of integrated open space and recreational resources and a consideration of any existing regional open space plans."*

The Arizona Revised Statutes and recommendations of the Buckeye General Plan only add to the Town's immediate desire to develop a PTOS plan that brings unity and continuity to Buckeye's PTOS-related policy objectives and defined level of service to "build a better Buckeye".

Other ARS provisions, as well as development-related policies of other plans and ordinances, influence the nature and implementation of the PTOS Master Plan. Discussions of these other considerations are included in Chapter Two.

GROWING SMARTER AND GROWING SMARTER PLUS

State law provides both the authority and the overall framework within which the Town of Buckeye Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan is prepared. There are two pieces of State Legislation that have an impact on this planning process: the Growing Smarter Act of 1998 and the Growing Smarter Plus Act of 2000.

The Growing Smarter Act of 1998 requires cities and towns to develop a new general plan element that inventories and analyzes the community's open space needs and opportunities, and to create policies and strategies to promote a regional system of integrated open space and recreational resources.

Growing Smarter also included the Arizona Preserve Initiative (API), which is intended to fund the long-term acquisition of Open Space through matching funds grants. Voters approved 20 million dollars annually for an 11-year period from the State General Fund to be utilized primarily as matching funds for local governments to lease or buy State Trust Land for Open Space Preservation.





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Growing Smarter Plus made it possible for schools to have State Lands dedicated to them for the purpose of building schools. However, if a school is not built on the site then it must revert back to the State Land Department to be disposed of in accordance with State Law.

While most of the Growing Smarter Legislation has improved planning for parks, trails, and open space, there is one provision that is intended to protect individual property rights that limits what a community can do with respect to designating private or State property as open space. This provision states that

“...a municipality shall not designate private land or State Trust Land as open space, recreation, conservation or agriculture unless the municipality receives the written consent of the landowner or provides an alternative, economically viable designation...allowing at least one dwelling unit per acre.”

TOWN OF BUCKEYE GENERAL PLAN

The Town of Buckeye General Plan, adopted in 1989 and updated in 2001 includes an Open Space Element that offers an introductory review of the Town’s park and open space conditions. Appreciation for outdoor living is a prevailing theme that includes a brief inventory of Town parks and handful of guiding goals and principals. All of the goals, objectives and policy statements found in the General Plan are supported by the planning effort for the Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan.

Included within the Open Space Element is an Action Recommendation to:

“Prepare a Parks and Recreation Master Plan with two major components: 1) Buckeye Regional Open Space Strategy in partnership with other governmental management agencies and major land owners; and 2) long-range municipal system needs for recreational venues, programs and leisure activities for persons of all ages, encouraging private citizens, organizations and businesses to contribute resources for safe, clean and well-supervised outdoor enjoyment throughout the Town.”

This very specific Action Recommendation and other supporting goals of the existing Buckeye General Plan give further foundation to this planning effort.

TOWN OF BUCKEYE COMMITMENT & COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The success of this or any plan is dependent upon a commitment on the part of Mayor and Council, the Buckeye Parks & Recreation Advisory Board, Town Staff and the community to seeing it through. This fact was apparent throughout the planning process and was originally discussed at the project inception during the Parks & Recreation Advisory Board kick-off meeting of June 16, 2004.

Community involvement in the PTOS master planning process served as the cornerstone for the plan creation. The Buckeye Parks and Recreation Advisory Board was a very active participant in the process; encouraging public involvement, identifying key issues and formulating planning strategies, overseeing the consultant team efforts, and “testing” the plan components.

Below includes a brief synopsis of topics discussed at each stage of the public involvement process:





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



PARKS & RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD PROJECT KICK-OFF MEETING – JUNE 16, 2004

The majority of this initial meeting was spent identifying the Parks Board’s primary aspirations and objectives of the PTOS master planning process. The Board identified numerous plan objectives they felt were critical in the plan formulation. Their primary objectives and concerns were identified as follows:

Table 1.1 – Buckeye Parks Board Plan Objectives

BUCKEYE PARKS & RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD IDENTIFIED PLAN OBJECTIVES AND CONCERNS	
❖	Establish sufficient ballfields available for youth sports; importance of keeping pace with growth is underscored.
❖	Continue and enhance partnerships with various youth sports leagues in Buckeye to promote efficient scheduling of practice times/fields.
❖	New parks need to be developed with amenities desired by Buckeye’s youth.
❖	Park development is important, but a proper balance of shooting ranges, BMX, equestrian facilities is also needed.
❖	Maintain and balance Buckeye’s heritage with incoming growth.
❖	Need an emphasis to focus resources on larger, centralized parks rather than smaller pocket parks – higher utilization of users, make parks “the place to be” for community events.
❖	Explore ability to use capital funds vs. operational funds for parks.
❖	Connectivity to park spaces throughout Buckeye via extensive trail system is desired; utilize existing canals and powerline corridors where feasible.
❖	Should explore partnerships with school districts to develop joint-use facilities.
❖	Evaluate possibility of attracting professional baseball spring training facility.
❖	Avoid under-utilization of existing facilities (Sundance rec center).

The above list was distilled from the initial “brainstorming session” with the Board. The list represents their respective desires with no particular order of priority.





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE #1 – JANUARY 19, 2005

Subsequent to receiving the input from the Parks & Recreation Advisory Board, the consulting team conducted an extensive inventory and analysis to present their findings to interested citizens and Parks Board members at the first Open House. A Town of Buckeye Public Parkland Inventory was presented and mapped, and overview of national parks and recreation standards were reviewed and discussed. The group also was presented with varying definitions of active and passive open spaces as well as a hierarchal overview of the various types of active open spaces and trail systems.

“If scorekeeping and statistics provide a city with a picture of what is, having a vision allows a city to guide its parks to what can be.”

— Peter Harnik

Perhaps the most engaging activities included two group activities of validating previously identified Parks Board objectives and concerns, and establishing a desired Recreation Facility Needs Assessment.

The group reviewed the Parks & Recreation Advisory Board objectives and concerns and “voted” for their priorities on each by labeling on a scale of 1-4, one being the highest. Those priority rankings are identified in Table 1.2 on the following page. The defined objectives and concerns, now with identified priorities, became the driving mechanism for the formulation of the Community Vision plan and related policy objectives.





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN

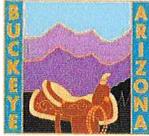


Table 1.2 – Buckeye Open House Planning Objective Priorities

BUCKEYE PARKS & RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE IDENTIFIED PLAN OBJECTIVES AND CONCERNS - OPEN HOUSE VOTING PRIORITIES								
ISSUE	Voting Priority				Total Votes Cast	Score Totals	Composite Score	
	1	2	3	4				
Establish sufficient ball fields available for youth sports; importance of keeping pace with growth is underscored.	1	1	1	0	3	9	3	
Continue and enhance partnerships with various youth sports leagues in Buckeye to efficient scheduling of practice times/fields.	1	2	2	0	5	12	2.4	
New parks need to be developed with amenities desired by Buckeye’s youth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Park development is important, but a proper balance of shooting ranges, BMX, equestrian facilities is also needed.	2	0	0	4	6	9	1.5	
Maintain and balance Buckeye’s heritage with incoming growth.	1	0	0	0	1	4	4	
Need an emphasis to focus resources on larger, centralized parks rather than smaller pocket parks – higher utilization of users, make park “the place to be” for community events.	2	0	0	1	3	9	3	
Explore ability to use capital funds vs. operational funds for parks.	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Connectivity to park spaces throughout Buckeye via extensive trail system is desired; utilize existing canals and powerline corridors where feasible.	0	1	0	1	2	4	2	
Should explore partnerships with school districts to develop joint-use facilities.	1	1	1	1	4	10	2.5	
Evaluate possibility of attracting professional baseball spring training facility.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
Avoid under-utilization of existing facilities (Sundance Rec Center).	0	2	0	0	2	6	3	

The consultant presented National Recreation and Parks Association recommended guidelines for recreational facilities. After some discussion of the national guidelines, the group was asked to identify recommended guidelines for the Town of Buckeye. Using the national guidelines as a barometer, the group individually assigned (voted for) priorities, added additional categories for consideration, and collectively established a hierarchy of desirable Buckeye recreation facilities for the future.





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The Open House also included a Recreation Facility Needs Assessment – group exercise in which Buckeye residents established recommended guidelines for desired recreation facilities. The consultant team identified that the Town of Buckeye currently maintains a parks Level of Service (LOS) of 5.07 acres of parks per 1,000 population, based upon an inventory of the existing public park facilities and population estimates*. The results of each of these discussion points can be illustrated in Table 1.3 on the following page.

* Tischler & Associates, Development Impact Fee Study, June 2004





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



Table 1.3 - Recreation Facility Needs Projections

Facility	Town of Buckeye Recommended Guidelines	National Recreation & Parks Association Recommended Guidelines	Existing Town-Owned Facilities (not schools)
Adult Softball	②	N/A	2
Little League Fields	①① ②②②	1/5,000	2
Baseball Fields	②③④	1/5,000	1
Sand Volleyball	②	1/5,000	
Football Field / Soccer (regulation and junior)	①①① ②②② ③	1/10,000	4
Outdoor Basketball Court	② ④	1/5,000	1
Tennis Court	① ②	1/2,000	
Pools	④	1/20,000	1
Multi-Generational Centers	①① ②③④④	1/50,000-75,000	1
Racquetball Court	③	1/6,000	2
Skate Park	③	N/A	1
Equestrian Park	②③	N/A	
Lakes	①②③③③ ④④		
BMX Track / Dirt Jump Park	①②③③③ ④④		
Town Facility / Amphitheater For Large Events			

① = Number represents an individual members vote and are ranked in order of priority.





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



It became evident at the conclusion of the Open House that Buckeye residents are passionate about the future of Buckeye. Residents generally recognized that Buckeye has the fortune of being home to the White Tanks Mountains and Buckeye Hills Regional Park, large regional park systems that are highly coveted (and not often attained) by medium and large-sized cities. Buckeye residents recognize the value of integrated park and open space systems and how they can play an integral role in shaping the Community Values more thoroughly described in Chapter Three.

MARCH 1, 2005 TOWN COUNCIL WORK SESSION

The consultant team provided a review of the findings from the Community Open House, guidance from the Parks & Recreation Advisory Board, and a review of overall progress made on the Plan. Town Council was pleased to hear the citizen input received, generally concurred with the observations made, and supported the direction the project was taking.

AUGUST 17, 2005 PARKS & RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD WORK SESSION

This Work Session proved to be productive in the comprehensive review of many draft materials, including the Vision Plan, Goals and Policy Objectives, Projected Facilities Needs, and review of the various Multi-Use Trail cross-sections for Board review and guidance. Board members were eager to review the materials, offered suggestions to the goals and policies, and prompted changes to the Vision Plan based on their extensive local knowledge. Moreover, the Board validated the draft findings for the Projected Facility Needs that they felt accurately reflected earlier citizen and Board input.

NOVEMBER 2, 2005 COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE

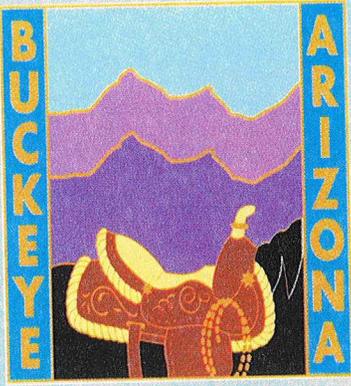
Key elements of the final plan were presented and reviewed by the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, Buckeye residents and interested stakeholders. Those in attendance reviewed and gained a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of how this master plan will unite all policy objectives and intended development standards that together define Buckeye's future parks planning.

The newly established Buckeye Level of Service (LOS) model was reviewed and demonstrated how that LOS will eventually achieve a projected park acreages for Buckeye in 2010 and at Town build-out.

Town-recommended projected facilities needs were reviewed in depth in an effort to keep a "scorecard" for Town Parks Board and Town staff to utilize for implementation of this master plan.

Those in attendance were asked to evaluate the prescribed implementation activities and "vote" for their preferred implementation action items to prioritize actions necessary to implement the policy objectives and development standards prescribed in this master plan.





Chapter 2 - Planning Context



PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



CHAPTER 2 – PLANNING CONTEXT

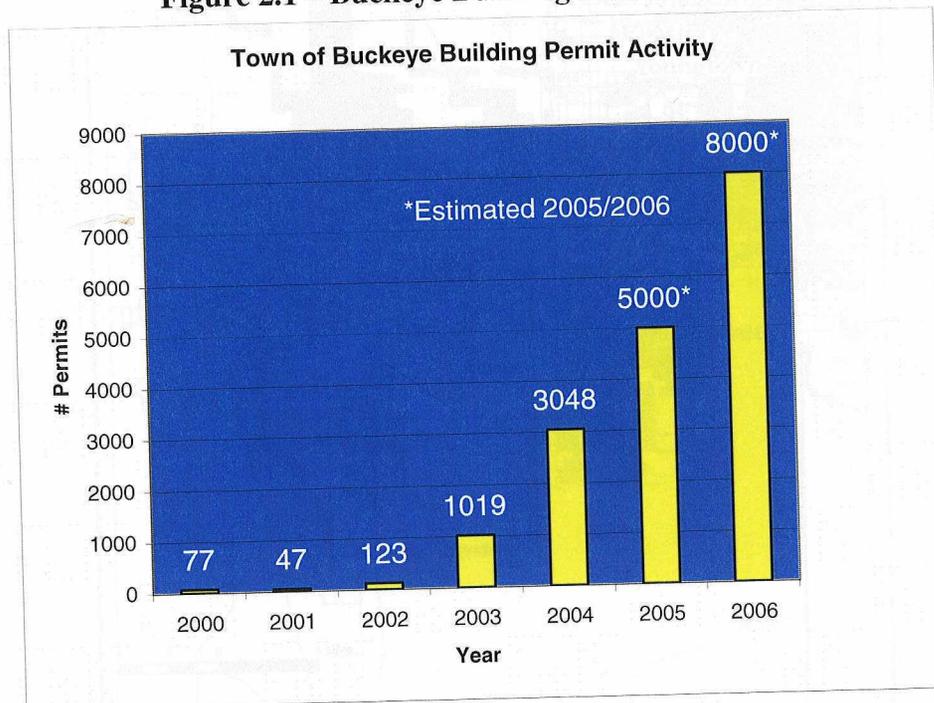
SECTION 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the physical, socio-economic, and political context within which the Town of Buckeye Parks, Trails and Open Space Master Plan has been prepared.

SECTION 2.2 THE PHOENIX METRO AREA AND THE WEST VALLEY REGION

The Phoenix Metropolitan Area, located in Maricopa County, is one of the largest in the United States with over 3 million people occupying approximately 9,226 square miles. This area, known as “the Valley”, has seen significant population growth over the last decade particularly in the East Valley. The rapid pace of growth caught many East Valley cities unprepared and left them playing catch-up in the planning process. For the past three years, the shift in population growth has been exponentially shifting to the West Valley. Many towns and cities in the West Valley are experiencing growth pressures, and Buckeye is expected to experience the most rapid transformation well into the next decade. In 2000, the Town of Buckeye issued just 77 building permits for new home construction. In 2005, approximately 5,000 new home building permits will be issued. That is an increase of over 6000% in just a mere five years! It is anticipated that this rate of growth will increase exponentially over the course of the next decade as well.

Figure 2.1 – Buckeye Building Permit Activity





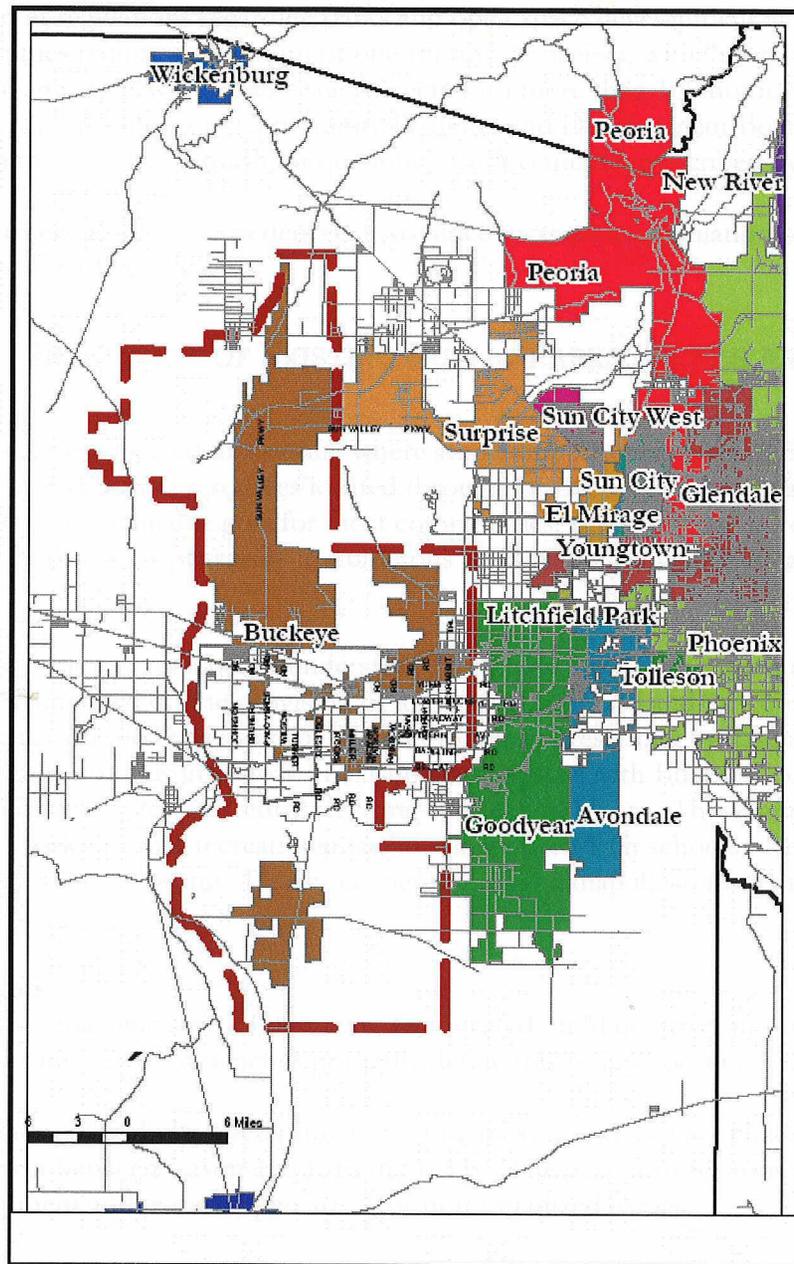
PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



PHOENIX AND THE WEST VALLEY

Buckeye's geographic position in the region is commonly referred to as the *Far West Valley*. It defines the west boundary of the Phoenix metro area with an overall Planning Area of more than 600 square miles, larger than that of Phoenix. Due to the aggressive manner it has taken with regard to annexation, Buckeye is now positioned to become the largest municipality in Arizona in land area and 4th or 5th in population base.

Figure 2.2 – Buckeye Regional Context Map





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



It is currently home to approximately 20,000 residents and is expected to double over the next 18 months. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Phoenix ranks as the sixth largest city in the U.S. with a population of 1,321,045. Using Phoenix's average of 2,781 people per square mile, Buckeye has the potential for a population of over 1.5 million residents. Town staff *estimates suggest that by the year 2010 the population is expected to reach 100,000*. With such accelerated growth, the majority of this population growth will be facilitated by the development of master-planned communities. How these communities are developed will ultimately determine how Buckeye looks, feels, and lives.

The Town's current regulations regarding parks and open space development within master-planned communities require a minimum of one tot-lot per project, with "more extensive/active adult recreational amenities with larger scale projects with more than 100 homes." These "more extensive" amenities are subject to Community Planning and Development Board approval, but neither the programs, quality of finish, or quantities are specifically proscribed by the Code.

The Town of Buckeye itself has experienced a sustained increase in population of 14% to 19% every year over the last five years.

SECTION 2.3 – INVENTORY OF EXISTING PUBLIC PARKS, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACES

The Town of Buckeye is located in a setting where ample opportunity exists to take advantage of the cultural, scenic and natural resources located throughout Buckeye's Municipal Planning Area. Often considered an unattainable goal for most communities, Buckeye may be considered the envy of other cities due to its proximity to numerous regional parks, wilderness areas and river systems.

Equally as important is to gain a better understanding of how the existing Level of Service (LOS) currently maintained on the provision of local, neighborhood and/or community parks spaces. Consistent with the Development Fee methodology prescribed by Tischler & Associates for the Town of Buckeye, this inventory of existing park spaces with Buckeye yielded a total of 103 acres of public park spaces currently servicing Buckeye residents. The inventory does not take into account park or other recreational facilities associated with schools. An inventory of these parks includes the following. Please see Figure 2.3 for a map illustrating each park's location.

POCKET PARKS

Benbow Park – A small enclave of 900 square feet located on Main Street in downtown Buckeye. Large shade trees and benches primarily define this respite location.

Kell Park – A one acre park designed primarily for picnicking and use as a children's playground located on 6th Street between Eason and Edison Streets. The park features four picnic tables, playground equipment and passive open areas for non-organized games.





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NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Bayless Park - Located at the northwest corner of Monroe Avenue and Apache Road, directly in front of Town Hall, this 11 acre park generally consists of grass and some trees designed to

accommodate a mixture of recreational uses. Future improvement plans call for the installation of ramadas, picnic areas and parking areas.

Serena Park – Small neighborhood park (2 acres) centrally located within the Estrella Gardens subdivision at 7th Street and Center. This park features one ramada, one picnic table, barbeque grill and a tot lot.

Narramore Estates Park – Currently undeveloped 2.3 acre park also serving as retention for Narramore Estates located on the north side of Narramore Avenue between 6th and 7th Streets. Future plans call for a tot lot, ramada, and passive open areas.

Veteran's Park – A 2.25 acre neighborhood park located on Coronado Street between 1st Avenue East and 2nd Avenue West.

Buckeye Town Park – At seven acres, the Buckeye Town Park falls within the Neighborhood Park category, but really functions as a Community Park serving all residents of Buckeye. Located at Monroe and 9th Street, the park maintains two ramadas, a playground, a baseball field, BBQ grills, a recently completed skate park, and a 7,500 square foot recreation center currently under construction.

(See Figure 2.3 on the following page)

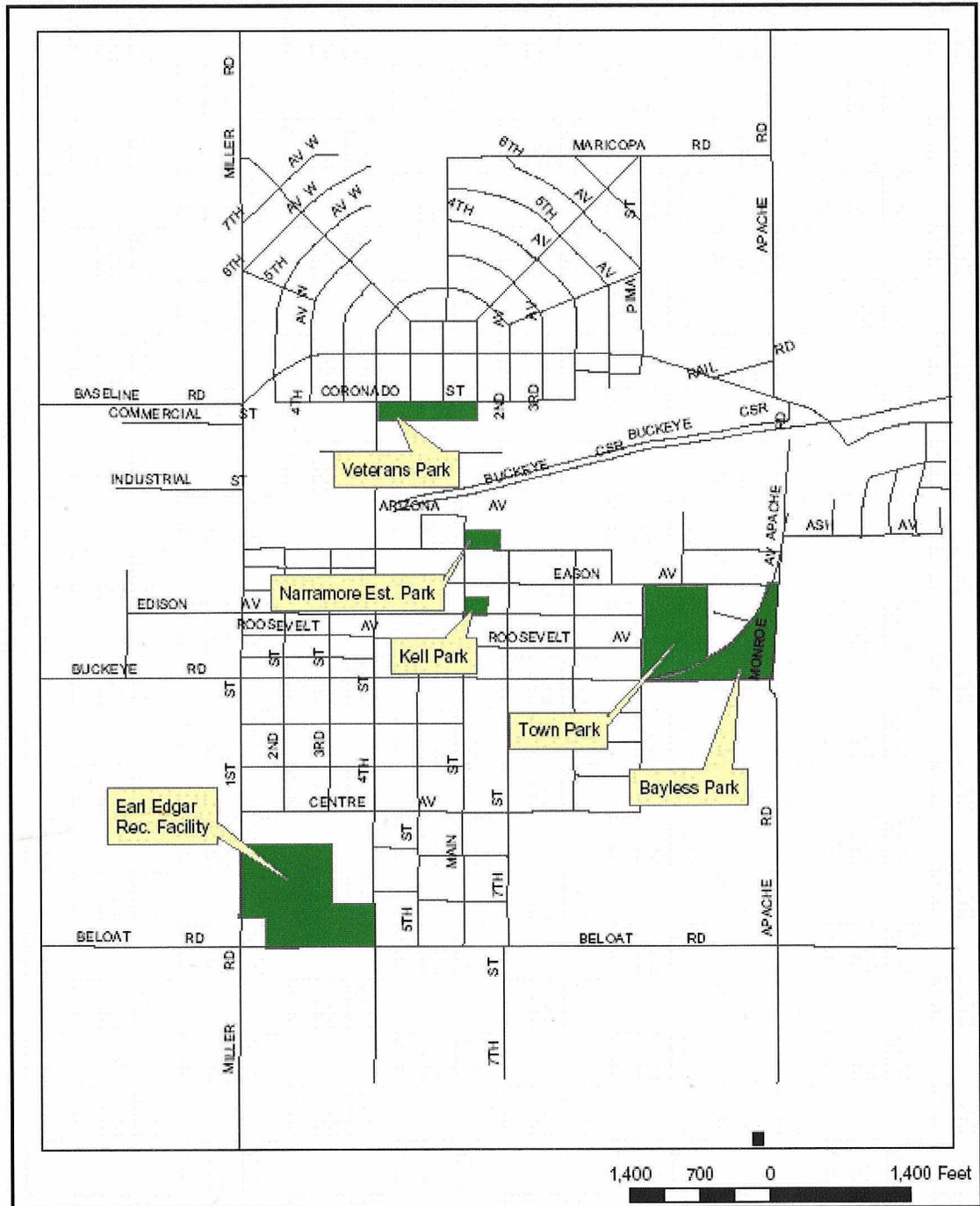


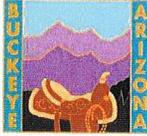


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Figure 2.3 – Existing Buckeye Parks





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COMMUNITY PARKS

Earl Edgar Recreational Facility - An 18-acre community park located at First Street and Center. The park's major theme is baseball and softball with four developed fields. The park also contains two handball courts, a basketball court, a football field, three soccer fields, restrooms, bleachers and a small storage facility.

The Town of Buckeye has been operating under the philosophy that the development community is responsible for constructing neighborhood parks and community parks within planned communities. The concept is that the maintenance of these parks then becomes the responsibility of the residents who use them, usually through a homeowners association. The inventory conducted as part of this planning effort analyzed parks that the Town of Buckeye or some other Government agency maintains. The results of this inventory are presented on the next page in Table 2.1.





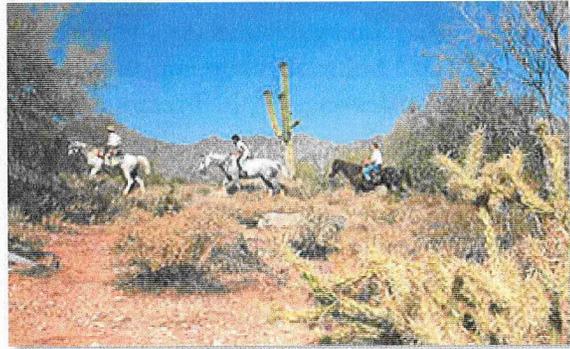
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REGIONAL PARKS

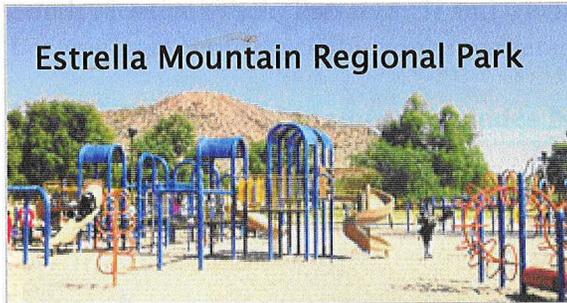
Regional Park spaces have an appeal and service area that can draw users throughout the Phoenix Metropolitan area. By their very nature, regional parks/regional park reserves are over 1,000 acres in size and can serve population bases that encompass several communities and a one-hour or more drive time. Generally, 80% of the lands are reserved for conservation due to the natural and/or ornamental qualities for outdoor recreation while the remaining 20% is utilized for recreational development. Due to their wide appeal and broad service area, Buckeye's inventory includes the following regional parks located Valley-wide.

The White Tank Mountains Regional Park is located within and adjacent to the Town of Buckeye with 26,337 acres, making it the largest park in Maricopa County. It is owned and maintained by Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department and offers a variety of recreational opportunities. There are facilities available for camping, picnicking, hiking, biking, horseback riding, etc. The White Tanks Regional Park is one of the premier recreational destinations in Maricopa County. It is not surprising that residents and Town Staff consider it to be an important regional amenity to link the park system to its residents and Town.



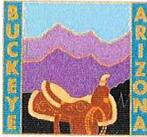
White Tank Mountains

Estrella Mountain Regional Park is the second largest Park in the Maricopa County Park System, comprising approximately 19,840. It is located partially within the City of Goodyear near the confluence of the Gila, Salt and the Agua Fria Rivers. While most of the park remains in its natural state there are 65 acres



developed for active recreation. This portion of the park is called the Casey Abbott Recreation Area. Activities range from simple playground equipment to volleyball, golf





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and even competitive mountain biking. Primarily mountain bikers use the competitive trails and from time-to-time they are used by cross country runners and "endurance" horse riders. The trails, shown in the photo to the right are designed for high speeds, racing events and regional activities. They feature steep climbs, and drops, fast corners, twists and turns and rugged rocky terrain. This park is an important regional amenity that should be linked to the Town of Buckeye trail system through the Gila River.

South Mountain Park is a 16,500-acre municipal park located in the south end of the City of

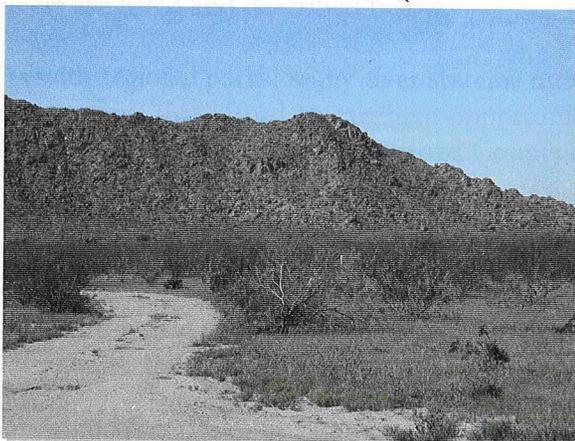


South Mountain Park Hiking Trail

Phoenix. Although it is a municipal park its facilities service the entire region. It offers outdoor recreational opportunities such as hiking and picnicking and it also has an Environmental Education Center. The South Mountain Park/Preserve Interpretive Center is a 10,670-square foot facility, consisting of two separate structures joined by a patio. The main building houses display areas, classrooms, a library, and gift shop. The second structure is a conference center and auditorium. The conference center is available for groups or individuals to rent. The facility is designed to educate visitors and help them interpret the desert ecology of the South Mountain Park/Reserve. The South Mountain Park/Reserve provides many features that

could compliment the Town of Buckeye parks, trails and open space system. The County Parks & Recreation Department is looking at ways to link the Estrella Mountain Regional Park to the South Mountain Park/Preserve. If and when this link happens, South Mountain Park will become even more accessible to the residents of Buckeye.

Sonoran National Monument (includes North Maricopa Wilderness Area) is a 63,200-acre



Sonoran National Monument

site located just south of Buckeye. It contains a 10-mile section of the Maricopa Mountains and extensive desert plains. This wilderness area provides opportunities for primitive recreation such as hiking, horseback riding, camping, etc. Access is gained from the north via dirt roads extending south from Rainbow Valley Road and a gas pipeline maintenance road. From the south there are unpaved roads extending north from State Route 238. The National Monument and Wilderness Area is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.





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Buckeye Hills Regional Park consists of 4,474 acres of natural desert, rolling hills in pristine Sonoran Desert, with beautiful views of the Gila River riparian area. The park has restrooms but currently there is no running water or electricity available in the park

OPEN SPACES

BLM Property - The Town has recently made applications and acquired long term leasing rights to approximately 17 square miles of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) property located just south of the White Tank Regional Park. Largely being managed for conservation as open spaces, in April of 2005, Town Council approved an expenditure of monies to undertake a study of the property to determine what improvements should be constructed on the property to promote limited recreation activities.

A plan to be phased over the course of five years will begin with compliance with BLM cultural and environmental surveys as well as the need to secure rights-of-way for access to the property. It is anticipated that access will be provided along the Watson Road alignment from the south.

Though many planning elements are needed to make this regional open space become a reality, the ultimate vision for the property is to create an extension of White Tanks Regional Park by maintaining vast open spaces, construction of limited access trails systems, parking, and restroom facilities.

SECTION 2.4 – WASHES, CREEKS & RIVERS

There are several significant washes, creeks, and rivers in the West Valley Region that provide excellent opportunities for the development of parks, trails, and open spaces for residents of Buckeye.

Typically these washes and rivers are dry most of the year with water flowing only during times of heavy rainfall. The drainage system for the washes, creeks, and rivers is the Salt River-Gila system. Washes, creeks, and rivers located south of the Gila generally drain to the northwest while those located north of the Gila drain to the southwest. The significant washes, creeks and rivers are listed and described below.

As with regional parks, many river systems influence the planning and development of regional trail systems that afford an excellent opportunity to promote connectivity between the Town of Buckeye, neighboring cities, Maricopa County and the State of Arizona.

Gila River - a tributary of the Colorado River, this 630 mile long river rises in western New Mexico, in Sierra County on the western slope of continental divide in the Black Range. It flows southwest through the Gila National Forest and Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, then westward into Arizona, past the Town of Safford, and along the southern slope of the Gila Mountains. It emerges from the mountains into the valley southeast of Phoenix, where it crosses through the southwest valley, through south-central portions of the Town of Buckeye, ultimately flowing southwestward to re-join the Colorado near Yuma, Arizona. "El Rio" is a planned multi-agency flood control and ecosystem resoration project designed over a 17-mile stretch that traverses Buckeye. Due to the magnitude of the project, it is long-term in nature,





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but has great potential to become a vital regional trail, open space, and recreation asset for the Town of Buckeye.

Hassayampa River - The Hassayampa River begins north of Wickenburg in the Bradshaw Mountains and empties into the Gila River near Arlington. Dry most of the year, the Hassayampa has been the stuff of legend throughout the history of Arizona.

The Hassayampa River carries approximately 75, 164 cubic feet per second (at Interstate 10) during the 100-year event, which drains a basin of approximately 1,450 square miles.

The name "Hassayampa" is Apache for "river that runs upside down" because it flows beneath the sandy surface, according to the Arizona Traveler's Handbook by Bill Weir. But other sources indicate that it may be a Mojave word meaning "beautiful water." Still others claim it is a Yuma word for "hidden water." There are many famous legends associated with the Hassayampa, but perhaps the most famous legend regarding the Hassayampa is that whoever drinks of its waters will never again tell the truth. Judging by the number of tall tales told by local old-timers, this is one legend that might just be true.

The stretch of the Hassayampa traversing Buckeye is substantial in nature and is currently being studied by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County.

Agua Fria River - The Agua Fria River flows south from Lake Pleasant to the Gila River at Litchfield Road with the New River flowing into it at approximately Camelback Road and 115 Avenue. The Agua Fria, while it does not run through the Town of Buckeye, is an important feature because of its proximity to the Town of Buckeye and because its potential as a major recreational feature.

Salt River - The Salt River flows through the City of Phoenix and the County before reaching the Town of Buckeye at the confluence of the Agua Fria. This is an important recreational feature at various points. For example, the City of Tempe has dammed the river to create the Tempe Town Lake, which is used for boating and other aquatic activities. Further up stream where flows are sufficient, people enjoy tubing, and other river activities.





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SECTION 2.5 – REGIONAL PROJECTS AND PLANNING STUDIES

FLOOD CONTROL PLANS



**Flood Control District
Boundary for White Tanks
ADMP**

The Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCDMC) is currently working on several projects that have an impact on the Town of Buckeye Parks Trails and Open Space Master Plan. The most significant of these are the Loop 303 / White Tanks Area Drainage Master Plan and Sun Valley Area Drainage Master Plan, Buckeye Flood Retardation Structure (FRS) Rehabilitation Project and the White Tanks FRS Rehabilitation Project. The White Tanks watershed defined by the Flood Control District includes all of the Town of Buckeye and a large portion of the urbanized area of the West Valley. These Flood Control District studies are relevant to this planning effort because flood control structures can often be used for recreational purposes as well as flood control purposes.

The Flood Control District is in the process of analyzing different scenarios for flood control that could have an impact on the future development of parkland in the Town of Buckeye. Town Staff are involved in a process with the Flood Control to determine how flood control structures can serve a dual purpose for flood control and recreation.

It should also be noted that while the Flood Control District is limited in what it can construct as part of their projects (they are only allowed to construct amenities that are directly associated with flood control purposes), they are looking for opportunities to cooperate with municipalities.

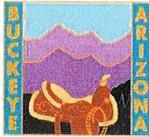
This will allow for opportunities to improve the flood control facilities so that they become an amenity to the community. In fact, one aspect of the study for the Loop 303 corridor/ White Tanks Area Drainage Master Plan and Sun Valley ADMP are an exploration of themes for trails along washes and flood control structures.

Much of this planning effort has been spent in coordination with the Flood Control District (and their respective consultant teams) to identify opportunities for the Town of Buckeye to leverage the use of flood conveyance channels for trail connectivity within the Town. It should be noted that many trail connections north of I-10 identified on the Vision Plan also serve as flood conveyance channels

EL RIO PROJECT

The El Rio Project is a Multi-Agency flood conveyance and ecosystem restoration project that the Flood Control District has been involved in since 1987. At that time more than 20 different municipalities, agencies, Native American Communities, jurisdictions and other groups expressed an interest in restoring 93 miles of riparian habitat along the Gila and Salt Rivers. The





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magnitude of the project proved to be too comprehensive to move forward, as a result the project was scaled back to the current El Rio Project, which is a watercourse master plan for a 17-mile stretch of the Gila River from the confluence of the Agua Fria and the Gila Rivers to the State Route 85 Bridge.



Portion of the El Rio project.

The latest study of the Gila River, entitled, “The El Rio Vision Multi-Agency Review and Response to Planning and Policy

Opportunities on the Gila River”, provides a vision for the project, presents a conceptual plan, and proposes a management structure for the team that will implement the plan. It addresses the issue of funding agreements and finally, it presents a plan of action for getting the Army Corp of Engineers involved in the project. This project has the potential to become a significant open space and recreational asset for the Town of Buckeye and the Region.

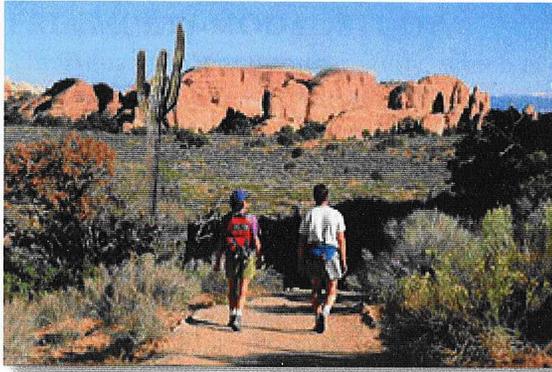




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MARICOPA COUNTY TRAILS PLAN



Maricopa County Trails

Maricopa County is in the process of developing a plan for a trail system that will form a loop around the Valley, connecting the major County parks with a contiguous multi-use trail. The initial plan shows the Gila River and Buckeye FRS through the Town of Buckeye as part of that connection. There is tremendous potential for cooperation between the Town of Buckeye and Maricopa County on this project. The County has appointed a Trails Commission to oversee the project.

MAG REGIONAL OFF-STREET SYSTEM PLAN



**Concrete path adjacent to the
RID at Litchfield Road**

The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) completed a Regional Off-Street System (ROSS) Plan that identified potential corridors for developing an off-street system of trails for non-motorized transportation. Corridors identified include; utility easements such as high voltage power lines, rail lines (underutilized / abandoned), canals, desert washes, greenbelts, excess road right-of-way, and drainage structures (including ADOT basins and Flood Control Structures). The Plan explores issues related to developing in these corridors, and provides suggestions on how to deal with them using design guidelines. It also includes model ordinances for communities to use when implementing the system. Essentially it provides a toolbox for implementing an off-street system of trails for non-motorized transportation.



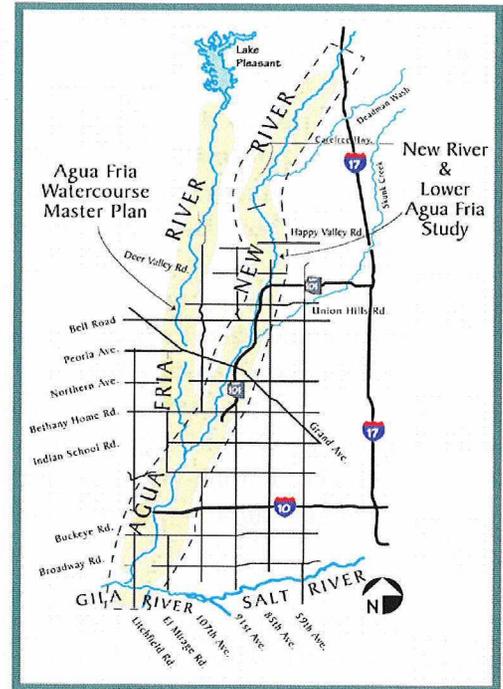


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THE AGUA FRIA WATERCOURSE MASTER PLAN/NEW RIVER LOWER AGUA FRIA MULTI-MODAL STUDY.

The Agua Fria Watercourse Study, which is directed by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County and the West Valley Multi-Modal Transportation Corridor Plan, which is directed by the Maricopa Association of Governments, are two significant studies going on in the West Valley right now. These studies, which include the Agua Fria from Lake Pleasant south to the Confluence of the Gila River and the New River from Circle Mountain Road to the Agua Fria River, are investigating the possibility of providing accessible, public, multi-modal, alternative transportation and recreational opportunities. They are also focused on preserving and protecting open space and scenic views, enhancing and restoring wildlife habitat, mitigating flooding potential, providing stormwater retention and recharge areas, developing educational opportunities and increasing tourism opportunities for the West Valley. These projects will provide recreational opportunities and trail linkages at the regional level.



Agua Fria Watercourse Master Plan & New River Agua Fria

TRES RIOS

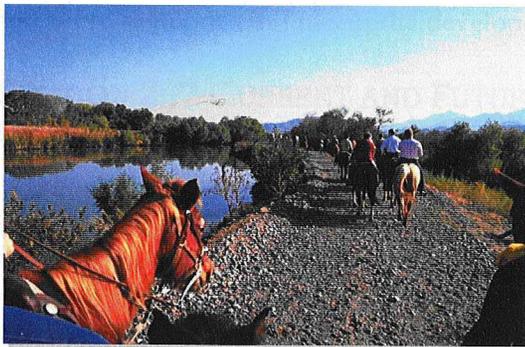


Photo from Tres Rios Website

The Tres Rios Project is a series of constructed wetlands intended to further treat effluent from the 91st Avenue Treatment Plant. It was a demonstration project with the following primary objectives: (a) to test the ability of constructed wetlands to further treat wastewater so that it meets National Standards for discharge into waterways; (b) to develop appropriate design criteria for future projects; and (c) to assess the environmental benefits for the three River area. The secondary objective of the project is to serve as an educational and passive recreational resource for the community. The project is well underway with plans to link up with the proposed County Trails system.

The source of water for the Tres Rios project is effluent from the 91st Ave. Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Plant is located in southwest Phoenix on the northern bank of the Salt River. It is operated by the City of Phoenix on behalf of the Multi-City Sub-Regional Operating group (SROG), a consortium of cities including Glendale, Mesa, Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tempe.





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SECTION 2 .6 TOWN OF BUCKEYE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

The Town of Buckeye lies in the Basin and Range physiographic province, which is characterized by intense geologic activity resulting in numerous mountain masses that rise abruptly from the broad plains and stream valleys that lie between them. There are three mountain ranges that surround the Town. The White Tank Mountains lie just to the northwest of the Town with the Estrella Mountains to the southeast and the Northern Maricopa Mountains to the south. The natural landscape is Sonoran desert with a substantial amount of upland desert vegetation, which is known for its diversity of plant life. The landscape within the Town had been predominantly agricultural in nature with cotton as the main crop.

The main rivers running through the Town are the Gila River and the Hassayampa River. Most urban development has occurred north of the Gila River mainly due to its proximity to Interstate 10, County Route 85, State Route 85 and the Phoenix Metropolitan area. The Gila River remains relatively dry throughout most of the year with flows generated by the Tres Rios Project supplying water. Water runs the full width of the riverbed only in times of heavy rainfall. The Hassayampa River also remains dry throughout the years, with water flows typically culminating north of Buckeye near the Wickenburg area.

There are several other washes/waterways of significance within the Town of Buckeye, primarily emanating from the White Tank Mountains southwardly toward Interstate 10. These washes offer excellent opportunities to establish trail systems for connectivity in the area.

Canals are also important features on the landscape. There are three primary canals crossing the Town of Buckeye. These are the Roosevelt Canal, Buckeye Canal and the Arizona Canal. These linear features are well rooted in Buckeye's agricultural history and remain in use today, but also can serve as important links in the development of a trail system.

SECTION 2 .7 CURRENT AND FUTURE DEMOGRAPHICS FOR THE TOWN OF BUCKEYE

The current and future demographics of a town, in particular the population numbers, age group ranges and household types are significant when applying recreational standards and guidelines toward a realistic planning goal. The current population figures aid in determining the level of service provided by existing recreational open space, and the future population figures are used in planning for future needs.

According to the 2000 Census, Buckeye residents fall into the 0-17 year old range (26.6%), 18-65 year old range (60.4%), and over 65 (13.0%). 58.2% of the population is married, and 41.9% is single. Family household types with children total to a percentage of 68.1% (32.8 % of family household types have children who are under 18 years of age). Married-couple family households are 51.7 % (23.5% of those married-couple family households have children who are under 18 years of age). Female – no husband households make up 12.2% of households (7.2% have children who are under 18 years of age). No family households amount to 31.9% (25% are single households, and 9.2% of those single households are 65 years of age and older).





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The Town is currently in the midst of completing the 2005 Special Census Survey and will await the results of the survey sometime in the summer of 2006.

SECTION 2.8 - TOWN OF BUCKEYE GROWTH PROJECTIONS

The pace of current and planned residential development in the Town of Buckeye is at an all-time high. Understanding the growth potential and its impact on “quality of life” is critical for developing a park, trail and open spaces planning tool to plan for Buckeye’s projected needs.

The Town of Buckeye is in the enviable position of being able to consider and plan for parks, trails and open spaces while the majority of the Town largely consists of undeveloped land. While a very small portion of the Town is “built-out”, there remains significant areas of the Town, north of Interstate 10 in particular, where large tracts of land are already master planned and have received Town Council zoning entitlements (see Figure 2.5 and Table 2.2 below).

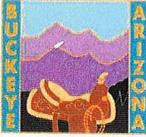
Table 2.2 – Town-approved master plan figures

TOWN OF BUCKEYE - APPROVED DEVELOPMENT *			
Approved Development	Gross Acreage	Total Units	Gross Density
Douglas Ranch	35,250	84,034	2.38
Festival Ranch	10,105	24,176	2.39
Spurlock Ranch	2,840	7,329	2.58
Trillium	3,042	8,762	2.88
Sun Valley	16,266	41,370	2.54
Sun Valley South	11,193	29,218	2.61
Tartesso	3,186	11,347	3.56
Tartesso - Amendment 1*	5,780	23,270	4.03
Elianto	3,751	12,502	3.33
Tartesso West	5,124	19,667	3.84
Verrado	8,800	14,080	1.60
Tesota Hills	444	1,302	2.93
Westpark	1,060	3,895	3.67
Blue Horizons	565	2,225	3.94
Copper Farms	267	850	3.18
Southwest Ranch	457	1,560	3.41
Sundance	2,016	6,862	3.40
Total	110,146	292,449	2.66

* As reported by the Town of Buckeye Community Development Department.

It should be noted that the vast majority of these master plans have provided for varying levels of active and passive open spaces within their respective project borders. Because many of these master plans retain a zoning entitlement with prescribed open space standards, the guidance provided within this plan must be balanced with the preconceived open space standards and specifications of individual master plans when evaluating the implementation of the goals, policies and suggested standards described at part of the PTOS Master Plan.

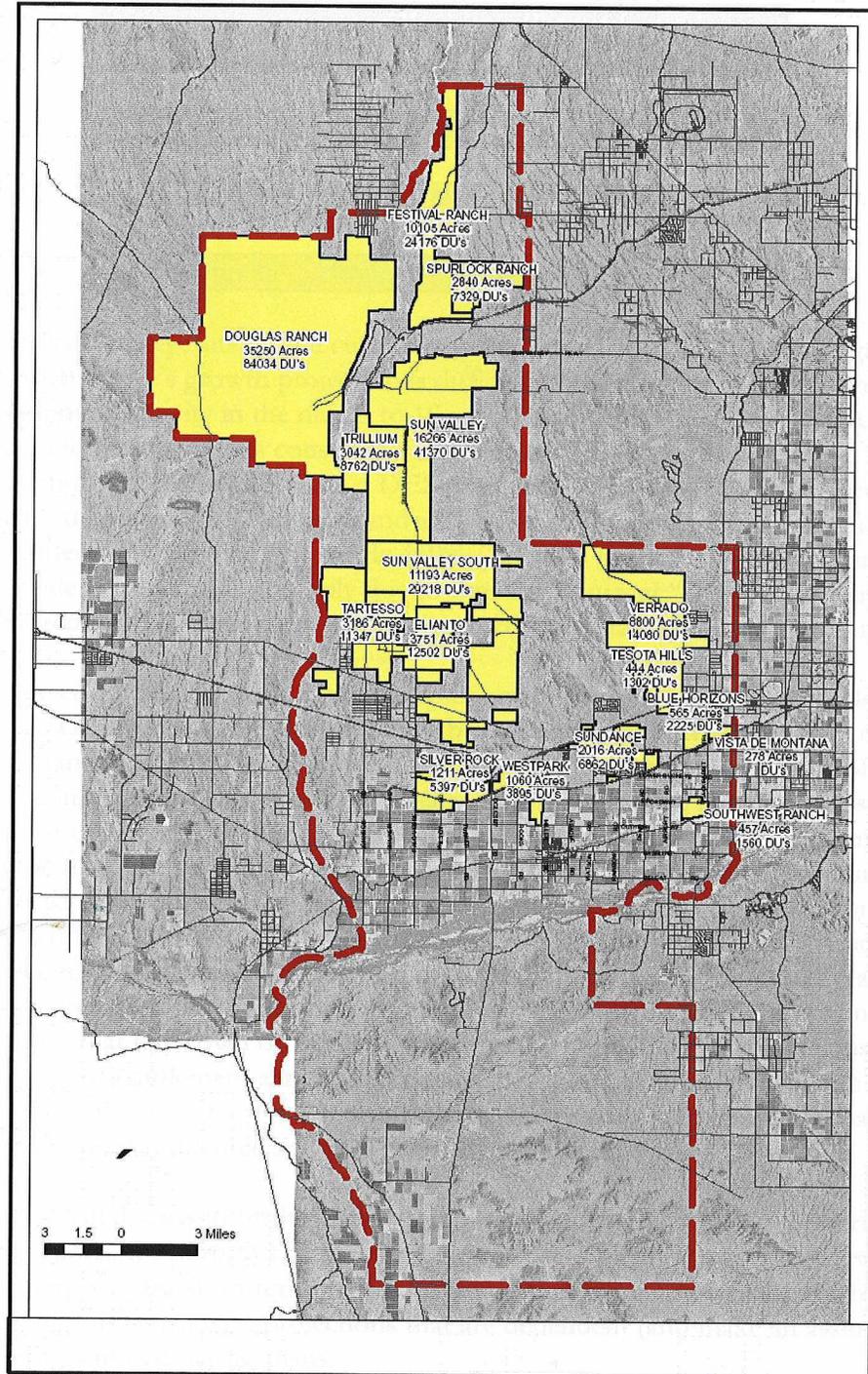


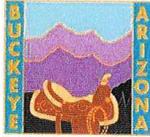


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Figure 2.5 – Buckeye-Approved Master Planned Communities





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Table 2.3 – Town Single Family Residential Building Permits

Year	Building Permit Issued / Estimated
2000	77
2001	47
2002	123
2003	1019
2004	3048
2005 (Estimated)	5000

Due to the fact that Buckeye sits on the cusp of unprecedented population growth, gaining a clear understanding of Buckeye’s growth projection is difficult by the attempt to understand precise timing of development activity in the next 5 to 10 years. Estimates widely vary between state and county agencies and MAG, various consultants and Town staff. By way of example, Buckeye’s projected population for 2010 varies from a DES projection of 28,144, a MAG projection of 58,600, a Town staff prediction of 100,000 and a Tischler & Associates (2009) estimate of 154,278. As you can see, these estimates vary by nearly 450% (126,000) in a mere five-year planning horizon! This wide fluctuation is primarily due to Buckeye’s current “stage” in its maturation as a community that renders population projections essentially unreliable for park planning purposes.

Buckeye’s unique circumstances require unique solutions to programming parks, trails and open spaces for the Town’s future. A closer look at Table 2-2 above will reveal that over one-third of Buckeye’s total planning area (110,146 acres or 172 square miles) currently consists of entitled master planned communities with very little actually developed. These approved master plans yield a total of just under 300,000 homes for a combined gross density of 2.66 dwelling units per acre. Though the master plans vary in size, a consistent theme throughout the analysis is that their relative gross density remains fairly constant at 2.6 dwelling units per acre. Town Community Development staff have expressed that the issuance of single family residential building permits over the next five to ten years will come almost exclusively from the above master planned communities. Therefore, while population estimates vary widely (primarily a function of timing), this plan concludes that the Town of Buckeye will continue to build-out at a rate consistent with the prescribed level of entitlement activity recognized in Table 2.3. Further validation of this fact is provided in the Town’s current approach to processing larger areas of community master plans that include a mixture of residential and non-residential land uses.

As Chapter Three will discuss in further detail, the traditional method of using prescribed population projections, for purposes of parks and open spaces planning in Buckeye, will have some value for purposes for short term park acreage and facility needs assessments, but will be supplemented with long-term park projections that are dependent (and make an assumption) upon the Town’s existing entitled master plans.

As such, parks, trails and open space planning and projections identified in Chapter 3 will support a balanced projection that includes the 100,000 population estimate in 2010 suggested by Town staff (based upon current and projected building permit activity) as well as utilizing long term projections with assumed gross densities reflective of existing master planned activities.





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SECTION 2.9- TOWN OF BUCKEYE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

After gaining a national perspective of suggested guidelines for various park facilities, Buckeye Parks and Recreation Advisory Board members, citizens, Town staff and consulting team reflected on and thoroughly discussed Buckeye's priorities for developing the recreation spaces they most desire. Based largely on the results obtained from the Community Open House and Parks Advisory Board work session of August 17, 2005, Buckeye has recommended the guidelines in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 TOWN OF BUCKEYE RECOMMENDED FACILITY GUIDELINES

Facilities	Town of Buckeye Recommended Guidelines	National Recreation and Parks Association Recommended Guidelines
Adult Softball	1/7,500	N/A
Little League Fields	1/3,750	1/5,000
Baseball Fields	1/7,500	1/5,000
Sand Volleyball	1/5,000	1/5,000
Football Field / Soccer (regulation and junior)	1/7,500	1/10,000
Outdoor Basketball Court	1/5,000	1/5,000
Tennis Court	1/3,000	1/2,000
Pools	1/25,000	1/20,000
Multi-Generational Centers	1/60,000	1/50,000- 75,000
Racquetball Court	1/8,000	1/6,000
Skate Park	1/30,000	N/A
Equestrian Park	N/A	N/A
Lakes	N/A	
BMX Track / Dirt Jump Park	N/A	
Town Facility / Amphitheater For Large Events	N/A	

It was evident that Buckeye residents placed a high priority on the need to balance their values to create guidelines that truly reflect their desires, but that are also realistic and sensible for the Town.

Buckeye residents would clearly like to see greater emphasis on providing little league fields and football/soccer fields within their park systems. Less emphasis is placed on baseball, racquetball, and tennis as a part of the Town recommended guidelines. As Buckeye's future growth will offer a wide array of housing choices, it is anticipated that the median population age will remain young and many children will reside in Buckeye. Accordingly, the Town's recommended guidelines reflect the need to establish coordinated recreation opportunities for these youth activities.

SECTION 2.10 - TOWN OF BUCKEYE DEVELOPMENT CODE

The Town of Buckeye Development Code contains references to open space that are primarily a function of project density as shown below.





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



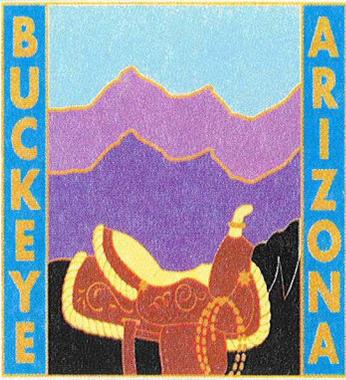
Table 2.5 – Town Development Code Density Bonus Chart

Common Area	Density Bonus
Ten (10%) percent or more	0.5
Fifteen (15%) percent or more	1.0
Twenty (20%) percent or more	1.5
Twenty-five (25%) percent or more	2.0

As stated in the Town of Buckeye’s Development Code, open space is encouraged to maintain the community’s unique, rural character. Residential developments with an approved Community Master Plan or subdivision typically cannot exceed 3 (du/ac). If the plat is deemed exceptional quality, the maximum residential density limit within a single subdivision plat may be increased through a density bonus. Density bonuses can be obtained by establishing more open space referred to as “Common Areas” under the Town of Buckeye Development Code. Common Areas are defined as areas that can be undisturbed desert habitat, parks, common pasture, improved pedestrian or equestrian easements, community recreational facilities, water features, and play fields that are required in every subdivision with accordance to numbers 1-7 in section 7-7-6-E of the Town of Buckeye Development Code.

The ordinance also states that not less than 75% of open space must be “common open space useable for recreation or leisure purposes.” Each phase of a master planned community must include at least 10% open space in all residential developments with the incentive for developers to create more residential units if they provide more open space. Providing Density Bonuses will benefit those in the development community and will reach the Town of Buckeye’s goal of creating more open space in its residential areas.





Chapter 3 - Community Vision Plan

Parks, Trails and Open Spaces Master Plan



PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



CHAPTER 3 – COMMUNITY VISION PLAN

SECTION 3.1 – INTRODUCTION

The vision plan is the most essential component of this plan. Its purpose is to provide continuity in the planning process by articulating visible goals, policies and facility and park projections to create logical and effective means of achieving established goals. The vision identifies a direction and a purpose, which in turn will promote interest and commitment on the part of community leaders, Town Council, Town Staff, the development community and citizens. All of these groups have been involved in developing the vision presented in Figure 3.1. The purpose of this chapter is to articulate the vision using; 1) clearly identified goals and policy objectives, 2) recreation facility projections and 3) park space estimates and textual explanations of vision elements. Chapter Four, “Implementation” will provide the roadmap to achieving the goals described in this chapter.

SECTION 3.2 – GOALS & POLICY OBJECTIVES

The goals and policy objectives identified below are intended to guide the development of existing and future active (parks) and passive open spaces, trail development, recreation facilities, and natural open space systems for the Town of Buckeye. The goals and policy objectives capture the sentiment and recommendations of input provided by Buckeye citizens, Buckeye Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, Town Staff, and other stakeholders in this process. The goals and policies must be supported by all stakeholders in order to achieve enhanced park and open space systems, trail linkages, and recreation programs in Buckeye.

GOAL 1 – IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE PARK SYSTEM BY ESTABLISHING A HIERARCHY OF PARK TYPES.

Policy Objective 1.1 – Establish a hierarchy of park types that includes pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks and large municipal park/sports complex.

Policy Objective 1.2 – Provide for a balanced inventory of park types when determining the level of park improvements required in new development.

Policy Objective 1.3 – Require new developments to meet or exceed the established Buckeye Level of Service (LOS) provision of seven (7) acres of pocket, neighborhood, community or large municipal parks per 1,000 population.

Policy Objective 1.4 - Continue to encourage public participation into the planning and development of parks and recreation facilities.

Policy Objective 1.5 – Coordinate with local school districts, government agencies, and developers to explore the development of joint use facilities where practical.

Policy Objective 1.6 – Require agreements be made with the Town for privately maintained neighborhood parks developed within new residential communities to provide arrangements for usage for Town-organized league play/practice.





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Policy Objective 1.7 – Annually prioritize public park improvement needs and include them in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

Policy Objective 1.8 – Require that park/open spaces less than fifteen (15) acres be privately maintained within large and/or high-density residential developments.

Policy Objective 1.9 – Establish incentives and development standards in the Town Development Code to promote usable park spaces in excess of the existing Town level of service (LOS).

Policy Objective 1.10 – Ensure park spaces include sufficient lighted little league baseball fields and multi-use football/soccer fields to accommodate youth sports activities.

Policy Objective 1.11 – The Town shall place a greater emphasis on promoting larger, centralized parks within master planned communities rather than incremental pocket parks as currently required under the Town Development Code.

Policy Objective 1.12 – The Town shall encourage strategically located neighborhood parks (and elementary schools) within residential communities that are also linked with trails.

Policy Objective 1.13 – The Town shall update the Parks, Trails and Open Spaces Master Plan in 2010 to re-assess/re-validate Town growth trends, adequacy of level of service provisions and projected facility needs that will be influenced by exponential population growth.

Policy Objective 1.14 – The Town shall amend its Development Code to incorporate newly prescribed definitions and standards for parks, trails and open spaces based upon the goals, policies and standards established within this plan.

GOAL 2 – CAPITALIZE OF PARTNERSHIPS WITH GOVERNMENT ENTITIES, PRIVATE AND NON-PROFIT GROUPS TO ESTABLISH MAJOR PARK/RECREATION FACILITIES.

Policy Objective 2.1 – The Town shall continue to coordinate with BLM to develop a long-term strategy for the development of limited recreation amenities and preservation of natural open spaces.

Policy Objective 2.2 – The Town examine joint benefits of utilizing large retention and flood retardation facilities and partner with the Flood Control District of Maricopa County to identify beneficial locations for community parks, passive open spaces and/or municipal sports complexes within these structures.

Policy Objective 2.3 – The Town shall work with Maricopa County and State Parks to examine opportunities to establish trail and open space linkages as a means to secure additional access points into these facilities.





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



Policy Objective 2.4 – Continue to promote partnerships with government agencies to link Buckeye’s trail systems to surrounding communities to promote regional trail along these extensive systems (El Rio/Maricopa Trail).

Policy Objective 2.5 – The Town shall continue to partner with the State in its pursuit of developing the Buckeye Lake project in a timely manner

Policy Objective 2.6 – The Town shall work with the State Land Department to secure park locations within future master planning efforts.



Policy Objective 2.7 – Coordinate regionally to create open space buffers that protect significant regional resources such as the White Tank Mountains Regional Park and Buckeye Hills Park, Hassayampa River and the Gila River.

Policy Objective 2.8 – Promote the initiation of future agreements with APS within five (5) years to establish trail formal policies and guidelines for usage of power line corridors as public trail systems.

GOAL 3 – PLAN AND DEVELOP REGIONALLY CONNECTED AND LOCALLY INTEGRATED TRAIL SYSTEMS WITHIN BUCKEYE.

Policy Objective 3.1 – Develop a multi-use trail system that utilizes the extensive network of natural open areas, canals and power line corridors to connect parks and other recreation facilities.

Policy Objective 3.2 – Establish un-interrupted trail linkages between residential developments within the Town and adjacent regional parks and state wildlife areas.

Policy Objective 3.3 – Develop a comprehensive system of pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian trails that respond to the surrounding environment.

Policy Objective 3.4 – Work with the Maricopa County Parks Department to plan for and develop alternative trail access into the White Tank Regional Park.

Policy Objective 3.5 – Establish equestrian-only trails where appropriate and ensure their compatibility with surrounding development.

Policy Objective 3.6 – Evaluate the expansion of bicycle access throughout Buckeye by developing a bicycle master plan that identifies the differing needs of the commuter and enthusiast.

Policy Objective 3.7 – Prohibit land uses that eliminate connections to the Town’s trail plan.

Policy Objective 3.8 – The Town shall periodically evaluate its roadway classification system and promote multi-use trails along major streets where appropriate.





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



Policy Objective 3.9 – Partner with the Maricopa County Flood Control District and Parks Department for the development of the Maricopa Trail.

Policy Objective 3.10 – The Town shall utilize proposed regional drainage corridors defined by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County as defined in the El Rio Water Course Master Plan, Sun Valley Area Drainage Master Plan (ADMP) and the White Tanks ADMP as land use buffers and multi-use trails.

Policy Objective 3.11 - Partner with BID, RID, SRP and APS to establish mutually acceptable design standards for the development of multi-use trails along these canal systems.

Policy Objective 3.12 – Ensure the public safety of trails prone to flood hazard through appropriate design and proper signage.

GOAL 4 – PROMOTE PEDESTRIAN-FRIENDLY NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGNS THAT ESTABLISH LINKAGES TO PARKS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ADJACENT NEIGHBORHOODS.

Policy Objective 4.1 – Require all new developments to provide connections to the Town’s parks, trails and open spaces as prescribed in this plan.

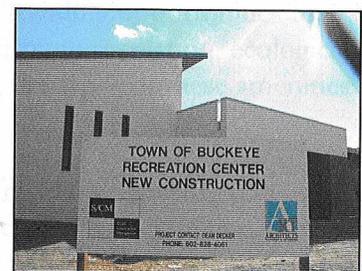
Policy Objective 4.2 – Amend the Town Development Code to require new development provide for multi-use trails and streetscaping along arterials and major collector roads.

Policy Objective 4.3 – The Town shall evaluate the use of trails and natural open space corridors as buffering techniques between equestrian and non-equestrian residential land uses.

Policy Objective 4.4 – Collaborate with school district officials to develop a design template to provide for safe and efficient pedestrian access to public schools.

Policy Objective 4.5 – Encourage residential units to front onto washes and other natural open spaces where practical and discourage designs that internalize housing units.

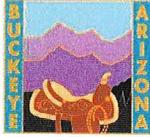
Policy Objective 4.6 – Encourage new community subdivision designs that promote an open interface with surrounding development and discourage designs that internalize residential development patterns.



GOAL 5 – PROVIDE CONSIDERABLE NATURAL OPEN SPACES THAT REFLECT BUCKEYE’S CHARACTER.

Policy Objective 5.1 – Collaborate with regional and state agencies to establish natural open space systems including designated trail locations within regionally and culturally significant





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resources such as the White Tank Mountains, Buckeye Hills, Sonoran National Monument, Hassayampa River and Gila River.

Policy Objective 5.2 – Explore the need to adopt hillside development regulations to minimize disturbance to hillsides and scenic vistas.

Policy Objective 5.3 – Identify regionally significant wash systems to be integrated as open space within new development projects.

GOAL 6 – CONTINUE TO PROMOTE AND EXPAND RECREATION PROGRAMS THAT SERVE ALL COMMUNITY NEEDS.

Policy Objective 6.1 – The Town shall conduct a recreational survey every three years to identify and revalidate recreation programs and park facility needs to respond to the increasingly diverse needs of population growth.

Policy Objective 6.2 – Focus on the development of conveniently located multi-generational centers that cater to all age and socio-economic groups in Buckeye.

Policy Objective 6.3 – Continue to enhance partnerships with various youth sports leagues to promote an efficient scheduling of practices.

Policy Objective 6.4 – Explore the opportunity for joint-use facilities with local school districts by establishing arrangements for use and care of these facilities.

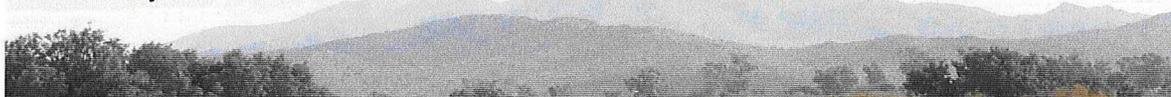
Policy Objective 6.5 – Support recreational programs through annual funding and continual evaluation of supportive funding opportunities.

SECTION 3.3 – PARKS, TRAILS & OPEN SPACES VISION PLAN

To create a comprehensive plan, the Town should consider its main objectives to be carried out. First among them should be the creation of a livable community. Providing opportunities for ample park and open space amenities enhances the quality of life through recreation, ecological diversity, community participation and aesthetic interest. Balancing the types of these amenities can be guided through the policies established by the Town.

In order to determine the amounts and types of amenities needed, the Town must first understand the existing assets and opportunities. Desert washes and their associate floodplains have great potential for ecological diversity, establishment of linear parks and trails, and urban infrastructure. As such, the Hassayampa and Gila Rivers begin to organize a natural framework for an open space system. The main concept is to create a cohesive connected system of open spaces, parks, and trails.

One way to structure the framework is to first connect existing assets together. Two of the largest assets are the White Tank Mountain Regional Park (nearly 30,000 acres) and Buckeye Hills Regional Parks (4,474 acres). There is tremendous opportunity to connect these parks into





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



the overall open space system, but there are also significant challenges to overcome in structuring the connections, such as land ownership.

One approach to distributing and creating this network is through a concept called landscape urbanism – the ability to use the landscape as a structural element of the urban fabric and infrastructure. In this concept the landscape is treated as the framework for development rather than a byproduct. Buckeye has an incredible opportunity to preserve a large interconnected network of landscape by creating a policy that mandates the creation and connection of substantial open space systems within and between new developments. Woven together as if it were a road network, the created system of open space can foster recreation, wildlife, and preservation of the region’s natural and cultural past.

The Buckeye Parks Trails and Open Space Vision Plan (Figure 3.5), Parks Projection (Table 3.4) and Facilities Needs Assessment (Table 3.6) together build the framework for creating the future of parks, trails and open spaces for existing and future residents of the Town. The Vision Plan, portrays a general graphic representation of the goals of the community with respect to the form parks, trails and open spaces will take in the Town. Its purpose is to provide continuity in the planning process by articulating a visible goal and providing a logical and effective means of achieving that goal. Its application is general in nature and trail locations are not precise. The focus of the vision plan then, is to highlight specific “vision elements” forming the framework for parks, trails and open spaces in the Town of Buckeye.

The vision elements represent the types of parks and open spaces Buckeye residents want to see, shows their general location and presents the connections the community would like to make with its trail system. How this vision ultimately comes to life is dependent on a number of factors such as, landownership patterns, political will, and opportunities and obstacles that are not known at this time.

As stated in Chapter 2, the Maricopa County Flood Control District is preparing The White Tanks Area Drainage Master Plan that identifies three alternatives. A preferred alternative has not been chosen at this time. However, it should be noted that these facilities provide excellent opportunities for both park and trail amenities. The Vision Plan has identified a series of proposed trails that, in the preliminary evaluation, merit designation as primary trail linkage opportunities between the White Tanks, BLM Property and the Buckeye FRS systems.

SECTION 3.4 – VISION PLAN ELEMENTS

PARKS

Since 1971, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) has provided the most widely accepted set of standards regarding the amount of park and recreation facilities needed for communities. The figures provided by the NRPA are only to be regarded as a guide since all locations are not equal. More importantly, these standards should be thought of as minimally acceptable measures. Each community must evaluate its park and open space resources in regard to its specific climatic, geographic, socioeconomic, and cultural conditions. Buckeye’s response





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to identifying and creating its future park and open space inventory should yield a balance that leads to a strong sense of place, ample and diverse facilities for all, and quantifiable results. As the growth and development of the city occurs, population projections based on new community densities can assist in determining the quantities of parks. Types of parks can be determined by understanding existing inventory and access.

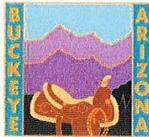
The proposed standards for Buckeye are loosely based on a classification system defined by NRPA but is more specifically derived from Buckeye residents and Parks & Recreation Advisory Board guidance, a review of regional parks, trails and open spaces; an inventory of existing park space within the Town of Buckeye; a review of the Town of Buckeye policies and ordinances affecting open space; and information gathered through the public participation process. This adaptation recognizes the actual densities allowed and therefore the proposed population base that will be utilizing the parks.

As identified in Policy Objective 1.3, the Town of Buckeye has established a desired Level of Service (LOS) of 7 acres of parks per 1,000 population for “close to home” park spaces which includes, pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks and large municipal park/sports complex. The park classification system offered below. In order to gain a better understanding of the types of parks, types of amenities and service areas that will comprise the new Buckeye Park LOS, the following definitions of Buckeye’s parks are established:

Table 3.1 – Buckeye Park Types

Park Types	Size (acres)*	Service Area Radius
Pocket Park	1 acre or less	¼ mile
Neighborhood Park	5 to 15 acres	½ mile
Community Park	25 to 50 acres	Up to 2.5 miles
Large Municipal Park/Sports Complex	75 to 200 acres	5 miles or one hour drive time if large enough





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



Table 3.2 - Town of Buckeye Park Space Standards

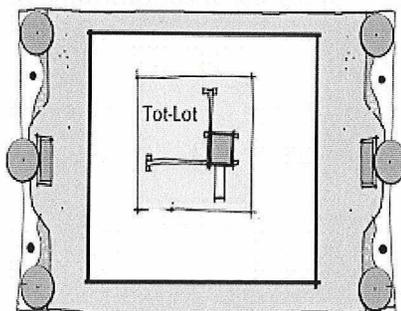
Classification	Description	Service Radius/Population Served	Typical Park Size ^(a)	Site Characteristics	Contributes to Level of Service ^(b)
LOCAL PARK SPACE					
Pocket	Serves as a specialized facility that serves a concentrated or limited population	1/4 Mile One housing tract	7,000 Sq. Ft. – 1.0 Acre	Centrally located in neighborhoods and higher density residential	Parks
Neighborhood Park/Playground	Area where intense recreational activities (i.e., field games) take place	1/2 Mile A neighborhood	5.0 – 15.0 Acres	Centrally located with K-8 schools and provides direct and safe walking/bike access	Parks
Community Park	Area of diverse environmental quality with recreational attributes	2.5 Miles Several Neighborhoods	25.0 – 50.0 Acres	Comprises both active and passive recreation activities with direct vehicular and non-vehicular access	Parks
Large Municipal Park/Sports Complex	Natural or developed area with a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities	5 Miles Many neighborhoods	75 – 200 Acres	Intensely programmed large day/night facility for organized team and tournament play.	Parks

Notes:

- (a) The Town will identify any park less than 15.00 acres as a Neighborhood Park and any park more than 15.01 acres as a Community Park.
- (b) Identifies the park category (e.g., Parks or Open Space) application of level of service (LOS). Level of service is the ratio of park and recreation acreage expressed in acres per 1,000 population, which represents the desired amount of space needed to provide the level of quality park and recreation services.

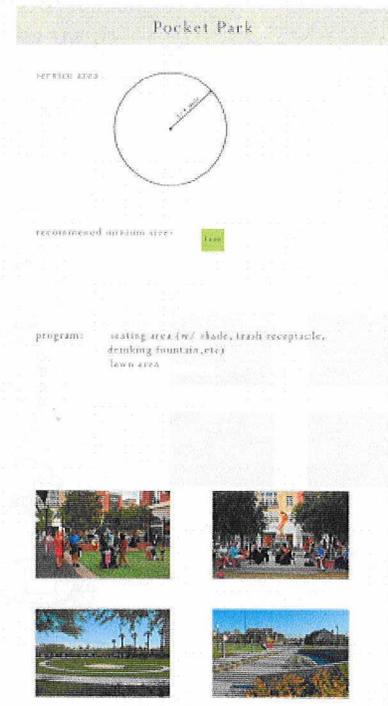
POCKET-PARK

The pocket park (usually with a tot lot) is a specialized facility that serves a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. This park serves a small area within a 1/4 mile radius, and is 1 acre or less in size and a minimum of .20 acres per 1,000 population. The desirable site characteristics for the pocket park are within neighborhoods and in proximity to apartment complexes, townhouse development or housing for the elderly.



Pocket Park

Figure 3.1





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



NEIGHBORHOOD PARK/ PLAYGROUND

The neighborhood park is an active area designed for recreation sports, fields and courts for field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus arena skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc. This park serves a ¼ to ½ mile radius and a population up to 5,000 (a typical neighborhood) and is 5-15 acres in size with an optimal Level of Service of 2.0 acres

per 1,000 population. The desirable site characteristics for the neighborhood park/playground are to suit intense development for easy access to neighborhood populations, and to be geographically centered within safe walking and bike access. This park may be developed as a school-park facility.

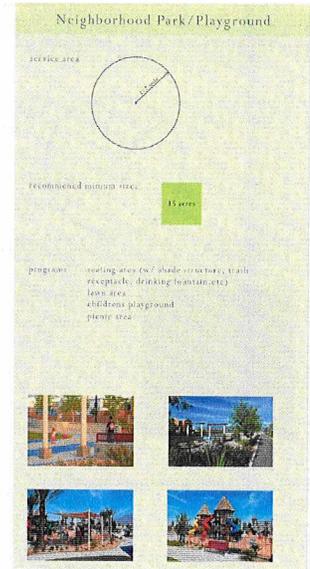
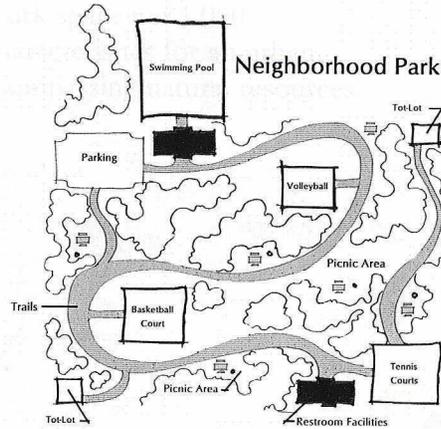
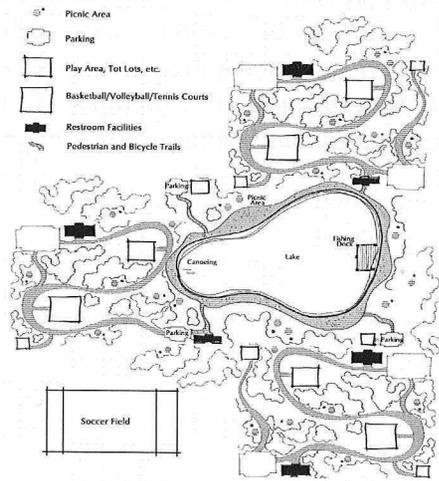


Figure 3.2

COMMUNITY PARK

The community park is an area of diverse environmental quality. The park may include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes, and large swimming pools. The community park may be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, and picnicking. This park serves an area up to 2.5 miles (several neighborhoods) and is usually 25 to 50 acres in size with a desired level of service of 1.5 acres per 1,000 population. The desirable site characteristics for the community park may include natural features, such as water bodies, and areas suited for intense development. The park should be easily accessible to the neighborhoods it serves.



Community Park



Figure 3.3



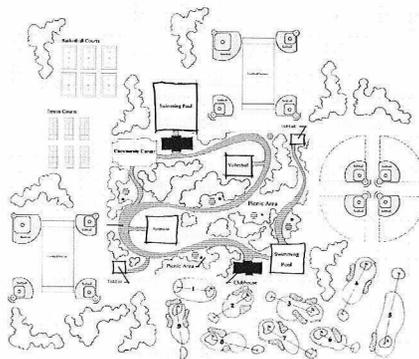


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LARGE MUNICIPAL SPORTS COMPLEX

The large municipal park/sports complex is a natural area or developed area for a variety of outdoor recreation such as ball fields, playgrounds, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, picnicking, and trail systems. Under NPRA standards, a large urban park/ sports complex can be as large as 200 plus acres in size, serving several communities within one hour driving distance, and up to 3.3 acres of park space per 1,000 population. The desirable site characteristics for an urban park is an area adjacent to or encompassing natural resources.



Large Urban Park/Sports Complex

Large Municipal Park / Sports Com

SERVICE AREA

recommended minimum size:

75 acres

programs:

- outdoor recreational activities
- biking
- boating
- fishing
- camping
- swimming
- horse backriding

Figure 3.4

REGIONAL SPACES

Regional spaces often are special use lands or lands set aside for conservation that are enjoyed by citizens throughout larger metropolitan areas. These areas are often ill-defined and can take many shapes and sizes, such as greenways and park preserves. While these regional spaces do not contribute towards Buckeye's LOS standards, these spaces provide value and recreational opportunities for Buckeye residents and are recognized accordingly.





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



Table 3.3 – Town of Buckeye Regional Open Space Standards

Classification	Description	Service Radius/Population Served	Typical Park Size	Site Characteristics	Contributes to Level of Service
REGIONAL PARK SPACE					
Regional Park Reserve	Area of natural quality for nature-oriented outdoor recreation	1-hour Drive Time Radius	1,000+ Acres	Area adjacent to or encompassing natural and/or cultural resources	No
OTHER RECREATIONAL SPACE AND SPECIAL USES					
Greenway	Linear park areas that are developed for variety of recreational travel (i.e., biking and hiking)	Varies based on resource availability and opportunity	Varies	Should be sufficient length and width to leverage joint use and provide community connectivity and user access	Open Space
Special Use	Area for specialized recreational uses (i.e., parks or "off-leash" running areas, golf courses, and nature centers)	Varies based on market demand and community preferences	Varies		NA
Conservation Areas	Land set aside for protection and management of the natural and cultural environment	Varies based on resource availability and opportunity	Varies		Open Space

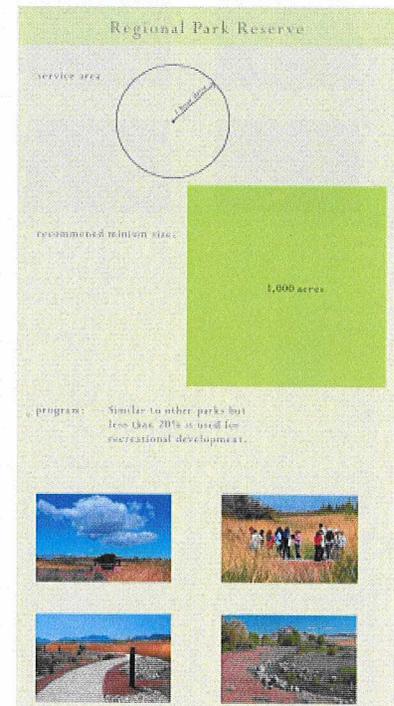
REGIONAL PARK RESERVE

The regional park preserve is an area of natural quality for nature-oriented outdoor recreation serving several communities within one-hour driving distance. The NPRA standard for a regional park is 1,000 plus acres in size and 15.2 acres per 1,000 populations. The regional park should be of sufficient size to include the natural resources such as river, riparian, flora, and topographic areas.

OTHER RECREATIONAL SPACE OR SPECIAL USES

Greenways

Greenways are linear park areas that are developed for a variety of modes of recreational travel such as hiking, biking, boarding, skating, and horseback riding. The greenway may include active play areas and provides a link between other park spaces. The NPRA standard for a greenway is that the area should be of sufficient size and width to protect the resource and provide maximum recreational use. There are no standards for the service area and the acreage per population is variable.





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Trails

Trails are a recreational feature not addressed in the NPRA standards, but are added as an essential element to this master plan. Trails are linear trail connections developed for a variety of modes of recreational travel such as hiking, biking, boarding, skating, horseback riding and provides a non-motorized link between residential areas and other park spaces and destinations. Trails may be located within their own right-of-way or along canal banks, utility easements, street right-of-ways, or flood control facilities. There are no standards for the service area and the acreage per population is variable.

Special Use

Special use areas are for specialized recreational uses such as golf courses, nature centers, arenas, outdoor theatres, and botanical gardens, etc. The NPRA standard for special use is that the area varies depending on the desired size. There are no standards for the service area and the acreage per population is variable.

Conservation Areas

Conservation areas are lands set aside for protection and management of the natural and cultural environment. Recreational uses are secondary. The NPRA standard for conservation areas is that the land set aside should be of sufficient size and width to protect the resource. There are no standards for the service area and the acreage per population is variable.

Special Use Areas

service area

recommended minimum size: varies

program: mini golf / golf
state park
bmx facilities
dog park
reading garden
sensory garden
arboretum
amphitheater

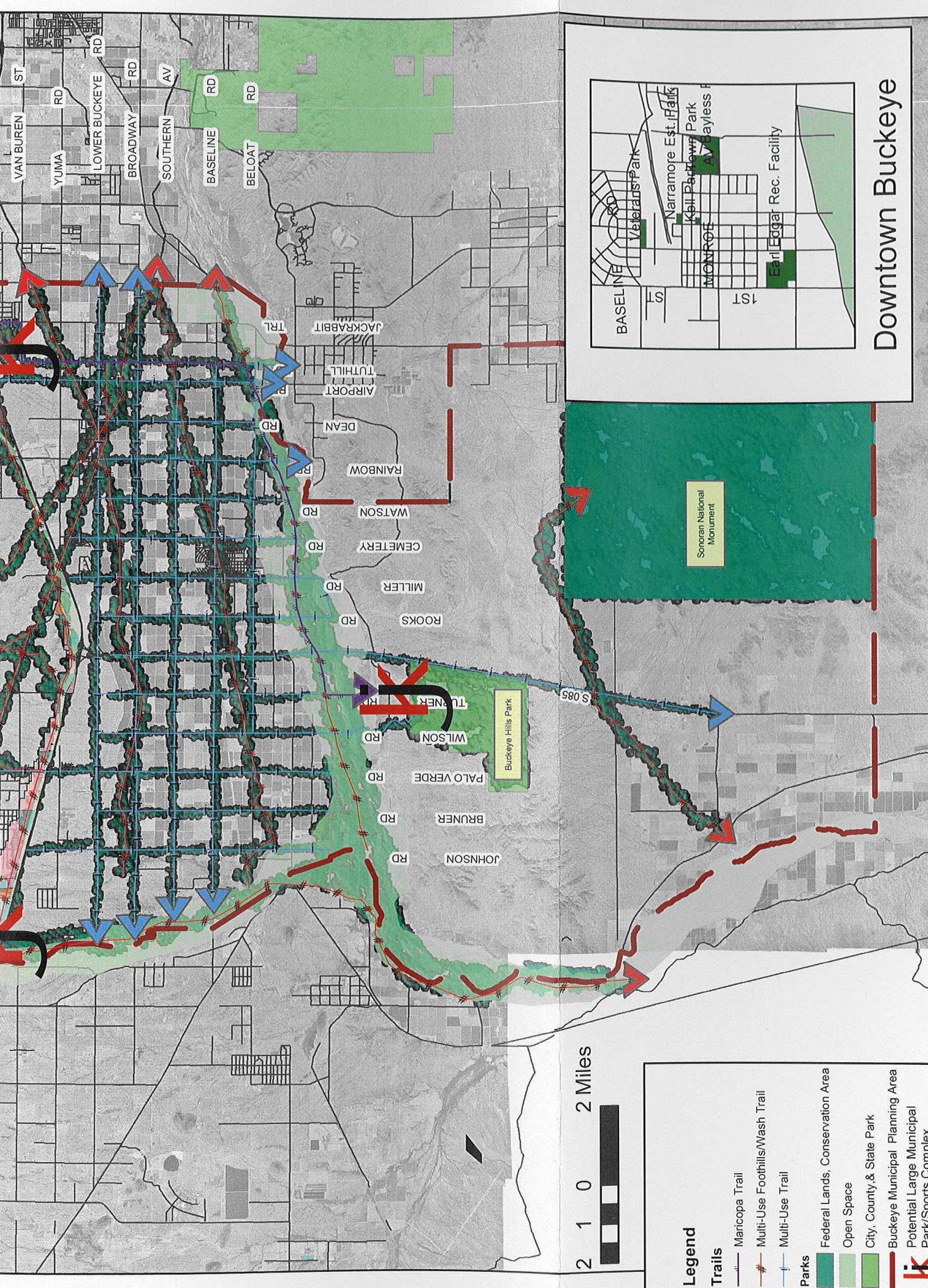
Conservancy Areas

service area

recommended minimum size: varies

program: interpretive center / trails
wetlands
wildlife habitats
dog park
reading garden
sensory garden
arboretum
amphitheater





2 1 0 2 Miles

- Legend**
- Trails**
- Maricopa Trail
 - Multi-Use Foothills/Wash Trail
 - Multi-Use Trail
- Parks**
- Federal Lands, Conservation Area
 - Open Space
 - City, County, & State Park
 - Buckeye Municipal Planning Area
 - Potential Large Municipal Park/Sports Complex

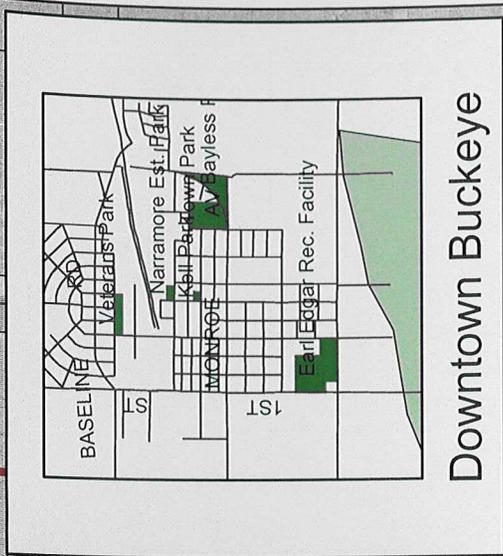
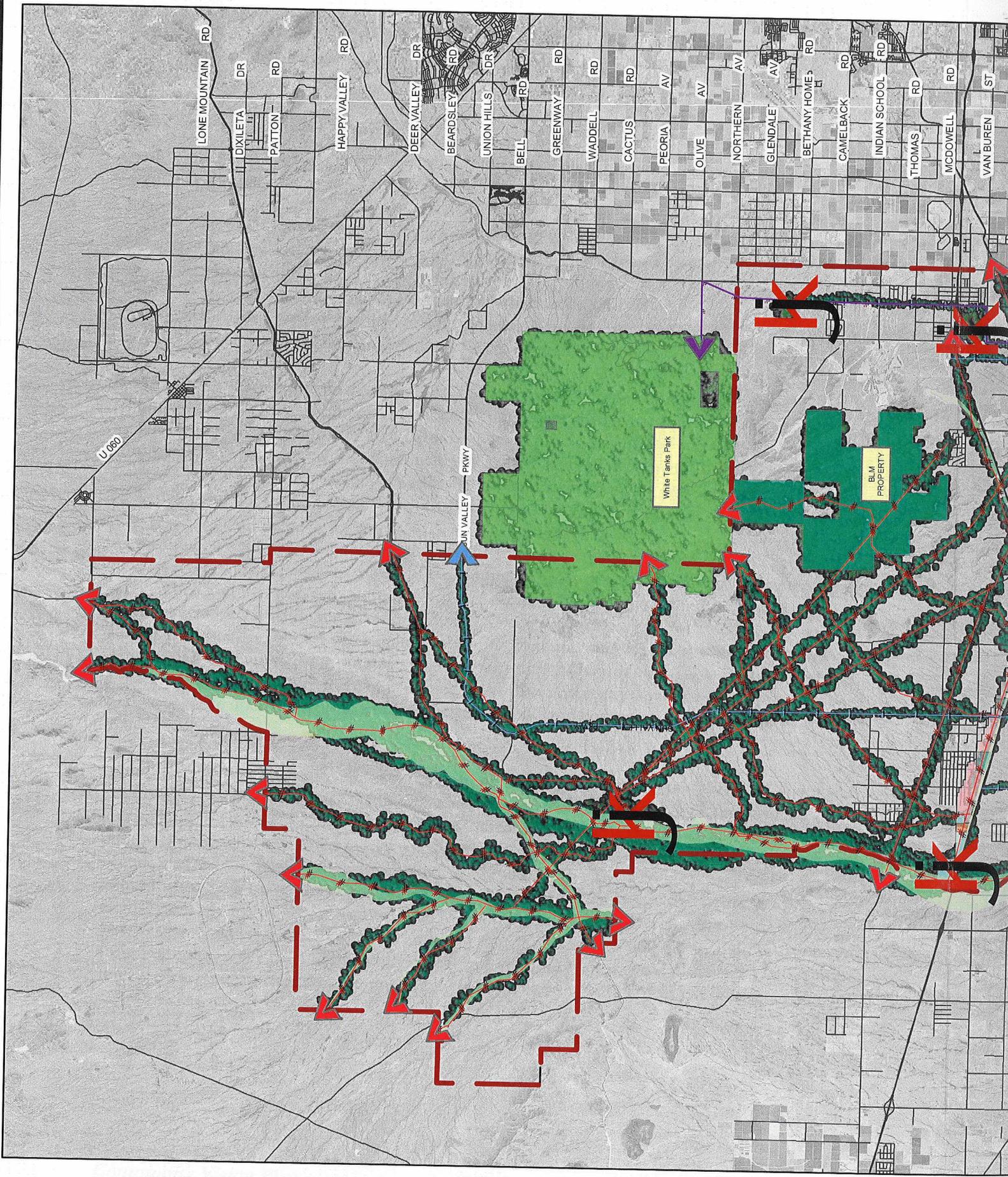
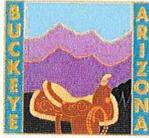


Figure 3.5

Buckeye Vision Plan





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



SECTION 3.5 PARKS PLANNING

As introduced in Chapter Two, the notion of parks planning in Buckeye requires a unique, balanced solution that fits the Town's desires. Buckeye needs a solution that:

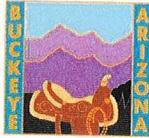
- 1) Addresses their immediate short term needs to adopt policies objectives and development guidelines within a dynamic growth environment;
- 2) Supplements and enhances current Town policies and development standards for the provision of adequate parks spaces;
- 3) Is mindful of the implementation of existing entitled property.

Buckeye has a planning area of just over 600 square miles. Over one-third of Buckeye's planning area possess a certain level of zoning entitlement that, in the collective sense, establishes a precedent development pattern to begin to understand the current and probable community structure that will define Buckeye's growth. Coupled with existing population forecasts that fluctuate up to 450%, traditional models for forecasting park acreages are challenged and not useful for the Town of Buckeye at this juncture in time.

As introduced in Chapter Two, this plan offers a solution tailored to respond to Buckeye's existing town-wide expansion pattern of developing at gross densities of 2.66 dwelling units per acre. When and where exactly development will occur in Buckeye over the next few years are variables relatively outside the Town's control. As such, it is important for Buckeye to establish a parks plan that focuses on determining the appropriate mixture of park spaces more so than determining their specified locations. This fact is critical in determining Table 3.4 below and, as a practical matter, becomes the chief tool for parks planning in the Town of Buckeye as opposed to relying more upon spatially identifying neighborhood and community parks on the Vision Plan.

In different terms, this approach for programming Buckeye's future parks utilizes the Town staff population projection of 100,000 for 2005 and then seeks out a long-range planning tool (desired by Town staff) by relying upon the assumed development pattern of 2.66 dwelling units per gross acre. This suggested model will allow Town staff to account for growth as growth occurs, and the model can be "self-adjusted" as desired by the Town to keep pace with growth, rather than relying exclusively upon widely-varying population estimates that provide little factual guidance for Buckeye's future. The use of this model then will rely less on promoting generalized locations of neighborhood and community park spaces graphically on the Vision Plan, but rather will yield a balanced LOS that reflects Buckeye's seven (7) acre per 1,000 within Buckeye's master planned community framework and existing entitlement conditions.





PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



Table 3.4 – Town Park Acreage Projections

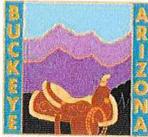
Park Type	Town Recommended LOS Guidelines	2010 Needs based on 100,000 estimated population	Town build-out needs based upon master plan precedent 1,587,317 total buildout population*
Pocket Park	.20 ac/1,000 pop.	20 acres	317 acres
Neighborhood Park	2 ac/1,000 pop.	200 acres	3,175 acres
Community Park	1.5 ac/1,000 pop.	150 acres	2,381 acres
Large Municipal Park/Sports Complex	3.3 ac/1,000 pop.	330 acres	5,237 acres
Park Acreage Totals	7 ac/1,000 pop.	700 acres	11,110 acres

* Forecasting Model used is an expression of people per square mile at buildout that is indicative of existing Town-approved densities for over 1/3 of the Town existing planning area. Model recognizes and assumes that approximately 40% of the Town planning area does/will consist of regional park, conservation areas, hillsides and floodplains and non-residential uses that will not consist of residential uses. The resulting population figures yield a persons per square mile of approximately 2,600 people and is consistent with other Valley cities with similarly sized planning areas.

The importance of Table 3.4 above is to establish (for the first time) guiding parks planning principals to provide exceptional parks and recreational places for Buckeye’s residents. The intent is not to develop a rigid process suggesting existing and proposed developments meet precise standards – each community in Buckeye will identify its sense of place, each maintains differing natural, geographical, and man-made characteristics distinguishing themselves with golf courses, lakes, natural open space systems and the like. Rather, the purpose is to establish minimum guidelines to develop meaningful park spaces that match the environment as they are developed. Some communities will possess more park spaces, some natural spaces – this approach will allow the Town to achieve its park LOS goals without creating a conflict with existing master plans by identifying precise locations that become difficult and complicated for Town staff to administer.

Once again, the dynamic nature of Buckeye’s impending population growth presents challenges in determining its build out condition. The build out condition is rooted in an assumption that brings the variation of estimate within a more sound representation of Buckeye’s future condition, as opposed to existing estimates that have upwards of 450% variation in just over the next five (5) years. The build out condition represented here reduces that potential variation by over half.* The importance here is to provide the Town of Buckeye with an initial LOS guide to be utilized with the guidelines established in Figure 3.5 to provide Town Council, Development Review Board, Parks & Recreation Board and Town staff with a deliberate approach during the platting or zoning processes for establishing park spaces within the Town. As noted above, the fundamental approach is established with and through the guidelines established with this plan, but as Buckeye grows, these numbers can be “self-adjusted” with time. These adjustments would occur as future build out densities become more refined, demographic shifts (such as the Town’s average household size) diminishes, children age cohorts increase as expected and so on. These collective shifts will require the need to periodically update and adjust the figures presented in Tables 3.4 and 3.5 that are the primary component for determining Buckeye’s park acreages.





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SECTION 3.6 – PARKS LEVEL OF SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION

Subsequent to forecasting Buckeye’s short term and long term park acreage needs, an additional component of this plan’s purpose and intent is to provide Town staff with an immediate policy tool (intended to be codified within the Town Development Code) designed to implement Buckeye’s desired parks level of service on a project-by-project evaluation basis. Using the demographic elements of the model that is predicated on development intensities of existing master plans (Table 3.4), the following model is provided as a tool to guide staff in evaluating incoming development proposals to achieve the desired Buckeye parks LOS.

Table 3.5 – Buckeye Park LOS Model

1	PROJECT ACREAGE	X	PROJECT DENSITY	=	PROJECT DWELLING UNITS
2	NO. DWELLING UNITS	X	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	=	NEW POPULATION BASE
3	NEW POPULATION BASE	/	1,000	=	PROJECT POPULATION MULTIPLIER
4	PROJECT POPULATION MULTIPLIER	X	BUCKEYE LOS	=	PROJECT PARK AVERAGE NEEDED

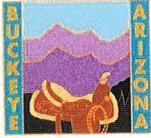
This model can best be explained by way of example of a hypothetical project. For a project has 640 acres (one square mile) of single family residential, the following would apply:

- 1) 640 X 2.66 = 1,702 dwelling units
- 2) 1,702 X 2.94 = 5,004 New Population Base
- 3) 5,004 / 1,000 = 5.004 Project Population Multiplier
- 4) 5.004 X 7 (Buckeye LOS) = 35.03 Acres Parks Needed For Project

The importance of utilizing this policy tool is essential for Buckeye’s existing community status. Each project can be evaluated at face value – projects with more units and higher densities will provide additional park spaces, conversely, projects with less density will require fewer park spaces. This equitable approach will greatly assist the Town in realizing it’s LOS goals and furthers the plan purpose and intent by providing specific tools for the Town to address park needs provides greater value the less useful exercise of generalizing park locations on the Vision Plan.

It is also important to define what constitutes “parks” for purposes of implementing this policy standard. Each planned community will have unique development characteristics that emphasize certain amenities over others; ie, golf courses, trails, lakes, etc. It is therefore important to understand that the above LOS implementation standards are not intended to serve as a “one size fits all” approach, but rather be cognizant that golf courses and lakes (by example) also contribute to Buckeye parks LOS.





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For purposes of the master plan, the following amenities are considered “active and passive open spaces” that would contribute to the Buckeye park LOS; park spaces with recreational activities including baseball, basketball, soccer, volleyball, skateboarding, golf courses (may not constitute more than 75% of the total parks project requirements) lakes, trail corridors (designed within greenbelts), and dog parks (off-leash running areas). Passive open spaces such as landscaped plazas, trails (outside of usable greenbelt spaces), peripheral landscape tracts and other non-recreation water features do not contribute to a parks LOS, but are valued within total project open space requirements.

LARGE MUNICIPAL PARK/SPORTS COMPLEX

The Town of Buckeye is in a tremendous position to leverage regional flood conveyance systems, topographic relief and government partnerships to establish large municipal parks/sports complexes. Based on the Town’s desired LOS, Buckeye will seek to establish many facilities over the course of the Town build out. The Vision Map on Figure 3.5 identifies five potential locations for the Town to explore over the course of the next decade. While other potential sites for a Large Municipal Park/Sports Complex may materialize through the course of Town build out, the sites identified on the Vision Map offer extraordinary opportunities for Buckeye to leverage partnerships with the Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCDMC) and other public and private stakeholders to develop active and passive recreational amenities at these locations. As a general note, each of these potential facilities will be subject to occasional flooding, but can safely be designed to promote the joint use of flood control and recreation.

The first two potential locations are located as part of the FCDMC White Tank FRS facilities along Jackrabbit Trail; one at Glendale Avenue, the second between I-10 and Van Buren Street. Each of these facilities will serve as large retention basins for stormwater conveyance purposes, but also offer exceptional opportunities to design appropriate recreation facilities that compliment the FRS conveyance systems. Large regional football/soccer and multi-use field facilities with supporting amenities are desirable and can withstand occasional flooding and fit well with FCDMC design guidelines.

Another such site for a Large Municipal Park/Sports Complex would be at the terminus of the Buckeye FRS facility as it intersects with the Hassayampa River, just north of Interstate 10. This site also affords the benefit of designing a facility that serves the dual purpose of conveying storm waters but also add value to the facility by designing ball fields, urban fishing lakes, horseback riding and others.

Though the Flood Control District is in the infancy stages of studying the area’s effects, a Large Municipal Park/Sports Complex could be located southwest the confluence of the Gila and Hassayampa Rivers near the Buckeye Hills Regional Park. This area poses an excellent opportunity to develop a large-scale recreation/sports complex for southern portion of the Town that would be linked to regional trail systems (El Rio) and be further enhanced by its proximity to the conservation areas offered at Buckeye Hills Regional Park. This area also offers beautiful vistas of the adjacent riparian areas as well as the Buckeye Hills Regional Park to the south.





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As Buckeye's population grows along the Sun Valley Parkway corridor to the north, the location identified at (roughly) the Olive Avenue alignment offers and excellent opportunity to establish regional recreational facilities that remain accessible from a variety of nearby trails. The proposed site is situated with some floodplain adjacent to the Hassayampa River at the "confluence" of three power line corridors. While physical obstacles make development of this property challenging, the area is viewed as an excellent opportunity to establish large-scale recreation amenities for future residents of north Buckeye.

Each of the Large Municipal Park/Sports Complex sites described above offer great value to the Town for three reasons. First, each proposed Large Municipal Park/Sports Complex offers geographically balanced proximity to the residents they will serve. Secondly, each yields the potential for the Town to develop strategic funding alliances with FCDMC and other governmental agencies to secure the land and construct the desired amenities. Third, each can maintain regional connectivity via regional trail systems such as the Maricopa Trail and El Rio.

The Town should seek an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the FCDMC to begin the facilitation of dialogue to establish joint use retention/recreation facilities. The Town will discourage the incorporation of water elements behind damn walls and seek the contribution of FCDMC funds for partial funding of "character and aesthetic" project elements that greatly add to the project's appearance. In cases where the FCDMC maintains property ownership, Buckeye should explore acquiring easements from FCDMC to the Town for construction of active recreation improvements similar to Adobe Park within the New River in Glendale. So long as critical recreation elements do not contradict damn safety concerns at FCDMC, a terraced bank design can accommodate many ball field-type designs.

SECTION 3.7 – TRAILS PLANNING

As Buckeye grows, the ability to have a strong cohesive network of trails for a diverse population will undoubtedly add to the livability of the Town. There are no national standards for the length or proximity of trails required to serve a community; however, they are commonly recognized as community assets. The community sees trails and connectivity of the park system, which gives people the ability to walk or bike to most places in the town, as an important goal.

The location of trails shown on the Vision Plan graphic are general relative the their location within the corridors that are shown. These trails may be located on either (or both) sides of a corridor as specific site development and use criteria dictate. Areas of the Town without an approved master plan should be looked at for additions to and connections to the Town's trail system when they are developed.

The concept of the trail system is to provide as many opportunities for "looping" as possible. The trails that form the framework for providing connectivity shown on the Vision Plan are described below. There are two main types of trails proposed; Multi-Use Trails and Multi-Use Foothills/Wash Trails. These trail-types describe a set of standards for trails to be developed within the limits of Buckeye and have been designed for a diversity of users. In fact, each trail type provides variations of use and applicability depending upon the characteristics of the area and the trail.





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MULTI-USE TRAILS

The most common trail that will be constructed in Buckeye will be the Multi-Use Trail. It should be able to accommodate a wide range of activities such as bicycling, roller-blading, hiking, and walking with baby strollers. The Multi-Use Trails will often be situated along Town arterial and collector roadways. Composition of the trail (as demonstrated on the graphics below) should vary in width depending upon their specific application, but at a minimum should be asphalt or concrete for durability. Future study should be given to the possibility of promoting a design that provides for Neighborhood Electric Vehicles (NEV's) as well. To provide a comfortable and safe atmosphere, the trail should be separated from the edge of the roadways by at least eight feet.

Figure 3.6 Multi-Use Trail

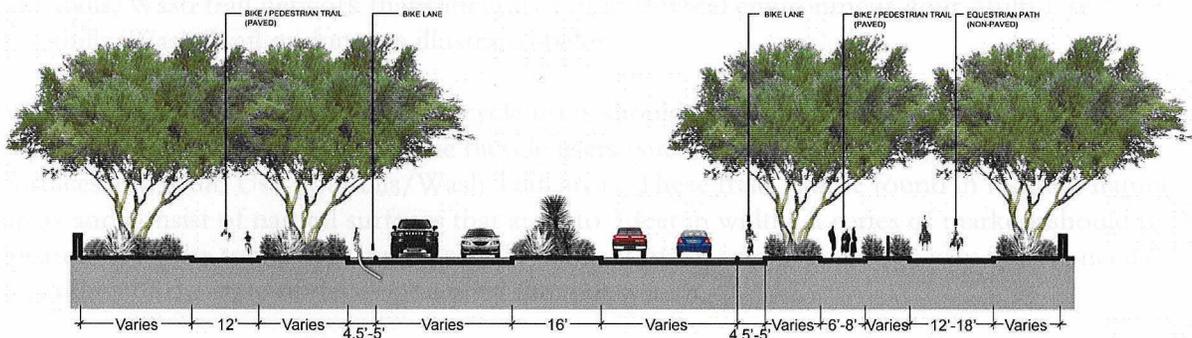
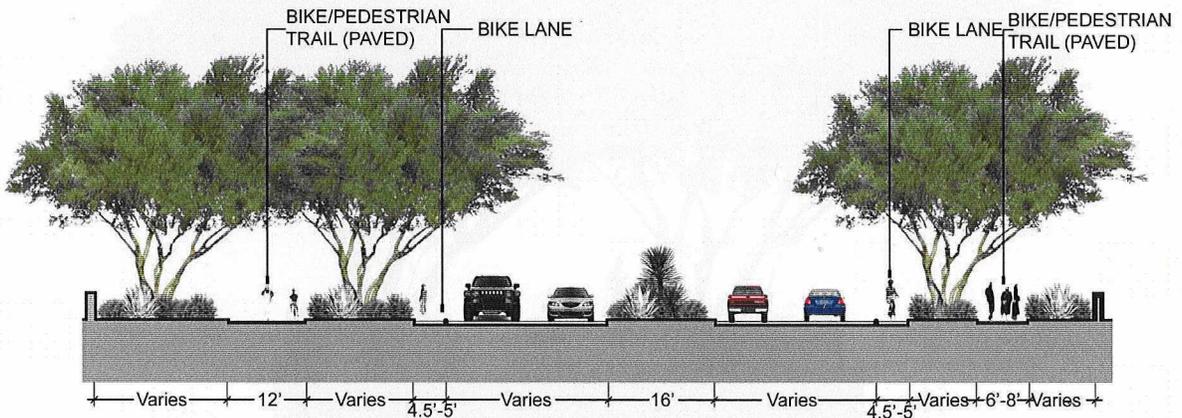


Figure 3.7 – Multi-Use Trail



MULTI-USE FOOTHILLS/WASH TRAIL

The Multi-Use Foothills/Wash Trails are intended to accommodate hikers, bikers, equestrian users, and other users. As the Vision Plan illustrates, the predominant occurrence of these trails





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Figure 3.9 Multi-Use Pedestrian/Equestrian Trail

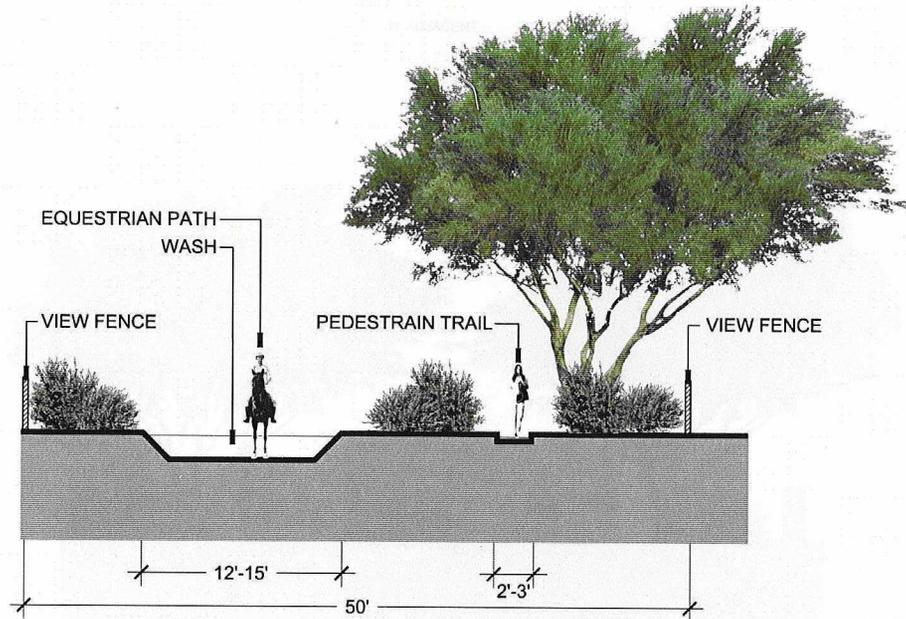
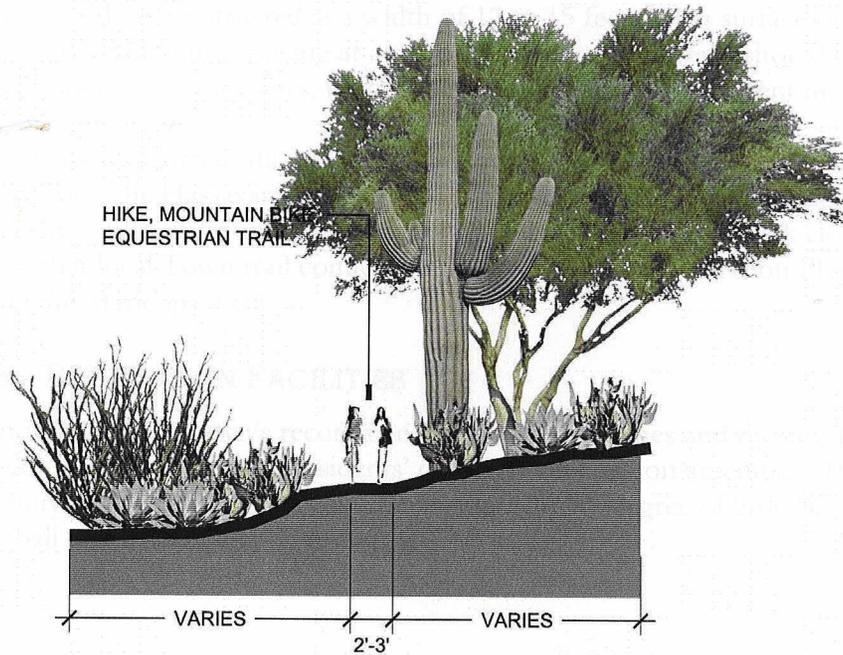


Figure 3.10 Multi-Use Foothills/Wash Trail

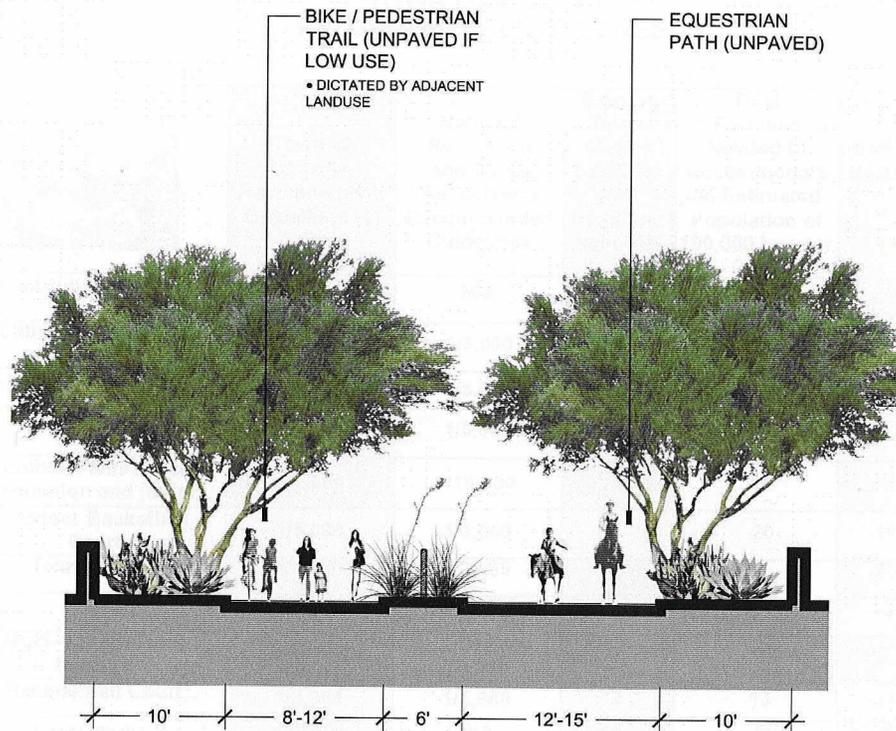




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Figure 3.11 Multi-Use Foothills/Wash Trail



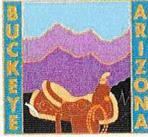
Equestrian trails should be constructed at a width of 12 to 15 feet with a surface of natural material or decomposed granite surfacing at a depth of 4 – 6 inches. Trails should be clearly marked and where trails cross roadways, there should be signage and pavement markings.

The Maricopa County designated Maricopa Trail is planned within portions of Buckeye along the Gila River (El Rio), the Hassayampa River, the White Tanks FRS system along Jackrabbit Trail, and the Buckeye FRS just north of Interstate 10. The Town should work closely with the County to ensure that local Town trail connections, as illustrated on the Vision Plan, are established along the Maricopa Trail.

SECTION 3.8 - RECREATION FACILITIES

Chapter Two introduced the Town's recommended facility guidelines and the emphasis on priorities that came to define Buckeye residents' desires for recreation amenities. It was clear that the community places an emphasis on establishing a higher degree of little league fields than perhaps racquetball or tennis courts by example.





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**Table 3.6
TOWN OF BUCKEYE
PROJECTED FACILITIES NEEDS**

	Town of Buckeye Recommended Guidelines (1)	National Recreation and Parks Association Recommended Guidelines	Existing Town-Owned Facilities (not including schools)	Total Facilities Needed to Accommodate an Estimated Population of 100,000 by year 2010	Deficit/ Surplus	Acres Needed
Adult Softball	1/7,500	N/A	2	14	-12	38
Little League Fields	1/3,750	1/5,000	2	27	-27	35
Baseball Fields	1/7,500	1/5,000	1	14	-11	44
Sand Volleyball	1/5,000	1/5,000	0	20	-20	10
Football Field/Soccer (regulation and junior)	1/7,500	1/10,000	4	14	-10	20
Outdoor Basketball Court	1/5,000	1/5,000	1	20	-19	6
Tennis Court	1/3,000	1/2,000	0	33	-33	6
Pools	1/25,000	1/20,000	1	4	-3	23
Multi-Generational Centers	1/30,000 ⁽²⁾	1/50,000-75,000	1	1 ⁽³⁾	0 ⁽³⁾	0
Racquetball Court	1/8,000	1/6,660	2	13	-11	3
Skate Park	1/30,000	N/A	1	3 ⁽³⁾	-2 ⁽³⁾	3
Equestrian Park	1/100,000 ⁽³⁾	N/A				

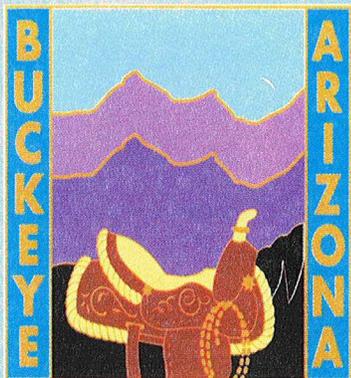
(1) As recommended by Buckeye Citizens and Buckeye Parks & Recreation Board.

(2) Existing center sized to serve 30,000 population, larger sized centers may modify recommended guideline

(3) Need for facility dependent on timing and demographic characteristics of residents to be served by facility.

Table 3.6 above projects the Town's facility needs predicated on the recommended guidelines established earlier in the planning process. The projected facility needs are intended to be programmed within the park LOS areas defined above. Construction of many of the above facilities can be incorporated into public or private park spaces, depending upon the community in which they reside. While the development community will be responsible for construction for many amenities located within pocket, neighborhood and (to a certain extent) community parks, the Town should pursue funding partnerships with various public and private stakeholders for construction of facilities within community and large municipal parks.





Chapter 4 - Implementation



PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



CHAPTER 4 – PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

In order to achieve the many valuable policies, standards and recommendations of this Master Plan, an Implementation Plan is needed to clearly establish measures that will lead to the fulfillment of goals established in this Plan.

This Chapter offers guidance and administration of the plan objectives into clear network of prioritized Implementation Action Items that collectively offer a “blueprint” to attain the desired goals and objectives of this Plan.

The Implementation Action Items are divided into Near-Term and Long –Term priorities. Each “Implementation Action Item” and its intended purpose are explicitly identified to guide Council, Development Board, Parks & Recreation Advisory Board and staff to achieve the goals of this plan.

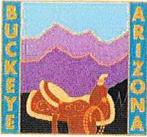
This plan will be implemented through a series of actions, some of which will include adopting policies and amending the Town development Code. It will require continual action, commitment and support on part of the Town Council, community stakeholders and staff to be sure that the Parks, Trails and Open Spaces Master Plan comes to life. Buckeye should strive to provide visible results of this plan soon after its adoption. When Buckeye residents begin to see this happen, it builds enthusiasm and support for the entire plan.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 on the following pages identify near-term and long-term implementation activities necessary to carry out the vision, policies and objectives of the Parks, Trails and Open Spaces Master Plan. Near Term Implementation Items are activities intended for years 1-5 subsequent to Council adoption. Long-Term Implementation Items are designed to be implemented in years 6-8. Each item is prioritized in accordance with stakeholder input that will allow the plan to be strategically implemented over the next several years.



**AD OPEN SPACES
R PLAN**

Item	Priority	Implementation Leader(s)	Resources
	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Services Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor & Council, Town Staff
Items 1.1, 4.2,	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Community Development and Community Services Departments • Property Owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In kind • General Fund
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Services Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind • General Fund
Item 1.5	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Manager's Office • Community Services Department • School District officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind • General Fund
Item 1.7	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Manager, Finance and Community Services Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind • Development Impact Fees • Grants
Item 2.1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Manager's Office • Community Services Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Grants • Appendix Sources • Town CIP • BLM
Item 2.5	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Services Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLIF Funds • Appendix Sources • General Fund
Item 6.1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Services Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind • General Fund
Items	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Services Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind • General Fund
Item 2.8	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Manager's Office and Community Services Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind
Item 4.6	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind • Consultant
Item 6.5	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Services Department • Town Manager's Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind • Appendix Sources • General Fund



PARKS, TRAILS, AND O MASTER PL

Table 4.1 - Near Term Implementation Plan

Implementation Action Item	Purpose	Master Plan Reference Item
Adopt PTOS Master Plan	Establish Town Policy Objectives	Entire Plan
Adopt New Park Development Standards	Establish park hierarchy and development standards in the Town Development Code	Policy Objectives 1.1, 1.3, 1.6,1.8, 1.9, 1.11, 1.14, 4.1, 4.2, Section 3.X
Produce Brochure-style Executive Summary	Provide clear and concise synopsis of PTOS goals, objectives and park planning principles	Entire Plan
Develop an agreement with local school districts for joint use opportunities	Where practical, explore development of centrally-located joint-use school park facilities in neighborhoods	Policy Objective 1.5
Annually prioritize park improvement needs in the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP)	Earmark and prioritize funding for Town park-related improvements utilizing development impact fee funding	Policy Objective 1.7
Continue to partner with BLM for planning of properties adjacent to White Tanks Regional Park	Reservation of natural open spaces and limited recreation opportunities for Buckeye residents	Policy Objective 2.1
Secure SLIF Funds for development of Buckeye Lake	Re-establish funding for design and construction of Town Lake	Policy Objective 2.5
Conduct citizen recreation survey	Buckeye resident assessment of current and future recreation program needs.	Policy Objective 6.1
Complete Comprehensive Trails and Bicycle Master Plan	Specific design evaluation of Town trail and bicycle systems and development standards	Policy Objectives 3.1-3.12
Establish agreement with APS for use of easements for public trail connections.	Consummate understanding with APS for utilizing powerline corridors for public trails	Policy Objective 2.8
Residential Design Guidelines	Develop comprehensive design guidelines to address open space buffering between dissimilar uses and parks/trails accessibility requirements.	Goal 4, Policy Objectives 4.1-4.6
Continue to promote and fund Town recreation programs	Develop partnerships with youth sports leagues and appropriate monies annually in the Town budget to support recreation programs.	Goal 6, Policy Objectives 6.1-6.5





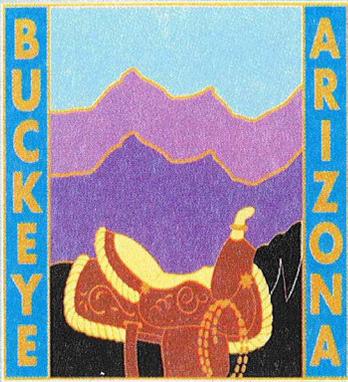
PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



TABLE 4.2 – LONG TERM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Implementation Action Item	Purpose	Master Plan Reference Item	Priority	Implementation Leader(s)	Resources
Update PTOS Plan in 2010	Re-assess Town growth trends and LOS provisions to ensure balanced parks planning	Policy Objective 1.13	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Services Department • Consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind • General Fund • Appendix Sources
Regional Recreation Study and Partnerships	Conduct study and enter into agreement with County Flood Control District to assess benefits of utilizing regional flood control structures and recreation needs	Goal 2, Policy Objectives 2.2, 3.10	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Manager's Office • Community Services Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind • General Fund • <i>General Obligation Bonds</i> • Appendix Sources
El Rio Master Plan	Continue to partner with Maricopa County Flood Control District to design and construct regional recreation amenities in the Gila River	Policy Objective 3.10	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Services Department • Town Manager's Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind • General Fund • <i>General Obligation Bonds</i> • Appendix Sources
Regional Park Planning	Evaluate long term recreation needs by considering State Land and Maricopa County Parks partnerships	Goal 5, Policy Objective's 3.9, 5.1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Services Department • Town Manager's Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kind • General Fund • <i>General Obligation Bonds</i> • Appendix Sources





Appendix - Funding Sources



PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



Potential Funding Resources

A variety of funding sources may be available to implement potential projects. The funding sources listed below include resources for alternative modes of transportation, environmental education, river corridor enhancement, sustainable development, and recycling. It is possible to use different funding sources for the same project as long as it is for a different aspect of a project, for example, a trailhead may include an educational/ interpretive center and recycling bins and the trail portion could be funded by some alternative transportation funding. The following list may foster concepts and elements to include in projects.

The funding sources are presented in the following manner, first the title or name of the grant, followed by a note describing the potential opportunities provided by the funding source for various types of projects. This listing can provide direction for agencies to pool multiple resources and to find ways to finance projects. The list provides contacts so that a community may follow-up on those resources that best fit their needs.

Suggested sources include the following, listed in alphabetical order:

1. ALCOA FOUNDATION

Grants are made for educational, health and welfare, cultural, civic and community and youth organization purposes at the discretion of the foundation directors.

Contact:	F. Worth Hobbs, President
Address:	3029 Alcoa Building 425 Sixth Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1850
Website:	www.alcoa.com
Phone:	(412) 553-2348
Deadlines:	None; the foundation directors meet approximately every six weeks to discuss recent requests.
Financial Data:	Grants vary in amount, depending upon the needs and nature of request

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PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



Application Info: There is no special form for grant application. Priority consideration is given to programs and organizations in or near communities worldwide where Alcoa plants or offices are

Request should be in letter form with the following included:
(1) a description of the project; (2) the purpose and objective;
(3) an itemized budget for the project, including income and expenses; (4) the amount of money requested; (5) a list of other corporate and foundation donors; (6) service; and (7) an audited financial statement.

2. Allied Signal Foundation - Other Grants

On a modest basis, the Foundation provides support to a small number of national and local public policy, economic development, law-related and environmental organizations and programs. Allied signal foundation has partnered with Honeywell corporation, and grant/fund information can be found at the following website.

Website: www.honeywell.com

3. America the Beautiful Fund

They are offering between 100 - 1000 seed packets on the basis of availability and relative need for volunteer efforts to grow food for the needy, elderly, handicapped and confined; for charitable plant sales; to beautify neighborhoods; to start new educational programs; and to show that growing plants can give people and communities new hope as they help to beautify and nourish America.

Contact: American the Beautiful Fund
Address: 1730 K Street NW, Suite 1002
Washington D.C. 20006

Phone: (800) 522-3557

Application Info: Attach a short letter describing your project.

Website: www.america_the-beautiful.org/

4. American Greenways Eastman Kodak Grant Program

The program encourages action-oriented greenway projects. Keys to determining which projects will receive grants are the importance of the project to local

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PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACES MASTER PLAN



greenway development efforts, how likely the project is to produce tangible results, and the extent to which the grant results in matching funds from other sources.

Contact: The Conservation Fund
Address: 1800 North Kent Street, Suite 1120
Arlington, VA 22209
Website: www.conservationfund.org
Phone: (703) 525-6300
Fax: (703) 525-4610
Deadlines: Applications may be submitted from March 1 to June 1 each year. Announcement of awards will be made in early fall.
Financial Data: The program's grant amounts range between \$500-\$2,500
Application Info: Applications can be obtain from the website;
www.conservationfund.org

5. American River - Coalition Grant

American Rivers is a national conservation organization dedicated to protecting and restoring America's river systems and to fostering a river stewardship ethic.

Contact: American Rivers
Address: 1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 720
Washington D.C. 20005
Website: www.amrivers.org
Phone: (202) 347-7550
Fax: (202) 347-9240
Deadlines: Open
Financial Data: Open
Application Info: Please send a letter requesting information on your project.
American River will send any corresponding grant information.

6. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, The

The purpose of the Foundation is to "aid and promote such religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational purposes as may be in the furtherance of public welfare or tend to promote the well-doing or well-being of mankind.

Contact: The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Address: 140 East 62nd Street

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New York, New York 10021

Website: www.mellon.org
Phone: (213) 838-8400
Deadlines: Applications are reviewed quarterly throughout the year
Application Info: A short query letter is required.

7. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Recycling Unit

The Waste Reduction Initiative Through Education (WRITE) grants are for recycling education and Waste Reduction Assistance (WRA) grants are for recycling projects.

Contact: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Address: Recycling Program & Data Management Unit.
3033 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85012
Website: www.azdeq.gov
Phone: (602)771-4133
Deadlines: Starting January through the month of May
Application Info: Solicitation and coordination must be held with above contact to receive letter of intent and application package.

8. Arizona Game & Fish Department

- (Heritage Fund), *Urban Wildlife Habitat Fund Component* – Establishment of wildlife habitat/populations in harmony with urban environmental public awareness.
- (Heritage Fund), *Public Access Fund Component* – To increase & maintain public access for recreation. Federal, state, local and private landowners.
- (Heritage Fund), *Schoolyard Habitat Fund Component* – Wildlife education on school sites development of urban wildlife habitats
- (Heritage Fund), *Identification Inventory, Acquisition, Protection and Management of Sensitive Habitat, IIPAM* – Projects to preserve and enhance Arizona's natural biological diversity.

Contact: Ms. Robyn Beck, Heritage Grants Coordinator, Funding Planning Section
Address: 221 West Greenway Road

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Phoenix, Arizona 85023-4399

Phone: (602) 942-3000
Fax: (703) 525-4610
Deadlines: Open
Financial Data: Based on Arizona Lottery

9. Arizona State Parks

Provide grants for local, regional and state parks (LRSP), historical preservation, trails, off-highway vehicle recreation (OHV), State Lake Improvements Funds (SLIF), and Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF).

<http://www.pr.state.az.us/partnerships/grants/grants.html>

1

Trail & Recreational Development Renovation Mitigation/Restoration

Contact: Terry Hesline, Parks
Address: 1300 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Phone: (602) 542-6697

Acquisition and Development of Outdoor Recreational Areas and Facilities

Contact: Warner Poppleton, Recreation Planner
Address: 1300 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Phone: (602) 542-6697

Acquisition of Future Trail Alignments, Design Engineering and Facilities

Contact: Pam Gilmore, Recreational Planner
Address: 1300 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Phone: (602) 542-7116

Environmental Education. Must have product or result which will be of benefit to Arizona

Contact: Environmental Educ. Coordinator
Address: 1300 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Phone: (602) 398-9346

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Park Development and Land Acquisition

Contact: Lyle Bair, Grants Manager
Address: 1300 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Phone: (602) 542-7127

Boating Resources and Facilities

Contact: Peggy Tabor, Recreation Planner
Address: 1300 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Phone: (602) 542-7128
Deadlines: Usually occur in March

10. Arizona Water Protection Fund

Funds projects that will enhance riparian areas. The authorizing legislation calls for “a coordinated effort for the restoration and conservation of water resources of this state. This policy is designed to allow the people of this state to prosper while protecting and restoring this state’s rivers and streams and associated riparian habitats, including fish and wildlife resources that are dependent on these important habitats.”

Contact: Arizona Department of Water Resources, Arizona Water Protection Fund Commission
Address: 500 North Third Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
Website: www.awpf.state.az.us
Phone: Rodney Held- (602) 417-2400
Fax: (602) 417-2423
Deadlines: Applications available March, deadlines occur in June.
Financial Data: The source of funding is from the Arizona State Legislature, Central Arizona Project (CAP), and private gifts, grants or donations.

11. Arthur B. Schultz Foundation

Seeks to promote environmental conservation, greater access and recreational opportunity for the disabled, socially responsible economic development, and

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global understanding in an effort to realize a more healthy, harmonious, and accessible world. Foundation supports organizations and initiatives promoting conservation of healthy ecosystems and open spaces, as well as environmental research and education, initiatives promoting greater access and recreational opportunity for the disabled, socially and environmentally responsible entrepreneurial project recognizing an interdependent global economy, and initiatives designed to promote global peace and understanding between people of different nations and ethnic backgrounds.

Contact: Arthur B. Schultz Foundation
Address: 620 Table Rock West
Alta, WY 83414

Website: www.absfoundation.org
Phone: (307) 413-2273
Fax: (307) 353-2273
Deadlines: Open
Financial Data: Varies
Application Info: Letter of inquiry, prefer email.

12. Body Shop USA Foundation, Inc

This foundation makes grants to organizations that serve and preserve the environment through education or direct service.

Contact: Debbie Osborne, The Body Shop Foundation
Address: Watersmead, Littlehampton
Wes Sussex BN17 6LS
Email Address: Debbie.Osborne@the-body-shop.com
Phone: 01903.731500
Fax: 01903.844021

13. Capital Planet Foundation

Support hands-on environmental projects for children and youths. Objective is to encourage innovative programs that empower children and youth around the world

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to work individually and collectively to solve environmental problems in their neighborhoods and communities.

Contact: Sona Chambers, The Captain Planet Foundation
Address: One CNN Center, 11 North
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Website: www.turner.com
Financial Data: \$250 – \$2,500
Application Info: Application letter
Deadline: Accepted through the year

14. Central Arizona Project (CAP) - Investing in the Community

Support organizations that promote CAP's purpose to ensure an adequate water supply to the residents of Maricopa, Pima and Pinal Counties. CAP primarily contributes to organizations within its three-county service area involved in water education issues and environmental projects.

Phone: (623) 869-2450
Website: www.cap-az.com
Deadlines: Grants awarded in June must be received on May 1; those awarded in December must be received by November 1.
Financial Data: up to \$5,000
Application Info: Found on website

15. Community Development Block Grants

Federal funds which are given to the cities to use to meet local priorities and needs.

Contact: Your local Mayor's Office
Financial Data: \$500 – \$50,000
Application Info: Applicants may be public entities, special for construction

16. Community Facility District (CFD's)

CFDs, which may only be formed within municipal boundaries by a sponsoring municipality, may be used to provide for the acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of a wide variety of public infrastructure, including open space areas for recreational purposes. There are two ways to form a CFD: by majority

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vote of landowners at a special election or by a petition signed by all landowners in the proposed district.

Contact: Individual Municipalities

17. Cooperative Development Foundation

CDf brings together the funds and partners to incubate and replicated innovative programs through new and existing cooperative enterprise.

Contact: Cooperative Development Foundation
1401 New York Ave, Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20005

Website: www.cdf.coop

Phone: (202) 638-6222

Fax: (202) 638-1374

Application Info: Detailed guidelines through online application.

Deadline: Varies

18. Development Fees

Counties and cities may impose development fees on landowners in a “benefit area” to pay for a proportionate share of the public facilities required to serve a development. The county development fee statute defines public facilities to include only neighborhood parks intended to serve development within a one-half mile radius, but excluded regional parks; the statute applicable to municipalities allows development fees to be assessed for “necessary public services,” which has been interpreted to include parks and open areas. There must be a reasonable relationship between the cost of the public facilities for which the development fee is assessed and the service demands of the benefit area. The development fees assessed must not exceed a proportionate share of the costs incurred or to be incurred in providing a public facility. Also, development fees must be used and expended for the benefit area that pays the development fee.

Contact: Individual Municipalities or Maricopa County, Community
Development

Address: 3003 North Central, Suite 1040

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Phoenix, Arizona 85003

Phone: (602) 240-2210

19. Educational Foundation of America, The

The foundation supports smaller, more grass roots organizations and projects with sustainability, replicability, and potential for long-term environmental impact. Interests include: energy efficiency, and conservation, environmental education, alternatives to nuclear energy, sustainable agriculture, water quality issues, and public land resources conservation. The foundation encourages educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and research institutions to apply.

Contact: Ms. Diane Allison, Executive Director, Educational Foundation of America

Address: 35 Church Lane
Westport, Connecticut 06880-3515

Phone: (203) 226-6498

Website: www.efaw.org

Deadlines: Open

Financial Data: \$10,000 - \$200,000

20. The Energy Foundation

The Energy Foundation will support regional transportation reform through analysis, policy research, regulatory work, and advocacy. The Foundation will explore policy options that promote alternatives to increased single occupancy vehicle use and to new highway construction. The foundation will also support analysis and advocacy to promote increased vehicle fuel efficiency.

Contact: The Energy Foundation

Address: Presidio Building 1012, 2nd Floor
Torney Avenue, P.O. Box 29905
San Francisco, CA 94129-0905

Phone: (415) 561-6700

Fax: (415) 561-6709

Website: www.ef.org

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21. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Low -interest loan program established by the Federal Clean Water Act to make money available to local agencies for a wide range of water quality improvement projects.

Contact: Andrew Lausted, Water Division
Address: United States Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street,
San Francisco, CA 94105
Email Address: lausted.andrew@epa.gov
Phone: (312) 886-0189
Deadlines: Open
Financial Data: \$200,000 – \$40,000,000
Application Info: Applicants may be public entities, special for construction of treatment facilities. Public and private entities are eligible for implementation of non-point source control project, and for estuary protection plans.

22. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Solid Waste Reduction Program

This grant program provides money for demonstration projects that promote effective integrated solid waste management.

Contact: Mary Setnicar (Waste Pesticides & Toxics Division)
Address: United States Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street,
San Francisco, CA 94105
Email Address: setnica.mary@epa.gov
Phone: (312) 886-0976
Deadlines: Feburary
Application Info: Non profit entities, government agencies, and Indian tribes.

23. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Environmental Education (EE) Fund

The EPA supports projects which, design, demonstrate or disseminate environmental education practices, methods, or techniques.

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Contact: Megan Gavin, Office of Public Affairs
Address: United States Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street,
San Francisco, CA 94105
Website: www.epa.gov/environed/grants.html
Phone: (415) 744-1161 1-800-424-4372
Deadlines: Febuary
Financial Data: Two levels; (1) \$25,000 or less (2) \$25,000 or greater
Application Info: Applicants may be educational institutions, public agencies,
and nonprofit organizations.

24. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Control

These funds are for the implementation of State nonpoint source pollution control programs.

Contact: Kevin Pierard, Water Division
Address: United States Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street,
San Francisco, CA 94105
Email Address: pierard.kevin@epa.gov
Phone: (312)886-4448
Deadlines: October
Financial Data: Past awards range from \$20,000-\$300,000
Application Info: Nonprofit sector, local governments, tribes, special districts,
educational institutions, and government agencies.

25. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Wetlands Protection Grants

Assist state, tribal, and local wetlands protection efforts. Funds can be used to develop new wetlands protection programs or refine existing protection programs

Contact: Ms. Cheryl McGovern, Water Division
Address: United States Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street,
San Francisco, CA 94105
Email Address: mcgovern.cheryl@epa.gov
Phone: (415) 744-2013

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Deadlines: Open

26. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Sustainable Development Challenge Grant (SDCG)

Encourages community groups, businesses, and government agencies to work together on sustainable development efforts that protect the local environmental and conserve natural resources while supporting a healthy economy and an improved quality of life.

Contact: Ms. Debbie Schechter, Cross Media Division, EPA
Address: United States Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street,
San Francisco, CA 94105
Website: www.epa.gov
Phone: (415) 744-1624

27. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Pollution Prevention Act

Grants/cooperative agreements will be awarded under the authority of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. PPIS provides funds to state and tribal programs that address the reduction of elimination of pollution across all environmental media and to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of State technical assistance programs in providing source reduction information to businesses.

Agency: EPA
Total Funds Available: \$5,000,000
Eligible Applicants: The 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, any agency or instrumentality of a state including state universities, and all federally recognized Native American Tribes. For convenience, the term "State" in this notice refers to all eligible applicants. Local governments, private universities, private nonprofit entities, private businesses, and individuals are not eligible. State applicants are encouraged to establish partnerships with business and other environmental assistance providers

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to seamlessly deliver pollution prevention assistance. Successful applicants will be those that make the most efficient use of Federal/state government funding. In many cases, this has been accomplished through partnerships.

Federal Register: DOCID:fr16de99-79, published 16-Dec-99
Contact: Christopher Kent
Phone: 202-260-3480
Applications: Pollution Prevention Division (7409) Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, EPA.

28. Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation (DOT)

Provides funds to the States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both non-motorized and motorized recreational trail uses.

Contact: Office of Environmental and Planning, DOT
Address: 400 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20509
Phone: (202) 366-0150
Financial Data: Available grant amounts range between \$386,274 to \$2,755,454

29. Five-Star Restoration Challenge Grant Program

The Five-Star Restoration Program, an outgrowth of the Administration's Clean Water Action Plan, provides modest financial assistance on a competitive basis to support community-based wetland and riparian restoration projects that build diverse partnerships and foster local natural resource stewardship.

Contact: Mr. Tom Kelsch, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation
Address: 1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20036
Email Address: kelsch@nfwf.org
Phone: (202) 857-0166
Fax: (202) 587-0162
Deadlines: March 2, expected to be distributed annually
Financial Data: \$5,000 - \$20,000

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30. General Obligation Bonds

A county or municipality may issue general obligation bonds, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the county or municipality, for any lawful or necessary purpose. Each county and municipality has a constitutionally set debt cap, which limits the bond issuance capacity. Prior to issuing general obligation bonds, the county or municipality must receive authorization by a majority vote of qualified electors at an election. The primary advantage associated with general obligation bonds is the ability to use the bond proceeds for most any purpose and, if county general obligation bonds are used, the benefits and burdens of the funds and tax can be spread more uniformly countywide.

Contact: Individual Municipalities or Maricopa County

31. Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, Inc.

The foundation's special interests include: ecosystems and habitat preservation, pollution prevention and reduction, biodiversity/species conservation, energy conservation, and enlightened environmental policy through education and communication.

Contact: Mr. Scott McVay, Executive Director
Address: 163 Madison Avenue
P.O. Box 1239
Morristown, New Jersey 07962-1239
Website: www.grdodge.org
Phone: (973) 540-8442
Fax: (973) 540-1211

32. Historic Preservation Fund Grants (HPS)

Historic Preservation Fund provides matching grants to encourage private and non-federal investment in historic preservation efforts nationwide, and assists State, local governments, Indian tribes, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation with expanding and accelerating their historic preservation activities nationwide. HPF grants serve as a catalyst and "seed money" for preserving and protecting our nation's irreplaceable heritage for this and future generations.

Contact: James W. Garrison

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Address: Office of Historic Preservation
Arizona State Parks
1300 W.Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

email: igarrison@pr.state.az.us

Phone: (602)542-4174

33. Improvement District

Counties may form an improvement district to establish and maintain a park or recreational area for the benefit of the property within the district. The improvement district funds improvements by making assessments against the property within the district, with each property owner receiving an assessment on the property in proportion to the benefits to be received by each lot. The improvement district may also fund the improvements with assessment bonds, which are repaid over a period of years by the assessments made on the property within the district. The primary disadvantages associated with the use of county improvement districts are that approval by a majority of the landowners is required and an improvement district would need to be established for each benefit area of an open space improvement.

Contact: Mr. Bill Scalzo, Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Services

Address: 3475 West Durango
Phoenix, Arizona 85009

Website: www.maricopa.gov

Phone: (602) 506-2930

34. Lawrence Foundation, The

The initial focus of our contributions and grants will be education, environment and health although our interests may lead us into other areas on an occasional basis.

Contact: The Lawrence Foundation

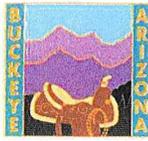
Address: PMB 481
2118 Wilshire Blvd.
Santa Monica, CA 90403-5784

Website: www.thelawrencefoundation.org

Phone: (310) 451-1567

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Deadlines: Grants awarded twice a year

35. Levinson Foundation

Funding is evenly distributed among three categories:

- The environment: including primarily preservation of ecosystems and biological diversity; but also including environmental justice; alternative energy and alternative agriculture; and toxics.
- Social: including primarily local economical development and responses to globalization, but also including empowerment of youth; and direct aid and social service.
- Jewish/Israel: including Jewish culture and spirituality; building Jewish community in the Diaspora; Jewish history and education, and social and environmental issues in Israel.

Contact: The Max and Anna Levinson Foundation
Address: P.O. Box 6309
Santa Fe, NM 87502-6309
Website: www.levinsonfoundation.org
Phone: (505) 995-8802
Fax: (505) 995-8982
Deadlines: Yearly
Financial Data: \$5,000 – \$500,000

36. Lindbergh Grants

The Lindbergh Grants program functions as a provider of seed money and credibility for pilot projects that subsequently receive larger sums from other sources to continue and expand the work. Lindbergh Grants are made in the following categories: agricultural; aviation/aerospace; conservation of natural resources—including animals, plants, water, and general conservation (land, air, energy, etc.); education—including humanities/education, health and population sciences, and adaptive technology; and waste minimization and management.

Contact: The Charles A. and Anne Morrow Lindbergh Foundation
Address: 2150 Third Avenue North, Suite 310
Anoka, MN 55303-2200

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Website: www.lindberghfoundation.org
Phone: (763) 576-1596
Fax: (763) 576-1664
Deadlines: Second Tuesday of June, annually
Financial Data: Maximum of \$10,580.00

37. Marshall Fund of Arizona

The Marshall Fund seeks projects that address and explore new ideas. It also provides funds to meet critical budget problems for important ongoing projects. Grants can be made to tax exempt organizations, which qualify under Section 501©(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Contact: Ms. Maxi Marshall
Address: 3295 North Civic Center Blvd., Suite 15
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251
Phone: (480) 941-5249
Deadlines: Open
Application Info: Applications can be submitted at anytime.

38. Migratory Bird Conservancy

The Five-Star Restoration Program, an outgrowth of the Administration's Clean Water Action Plan, provides modest financial assistance on a competitive basis to support community-based wetland and riparian restoration projects that build diverse partnerships and foster local natural resource stewardship.

Contact website: www.conservebirds.org/about_ushtm.

39. Mitigation Fees

Mitigation for impacts to the "Water of the US" as defined under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, which is administered by the Army Corps of Engineers and the EPA jointly, takes the form of restoration or enhancement of water related areas. Mitigation occurs in many steps, if the area is unavailable. First, there is on-site mitigation, then in-kind one for one replacement of lost habitat, third off-site replacement or enhancement, lastly if previous options do not exist; in lieu fees can be assessed by the Corps as compensation. These fees are usually directed to a

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non-profit habitat related group such as the Nature Conservancy, or other land trusts in the valley.

Contact: Ms. Theresa Hoff, Flood Control District Ecologist
Phone: (602) 506-1501
Contact: Mr. Tim Wade, Arizona game and Fish, Habitat Eval. Specialist
Phone: (602) 981-9400 ext/ 219
Contact: Ms. Anne Palaruan, Army Corp. of Engineers, Regulatory
Phone: (602) 640-5385

40. Mott Foundation

To respond to unique opportunities to advance environmental protection in the United States and internally.

Contact: Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
Mott foundation building
503 S.Saginaw Street, Suite 1200
Flint, Michigan 48502
Phone: (810)238-5651
Fax: (810)766-1753
Website: www.mott.org
Deadlines: 4 months before proposed grant period
Financial Data: Varies

41. National Environmental Education and Training Foundation, Inc., The

The program supports environmental education and training projects related to health and drinking water projects. Yet, it retains a focus on youth particularly environmental education projects that focus on higher grade levels and go beyond the classroom supporting environmental education projects that leverage resources, bring focus to the field, and empower citizens to make informed decisions on environmental issues. Past grants supported water resources, toxins and environmental health, and education on all levels. Qualified applicants may be aquariums, botanical gardens, educational institutions, museums, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, religious organizations, research institutions, and zoos.

Contact: Ms. Samantha Blodgett, Grants Coordinator (202) 261-6478

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Address: 1707 H Street, N.W., Suite 900,
Washington D.C. 20006

Website: www.neetf.org

Phone: (202) 833-2933

Fax: (202) 261-6464

Deadlines: Yearly

Financial Data: \$4,50-\$15,000

42. National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Challenge Grants Fund

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation funds projects to conserve and restore fish, wildlife, and native plants through challenge grant programs. The Foundation awards challenge grants to projects that: Address priority actions promoting fish and wildlife conservation and the habitats on which they depend; Work proactively to involve other conservation and community interests; Leverage Foundation provided funding; and Evaluate project outcomes.

Contact: Claire Thorp, Director

Address: 28 2nd Street, 6th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105

Website: www.nfwf.org

Phone: (415) 778-0999

Fax: (415) 778-0998

Deadlines: June 1 and October 15, annually

Financial Data: \$25,000-\$75,000, with small grants and some over \$150,000

43. National Trails Endowment

The American Hiking Society (AHS) manages a fund of money created by contributions to an annual endowment fund for trails. Money from the endowment will be made available to organizations for which foot trails are a primary focus; for projects to establish, protect, and maintain foot trails.

Contact: American Hiking Society

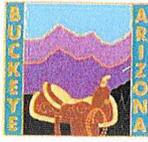
Address: 1422 Fenwick Lane
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Website: www.NTE@americanhiking.org

Phone: (301) 565-6704

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Deadlines: Open
Financial Data: \$1,000 – \$10,0000

44. NFL Community Football Fields Program

The NFL Community Football Fields Program is a partnership of the National Football League (NFL) and the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC). The goals of the NFL Community Football Fields Program are to provide non-profit, neighborhood-based organizations with financing and technical assistance to improve the quality, safety and accessibility of local football fields and parks.

Contact: Ruth Osuna, Local Initiatives Support Corporation
Address: 111 W. Monroe Street, Suite 1610
Phoenix, AZ 85003
Email Address: fosuna@lisc.org
Phone: (602)417-1422
Deadlines: Applications may be submitted from March 1 to June 1 each year. Announcement of awards will be made in early fall.
Financial Data: Maximum of \$100,000
Application Info: Applications can be obtain from the website; www.pps.org

45. NRCS and NACD Partnership: Challenge Grants for Conservation

The Foundation, in partnership with the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Association of Conservation Districts, announces an opportunity for challenge grants. Primary goal of the program is to support model projects, which positively engage private landowners, primarily farmers and ranchers, in the conservation and enhancement of wildlife and natural resources on their land.

Contact: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Southwest Regional Office
Address: 28 2nd Street, 6th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
Website: www.nfwf.org
Phone: (415) 778-0999
Fax: (415) 778-0998
Deadlines: TBA

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46. Pathways to Nature Conservation Fund, The

The Pathways to Nature™ Conservation Fund offers grants to enhance environmental education activities and bird and wildlife viewing opportunities at significant nature tourism destinations in the United States and Canada.

Contact: Mr. Peter Stangel, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation
Email Address: stangel@nfwf.org
Phone: (404) 679-7099
Deadlines: TBA
Website: www.pathwaystonature.com

47. PowerBar Direct Impact on Rivers and Trails (DIRT)

PowerBar supports efforts to PROTECT threatened land and rivers from development and environmental degradation which threaten recreational use and public enjoyment.

Contact: PowerBar, DIRT Program
Address: 2150 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94704
Website: www.powerbar.com/whoweare/email_fr.htm
Phone: 1-800.58POWER
Deadlines: Annually
Financial Data: \$1,000 – \$5,000

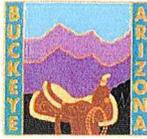
48. Project WET

The goal of Project WET is to facilitate and promote awareness, appreciation, knowledge, and stewardship of water resources through the development and dissemination of classroom-ready teaching aids and through the establishment of state and internationally sponsored Project WET programs.

Contact: Kerry Schwartz, Water Resource Research Center
Address: 350 North Campbell Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85721
Email Address: kschwartz@ag.arizona.edu
Website: www.ag.Arizona.edu
www.phillips66.com
Phone: (520) 792-9591

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49. Rails-to-Trails Conservancy

The Rails-to-Trails Conservancy (TRC) is a non-profit organization created in 1985 by trail enthusiasts. The TRC program consists of technical assistance, public education, advocacy, negotiation, legislation, and regulatory action. Through its nationwide network of contacts in the recreation and conservation communities, TRC notifies trail advocates, local governments and groups about upcoming abandonments; assists public and private agencies in the following proper legal procedures; and publicizes rails-to-trails issues through the country. TRC provides extensive technical assistance to agencies, organizations, and individuals seeking to convert rails to trails.

Email contact: greenways@railtrails.org
Address: 1100 17th Street, N.W., 10th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20036
Website: www.railtrails.org
Phone: (202) 331-9696
Fax: (202) 331-9680

50. Refuge 2003

The Foundation is providing challenge grants for on-the-ground conservation efforts that directly benefit the resources protected by individual refuges.

Contact: Mr. Gary S. Kania/NWR-2003, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation
Address: 1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20036
Website: www.nfwf.org
Phone: (415) 778-0999
Fax: (415) 778-0998
Deadlines: February 15, 2001 (Possibly, annually)

51. Recreational Equipment, Inc. (REI) Conservation Grants

Conservation Grants are intended to protect lands and waterways, make them more accessible to people who enjoy the outdoors, and better utilize and preserve our natural resources for recreation. REI funds projects that accomplish these goals by mobilizing communities, building constituencies and influencing public policy.

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Contact: Grants Administrator, REI Public Affairs
Address: P.O. Box 1938
Sumner, WA 98390-0800
Website: www.rei.com
Deadlines: March - October, annually

52. Recreational Equipment, Inc. (REI) Great Places Grants

REI Great Places Grants help protect and enhance some of our members' most cherished spots to camp, climb, hike, bike, ski and paddle. The grants—which focus on locations that are essential to outdoor recreation—are given to organizations to support specific projects.

Contact: Grants Administrator, REI Public Affairs
Address: P.O. Box 1938
Sumner, WA 98390-0800
Website: www.rei.com
Financial Data: \$15,000 - \$25,000

53. Recreational Equipment, Inc. (REI) Community Recreation Grants

Community Recreation Grants are given to non-profit organizations to, increase access to outdoor activities, encourage involvement in muscle-powered sports, and promote safe participation in outdoor muscle-powered sports and proper care for outdoor resources.

Contact: Grants Administrator, REI Public Affairs
Address: P.O. Box 1938
Sumner, WA 98390-0800
Website: www.rei.com
Financial Data: \$500 - \$5,000

54. Revenue Bonds

Revenue Bonds are bonds issued by the municipality and backed by a dedicated revenue stream. Municipalities with a population of 75,000 or less may issue revenue bonds for utilities and “recreational facilities,” which include swimming pools, parks, playgrounds, municipal golf courses, and ball parks. However, municipalities with a population of greater than 75,000 are limited by state statutes to the issuance of revenue bonds only for utilities. The advantage to utilizing

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revenue bonds is that the people who use the facilities pay for the facilities via park entrance fees or other charges. The disadvantages are that only municipalities with a population of 75,000 or less have express authority to utilize revenue bonds to finance recreational facilities, and it may be difficult practically to assess a user fee for open space recreation areas in order to back the revenue bonds.

Contact: Individual Municipalities

55. Rockefeller Brothers Fund

Fund's objective is to improve the well being of all people through support of efforts in the United States and abroad that contribute ideas, develop leaders, and encourage institutions in transition to global interdependence.

Email Contact: bshute@rbf.org
Address: 437 Madison Avenue, 37th Floor
New York, New York 10022-7001
Website: www.rbf.org
Phone: (212) 812-4200
Fax: (212) 812-4299
Financial Data: \$25,000 – \$300,000

56. Species Recovery Fund

Created to spur the implementation of habitat restoration efforts, species reintroduction projects, private landowner habitat protection activities, and other creative endeavors that directly improve conditions for the species.

Contact: Ron Ohrel National Wildlife Federation
Email Address: Ohrel@nwf.org
Phone: (202) 797-6639
Deadlines: Fall (Yearly)
Financial Data: Variable

57. Surdna Foundation, The

Goal is to prevent irreversible damage to the environment, support government, private, and voluntary actions that will produce a sustainable environment, and foster a population of environmentally informed citizens. Their interests include:

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biological and cultural diversity, energy and transportation, and restoring the environment in urban and suburban areas.

Contact: Mr. Edward Skloot, Executive Director, The Surdna Foundation
Address: 330 Madison Avenue, 30th Floor
New York, New York 10017-5001
Website: www.surdna.org
Phone: (212) 557-0010
Financial Data: \$20,000 - \$300,000
Email request: request@surdna.org

58. Toyota USA Foundation

Grants were awarded to start the French Creek Project in Pennsylvania. This project is an environmental program for high school students and their teachers involving the preservation of a historic waterway. In addition, support was given to the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens to produce mobile active learning centers on different topics in botany and ecology.

Contact: Toyota USA Foundation
Address: 19001 South Western Avenue
Torrance, CA 90509
Phone: (310) 468-6766

59. Transaction Privilege/Sales Tax

A municipality may impose a transaction privilege or sales tax within its jurisdiction to fund the cost of open space recreation areas. However, unless all of the municipalities within the county adopt the tax, the open space plan would be carried out only in certain jurisdictions and the open space areas would be subject to different jurisdictions' control. Counties may not impose a countywide transaction privilege without legislative authorization. It is likely that the legislature would require voter authorization if it approved a transaction privilege tax for open space recreation areas.

Contact: Individual Municipalities

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60. Transportation Equity Act TEA 21 Transportation Enhancement Funding

Transportation Enhancement funds are now available statewide for the design and implementation of pedestrian, bicycle, landscaping, scenic, historic preservation, archaeological, and other projects that are near, impacted by, or a functional part of a transportation system. Enhancement funds may also be used for acquisition of property and easements associated with transportation enhancement projects. Projects may be funded for an amount of up to \$500,000 in federal funds; a 5.7% match is required for local projects. Flexibility in the use of funds, emphasis on measures to improve the environment, focus on a strong planning process as the foundation of a good transportation decisions – all ISTEA hallmarks – are continued and enhanced by TEA-21.

Contact: Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG)
Address: 302 North 1st Avenue, Saguaro Room, 2nd Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85003
Phone: (602) 254-6300

61. Turner Foundation – Forest Habitats

- To support ecosystem – wide habitat protection with particular emphasis on locally developed strategies for private and public lands.
- To support efforts which defend wild places from destructive practices such as mining, logging, and over-grazing.
- To support efforts that creates understanding of the relationship between wildlife, habitat protection and long-term economic stability.
- To protect the world's last remaining vast tracts of relatively undisturbed forestlands.
- To protect forest ecosystems through reducing wood consumption, eliminating waste, and promoting safe, sustainable non-wood alternatives.

Contact: Peter Bahouth, Executive Director
Address: Attention: Program Department
One CNN Center, Suite 1090– South Tower
Atlanta, GA 30303
Website: www.turnerfoundation.org

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62. Turner Foundation – Water/Toxins

To protect rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, oceans and other water systems from contamination, degradation, and other abuses.

Contact: Peter Bahouth, Executive Director
Address: Attention: Program Department
One CNN Center, Suite 1090– South Tower
Atlanta, GA 30303
Website: www.turnerfoundation.org

63. Urban Park Recreation Recovery (UPARR)

Program was established to provide matching grants and technical assistance to economically distressed urban communities. Program was to provide direct Federal assistance to urban localities for rehabilitation of critically needed recreation facilities. Only cities and urban counties meeting established criteria are eligible for assistance

Contact: National Park Service
Address: Midwest Region
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102-2571
Phone: (402) 221-3358

64. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Fish & Wildlife Resources Grant Program– The fund may be used to provide grants to State to benefit a broad array of diverse fish and wildlife species and to provide non-consumptive fish and wildlife recreation opportunities.

Contact: Fish and Wildlife Conservation, Partnership for Wildlife, Mr.
Gary Reinitz, Fishery Biologist
Address: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Aid
Arlington Square, Room 140
4401 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22203
Email Address: Gary_Reinitz@fws.gov
Phone: (202) 358-2156

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Deadlines: Open
Financial Data: Variable

Sport Fish Resources Grant Program– The fund may be used to provide the opportunity for States to acquire or develop sites for boating access, fishery projects, or salt/fresh water projects.

Contact: Anadromous Fish Conservation, Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration, Gary Reinitz, Fishery Biologist
Address: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Aid
Arlington Square, Room 140
4401 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22203
Email Address: Gary_Reinitz@fws.gov
Phone: (202) 358-2156
Deadlines: Open
Financial Data: Variable

65. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and North American Wetlands Conservation Council – Small Grants

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the North American Wetlands Conservation Council, except proposals that request matching funding for wetland and wetland-associated upland conservation projects under *Small Grants* program. Projects must meet the purposes of the Northern American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989. Please consult the Federal Register for complete information.

Agency: Interior
Deadline: 01-Dec-01
Financial Data: \$50,000
Federal Register: DOCID:fr14jn00-103, published 14-June-00
See the complete NOFA from the Government Printing Office at:
http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=2000_register&docid=00-15010-filed
Contact: Dr. Keith A. Morehouse, (703) 358-1784

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Applications: Send to North American Waterfowl and Wetlands Office, (703)
358-1784

66. Wilburforce Foundation

Funding is focused on organizations that work to protect habitats, which are critically important to sustaining abundant ecological communities in Western Canada and Western United States.

Contact: Wilburforce Foundation
Address: 3601 Fremont Avenue N. #304
Seattle, WA 98103-8753
Website: www.wilburforce.org
Phone: (206) 632-2325
Financial Data: \$20,000 – \$30,000

67. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, The

The Hewlett Foundation provides assistance to organizations working on environmental issues.

Contact: William & Flora Hewlett Foundation
Address: 2121 Sand Hill Road
Menlo Park, California 94025
Website: www.hewlett.org
Phone: (650) 234-4500
Fax: (650) 234-4501

68. Wm C. Foundation

Wm C. Foundation will fund local organizations to participate more effectively in campaigns with their regional and national organization colleagues, and programs that effectively disseminate information, communication tools, or provide technical assistance to local groups.

Website: www.kenneyfnd.org
Deadlines: Check Spring of 2001 for guidelines
Financial Data: \$7,500 – \$15,000

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69. World Wildlife Foundation (WWF) Innovation Grants

The WWF awards small grants to local, regional, and statewide nonprofits to help implement strategies for the conservation of natural resources. Grants are offered to support projects that: conserve wetlands, protect endangered species, preserve migratory birds, conserve coastal resources, and establish and sustain protected natural areas, such as greenways.

Contact: World Wildlife Fund
Address: 1250 Twenty-Fourth Street, N.W.
P.O. Box 97180
Washington, D.C. 20037
Website: www.wwf.org
Phone: (800) CALL-WWF
Financial Data: Grants are available up to \$10,000

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