



PARKS & RECREATION ELEMENT

LV 2020
MASTER PLAN

ADDENDUM

DRAFT

Submitted to Planning Commission

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City Council xx-xx-07

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Changes to Draft Parks & Recreation Element

Prepared: October 23, 2007

SECTION/PAGE	EXISTING	CHANGED
Department of Leisure Services Page 9	Paragraph 2, reading, “The Department is responsible for programming and staffing of leisure service centers...: Policy 7.3.7 reads, “	The Department is responsible for programming and staffing of leisure service centers and programming parks. Leisure Services also oversees the Parks and Recreation Advisory Commission. <u>The secretary is the Director of Leisure Services and does not have a vote on the commission. Eleven commission members are appointed by the City Council and serve for a three-year term.</u>
Department of Detention & Enforcement Page 10		After paragraph titled: Department of Field Operations, inserted the following paragraph: Department of Detention & Enforcement The Department of Detention & Enforcement provides law enforcement services to Las Vegas residents, businesses and visitors so they can enjoy a safe community. <u>The deputy city marshals are responsible for patrolling property owned, leased, or otherwise under the control of the city of Las Vegas, including city parks, recreation facilities and government buildings. Deputy marshals work closely with Leisure Services to manage programs and special events on city property. Animal Control also plays a key role by monitoring activities within the various dog parks throughout the city to ensure the safety of those utilizing these special facilities.</u>
Status of Las Vegas' Park System Page 14	First Status bullet, reading, “There are three mini-parks/urban plazas under development in the downtown core...”	There are three mini-parks/urban plazas currently under development in the downtown core, and three park sites comprising 15 acres have been acquired for development along with a trail system along the Las Vegas Wash. <u>All of these facilities are intended to increase park service in underserved areas.</u>

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<p>Leisure Service Facilities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 19</p>	<p>Inserted following paragraph under Leisure Facilities Services heading:</p> <p>The city's Leisure Services facilities classification system is based on the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Facility square footage;</u> • <u>Characteristics of service population;</u> • <u>Type and variety of developed recreational amenities;</u> • <u>Programming needs of service populations; and</u> • <u>Usage patterns.</u>
<p>Table 3, page 20</p>	<p>Added new category of Leisure Facility at bottom of Table 3:</p> <p><u>Special Use Facility, with Variable size and service area, and Amenities, Specialty use area based on public interest, such as performing arts, theatre, ballroom, indoor walking track, etc.</u></p>
<p>Red Rock National Conservation Area Resource Management Plan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 21</p>	<p>Paragraph 4</p> <p>Added new sentence at end of paragraph:</p> <p><u>By virtue of it's proximity to Las Vegas, this natural reservation area provides unique recreational opportunities to residents and visitors and greatly enhances the portfolio of parks and leisure facilities provided by the city.</u></p>
<p>Tables 5 – 8 , pages 26 - 29</p>	<p>Titles added; Leisure Facilities broken out from Parks; Community Schools added under Leisure</p>

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Existing Facilities	Page 26	Facilities Inserted new paragraph just before Table 9: <u>A table displaying all existing parks and leisure services centers, along with a detailed inventory of amenities and activities found at each park or center is found in the appendix. This table includes location, ward, year of construction, amount of turf, sports fields and courts, equestrian facilities, etc. Also included is information on parks currently under construction, as well as proposed parks.</u>
Table 9, page 30		Added title: <u>Leisure Services Facilities/Centers Citywide</u> , added Community Schools as type of facility
Table 10, page 31		Added title: <u>Aquatic Centers Citywide</u> and updated information in table
Proposed Facilities	Paragraph beginning, Page 32 "The Lorenzi Park and Chester Stupak community centers..."	Corrected to read: The <u>Ed Fountain Park</u> and <u>Chester Stupak</u> ... proposed <u>45,000 square-foot Ed Fountain Park Community Center</u> will include... nearby <u>Lorenzi Park</u> The <u>Mirabelli Community Center</u> rebuild project ... <u>has been completed...</u> Added 3 new paragraphs following third paragraph:
Healthy Lifestyle and Community Design	Page 34	<u>In an effort to increase quality of life standards, including health, recreational, arts and cultural activities, the city of Las Vegas designed and constructed community centers in the Durango Hills and Centennial Hills areas of the city. Increasing budgets and decreasing revenues were some of the factors identified when the City Council made the decision to partner with a private, non-profit corporation for the management of the Durango</u>

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		<p><u>Hills and Centennial Hills Community Centers. The city utilized a Request for Proposal (RFP) process to advertise to eligible organizations and implemented panels consisting of subject matter experts to ensure the most appropriate organization was chosen.</u></p> <p><u>The Young Mens Christian Association (YMCA) applied and was chosen to manage the Durango Hills Community Center and has been successful in operating this facility for nearly a decade. Recently, with the construction of the Centennial Hills Community Center, the city once again published an RFP for qualified, eligible organizations. The YMCA successfully bid for the management opportunity and is now managing both the Durango Hills and Centennial Hills Community Centers.</u></p> <p><u>The successful partnership allows the city to commit resources to other essential government services while the YMCA is able to enhance the community by providing health, recreational, arts and cultural activities ranging from swimming lessons and summer camps to organized sports and arts and crafts. Contracts with the YMCA ensure the city has an active role in managing the success of both community centers and the partnership is beneficial for the city, the YMCA, and the residents in the Las Vegas valley.</u></p>
<p>General Tax Revenue</p> <p>Page 37</p>		<p>Added sentence at end of paragraph:</p> <p><u>It should be noted that these funds are variable, constituting a guaranteed annual amount for parks</u></p>

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	<p>and recreation, and that there are many competing demands for this fluctuating funding source.</p>
<p>Tables 12 – 15, pages 41 - 45</p>	<p>Titles added</p>
<p>Tables 16 – 18, pages 47 - 49 Spatial Analysis</p>	<p>Titles, sources & notes added Added following section: <u>Distribution of Leisure Services Facilities/Centers Based on Population Density</u></p>
<p>Page 51</p>	<p>A spatial analysis of the distribution of all regional, community and neighborhood leisure services facilities and their service areas is shown on Map 7. The service areas are determined based on the standards established in Table 19. This methodology differs from that for parks which used a ½ mile radius to delineate service areas. The spatial analysis for centers is population based. Thus, a green circle shown around a regional facility on Map 7 indicates an area having a population of approximately 75,000 people, the standard for regional centers. Maps 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d display the service areas for neighborhood, community, regional and aquatic centers, respectively. The composite analysis in Map 7 reveals a population of 165,293 city residents not currently living within the service area of any category of leisure facility, excluding aquatic centers. This translates into more than one-fourth (28%) of the city's residents living in underserved areas throughout the city.</p> <p>Neighborhood Leisure Service Centers, as displayed on Map 7a, have a service area based on a ratio of one center per 10,000 people. The service area for</p>

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each neighborhood center as shown in yellow contains approximately 10,000 city residents. In several instances, there are overlapping service areas among centers, primarily those clustered in the Southeast Sector. Areas underserved by neighborhood centers include all of the white portions of city not included in a yellow circle. The Centennial Hills and Southwest Sectors are the most deficient in neighborhood centers based on this type of spatial analysis.

Community Leisure Service Centers, as shown on Map 7b, have a service area based on a ratio of one center per 25,000 people, shown in gold. Similar to the distribution of neighborhood centers, there is overlap in service areas, most notably in the Southeast Sector. The greatest deficiency appears to be in the Centennial Hills Sector, followed by the Southwest Sector, based on the population ratio standard.

Regional Leisure Service Centers, as indicated on Map 7c, have service areas defined in red based on a ratio of one center per 75,000 people. In this case, there is overlap between the service areas of the two regional centers in the Southeast Sector, as well as the two in the Southwest Sector. The largest geographic areas underserved by regional centers appear to be in the Centennial Hills and Southwest Sectors, based on this type of spatial analysis.

Aquatic Facilities, as shown on Map 7d, have service areas identified in light blue based on a ratio of one center per 20,000 people. As noted with other types of centers, there is some overlap of

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service areas in the Southeast Sector. The greatest service deficiencies appear to be located in the Southwest and Centennial Hills Sectors. There is also a significant gap in service in that portion of the Southeast Sector located west of Interstate 15.

Other Site Selection Factors

To determine new locations for constructing leisure services centers, the city utilizes demographic information, including median age and household income, and to meet future needs, should focus first on those areas indicated on Maps 7 through 7d where the population is underserved. In also assessing community recreation offerings by private and non-profit organizations in the areas underserved by municipal facilities, the city can identify if there is truly a need for a new leisure services center. The city chooses not to compete for recreation programming with existing services already provided to the public. However, affordable services are a concern for city residents and the city considers this in its programming and site selection for new facilities.

In addition to information provided by the spatial analysis, other factors to consider when prioritizing construction of new leisure services facilities include: land constraints, city tax revenues, R & PP leases on land, community partnership opportunities, such as those with the YMCA and school district, identified service level standards, and citizen feedback from the Community Needs Assessment Program surveys regarding leisure services demand.

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<p>Table 19, page 54</p>		<p>Title added: Leisure Facility Needs by Sector, Community Schools included with count on Neighborhood Centers, with explanatory footnote: <u>Community Schools offer comparable programs to Neighborhood Centers and are included as Neighborhood Centers in the level of service area assessment.</u></p> <p>Recalculated surpluses/deficiencies based on Maps 7a-7d.</p>
<p>Functional Analysis</p> <p>Page 55</p>		<p>After second sentence in paragraph 2, added new sentence:</p> <p><u>This growing sport has been recognized by the city and the city has responded by planning several lacrosse fields as part of park construction in the 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan.</u></p> <p>Added new paragraph after 3rd paragraph:</p> <p><u>In recent years, the NRPA has renounced the "one size fits all" approach and recommends that communities develop park and recreational facility standards that fit individual needs and circumstances. Under this approach, the NRPA recommends using public meetings, community surveys, and interviews with various department heads, league presidents, and the recreational program directors to establish the current facility utilization and future needs</u></p>
<p>Implementation</p> <p>Page 62</p>	<p>Recommendation #3: Build Amenities to Keep Pace with Growth</p>	<p>Added priorities for centers as follows: <u>Recommendation #3: Build amenities to</u></p>

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<p><u>keep pace with growth</u></p>	<p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize provision of new <u>leisure services facilities based on the needs analysis contained in Table 19, and other spatial analysis and site selection factors presented on page XXX</u>, as recommended below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ #1 Priority: <u>Southwest Sector, outside current service areas Shown on Map 7.</u> ➤ #2 Priority: <u>Centennial Hills Sector, outside current service areas shown on Map 7</u> ➤ #3 Priority: <u>Southeast Sector, outside current service areas shown on Map 7</u>
<p>Maps</p>	<p>Numerous map revisions, and new Maps 7 – 7d for centers analysis; close-up maps of ten parks priority areas created for appendices.</p>