

# Maxwell Park Hildale, Utah Development Plan 2016



**DRAFT**

**Hildale City**

**320 E. Newel Avenue**

**PO Box 840490**

**Hildale, UT 84784**

**(435) 874-2323**

## **Contents**

<b>Maxwell Park</b> .....	1
<b>Maxwell Park, Hildale, Utah</b> .....	4
<b>History of Maxwell Park</b> .....	7
<b>Wildlife at Maxwell Park</b> .....	8
<b>Plant Life in and Around Maxwell Park</b> .....	10
<b>Airplane View (top) and Satellite View (bottom) of Maxwell Park area</b> .....	13
<b>Geography and Geology of Maxwell Park</b> .....	14
<b>Outdoor Recreation Ethics in Maxwell Park and Surrounding Areas</b> .....	15
<b>Safety in Maxwell Park</b> .....	16
<b>Basic Philosophy of Development of Maxwell Park</b> .....	18
<b>Maxwell Park, Hildale, Utah, Development 2005</b> .....	20
<b>Maxwell Park, 2005</b> .....	20
<b>Developments, 2005 to 2015</b> .....	21
<b>Proposed Development Plan 2015-2016</b> .....	22
<b>Detailed Proposed Development Plan 2015-2016</b> .....	23
<b>Ten Year Schedule of Priorities in Maxwell Park Development 2015-2025</b> .....	25

# Maxwell Park, Hildale, Utah

## Development Plan

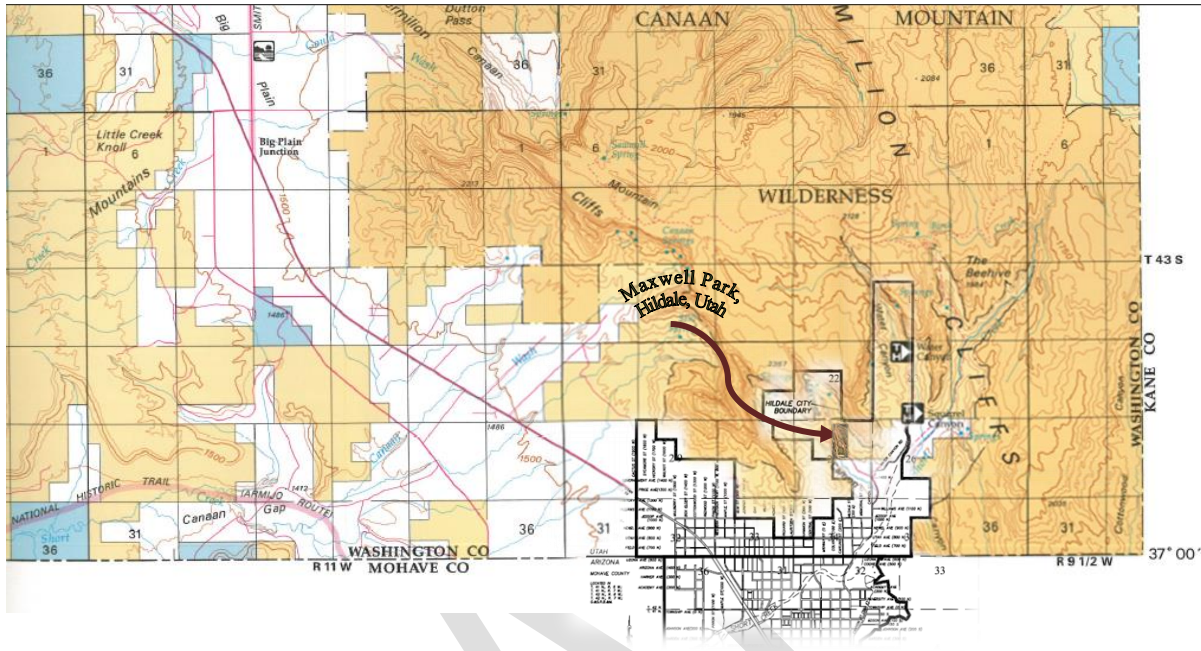
### 2016

#### Location Maps

City of Hildale, Washington County, Utah





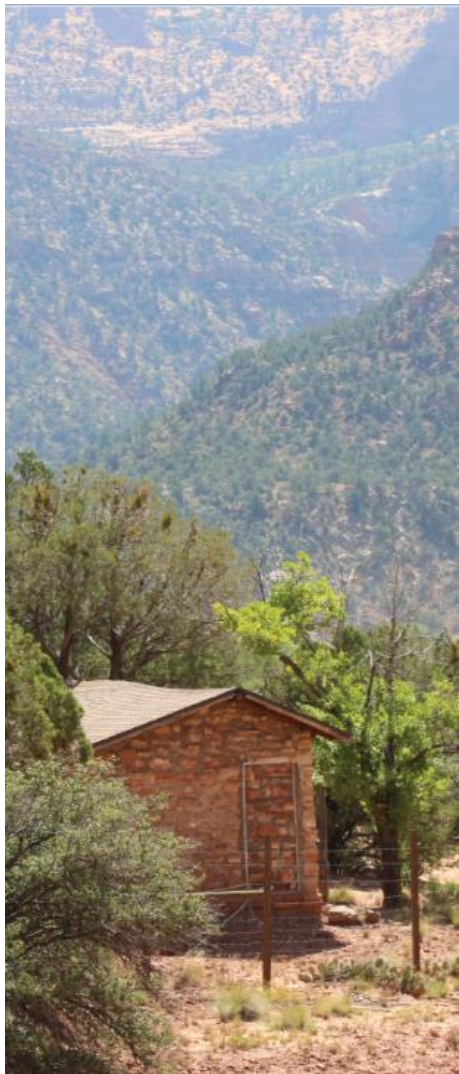






## History of Maxwell Park

William Maxwell with his sons settled in the area of Short Creek around 1900; however, times were tough, and it was only a short while before he moved on to California. His short stay left his name in the history of the development of the Short Creek Valley. His friend, Jacob Lauritzen, another pioneer in the Short Creek valley named many of the landmarks. Between El Capitan and Trail Mountain, lies a canyon which forks into two slot canyons; the narrow canyon to the west, Jan's Canyon, after his five-year-old son Jan Lauritzen, who died in a drowning accident; the east slot canyon and the greater canyon he named after his friend Maxwell. It was from this connection that early settlers and pioneers named a flat area secluded from the rest of the world near the convergence of these two faces of cliffs and at the mouth of Maxwell Canyon, Maxwell Park. Maxwell Park became a favorite community picnic and celebration rendezvous.



**Figure 1: Les Clark Cottage east of Maxwell Park**

In 1948 Jacob Lauritzen's son-in-law, Les Clark built a flagstone cottage east of what is now Maxwell Park. Les Clark is the artist credited with the development of the artwork of the famous Mickey and Minnie Mouse for Walt Disney. Clark often hosted Jacob Lauritzen's son Jonreed, a distinguished author of that time. Jonreed would sit in the cabin at a simple table that faced El Capitan and compose his manuscripts. He is the author of seventeen published novels and was a regular contributor to *Arizona Highways* magazine. His novel *Rose in the Flame* was made into a Hollywood movie in 1954. The old flagstone cottage still remains on the privately owned Tumuru Ranch.

Hildale City established a lease with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and began developing Maxwell Park through the 1970s and 1990s. Through the effort of fundraisers and grants the city began to develop picnic sites, a restroom facility, a baseball field, a basketball court, a sandbox playground, park entrance structures, and a park maintenance building.

The city shifted its attention from the park development to other things beginning about the year 2000 and continued thus for about twelve years. During that time, the lease the city had with BLM lapsed, and the park was basically held in maintenance mode only. The City of Hildale began the efforts of developing or updating the general plan in 2014-15. This planning process involved looking again at the needs of the Park. This effort is what springs this planning review into action today.

## Wildlife at Maxwell Park



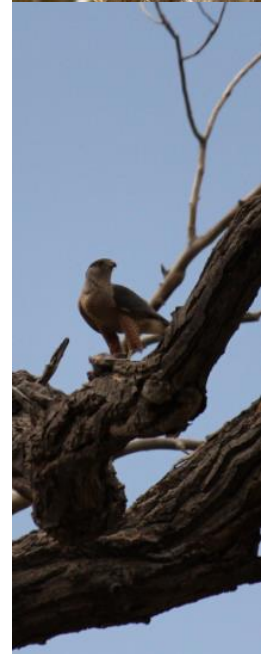
Figure 2: Bald Eagle in a Cottonwood

Maxwell Park and the wilderness surrounding it are the home of a wide variety of wildlife.

Flitting from branch to branch of the native Gambel Oak or stringy bark Utah Juniper or to the bright red fruit of the native prickly pear cactus, are a variety of birds from the chickadees to finches to wrens. It is not uncommon to hear the rapping of any one of the twelve woodpecker varieties that are found in Washington County, or see the quick darting of a canyon wren or the soaring of a golden eagle. In fact, the avid birdwatcher may see over 250 varieties of birds from road runners to hummingbirds, falcons, finches, wrens, grosbeaks and buntings, blackbirds and Orioles, thrashers, thrushes, and many more.



In the early morning one might see a small herd of mule deer emerging from among the cottonwoods and tamarisks and up the sandy banks of the creek. Mule deer are native to the area and are the largest of the wildlife that may occasion the park. Bighorn sheep have been transplanted into the Canaan Wilderness areas around the park by the BLM and the Department of Natural Resources. These bighorn sheep have occasionally wandered from the cliffs into the nearby hills and canyons. However, one is more likely to see the south end of a northbound squirrel scampering up an oak tree and jumping from limb to limb in search of acorns; or see the striped back of a chipmunk as it collects its share of the store. One might startle a jack rabbit or a cottontail rabbit from under the sagebrush or in the willows of the creek. Mice, skunks, raccoons, and ringtails are also common in the park area and will have your lunch if you leave your picnic foodstuffs unattended. There have been occasional sightings of mountain lions at Maxwell Park; however, as the human involvement has increased, the larger cats tend to keep more remote. Coyotes and foxes also occasion the park but are seldom seen during the day. If one stays into the late evening to watch the eastern sky settle into the darker dusky hues, he might see the darting irregular flight of several varieties of bats in search for flying insects. These bats live in cracks and rocks of the cliffs around Maxwell Park.







One might be startled by the rustle in the crinkled brown leaves as one walks by a grove of Gambel oaks; however, the sound is often just the movements of an equally startled blue-bellied lizard. There are many types of desert lizards that make a home in the dead wood, broken rocks, sandy hills, and dry leaves around Maxwell. Lizards are the most commonly seen reptile of the park; however, camouflaged

under a rock shelter or in the leaves of a quiet grove or sunning itself on a sandstone outcropping, one might observe a Great Basin rattlesnake. Repeated “S” marks in the sand may reveal the path of a sidewinder rattler on its way to the streambed in search for some unwary toad. Great Basin rattlesnakes and sidewinders are just a couple of the fourteen varieties of rattlesnakes that live in the general area. Garter snakes, blow snakes, and king snakes also may be found in the Maxwell Park area.



After a rainstorm, the ground near the creek may come to life with frogs, toads, and salamanders. The frogs burrow into the sand and leaves and remain dormant until a warm summer rainstorm and then work their way to the surface and may be seen in abundance. Puddles of dormant water abound with dark pudgy pollywogs and tadpoles. Tree frogs of a variety of colors from black and yellow-green to red may also be found in the trees near the creek, especially in the wetter areas.

Beetles abound in the arid climate of Maxwell Park. Amazing, but true, is the fact that four out of every five animals on earth are insects; furthermore, it is amazing that there are more species of beetles than there are of all the other animals including insects put together. At Maxwell one might observe a black, rounded-back stink beetle scavenging among the leaves, or a flat-backed stink beetle working its way down the path, a striped Italian beetle floundering in the grass, or a rhinoceros beetle by the edge of the concrete picnic pad, or a lady beetle crawling up the stem of a grandmother’s nightcap penstemon flower.



Red ants, black ants, sugar ants, and termites, and a host of other creeping, crawling, and hopping insect and small animal life also abound in the Park. A careful observer might notice in the sand around a Utah Juniper the inverted sand cones typical of the ant lion (the larvae stage of the damsel fly) ready to trap some unwary black or red ant. Crickets, grasshoppers, and leafhoppers feed on the wild grasses and shrubs. Ticks and chiggers prefer warm-blooded feasts, and if some animal will not make itself available, they will hitchhike and

invite themselves to lunch on an unprepared hiker.

One may encounter a myriad of flying insects at Maxwell Park from honey bees to butterflies. Wild honey bees may make home in a hollow portion of a dead tree in the area of Maxwell Park. These bees are not dangerous if not disturbed. Paper wasps build their nests in hollow places in the cliffs or dangling from branches in the juniper trees. Mud wasps build their mud houses in narrow cracks in the rocks or under the



eaves or any other place that seems convenient. During the rainy season one will likely encounter a squadron of mosquitoes, but during the dry season, gnats are the greatest offender.



**Figure 3: Wolf Spider**

A large variety of spiders are also common to the park area. The largest is the tarantula. Tarantulas primarily live in the rocks and brush of the foothills but may also be found in the park occasionally. The wolf spider hunts its small insect prey among the dry leaves at the base of the trees and sagebrush. Large, tough, stringy webs of the striped black and yellow garden spider or meticulously woven patterns of a fat cat-faced spider may be a snare to an unobservant moth. Tough, sticky, erratically-strung webs

reveal the work of a black widow spider, common in dark crevices in the rocks and junipers and in convenient dark corners of park buildings.



## **Plant Life in and Around Maxwell Park**

The majestic scenery of the Cliffs is enhanced by the trees in Maxwell Park. The trees common to the area include the pinyon pine, Utah juniper, Fremont cottonwood, Russian olive, Dixie live oak and Gambel oak. Austrian pine and Colorado blue spruce have been introduced into the park and add the feeling of a mountain retreat. On the cliff-tops surrounding the park are seen the tall ponderosa pine. In the creek, up the canyons, and on the foothills one might see the light yellow-green leaves and light colored bark of a mountain ash, the silvery leaves and mottled smooth bark of a sycamore maple, the lance-head leaves and rough dark bark of a black willow, the pale blue-green needles and flaky Oxford-brown bark of an Arizona cypress, the fragrant green needles and reddish brown bark of a red cedar, or the deep green leaves and gray-brown bark of an occasional elm.

Along the trail one will see a variety of shrubbery that is part of the flora of Maxwell Park and the surrounding wilderness areas. In the late spring the fuzzy-tongued off-white flowers of the cliff rose scent the air. Mountain mahogany, creosote bush, and three types of sagebrush – silver sagebrush, sand sagebrush, and big sagebrush – embrace the hillside and the sandy valley floor while salt cedar (tamarisk) mingles with the willows in the creek-bed.





Wild flowers and flowering herbs along the hillsides and in the canyons around Maxwell Park attract honey bees, moths, and hummingbirds. Among the flowers are the bright red blossoms of the Indian paint brush and the orange-red blossoms of the firecracker penstemon, the whitish-purple blossoms of the grandmother's nightcap penstemon, the yellow splash of the asters, sunflowers, and many others. Over thirty varieties of wildflowers deck the hillsides in their season. A list of a few of these are Queen Anne's lace, western yarrow, Mayweed chamomile, sand lily, woody aster, purple aster, white prairie aster, hairy golden aster, common sunflower, common tansy, dandelion, Rocky Mountain bee plant, hedge bindweed (wild morning glory), woolly morning glory, tall morning glory, red morning glory, yellow sweet clover, baby's breath, common mallow, alkali mallow, globe mallow, white horehound, annual prickly poppy, Wyeth lupine, Geyer larkspur, and tall buttercup.

Along the trail the mix of over twenty-five grass varieties may bring both relaxation and caution. Some varieties are pleasant for walking in, but others, like the long-spine sandbur, fill the pant legs and stockings with sharp stickers. Among the grasses in the park are the quack grass, creeping bent grass, wild oats, mountain brome, rescue grass, rip-gut brome (spear grass), downy brome, long-spine sandbur (grass bur), Bermuda grass, orchard grass, large crabgrass, barnyard grass, stink-grass, southwestern cup-grass, tall fescue, foxtail barley, hare barley, Italian ryegrass, western witch grass, annual bluegrass, rabbit-foot grass, common rye, yellow foxtail, bristly foxtail, Johnson grass, and rattail fescue.



Common herbs and common weeds, a variety of noxious weeds, and a host of other plants make up the remaining flora of the Maxwell Park. One might bring a basket, pick a few wild herbs, wipe his brow, and enjoy the beautiful earth while hiking a sandy trail. However, one must know which weeds have the herbal qualities he is looking for and which ones do not. Some of the weeds are edible; some medicinal; some painful; some noxious; some toxic; and some



deadly. One better know which is which. Try this list, and if one recognizes even a few weeds with good herbal qualities, one would be doing well; if one knows what not to eat, even better: khaki-weed, pigweed, amaranth, redroot, Mexican whorled milkweed, labriform milkweed, western whorled milkweed, Annual bur-sage, common ragweed, giant ragweed, biennial wormwood, common sagewort, Great Plains yucca, Spanish bayonet yucca, plumeless thistle, Italian thistle, distaff thistle, diffuse knapweed, yellow star-thistle, rabbit brush, Canada thistle, yellow-spine thistle, wavy-leaf thistle, bull thistle, horseweed, bristly hawks-beard, broom snakeweed, prickly lettuce, skeleton-weed, Scotch thistle, Riddell groundsel, common groundsel, perennial sow-thistle, spiny sow-thistle, western salsify, common cocklebur, catch-weed borage, western stick-tight borage, wild mustard, black mustard, small-seed false-flax, shepherds-purse, hoary cress, blue mustard, flixweed, tumble mustard-weed, London skyrocket, field pennycress, plains prickly pear cactus, scarlet-cup cactus, short barrel cactus, soapwort, net-seed lambs-quarter, kochia, Russian thistle (tumbleweed), field bindweed, field dodder, yellow nut sedge, purple nut sedge, field horsetail, scouring rush, prostrate spurge, camel-thorn, two-grooved milk-vetch, hog potato, silky crazyweed, hairy vetch, red-stem filaree, rush, lance-leaf sage, wild onion, small-flowered gaura, broadleaf plantain, woolly plantain, silver-sheath knotweed, wild buckwheat, erect knotweed, curly dock (sour dock), desert rock-purslane, miner's lettuce, common purslane, sulfur cinquefoil, catch-weed bedstraw, sharp-point fluvelin, dalmatian toadflax, moth mullein, common mullein, Persian speedwell, sacred datura, Wright ground-cherry, silver-leaf nightshade, buffalo-bur, hairy nightshade, cut-leaf nightshade, prostrate vervain, and puncture-vine (puncture bur). Well, how did you do? If that didn't name them all, maybe you could try your hand at a few.



**Airplane View (top) and Satellite View (bottom) of Maxwell Park area**





## **Geography and Geology of Maxwell Park**

Maxwell Park sits in Maxwell Canyon in the south back door of Zion's National Park and partakes of its natural wonder and beauty. The majestic sandstone cliff El Capitan stands directly to the west of the Park; the broad cliff to the north is Trail Mountain; between those two cliffs, Maxwell Canyon forks into two slot canyons. The west fork, Jan's Canyon, separates El Capitan from rough jagged cliffs that jut toward the park from the northwest; while the east fork, is a continuation of the main canyon, Maxwell Canyon, and separates the same rugged formation from rest of Trail Mountain to the north and northeast.

The park is located at the foot of the southern edge of the Vermilion Cliffs portion of the 44,500 acre Canaan Mountain Wilderness area. Across Short Creek about a mile to the east of Maxwell Park is the Cottonwood Point Wilderness. The term "Wilderness" is used to define an area free from human control, that is undeveloped, and that provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and recreation. Wilderness areas are rugged and remote.

Both the Canaan Mountain Wilderness and the Cottonwood Point Wilderness are on the southwest edge of the greater Colorado Plateau which covers most of the state of Colorado, the western half of Utah and a large portion of northern Arizona and New Mexico. The Colorado Plateau is a land of escarpments, mesas, and deeply carved canyons such as those found around Maxwell Park. Most of this plateau near Maxwell Park sits between 4,830 and 7,140 feet in elevation; however, the highest portions of this plateau are in Colorado and lie between 10,000 and 14,433 feet in elevation. Precipitation at these lower elevations, as are found in Maxwell Park, comes largely in the form of winter snows and summer thundershowers and is typically between 10.0 and 13.5 inches annually while the higher elevations of the Colorado Plateau may



receive two to three times as much. The climate in Maxwell Park is semi-arid. Temperatures during the winter are cool with periods of very cold weather, while summers are typically dry and hot. Average winter temperatures in January are about 48°F, while average summer temperatures average 93°F.

Runoff from the Maxwell Park area includes drainage out of Jan's Canyon and Maxwell Canyon and from the Park and surrounding foothills through tributary washes into Maxwell wash. The Maxwell wash flows into Short Creek. Short Creek is in turn a tributary to the Virgin River which likewise is a tributary to the Colorado River. The junction of the Virgin River and the Colorado River is at the southwest end of the Grand Canyon, just before it enters Lake Meade.

The canyons include natural springs with high-quality water. Currently Twin City Water Works has water rights to two springs which draw water from the Navajo Sandstone aquifer: one in Jan's Canyon, and one in Maxwell Canyon. Development of the water resources in these canyons requires obtaining a right-of-way from the BLM. Maxwell Park is irrigated utilizing water from these natural springs.

The geology of Maxwell Park is visible in the sheer cliffs and foothills. The geologic formations from top to bottom as the eye might glance at the cliffs begin with the Jurassic Navajo Sandstone formation containing massive beds of fine-grained quartzite sandstone loosely cemented and jointed. This formation is up to 2,000 feet thick, sculpted over time by wind, water, and earthquake into a dramatic, light, slightly golden-red landscape of deeply carved canyons, sandstone hoodoos, and barren slick rock punctuated by groves of ponderosa pines. It sits atop the Jurassic Kayenta formation containing siltstone and shale mixed with very fine-grained sandstone. The Kayenta is about 700 feet thick and is marked by the purple-red color. Beneath the Kayenta lies the 300 to 400 foot thick Jurassic Moenave formation which outcrops at the base of the cliffs and consists of siltstone, shale, and a mix of sandstone with some conglomerate varying in color from blue-grey to deep purple. Buried beneath the Moenave is the 350 foot thick Triassic Chinle formation. It consists of bentonitic shale, siltstone, sandstone, and scattered gypsum. Beneath the Chinle is the 130 to 250 foot thick Triassic Shinarump formation consisting of coarse conglomerate sandstone with fossilized wood. Going still deeper into the earth under the park is the Triassic Moenkopi formation, consisting of siltstone, shale, fine-grained sandstone, gypsum, and limestone. It provides a base nearly 1,700 feet thick. This layer is only visible where it outcrops four to five miles southwest of Maxwell Park. Most of the floor of the Maxwell Park and out from the canyons and across the valley is a shallow layer of Quaternary alluvial fill consisting of a mix of sand, clay, silt, and gravel of varying thickness from zero to 100 feet thick.<sup>1</sup>

## **Outdoor Recreation Ethics in Maxwell Park and Surrounding Areas**

Maxwell Park is maintained by the City of Hildale. The care of the restroom facilities and the picnic sites, the mowing of the lawn, the planting and watering of trees and lawns, the picking of the trash, the emptying of the trash barrels, and the maintenance of the playground equipment is done by a park attendant.

However, the areas surrounding the park are managed by the BLM for their undeveloped recreational experiences, solitude, natural history exploration, photography, camping, and hiking. BLM lands are public lands. Public lands are your lands, and their care is largely up to those who use them. Whether traveling on foot or horseback, by bicycle, or motor vehicle, visitors are asked to tread lightly on the environment. Practice outdoor skills which leave no trace. The basic rules of use of public lands include packing out what you pack in; staying on established roads or trails; asking permission before crossing private lands; leaving gates as you find them; know where wilderness boundaries are and respect special restrictions (motor vehicles are not allowed in these areas); check fire conditions before entering public lands, and if fires are allowed use only “dead and down” wood; consider using camp stoves rather than fires for cooking; enjoy historic sites, petroglyphs, ruins, and other cultural sites, but leave them as you find them.

Knowing these simple rules will help you ensure that every visitor including you on your next visit will enjoy a quality experience. Keeping public lands clean and undamaged is our shared responsibility. The same rules used by the BLM could well pertain to Maxwell Park.

## **Safety in Maxwell Park**

Flood water is a major safety issue. Short Creek was considered for designation as a “wild” and “scenic” river by the BLM. One would wonder why they should even consider it for such; however, during a summer thunderstorm, the term may become fitting very fast. The creek bed, which for most of the year is dry, suddenly becomes a raging, tumbling torrent of silt laden water. Weather conditions can change very rapidly bringing flash-flooding from on top of the cliffs when there is little or no rain down in the canyon or in the valley. A human body is no match for the floodwaters that rampage through the narrow canyons pushing a raft of boulders and logs. Know the weather and flash flood potential before your trip if you are going into one of these canyons. If bad weather threatens, do not enter the narrow canyons and be clear of the creek floodways. When in doubt, stay out! The raging flood waters flowing from Jan’s Canyon, Maxwell Canyon and the surrounding cliffs and foothills converge and flow over Canyon Street, cutting off Maxwell Parkway, the only roadway into the Park area, and thus essentially cutting off all road traffic in and out of the park until the storm subsides.

On September 14, 2015, the community experienced a severe thunderstorm which resulted in a tragedy when two families were overtaken by flashflood waters coming out of Maxwell wash. They had stopped well back from a flood which was blocking the Maxwell wash crossing at Canyon Street, and the drivers got out of their vehicles to observe the muddy stream. However, they failed to notice a flash flood surge which expanded the forty foot wide stream to a 600 foot wide torrent. Alerted by someone looking on, they quickly got into their vehicles to attempt an escape, but were too late. The flood waters pushed debris behind the tires of the vehicles and the silt laden water carried the two vehicles off a twenty-foot embankment and swirled them forward into the Short Creek wash. Three boys were able to escape the muddy water; however, thirteen died as a result of the flood accident. Twenty miles downstream, a resident of Hurricane, Utah, attempted to cross the same flood waters. They located his body several miles from his vehicle.

The same storm caught seven hikers working their way out of a slot canyon in Zion's National Park. The death toll rose to twenty-one.

Falls are the most common cause of injury and death in the area around Maxwell Park. Plan your trip; choose trails within your ability, be careful of loose rocks and loose footing. When hiking around the steep ledges, be extra cautious – one slip could be fatal.

Lightning is another hazard that must be considered, more especially when hiking the cliffs or foothills around the park. Avoid or get off high places when lightning threatens.

Dehydration is a condition that should not be treated lightly. Though the water available in the park is some of the best drinking water in the nation, yet it is not readily available in the cliffs and canyons around the park. If one is going to hike, plan on taking plenty of drinking water along. Carry and drink one gallon of water per person per day. Wear a hat, sunglasses, and sunscreen.

Drinking water is untreated at Maxwell Park. Though naturally some of the best drinking water in the nation, the water that flows through the taps has not had culinary water treatment. Take care and help to keep the water source pure and protected from contamination.

Bites and stings are also a concern. Though there have been few incidents, safe hiking techniques could prevent a painful rattlesnake bite or a sting from a scorpion or an attack from a swarm of Africanized wild honeybees. Watch your step and your hand holds when hiking, and take care to not disturb bee hives in old dead wood.

Cell phone coverage is limited in the park; therefore, your safety remains your responsibility.





## **Basic Philosophy of Development of Maxwell Park**

Maxwell Park, with its natural solitude and tranquility as the backyard of Zion's National Park, invites quiet meditation. Yet the quietude of the scene could easily turn into a modern cacophony if proper planning and development is not addressed.

The basic philosophy of the development of the Maxwell Park comes from this thought: What you allow, you encourage. So one must naturally consider well what he allows. If dirt-bike trails and racing are allowed, that is what you – by default – encourage, and therefore you will eventually have. If you allow for horse trails, that is what you encourage. Now if we want horse trails, we must plan for places to tie the horses, to feed the horses, to park the horse trailers and unload them. The trend of thought has been that we should consider hiking, biking, backpacking, camping, pet walking, and also equestrian trail riding. However, it is hard to

imagine that we should allow or encourage dirt biking activities in the park or the surrounding area.

The plan which is presented here is one that allows for six-foot-wide sidewalks to encourage walking, plenty of picnic sites and group sites to encouraging family-centered entertainment and involvement, and a park nursery development area to encourage community improvement. The far-reaching effect of trails not part of the park itself will need to be coordinated well with the BLM, as most of the wilderness trail systems will be left to their development and monitoring, though the park may provide a base for those trail systems.

DRAFT



## Maxwell Park, Hildale, Utah, Development 2005

### Maxwell Park, 2005

Maxwell Park as it existed around 2005 consisted of the following Structures:

1. One Maintenance Shed with some equipment storage areas;
2. One Restroom Building with supply and maintenance room;
3. One Ball Diamond with grass, team “dug-out,” and Backstop;
4. One Horseshoe Pit with five sets of goal-posts;
5. One Sandbox Playground with swing-set and play-structure;
6. Ten Picnic Sites complete with concrete pad, tables, benches, food prep tables, and waste receptacles;
7. Three Parking areas (one graveled and the others native soil);
8. One Stone Masonry entrance structure (incomplete)
9. Two grassed areas besides the baseball diamond;
10. Some landscaping developed with trees, stones, sidewalks etc.;
11. One Basketball court with two ball standards;
12. One east-side flood drainage way (incomplete);
13. One water-bottle fill area with three yard hydrants;
14. One group fire pit arena (incomplete)



## **Developments, 2005 to 2015**

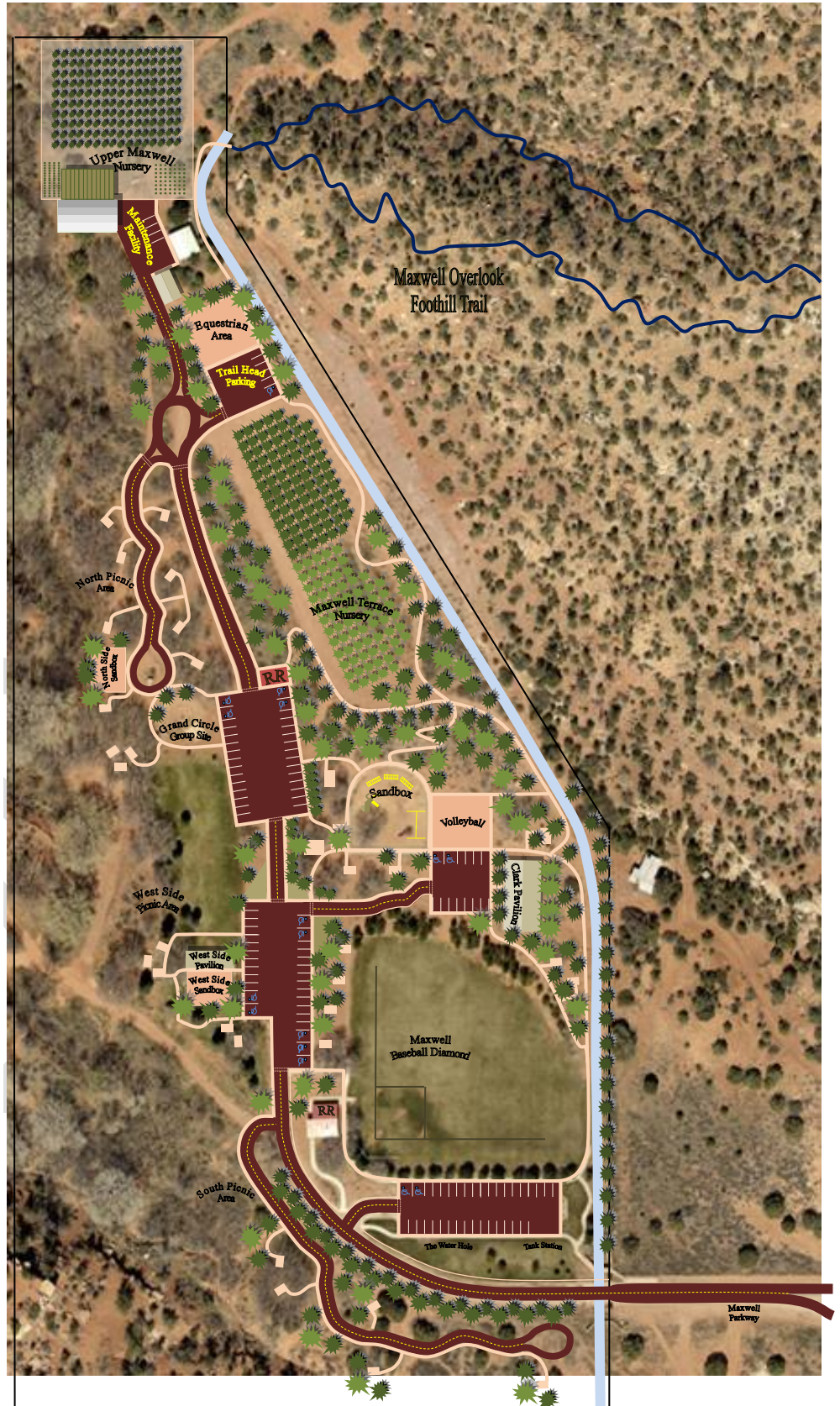
Developments and changes from 2005 to 2015 at the Maxwell Park include the following:

1. Some improvements on the baseball diamond with tracks for running the bases;
2. Basketball standards removed by vandals; not replaced;
3. Old play-structure in sandbox replaced with new structure;
4. Additional gym play-structure added to the sandbox area;
5. Three “track-hoe” diggers added to sandbox area;
6. Swing-set refurbished and reset with three swings;
7. Monitor bench set up by sandbox;
8. Native soil and “washed concrete sand” replaced with creek sand in sandbox;
9. One picnic site washed into creek on west side.
10. Two complete picnic sites added near the sandbox;
11. Two pads poured for additional picnic sites near the sandbox;



## Proposed Development Plan 2015-2016

1. Renew BLM Lease and Coordinate BLM Trails
2. Fix Flood Crossing on Canyon Street as a Safety Matter
3. Repair Maxwell Parkway; Consider Landscaping along Roadway
4. Develop Flood Control Landscaping on East Side
5. Establish Additional Picnic Sites near Sandbox and Pavilion
6. Build Additional Restroom Facilities in the North Area of Park
7. Develop a Group Host Pavilion on the site of the old Basketball Court
8. Improve Sidewalks and Develop Additional Sidewalks and Paths
9. Develop Nursery Stock Area and Greenhouse for all City Landscaping
10. Improve Park Maintenance Facility
11. Improve Roads and Parking Areas in Park
12. Increase Tree, Shrub, and Landscaping
13. Improve and Develop Additional Playgrounds including Volleyball Area
14. Establish West Side Pavilion and Sandbox
15. Complete Entrance



## Detailed Proposed Development Plan 2015-2016

The following are the proposed items of development for Maxwell Park in the next ten years.

1. **Lease with BLM.** Re-establish lease with BLM, downsizing the area to be considered from the prior lease to the immediate area of the current development with some perimeter development allowance.

**Estimated Cost including engineering: \$ 1,000.00**

2. **Picnic Sites.** Establish additional picnic sites as follows:
  - a. East of the Sandbox Playground
  - b. South of the Sandbox Playground
  - c. Northwest toward the Park Maintenance Buildings
  - d. South of the entrance road

**Estimated Cost of Additional Picnic Sites: \$ 100,000.00**

3. **Additional Restroom Facilities.** Establish a new restroom facility in the north area of the park near the sandbox playground area and the group fire-pit area.

**Estimated Cost of Restroom Facilities: \$ 75,000.00**

4. **Group Host Pavilion Areas.** Establish two group host pavilion areas:
  - a. "Baseball Pavilion" near the baseball diamond; with covered table and seating areas and place for cooking and serving;
  - b. "Clark Pavilion," on the site of the basketball court from which the basketball standards have been removed by vandals (near the old Les Clark cottage); with covered table and seating areas and place for cooking and serving.

**Estimated Cost of Group Host Pavilion Areas: \$ 85,000.00**

5. **Walking Paths and Sidewalks.** Establish sidewalk and walking paths around the east perimeter of the park that tie in with existing sidewalks, allowing a variety of walking distance options. (Trails into the wilderness would be the responsibility of the BLM.)

**Estimated Cost of Paths and Sidewalks: \$ 100,000.00**

6. **Nursery Stock Development Area.** Establish a large tree and shrub nursery area on the upper field to supply not only the park but the city with trees and shrubs for landscaping.

**Estimated Cost of Nursery Stock Development Area: \$ 125,000.00**

7. **Park Maintenance Facility Improvements.** Establish maintenance structures for Park and Nursery:
  - a. Additional covered areas for storing park and nursery maintenance equipment
  - b. Greenhouse structures for propagating nursery trees, shrubs, and flowers

**Estimated Cost of Park Maintenance Facilities: \$ 125,000.00**

8. **Roadway and Parking Areas.** Establish roadway and parking areas in the following locations:
  - a. Pave roadways and parking areas
  - b. East of the Clark Pavilion (old basketball court), providing parking for the picnic areas and the Pavilion, but also the Sandbox Playground
  - c. On the north end as trailhead parking. (This parking area will need to have a place to deal with equestrian needs such as load, unload, feed, water, and tie-up, etc).
  - d. Near the north picnic sites
  - e. South of the main entrance road for additional southern picnic sites

**Estimated Cost of Roadway and Parking Areas: \$ 200,000.00**

9. **Trees, Shrubs, and Landscaping.** Increase the planting of trees, shrubs, and flowers (etc.) in the following areas:
- Along the east side of the park
  - Along sidewalks and pathways as appropriate
  - Near picnic sites to provide shade, privacy, and beauty
  - In the Nursery area of the park as stock development to meet the park and city needs
  - Near the entrance and along the main drive areas
  - On slopes around the Sandbox Playground

**Estimated Cost of Landscaping: \$ 50,000.00**

10. **Flood Control Channel Landscaping.** Establish flood control landscaping with Gabion baskets, and cultured waterfall features along the east side of the park and along the sidewalk.

**Estimated Cost of Flood Control Landscaping: \$ 50,000.00**

11. **Bleachers.** Establish bleachers on the slopes facing the Baseball field near the Baseball Pavilion area.

**Estimated Cost of Bleachers: \$ 50,000.00**

12. **Volleyball Playground.** Establish a volleyball playground next to the Sandbox Playground.

**Estimated Cost of Volleyball Playground: \$ 5,000.00**



## Ten Year Schedule of Priorities in Maxwell Park Development 2015-2025

1. 2016
  - a. Re-establish lease with BLM, downsizing to approximately 20-30 acres
  - b. Planning and engineering
  - c. Coordinate Trails and Trail Heads with BLM
2. 2017
  - a. Engineer Maxwell Parkway for road finishing
  - b. Address flood control issues along Maxwell Parkway
3. 2018
  - a. Establish curb, gutter, and sidewalk along Maxwell Parkway
  - b. Renew paving on Maxwell Parkway
4. 2019
  - a. Furnish the two picnic sites adjacent to Sandbox Playground
  - b. Begin flood control landscaping with trees and shrubs on east side of Park
  - c. Place water system for tree plantings along east side and top of hill north of Sandbox Playground
  - d. Begin groundwork and water system for expansion of nursery project
  - e. Begin sidewalk along east side flood control
  - f. Establish shrubbery screen west of the picnic sites near the road by the Sandbox Playground
  - g. Continue nursery project – establish green house areas and growing facilities
5. 2020
  - a. Develop Clark Pavilion
  - b. Develop picnic areas in the area of the Clark Pavilion
  - c. Develop the Volleyball Playground near the Clark Pavilion
  - d. Develop sidewalks in the area of the Clark Pavilion
  - e. Develop parking lot in the area of the Clark Pavilion
  - f. Establish restroom facilities in the north end of the park
  - g. Establish sidewalk connections from Clark Pavilion to the north restroom facility
  - h. Continue nursery project
6. 2021
  - a. Construct sheltered areas for parking maintenance equipment
  - b. Develop parking lot near the northwest picnic sites
  - c. Develop new picnic sites in the northwest area
  - d. Establish sidewalk connections on the west side of the main drive
  - e. Continue nursery project
7. 2022
  - a. Develop access road and parking south of the main access road
  - b. Develop picnic sites south of the main entrance road
  - c. Continue nursery project
8. 2023
  - a. Establish Baseball Pavilion
  - b. Complete parking and equestrian trailhead development in the north of the park
  - c. Continue nursery project
9. 2024
  - a. Continue nursery project
  - b. Complete sidewalk infrastructure throughout the park
  - c. Develop flower beds and natural landscaping along the main roadway in planter areas
  - d. Establish bleachers on the west side of the Baseball Field
10. 2025
  - a. Pave roadways, all parking lots, and Maxwell Parkway
  - b. Continue nursery project

## Cost/Funding Schedule

Item #	Year	Description	Est. Revenue	Est. Cost	Est. Balance
	2016	RAP Tax Revenue	31,000.00		
	2016	General Fund Contribution	15,000.00		
1a	2016	Renew Lease with BLM		1,000.00	
1b	2016	Planning and Engineering		5,000.00	
1c	2016	Coordinate Trails and Trail Heads with BLM		1,000.00	
		TOTAL FOR 2016	571,000.00	532,000.00	
2a	2017	Engineer Maxwell Parkway for Road Finishing	15,000.00		
2b	2017	Address Flood Control Issues along Maxwell Parkway	20,000.00		
		TOTAL FOR 2017	35,000.00		
3a	2018	Establish Curb, Gutter, and Sidewalk along Maxwell Parkway	250,000.00		
3b	2018	Renew Paving on Maxwell Parkway	500,000.00		
		TOTAL FOR 2018	750,000.00		
4a	2019	Furnish 2 Picnic Sites near Sandbox Playground	25,000.00		
4b	2019	Begin Flood Control Landscaping on east side of Maxwell Park	10,000.00		
4c	2019	Begin Landscaping north of Sandbox Playground	5,000.00		
4d	2019	Begin Groundwork for Nursery Project on north side of Maxwell Park	15,000.00		
4e	2019	Begin Sidewalk along east side between Baseball Diamond and Flood Control	10,000.00		
4f	2019	Establish Landscaping between Picnic Sites and Roadway near Sandbox	2,000.00		
4g	2019	Construct Greenhouse areas and Growing Facilities for Nursery Project	30,000.00		
		TOTAL FOR 2019	97,000.00		
5a	2020	Construct Clark Pavilion	50,000.00		
5b	2020	Develop Picnic Sites near Clark Pavilion	50,000.00		
5c	2020	Develop Volleyball Playground near Clark Pavilion	5,000.00		
5d	2020	Develop Sidewalks around Clark Pavilion connecting to Sidewalk Network	25,000.00		
5e	2020	Develop Parking Lot near Clark Pavilion	100,000.00		
5f	2020	Establish Restroom Facilities at north end of	75,000.00		

		Maxwell Park			
5g	2020	Continue Nursery Project	10,000.00		
		TOTAL FOR 2020	315,000.00		
6a	2021	Construct Maintenance Equipment Sheds	25,000.00		
6b	2021	Develop Parking Lot near northwest Picnic Sites	100,000.00		
6c	2021	Develop Picnic Sites in northwest area of Maxwell Park	75,000.00		
6d	2021	Establish Sidewalk Connections from northwest to Sidewalk Network	25,000.00		
6e	2021	Continue Nursery Project	10,000.00		
		TOTAL FOR 2021	235,000.00		

---

Arizona Strip Visitor Map, Arizona Strip District Office. 2010. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

“Bird List for Washington County, Utah”

Montgomery, S.B. 1986. Hydrogeologic Report – Hildale-Colorado City Culinary Improvement Project

Spencer, J.R. 1997. Hydrogeological Report – Centennial Park, Arizona

Sunrise Engineering, Inc., 2016, Water Master Planning & Hydrogeological Study for the Colorado City, Arizona, and Hildale, Utah, Area prepared for the Town of Colorado City

Utah, St. George Field Office Visitor Map. 2010. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

*Weeds of the West*