MEMORANDUM

Date: January 11, 2017

To: The Honorable Chair and Members
Pima County Board of Supervisors

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

Re: **Four-year Lease Extension with Rillito Racing, Inc.**

At the December 13, 2016 Board of Supervisors meeting, the Board continued consideration of the four-year lease extension for the operation of County fair horseracing at the Rillito Racetrack until the meeting of January 17, 2017.

The Board requested that an additional meeting be held with stakeholders, and that meeting was held December 22, 2016. A more comprehensive overall report of the various aspects associated with Rillito Park and its use as a multipurpose public recreational facility is attached to this memorandum.

I believe a number of issues should be considered in the Board's deliberation regarding extension of the lease. As you know, at the January 3, 2017 meeting, the Board approved up to six County fair horseracing dates. Consideration should be given to the following:

- Presently, there are no County funds – planned or programmed – to construct any additional or expanded operations at Rillito, either for new fields for soccer or new lighting of fields. Recently, minor funding was allocated to playground equipment to further Rillito's multipurpose park use for recreational purposes.

- There is no County funding allocated to build any substitute horseracing facility for Rillito, nor has there been any consensus on a location where such a facility could be constructed. The original plan to transfer horseracing was rejected by the Pima County Fair Commission.

- The existing grandstand and clubhouse facilities are functionally obsolete. They do not foster other recreational uses i.e., a recreation center, and there is little flexibility for any other public use of the grandstands other than horseracing. Eventually, these facilities will have to be removed or rebuilt to better serve multiple uses. There is a recent proposal by the Heirloom Farmer's Market to utilize the clubhouse facilities to expand their business operations. Additional information on their proposal is in the attached report. Diversification of uses at this facility will allow an ongoing benefit both to the market users and the County in the form of additional revenues. Such should be pursued if terms can be reached that are agreeable to both parties.

- The lease extension is for a four-year term and does not in itself allow for any additional horseracing. No additional race days beyond 16 (or the racing period January 1 to April

5) other than County fair horseracing and commercial horseracing, is allowed unless and until it has been determined that allowing additional horseracing days will not adversely impact other public recreational uses or public uses, including soccer, community events and other similar activities.

- The horseracing period between January 1 and April 5 needs to be better defined to allow for improved planning for completing public park uses.
- The funds referenced in the lease extension document are not public funds; they are a private donation.
- Rillito Park has been and always will be a multipurpose public recreation and public use park.

In reviewing the existing lease and second amendment to the lease, it should be made clear Rillito Park is a public facility; and those who occupy it, such as Rillito Racing, Inc. or any other user with a lease or sublease, do not have any ownership interest in the property or its improvements. It should also be clear the goal of the County is to maximize public use and utility of this important public recreation and community property. The past disagreements between the various users need to be eliminated, or at the very least, minimized.

For this reason, I will be recommending that if the Board chooses to approve the proposed four-year lease extension with Rillito Racing, Inc., additional amendments are made to the lease to clarify that while the race period is from January 1 to April 5, the actual number of permitted race days during this period is no more than 16, unless specifically authorized by the Board through a formal Board vote.

In addition, our Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation (NRPR) staff do a good job of creating a master use calendar for Rillito Park where the various interests may participate in requesting specific uses during specific periods. Such is intended to minimize conflicting use dates and to ensure all of the users who desire to use a property are in communication with one another. Hence, I would request the Board also amend the second amendment to the lease by adding language requiring specific consultation and coordination with NRPR staff in selecting race days for the master schedule maintained by NRPR and that required consultations occur between soccer users, event organizers and any ongoing sub-leasees, such as the farmer's market regarding the selected days for horseracing; and, the days selected must minimize the impact to other potential park users.

CHH/anc
Attachment

c: Jan Lesher, Deputy County Administrator for Community and Health Services
Carmine DeBonis, Jr., Interim Deputy County Administrator for Public Works
Nanette Slusser, Assistant County Administrator for Public Works
Chris Cawein, Director, Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation
Tom Moulton, Director, Attractions and Tourism

Rillito Regional Park Report
January 17, 2017

History

Horse Racing

Horse racing at Rillito Racetrack has been an important landmark and community-defining attraction in the greater Tucson area for almost 75 years. Rillito Racetrack has national significance as the "Birthplace of Quarter Horse Racing in the United States," as stated in the National Register of Historic Places. The formal start of horse racing may be credited to the Southern Arizona Horse Breeders Association and J. Rukin Jelks. This organization pioneered Quarter Horse Racing in Tucson by hosting races at the Hacienda Moltacqua Racetrack beginning in 1941. When Moltacqua was sold in 1943, J. Rukin Jelks volunteered to use and expand the training track on his ranch on the Rillito River. Jelks and his partner, Melville Haskell, experimented with grading races, weighted handicaps, futurities, derbies and stake races, and photo-electric timers, as they founded the Rillito Downs, also known as the Rillito Racetrack. In fact, the "photo-finish" camera used today in all authorized horse racing was invented here at the Rillito Racetrack.

The first season at Rillito led to the establishment of the American Quarter Horse Racing Association (AQHA). Both Haskell and Jelks became founding members of the young organization. One of the main purposes of the AQHA was to establish rules that had been in use for races organized by Jelks and Haskell at Rillito Racetrack. In addition, Jelks and Haskell initiated the use of many racing innovations still in use today, and they created professionalized Quarter Horse racing in the United States as a regulated industry, much like the Jockey Club did for Thoroughbred racing in the 1750s.

For all of his efforts, Haskell was recognized as "the father of modern quarter horse racing" and inducted into the American Quarter Horse Race Association Hall of Fame. Today, Rillito Racetrack hosts Quarter Horse, Thoroughbred, and occasionally Arabian horse racing in response to the diversified horse industry that has always been part of Southern Arizona's regional heritage. The Rillito Racetrack Chute was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. Several years later a citizen-led initiative was successful in allowing racing to continue at Rillito Racetrack for 25 years.

Not only is Rillito Racetrack an important landmark in Tucson, but local programs and people whose professions started at Rillito Racetrack have also become nationally recognized for their achievements in horse racing.

Bob Baffert, famed Kentucky Derby winning trainer, grew up on an Arizona cattle ranch near Nogales, and started in the horse business grooming and galloping Quarter Horses owned by his father. Following his college graduation from the University of Arizona's Horse Racing program, he put together a small string of Quarter Horses at Rillito Racetrack in Tucson and won his first Thoroughbred horse race there on January 28, 1979. Bob has since won two legs of the Triple Crown four times: Silver Charm (1997 Kentucky Derby and Preakness), Real Quiet (1998 Kentucky Derby and Preakness), Point Given (2001 Preakness and Belmont) and War Emblem (2002 Kentucky Derby and Preakness).

The entire Rillito Racetrack became listed as a historic district on the National Register since 2012.[1] There are 171 listed sites and historic districts within Pima County and four National Historic Landmarks: Carnegie Desert Lab at Tumamoc Hill, San Xavier Mission, Ventana Cave, and the Titan Missile site.

Field Sports

In the mid-1970s, the Tucson metropolitan area had grown significantly and began to encroach around the existing racetrack. The County, acquired the Rillito Racetrack in 1971 as a gift from the Emprise Corporation, and dedicated the site as a County park where racing continued under various operators. To meet the needs of the growing community, voters approved a $1.6 million investment in sports field development at Rillito Park in 1997. In 2004, the voters again approved an additional $2.4 million for sports field development: $1 million for sports field lighting, and $5.5 million for a community park in the north central metropolitan area. The community park was to be built by the City of Tucson on property acquired for that purpose. The City was unsuccessful in acquiring adequate land for park development and petitioned the County to amend the bond project to allow the funds to be spent on a community center. The Board unanimously approved the request through Ordinance No. 2014-15 on April 8, 2014.[2]

As the Great Recession was in slow recovery, the City was forced to close several pools and community centers. However, Rillito Regional Park continued to increase in popularity for a variety of field sports and special events. After much discussion, the City agreed to provide the park bond funds to the County for continued field expansion at the Rillito Regional Park.

In spring 2014, the County began construction on three new soccer fields, parking and circulation improvements, and other recreational amenities, including large ramadas.[3] These funds were combined with the 2004 Sports Field Lighting bond monies to provide additional lighting at the site. Now completed, the Rillito Regional Park has 11 long fields, nine of which are lit. This makes the park the largest soccer facility in the region. The site also hosts a variety of other youth and amateur field sports, including lacrosse, rugby, and American football.

Additional Uses

Rillito Regional Park is also host to a variety of special events, including The Centurions event, Celtic Festival, Vietnam Veterans events (NamJam), walking events, dog shows, music festivals, and other community non-profit fundraisers. The large ramadas installed as part of the 2004 bond improvements are home to the Heirloom Farmers Market, which is held every Sunday morning.

Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee

On September 6, 2005, the Board of Supervisors commissioned the Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee ("Committee") to "study all aspects of and any alternatives for, the long-term public use of Rillito, and make recommendations on same..." The Committee consisted of 14 members representing horse racing, equestrian and field sport interest groups. The Committee met monthly for seven months. The meeting agendas were established to allow the Committee to gather information on all potential uses at Rillito Regional Park and their impacts to the community. The presentations focused on the need for additional sports and recreational facilities in Pima County, the cultural heritage and history of horse racing at the Rillito Racetrack, the economic impact of all uses, and review of alternative locations for each. As stated in its report, the Committee unanimously recommended:

1. All existing uses at Rillito continue until a suitable replacement facility is established for horse racing;

2. The replacement facility should be established no later than 2010;

3. Consistent with the planned relocation and in order to sustain the horse racing community, Pima County maintain the horse racing facilities at Rillito until these activities are relocated;

4. Any improvements to the horse racing facilities at Rillito are the responsibility of the lessee;

5. The Town of Marana's proposed Western Heritage Park, located on hundreds of acres, and including rodeo and equestrian facilities, is the future site of horse racing in Pima County;

6. Pima County includes funding to support the development of racing facilities at the Marana site in the next bond package with the intent that this project be included in the first implementation period;

7. If for any reason Marana is unable to develop the Western Heritage Park for horse racing, that a suitable alternative site be identified for horse racing, and that the site must be acceptable to the Pima County Fair Horse Racing Commission;

8. The horse racing community is actively involved in the design and development of the new facility;

9. Rillito be fully developed as currently planned including the addition of soccer fields, lighting, parking and the removal/ relocation of stalls to accommodate these improvements;

10. Once horse racing has moved from Rillito, the facility be developed as soon as possible as a soccer tournament and practice facility with 18 full-size lighted soccer fields and additional facilities to support soccer tournaments. The local area's need for football and lacrosse practice facilities can also be accommodated, if needed, by these fields; and

11. Pima County include funding to support the development of the 18 field Rillito soccer facility in the next bond package with the intent that this project be included in the first implementation period.

<u>Further Recommendations</u>

The Committee further recommended:

1. Pima County, in cooperation with local jurisdictions; identify properties for future sports and recreational uses and craft a bond question for the next and subsequent bond packages that is specific to the development of tournament and practice facility sites for the following sports:
    - Softball/Soccer
    - Football/Lacrosse
    - Baseball/Other Sports

2. In developing tournament sites, local players and their need for conveniently accessible practice fields, should be a very important consideration;

3. Pima County should identify funds and pursue property acquisition and additional concept development to establish these facilities. The 120 acres of government owned land in the vicinity of the Roger Road facility should specifically be considered if the present wastewater treatment facility is either relocated or reduced in size; and

4. Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation staff should study the possibility of forming a Sports Authority.

The Board unanimously accepted the Committee's recommendations on August 1, 2006.[4]

The Great Recession

A little over a year after the Board's 2006 vote, the entire nation and the world experienced the Great Recession in December 2007. The bond package originally planned for 2008 was postponed until 2015, at which time all questions were overwhelmingly defeated by the voters. During the ensuing years from the Board's acceptance of the Committee's recommendations and the 2015 election, staff undertook significant effort to work through the Committee's recommendations. The following is an italicized item-by-item review of activities related to each of the Committee-recommended items:

1. All existing uses at Rillito continue until a suitable replacement facility is established for horse racing**.**

   All prior uses continue at Rillito Regional Park.

2. The replacement facility should be established no later than 2010.

   No funding is available to develop a replacement facility for either racing or soccer.

3. Consistent with the planned relocation and in order to sustain the horse racing community, Pima County maintain the horse racing facilities at Rillito until these activities are relocated**.**

   The horse racing facilities remain with the exception of the original barns/stables. A new ramada-style barn (Rillito Park Foundation preference) was erected with the 2004 bond funds, replacing a portion of the 260 useable stalls demolished for the soccer field improvements. The remaining stalls are available for reassembly at a cost of approximately $100,000.

4. Any improvements to the horse racing facilities at Rillito are the responsibility of the lessee.

   Prior and current leases include this provision.

5. The Town of Marana's proposed Western Heritage Park, located on hundreds of acres, and including rodeo and equestrian facilities, is the future site of horse racing in Pima County.

   The land identified for development by the Town of Marana was BLM property. The covenants on the land prohibit specific uses such as the sale of alcohol and gambling; thus making it unusable for horse racing.

6. Pima County include funding to support the development of racing facilities at the Marana site in the next bond package with the intent that this project be included in the first implementation period.

   The Town of Marana Cultural and Heritage Park was presented to the voters in 2015 with $14 million in funding. It was not approved.

7. If for any reason Marana is unable to develop the Western Heritage Park for horse racing, that a suitable alternative site be identified for horse racing, and that the site must be acceptable to the Pima County Fair Horse Racing Commission.

   Staff and private sector interests reviewed numerous properties for the relocation of the racetrack: Rodeo Grounds (inadequate size), Pima County Fairgrounds (excessive costs, lack of hospitality facilities), Canoa Ranch (inadequate size), and the Tohono O'odham Nation (lack of interest).

8. The horse racing community is actively involved in the design and development of the new facility.

   Without an alternative location, design efforts have not been initiated.

9. Rillito be fully developed as currently planned including the addition of soccer fields, lighting, parking and the removal/ relocation of stalls to accommodate these improvements.

   The 2004 bond project for Rillito Regional Park has been completed. The site includes 11 long fields (mostly used by soccer clubs), 9 lit fields, additional parking, recreational amenities, relocated barns, and ramadas for a farmer's market.

10. Once horse racing has moved from Rillito, the facility be developed as soon as possible as a soccer tournament and practice facility with 18 full-size lighted soccer fields and additional facilities to support soccer tournaments. The local area's need for football and lacrosse practice facilities can also be accommodated, if needed, by these fields; *Horse racing remains at Rillito.*

    If a suitable site is identified for relocation, the original 18-field configuration does not provide adequate parking to support the 18 fields. Additionally, four of those fields would be reduced in size to fit the developable footprint.

11. Pima County include funding to support the development of the 18-field Rillito soccer facility in the next bond package with the intent that this project be included in the first implementation period.

    The 2015 bond package did not provide funding for the 18-field facility since there was not a suitable replacement site for horse racing.

<u>Further Recommendations</u>

The Committee further recommended:

1. Pima County, in cooperation with local jurisdictions; identify properties for future sports and recreational uses and craft a bond question for the next and subsequent bond packages that is specific to the development of tournament and practice facility sites for the following sports:
   - Softball/Soccer
   - Football/Lacrosse
   - Baseball/Other Sports

   The 2015 bond package allocated $176,930,000 for parks and recreation projects among all the jurisdictions. None were approved.

2. In developing tournament sites, local players and their need for conveniently accessible practice fields, should be a very important consideration.

   Pima County continues to work closely with sports teams and youth clubs to identify opportunities to expand the existing facilities. However, convenience is relative. Depending on where you live, and how far individuals are willing to drive to recreate. Property of adequate size (approximately 100 acres) to develop a tournament sports site are not available in the central or northern metropolitan area.

3. Pima County should identify funds and pursue property acquisition and additional concept development to establish these facilities. The 120-acres of Government owned land in the vicinity of the Roger Road facility should specifically be considered if the present wastewater treatment facility is either relocated or reduced in size.

   Demolition of the Roger Road Treatment Facility is estimated to cost $30 million; thus making it unfeasible for development. Pima County has purchased 162-acre site at Benson Highway and Interstate 10 for future development as a sports tournament site. It is adjacent to the Kino Stadium facilities; provides easy freeway access; and offers amenities to an underserved population.

4. Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation staff should study the possibility of forming a Sports Authority.

   The Pima County Sports and Tourism Authority, authorized by statute, commissioned a large scale, regional study of all existing sports and recreational facilities in Pima County. The August 2013 Pima County Sports Facilities Assessment can be found at

   https://webcms.pima.gov/UserFiles/Servers/Server_6/File/Government/Economic%20Development%20and%20Tourism/Pima%20County%20Sports%20Facilities%20Assessment%20August%202013.pdf

   The legislation authorizing the Sports and Tourism Authority has sunset.

Sports Field Utilization

The Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department is undertaking a regional assessment of all existing sports fields operated by parks jurisdictions within the region. The first part of the assessment was the field inventory phase which resulted in the 393 total sports fields identified in the region. Of

these 393 fields, a total of 118 were long fields (75 lighted, 43 unlit) often used for field sports such as soccer. These facilities have been mapped. A link to the regional ball fields map can be found at http://webcms.pima.gov/government/natural_resources_parks_and_recreation, in the Featured Maps section. The goal of the next phase is to identify the frequency and use patterns of these fields to possibly allow for increased utilization. Each jurisdiction calculates both field "available" time and time "utilized" using their own methods. Percent utilization depends on available time and how it is calculated (e.g., is the field available 24-7-365 [8760 hours per year] or 16-7-365 [5840 hours per year]). These calculations are inconsistent between jurisdictions and, therefore, a direct comparative analysis and compilation is challenging. This complex analysis will take time to complete accurately on a regional basis.

In 2015, Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation staff reviewed the use of sports fields at Rillito Regional Park prior to completion of the three additional fields. The following are excerpts from the September 8, 2015 memorandum: [5]

> Field Use Metrics
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> Sports activities are the only use on Fields 5 through 8 at Rillito Regional Park. The four infield fields (inside the racetrack) were available for sports use 307 out of 365 days (84% of the time). Live horseracing activities prevented sports activity on these fields for 23 days (6% of the time). Special events prevented sports use of those same fields on 35 days (10% of the time). The recently completed fields are dedicated 100 percent to sports use.
>
> Revenues Generated
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> The primary use of Rillito Regional Park includes youth sports; tournament revenue, if entry fees are charged; special events; farmers markets; and horse racing. The following is data on the utilization and the fees generated by each user group for the past three fiscal years:

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	Rillito Regional Park Revenue	
2014/15	**Sports use**	
	Youth Light reimbursement	$ 19,113.38
	Adult fee and Light reimbursement	1,486.95
	Soccer Tournament revenue	1,200.00
	Other Users	
	Special Events	27,743.52
	Heirloom Farmer's Market	20,831.52
	Rillito Racing Dark Days	4,950.00
	Rillito Racing Utility Reimbursement	10,140.00
	Rillito Live Racing	52,731.00
2015/16	**Sports use**	
	Youth Light reimbursement	19,199.93
	Adult Fee & Light reimbursement	5,277.75
	Soccer Tournament revenue	5,000.00
	Other Users	
	Special Events	19,786.00
	Heirloom Farmer's Market	20,079.66
	Rillito Racing Dark Days	3,600.00
	Rillito Racing Utility Reimbursement	8,791.24
	Rillito Live Racing	34,742.60
2016/17	(through 11/30/16)	
	Sports use	
	Youth Light reimbursement	8,523.75
	Adult Fee & Light reimbursement	6,054.15
	Soccer Tournament revenue	2,054.51
	Other Users	
	Special Events	14,726.00
	Heirloom Farmer's Market	10,991.16
	Rillito Racing Dark Days	-
	Rillito Racing Utility Reimbursement	-
	Rillito Live Racing	-
	Rillito Racing Clubhouse rental	2,420.00

The above data does not include the racing revenues for the season to begin in January 2017. Additionally, it should be noted that gross revenues for light reimbursement, in accordance with the Board-adopted fee schedule, typically cover approximately 85 percent of actual costs associated with light usage.

University of Arizona Racing Track Industry Program

The Rillito Regional Park continues the County's partnership with the University of Arizona through the Race Track Industry Program ("Program")[6]. The Program is the only curriculum of its kind, with two

courses (paths) offered based on student interest. The Business Path prepares students for employment in the areas of race track management, regulation and pari-mutuel racing organizations with Rillito Racetrack providing students with practical experience. The Equine Management Path prepares students for employment in areas dealing with racing and breeding animals.

The Race Track Industry Program has also gained worldwide recognition for its annual Symposium on Racing & Gaming held in Tucson, Arizona each December since 1974. The Symposium annually attracts 1,000 attendees with racing interests from across the United States and internationally. Topics presented during the Symposium include cutting-edge issues and trends of importance to the pari-mutuel industry including simulcasting, account wagering, marketing, track surfaces, casino gaming, human and health issues, track operations, new technologies and regulation. (Additional information on the program and its impact, including recent letters from currently enrolled students is included in the attached package).

Economic Impact

Numerous economic analyses have been completed over the years on both amateur sports tournaments and horse racing. All were completed prior to the Great Recession. However, experts in both areas believe activity related to each market is returning to pre-recession levels.

Horse Racing

The following are brief summaries of two reports on the horse racing industry. The first report, *A Partial Economic Impact Analysis of Arizona's Horse Industry*, was completed in 2001 by the Arizona State Horseman's Association.[7] Below is an excerpt from the report:

> Arizona has three commercial horse tracks. Rillito Racetrack has hosted both commercial and county fair racing. Attendance at all the commercial tracks was approximately 359,000 people in 1999-2000 (Arizona Department of Racing). Total on- and off-track attendance was 840,000. Total betting was $134 million during the 2000 season. Attendance totaled more than 184,000 people and total wagers surpassed $20 Million.
>
> Retained earnings of the racetrack industry were about $27 million in 1999-2000 (Arizona Department of Racing). Expenditures by out-of-state horse owners (800) were estimated to be $5.9 Million. Out-of-state fans make up a prominent share of horse racing attendance. For example, they make up nearly a third of the attendees at the track in Phoenix. Their expenditure was estimated at about $15 million.
>
> Total direct contribution of the racing industry to the economy was estimated for the year 2001. The results suggest that in total, the racing industry directly contributes more than **$100 million** to the state economy.

The second report, *The Economic Contributions of the Parimutuel Racing Industry to the Arizona Economy* by Arizona State University Center for Business Research, was completed in 2003.[8] The following information is an excerpt from this report:

> The pari-mutuel racing industry has a direct economic impact of $154 million and provided 3,300 jobs in 2002. The overall contributions to the Arizona economy created by its activities include $242 million in demand for goods and services, 5,900 jobs and $112 million in income to Arizona households, and $19 million in revenues to Arizona's state and local governments. A large portion of this spending is done by out-of-state visitors and horse owners.

A third study recently commissioned by Turf Paradise, the only other active track in Arizona, showed an economic impact of $91 million in 2015.[9]

Recent economic impact data is not available for Rillito Race Track. However, attendance in 2014, 2015, and 2016 averaged nearly 52,000 for the racing season.

Youth Sports

In 2007, the Metropolitan Convention and Visitor's Bureau (Visit Tucson) commissioned a study, *Amateur Sports Event Economic Impact Survey,* by FMR Associates, Inc. to analyzed the economic impact of sporting events on the local economy.

The study reviewed data from 11 different events held in the metropolitan area in 2006, as shown in the table below. Just one of those events, the 14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout, is played on long-fields. The remaining events are from a variety of sporting activities.[10]

Event	**Total Economic Impact**	**Sport**	**Type**
5th Annual Women's Ice Hockey	$ 224,388	Hockey	Team
USFA Youth Fencing	$ 2,574,818	Fencing	Individual
24th Annual El Tour	$ 5,631,106	Bicycle	Individual
14th Annual Holiday Tip Off	$ 111,036	Basketball	Team
USTA National Winter	$ 2,025,320	Tennis	Individual
13th Annual Cactus Classic	$ 1,421,868	Volleyball	Team
Spring Training Championships	$ 612,688	Baseball	Team
Copper Bowl Tennis	$ 1,783,383	Tennis	Individual
Tucson Invitational Games	$ 1,628,233	Softball	Team
Southwest Cup Challenge	$ 248,204	Softball	Team
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	$ 1,364,482	Soccer	Team
Total	**$ 17,625,526**		

Reach 11 in Phoenix is home to many local and regional sports tournaments. Reach 11 has 18 fields, including a stadium with artificial turf. A 2009 study showed an economic impact of over $152 million from Reach 11's tournaments.[11] With the exception of tournaments, little data is available on the economic impact of youth sports.

Other Users

The Rillito Regional Park is used regularly by the Heirloom Farmer's Market and a variety of special events. Although there is limited data on the economic impact of the special events, they are positive contributors to the region's cultural heritage and sense of place. All events held at the Park are not-for-profit and fund a variety of worthy causes. See Additional Materials, Item G(1), Tucson Celtic Festival.

The Heirloom Farmer's Market (Market) has established a large following and continues to play an integral role in the region's food economy. After receiving the first designation by UNESCO as a City of Gastronomy, the region has drawn considerable recognition and visitors for its sustainable food industry and numerous food establishments. A recent search of this topic showed over 5,000 articles from publications, national, regional and local. These include the Smithsonian, the New York Times, CNN, and WikiTravel, to name a few. It is premature to identify the economic impact of this designation. However, the region was mentioned in numerous national publication and news articles. The Market plays a significant role in sustaining small regional farms and supporting small businesses by providing an outlet for distribution of their crops. The Market has proposed a relocation and expansion of their business to the Rillito Regional Park Clubhouse. Their proposal includes creating a food hub for local produce by installing cold storage facilities; establishing a training center for small food start-ups involving minority, veteran, and farm-owned businesses; and upgrading the existing commercial kitchen. The Market is also requesting a longer term (5-10 year) lease. This type of diversification is key to the long-term sustainability of both the regional food industry and the Rillito regional park. See enclosed Additional Materials, Item G(2), Heirloom Farmers Market.

Recent Stakeholder Meeting

In follow up to the Board of Supervisors' recent request for stakeholder meetings, a meeting was scheduled for December 22, 2016, and noticed with the Clerk of the Board. The holidays and short notice resulted in staff contacting stakeholders directly, in addition to email invitations. A total of 27 individuals attended the meeting, including key stakeholders from each of the interest groups, and representatives from each Board of Supervisors' office, except District 2. The attendance list is attached.[12] District 3 Supervisor Bronson attended and assisted with facilitation. The meeting reviewed the history of the issues related to use of the site. Participants were asked to consider all options for collaboration and cooperation. The majority of the attendees were pleased with the current calendar and approach to scheduling. Field use follows the approved prioritization strategy developed by Chris Cawein, Director of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation. (See the attached September 8, 2015 memo approved by the County Administrator on the same date.[5]) The only issue preventing the group from coming to consensus was the contention by the soccer representative, Mr. Ted Schmidt, that the policy issue regarding the future use of the park should be decided by the Board of Supervisors because the Committee's recommendations accepted in 2006 are no longer valid. The December 22 meeting was recorded. A link to the recording will be emailed to the Board of Supervisors. A transcription of the meeting is also attached.[12]

Subsequent to the meeting, Mr. Schmidt sent an email outlining conditions for his stakeholder group's support of continuing the multi-use arrangement of the park. A copy of the email is attached.[13] The following are the conditions:

1. There will be no more than 18 racing days between November 15 and March 31 and none between September 1 to November 15. (No cost)

2. There will be a good faith effort to develop a racing season that falls between November 15 and February 1 as possible. (No cost)

3. A fence, net or screen will be erected to allow play on all the fields outside the track, even during racing events and special events before the 2017-18 racing season.

4. Lights will be installed on the one soccer field without lights within 2 years.

5. A passage way or tunnel from the fields outside the track to the fields inside the track will be installed before the TSA tournament in September 2018.

6. Lights will be installed in the parking lot to curb the rampant vandalism.

7. Management of special events on the fields or in the grandstands or clubhouse will be the responsibility of NRPR. (No cost)

8. On days when there is a conflict between racing and soccer, Pima County will give soccer 4 lit fields at Kino under the same terms as the use of the Rillito fields.

9. The parties agree that at the end of the lease, if racing is still a viable concern we will all revisit these issues.

Several items on the list are policy or management related and have no cost associated with each. The remainder have cost impacts, which are itemized below:

Item	**Description**	**Cost**
2	Installation of lights on one soccer field (assumed Field #10)	$ 150,000
4	Lights will be installed in the parking lot (assuming the main lot at the grandstand)	$ 100,000
3	West fields (#5-11) to Infields (#1-4) connection	$ 75,000
1	Installation of a fence or screen (west fields 5 – 11) - not recommended by Risk Management	
	TOTAL	$ 325,000

The installation of a net across the field closest to the track has been deemed by Pima County Risk Management to create too great a hazard to the horses even when the adjacent field is not in use for soccer. Additionally, there are some challenges to the item 8. Because the Kino Stadium District has existing contracts with FC Tucson and others for field use, there may not be fields available to offer as a back-up plan.

Summary

A sizeable portion of 2015 bond package was proposed to be allocated to improving and expanding parks and recreational facilities throughout the region. Many of the recommendations from the Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee were predicated on its passage. Without bonds, there is no funding for Rillito Regional Park or alternative racing sites for the foreseeable future. The Rillito Grandstands are structurally deficient and the facilities are in need of significant repair. The $1 million grant from the Bert W. Martin Foundation will be used to address many of those deficiencies.

The Rillito Regional Park site, while popular with the existing users, is inadequate to support soccer tournament activity beyond local and smaller regional events. Most tournaments require a minimum of 18 to 20 fields. Rillito Regional Park cannot reasonably accommodate 18-regulation size fields. In 2015, U.S. Youth Soccer changed the dimensions of soccer fields for younger players.
https://usys-assets.ae-admin.com/assets/1/3/PDI%20September%202016%20FINAL1.pdf

Children 12 and under now play on smaller teams, and consequently the size of the field for them has been reduced significantly. Reach 11 in north Phoenix has accommodated this change by converting full size fields to smaller fields. One regulation-sized field can be used as two fields for players 8 years of age and younger.

There is inadequate parking onsite to accommodate any of the proposed 16 to 18 field concepts. In reviewing the parking counts for the most popular tournament sites in the Western Region, their parking counts vary from 48 to 120 spaces per field. Using the average of 100 spaces per field, the site is short approximately 75 spaces. A parking garage is one solution and could be added at a minimum of $10,000 per space. The 16-field layout would require that vendors and shoppers park a considerable distance from the Market.

The County is advancing alternative financing options for soccer tournament development at the Kino South site. The proposed Kino South Tournament facility includes 20 long-fields and a stadium field as well as numerous other amenities, including adequate parking, hotel and restaurant facilities, and is located along Interstate 10. Its adjacency to the existing Kino Sports Complex provides significant economies of scale with future operations and maintenance. Any future capital identified for sports tournament development would be better spent on this site.

Most park facilities are not expected to produce enough (or any) revenue to break even. However, both special events and horse racing bring in significant revenues to Pima County that help offset ongoing operations and maintenance of the Rillito Regional Park. Changes to the current use pattern may result in the need for additional general fund support.

Rillito Regional Park has functioned as a multi-use facility for over 40 years. The Board of Supervisors, in purchasing the 162 acres of land at Kino Boulevard and Interstate 10 determined the future regional tournament facility location. While horse racing has waned in recent years, perhaps due in part to the recession, there is still a significant cultural heritage bond to this activity and it provides a unique tourist attraction. Additionally, there are supporters willing to invest in this pursuit. It is likely racing will cease at Rillito Regional Park without the additional funding offered by the Bert W. Martin Foundation.

Recommendations

If the Board elects to deny the additional four-year contract with the existing terms, I recommend funding the demolition of the grandstand to reduce the County's risk associated with its current condition. Demolition is estimated at $400,000.

If the Board allows the Rillito Regional Park to continue as a multi-use facility for an additional four years, there is a commitment from the Bert Martin Foundation to fund significant improvements at the race track that will benefit the public. These improvements to the facility, together with an improved economic environment and increased numbers of tourists are a unique opportunity to revitalize Rillito Park. Time will tell whether or not racing is sustainable.

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6	Email: *Racing at Rillito Park*, Alexa Kari Ravit, 12/26/2016
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F	**List:** Capital Improvements Needs at Rillito Racetrack
G	**Stakeholder Letters:** 1. Jan. 4, 2017 Letter: Tucson Celtic Festival 2. Jan. 5, 2017 Letter: *Future Use of Rillito Park Facilities*, Heirloom Farmers Market 3. Jan. 7, 2017 Letter: Rillito Park Foundation 4. Jan. 11, 2017 Letter: Pima County Junior Soccer League (PCJSL)

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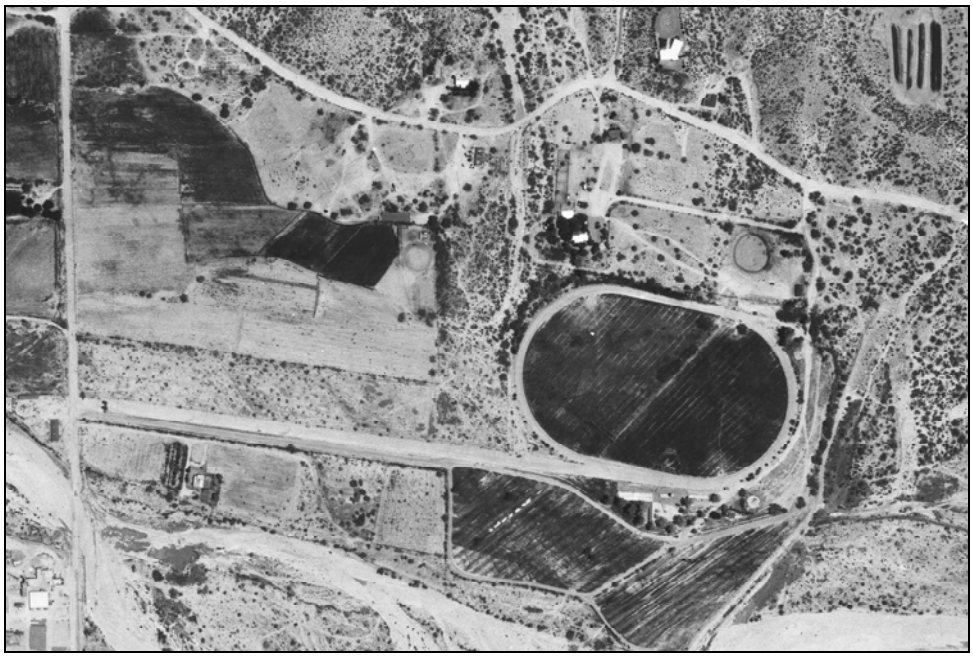
ARCHITECTURE
PLANNING
URBAN DESIGN

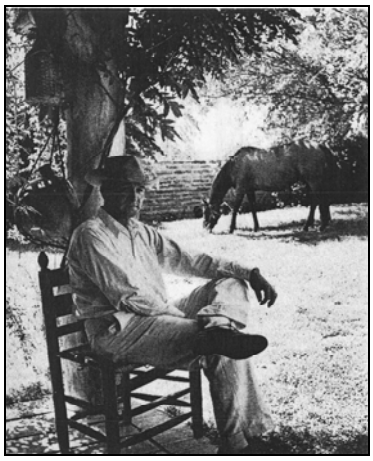
317 North Court Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85701
(520) 882-6310 FAX 882-0725

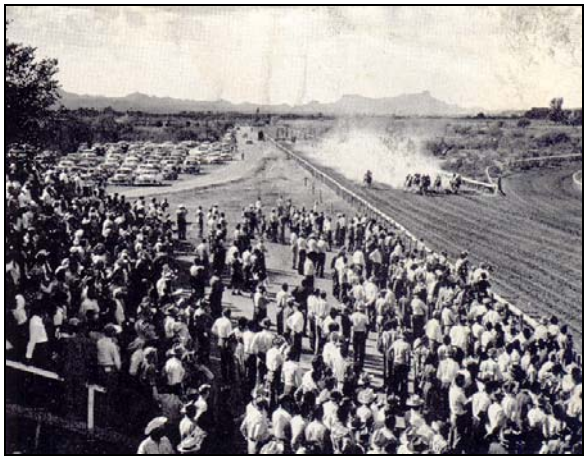
RILLITO RACE TRACK at the J. RUKIN JELKS STUD FARM ***HISTORIC SITE***

PIMA COUNTY, TUCSON, ARIZONA

NOMINATION TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES







Poster Frost Associates, Tucson Arizona, August 10, 2009

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

Historic name Rillito Race Track, Jelks Stud Farm

Other names/site number Rillito Racetrack "Chute" (NRHP, 1986), J. Rukin Jelks Farm, Rillito Racetrack

2. Location

street & number 4502 North First Avenue and 1090 East River Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Tucson ☐ vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 85718

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** ___**local**

Signature of certifying official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

	private
x	**public - Local**
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

	building(s)
	district
x	**site**
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	14	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
2	6	structure
4	0	object
10	20	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
Rillito Racetrack "Chute" 1986

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE/sports facility
DOMESTIC/ single residence
AGRICULTURE/animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE/sports Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: N/A
walls:
roof:
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The proposed Rillito Racetrack Historic Site is the birthplace of organized Quarter Horse racing in the United States and the world. This application proposes to expand a previous NRHP listing of the Rillito Racetrack "Chute" (2.05 acres, 1986), into a larger 91.42 acre Historic Site that more comprehensively represents the birth of Quarter Horse racing and gives it a more comprehensive context. The expansion proposes to enlarge the listing to a Historic Site by including the 4.40 acre J. Rukin Jelks House and Stables (1940) and the portion of the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm that Jelks allowed to be used for the Rillito Racetrack. J. Rukin Jelks is one of Tucson's famed "Four Horsemen" credited with creating the sport of Quarter Horse racing and developing its rules, protocols, format and technology. The entire Site is owned by Pima County. The site is located near the intersection of North 1st Avenue and River Road. It retains much of its rural character, sitting at the base of the Catalina Mountains, just north of the Rillito (River). It is adjoined on the south by the Pima County-owned Rillito Multi-Use Path, a pedestrian and bicycle facility. The proposed period of significance is 1940-1953 which represents the establishment of Quarter Horse Racing and the period of the farm and residence of owner of J. Rukin Jelks (on site from 1940-1953) and the Rillito Quarter Horse Racetrack (1943-1953). In 1953, the Racetrack was sold and subsequently modified for thoroughbred racing. In that same year J. Rukin Jelks left Tucson and moved to California. In 1958 the Jelks House and Stables were sold to the Shoemaker family. The application is proposed as a Site rather than a District because the 1953 sale of the track resulted in substantial changes that were a significant departure from the earlier Quarter Horse protocols and made this a "modern racing facility." The Quarter Horse viewing and judging stands were replaced with more contemporary facilities common to thoroughbred and trotter horse racing. The unique "cool-down oval" for the "Chute" was enlarged to a 5/8 mile thoroughbred track, extensive stables and corrals were constructed, administrative buildings were built, and a large grandstand (opposed by Jelks) was constructed. These subsequent structures continued the equestrian use and feel of the site but are not proposed as "contributing structures" to the Site nomination because of their lack of association with the truly significant establishment and development of Quarter Horse racing as a national sport. This expansion of the "Chute" nomination to include the entire Site is in accordance with the 1986 letter from Arizona SHPO, Roger A. Brevoort, Architectural Historian, for Donna J. Schober, State Historic Preservation Officer, *"This at this point it would be most logical to consider including the entire acreage of the track site. You will need to document that all the land at various times related to the functions of the track. Finally, I encourage you to pursue an individual nomination on the Jelks house, and would welcome an individual Inventory fonn on this property to allow me to assess its eligibility more formally. In this instance, the information about the house's original owner would also be necessary."*

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets, Section 7.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- [ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1940-1953

Significant Dates

1940, 1943 and 1953

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

J. Rukin Jelks

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

F. O. Knipe (Jelks Residence and Stables)

Period of Significance (justification)

The proposed period of significance (1940-1953) for the **Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site** represents the era of the birth and formal establishment of Quarter Horse racing in the United States and the world and the use of the Jelks property for that exclusive purpose. Informal Quarter Horse racing began in Tucson in 1935 under the guidance of the “Four Horsemen” (J. Rukin Jelks, Bob Locke, Melville Haskell and A.M. “Jake” Meyer). Bob Locke allowed the use of his Moltacqua property for the very earliest racing from 1941-1943. It was the construction of the Jelks House and Stables on the Jelks Rillito property in 1940 and the subsequent sale of the Moltacqua property in 1943, which led to Jelks allowing the use of this site for the Rillito Race Track in 1943. It was at this Jelks Stud Farm/Rillito Race Track location that all of the Quarter Horse racing innovations were developed. Because of the important role of J. Rukin Jelks (Criterion B) in the development of Quarter Horse racing, and the fact that we have the surviving 1940-built

Jelks House and Stables in excellent condition, with high integrity and high significance, 1940 is an appropriate beginning date for the **Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site** period of significance. In 1953, J. Rukin Jelks sold Rillito Racetrack and moved with his wife Frances to California. (The actual sale of the Jelks House and Stables to Mary Shoemaker occurred in January of 1958.) 1953 thus marks both the end of the exclusive Quarter Horse racing use of the site with the sale of the race track and the tenure of J. Rukin Jelks on the site. The 1953 sale of Rillito racetrack was precipitated by pressure on Jelks from the Arizona Racing Commission to "improve" his site with a new *oval* track and grandstands to accommodate Thoroughbred horse racing and expand revenue from wagering. He resisted these proposed changes. Instead, on July 7, 1953, Jelks divided off 67 acres of his farm and sold the race track to Rillito Race Track Inc. represented by Rod Fenton and Ruth Ilions. (It was subsequently determined that Fenton and Illions were secretly representing Detroit mobster Pete Licavoli and other dubious investors in Rillito Race Track Inc. County Attorney Mo Udall led the Grand Jury investigation into the organized crime acquisition of the track, see *Arizona Daily Star* March 20, 1954.) After the acquisition of the track in 1953, wholesale changes were made to the track to repurpose it for thoroughbred racing. In the 1954 racing season, there were no Quarter Horse races at all. Thus 1953 ended both the Jelks era and the era of Rillito Racetrack as an exclusive site for Quarter Horse racing. The period 1940 – 1953 represents the birth of Quarter Horse racing, the tenure of the Jelks family on the site, and the period during which the Jelks Stud Farm and the site of the Rillito Race Track were under single ownership.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of signficance and applicable criteria)

The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site is eligible for the National Register listing for its association with modern, regulated Quarter Horse racing in the United States and the world. It is the place where Quarter Horse racing first developed as an organized and regulated racing activity and the location where the rules, protocols and the initial timing and "photo-finish" technology for the sport were developed. It is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an **Historic Site** and qualifies as a **National Level of Significance** under Criterion A – a "property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." As a **Site**, it qualifies as a "property associated with an historic trend" and the proposed period of significance (1940-1953) corresponds to "the span of time when the property actively contributed to the trend." It is nominated as an **Historic Site** because it was the "location of a significant event…..or activity ….where the location itself possesses historic, cultural…. value regardless of the value of any existing structure." While there are two important contributing elements (the Chute and the Jelks House and Stables) to the Historic Site, the presence of a large number of non-contributing structures outside the period of significance, indicates an Historic Site as the appropriate designation. The first-of-its-kind Rillito Racetrack "Chute" (a 3/8 mile straight-away track with racing lanes, as opposed to an oval or a portion of an oval) is a primary feature of that newly regulated racing format. That feature is intact, of high integrity and significance, and is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1986). The 91.42-acre Historic Site is also coincident with the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm, the headquarters buildings of which are intact with high integrity. This nomination intends to expand the "Chute" listing, expanding it to an **Historic Site** listing by adding the Jelks Farm headquarters and the entire Jelks Stud Farm site, most of which functioned as the Rillito Race Track, 1943-1953. Jelks was one of the "Four Horsemen" of Tucson (J. Rukin Jelks, Melville Haskell, A. M. "Jake" Meyer and Bob Locke), amateur horsemen credited with the creation and codification of Quarter Horse racing. As such **The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site**, with the intact Jelks House and Stables, also qualifies secondarily under Criterion B, "Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past." Jelks allowed the use of his farm for the Rillito Race Track itself. The tenure of J. Rukin Jelks on this site begins in 1940 with the construction of the Jelks house and stables (themselves eligible under Criteria C [but not proposed here as such] as the work of F. O. Knipe and with "distinctive characteristics of type, period and method of construction") and ends in 1953 with the sale of the Rillito Race Track and the move of J. Rukin Jelks to California. Similarly, the tenure of the "event" of the creation and evolution of organized Quarter Horse racing begins in 1943 when the rudimentary Quarter Horse "oval" racing of 1941 – 1943 is moved from Moltacqua (with the sale of the Moltacqua property by owner Bob Locke) to the Jelks Farm with its Historic "Chute" at Rillito and ends in 1953 with the purchase of the racetrack by a very different cohort. Those buyers immediately changed the character of the site, revising and reconfiguring it to house the more conventional thoroughbred racing format, eliminating the 1/2 –mile "cool-down oval" and enlarging it to a 5/8 mile modern oval track, added grandstands (previously opposed by Jelks), stables, and other out-buildings. In effect, the year 1953 ends the Jelks era, the "Four Horsemen" era, and the unique Quarter Horse racing era of the Rillito Racetrack.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)
See Continuation Sheets, Section 8.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)
N/A

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS (25):
Name of Property: The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site
City or Vicinity: Tucson
County: Pima **State:** Arizona
Photographer: Various
Date Photographed: Various
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. of 25: Aerial photograph showing Rillito Racetrack and the Jelks House and Stables, 1953 (Source: Cooper Aerial)
2. of 25: Aerial photograph, Rillito Racetrack and the Jelks House and Stables (2008) (Source: Pima County MapGuide)
3. of 25: American Quarter Racing Association circuit map showing Rillito Race Track/Tucson as the center of quarter horse racing, 1946 (Source: Haskell, *The Quarter Running Horse*, 1946).
4. of 25: Rillito Race Track Chute, circa 1945 (Source: Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona)
5. of 25: Plan of Rillito Race Track, 1944 (Source: Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* 1944)
6. of 25: Quarter horse race at Rillito Race Track, circa 1945 (Source: "Horse Racing Western Style," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).
7. of 25: Photograph showing finish line and judges' stand, circa 1946. (Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).
8. of 25: Photograph showing finish line view from judges' stand, circa 1946. (Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).
9. of 25: Oblique aerial view of Rillito Racetrack and the Jelks House and Stables, looking south from River Road, 1940's, Arizona Historical Society.
10. of 25: J. Rukin Jelks, The Magazine Tucson, October 1951.
11. of 25: "Meet a Tucson Personality, Horse, Horses, Horses – The Life and Love of J. Rukin Jelks," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The Universityof Arizona, ciurca 1950.
12. of 25: J. Rukin Jelks with Feature Film in the courtyard, circa 1950 (Source: Nye, *Champions of the Quarter Track*).
13. of 25: South wall of the stables, circa 1950 (Source: "The House and the Harness," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).
14. of 25: Living Room fireplace, Jelks House, circa 1950, (Source: "Elaboration form Mexico, Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Archive, The University of Arizona)
15. of 25: Frances and Rukin Jelks with Silhouette, circa 1950, (Source: "Meet a Tucson Personality, Horse, Horses, Horses – The Life and Love of J. Rukin Jelks," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).

16. of 25: East wall of the Jelks house facing northwest, circa 1950 (Source: "The House, and the Harness," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).
17. of 25: Kitchen facing east, circa 1950 (Source: "Wstern House Country Wise, Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).
18. of 25: Ramada facing east toward the courtyard and house, circa 1950, (Source: "Wstern House Country Wise, Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).
19. of 25: Library Hall facing north, circa 1950 (Source: "Western House Country Wise, Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).
20. of 25: Floor Plan of Jelks House (lower right), Courtyard (center) and Stables (top left) , Poster Frost Associates, 2008
21. of 25: Sheet one of the drawing set "Residence for Mr. and Mrs. J. Rukin Jelks" by F.O. Knipe, 6/6/1940.
22. of 25: Sheet two of the drawing set "Residence for Mr. and Mrs. J. Rukin Jelks" by F.O. Knipe, 6/6/1940.
23. of 25: Sheet three of the drawing set "Residence for Mr. and Mrs. J. Rukin Jelks" by F.O. Knipe, 6/6/1940.
24. of 25: Sheet four of the drawing set "Residence for Mr. and Mrs. J. Rukin Jelks" by F.O. Knipe, 6/6/1940.
25. of 25: Sheet five of the drawing set "Residence for Mr. and Mrs. J. Rukin Jelks" by F.O. Knipe, 6/6/1940.

RECORD PHOTOGRAPHS of JELKS HOUSE AND STABLES (24):
The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property:	The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site		
Location of City or Vicinity:	Tucson		
County:	Pima	**State:**	Arizona
Name of Photographer:	Kim Barker		
Date of Photographs:	April 2008		
Location of Digital Negatives:	Arizona State Parks		

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. of 24: Main entrance to the house. Photographer facing west.
2. of 24: Southeast corner of the house at the terrace. Photographer facing northwest.
3. of 24: South wall of the house. Photographer facing northwest.
4. of 24: Ramada and courtyard. Photographer facing northwest.
5. of 24: Light fixture near main entrance. Photographer facing northwest.
6. of 24: Light fixture near terrace entrance. Photographer facing northwest.
7. of 24: Dining room. Photographer facing west.
8. of 24: Library hall. Photographer facing north.
9. of 24: Bedroom ceiling. Photographer facing west.
10. of 24: Master bedroom ceiling and light fixture in the wardrobe area. Photographer facing north.
11. of 24: East entrance to the stables. Photographer facing west.
12. of 24: South gate to the stables. Photographer facing north.
13. of 24: Stables showing original section and addition. Photographer facing southeast.
14. of 24: West wall of the stables addition. Photographer facing east.
15. of 24: Southwest corner of the stables addition. Photographer facing northeast.
16. of 24: Window opening on the stables. Photographer facing south.
17. of 24: Stables corridor. Photographer facing west.
18. of 24: Tack area. Photographer facing southeast.
19. of 24: Horse shoe ghosting. Photographer facing west.
20. of 24: Guesthouse. Photographer facing northwest.
21. of 24: Courtyard wall and hitching post (bar). Photographer facing south.
22. of 24: Courtyard gate. Photographer facing east.
23. of 24: Lamppost. Photographer facing southwest.
24. of 24: Hitching post (horsehead). Photographer facing west.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

See continuation sheets, Section 9.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
_X_ **previously listed in the National Register (The "Chute", 1986)**
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
_x_ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
_x_ University
____ Other
Name of repository: **Jelks and Rillito Race Track Inc. Archives**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 91.42 acres Less 2.05 acres of previously listed "Chute' = 89.37 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	12	503680	367294	3	12	504490	3672690
2	12	504120	3672910	4	12	504490	3672200

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The site is made up of 4 separate legally described parcels in: Section: 19, Town: 13.0, Range: 14.0E, Map & Plat: 3/13:

1. BAKER W H ALL EXC PT IN NLY PTN & PT IN SW COR ,
And
2. BAKER W H NWLY PTN OF W300.68' OF LOTS 20 THRU 23 LYG 465.77' SLY OF RIVER RD
And
3. BAKER W H NELY PTN OF LOTS 21 THRU 24 EXC NELY 391.2' E60' WALKWAY LYG S OF RIVER RD
And
4. BAKER W H PTN N121.20' E60' OF N2 LOTS 23 & 24 & 16.5' WALKWAY LYG S OF & ADJ RIVER RD

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The proposed **Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site** boundary represents the original Jelks Stud Farm/Rillito Race Track boundary that was intact as a parcel from 1940 -1953. In 1953 the property was divided, with the Race Track portion of the site (87.02 acres) sold separately to Rillito Race Track Inc. In 1958 the remaining parcel with the Jelks House and Stables was sold to Mary Shoemaker. It was not until the death of Mary Shoemaker in 2006 that Pima County was able to reacquire the 4.40 acre Jelks House and Stables parcel and re-unite the historic Jelks/Rillito Race Track parcel. Given the importance of the role of J. Rukin Jelks as one of the most influential of the Tucson "Four Horsemen" and given the extraordinary surviving Jelks House and Stables buildings, and given the survival of the "Chute" (already listed on the NRHP), it is imperative that the relationship between the components of the Jelks Stud Farm – the Jelks House and Stables and the Race Track site itself – be re-established and honored.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Corky Poster, Drew Gorski and Kim Barker

organization Poster Frost Associates, Inc. date August 10, 2009

street & number 317 North Court Avenue telephone 520-882-6310

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85701

e-mail cposter@posterfrost.com

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Pima County

street & number 130 West Congress telephone 520-740-6451

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85701

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. fo the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The proposed **Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site** is being proposed as a **Historic Site.** This Site is the birthplace of organized Quarter Horse racing in the world. This application proposes to expand a previous NRHP listing of the Rillito Racetrack "Chute" (2.05 acres, 1986), into a larger 91.42 acre **Historic Site** that more comprehensively celebrates the birth of Quarter Horse racing and gives it a more appropriate site context. The expansion proposes to enlarge the **Structure** listing to a **Historic Site** listing including the entire portion of the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm that Jelks allowed to be used for the Rillito Race Track and by including the 4.40 acre J. Rukin Jelks House and Stables (1940). This nomination therefore re-establishes the **Historic Site** that was disassembled in 1953 with the sale of 87 acres to the Rillito Race Track, Inc. and later in 1958 with the sale of the Jelks House and Ranch to Mary Shoemaker. In 2006, with the re-purchase of the Jelks House and Stables, Pima County has returned the site to the same historic format and setting as its period of significance (1940-1953) after the 53-year hiatus of disassociation of the two parcels. The resources remaining in the proposed **Historic Site** fall into two categories: Contributing and Non-Contributing.

Contributing

Resource Name	Construction Date	Resource Type	Contributing Status
The Rillito Racetrack Chute			
Chute	1943	Structure	Contributing (listed on the NRHP, 1986)
Jelks House and Stables			
Courtyard	1940	Object	Contributing
House	1940	Building	Contributing
Stables	1940	Building	Contributing
Guesthouse	c. 1950	Building	Contributing
Carport	c. 1940	Structure	Contributing
Hitching Post (Horsehead)	c. 1940	Object	Contributing
Hitching Post (Bar)	c. 1940	Object	Contributing
Lamppost	c. 1940	Object	Contributing

Non-Contributing

Resource Name	Construction Date	Resource Type	Contributing Status
Jelks House and Stables			
Horse Pen	c. 2005	Structure	Non-Contributing
Remainder of Site			
The Race Track	1954/1955	Structure	Non-Contributing
Judge's Stand	1954	Structure	Non-Contributing
Infield Plaza	2005	Structure	Non-Contributing
Two Camera Stands (2)	late 1950'a	Structure	Non-Contributing
Grandstand	1954	Buildings	Non-Contributing
Clubhouse	1954	Buildings	Non-Contributing
Connectiing Bridge	1960	Buildings	Non-Contributing
Paddock	after 1953	Bldg/Structure	Non-Contributing
Jockeys' Building	1954	Building	Non-Contributing
Long West Side Barns (3)	1954	Building	Non-Contributing
Pre-Enginerred West Barns (3)	1992-2006	Building	Non-Contributing
East Side Barns (2)	1992-2006 era	Building	Non-Contributing
Gatehouse	after 1953	Building	Non-Contributing

There are two main contributing elements that remain from the period of significance (1940-1953). They are in place with high significance and high integrity. The two contributing elements are:

1. the Quarter Horse racing "Chute," previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1986
2. the Jelks House and Stables.

The site, with these two contributing elements tell the story of J. Rukin Jelks, the "Four Horsemen" of Tucson, and the birth and development of Quarter Horse racing in the world. The other elements of the 1940-1953 period of significance (viewing stands, stables, judges booth, etc.) have been replaced by structures that relate to the equestrian use but are nontheless non-contributing. These newer structures all fall outside of the period of significance and they are not of the national level of significance because they relate to a later era of racing that is not assicated with the establishment of Quarter Horse racing. These other structures on-site were all built after 1953 and represent a dramatic departure from the amateur horse enthusiasts of the Jelks/Rillito era. Even in 1953, the public clearly undertstood that the J. Rukin Jelks sale of Rillito Racetrack was the end of an era. Reporting on the 1953 purchase, the newspaper story stated, "Another chapter in the history of horseracing in Tucson appeared to be ending today with the announcement that a group of Old Pueblo businessmen were in the process of purchasing Rillito track. As the new chapter begins….the problems of the new owners are far different from those which have confronted J. Rukin Jelks and other pioneers of racing in Tucson……Soon, even the physical property of the track will be changed. The new owners plan to spend a quarter of a million dollars to enlarge the track, build jockey quarters, a receiving barn, new judges' stands and grandstands….It won't all be done this year, but if the group's plans can be carried out, the new chapter in Rillito's history will be as glorious as the pioneer chapters written by the "Four Horsemen."" The Historic Site National Register nomination is based on the fact that the historic Rillito Race Track site and the adjoining Jelks House and Stables have been reunited (in 2006, with the Pima County acquisition of the property from the Shoemaker family upon Mary Shoemaker's death) into a single site after 53 years of separation. Secondly, the two key Contributing elements of that era, the "Chute" and the Jelks House and Stables are intact in excellent condition and with high intergrtiy and significance. Below is a short description of the "Chute" (already list on the NRHP) and a very detailed description and assessment of the Jelks House and Stables.

CONTRIBUTING

Resource Name	**Construction Date**	**Resource Type**	**Contributing Status**
The Rillito Racetrack Chute			
Chute	1943	Structure	Contributing (listed on the NRHP, 1986)

*1. The following narrative is quoted directly from the **1986 "Chute' Listing on the NRHP** (Joanne Hamilton Vinik and Sally Calkins Wegner, edited by Roger A. Brevoort, SHPO staff):*

"The Rillito Racetrack Chute is the integral component of the extensive Rillito Racetrack in Tucson, Arizona, considered the birthplace of regulated Quarter Horse racing. Constructed in 1943, the chute is a 3/8 mile straight stretch of prepared dirt track and is 45 feet wide. This portion of the current track is the site where the rules and specifications for Quarter Horse racing were established and formulated between 1943-1946. The chute is nominated as a structure under criterion 'A' because of its significant contribution to the development of Quarter Horse racing. While the Rillito complex has grown over the years, the chute and the track itself still strongly convey the feeling and association with the 1943-1946 period.

DEVELOPMENT AND SETTING

When racing activity began at Rillito, there were no structures or facilities other than the chute itself, located on an 88 acre parcel at the base of the Catalina Mountains north of Tucson. The surrounding area was largely undeveloped and

sparsely populated desert. Today the 88 acre parcel buffers the Racetrack from adjacent suburban development. The chute is the straight leg on the south of the current oval racing track and extends approximately 50 yards past the northern end of the oval. Quarter Horses race on a straight track; the oval track is a late 1950's addition to expand the facility for trotters and thoroughbred horses. The track itself is a prepared surface of compacted soil, built up on a sand base that provides an evenly textured racing surface. The course is essentially a level, 3/8 mile long, 45 foot wide surface without any noticeable gradient or slope. In the early years, a variety of temporary sheds and stables was constructed to serve the utilitarian needs of the horses and racing activity. In 1953 the track was resurfaced and the adjoining oval track enlarged to enable Rillito to accommodate thoroughbred horses as well as Quarter Horses. Additional corrals, stables, and administrative facilities were eventually constructed, including a large grandstand in the early 1960's. However, since these structures are not associated directly with the initial 1943-1946 period or with the actual origins and regulations of racing, they are excluded from the nomination. All of the alterations and adjacent structures are related to the subsequent evolutionary growth of Rillito Racetrack into a modern racing facility able to accommodate the large numbers of spectators ultimately attracted to the Quarter Horse events. While the character of the initial track environs has changed from the 1943-46 era, the overall setting and context are directly related to the ultimate growth of Quarter Horse racing that evolved from the origins in 1943. The later structures, primarily stables and corral facilities, strengthen the inherent associative values of the site rather than detract from the setting. The only prominent structure that has a major effect on the historic setting is the grandstand itself. Again, however, its direct association with the expansion and contemporary history of the track compensates for its impact. The surrounding Rillito acreage also helps to reinforce the historic qualities of the site. The land is still used for grazing and practice rings, with stable facilities at the boundaries of the property, all of which lend to the equestrian feeling and ambience at Rillito."

Jelks House and Stables
DESCRIPTION

Summary
The Jelks House and Stables was the home of J. Rukin Jelks on the Jelks Stud Farm along River Road north of the Rillito River. J. Rukin Jelks was a pioneer in the quarter horse racing industry. The farm and house site are located approximately six miles north of downtown Tucson, Arizona. The site consists of a house, stables and guesthouse integrated by courtyard walls as well as support structures and objects, many of which have design features related to Jelks's passion for horses. The buildings are all one-story with similar massing and adobe construction. The house site contains nine resources, eight (89%) of which are contributing. The contributing resources were constructed within a ten-year period between 1940 and circa 1950.

The house, stables and courtyard walls were cohesively designed by Frederic O. Knipe Sr. in 1940. Two hitching posts, a lamppost and a log carport are also likely original and fit the character of the resources designed by Knipe. A stables addition and guesthouse, both constructed between 1941 and circa 1950, have similar massing and materials to the original buildings and contribute to the overall character of the site. A non-historic horse pen was installed in the southwest area of the district in circa 2005; it is the only non-contributing resource to the house and stables site.

The Jelks House and Stables retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and conveys a sense of the property during its period of significance, 1940-1953. The resources have been only minimally altered since their original construction, and these alterations do not affect their integrity.

Location and Setting

The Jelks House and Stables is located on the north side of Tucson, Arizona and is approximately six miles from the city center. It is north of the Rillito River and south of River Road, east of First Avenue and west of Campbell Avenue. It is bordered by Rillito Downs (originally known as Rillito Race Track) on the south and the Twelve Hundred Rivers Condominium subdivision on the east. The district is bordered by undeveloped parcels on the north and west sides.

The house and stables site is accessed by a private, north-south dirt road off of the condominium subdivision entrance road; a chainlink gate is present at the intersection of the private and subdivision roads. The private road terminates at a two-car carport at the southeast side of the district.

The house and stables site has a setback of approximately 400 feet from Rillito Road which is a major east-west thoroughfare. It is visually separated from the condominium subdivision by a six foot high stucco wall. No roads or buildings are readily visible from this location. The Jelks House and Stables feels remote and the sense of open space is vast.

The site is dominated by native Sonoran plants but non-native species are also present. The Jelks House and Stables is in the Arizona Uplands biotic community consisting of creosotebush, foothills palo verde, velvet mesquite, Saguaro, Barrel Cactus, Ocotillo, and a variety of cholla and prickly pear. Non-native trees consist of eucalyptus coolibah, olive, mulberry and tamarisk. A prominent line of tamarisk trees is located between the house and stables site and Rillito Downs to the south.

Remnants of two horse enclosures are present in the area between the site and River Road to the north. One remnant consists of double log posts with stacked log rails, many of which are now displaced. A wood gate once led into an enclosure in this area that was used in testing the possible pregnancy of mares. The other remnant consists of concrete footings that once held the walls for horse pen enclosures; these enclosures were removed in circa 2005. It is unknown when these horse enclosures were originally constructed.

Description

The house, stables and guesthouse are situated around a central, rectangular courtyard that creates a distinct sense of place. The house, stables and courtyard were designed by Frederic O. Knipe Sr. in 1940. These original buildings were constructed with native building materials including adobe walls, exposed wood lintels and sagauro rib ceilings. The house forms the southeast side of the courtyard and the stables originally formed the west side of the north courtyard wall. At some point between 1941 and 1949, the stables were expanded toward both the west and the south; the original courtyard walls were removed in these areas.

A guesthouse was constructed in circa 1950 at the north side of the east courtyard wall; the original courtyard wall was removed in this area. The guesthouse has the same materials and scale as the original buildings but lacks the interior detailing unique to the original buildings.

The following table details the house and stables site resources, which are individually discussed below:

No.	Resource Name	Construction Date	Resource Type	Contributing Status
1	Courtyard	1940	Object	Contributing
2	House	1940	Building	Contributing
3	Stables	1940	Building	Contributing
4	Guesthouse	c. 1950	Building	Contributing
5	Carport	c. 1940	Structure	Contributing
6	Hitching Post (Horsehead)	c. 1940	Object	Contributing
7	Hitching Post (Bar)	c. 1940	Object	Contributing
8	Lamppost	c. 1940	Object	Contributing
9	Horse Pen	c. 2005	Structure	Noncontributing

Courtyard

The adobe courtyard walls help unify the district and establish a distinct oasis separate from the generally untamed desert outside its walls. The courtyard walls are approximately five feet tall and are plastered with a pinkish wash. They have gates to the area outside the courtyard that are composed of vertical wood boards with horizontal and diagonal wood bracing and iron strap hinges; iron detailing is present on the top of each gate. The courtyard can also be accessed through both the house and the stables.

A patio area on the east side of the courtyard provides direct access into the house. An additional wood gate is present on the north side of this patio. The patio has adobe walls that match the courtyard walls; its flooring is poured concrete. A patio addition, between the original patio and guesthouse, was likely installed when the guesthouse was constructed in circa 1950; it has brick pavers and a non-historic gate on the east wall.

The courtyard walls have not been altered since the period of significance, except where the mortar wash has been inappropriately replaced by a darker mortar with a harder consistency. The courtyard walls are otherwise in good condition.

The courtyard appears to have been designed as a vegetated oasis with grass and non-native shrubs that required frequent irrigation. Three large mesquites, remnants of the native matrix on the site, remain in the courtyard and provide a dappled canopy of shade. Other plants introduced into the courtyard include primrose jasmine, pomegranate, citrus, oleander and cat claw vine. A grass lawn, the original groundplane in the courtyard, no longer exists.

House

The one-story house has compact massing and native building materials. Its layout and orientation relate to the presence of the courtyard and nearly every room offers direct access to the outdoors. The house has a courtyard ramada inset into its truncated northwest corner, and a terrace inset into its truncated southeast corner. The house remains relatively unaltered since the period of significance and is currently in good condition.

The house has a flat roof with canales pitched to the north and south, and a coping composed of two rows of adobe bricks that create a shadow line at the parapet. The built-up roof is not visible over the parapet walls. The walls are composed of burnt adobe masonry with a mortar wash that is generally thin and light in color. The wash is a darker shade of pink at both the ramada and the terrace.

The main entrance is located on the east wall and provides access into the living room from a vestibule; a mesquite lintel is present over this doorway. There are five other entrances to the interior. With the exception of the furnace room door, all exterior doors are paneled wood with diagonal bracing and iron strap hinges. Variations include a one-lite door, a door dutch and a one-lite dutch door. The wood furnace door is vented. Decorative iron screens are present on three of the doors, including the main entrance. A wood screen door is present on an additional door.

The house has large steel casement windows throughout as well as two glass block windows on the north wall of the master bedroom at the ramada, and a non-original, aluminum double-hung window on the west wall. Painted detailing is present on the wall around each of the glass block windows. The steel casement window frames are painted blue on the exterior. Adobe brick window stools project over the exterior walls and are sloped downward. Wood shutters are present over the kitchen windows.

A different light fixture is present near each of the exterior doors except the furnace room door. These fixtures likely date to the original construction and are each composed of iron and glass. Some of the fixtures are mounted directly to the wall while others hang from wall-mounted bases.

A ramada is located within the courtyard and can be accessed from both the dining room and the master bedroom. It is supported by mesquite log posts that retain their original, irregular character. At some point between circa 1950 and 1978, the ramada was extended into the courtyard and additional brick pavers were installed along the north wall of the house.

A terrace on the southeast side of the house offers outdoor privacy and has direct access to the library. The terrace has low adobe and concrete walls, and brick pavers. A non-historic metal gate and concrete step were installed after the period of significance.

The public areas of the house are located on the east side while the two bedrooms and bathrooms are located on the west side; a hall with built-in library shelving differentiates the public and private areas. Specific rooms are emphasized by floor level changes throughout the house. The ceiling material varies by room and most public rooms have saguaro rib ceilings above hewn beams. The saguaro ribs are laid in a herringbone pattern except in the halls when they are oriented to elongate the hall's narrow shape. The kitchen and service porch ceilings, which have beadboard above dimensioned lumber, and the living room ceiling, which has a plaster ceiling above round beams, are the exceptions. The bedroom ceilings have squared wood beams with woven 'Mexican matting' above. The dressing area of the master bedroom ceiling has a different woven material with swooping fringe along the walls. The bathrooms have plaster ceilings. The interior walls are plastered adobe masonry. The flooring in the public areas is brick laid in a basket weave pattern except in the halls where it has a running bond pattern to emphasize the long, narrow shape of the halls. The bedroom floors are poured concrete which are stained deep red in color and the bathrooms are tiled. Wood lintels are generally present over the windows and interior doorways. The windows generally have deep, tiled sills.

A stuccoed fireplace is located in the living room and is flanked by an integrated bench and an integrated firewood storage cabinet. The fireplace opening has a wood lintel that mimics the lintels above the doors and windows. There are built-in cabinets and drawers in the bedroom hall and the master bathroom. The library and library hall have built-in shelving. Original ceiling-mounted light fixtures are present in the dining room, the halls and the master bedroom dressing area. The halls have wood and leather light fixtures designed to resemble riding stirrups, which may have been

made specifically for this, the home of quarter horse pioneer J. Rukin Jelks. Original decorative tile is present on the kitchen backsplash and the sills of the glass block windows in the master bedroom.

The house remains generally unchanged since its original construction with the exception of the ramada extension discussed above, and the alteration of service room on the north side of the building. At some point after circa 1950, the doorway opening between the service room and kitchen was widened and a built-in cabinet was removed from this area. A double-hung aluminum window was installed on the west wall of the service room and a built-in wood cabinet was installed on the exterior under this window. An east-facing window was likely removed at the same time.

Stables

The proximity of the stables to the house allowed Jelks to always be near to his prized horses. Like the house, the one-story stables has low massing and is composed of native building materials. The stables has a double-loaded corridor that is orientated parallel to the adjacent courtyard wall. The stables roof is sloped slightly southward except over the north stalls where is it sloped slightly northward. It has a coping composed of two rows of adobe bricks and a built-up roof that is not visible over the parapet walls. Log vigas and metal drainage scuppers project through the exterior walls. The walls are composed of burnt adobe masonry with a mortar wash that is generally very thin and light in color.

The stables has three entrances including mirrored entrances on the east and west sides, and an arched opening on the south wall where a decorative iron gate is present. This iron gate opens into the courtyard; it has the initial “J” for Jelks integrated into its design. A double wood gate was once present at the east entrance; no gate or door is present in this area now. A large, sliding wood door separates the original stables from the addition on the west side. Large mesquite lintels are present over the three original doorways.

Each stall has a non-glazed window opening on either the north or south side of the building; the openings have wood frames and shutters painted blue. The shutters are held open by horseshoes mounted in the exterior walls. Steel casement windows are present on the south side of the east wall and the east side of the south wall where an office is located. The window frames are painted blue on the exterior and have adobe brick aprons that project over the exterior walls. Exposed wood lintels are present over the window openings.

The interior of the original section of the stables is comprised of a double-loaded, east-west corridor off which six individual stables are located; an office is located in the southeast corner of the stables. The stables ceiling is composed of east-west oriented saguaro ribs above north-south oriented log beams; the ceiling is sloped in relation to the roof slope. The adobe corridor walls are plastered and painted light blue in color. Western-themed murals are present on the corridor walls; these murals are similarly themed to a mural documented in a circa 1950 photograph. The stables has a dirt floor except in the office where the flooring is brick.

The individual stalls are accessed through solid wood panel gates with diagonal bracing. The stables are separated by unstabilized adobe walls with a cement stucco finish; these walls are approximately 4’-5” tall with open wood framing above. Metal wiring has been installed in the area of the wood framing. A tack area is present near the south entrance that has built-in log saddle racks projecting from the west office wall, a design which may be unique to this building. Champion horses’ shoes once hung on the west wall of the tack area with their names stenciled below; the horseshoes are now ghosted. A built-in wood closet is present in this area and opens into the east-west corridor. This area has a ceiling-mounted light fixture similar to two that are found in the house. The office is accessed through a solid wood panel door with diagonal bracing. A fireplace is located in the northeast corner of the office.

An addition was put on to the west and south sides of the stables at some point between 1941 and 1949. It is composed of stabilized adobe that is compatible with the original section of the stables. The west side of the addition roof is sloped to the west and its built-up roofing material is visible in this area. The addition has three distinct areas: a semi-enclosed

area and tack room both located just west of the original stables, and a separate room to the south. The southern section of the addition is accessed through a doorway on its south wall.

With the exception of the corridor murals and the removal of the east gates discussed above, there have been no alterations to the stables since the period of significance. The stables are now in fair condition, with water infiltration to the unstabilized adobe stall walls and decay of wood vigas posing the most serious problems.

Guesthouse

A one-story guesthouse was constructed along the north side of the east courtyard wall in circa 1950.[1] The guesthouse has a similar design and materials as the original house and stables including a flat roof, metal scuppers and burnt adobe masonry walls with a thin mortar wash. The guesthouse is accessed through a wood door on its south wall and steel casement windows are present on each wall. The interior has an open floor plan. The guesthouse has not been altered and is in good condition.

Carport

A carport is located to the southeast of the other resources, and was likely constructed at the same time as the house, stables and courtyard. It has two bays and is of log construction. The carport's log posts are notched at the top to hold log beams that support an elastomeric roof. The east bay was semi-enclosed with chicken wire and a metal gate after the period of significance. This alteration is reversible and the carport is in good condition.

Hitching Posts

A decorative, metal hitching post is located just south of the main entrance to the house. This post has a horsehead shape on a cylindrical base with a chain for hitching horses. It likely dates to the original construction and relates to the district's historic use by J. Rukin Jelks. An additional hitching post is located on the north side of the courtyard near the east entrance to the stables. It consists of a mesquite log spanning two mesquite log posts. Like the hitching post above, it likely dates to the original construction relating to the historic use of the property. Given its proximity to the stables, it is likely that this hitching post was frequently used.

Lamppost

A lamppost is situated near the main entrance to the house and is just south of the horsehead hitching post. The lamppost consists of an iron light fixture on a mesquite log post. It too likely dates to the original construction.

Horse Pen

A non-historic horse pen is the only noncontributing resource to the district. It is located to the south of the courtyard and to the west of the house. It was installed in circa 2005 to replace the horse enclosures that were once located to the north of the district. The horse pen is comprised of metal pipe rails.

Conclusion

The Jelks House and Stables was designed as a cohesive whole by Frederic O. Knipe Sr. in its massing, native building materials and orientation around a central courtyard. The district has many unique details designed specifically for J. Rukin Jelks and his passion for horses including stirrup light fixtures, log saddle racks and hitching posts. Alterations after the original construction respected the character of the original buildings and contribute to the district. The district exists today much as it did during the period of significance and retains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Minor alterations completed after the period of significance include the extension of the house's ramada and the addition of a modern horse pen on site, neither of which notably detract from the

[1] Polly Lee, "A House with Ageless Charm," *The Magazine Tucson*, May 1953

district. Overall, the district has a 89% ratio of contributing (8) to noncontributing resources (1). The Jelks House and stables are currently in fair-good condition with decayed vigas, damaged adobe walls and inappropriate adobe repairs posing the only serious deficiencies.

NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

In addition to the Chute and the Jelks House and Stables, there are many buildings and structures on proposed **The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site** that do not pertain to the 1940-1953 period of signficance and therfore are not contributing elements to this Historic Site nomination. These non-contributing elements (total of 19) are as follows:

1. The Race Track: As discussed earlier, the 3/8 mile straightaway Chute is intact and already listed on the National Register. It's integrity and significance are high. In 1954/1955, after the purchase of the Rillito Race Track by the Licavoli group (Rillito Race Track, Inc.) from J. Rukin Jelks, the track oval, previously used as a cool-down oval, was enlarged in length from ½ mile to 5/8 mile and widened to approximately twice its previous width. The orientation was changed slightly, rotating about 5 degrees counter-clockwise. A registered and stamped land survey dated December 13, 1954 shows the ½ mile oval to be replaced by the 5/8 mile track.
2. Judge's Stand: This feature was likely built in 1953-1954 allowing judges to have a clear vantage point at the finish line and at an elevated height.
3. Infield Plaza: In the center of the track oval is a concrete apron that serves the infield area for a snack bar and for various events. The year of construction appears to be 2005. It is not a contributing feature.
4. Two Camera Stands: Along the back strech of the track are two cameras that date from the late 1950's after the enlargement of the oval track. They are non-contributing
5. Grandstand and Clubhouse Buildings: These structures were built in 1954 after the sale by Jelks. For convenience they were connected by a bridge in 1960. It is noteworthy that Jelks opposed the construction of a large grandstand and other improvments on site. Pressure from the Arizona Racing Commission to make these improvements is one of the reasons that Jelks chose to sell the track.
6. Paddock: The Paddock is a standard feature of modern race tracks and is located south of the Grandstand, with an open breezeway defining its southern edge.
7. Jockeys' Building: Immediately west of the Paddock is the Jockey's Building used by the jockeys for changing showereing etc. The building dates from the same post-sale era.
8. West Side Barns:On the west side of the far turn of the race track oval is an area where barns of several vintages are and have been located. There are currently six barns in this area. None of them are contributing to this Site nomination, having been built after the period of significance. The elongated western three barns were built in 1954. Five others that were located north of the three remaining barns are from the same 1954-1960 era and have been demolished. Three newer barns sit east of the long barns. They are pre-engineered barns and date from 1992 to 2006.
9. East Side Barns: On the east side of the near turn, there are two more barns built in the 1992-2006 era. They are used by veternarians and are not contributing elements to the nomination.
10. Gatehouse: Entering from the west (1st Avenue) is a small gate building. It dates from the post-1953 era and is non-contributing.

Quarter Horse Racing

Although quarter horses had been previously raced informally, no organized quarter horse race took place until circa 1935.[2] At that time, J. Rukin Jelks, Bob Locke, Melville Haskell and A.M. "Jake" Meyer began racing their horses on a ½ mile oval track with flat turns. This track, at Kinnison Farm on Indian School Road in Tucson, saw two-horse races with untrained jockeys. Of quarter horse racing, Melville H. Haskell wrote:

> *This type of racing puts the greatest possible emphasis on the speed of the horse and the least on the 'smartness' of the jockey and the 'racing luck' inherent in races run around a turn.*[3]

In 1938, these same four men, later termed 'The Four Horsemen,' held seven consecutive Sunday races at the Fair Grounds. Although these races were financially unsuccessful, they continued to pursue organized quarter horse racing.

Moltacqua

In 1941, Locke opened Hacienda Moltacqua Race Track (Moltacqua) in Tucson. This ½ mile oval track had both 1/8 and ¼ mile chutes. The ¼ mile races were held along the back stretch of the oval and were viewed by the public from across the infield. The ½ and 1/8 mile races were run around one turn, in which at least one second was lost to the turn. At Moltacqua, quarter horses shared the track with trotters, distance horses and steeplechasers.[4] The Southern Arizona Horse Breeders Association (SAHBA) set the track and racing standards, and sponsored each race.

Reflecting quarter horse racing's growing popularity; the number of race meetings was increased from 9 in its first year to 25 in 1943.[5] In 1941, the SAHBA hosted the first World's Championship Quarter Horse Speed Trials at Moltacqua; Clabber was named the first World Champion Quarter Running Horse. Locke sold the property in 1943.

Rillito Race Track

With the closing of Moltacqua, J. Rukin Jelks improved the training track on his property and opened it to the public as a quarter horse track.[6] This ½ mile oval track with a 3/8 mile straightaway chute, called Rillito Race Track (Rillito) for the nearby Rillito River, opened on November 14, 1943. Most of the races were six horse races "handicapped to insure good sport and a chance for every horse."[7] Well-banked turns and sandy, well-drained soil provided cushioning and even footing.[8]

Initially, Rillito was operated by the Tucson Racing Association (TRA), of which Jelks was President. The TRA operated the track professionally, but informally, and not a single professional official was on staff.[9] All officials and members of the

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[2] A local one-mile track, Cottonwood Lane, was associated with the Silverlake Hotel in the 1880s.

[3] Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* 1943:

[4] Melville H. Haskell, *The Quarter Running Horse* (American Quarter Racing Association, 1946): 4.

[5] Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* 1943: 3.

[6] Haskell, *The Quarter Running Horse* 1946: 4.

[7] Melville H. Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* (American Quarter Racing Association, 1944): 3.

[8] Ibid., 4.

[9] Ibid.

TRA were "local horse breeders, ranchers or sportsmen."[10] Betting operated on the pari-mutuel system, where all bets are pooled and then divided among winners.

Rillito drew thousands of spectators and provided an atmosphere hospitable to cowboys, families and movie stars alike. As one reporter wrote, "There are larger and more famous tracks than Tucson's Rillito, but none with more charm or character."[11] Rillito jockeys were often locals, many of whom were still in school. Three female jockeys, Betty Bowdle, Nora Heare and Virginia Clemens, raced at Rillito in the 1940s.[12]

At Rillito, Jelks and Haskell developed the photo electric timer, the precursor to today's photo finish. This timer consisted of a high speed clock at the finish line that was filmed with a movie camera.[13] The film was then analyzed frame-by-frame to determine the time in which the horse crossed the finish line. This and other quarter horse racing standards are discussed in the section, Quarter Horse Associations.

Initially, Rillito consisted of only the 3/8 mile straightaway chute. But as quarter horse racing increased in popularity, other structures and facilities were constructed to support the needs of both horsemen and the public. In 1953, the racing commission demanded that Jelks construct a modern grandstand. Instead, Jelks sold Rillito Race Track. By that time, Rillito had solidified its position as the first regulated quarter horse facility in the U.S. and innovator of many standards still in use today.

The Rillito chute is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the American Quarter Horse Association Hall of Fame has honored both Moltacqua and Rillito with historical markers. The historical marker program "provides official acknowledgement of horses, people and events significant to American Quarter Horse history." [14] The Rillito marker reads:

> *This famous track on the banks of the Rillito River was the birthplace of many racing innovations still in use today. The Southern Arizona Horse Breeders Association, the organization that pioneered Quarter Horse Racing in Tucson, had been hosting races at the Hacienda Moltacqua track since 1941. When Moltacqua was sold in 1943, J. Rukin Jelks volunteered to use the training track on his ranch.*
> *Under the direction of Melville Haskell, an American Quarter Horse Hall of Fame inductee, and Van Smelker, who later became head of the AQHA Performance Department, SAHBA experimented with grading races, weighted handicaps, futurities, derbies and stake races, and photo-electric timers. World famous sprinters such as SHUE FLY, JOE REED II, PIGGIN STRING, HARD TWIST, QUEENIE, and MISS PANAMA all ran at Rillito.*[15]

Tucson: The Capital of Quarter Horse Racing

As the home of the SAHBA, AQRA, Moltacqua and later Rillito Race Track, Tucson was championed as the Capital of Quarter Horse Racing in the early and mid-1940s. Tucson was geographically located at the center of the burgeoning

[10] Haskell, *The Quarter Running Horse* 1946: 8.

[11] "Horse Racing Western Style," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona.

[12] Bernie Roth, "Rillito Racing: 1949-1950," *The Quarter Horse Journal* (November 1950): 19.

[13] Joanne Hamilton Vinick and Sally Calkins Wegner, *Rillito Racetrack "Chute,"* National Register of Historic Places, listed 12 June 1986.

[14] American Quarter Horse Association, "American Quarter Horse Foundation Historical Markers," http://www.aqha.com/foundation/education/historicalmarkers.html#a9 (accessed 7 May 2008).

[15] Ibid.

quarter horse racing industry and Moltacqua and later Rillito Race Track were logical locations for the World's Championship Quarter Horse Speed Trials, held annually between 1940 and circa 1950.[16]

However, Tucson failed to keep pace with the rising standards and needs of the quarter horse racing industry. Other cities, particularly Del Rio, Texas and Las Vegas, Nevada, soon eclipsed Tucson as hubs of the industry as they provided improved stabling and clubroom facilities as well as favorable local press.[17]

Quarter Horse Associations & Racing Regulations

Beginning in 1940, quarter horse breeding and racing were overseen by a number of conflicting organizations. Jelks had an integral role in many of these early organizations as Vice-President of the Southern Arizona Horse Breeders Association (SAHBA), President of the Tucson Racing Association (TRA) and the first President of the American Quarter Racing Association (AQRA).

In March 1940, the first of these quarter horse organizations, the American Quarter Horse Association (AQHA), was formed in Amarillo, Texas. The AQHA held the first quarter horse registration, published the Quarter Horse Journal and promoted the quarter horse as a cow horse.[18] With the creation of an official registration, the quarter horse became a breed of its own. Initially, the AQHA was not involved with quarter horse racing.

In 1941, the Southern Arizona Horse Breeders' Association (SAHBA) was formed in Tucson with a focus on quarter horse racing. The SAHBA supervised quarter horse racing, developed a set of standards by which to do so, and encouraged "the breeding of better horses on Arizona Ranches."[19] The SAHBA developed rules and regulations for quarter horse racing based on The Jockey Club's supervision of thoroughbred racing, although major differences existed in the timing, positioning and grading for this new and different type of horse race.[20] Theses rules and regulations were developed by SAHBA at Moltacqua and Rillito.

The SAHBA developed a method of timing unique to quarter horse racing where the time was taken from a flat-footed start. Initially, a minimum of three experienced timers started their watches from the moment the gates opened, and the slowest time was taken as the official time. The gates were painted in contrasting colors to aid the time-keepers in accuracy.[21] Jelks and Haskell are credited with the development of the photo electric timer to precisely measure and standardize time-keeping of quarter horse races at Rillito.

Because quarter horses were raced on a straightaway course (as compared to an oval for thoroughbreds) and the horses usually reached the finish line near to each other in timing, the SAHBA mandated that the horses maintain their original positioning, as nearly as possible, from the chute.[22] The track was dragged before important races so that the judges could determine if a horse swerved from its lane.[23]

[16] "Meet a Tucson Personality;" Roth, 18.

[17] Nelson Nye, Champions of the Quarter Track (Coward-McCann, 1950), 33.

[18] Margaret Cabell Self, *The American Quarter Horse in Pictures* (Hollywood: Wilshire Book Company, 1973), 18.

[19] Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* 1943: 1.

[20] Nye, 33.

[21] Van A. Smelker Jr., "Forward," in Nelson Nye, *Champions of the Quarter Track* (Coward-McCann, 1950), xiv.

[22] Ibid., xv.

[23] Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* 1943: 5.

The SAHBA developed a system of graded handicaps with a scale of weights assigned for the top two grades.[24] Horses were classified Grades A-D, with Grade A for horses that could run ¼ mile in 23 ½ seconds or better, and Grade D for

those horses that could not run in better than 25 seconds or were proven non-winners in Grade C. Horses that ran in 23 3/5 seconds or better were qualified as Celebrated American Quarter Running Horses. These times were developed for Rillito and were unique to that track.

In February 1945, the American Quarter Racing Association (AQRA) formed in Tucson to organize and regulate quarter horse racing.[25] The AQRA took on the duties and mission of the SAHBA but was national in scope; it is presumed that the SAHBA ceased to function at that time. The AQRA assumed the responsibility of regulating quarter racing, registering (for racing purposes only) all horses competing at member tracks and recording the descriptions, breeding and performance of all racing quarter horses.

The AQRA acted as an association of quarter horse racing tracks, but its membership extended to all those interested in promoting quarter horse racing as a sport.[26] The method of graded handicaps, first put into operation at Rillito, was later promoted by the AQRA at all its nation-wide member tracks.[27]

The AQRA required that every horse that ran on an AQRA member track be registered with the association. This registration was essentially a means of identification and, in contrast to the AQHA and thoroughbred registration, horses were not subject to exclusions based on breeding, color, sex or age. The AQRA was interested in a horse's performance only.[28] So as to not confuse its identification registry with the other breeding registers, the AQRA referred to horses listed in its Register of Merit as 'Quarter Running Horses.'[29]

Also in 1945, the National Quarter Horse Breeders Association (NQHBA) formed as a response to the registration methods used by the AQHA. The NQHBA felt that the AQHA register was too closely confined to bloodlines and neglected to consider a horse's performance. The NQHBA started its own register that included track performance and had less restrictive standards.[30]

In 1950, the AQHA, AQRA and NQHBA settled their differences and unified under the AQHA.[31] At that time, the AQRA was dissolved and the Racing Division of the AQHA was formed in its place.[32] The AQHA Racing Division adopted the timing, positioning and grading standards developed by the SAHBA and AQRA, and held all the same duties as the AQRA with the exception of quarter horse registration.[33] The AQHA maintained its registry and the NQHBA dissolved. The AQHA continues to act as an umbrella organization to the quarter horse industry, with the racing division an integral part of their program; it is still headquartered in Amarillo, Texas.

[24] Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* 1944: 7.

[25] Melville H. Haskell, The Quarter Running Horse (American Quarter Racing Association, 1945), 2.

[26] Haskell, *The Quarter Running Horse* 1946: 2.

[27] Ibid., 4.

[28] Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* 1944: 8.

[29] Haskell, *The Quarter Running Horse* 1946: 11.

[30] Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* 1944: 11.

[31] Carrie Lightner, ed., *The American Quarter Horse* (China: Stoecklein Publishing & Photography, 2004), 23.

[32] *The Quarter Running Horse* (American Quarter Horse Association: Racing Division, 1949), 3.

[33] Ibid.

The Jelks House and Stables
The Jelks House and Stables is both historically and architecturally significant. It is historically significant for its association with J. Rukin Jelks, a pioneer in modern quarter horse breeding and racing. Jelks was one of the first

breeders to infuse fresh blood and vitality into the western cow horse by breeding with them with horses from the eastern United States. Modern quarter horse racing was born when he and friends decided to test the performance of their horses on the open track. As operator of Tucson's first quarter horse race track, Hacienda Moltaqua (1941-1943), and owner of Rillito Race Track (1943-1953), the track that earned Tucson the title, Capital of Quarter Horse Racing, Jelks was a driving force and integral member of the quarter horse racing community. Over the years, Jelks bred and/or owned many significant horses, including Feature Film, John Red, Piggin String and Queenie. The period of significance of the Jelks House and Stables corresponds to the residency of J. Rukin Jelks, 1940-1953.

The Jelks House and Stables is architecturally significant for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a rustic modern style house and stable of its era. The original one-story house and stables were built around an enclosed, central courtyard. These buildings were constructed of rustic building materials, including adobe walls, exposed wood lintels and saguaro rib ceilings. Design details include a stucco fireplace, stirrup light fixtures and unique bedroom ceiling materials. A horsehead hitching post and jockey door knocker contribute and relate to the historic use of the property. The house and stables offered a place where the Jelks' could live in comfort and regularly commune with their prized horses on the other side of the courtyard.

The stables were expanded at some point prior to 1949 and a guesthouse was constructed in circa 1950.[34] Both maintained the same relationship to the courtyard, as well as the materials and massing, as the original buildings. The stables addition and guesthouse were constructed within the period of significance and contribute to the overall character of the site.

The property exists today much as it did during the period of significance, with the exception of only minor alterations. These alterations consist of changes to the service porch layout, extension of the courtyard ramada and the addition of a modern horse pen on site. The Jelks House and stables are currently in fair-good condition with decayed vigas and inappropriate adobe repairs posing the most serious deficiencies.[35] These and various other character-defining features require repair.

Historical Background
The Jelks House and Stables was designed by Frederic O. Knipe in June 1940 for J. Rukin and Frances Jelks. The house and stables offered a place where the Jelks' could live in comfort and regularly commune with their horses on the other side of the courtyard. When adjacent land to the south became available, Jelks purchased it and constructed Rillito Race Track, a nationally-significant quarter horse track listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1958, the Jelks' sold the house and stables to Mary Shoemaker, who carried their passion for horses through the last half of the century. Pima County acquired the Jelks House and Stables in 2006; Shoemaker remained on the property as part of a life-estate agreement until her death in 2007.

[34] "Meet a Tucson Personality, Horses, Horses, Horses – The 'Life & Love' of J. Rukin Jelks," *The Magazine Tucson*, May 1949.

[35] For the purposes of this report, fair condition is defined as: There are early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration though the structure and its features are generally structurally sound and performing their intended purpose.

Architect: Frederic O. Knipe Sr.[36]
Frederic O. Knipe Sr. was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts in 1887. He attended Brown University, New Bedford Textile School and Swain School of Design, and received architectural training in a civil engineer's office. He worked as an architect in Boston, Washington D.C. and Chicago before moving to Tucson in 1911.

In Tucson, Knipe purchased 80 acres in the Rincon Valley and pursued ranching under the name, Bar FK Ranch. By 1924, he had purchased two neighboring ranches which are now known as X9 and Leon. Knipe worked as a forest ranger during the summer season.

During the Depression, Knipe sold his ranch land (part of it to J. Rukin Jelks), moved into town and began working as an architect in the firm of then-mayor, Henry O. Jaastad. In 1947, Knipe and Jaastad formed a partnership which lasted until Jaastad retired in 1957. From 1959-1961, Knipe held an architectural partnership with Edward H. Dunham. In 1964, Knipe joined architect Russell Hastings and remained in practice until his death in 1975.

Knipe was a member of the Pioneer Historical Society, as well as the Westerners and Kiwanis Clubs. With Jaastad, he designed many churches and schools as well as an assortment of other building types. He designed the Jelks House and Stables in June 1940; the original architectural drawings are contained in Appendix A.

J. Rukin Jelks
J. Rukin Jelks was born on December 20, 1899 on a cotton plantation in McCrory, Arkansas. He grew up riding horses and had his own horse by the time he started elementary school. As a teenager, Jelks contracted tuberculosis and moved to Tucson based on the climate's ability to relieve its symptoms. He graduated from The University of Arizona with a degree in animal husbandry in 1922. Jelks returned to his family farm in Arkansas and in the following year, married his boyhood sweetheart Della Leona Jeffries and returned to Arizona.[37]

In 1924, Jelks purchased the Casa Blanca Ranch (which later became the X9 ranch) in the Rincon Mountains from Frederic O. Knipe, the architect who would later design the Jelks House and Stables.[38] It was then that Jelks first started breeding quarter horses.[39] Of the difference between quarter horses and thoroughbreds, Jelks said:
The Quarter Horse differs from the Thoroughbred in that the Quarter Horse is bred for short-distance running and the physical qualities necessary in a good working cow horse, with the heavy quarters and larger muscles which provide the spurts of speed needed in overtaking running cattle.[40]

Disappointed with the local horse stock and the declining interest in breeding good horses, Jelks traveled east to purchase horses. He returned with a carload of thoroughbreds "to use in breeding fresh blood and vitality and better conformation into the western cow horse."[41] Jelks purchased and bred Master Bunting, the best thoroughbred he could find, and his friend Melville Haskell purchased and bred Bayard II from the well-known Kentucky breeder Colonel E.R. Bradley.42 Both men entered the lineage of these horses into shows and were awarded for their horses' conformation. Modern quarter horse racing was born when they were challenged to test the performance of these horses.

[36] *Tucson Daily Citizen*, 5 June 1975.

[37] Della would later die from complications related to childbirth. Jelks later married and divorced Mary Haskell, the sister of Melville Haskell.

[38] Jeffries Rukin Jelks and Carolyn "Keri" Jelks with Dean McLeod, *Shadows to Sunshine* (Family History and General Research Center, 1987), 31.

[39] "Meet a Tucson Personality."

[40] Ibid.

[41] Ibid.

[42] Jelks, 33.

In December 1935, Jelks purchased the property on which he would later build the Jelks House and Stables. At the time of purchase, there was one existing building on the property that was constructed in 1908.[43] He sold the Casa Blanca

Ranch in 1939, the year in which he met his third wife, Frances Barry.[44] They married and moved into the newly-constructed Jelks House and Stables in 1940.

Jelks continued his breeding operations and focused his attention to the creation of organized quarter horse racing with the other 'Four Horsemen.'[45] From 1941-1943, Jelks operated Moltacqua, Tucson's first organized race track, which was owned by Bob Locke.[46] After Locke sold Moltacqua, Jelks improved the training track on his own property, and opened it to the public as Rillito Race Track. Jelks acted as Vice-President of the Southern Arizona Horse Breeders Association (SAHBA), President of the Tucson Racing Association (TRA), the organization that operated Rillito Race Track, and the first President of the American Quarter Racing Association (AQRA). He sold Rillito Race Track in 1953.

Over the years, Jelks bred and owned many significant horses, some of which were thoroughbreds that won on the quarter track. His thoroughbred Piggin String was named Champion Quarter Running Stallion in 1945 and 1946.[47] And thoroughbred Feature Film held the world record for the fastest 4 ½ furlongs on a ½ mile track.[48] Club-footed Queenie, a quarter horse, earned the title World Quarter Horse Champion 1945, Champion Quarter Running Mare 1946 and held the world record for 440 yards.[49] Miss Todd held the world record for 5 furlongs. John Red, bred by Jelks, was a co-world record holder for 220 yards.[50] Jelks died in May 1990.

[43] Rillito Race Track Preservation Documents, 1982-1990, The Arizona Historical Society.

[44] *The Arizona Daily Star*, 15 May 1990.

[45] The Four Horsemen were so named by writer Nelson Nye for their involvement in quarter horse racing in Tucson and included J. Rukin Jelks, Melville Haskell, Bob Locke and A.M. "Jake" Meyer.

[46] Melville H. Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* (Southern Arizona Horse Breeders' Association, 1943): 2.

[47] *Piggin String at Stud*, Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona; Willard H. Porter, "Piggin String: The Thoroughbred that Looks and Acts Like a Quarter Horse," *The Quarter Horse Journal*, November 1949: 16.

[48] *Piggin String at Stud*.

[49] Ibid.

[50] Hancock Horses, "John Red," http://hancockhorses.com/article-johnred.html (accessed 21 May 2008).

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The following archival collections contain a wealth of information on J. Rukin Jelks and Rillito Race Track. However, the scrapbook nature of the collections prevents the determination of origination for many of the articles contained within. Only those articles for which origination could be determined are individually listed.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

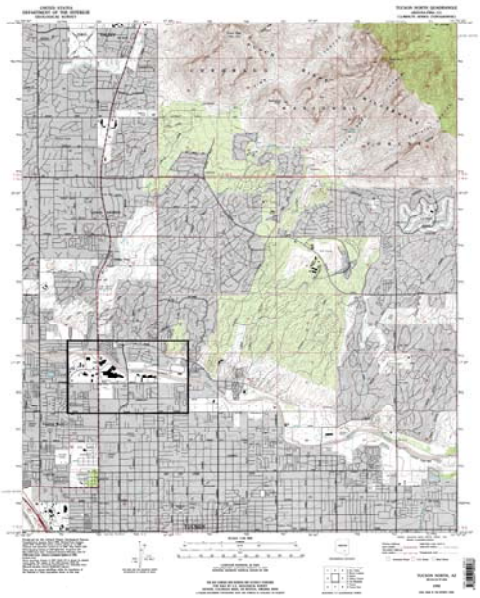
County and State Pima, Arizona

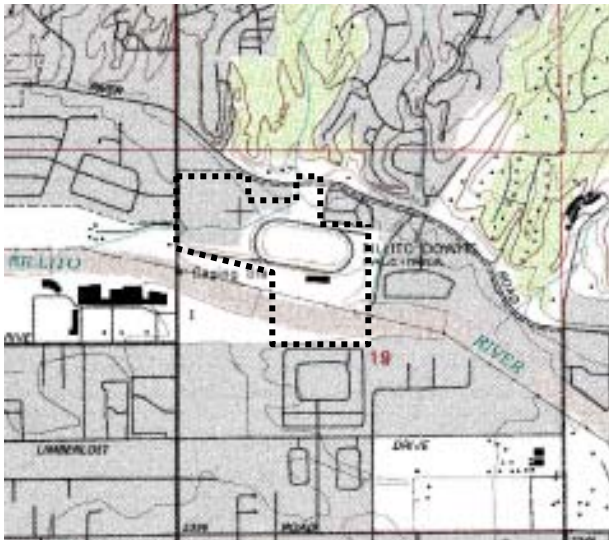
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

Historic Site UTM Refernces

Zone 12 Tucson North 7.5' Map UTM's

A 503680E 3672940N **B** 504120E 3672910N
C 504490E 3672690N **D** 504490E 3672200N
E 504080E 3672200N **F** 504080E 3672516N
G 503680E 3672590N





Rillito Racetrack with Jelks House and Stables
Tucson, Pima County, Arizona

Tucson North Quadrangle
12/504619/3585341
Created 1996, Revised N/A
Scale 1:24,000

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

Section number PHOTOS Page 20

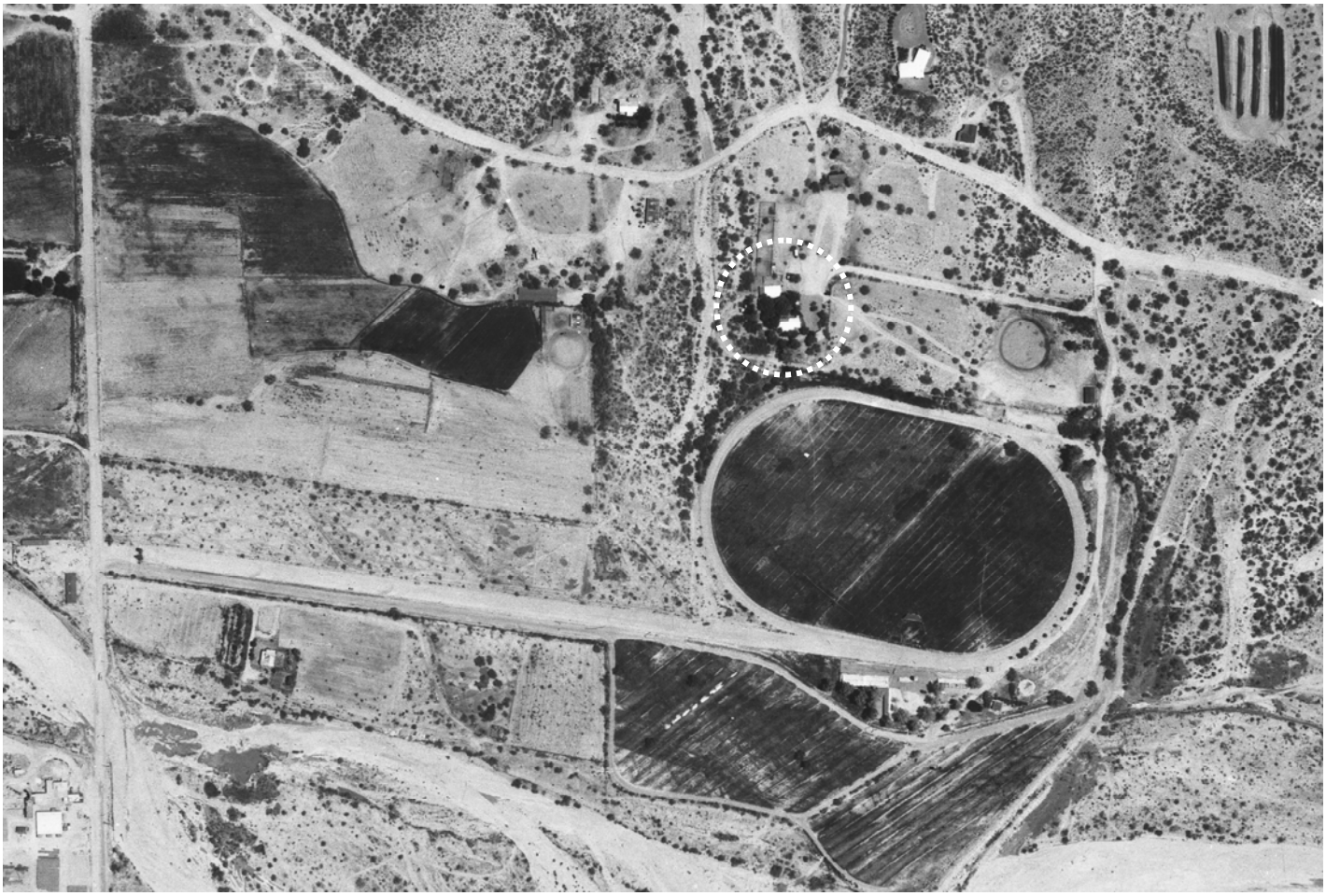


Photo 1 of 25: Aerial photograph showing Rillito Race Track and the Jelks House and Stables (white circle), 1953 (Source: Cooper Aerial)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

Section number PHOTOS Page 21

Photo 2 of 25 Aerial photograph, Rillito Racetrack and the Jelks House and Stables (white circle) (2008) (Source:Pima County MapGuide)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

Section number PHOTOS Page 22

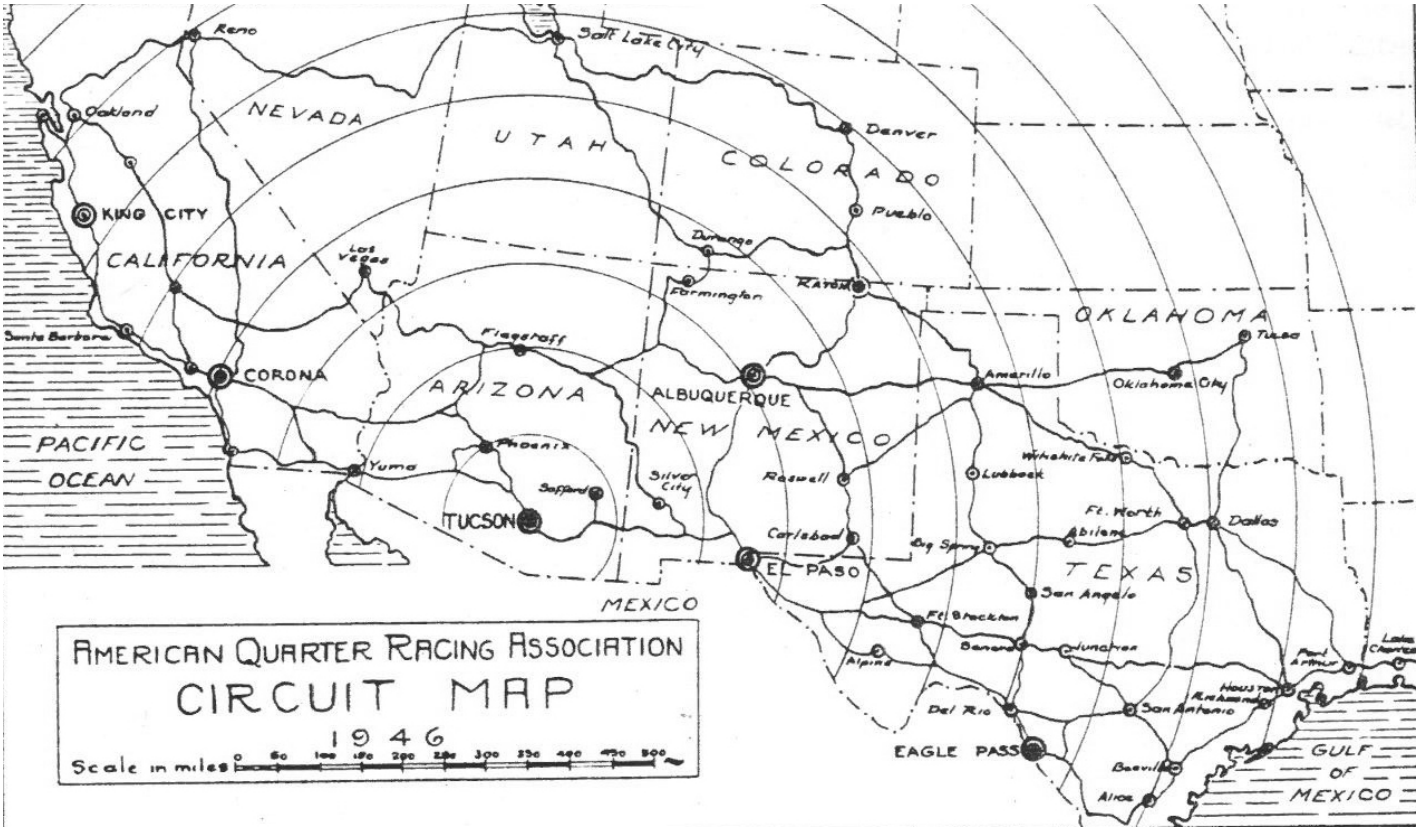


Photo 3 of 25: American Quarter Racing Association circuit map showing Rillito Race Track/Tucson as the center of quarter horse racing, 1946 (Source: Haskell, *The Quarter Running Horse*, 1946).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

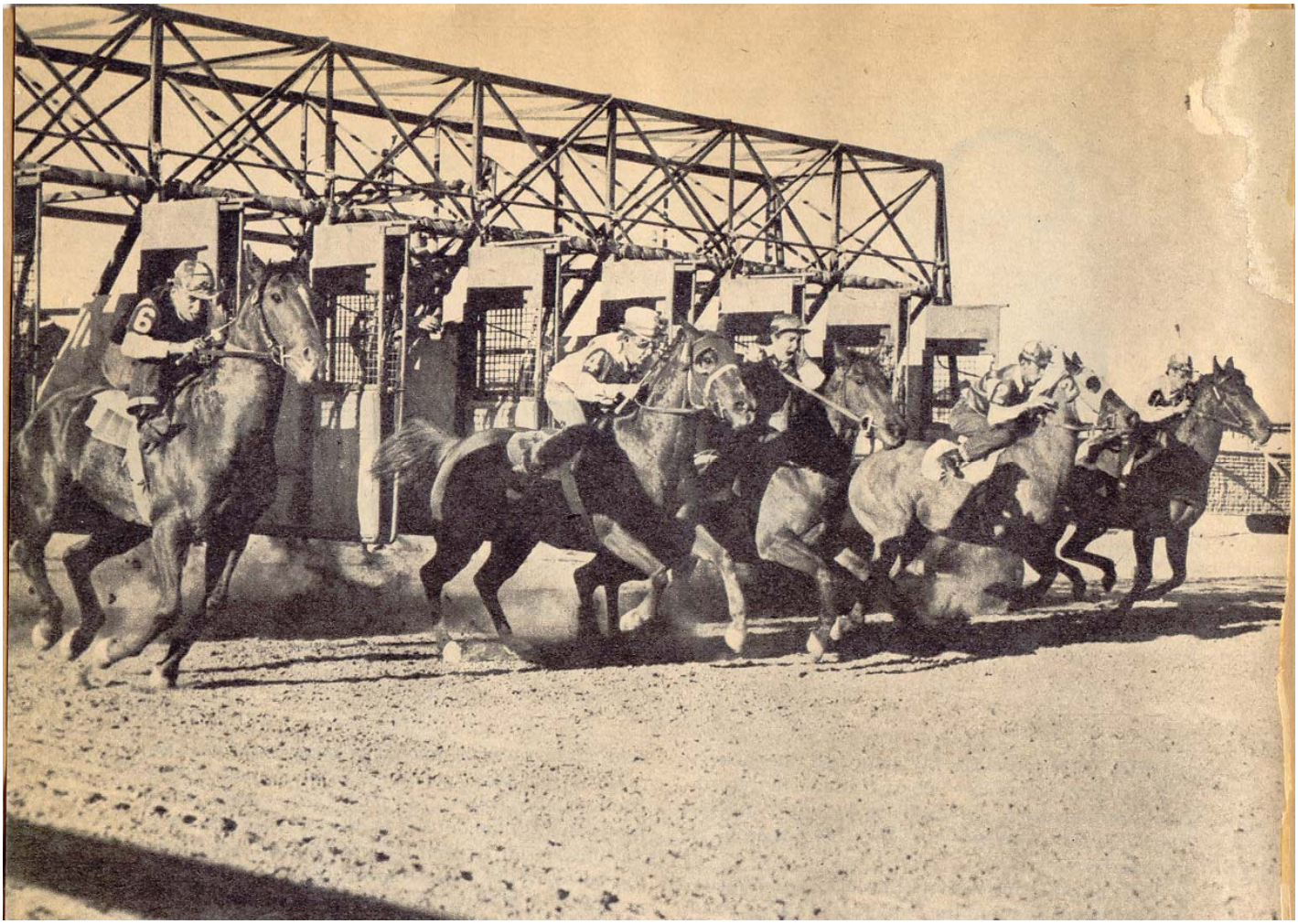


Photo 4 of 25: Rillito Race Track Chute, circa 1945 (Source: Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

Section number PHOTOS Page 24

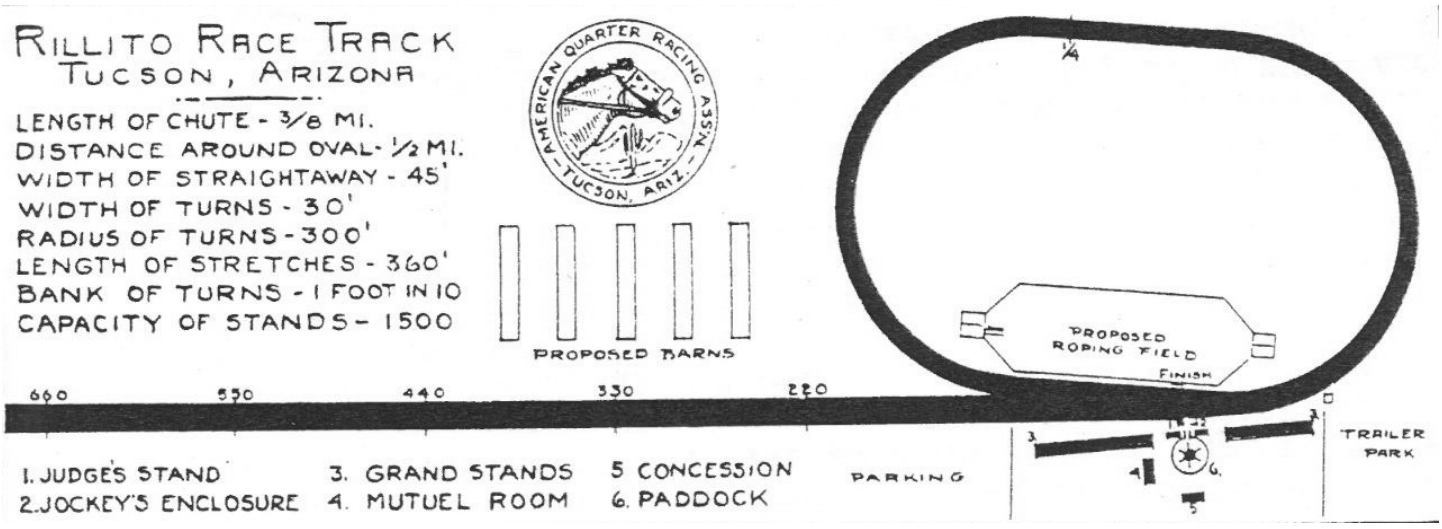


Photo 5 of 25: Plan of Rillito Race Track, 1944 (Source: Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* 1944)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

Section number PHOTOS Page 25

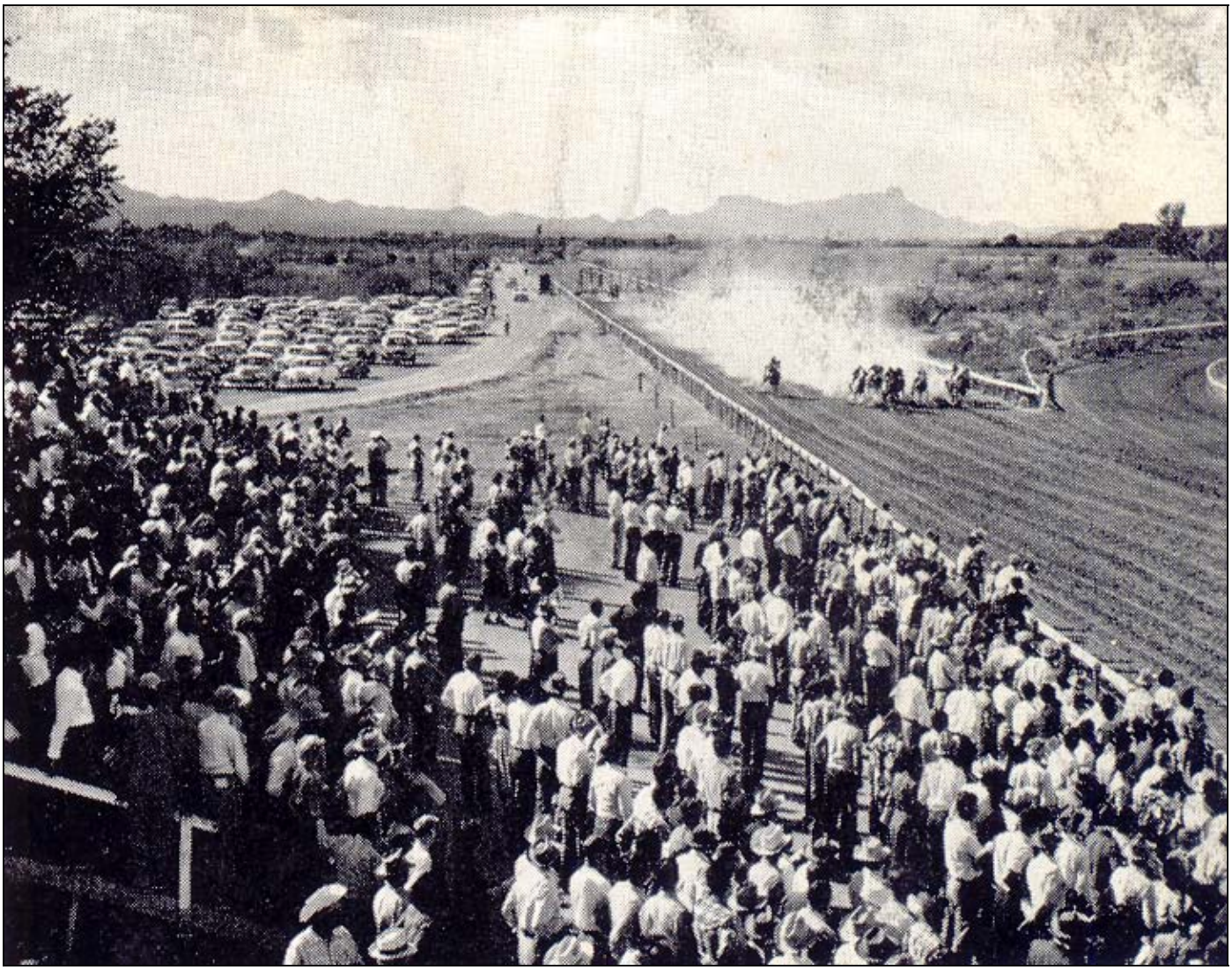


Photo 6 of 25: Quarter horse race at Rillito Race Track, circa 1945 (Source: "Horse Racing Western Style," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

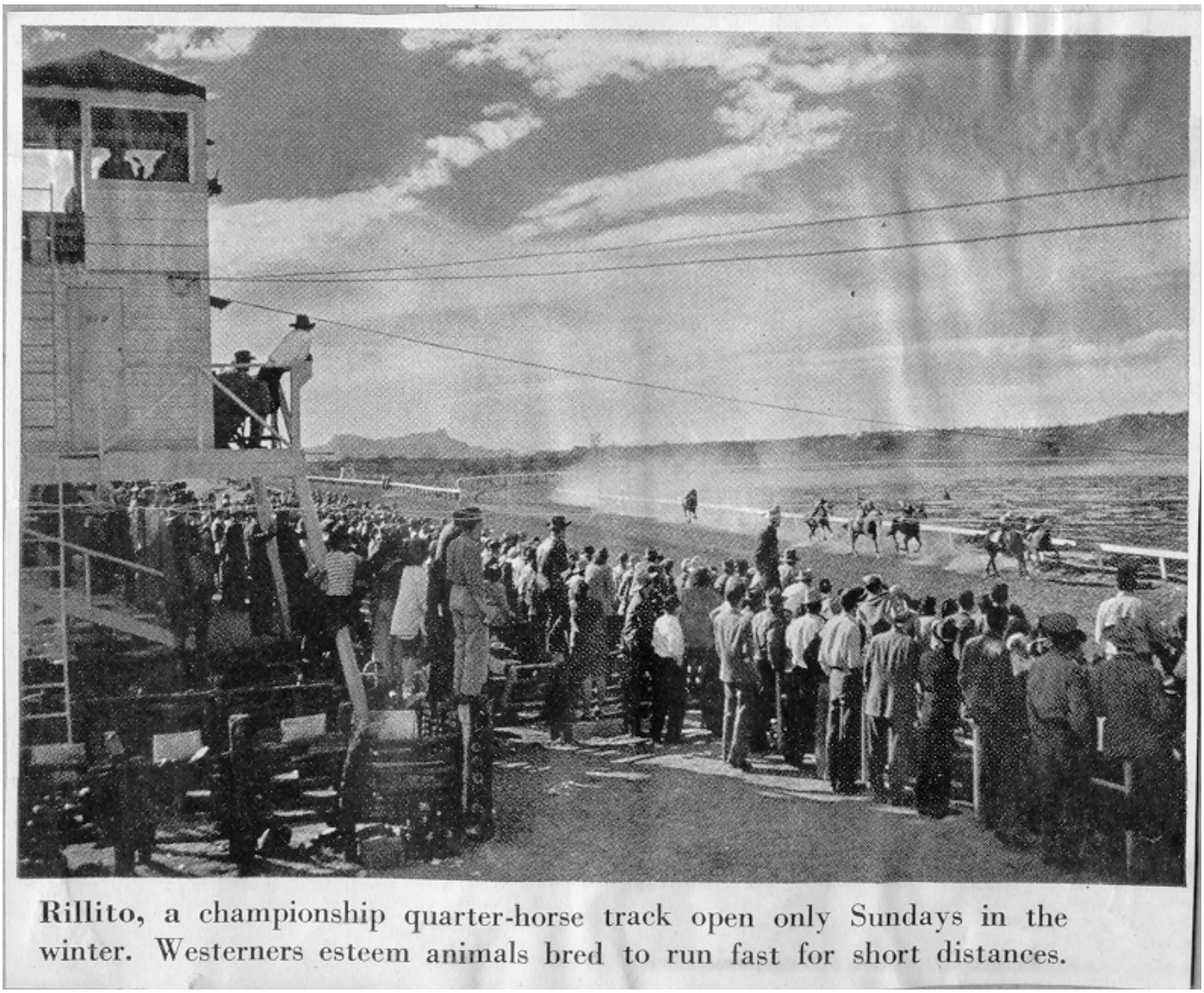
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

Section number PHOTOS Page 26



Rillito, a championship quarter-horse track open only Sundays in the winter. Westerners esteem animals bred to run fast for short distances.

Photo 7 of 25: Photograph (original is in color) showing finish line and judges stand, circa 1946.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

Photo 8 of 25: Photograph (original is in color) showing finish line view from judges' stand, circa 1946

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

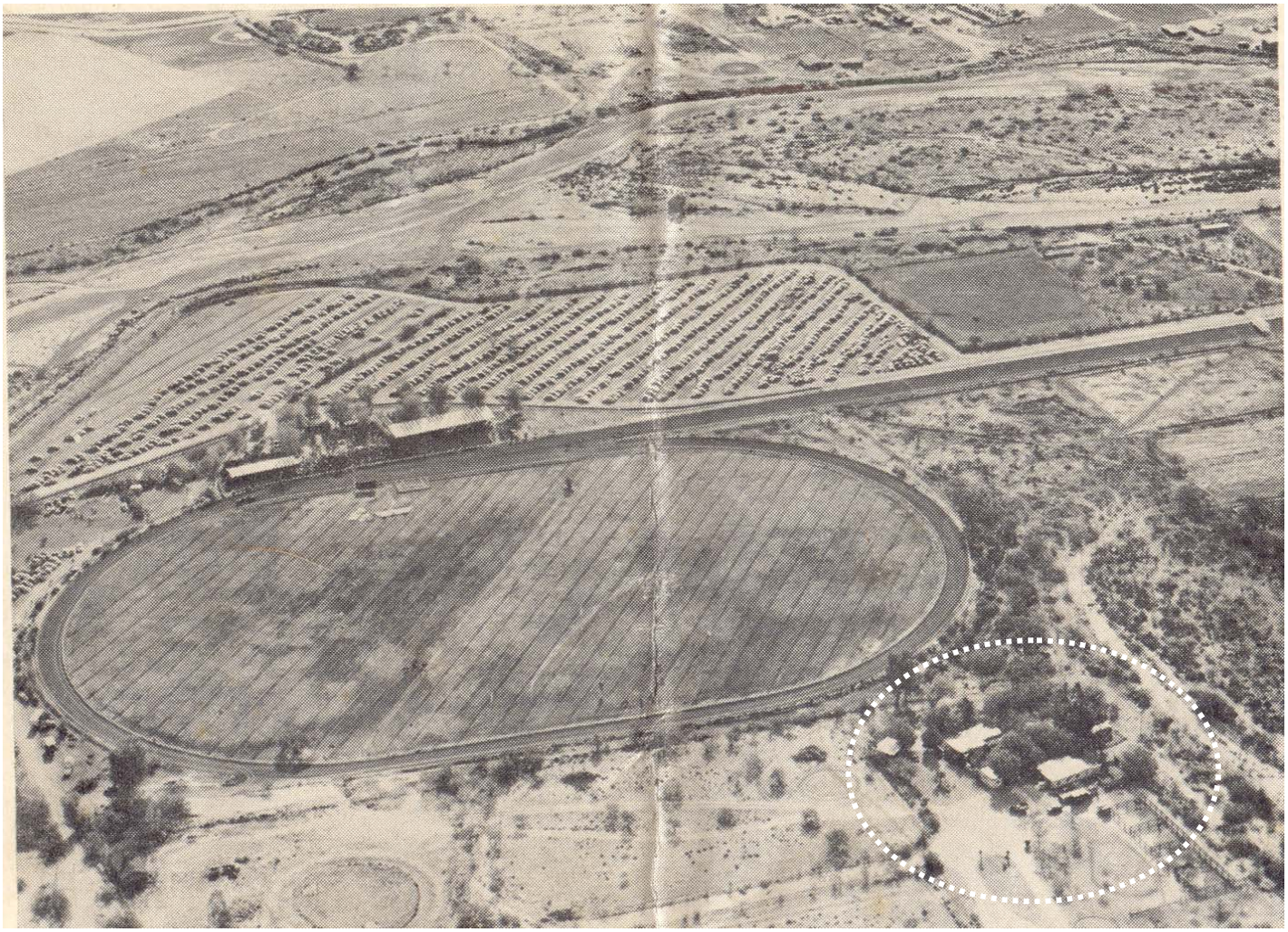


Photo 9 of 25: Oblique aerial view of Rillito Racetrack and the Jelks House and Stables (white oval), looking south from River Road, 1940's, Arizona Historical Society.

Mr. J. Rukin Jelks, rancher and horsebreeder, owner of the Rillito Race Track, East River Road.

"Naturally, I think the happiest afternoon either the winter visitors or townsfolk can enjoy is the Sunday races at the Rillito Race Track. The Southwest's finest horseflesh compete in both short and long races; the setting is unique, colorful, and beautiful; the betting is good, if you pick the winners; and everyone always seems to have a whopping good time."

ALL PHOTOS BY BILL SEARS

THE MAGAZINE TUCSON for October, 1951

Photo 10 of 25: J. Rukin Jelks , The Magazine Tucson, October 1951.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

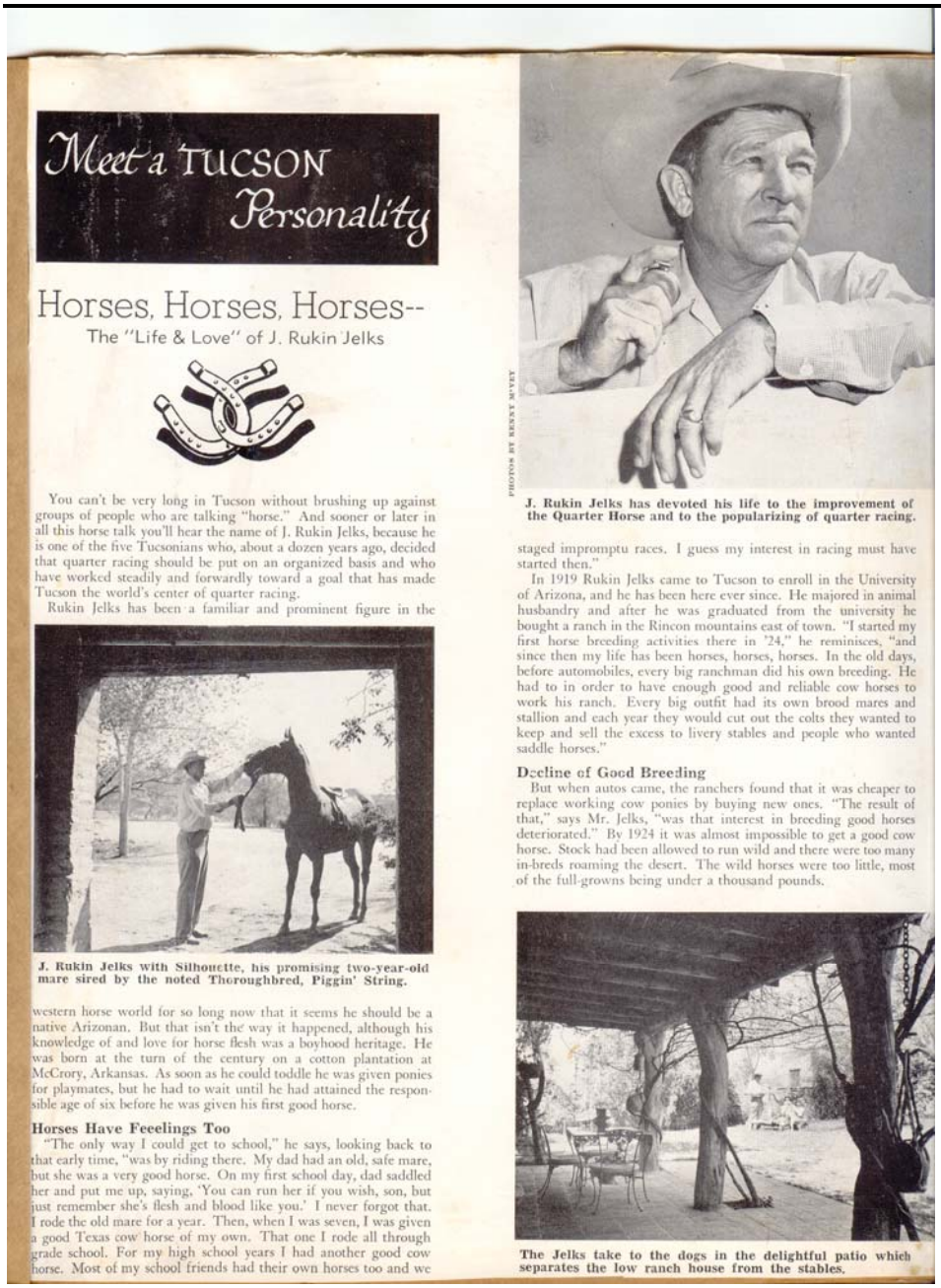
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

Section number PHOTOS Page 30



Meet a TUCSON Personality

Horses, Horses, Horses--
The "Life & Love" of J. Rukin Jelks

You can't be very long in Tucson without brushing up against groups of people who are talking "horse." And sooner or later in all this horse talk you'll hear the name of J. Rukin Jelks, because he is one of the five Tucsonians who, about a dozen years ago, decided that quarter racing should be put on an organized basis and who have worked steadily and forwardly toward a goal that has made Tucson the world's center of quarter racing.

Rukin Jelks has been a familiar and prominent figure in the western horse world for so long now that it seems he should be a native Arizonan. But that isn't the way it happened, although his knowledge of and love for horse flesh was a boyhood heritage. He was born at the turn of the century on a cotton plantation at McCrory, Arkansas. As soon as he could toddle he was given ponies for playmates, but he had to wait until he had attained the responsible age of six before he was given his first good horse.

J. Rukin Jelks with Silhouette, his promising two-year-old mare sired by the noted Thoroughbred, Piggin' String.

Horses Have Feeelings Too

"The only way I could get to school," he says, looking back to that early time, "was by riding there. My dad had an old, safe mare, but she was a very good horse. On my first school day, dad saddled her and put me up, saying, 'You can run her if you wish, son, but just remember she's flesh and blood like you.' I never forgot that. I rode the old mare for a year. Then, when I was seven, I was given a good Texas cow horse of my own. That one I rode all through grade school. For my high school years I had another good cow horse. Most of my school friends had their own horses too and we staged impromptu races. I guess my interest in racing must have started then."

PHOTOS BY BERNY MAYER

J. Rukin Jelks has devoted his life to the improvement of the Quarter Horse and to the popularizing of quarter racing.

In 1919 Rukin Jelks came to Tucson to enroll in the University of Arizona, and he has been here ever since. He majored in animal husbandry and after he was graduated from the university he bought a ranch in the Rincon mountains east of town. "I started my first horse breeding activities there in '24," he reminisces, "and since then my life has been horses, horses, horses. In the old days, before automobiles, every big ranchman did his own breeding. He had to in order to have enough good and reliable cow horses to work his ranch. Every big outfit had its own brood mares and stallion and each year they would cut out the colts they wanted to keep and sell the excess to livery stables and people who wanted saddle horses."

Decline of Good Breeding

But when autos came, the ranchers found that it was cheaper to replace working cow ponies by buying new ones. "The result of that," says Mr. Jelks, "was that interest in breeding good horses deteriorated." By 1924 it was almost impossible to get a good cow horse. Stock had been allowed to run wild and there were too many in-breds roaming the desert. The wild horses were too little, most of the full-growns being under a thousand pounds.

The Jelks take to the dogs in the delightful patio which separates the low ranch house from the stables.

Photo 11A of 25: "Meet a Tucson Personality, Horse, Horses, Horses – The Life and Love of J. Rukin Jelks," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The Universityof Arizona, ciurca 1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

Section number PHOTOS Page 31

Started in Colonial Days

People new to the Southwest are unfamiliar with quarter racing. But quarter racing is not indigenous to the Southwest. The racing of Quarter Horses in the United States dates back to colonial times when the early settlers in Maryland and Virginia entered their riding horses in short distance competition. But it was soon overshadowed by the popularity of longer races requiring less speed and more stamina. Nothing more was heard of quarter racing until about seventeen years ago when some Tucson ranchers, interested in the rehabilitation of the cow horse, staged some impromptu quarter races among themselves and suddenly found they had started a new sport in the Southwest.

In the days of the Old West, good cow horses were of paramount importance. Every big outfit had its own brood mares and stallion and each year they would cut out the colts they wanted to keep and sell the excess to livery stables and people desiring saddle horses. But with the development of the automobile, ranchers found that it was cheaper to replace working cow ponies by buying new ones. That resulted in a deterioration of interest in breeding outstanding stock. Horses were allowed to run wild and in-breeding produced colts that did not develop sufficient size when full-grown.

New Stock

J. Rukin Jelks, a Tucson rancher, decided something should be done to bring an infusion of fresh blood into cow horses. He went East where he purchased some old Thoroughbred mares that had been used as polo ponies and brought them west. Then his friend, Melville Haskell, bought Bayard II, an imported Irish Thoroughbred stallion, from the well-known Kentucky breeder, Colonel E. R. Bradley. Their intention was to produce sound cow horse stock with the speed and endurance necessary to work cattle.

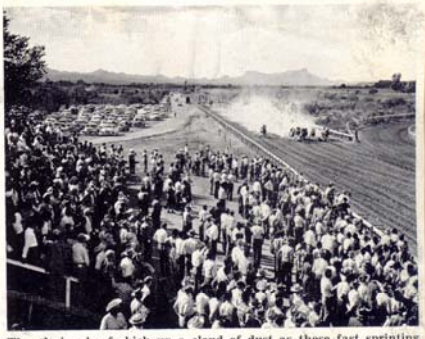
With this revival of interest in good breeding, the men who were producing the new stock began to wonder among themselves which of their horses could run the fastest. They commenced to stage impromptu short races, and that was the beginning of the Quarter Horse fever in the Southwest.

Quarter Horse racing reached such popularity in Tucson that by 1940 the first annual Quarter Horse Speed Trials were held to decide which was the fastest 440-yards running horse. The short horse business, whether it was breeding, racing, buying, selling, or just being a betting spectator spread like an epidemic throughout Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Texas, and Colorado. It became recognized as racing western style. Now, several of the big California race tracks include a short race on their cards each week for the quarter horse.

Enthusiasm Spreads

In Tucson, Rukin Jelks, Melville Haskell, Robinson Locke, Jake Meyer and Clancy Wollard commenced to keep statistics on all national quarter racing. The rapidly accumulating records induced

Interested spectators hang over the paddock fence to watch the saddling and to size-up the horses that are entered in each race.



Thundering hoofs kick up a cloud of dust as these fast sprinting Quarter Horses sometimes race neck to neck toward the finish line.

these western racing enthusiasts to organize and found the American Quarter Horse Racing Association in 1945. Although Tucson was the first place to have organized quarter racing, enthusiasm for the short distance runners quickly spread to other tracks. Today there are over twenty tracks in the West running under the rules and regulations laid down by the Quarter Horse Racing Association.

Rukin Jelks gave up ranching to devote all his time to horse breeding and eventually promoted the building of the Rillito Track on his property on River Road nestled against the Catalina Foothills. It started with just the track, paddock and a small grandstand. Each year new additions have been made to provide more seating capacity for the spectators and to improve the grounds and parking area. Plans are in the making now for a covered grandstand when restrictions are eased on this type of building.

Spectators Interesting, Too

Horse racing crowds are varied and interesting everywhere. But nowhere are they more colorful than in Tucson with its native population of Indians, Spanish-Americans, old-time ranchers, cowboys and newcomers from the East, plus the annual influx of winter visitors from all parts of the world. The rich and the little guys have an equally good time.

In recent years, quarter racing at Rillito has been augmented by Thoroughbred long distance races. The weekly card of nine races is divided into five Thoroughbred races and four quarter races. But quarter racing, which had its renaissance in Tucson, is real western racing. Unique now to this section of the country, it should be a fascinating drawing card for all tourists provided they are properly indoctrinated as to just what it is.

Learn to Like the Races

Many folk, watching a quarter race for the first time, are disappointed that it isn't longer. But as soon as they become more familiar with it, they realize that a short, fast horse race is just as exciting, and much more thrilling, as the short sprints at a track meet. For Quarter Horses are the sprinters of the racehorse world. They are bred and trained, not to outlast their competitors on the track, but to reach the finish wire in the quickest possible time. The modern Quarter Horse is the fastest in the world for short distances and is raced today with the same enthusiasm the early settlers enjoyed in quarter competition among the English and Dutch horses they had brought over from the Old World.

Whereas quarter racing today reaches from Gulf to Coast, Tucson is affectionately called its capital. And in Tucson, the beautiful little Rillito Track is the home of quarter racing. Whether you are a "regular" at Rillito or passing through its turnstile for the first time there is the same thrill of expectancy, the same eagerness to match your judgment of horseflesh against that of the odds, the same quickening of the pulse as the horses break from the starting gate. For there is no other such pleasure as in a good horse race.

Photo 11B of 25: "Meet a Tucson Personality, Horse, Horses, Horses – The Life and Love of J. Rukin Jelks," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The Universityof Arizona, ciurca 1950.

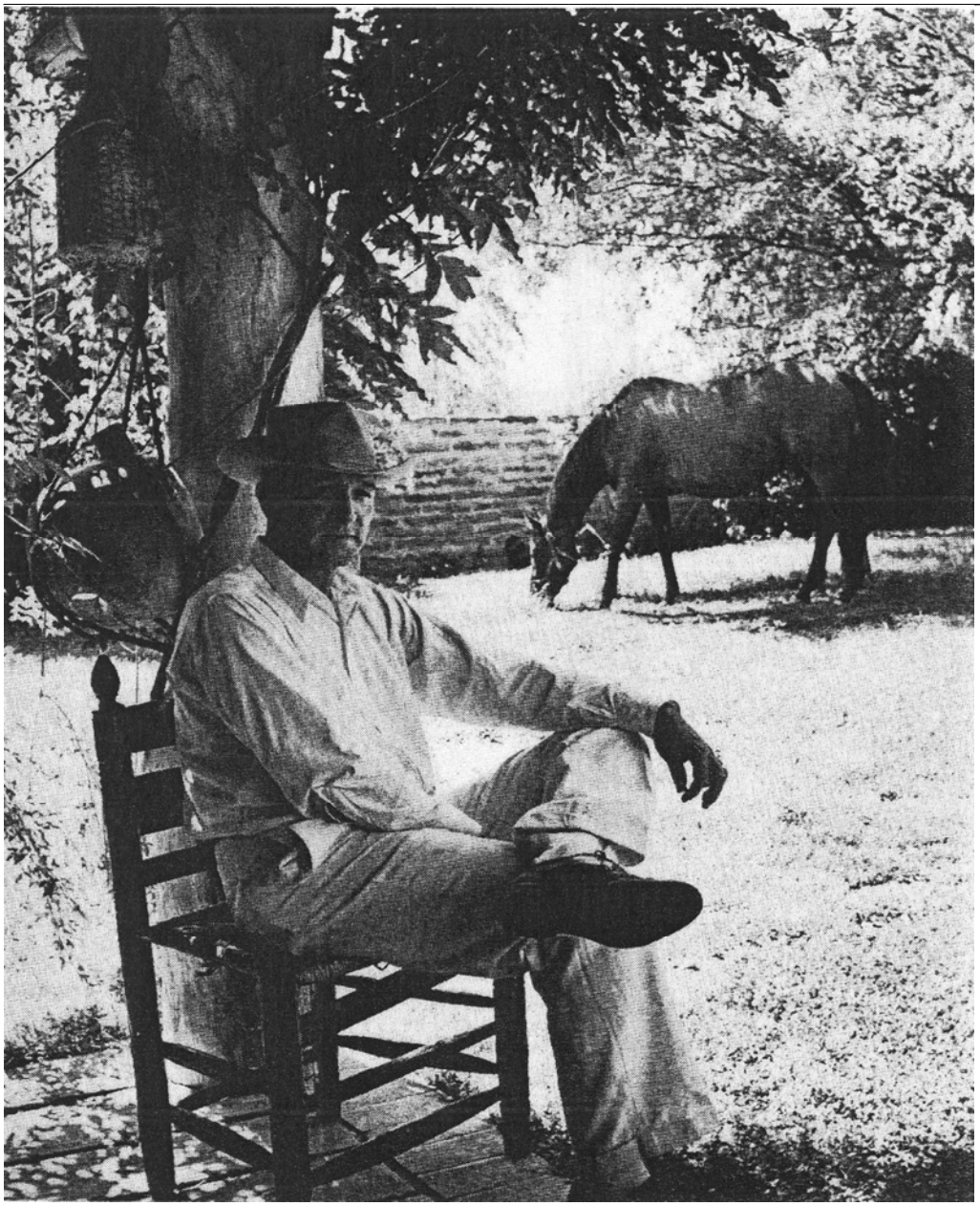


Photo 12 of 25: J. Rukin Jelks with Feature Film in the courtyard, circa 1950 (Source: Nye, *Champions of the Quarter Track*).

Photo 13 of 25: South wall of the stables, circa 1950 (Source: "The House and the Harness," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).

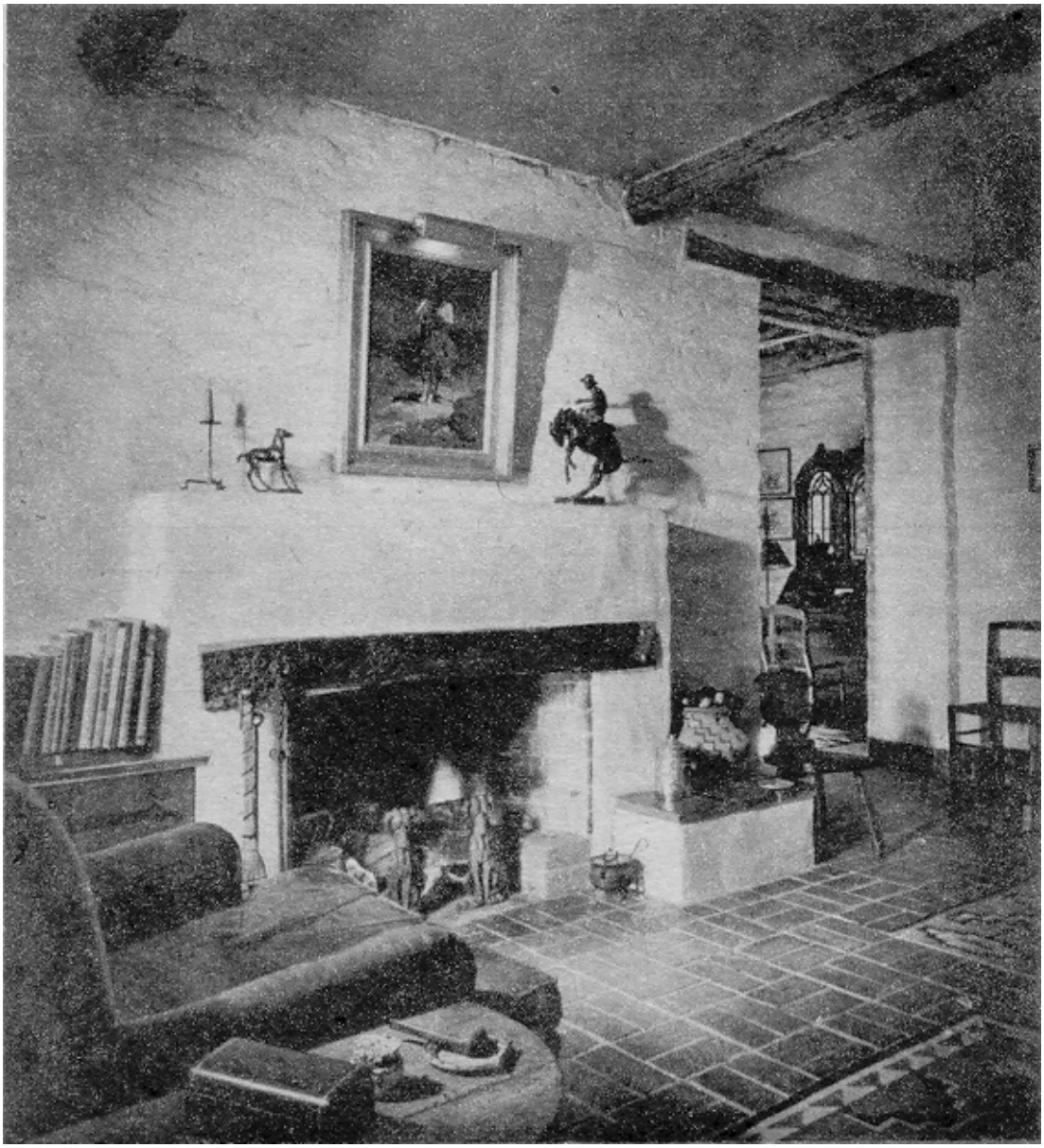


Photo 14 of 25: Living Room fireplace, Jelks House, circa 1950, (Source: "Elaboration from Mexico, Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Archive, The University of Arizona)

Photo 15 of 25: Frances and Rukin Jelks with Silhouette, circa 1950, (Source: "Meet a Tucson Personality, Horse, Horses, Horses – The Life and Love of J. Rukin Jelks," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).

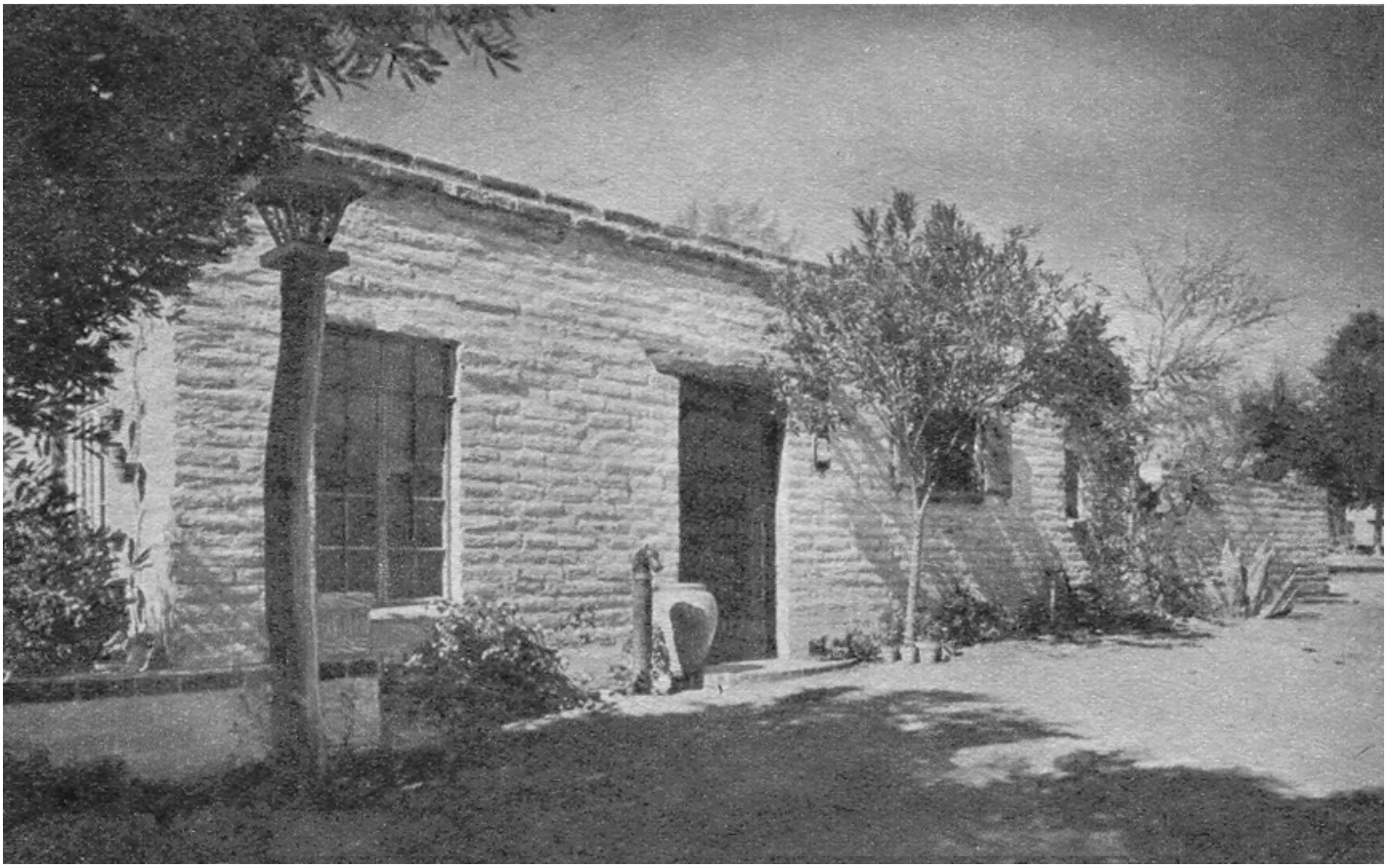


Photo 16 of 25: East wall of the Jelks house facing northwest, circa 1950 (Source: "The House, and the Harness," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).

Photo 17 of 25: Kitchen facing east, circa 1950 (Source: "Wstern House Country Wise, Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

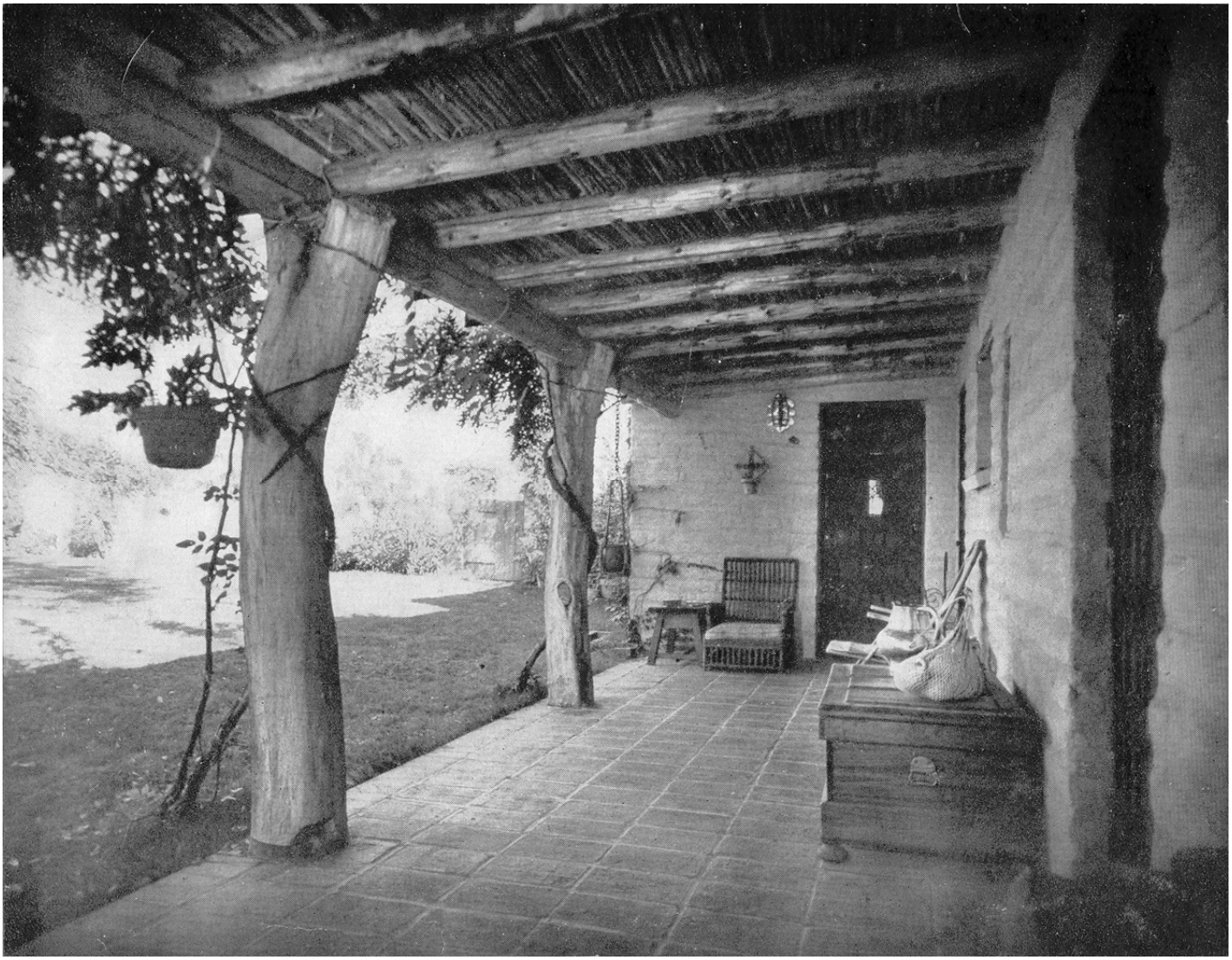


Photo 18 of 25: Ramada facing east toward the courtyard and house, circa 1950, (Source: "Western House Country Wise, Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

Section number PHOTOS Page 39

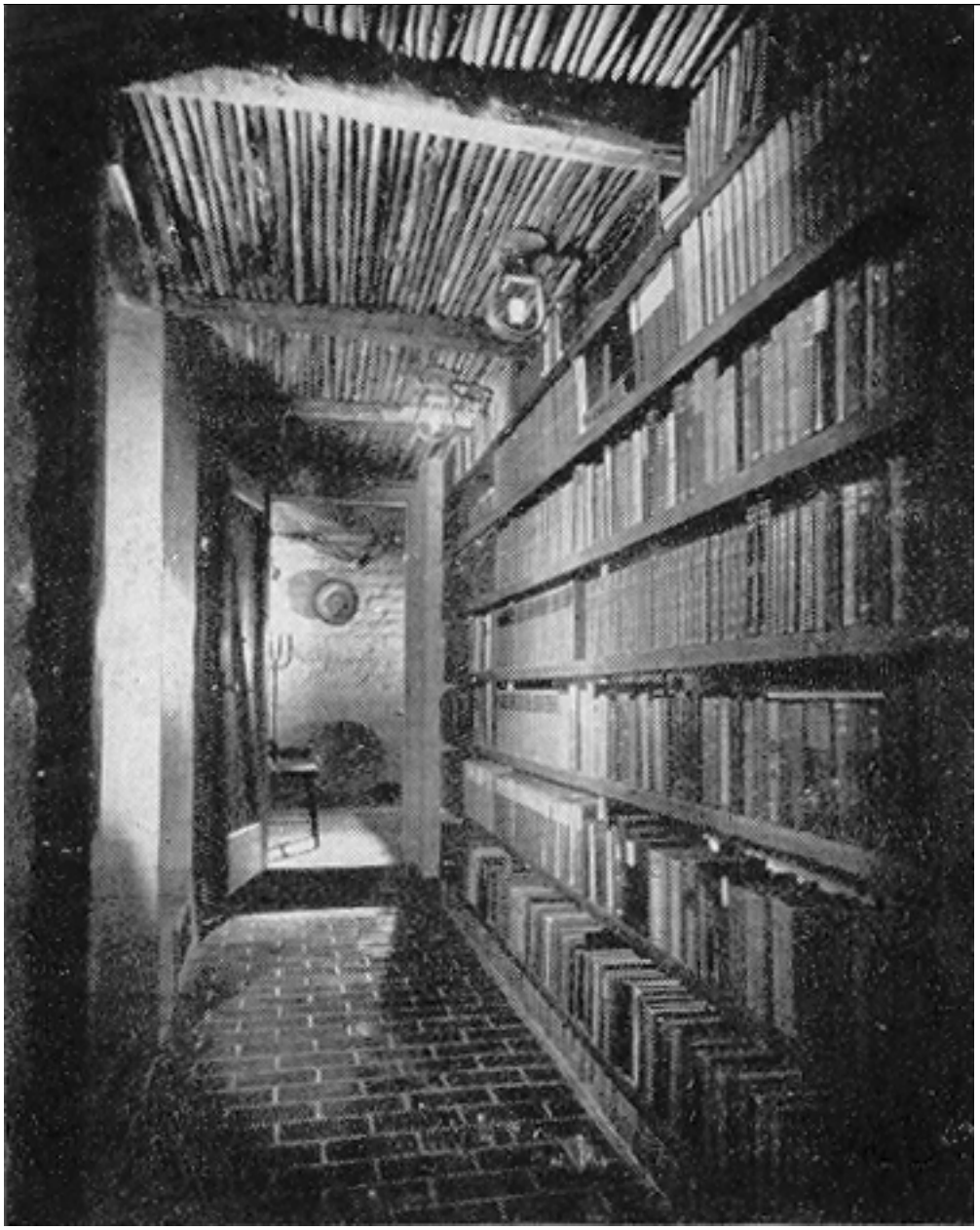


Photo 19 of 25: Library Hall facing north, circa 1950 (Source: "Western House Country Wise, Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track at the J. Rukin Jelks Stud Farm Historic Site

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Section number PHOTOS Page 40

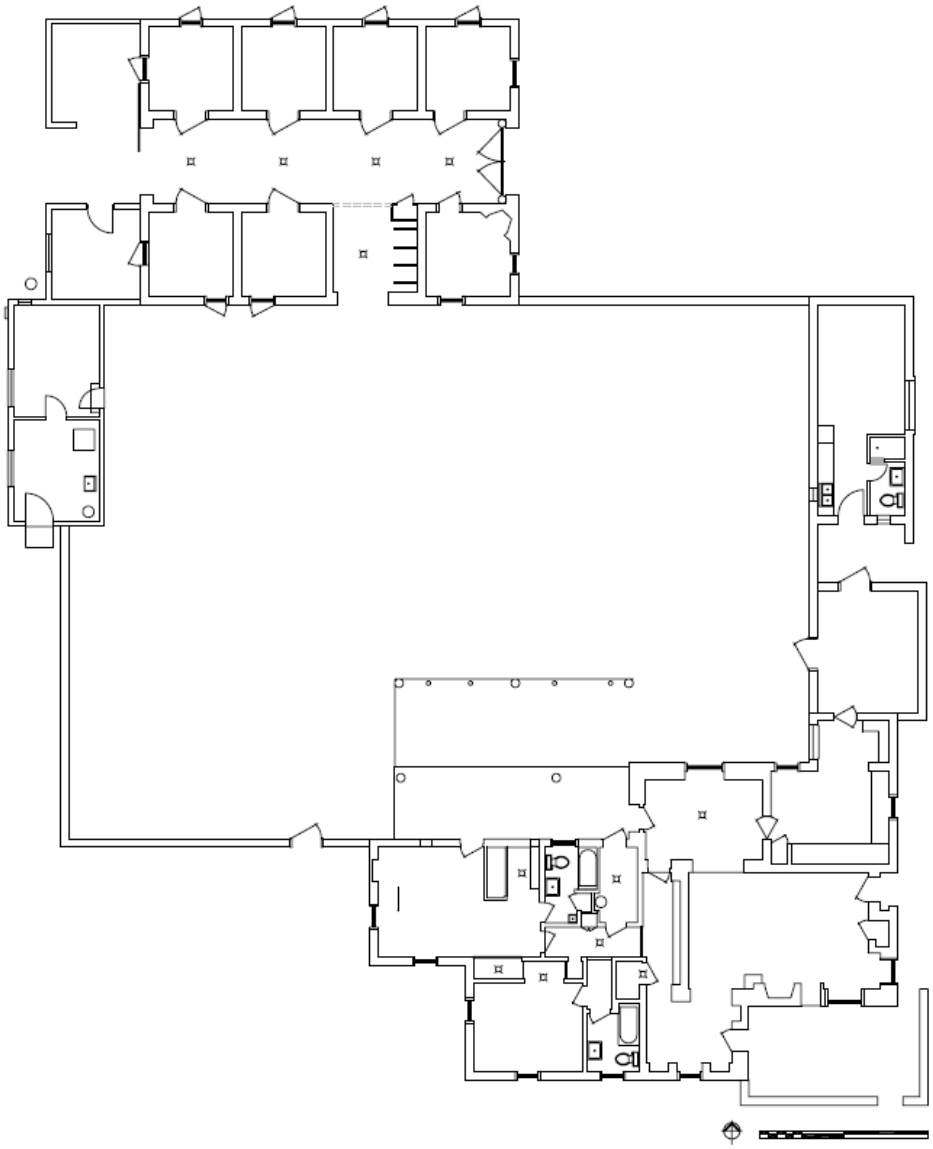

Photo 20 of 25: Plan of Jelks House (lower right), Courtyard (center) and Stables (top left) , Poster Frost Associates, 2008

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Section number PHOTOS Page 41

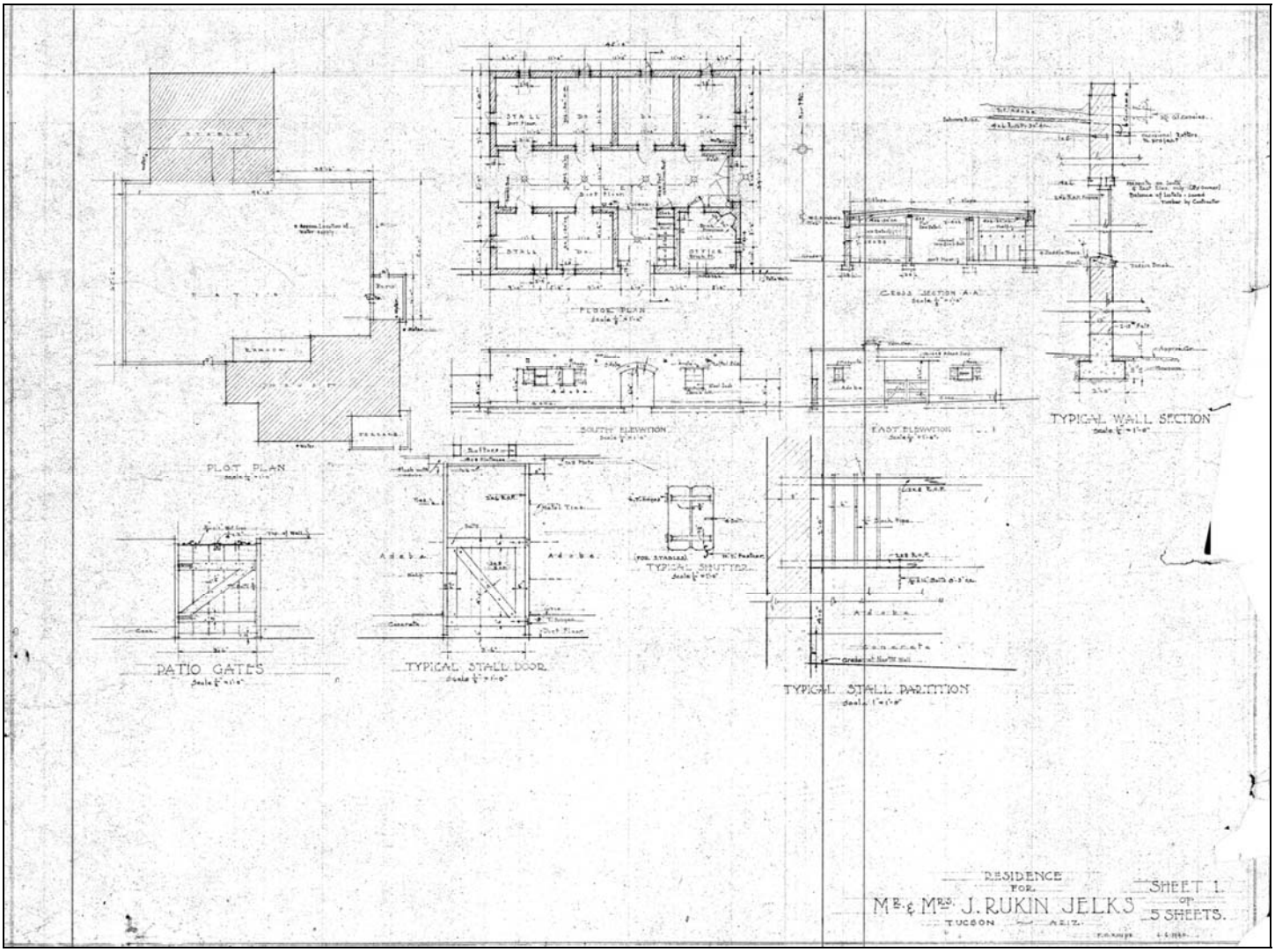

Photo 21 of 25: Sheet one of the drawing set “Residence for Mr. and Mrs. J. Rukin Jelks” by F.O. Knipe, 6/6/1940.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Section number PHOTOS Page 42

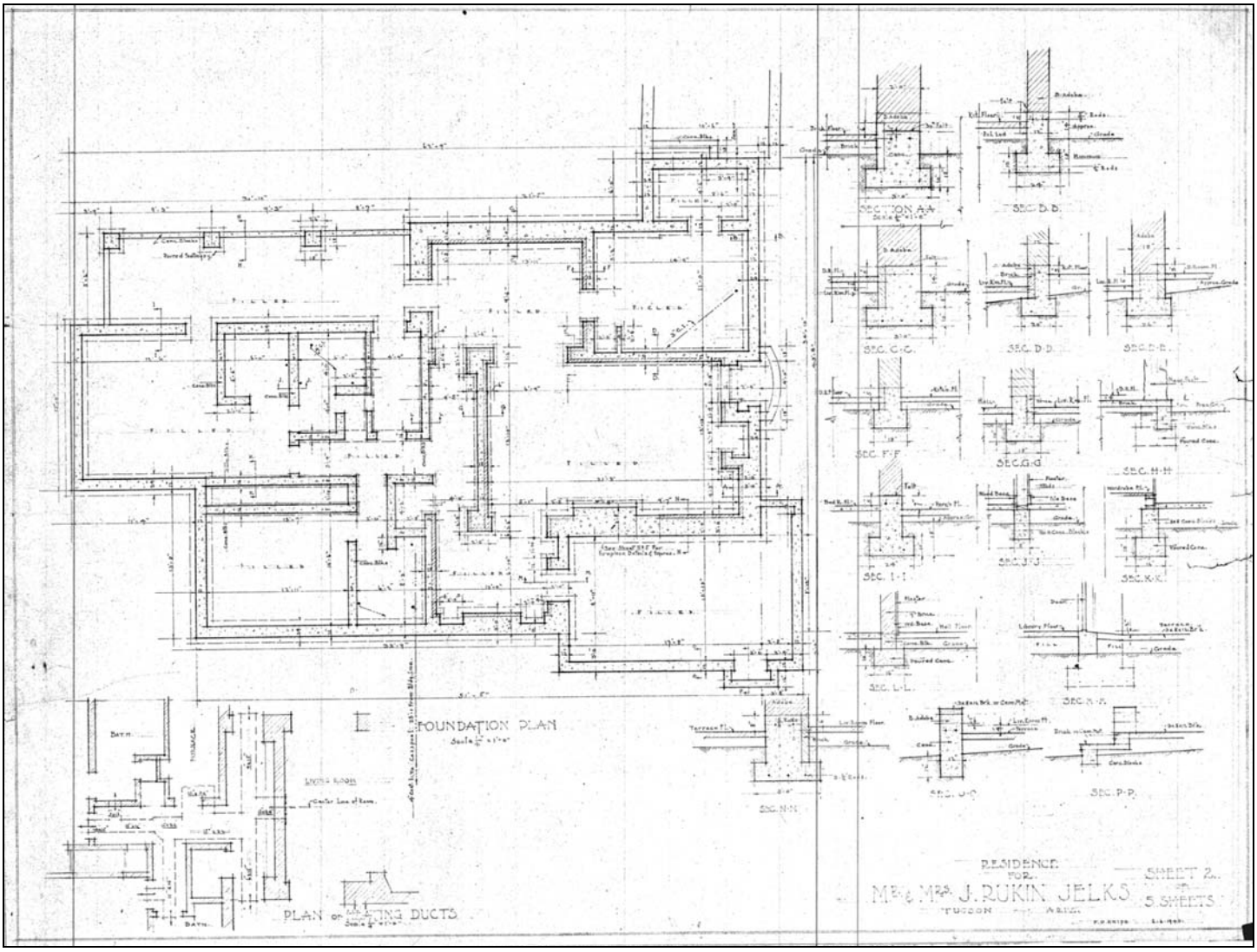

Photo 22 of 25: Sheet two of the drawing set "Residence for Mr. and Mrs. J. Rukin Jelks" by F.O. Knipe, 6/6/1940.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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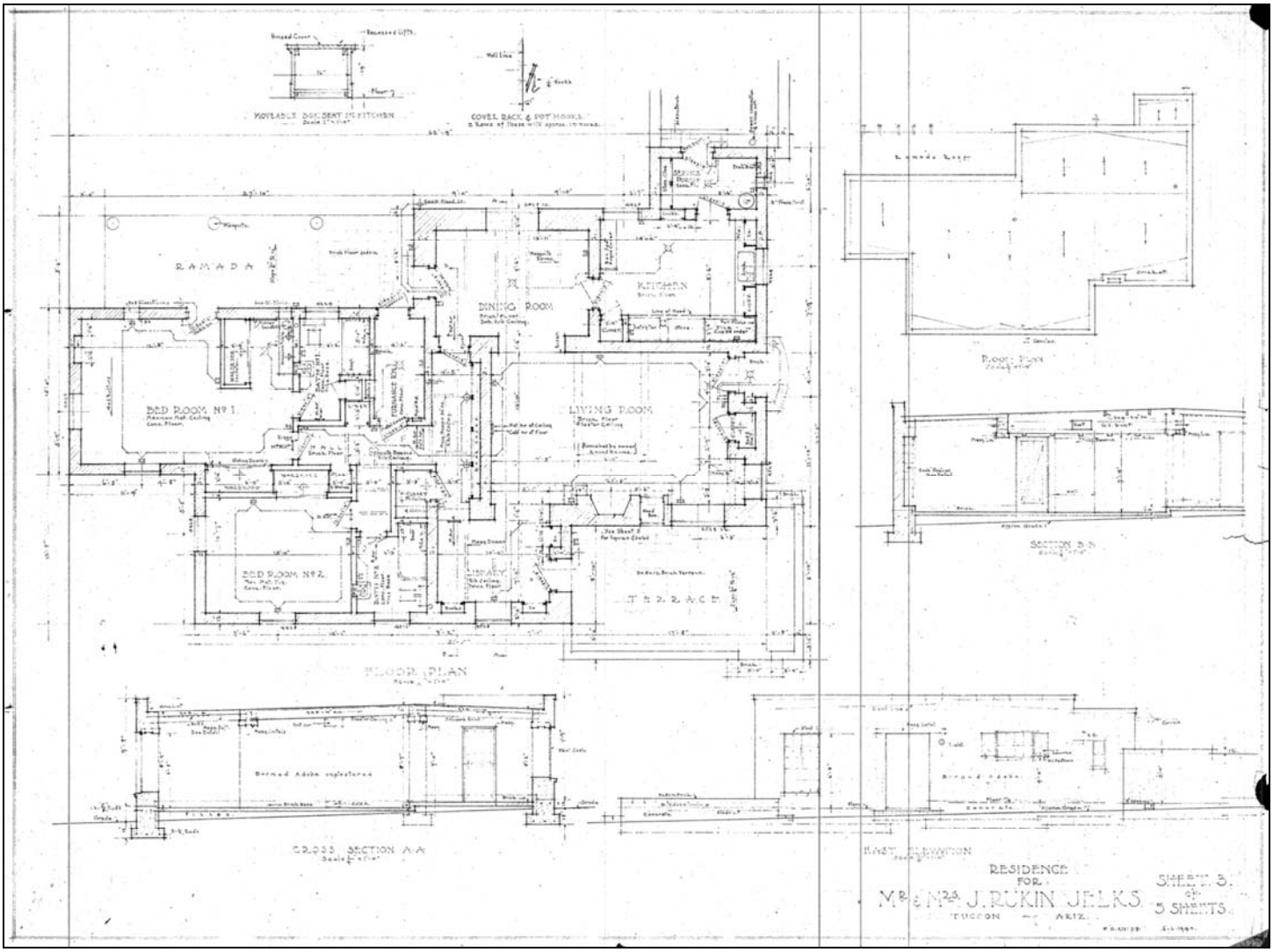

Photo 23 of 25: Sheet three of the drawing set “Residence for Mr. and Mrs. J. Rukin Jelks” by F.O. Knipe, 6/6/1940.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Section number PHOTOS Page 44

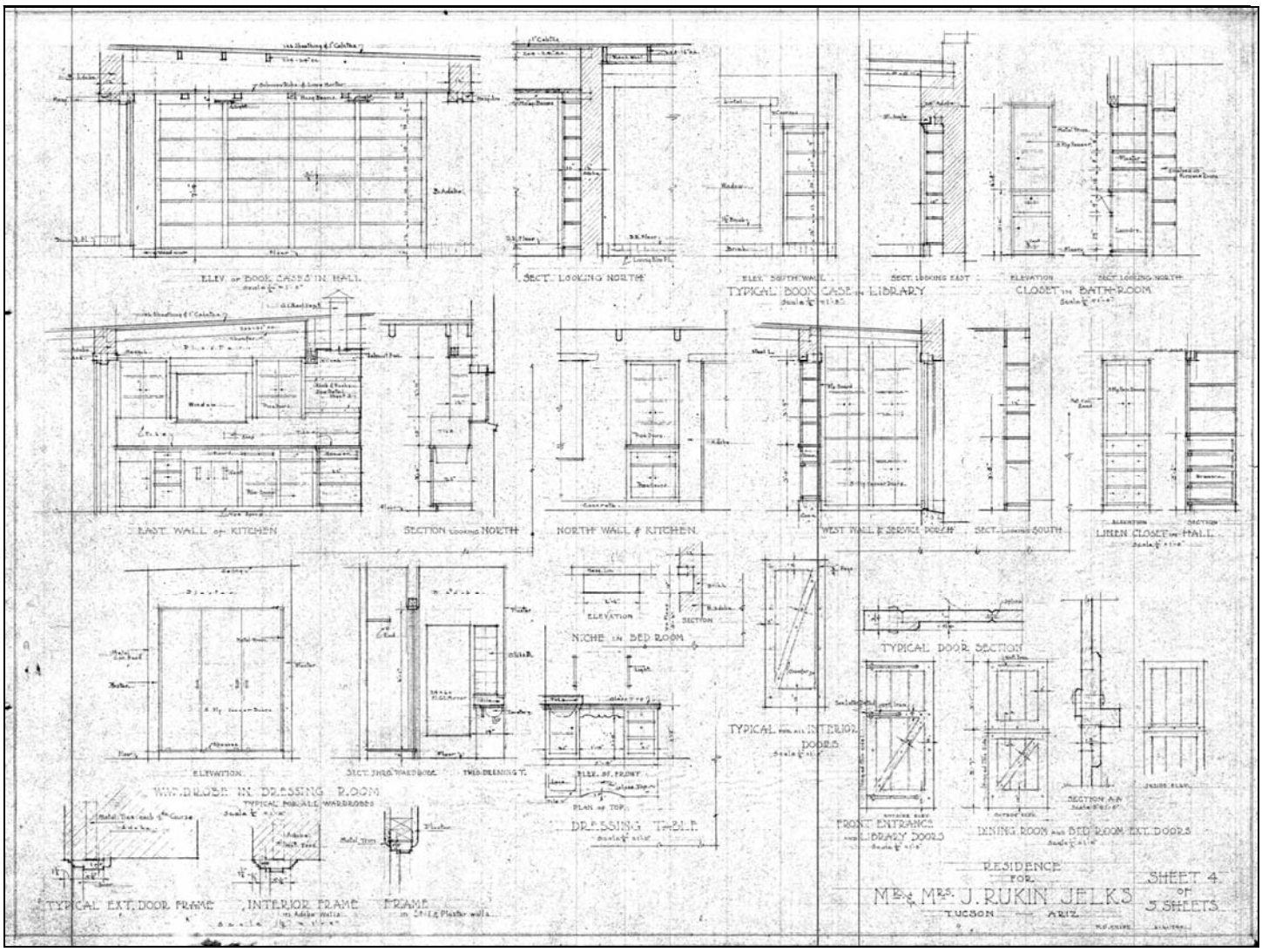

Photo 24 of 25: Sheet four of the drawing set "Residence for Mr. and Mrs. J. Rukin Jelks" by F.O. Knipe, 6/6/1940.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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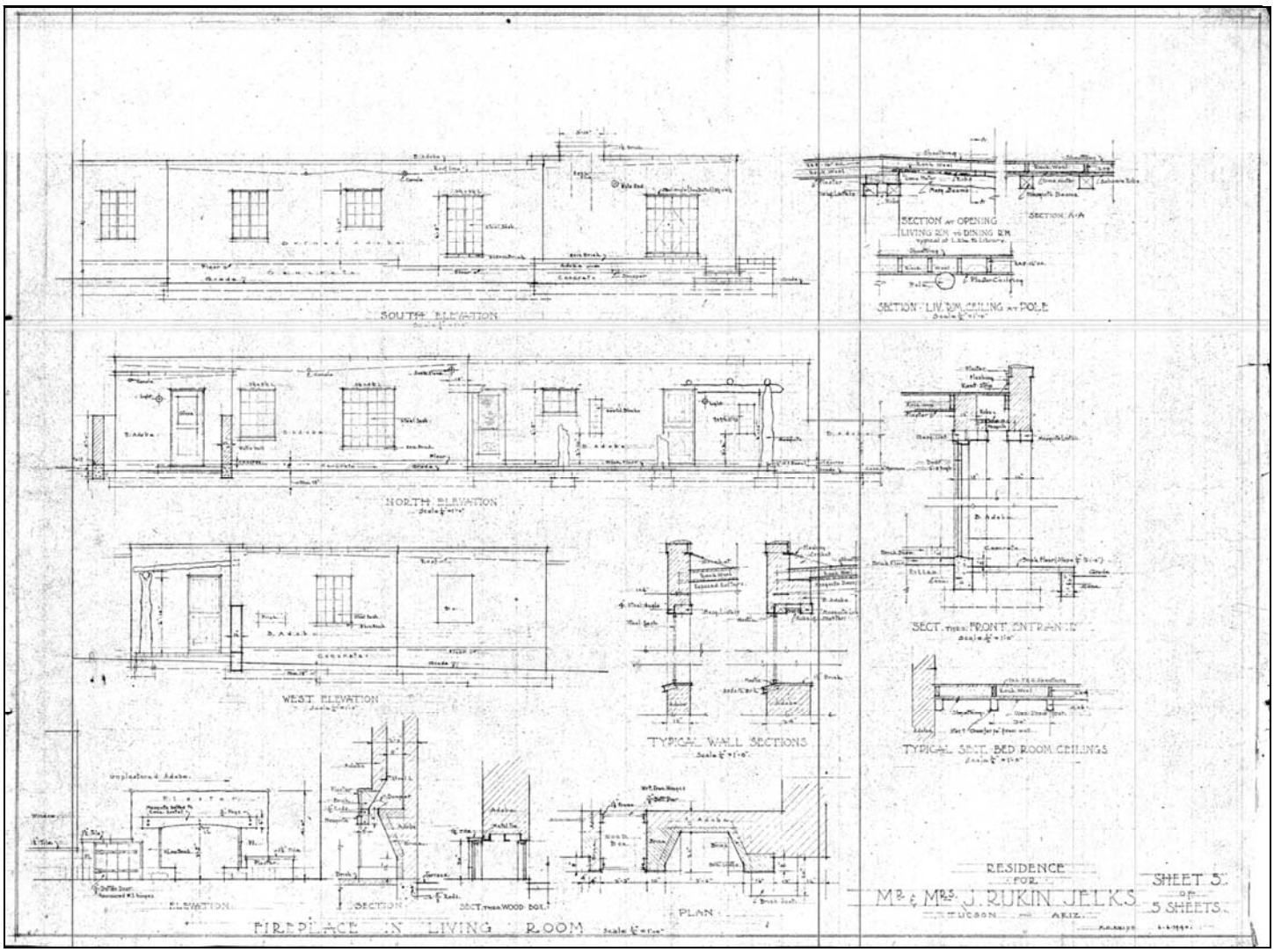

Photo 25 of 25: Sheet five of the drawing set “Residence for Mr. and Mrs. J. Rukin Jelks” by F.O. Knipe, 6/6/1940.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NOMINATION SUMMARY SHEET FOR LISTED PROPERTIES

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Name: Rillito Racetrack Historic District

NPS ID Number: 11001075

Date of Listing: 02/06/2012

Type: District

Ownership (Feb. 2013): Pima County

Location: Tucson
T13S, R14E, S19

Acreage: 91.65

Name of Historic Context Study (if applicable)
N/A

Jurisdiction (Feb. 2013): City of Tucson

NOTE: Originally evaluated as Boundary Increase for Listed Property "Rillito Racetrack-Chute" (86001322), however reinterpreted as distinct overlapping properties...confirmed with NPS on 3/7/2013

NARRATIVE SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Near the southeast corner of the intersection of First Avenue and River Road lies Tucson's unique Rillito Race Track, the birthplace of modern Quarter Horse racing and a continuing venue for both Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred racing. Originating on the Jelks Ranch in a natural desert clearing between the Rillito River and the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains, today's racetrack is part of a multi-use, public park that carves a refuge of relatively open land from a zone of high-density development. During two historic eras, the racetrack complex evolved to incorporate no-frills built features of earthen track, steel, concrete and block that remain in active use today, relatively unaltered, where horse races continue to be held. While the Track, co-joined Grandstand/Clubhouse and Barns are plain, utilitarian structures, the site remains a picturesque oasis at the base of the majestic Santa Catalina Mountains, in spite of nearby encroachment. Rillito Race Track has always enjoyed considerable popular support by attracting a broad cross section of Tucson's community. Its boisterous and colorful group of fans, horsemen and horses creates an incomparable Tucson tradition. On four-plus-acres just north of the race track stand the original Rukin Jelks House with attached stables, a guesthouse and a carport. In 1940 architect Frederic O. Knipe Sr. designed the buildings in the Sonoran Revival style. Forming a rectilinear-plan with enclosed courtyard, they are single-story with similar massing and burnt adobe construction. Currently, the Jelks property is a rental for Pima County and is off-limits to the public.

[In the early 1980s, as part of a citizens' effort to preserve Rillito Race Track from sale by the County, the Committee to Preserve Historic Rillito Race Track attempted to put the racetrack on the National Register. (At that time, most site improvements did not meet the fifty-year age criterion for listing.) In a process that lasted four years, Rillito's "Chute" was listed in 1986 at the national level of significance. Well-written and backed by extensive research, the nomination, however, contained a few inaccuracies that are being corrected in this submission.]

Period of Significance: 1940 - 1964

Level of Significance: Local

Area(s) of Significance: Entertainment/Recreation
Agriculture

Criteria of Significance: A

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Tucson's Rillito Race Track Historic District is eligible for National Register listing at the local level under Criterion A for its initial association with modern, regulated Quarter Horse racing in the United States and for its continuing association with Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred racing. The Track includes an oval plus the Chute, the earliest feature and the one most closely associated with Quarter Horse racing. In 1986, the Chute was nominated to the National Register at the national level of significance. The intact Jelks House/Stables complex pre-dates the founding era. The race track buildings are associated with a somewhat later historic era. Rillito Race Track is the documented birthplace of organized Quarter Horse racing in the nation and, in fact, the world. Pioneer Tucson horse breeders and American Quarter Racing Association (AQRA) founders Mel Haskell, Bob Locke, J. Rukin Jelks, and Jake Meyer, immortalized as the "4 Horsemen," instituted the "chute" system at Rillito. This system, the template upon which all Quarter Horse racing is based, integrated a straightaway into an oval track with technical innovations to create a unique style of short distance racing for a uniquely American horse type. An unregistered breed until the 1940s, the robust Quarter Horse was and remains the fastest horse on earth for short-distance racing. Dedicated to the improvement of the Quarter Horse, Mel Haskell and company produced their own champion race horses by selective breeding, based on performance, and cross-breeding with Thoroughbred stock. From Rillito, regulated Quarter Horse racing rapidly evolved into a major regional, then national sport. Today, as in the past, Rillito Race Track holds both Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred races. The facility experiences considerable popular support and attracts a broad cross section of Tucson's community.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

PIMA COUNTY CULTURAL RESOURCES
FINAL FORM
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
RECEIVED
MARCH 11, 2013

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Rillito Race Track Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Pima

DATE RECEIVED: 12/23/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/19/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/03/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/07/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11001075

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 2/6/13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

amended info. + boundary increase for the entire Rillito Race Track.
The chute previously listed 1986.
#86001322

RECOM./CRITERIA A.

REVIEWER Lisa Deline DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE ____ DATE 2/6/13

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

RECEIVED 2280
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1075

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

PIMA COUNTY CULTURAL RESOURCES
FINAL FORM
RECEIVED
MARCH 11, 2013

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in Nat' *to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categorie instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if need**

1. Name of Property

historic name Rillito Race Track Historic District

other names/site number Rillito Race Track, Rillito Park, Rillito Downs

2. Location

street & number 4502 N. First Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Tucson ☐ vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code 85718

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

James W. Garrison 19 DECEMBER 2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

AZ STATE PARKS | SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper 2/6/13
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [X] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	6	buildings
		sites
7		structures
		objects
16	6	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS
OTHER: Sonoran Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE, EARTH
walls: CONCRETE, METAL, WOOD, BURNT ADOBE
roof: METAL/steel, aluminum, ASPHALT
other: Glass Block

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Near the southeast corner of the intersection of First Avenue and River Road lies Tucson's unique Rillito Race Track, the birthplace of modern Quarter Horse racing and a continuing venue for both Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred racing. Originating on the Jelks Ranch in a natural desert clearing between the Rillito River and the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains, today's racetrack is part of a multi-use, public park that carves a refuge of relatively open land from a zone of high-density development. During two historic eras, the racetrack complex evolved to incorporate no-frills built features of earthen track, steel, concrete and block that remain in active use today, relatively unaltered, where horse races continue to be held. While the Track, co-joined Grandstand/Clubhouse and Barns are plain, utilitarian structures, the site remains a picturesque oasis at the base of the majestic Santa Catalina Mountains, in spite of nearby encroachment. Rillito Race Track has always enjoyed considerable popular support by attracting a broad cross section of Tucson's community. Its boisterous and colorful group of fans, horsemen and horses creates an incomparable Tucson tradition. On four-plus-acres just north of the race track stand the original Rukin Jelks House with attached stables, a guesthouse and a carport. In 1940 architect Frederic O. Knipe Sr. designed the buildings in the Sonoran Revival style. Forming a rectilinear-plan with enclosed courtyard, they are single-story with similar massing and burnt adobe construction. Currently, the Jelks property is a rental for Pima County and is off-limits to the public.

[In the early 1980s, as part of a citizens' effort to preserve Rillito Race Track from sale by the County, the Committee to Preserve Historic Rillito Race Track attempted to put the racetrack on the National Register. (At that time, most site improvements did not meet the fifty-year age criterion for listing.) In a process that lasted four years, Rillito's "Chute" was listed in 1986 at the national level of significance. Well-written and backed by extensive research, the nomination, however, contained a few inaccuracies that are being corrected in this submission.]

Narrative Description

Setting

The Rillito Race Track, 4502 N. First Avenue, is located on a level clearing near the banks of the Rillito River. Once within a zone of farmland and natural desert (Photo 1) today's open site is impacted by nearby commercial and high-density residential development (Photo 2). Development of this sort is rapidly encroaching all along both banks of the Rillito River and both sides of River Road, a major arterial to the north. The racetrack is no longer visible from River Road and its principal, vehicular access is from First Avenue to the west. A secondary, dirt access drive runs from River Road to the north, passing along the west side of the Jelks House/Stables complex. The racetrack facility is also accessible from a landscaped river walk to the south. The familiar burgundy and white Grandstand buildings rise up prominently against a backdrop of the majestic Santa Catalina Mountains. The visitor finds a racetrack here very little changed from its historic appearance.

Wedged between River Road and dense development on both sides, the secluded Jelks House/Stables complex is built near the north side of the racetrack. An asphalt drive on the east edge of the property serves both this complex and the Casitas Real Condominiums. There is a chain-link perimeter fence and just south of the gate, a high concrete wall along the east property line. Inside is a circular gravel driveway for access to the Jelks buildings. The property grounds are primarily earth with clusters of overgrown trees and shrubs – mostly palo verde and mesquite - and a dense growth of tamarisk trees along the south to buffer the property from the racetrack.

Current Appearance

No-frills buildings and structures of earth, steel, concrete and block appear by or near the earthen Track. Clustered on its southeastern edge is the compact, Grandstand/Clubhouse complex. To the east and west are the Barns. Outside the two major buildings are spectator circulation areas with asphalt drives and parking areas beyond. The Grandstand is joined to

the Clubhouse by a second-level, enclosed Bridge beneath which is a divided Breezeway for public entry and an equine course that connects the Track to the saddling Paddock. Within the complex, the seating stands, the paved viewing space along the rail, plus the betting and food service counters are closely related and connected by good public circulation. The facility is built to ensure conviviality and clear visibility for approximately 7,500 spectators.

The Jelks House/Stables complex is currently occupied by a tenant and not accessible for observation.

Resource Count

The following major features comprise the Rillito Race Track Historic District. Dates have been determined from aerial photographs, title records and other reliable sources. See Historic District Resources Map (Map 3).

Track – includes Chute plus Oval (1943 or earlier; Oval enlarged at west end by 1954.)
Grandstand/Clubhouse (late 1953; early 1954).
Judge's Stand (late 1953/early 1954).
Paddock/Breezeway (late 1953/early 1954).
Jockey's Building ((late 1953/early 1954).
Permanent Barns: Barn D, Barn E, Barn F ((late 1953/early 1954 to 1960).
Pre-engineered Barns: Barn I, Barn J, Barn K, Barn L, Barn M (1992 and post 2006).
Plaza/Concession Building (2006).
Camera Stands: Camera Stand A, Camera Stand B (probably (late 1953/early 1954 – too small to be visible on aerial).
Gatehouse ((late 1953/early 1954).
Jelks Courtyard (1940)
Jelks House (1940)
Jelks Stables (1940)
Jelks Guesthouse (c. 1950)
Jelks Carport (c. 1940)

There are sixteen (16) contributing buildings and structures in the Rillito Race Track Historic District. Contributing structures include the Track, Paddock/Breezeway, Judge's Stand, Camera Stand A, Camera Stand B, Jelks Courtyard and Jelks Carport. Contributing buildings include the Grandstand/Clubhouse, Jockeys' Building, Barn D, Barn E, Barn F, Gatehouse, Jelks House, Jelks Stables and Jelks Guesthouse. These features meet the age requirements for National Register listing (see Integrity).

There are six(6) non-contributing buildings in the historic district including Barn I, Barn J, Barn K, Barn L, Barn M and Plaza/Concession Building. These recently installed features do not meet the age requirement for National Register listing.

(1) Track: The Track (Chute plus Oval) has a special, prepared earth surface, carefully graded (Photo 3). The Chute is forty-five feet wide and 3/8 of a mile (660 yards) long with a level surface. The distance around the Oval is 5/8 mile and its surface is slightly banked on the turns. For Quarter Horse racing the Chute merges with the Oval on the straightaway up to the finish line in front of the Grandstand. The first curve of the Oval then functions as a "run-out" where the horses brake after the race (see Section 8).

There are three black and white striped distance markers along the Chute and ten furlong markers along the Oval. These posts are about 8" in diameter and about 8'-0" high, set back about 8'-0" from the inside rail. Originally horse pasture, today's infield contains the central Plaza/Concession Building and soccer fields.

White pipe rails with offset pipe posts line both sides of the Track. At the west end of the Chute is an open section with a removable wood rail for access. Simple and utilitarian, the Track's rail structure consists of horizontal steel pipe, 40" above grade, supported by steel posts in concrete. In 1988, Fontana Safety Rail was installed on the inside rail of the Oval. The safety cover, consisting of white, aluminum-based, rubberized wrapping, was screwed to the steel structure. The safety rail is covering and a necessary, compatible rehabilitation that does not detract from the integrity of the Track.

The Track (Chute plus Oval) was on site by 1943, converted from a stud-farm training track. During the historic era, the Oval was banked for safety reasons and also lengthened at the west end from its original ½ mile length (Haskell 1944) to its present length by February 1954 (Photo 15).

(2) Grandstand/Clubhouse: The dual-level, co-joined Grandstand/Clubhouse building primarily serves spectators, with the Clubhouse providing more amenities. Built in late 1953 and early 1954, both the Grandstand and Clubhouse were connected sometime before 1960 by a second story, enclosed "Bridge" (Photo 4). Spectators enter the Grandstand, the largest feature on site, through a ticket booth on the south. The upper level contains tiered, wood bench seating for 3,000 spectators (Photo 5). The lower level has pari-mutuel betting windows, food and bar facilities, racetrack offices and storage spaces. There are timing and photo finish facilities in a removable tower attached to the north side of the Grandstand.

The exterior of the Grandstand is noteworthy for its imposing, corrugated-metal-clad, barrel-arched roof that appears to overhang on the north and south sides. Below is a plain, concrete block base. The open, tiered seating is visible from the outside. This functional building allows full spectator viewing of the Track through a glass and steel-tube, curtain-wall screen. Its open-frame, steel structural system supports seating tiers and the barrel roof. Non-bearing, concrete block walls and partitions partially close in the lower level which is about eleven feet above grade.

The arched, steel-truss roof is supported by three rows of steel columns placed at the rear of the Grandstand, in front of the seating tiers, and at the north edge where the roof overhangs. Wood purlins extend across the steel trusses to support the corrugated metal roof. Steel-plated risers and treads create tiers that rise up to the south, supported underneath by a system of steel girders and beams. Simple wood-plank seats with light steel supports are attached to the steel treads.

The Clubhouse can seat approximately 650 patrons comfortably at tables or on chairs which rent daily or seasonally. Here there is a full-service bar and kitchen and horse murals on the walls. There is an ample zone for four-seat table seating plus an individual seating area near the pari-mutuel counter at the west end (Photo 6). The lower level of the Clubhouse contains racetrack offices and storage facilities. The enclosed, connecting Bridge serves as a spectator lounge.

The two-story Clubhouse and second-story Bridge are supported by a system of steel columns, beams, bar-joists and steel decking. Concrete masonry units enclose exterior wall areas. Apparently the 1953 Clubhouse was modified on the north side by a faceted second-story extension sometime after 1960. The current viewing area is enclosed by an aluminum-frame, glass curtain wall system between steel columns. On the east end of the Clubhouse is a gabled, wood-framed, second-story extension supported below by steel pipe columns.

The Grandstand portion and the flat-roofed Bridge remain relatively unaltered. Initial glazing of the Grandstand occurred during the historic era but it has since been re-glazed. The more recent Clubhouse modification occurs on the north façade and is not visible from the south entry façade. Constituting a minor percentage of the co-joined building's envelope, this latter modification does not compromise integrity.

(3) Judge's Stand: Apparently installed around the end of 1953 or beginning of 1954, when many improvements appeared on site, this structure is aligned with the Track finish and the Chute (Photo 7). It is a two-person, corrugated metal enclosure about 20'-0" above grade supported on a light steel framework.

(4) Paddock/Breezeway: Also built during the late 1953/early 1954 time period, the Paddock is located just south of and between the Grandstand and the Clubhouse (Photo 8). Lining the south side of its earthen enclosure is a curved, open-front, concrete block shed containing eleven saddling stalls. The 16'-0" wide Breezeway extends under the Bridge and connects the Paddock to the Track. The Paddock/Breezeway is a contributing structure.

(5) Jockeys' Building: Also pertaining to the late 1953/early 1954 time period, this plain, 1890-square-foot, rectangular-plan building is located adjacent to and just west of the Paddock. This unaltered building contains showers, changing and toilet facilities for male and female jockeys plus an office and storage area.

(6) Permanent Barns: At present, three permanent barns, Barn D, Barn E and Barn F, remain on site. These Barns were built by February 1954 or shortly thereafter. While Barns E and F are in good condition, Barn D is in very poor condition. According to Assessors' Records, there were nine permanent barns in 1967. Grouped together on the western zone of the property, five of these were in place by 1960. In recent years six permanent barns have been demolished by the County.

The gabled, block buildings are typical, elongated, racetrack barns with canopies formed by the gable eaves on either longitudinal side. Each building is divided by a central, block, spine wall with stalls along both sides of the spine facing outward. The gable roofs extend beyond each end to enclose a breezeway and a tack room (called "bunk house" on assessors' records).

Barn F typifies the permanent, back-to-back, racetrack barn found on site (Photo 9). It is a fifty-stall barn with twenty-five stalls on each side. The barn measures 22'-0" by 267'-0." It is built of concrete masonry units with two-by-four wood trusses, tongue-and-groove sheathing and corrugated metal roofing. Each eave overhangs to form a canopy over an eight-foot wide, open, dirt circulation path along each longitudinal side. Painted pipe columns support the outer edge of each canopy roof.

Under the same roof, separated from the stable block by a breezeway at each end is a 10'-6" by 38'- 0" block unit partitioned into four identical rooms by plywood-clad frame walls. The block units are wide enough to end the canopied circulation paths. The back-to-back organization of Barn F is provided by the central, longitudinal block wall capped by plywood-clad framing to the ridge. Separating the individual, 10'-0" by 10'-6" stalls is an array of identical block walls. The stall floors are earth.

Each longitudinal barn façade is punctuated by a row of identical, evenly-spaced, four-foot wide doors with three-foot high, wrought iron bar gates, painted red brown. The block walls are 8'-2 ½" high. Each end unit has flush panel doors that face inward along the breezeway. The gable ends are textured plywood painted red brown. The walls and undersides of the eaves are painted cream white. Barn F is in good condition and has been well maintained.

Barn E is also one of the earliest features on the site. It is in good condition. It has a somewhat different plan from Barn F by comprising two separated stall blocks and a small jockey-room block at the east end only, all under a common gabled roof. There are thirty-eight stalls in the major portion and eight stalls in the minor portion. Barn D is currently in very poor condition and fenced off by chain linking. It differs on its west end for it includes a larger, block room with a porch on posts. The trim of the building is painted blue, not burgundy.

(7) Pre-engineered Barns: Barns I, J, K, L and M are utilitarian buildings assembled on site from prefabricated components by Port-A-Stall of Arizona (see Section 8). Established in 1968, Port-A-Stall manufactures components for barns, stalls and other features for animal housing needs. Rillito's Port-A-Stall Barns were installed during two eras. Most appeared around October 1992 but extensions (to Barns I and J) or new buildings, Barn K, have been added since 2006 (White 2008.) (Photo 10.) The Pre-engineered Barns are non-contributors.

Typically, these gable-roofed, burgundy and white metal Barns are arranged in the "back-to-back" configuration characteristic of racetrack horse stall designs, without a central aisle or side porches. Barn L, however, has a flat, slightly sloped roof with eight stalls, each 12'-6" square, on either side of a 12'-0" wide central aisle. The two Barns located east of the Track are for veterinary purposes.

(8) Plaza/Concession Building: Of recent construction (built prior to June 2006) and therefore a non-contributor, is a concrete strip upon which sits a small, block concession building. Oriented on a northeast-southwest axis, the strip bisects the infield of the Track. These features are used for racetrack ceremonies and alternative uses.

(9) Camera Stands: Camera Stand A and Camera Stand B are identical, red, box-shaped features mounted on ten-foot-high pipe columns, spaced along the back stretch of the Track's Oval. During racing season these features hold photo flash race markers. Although their vintage cannot be verified, the stands appear to have been built during the 1953/1954 period and to meet the fifty-year age criterion for National Register listing. Thus they are contributing structures.

(10) Gatehouse: Also of the early 1950s era, this small building is located on the northwest corner of the First Avenue automobile access to the Rillito Race Track property. It is a ninety-six square-foot, nine foot high, rectangular-plan building, placed on skids. It is painted burgundy and white and has plywood siding, one door and aluminum sliding windows.

(11) Jelks Courtyard: Architect Frederick O. Knipe Sr. designed the cohesive, mortar-washed burnt-adobe complex in the Sonoran Revival style for the J. Rukin Jelks family and several prize horses about this central, rectilinear-plan courtyard. Built in 1940, the Jelks House embraced the southeast corner of the courtyard while the Jelks Stables enclosed the opposite corner. Just north of the residence, a walled service court bordered the east courtyard wall. The Jelks Guesthouse was added at the northeast end. The courtyard was not only an organizational feature but a tree-shaded oasis. Today several mature mesquites remain. The courtyard is a contributing structure. (Map 4.)

(12) Jelks House: The 1940 residence is a simple Sonoran Revival style dwelling with low parapets and a compact form. The Jelks House is a contributing building. The footprint consists of rectangular, setback units that step around the southeast courtyard corner. The house is built of mortar-washed burnt adobe with low parapets capped by double brick. Metal roof drains (*canales*) penetrate the parapets. The main entry is at the southeast corner through a low-wall enclosed entry court. Just south of the entrance is a small, decorative-metal, hitching post and wrought iron lamp on a mesquite stump. A shade *ramada* stands adjacent to the rear façade of the house. Most windows are steel casements painted blue. The exterior doors are mostly dark-stained wood plank with wood lintels. The 1,850-square-foot residence contains a living room, dining room, kitchen, hallway, and two bedroom suites. Materials in the public areas include brick floors, plastered burnt adobe walls and saguaro rib ceilings above hewn beams.

(13) Jelks Stables: In keeping with the house, the 1940 stables building has a low compact form, mortar-washed burnt-adobe brick walls with brick-capped parapets and projecting log *vigas* and metal *canales*. This contributing building features six box-stalls, two feed storage rooms, an office and a tack room on either side of a wide central corridor. Each stall has an opening with a wood lintel, frame, and shutters. The interior walls are either painted plaster or painted burnt adobe. The stable floors are dirt with the exception of an office in the southeast corner, which has brick flooring. The ceiling is log beams supporting saguaro ribs. In the tack room are rustic, built-in log saddle-racks. A rectilinear space serving as living quarters for a groom projects from the southwest end of the stable.

(14) Jelks Guesthouse: The guesthouse is a small, contributing building located at the northeast end of the central courtyard, north of the service courtyard. It is similar in construction and appearance to the main house.

(15) Jelks Carport: The two-bay carport is located in the southeast corner of the property, outside of the courtyard and its buildings. This contributing carport structure is built of log posts and beams.

CURRENT FUNCTIONS

The total attendance for the ten-day 2011 race season was 46,384. The average daily attendance was 4,638. The total attendance for the nine-day 2010 season was 47,616 with the average daily being 5,291. On February 22, 2009, the last day of that year's season, 10,222 people came to watch the races at Rillito. The parking lots were jammed and the crowd was boisterous. On February 24, 2008, 9,300 people came to watch the horses run at Rillito. Elsewhere in Tucson, the Tucson Rodeo, the Gem and Mineral Show and the Tucson Golf Tournament were also held on that day. Much of Rillito's enthusiastic support comes from Tucson's Hispanic community whose members share horse racing as part of their cultural heritage. (Moore 2008.)

As well as horse racing, the Rillito Race Track is and has been an appropriate venue for alternative-use, community activities. Soccer fields are maintained within the infield of the Track Oval and in the northwest corner of the property. The University of Arizona's Spring Fling, Arts and Crafts Fairs, a Native American Inter-tribal Pow-Wow, the Tucson Celtic Festival and dog shows number among activities annually held at the site.

For example, on October 26, 2008, a noncompetitive walk, "2008 Making Strides Against Breast Cancer of Tucson!" was staged from the Track infield. Rillito's parking areas were filled to capacity and the infield teamed with pink balloons, live music, booths and activity. In December, 2008, when the nearby town of Marana, Arizona, suddenly had to cancel "Miracle in Marana," its annual toy-distribution event, Rillito Race Track provided the venue.

Integrity

The Rillito Race Track Historic District exhibits good integrity. The track layout and the contributing buildings and structures have experienced very few modifications throughout the years. The Jelks complex buildings and structures also appear to be intact. Non-contributing resources are non-major features that fit compatibly into the district. In its unique setting, the racetrack not only continues its historic function but retains the authenticity of its historic identity in spite of recent, nearby, commercial and high-density residential development. Changes since the period of significance (1943-1964), like alterations to buildings and the recent removal or addition of resources, have neither been extensive nor visually discordant. Integrity categories are as follows:

Location: Rillito Race Track has retained its integrity of location and racing continues where it began.

Design: Buildings and structures at Rillito are functionally designed and utilitarian. "Form follows function" is the rule. Except for the loss of Permanent Barns, the general design aspects in the historic district have remained intact. Building

alterations comprise necessary rehabilitations or, like the glazed addition to the north façade of the Clubhouse, are not extensive enough to compromise integrity. The installation of the rubberized safety rail to the Track is also a necessary, compatible rehabilitation.

The removal or addition of elongated, gabled barns in areas where barns of this vernacular form have traditionally existed is not visually discordant. However removal of Permanent Barns certainly diminishes the integrity of the fringes of the racetrack complex.

Setting: The open, oasis-like setting of the racetrack between the Rillito River and the foothills of the Catalina Mountains retains its historic character. Likewise, the striking view of the Catalinas to the north remains to inspire all who participate in the sport of horseracing at Rillito Race Track.

Materials: The historic district has maintained good integrity of its original, basic materials: earth, concrete, concrete block, burnt adobe, steel and wood. Most repairs, like replacement glazing, are done using the same material. Aluminum has been introduced with some minor window installation.

Workmanship: The workmanship at Rillito is standard, utilitarian and sound. Everything from the Track surface and the Barns, with their back-to-back stalls, to the tier-seated Grandstand expresses functionality and standard-quality workmanship. The workmanship at the Jelks complex is architect-designed to look regionally rustic using local materials like burnt adobe and mesquite logs.

Feeling: Rillito Race Track certainly retains its historic feeling. Fans claim they much prefer the convivial atmosphere at this historic facility than at any upscale, modern racetrack. It is difficult to express in words the feeling when the parking lots overflow and the facility is filled to capacity with a boisterous, colorful, perpetually-moving crowd cheering horses across the finish line. At quieter times, on non-race days the visitor experiences the tranquility of the beautiful setting and feels at one with Tucson's history.

Association: With its remarkable setting and no-frills, intact structures and buildings plus its nearby residential complex, the Rillito Race Track retains a strong association with its historic past both for its initial association with Quarter Horse racing and its continuing association with Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred racing.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance
1940-1964

Significant Dates
1940, 1943
1953/54

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance is 1940 to 1964. This time span includes the date J. Rukin Jelks built his house complex, the date Rillito opened for Quarter Horse racing and extends to the date that the facility suffered a four-year cessation of operation, one of several to occur during the blustering and very colorful history of the Rillito Race Track. (Other names given to the racetrack at various times were Rillito Park and Rillito Downs.)

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Tucson's Rillito Race Track Historic District is eligible for National Register listing at the local level under Criterion A for its initial association with modern, regulated Quarter Horse racing in the United States and for its continuing association with Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred racing. The Track includes an oval plus the Chute, the earliest feature and the one most closely associated with Quarter Horse racing. In 1986, the Chute was nominated to the National Register at the national level of significance. The intact Jelks House/Stables complex pre-dates the founding era. The race track buildings are associated with a somewhat later historic era. Rillito Race Track is the documented birthplace of organized Quarter Horse racing in the nation and, in fact, the world. Pioneer Tucson horse breeders and American Quarter Racing Association (AQRA) founders Mel Haskell, Bob Locke, J. Rukin Jelks, and Jake Meyer, immortalized as the "4 Horsemen," instituted the "chute" system at Rillito. This system, the template upon which all Quarter Horse racing is based, integrated a straightaway into an oval track with technical innovations to create a unique style of short distance racing for a uniquely American horse type. An unregistered breed until the 1940s, the robust Quarter Horse was and remains the fastest horse on earth for short-distance racing. Dedicated to the improvement of the Quarter Horse, Mel Haskell and company produced their own champion race horses by selective breeding, based on performance, and cross-breeding with Thoroughbred stock. From Rillito, regulated Quarter Horse racing rapidly evolved into a major regional, then national sport. Today, as in the past, Rillito Race Track holds both Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred races. The facility experiences considerable popular support and attracts a broad cross section of Tucson's community.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Introduction

Founded in 1943 by four wealthy horsemen who made Tucson their home, Rillito Race Track combined a straightaway with an oval to produce the ideal track for modern, short distance, Quarter Horse running. The "4 Horsemen" also perfected technical innovations like the photo finish device which became standards for modern Quarter Horse racing. They established the American Quarter Racing Association (AQRA) to serve as the "Jockey Club" for Quarter Horse racing. With modifications, the AQRA's rules and regulations are still in effect today under the Racing Division of the American Quarter Horse Association.

As horse breeders with stud farms, Tucson's 4-Horsemen bred their own Quarter Horses with emphasis on performance rather than conformation. In 1940, one of the four, J. Rukin Jelks, allowed racing at his stud farm on the training track that would become the Rillito Race Track. To these horsemen, a good Quarter Horse excelled at short-distance running, whether used in cutting, reining or racing. Early on, by cross-breeding Thoroughbreds with Quarter Horses [and thereby conflicting with the fledgling American Quarter Horse Association (AQHA)], they contributed to the improvement of the racing Quarter Horse.

American Quarter Horse Racing

While the breed association (AQHA) was not organized until 1940, there being no prior stud book or registry, the Quarter Horse itself represents an old type. The name originated from its speed in quarter mile races. The ancestry of the American Quarter Horse is predominantly a mix of the Spanish Horse and the British Thoroughbred.

Spaniards brought the Arab-Barb (predominantly Barb) into the New World. Beyond the earlier Roman influence that had introduced the Oriental horse into Spain, the Moorish invasion of A.D. 711 brought another influx. A flourishing horse culture developed in Andalusia that perfected the Spanish Horse. Due to the rigorous demands placed on this strain, by 1492 it was without peer in Europe. (Laune 1973.) Modern organized racing and the Thoroughbred originated in the British Isles and the British brought horse racing with them into the Colonies. Genealogically, all Thoroughbreds can be traced in male lineage from three Oriental stallions brought to England in the early 18th century: the Byerly Turk, the Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Barb. (*Encyclopaedia Britannica* "Horse Racing..." 1969.)

In the 1600s, eastern seaboard colonists began to cross imported English Thoroughbreds with Native American horses (descendants of the Spanish horse). One of the most famous sires was Janus, a Thoroughbred grandson of the Godolphin Barb foaled in 1746 and brought to colonial Virginia in 1756. The influence of Janus and others contributed genes crucial to the "Celebrated American Quarter Running Horse." The resulting horse was small, hardy and quick and was used as a work horse during the week and a race horse on the weekends.

Mel Haskell wrote his own eloquent version of the history of Quarter Horse Racing in the 1944 Year Book for the Southern Arizona Horse Breeders' Association:

> Horse racing has been going on in America since soon after the first "Gentlemen" landed in the Colony of Virginia and set up their plantations. It started long before the first English "Thoroughbreds" were imported and long distance, oval tracks constructed. Saddle ponies were "matched" and raced down village streets, or on short straightaway courses laboriously chopped out of virgin forests, even before the forest trails were dignified by the name of roads.
>
> Because of the conditions under which they were run, these races were seldom at distances beyond a quarter mile and came to be known as "Quarter Races." The top horses that competed in them were known as "Quarter Running Horses" or "Quarter Horses."
>
> Because the Quarter Horse was used for work as well as sport – because he could be trained for a short race by his owner without expensive equipment or professional help – because, in short, he was the "poor man's race horse" and could be raced anywhere that a quarter mile of level open ground could be found, Quarter Racing has persisted throughout the history of America. As it lost popularity in the East it spread West with the frontier and gained a permanent foothold in the range country of the Southwest where the Quarter Horse was accepted as the ideal Cowhorse – the only type of saddle horse that still plays a vital part in our modern mechanical economy.
>
> The Tradition of Quarter Racing is colorful – if not always honorable. Matches between famous racers in colonial Virginia attracted onlookers from miles around and were an excuse for a day of merry-making and sometimes rowdy celebration. In the crowd along the "paths" could be seen the Cavalier and his Negro slave, sporting Parson and Privateer, New England Puritan, New Amsterdam Hollander, wilderness Hunter in coon-skin cap and "Native American" in feathered head-dress. That picture has not changed much in nearly three centuries. A big match race in the Southwest today is often accompanied by a barbecue and all-day Fiesta. The crowd, with Ranchers and Farmers, city Sports and Cowboys, Mexicans and Indians, has not lost all of its color. Feeling has always run high – the stake might consist of everything an owner possessed – the public has always backed its favorites heavily.

The Quarter Horse has always excelled in two factors, utility and speed. The continued quality of the horse is founded in "early foot" (also called "quick burn" or "early speed") meaning the ability to run at full speed inside three jumps from a flat-footed start (Nye 1964). This ability is perpetuated through the skill of breeding bests to bests. A good Quarter Horse has attributes of consistent reproduction of ability and conformation resulting from focused selective breeding (Denhardt 1959). Some individuals have been clocked at up to fifty-five miles per hour (Wikipedia 2008). The holders of most short distance records have always been Quarter Horses with considerable Thoroughbred blood.

The Founding Years – Hacienda Moltacqua (1941-1943)

While unregulated Quarter Horse Racing had been popular in Tucson since cattle and cowhorses were first brought to Arizona, experimental attempts to formalize the sport were launched in 1941 at Hacienda Moltacqua in Tucson, Arizona, by the Southern Arizona Horse Breeders' Association (SAHBA). The most prominent members were the original "4 Horsemen," Melville H. Haskell, Robinson ("Bob") C. Locke, Jefferson Rukin Jelks, and A. M. "Jake" Meyer. The title "4 Horsemen" was granted to the founders by Nelson Nye, author and world authority on Quarter Horses (Nye 1973).

These four horsemen came to Tucson in the 1920s from wealthy, non-Arizona families that had been immersed in horse culture and racing. As health seekers (both young Haskell and Jelks came to Arizona to recover from tuberculosis), or for other reasons, the gentlemen bought farms and cattle ranches near Tucson where they began to breed fine horses.

Southern Arizona was considered ideal horse country. Ranches located in the rough foothills had rocky, limestone pastures and strong native grasses, ideal conditions for producing cowhorses with strong bones and good feet (Haskell 1943).

In 1932 Tucson's first livestock show took place in a lot across from the prestigious Arizona Inn. There being no official Quarter Horse breed at that time, judges differed in which horses they thought should place (Wooddancer 1981). Informal challenge horse races had become very popular at Bob Locke's west-side ranch and participants like Haskell and Jelks were piqued that first prize winners in races did not place in shows. They believed that proper Quarter Horse conformation would come through breeding a horse that could also run.

[Haskell, for example, started crossing Thoroughbreds with Quarter Horses very early in his breeding program. He believed in cross-breeding and claimed that he fought for it for years although he was nearly run out of the American Quarter Horse Association for his views. By using top Thoroughbred sires and good mares, Haskell's Rincon Stock Farm, founded in 1937, became a premier horse operation. (Waldrup 1984). Ariel Lady was Haskell's pride when she ran at Rillito and afterwards became a considerably noted broodmare. She was possibly the greatest producer of outstanding running Quarter stock ever known up to the mid-1960s (Nye 1964). Rukin Jelks also bred champions from his stock farm including Queeny, Little Queeny, Piggin String and Rukin String. Quarter Horse literature abounds with data about such champions.]

In 1941, due to the popularity of informal racing at his Ajo Way property, Bob Locke decided to build a racetrack northeast of Tucson called Hacienda Moltacqua (Italian for "much water"). Primarily for harness racing, the one-half mile oval track was modified by the addition of one-eighth and one-quarter mile straightaway chutes to accommodate Quarter Horse racing. Longer races were run around one turn.

Participants who worked to make Quarter Horse racing an "ever more popular and sporting amateur pastime" included Haskell who, as Secretary, wrote the Association's first year book, *Racing Quarter Horses* (1943). Bob Locke was steward and starter, Rukin Jelks was track operator and Jake Meyer served as announcer, steward and starter. Ardent horseman C. C. (Clancy) Wollard became president of the SAHBA for 1943.

An SAHBA director and old-time cowboy, Joe Flieger, started the Quarter Horse Speed Trials when he said "Let's stop *talking* about how fast we *think* our horses can run and *find out* what they really can do!" Hence the motto of the SAHBA became "AN OUNCE OF PERFORMANCE IS WORTH A POUND OF HOT AIR" (Haskell 1943).

In 1941 there were nine race meetings at Moltacqua including the First Annual Quarter Horse Speed Trials. By 1943, there was racing nearly every Sunday afternoon, twenty-five meetings in all, with three races each meeting for Quarter Horses. Quarter Horse Speed Trials were held and the top Quarter Horses in the country could compete for title of "World's Champion Racing Quarter Horse." (Haskell 1943.)

Racehorses came from all over Arizona and out-of-state to earn track records at Moltacqua. The record winners had colorful names like Shue Fly, Nobodies Friend and Red Racer. Red Racer, a useful, racing cowhorse, was owned and bred by Mel Haskell at his Rincon Stock Farm. New Mexico-bred Shue Fly, a racing Quarter Horse of "classic quality," was the 1942 World's Champion.

Organized Racing at Rillito Race Track (1943-1949)

During the 1940s, Tucson became the Quarter Horse capital of the world. At the end of the 1943 racing season, Bob Locke sold the Moltacqua property and Rukin Jelks then offered the use of a training track at his stud farm north of the Rillito River. Adapted specially for the Quarter Horse, the new Rillito Track was operated by the Tucson Racing Association. Here the SAHBA and Tucson Racing Association organized the American Quarter Racing Association (AQRA), an association like the "Jockey Club" for Thoroughbred racing. The AQRA defined what a "Quarter Running Horse" was, promoted good sportsmanship, and tested and refined innovations that became standards for the sport. Under the aegis of the AQRA, Quarter Horse racing grew monumentally as member tracks sprang up throughout the Southwest and beyond.

During the first season at Rillito (1943-1944) the Tucson Racing Association put on 125 races for Quarter Horses on twenty-four Sunday afternoons, in which 130 horses participated. A most popular venue from the start, Tucson's early Rillito Race Track featured very modest amenities (Photo 11). Improvements like a grandstand and clubhouse were promised as soon as World War II ended.

> It was a pretty colorful track then with years old cottonwoods, benches, and a pasture in the middle where brood mares were grazing. All the big wig people were interested in horses. Easterners just loved it. Truck loads of dude ranchers would come in and get jolly kicks." (Smelker in Wooddancer 1981.)

Van Smelker worked as a steward at Rillito while attending the University of Arizona. He remembered the excitement of the early days. With a war going on, Rillito was something of a shoestring operation.

> We had a 660-yard straightaway and a half-mile oval track. The finish line was almost to the turn, and many horses jumped the rail instead of taking the turn" (Jennings 1973).

The track width on the straightaway was forty-five feet but narrowed to thirty feet on the turn. Smelker declared that "(i)t was pretty hair-raising to watch a group of horses go into that turn." The turns were eventually banked to encourage horses to stay on the ground and between the rails. (Chamberlain 2006.)

The 4 Horsemen were prime creators of the American Quarter Racing Association, formally organized February 1, 1945. Initial officers and directors included fifteen men and women representing breeders associations, owner/breeders and developing member tracks in California, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma and as far away as Florida. The mission of the Association was to promote the racing of horses at the short distances traditional to the sport of Quarter Racing.

The goal of the AQRA was to promulgate uniform standards of competition and rules and regulations that could be enforced by member tracks. It was to distribute information to racing secretaries to promote a high standard of fairness and honesty in races run at recognized tracks, for previously the sport had been rife with "trickery, foul riding and ...race fixing" (Haskell 1944). Furthermore, it was to maintain a classified registry "for racing purposes" to insure positive identification of competing horses. (Nye 1973.)

Primarily written by Secretary Mel Haskell, the AQRA published an annual Year Book and Register of Merit to list all horses that earned the right to be known as "Quarter Running Horses." Perused today, these archival booklets are treasures of anecdotal information, meticulous documentation and amazing photography. Much of the following information is summarized from the Year Books, published from 1943 until 1949. By 1949, the AQRA had merged with and become the racing division of the American Quarter Horse Association (AQHA).

The AQRA stipulated that all horses competing at member tracks be properly identified and registered. The registration certificate had no value except as a permit to start on a recognized track. There were no requirements in regard to breed, sex, age or color. Performance alone was the qualification of a Quarter Running Horse - any horse – irrespective of breeding – that could run a quarter mile fast enough to be worthy of the name. The AQRA stressed that the importance of pedigrees was greatly exaggerated compared to conformation and ability to get the job done.

[Until 1949, the AQRA did not always agree with the AQHA which had been organized in 1940 to make the "type" known as the Quarter Horse into a "breed" with a distinct utilitarian purpose. By experience, the AQRA believed that horses developed on tracks produced superior cowhorses when crossed with hardy native mares of the Southwest cattle country (Haskell 1946). Breeders like Haskell firmly believed in cross-breeding with Thoroughbred stock to produce racers. The AQRA wished not to conflict but to cooperate with the AQHA for the good of the sport and improvement of the Quarter Horse.]

To Haskell the Quarter Horse was the "poor man's race horse" since anyone who could afford to keep a saddle horse for pleasure riding could afford to race one. In addition, Quarter Horse racing was a sport conducted by amateurs. There were no professional race track employees at Rillito. Local horse breeders, cattlemen or sportsmen directed the races. An accountant employed elsewhere ran the pari-mutuel department in compliance with the State Tax Commission. Sellers and cashiers, men of "excellent reputation," were commonly employees of local banks and business houses. Most of the

net derived from the mutuels was distributed in purses. Haskell considered this kind of racing a true sport with wide amateur appeal.

At Rillito, the straightaway "chute" system was perfected (Photo 12). Quarter Horse races took place on the specially designed Track in which the straight Chute merged with the straightaway of the Oval, the curve of which then served for "pulling up" or braking, after the race. On line from a true standing start in a closed mechanical gate, each Quarter Horse was required to run straight from the starting position so as not to bump or interfere with another horse. The finish line was located on the straightaway not far from the first turn at the east end, close to its current location. [Since Quarter Horses continue to run beyond the finish line, the Oval's curve slows them because they must change leads in turning. At this point they start to "give up" mentally and slow down (Matthews 2009). The Oval has always been used before and after the race for assembly, warm-up, cool-down and for training and exercise during the week.]

To ensure closer matches in races, a system of graded handicaps was worked out. There were two weight-for-age scales, a lightweight gauge for race-bred horses and a heavyweight for stock-type horses. Since most Quarter Horses had a higher value as cow horses than they did as racehorses, "claiming races" wouldn't work. (Chamberlain 2006.) A claiming race was a race in which the losing horse could be claimed afterward for a previously stated price, while the winner had to be auctioned off to the highest bidder (Laune 1973).

In 1946 Haskell portrayed a Tucson-centric view of Quarter Racing. Geographically located at the "center of interest," Rillito was the "logical meeting place" for top horses from all over the Southwest (Photo 13). Here the dates of the World's Championship Quarter Horse Speed Trials had been set to ensure the participation of all champions. One important function of the AQRA was to establish integrated "circuits" by cooperation between member tracks. The Texas-New Mexico circuit included Raton, Albuquerque, El Paso and Eagle Pass. The Nevada-California circuit included Reno, Salinas, King City and Corona.

By 1947, the following race tracks were affiliates of the AQRA: 1) Albuquerque NM (Fair Grounds), 2) Arrowhead Park, Houston TX, 3) Corona CA, 4) Cowboy Park, El Paso TX, 5) Del Rio TX, 6) Eagle Pass TX, 7) Hollywood Park, Ruidoso NM, 8) Inglewood CA 9) Raton NM, 10) Reno NV, 11) Rillito AZ, 12) Salinas CA and (13) Winkelman AZ. By this time, the AQRA had grown to include 446 members. Over 1,200 head of horses had been registered. Because of the admission of new tracks, competition now occurred on a year-round basis. (Haskell 1947.)

Drawing from coast to coast but primarily from the Southwest, the top Quarter Running Horses in the country raced at Rillito Race Track (Photo 14). Some outstanding mares and stallions included on the list were Stella Moore, Miss Panama, Hard Twist, Bart B S, Piggin String, Shue Fly, Queenie, Clabber, Joe Reed II, Squaw H, Barbara L, Joe Tom, Joe Hancock, Pelican, Waggoner's Rainy Day and Nobodies Friend – just a few of the greats that came down the chute. "It was horses, not copper, that opened up Tucson and put its name in the sporting pages from one end of the country to the other" (Nye 1973).

Rillito was a testing ground for many ideas that became standard such as Quarter Horse futurities, derbies and stake races and was the first track to get pari-mutuel wagering (Jennings 1973.) During the 1947-1948 racing season, Rillito put to use the first photo-electric timer which, it was hoped, would be adopted by member tracks. Van Smelker explained how the photo-electric timer worked. A high-speed clock was placed next to the track, right on the finish line. A movie camera was mounted up in the judge's stand. Smelker would switch on the clock when the horses started. When the horses got close to the finish line, he switched on the camera that was focused upon the clock and finish line. The camera kept running until all horses had crossed the line. Officials would then develop the film and look at it frame by frame. (Jennings n.d.)

By 1948, the AQRA boasted more than 700 members, over 2,100 registered horses and twenty-two member tracks in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. The AQRA dissolved in March 1950 and joined the newly formed Racing Division of the American Quarter Horse Association. Mel Haskell was now president of the Racing Division and Van Smelker, the Secretary-Treasurer. From this point on registration was handled by the AQHA in Amarillo, Texas. On March 5, 1950, the Board of Directors of the AQHA adopted the "Rules and Regulations of Quarter Racing" as published in the *1949 Year Book and Register of Merit*, prepared by Secretary Van Smelker.

1953-1964 (The Era of Rillito Racetrack Inc.)

The history of the Rillito Race Track has always been colorful. If the 1940s marked the initial, flourishing era of clean racing and good sportsmanship for Quarter Horse racing, the tone changed dramatically in the early 1950s and, for a brief period, the racetrack got into the hands of people of questionable repute.

The Arizona Racing Commission had been pressuring Rukin Jelks to improve his site, a task he preferred not to undertake, so he decided to sell Rillito. When Tucson-based Detroit mobster and racehorse owner Peter Licavoli expressed an interest in buying the facility, Jelks exclaimed "Why Pete if I sold you this track, they'd run me out of town." (Wooddancer 1981.) In the 1950s, especially in resort towns across the country, organized crime was seriously infiltrating legitimate businesses like horse racing. Backed by Licavoli and company, imposters incorporated under the name Rillito Race Track Inc. On July 7, 1953, the sale of lots 21-31 (where the racetrack is located) from J. Rukin Jelks to Rillito Race Track Inc. was recorded (PCR 1953).

On November 11, 1953, Rillito Race Track Inc. obtained $500,000 from Arizona Title and Trust for improvements (PCR 1953). No doubt Licavoli had set up the trust. The Grandstand, Clubhouse and other early site features were built between the mortgage date November 11, 1953, and February 17, 1954, the date of an aerial photograph showing said features (Photo 15). At the improved facility, Rillito's new owners intended to push Thoroughbred, not Quarter Horse racing (Cowgill 1975).

Apparently serious concern about Rillito's ownership soon surfaced. On March 19, 1954, a report written by County Attorney Morris K Udall, recommended to the Arizona Racing Commission that Rillito's racing permit not be renewed until questions about its ownership were resolved ("Commission..." 1954). The corporation took care to quickly divest itself of its criminal shareholders.

On November 21, 1954, Rillito Race Track Inc. opened its season under new ownership (Wooddancer 1981). Apparently, more than 116,000 townspeople and tourists took part during the 1954-1955 season. In response to this show of increased interest, Rillito officials promised to attract better horses for better racing by re-instituting Quarter Horse along with Thoroughbred racing. ("Rillito Park..." 1955.)

In November of 1955, it was announced that Rillito Park would open to a banner season (Rillito Park..." 1955). There would be a total of forty-six racing days, including one for charity. Quarter Horses and Thoroughbreds would share attention in the regular ten-race offerings. A four-member advisory board including J. Rukin Jelks had been appointed to help direct growth. ("Advisory Board..." 1955.) Well-qualified officials were hired to serve during the season, some of whom divided their time between the Rillito and summer duty elsewhere. (Officials..." 1955.)

Along with the existing Track, Rillito's recently-built facilities included a well-appointed Turf Club and a Grandstand capable of seating 3,000 people. The latest in equipment "for the protection of the racing fan" included an electrical starting gate that "assures every horse an equal chance." Photo finish cameras took the guesswork out of close races. Wagering was protected by the American Totalizator Company's "intricate selling and calculating machinery" which made possible a series of accurate odds postings on the infield tote boards and locked off betting the instant each race started. ("Rillito Has..."1955.)

Rillito Park was run by Rillito Race Track Inc. until the early 1960s when, due to a tax default, Pima County Sheriff's Department had to take over the property. On February 19, 1965, a recorded Sheriff's Deed conveyed the property to Emprise Corporation, a New York Corporation (PCR 1965).

Apparently Rillito did not operate from 1964 to 1968. Closing of the racetrack for four years, from 1964 to 1968 slowed down interest in the racing there. Racing started again in 1968, but success came in spurts between closures. While Rillito became a less-prestigious Thoroughbred/Quarter Horse venue, upscale facilities like Los Alamitos in California and Ruidoso Downs in New Mexico became the nation's leading Quarter Horse racetracks.

Recent History

In 1971 the Emprise Corporation gifted the Rillito Race Track to Pima County (Jennings 1974). Over the years the County leased Rillito to various operators on condition that the latter maintain and improve the facility. Subsequently the racetrack

experienced a checkered commercial history but came into its own as a County Fair racing venue. (The Arizona Department of Racing administers funding for a limited number of County Fair racing days for tracks throughout the state). As such, Rillito continues to race Quarter Horses and Thoroughbreds while experiencing considerable popular support from its *aficionados*. The racetrack has also survived largely due to the efforts of volunteers. Noteworthy events of the recent decades are as follows.

In 1982 the Pima County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously to rezone and sell Rillito. Close to the Tucson Mall and valuable for development purposes, the Board had received requests to buy the property. A citizens' group and the public-at-large then fought to save Rillito by passing a 1984 ballot initiative that required twenty-five years of County Fair races and designated the facility as the official Pima County Horse Racing Track. It also mandated that the property be leased and used for other community activities like soccer, rugby, etc.

Another contingency plan of 1982 was the effort to put the racetrack on the National Register by the Committee to Preserve Historic Rillito Race Track under Joanne H. Vinik, Madeline Moore, Susan B. Brown, Gail Powers and Sally C. Wegner. (Wooddancer 1981, Chamberlain 2006). In a process that lasted four years, Rillito's "Chute" was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 (see Section 7 Summary).

Improvements still in place today appeared just before the 1988-1989 season. The five-person Rillito Park Raceway Limited Partnership had acquired the operating and concession rights and spent over $500,000 in renovations of the facility (Palacios 1992). The opening day card included five live races and seven Breeder's Cup races simulcast from Churchill Downs in Kentucky. Bettors could watch the Kentucky races on forty new color television monitors installed throughout the Grandstand and Clubhouse. (Rickard 1988.)

The partners widened the entrance road and provided chip-and-seal, striped parking for 1,600 vehicles. Improvements also included a new racing surface for the Track plus new inside/outside "safety" railing. The new color scheme for the Grandstand/Clubhouse and Barns was burgundy and gray. Clubhouse renovations included all new chairs, tables, carpeting and paint. (Cowgill 1988.)

By 1992 the site became a multi-use, public park administered by Pima County's Parks and Recreation department. Athletic fields were built in the northwest corner of the parcel. Rillito Race Track held County Fair racing meets during the winter season and shared its site with soccer and other uses throughout the year (Bustamante 1992). Today under racetrack General Manager Patricia White, the Pima Horseman's Association has an operating contract from the Pima County Fair Horse Racing Commission for the annual winter race meet. SP Enterprises operates the concessions (White 2008).

In 2006 Pima County acquired the Jelks House/Stables property. The house serves as a rental today.

Unfortunately, Rillito Race Track faces an uncertain future. An influential community group hopes to end horse racing and turn the entire site into a soccer complex. If this happens, an important and irreplaceable Tucson historic landmark will be lost. In recent years, Rillito Race Track has proven that "it's small but it's also mighty, luring crowds of spectators that are the envy of much larger, much more extravagant facilities" (Ciarloni 2008). The racetrack fills to capacity on the closing day of each season. With ever-increasing restrictions, like a reduced number of racing days, an insufficient number of horse stalls and the demolition of several historic barns, the facility still attracts record numbers of people.

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Jelks, Jeffries Rukin and Carolyn G. "Keri" Jelks. 2008. Interview by Ralph Comey and Janet Parkhurst. Tape Recording. Tucson, AZ, 1 November.

Leonard, Kathryn. 2008. National Register Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Email communication to Janet Parkhurst. Tucson, AZ, 2 December.

Moore, Edwin. 2008. Board Member of Historic Rillito Racetrack Inc. Various conversations with Ralph Comey and Janet Parkhurst. Tucson, AZ, Summer-December.

White, Patricia. 2008. General Manager of Track Operations and President of Pima County Horsemans' Association. Various conversations with Ralph Comey and Janet Parkhurst. Tucson, AZ, Summer-November.

Maps

2008 Assessor's Record Map. Pima County Assessor (PCA).

2008 Assessor's Map with Track (PCA).

1996 United States Geological Survey (USGS). Tucson North, AZ. Scale 1:24 000.

Aerial Photographs

1940s Oblique Aerial. Gene Magee Collection. PC 177/f 101/269. Arizona Historical Society Library (AHS).

1940s Oblique Aerial, Close-Up. Gene Magee Collection. PC 177/f 101/272. AHS.

1954 Aerial. Pima County Mapping & Records (PCM&R), 17 February.

1960 Aerial. Cooper Aerial Surveys Co., 21 March.

1983 Aerial. PCM&R, 3 October.

1998 Aerial. PCM&R, 14 October.

2006 Aerial. Cooper Aerial Surveys Co., 8 June.

Internet Sources

Harrison, Sally (www.sallyharrison.com), 2008, "Los Alamitos Race Track."

Wikipedia, 2008, s.v. "Horse Racing."

Wikipedia, 2008, s.v. "Quarter Horse."

www.btkcasino.com, 2008, "Ruidoso Downs Race Track.

Rillito Race Track
Name of Property

Pima County, Arizona
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_State Historic Preservation Office
_X_Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
_X_Other
Name of repository: Historic Rillito Racetrack Inc., Archive

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 91.17
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the Rillito Race Track Historic District are as shown on Map 1.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic district is located on that property assigned Tax Parcel No. 108-19-004A comprising 87.02 acres of land (the Rillito Race Track) and Tax Parcel Nos. 108-19-013C-F totaling 4.15 acres of land (the Jelks House/Stables) in Section 19, Township 13S, Range 14E, Gila and Salt River Meridian. The total district measures 91.17 acres. The legal description of the larger parcel includes all except part in the northerly portion and part in the southwest corner of the W. H. Baker Subdivision (Map 2). Parcels 108-19-013C-F constitute a trapezoidal segment cut from Lots 20 through 24 of the Baker Subdivision. The race track property has been owned by Pima County since 1971 and occupies land annexed into the City of Tucson in 1982. Pima County acquired the Jelks House/Stables property in 2006.

(A gentleman about whom little information has been found, W. H. Baker had the unusual subdivision of elongated lots platted in 1908).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ralph Comey and Jaet H Parkhurst
organization Ralph Comey Architects and Janet H. Strittmatter Inc. date July 11, 2011
street & number 3834 E. Calle Cortez telephone 520-320-9043
city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85716
e-mail comeyarchitects@cox.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Rillito Race Track Historic District

City or Vicinity: Tucson

County: Pima **State**: Arizona

Photographer: Ralph Comey and Janet Parkhurst (when noted)

Date Photographed: Various dates in 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 17 1940s Oblique Aerial (AHS). Rillito Race Track, with its Oval and Chute shown in its original, natural-desert setting by the Rillito River, with the Catalina Mountain foothills rising up behind.

2 of 17 2006 Aerial (Cooper Aerial Surveys Co.) [Note that several features shown in this photograph were demolished later (see Resources Map, Map3).]

3 of 17 View down Track Chute to Grandstand. Shows north façade of Grandstand. November 2008, looking SE.

4 of 17 Grandstand/Clubhouse Building, South Façade. Note Catalina Mountains beyond. October 17, 2008, looking N.

5 of 17 Grandstand Interior, Tiered Seating. October 17, 2008, looking W.

6 of 17 Clubhouse Interior, Pari-mutuel Counter with Horse Mural. October 17, 2008, looking W.

7 of 17 Judge's Stand. December 2008, looking NW.

8 of 17 Paddock. November 2008, looking SW.

9 of 17 Permanent Barn F, east end. South and east facades. Janet Parkhurst. October 17, 2008, looking NW.

10 of 17 Pre-Engineered Barn (Port-A-Stall), east end. South and east facades. Janet Parkhurst. October 17, 2008, looking NW.

11 of 17 1940s Oblique Aerial, Close-Up (AHS). Shows Track with straightaway Chute and Oval plus modest, open-bleacher seating and round, mesquite paddock.

12 of 17 The Straightaway Chute showing quarter horses racing onto the Oval (Haskell 1944).

13 of 17 American Quarter Racing Association Circuit Map showing Tucson at the center (Haskell 1946).

14 of 17 Quarter Race Horse stallions Pelican and Bull's Eye (Haskell 1947). Upper photograph shows 1947 Rillito Arizona Derby banner.

15 of 17 1954 Aerial (PCM&R). Shot on February 17, 1954, shortly after the site improvements were built. Clearly shown are the Grandstand, Clubhouse, Jockeys' Building and Paddock, plus two of the Permanent Barns.

16 of 17 Page 5 from the American Quarter Racing Association's 1944 Year Book showing, among other things, the Paddock plus a schematic map of Rillito Race Track showing both Chute and Oval (Haskell 1944).

17 of 17 1960 Aerial (Cooper Aerial Surveys Co.). Note Grandstand and Clubhouse have been joined by Bridge by 1960.

Additional Images: Pages 26 - 34.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name

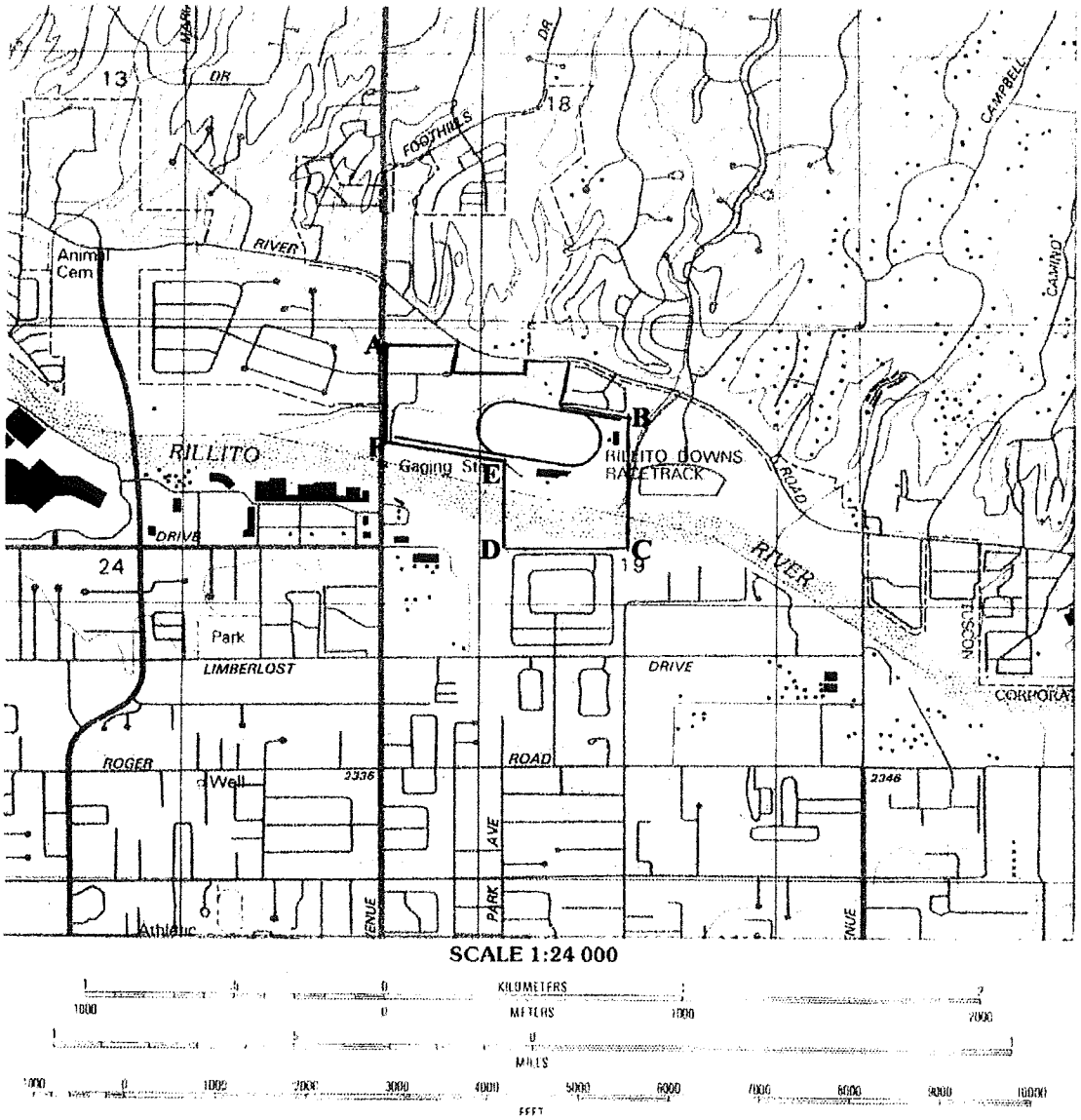
street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

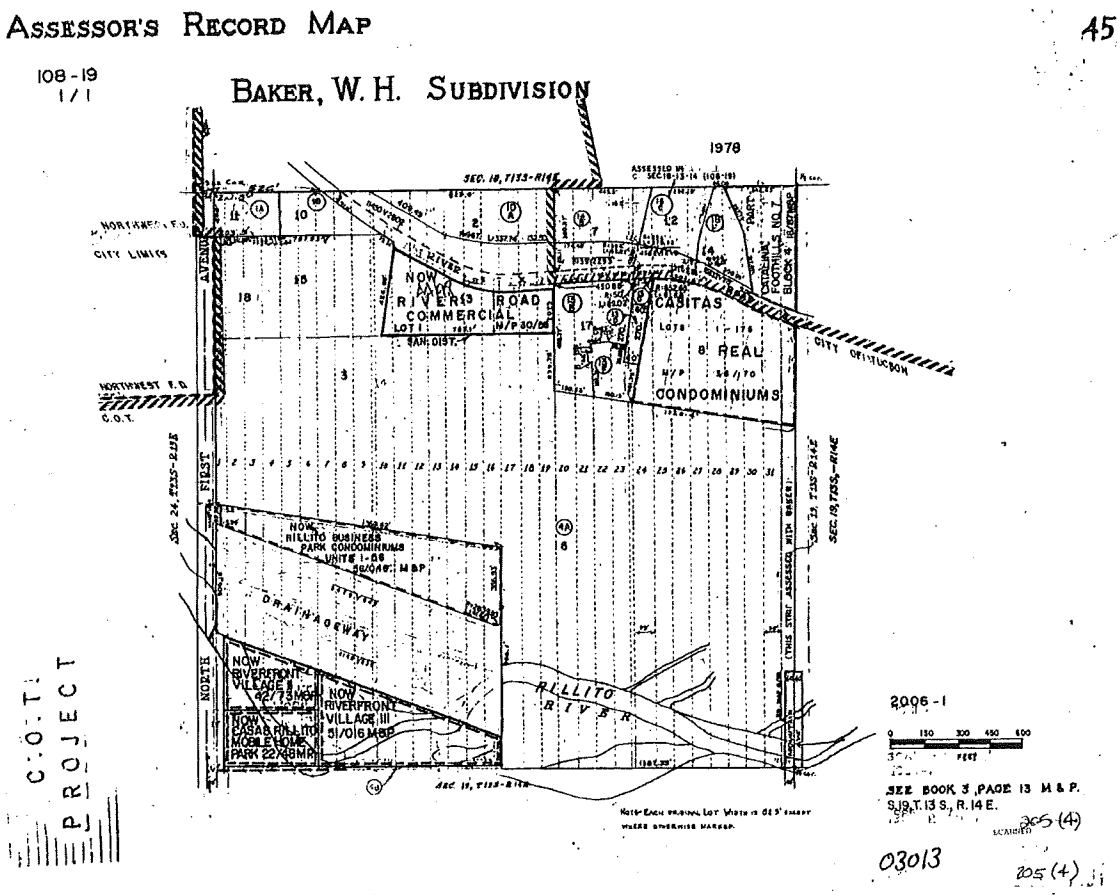
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

District UTM References

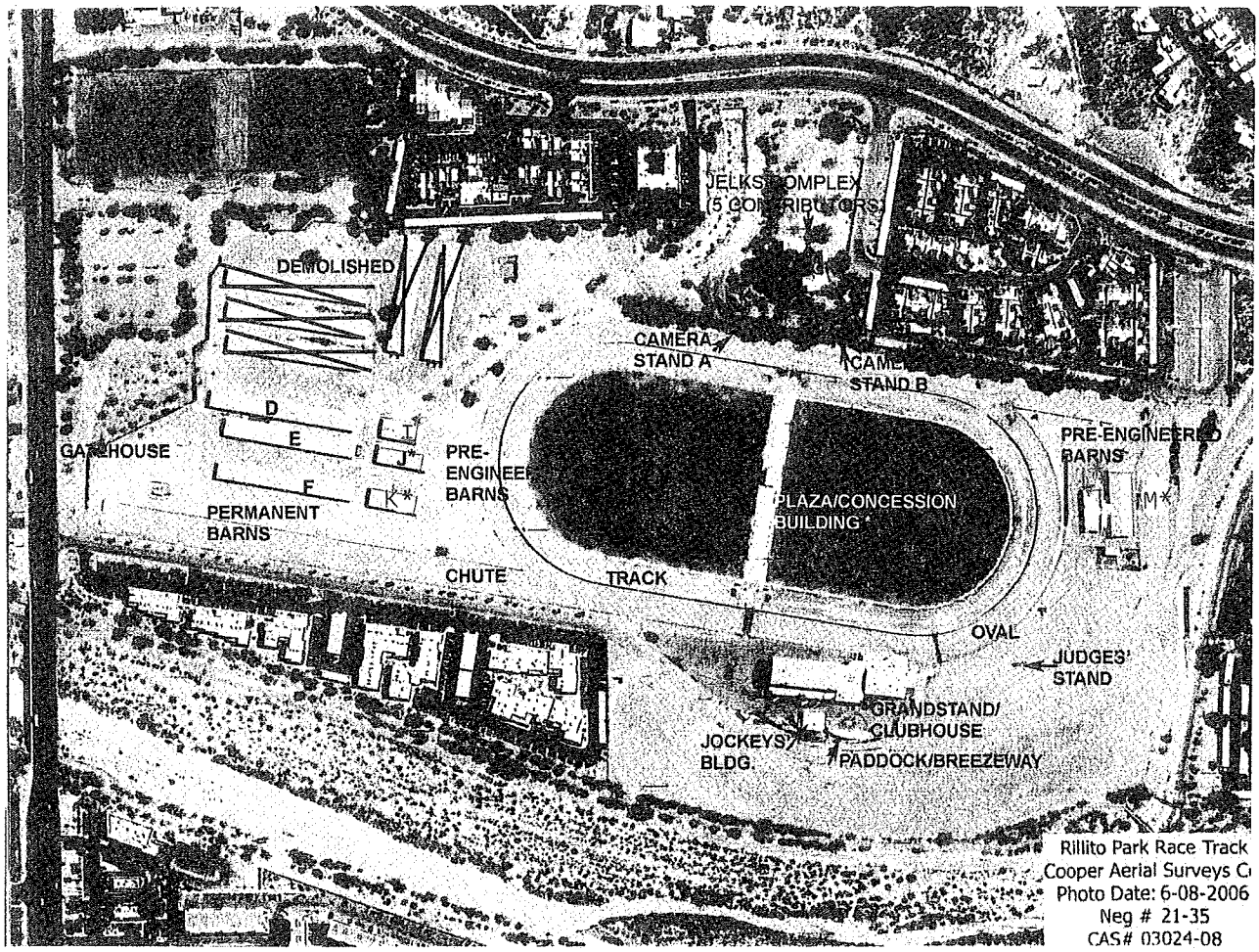
Zone 12 Tucson North 7.5' Map UTMs	A	503680E	3672940N		D	504080E	3672200N
	B	504490E	3672690N		E	504080E	3672516N
	C	504490E	3672200N		F	503680E	3672590N



Map 1. USGS Map Excerpt showing Rillito Race Track (USGS 1996)



Map 2. Rillito Parcel (PCA recent)



(MODIFIED)

Map 3. RILLITO RACETRACK HISTORIC DISTRICT RESOURCES MAP
***NON-CONTRIBUTORS**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

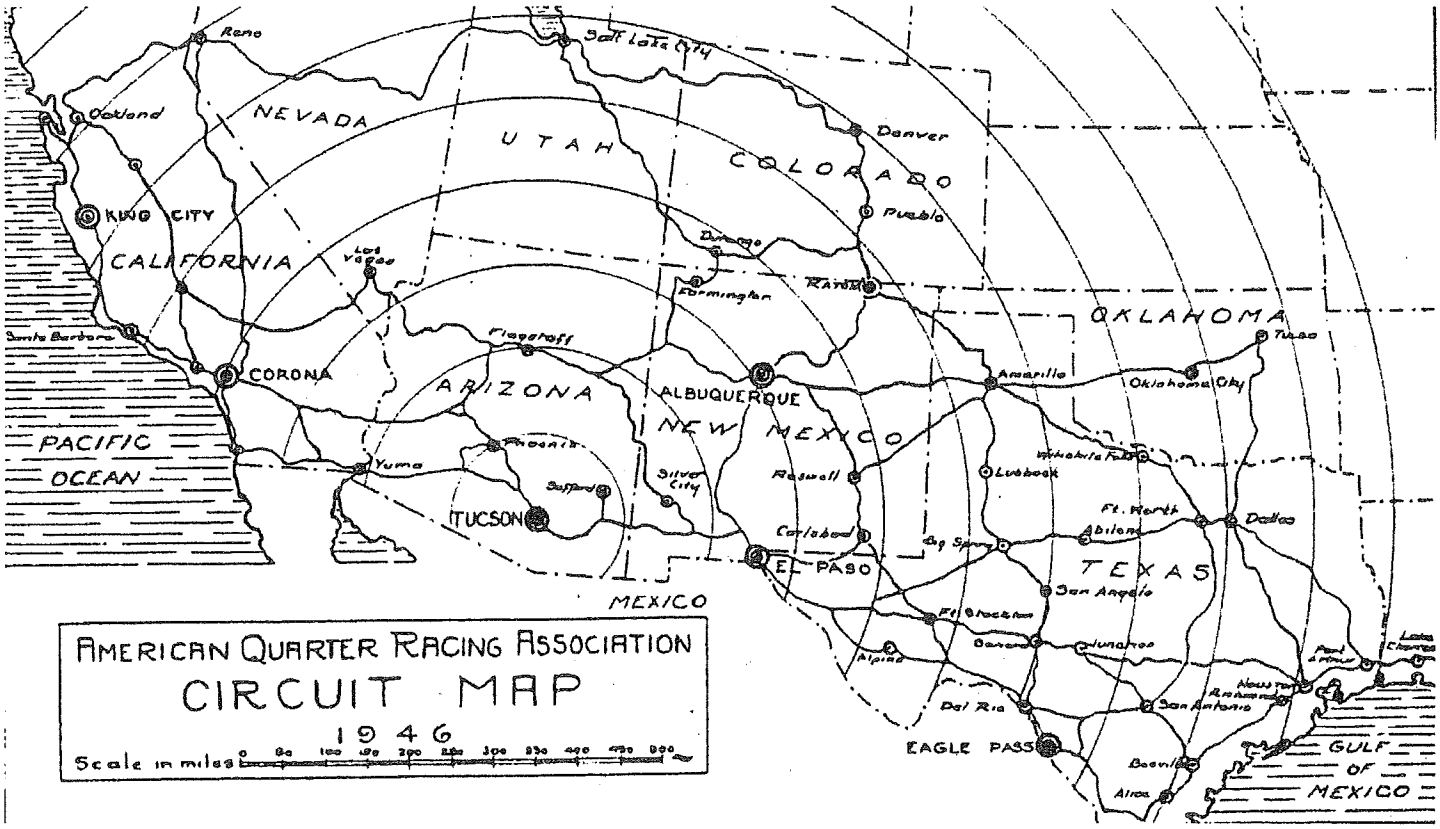
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property The Rillito Race Track

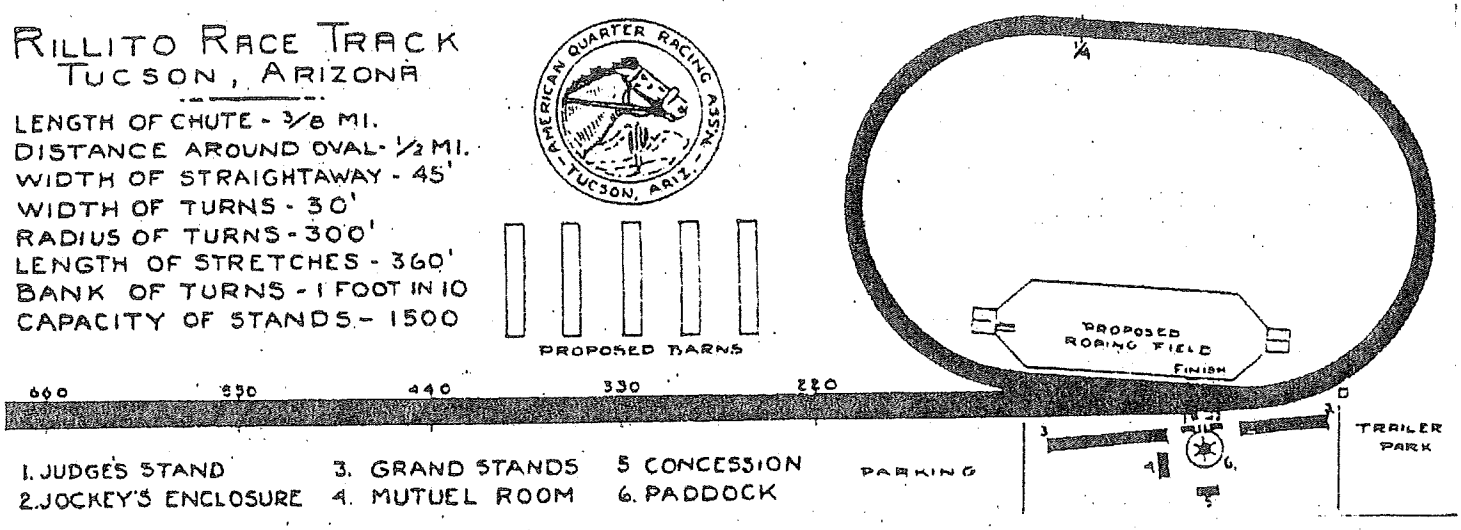
County and State Pima, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) N/A

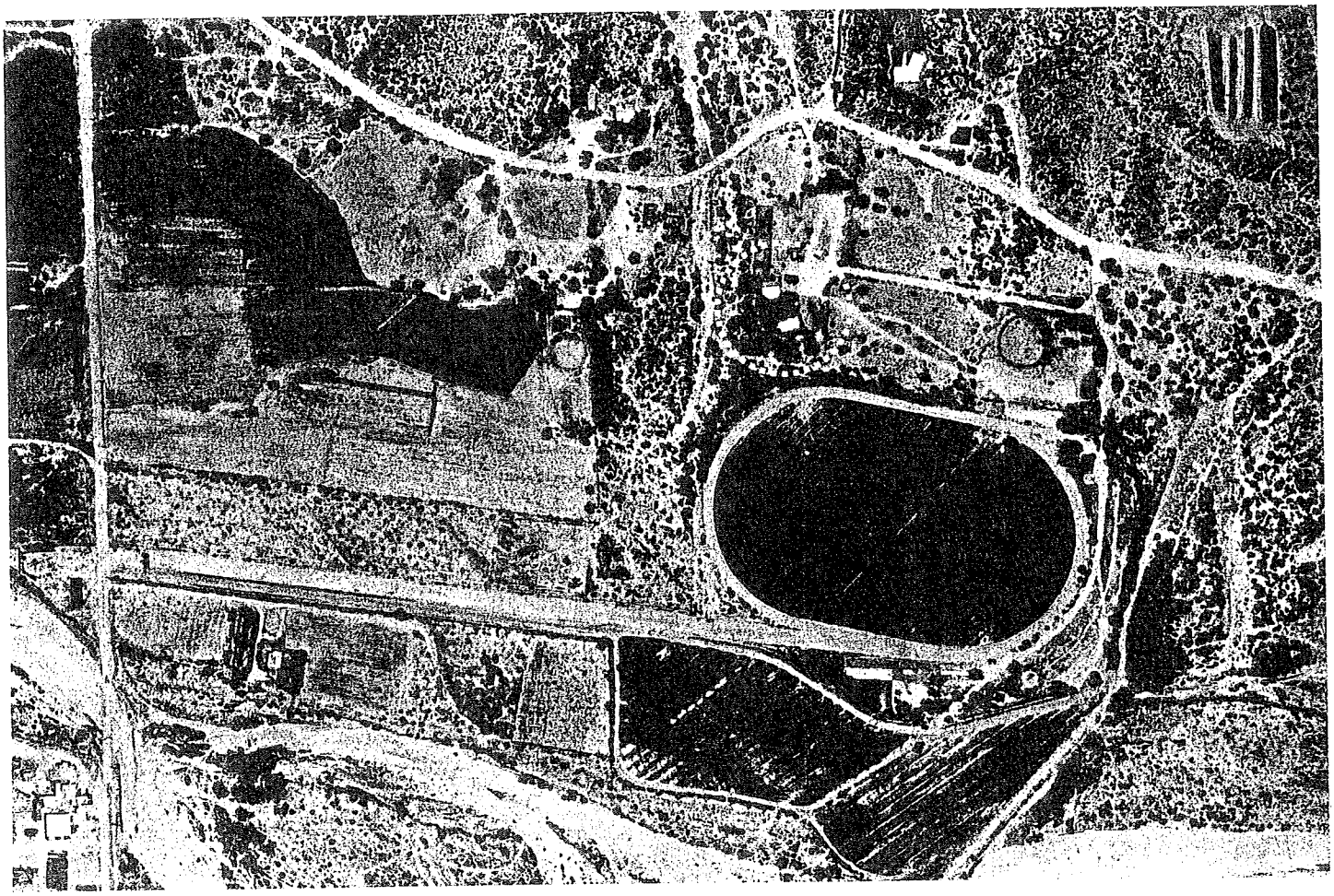
Section number Page



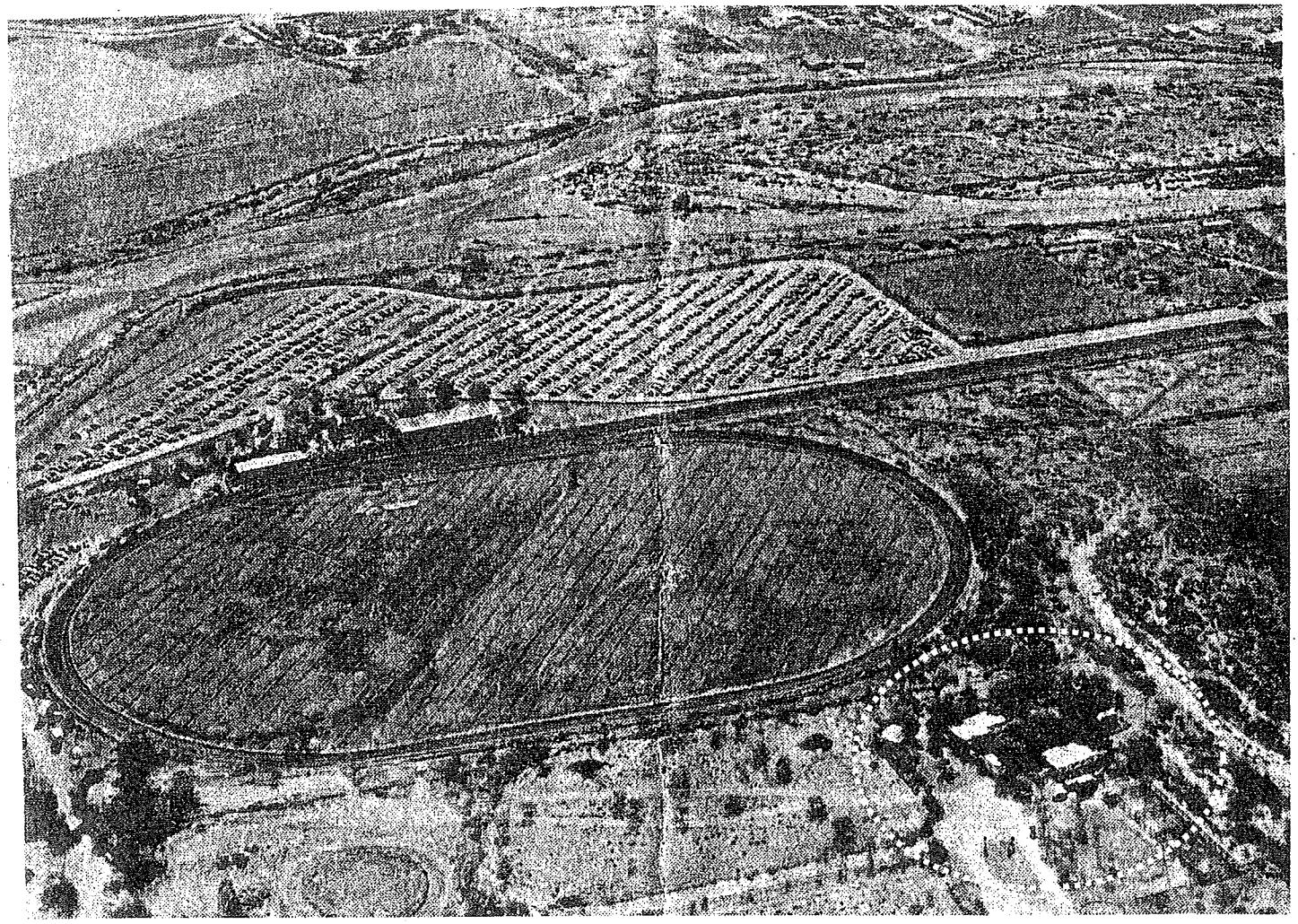
American Quarter Racing Association circuit map showing Rillito Race Track/Tucson as the center of quarter horse racing, 1946 (Source: Haskell, *The Quarter Running Horse*, 1946).



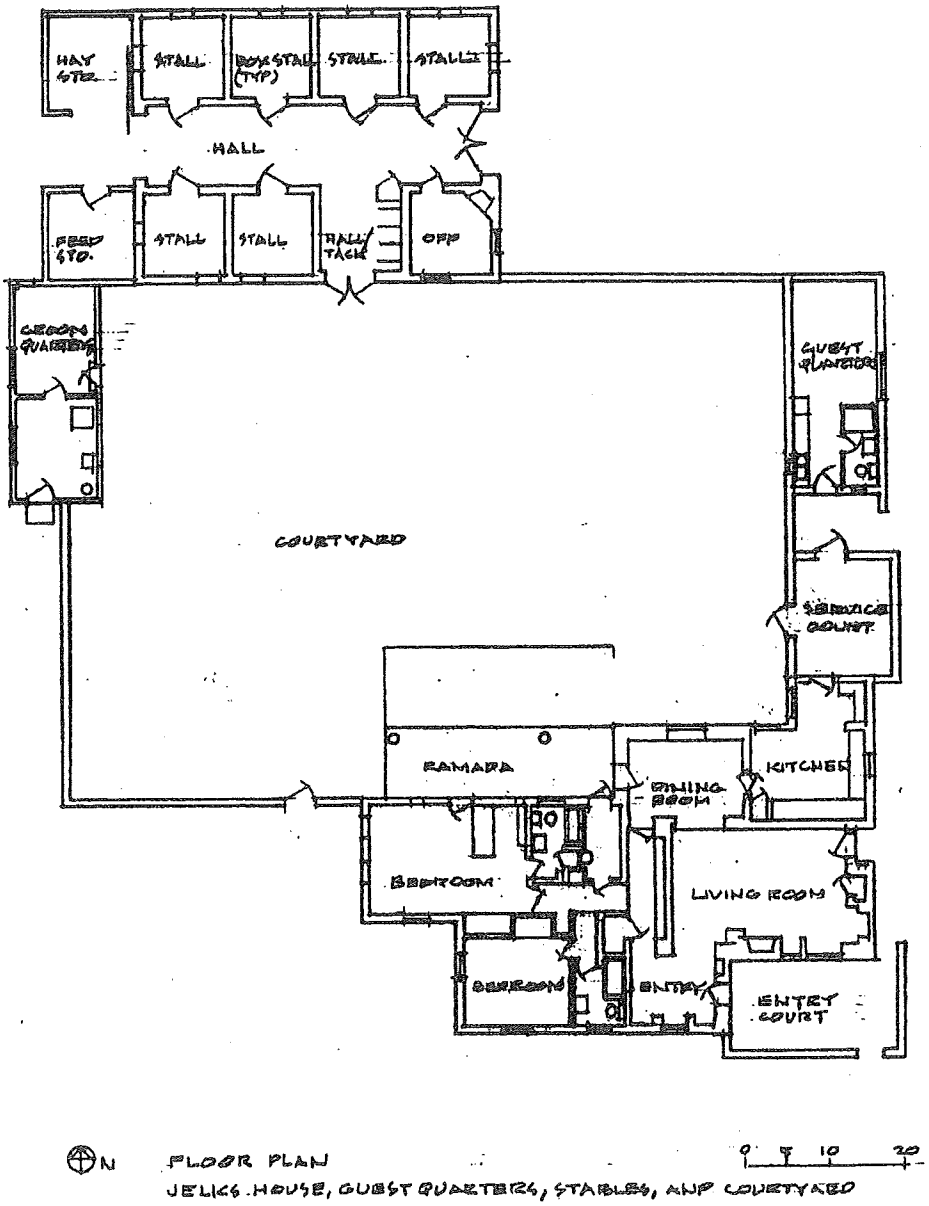
Plan of Rillito Race Track, 1944 (Source: Haskell, *Racing Quarter Horses* 1944)



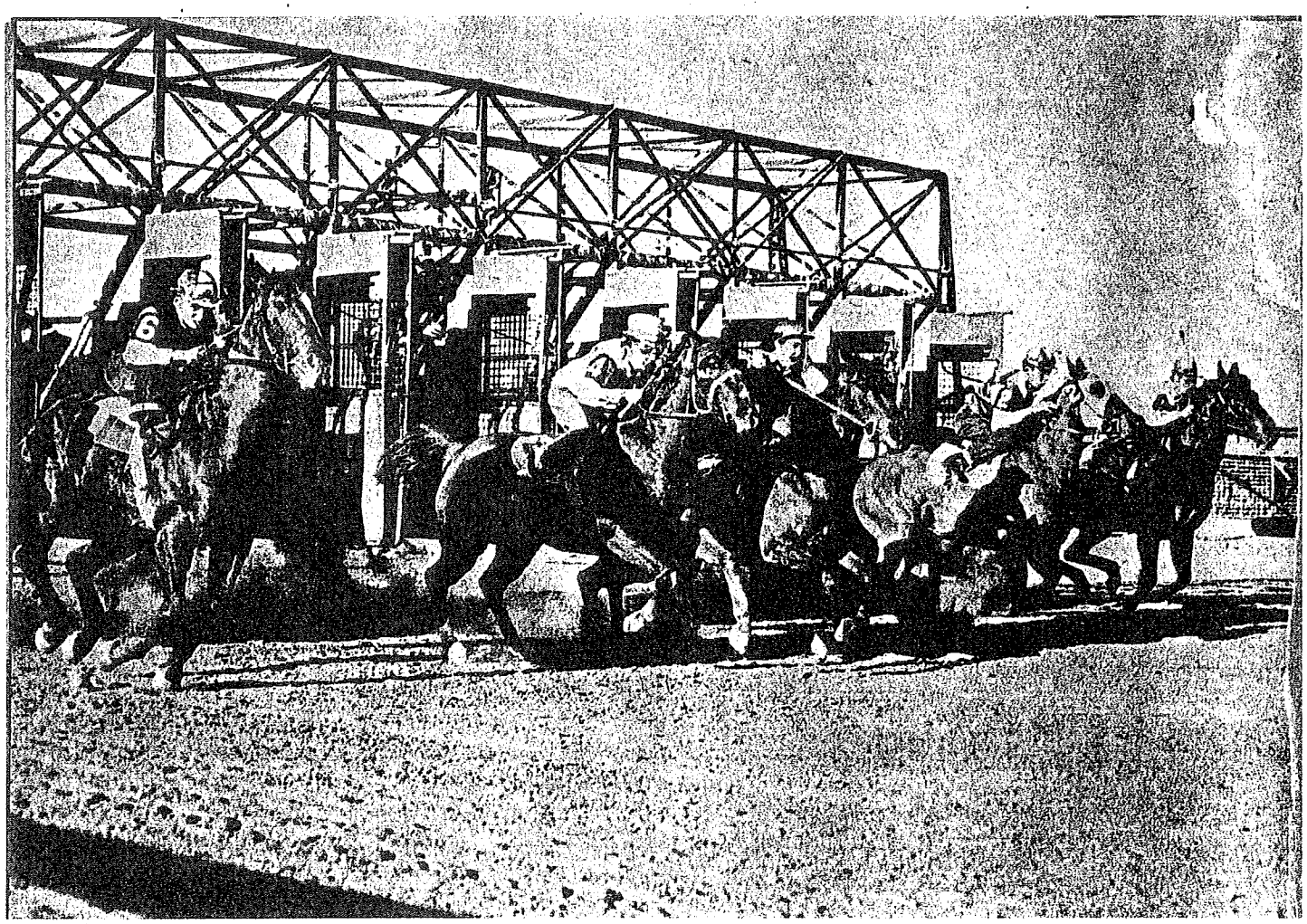
Aerial photograph showing Rillito Race Track and the Jelks House and Stables (white circle), 1953 (Source: Cooper Aerial)



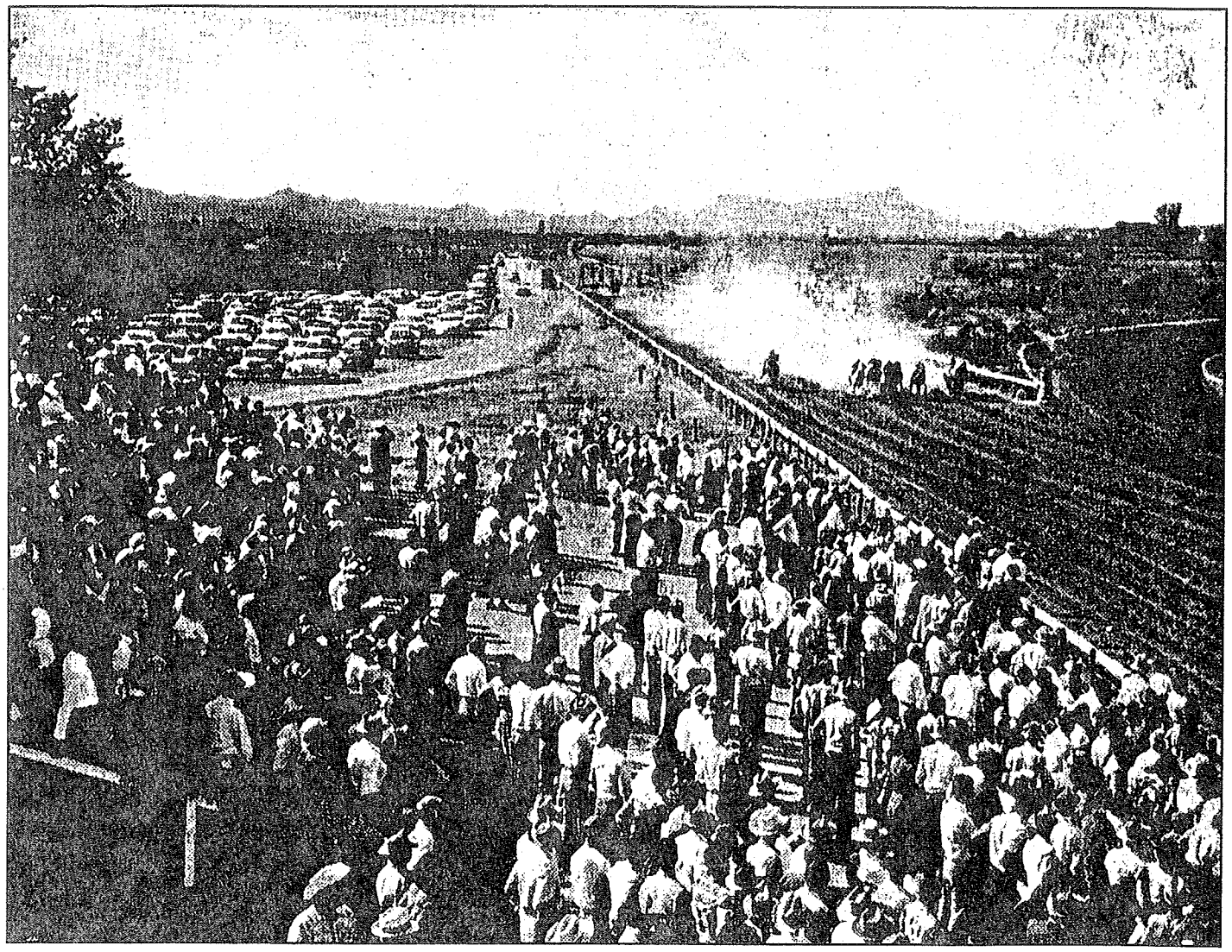
Oblique aerial view of Rillito Racetrack and the Jelks House and Stables (white oval), looking south from River Road, 1940's, Arizona Historical Society.



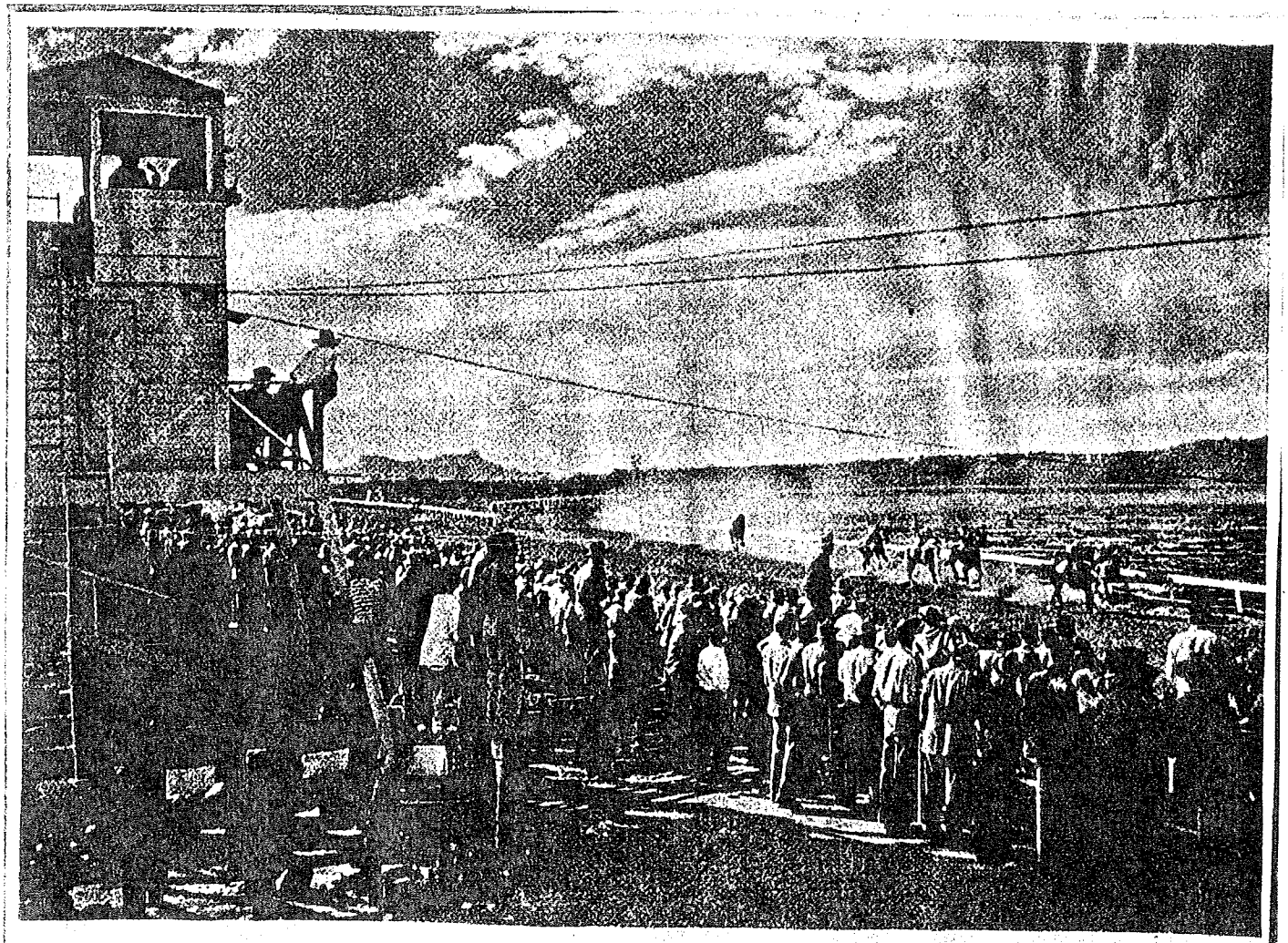
. Jelks Complex (After Poster et. Al. 2010)



Rillito Race Track Chute, circa 1945 (Source: Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona)

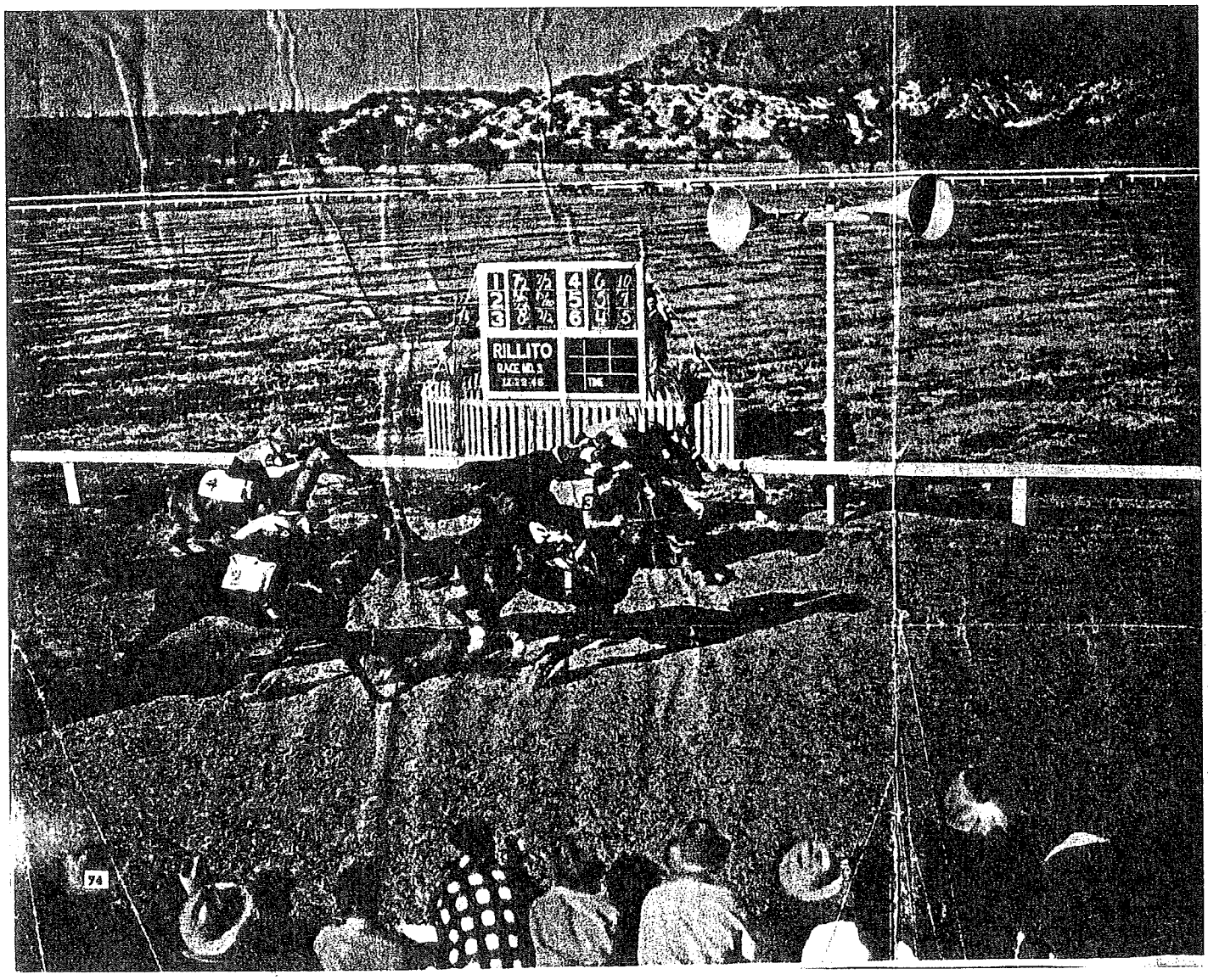


Quarter horse race at Rillito Race Track, looking west, circa 1945 (Source: "Horse Racing Western Style," Jelks Archive, Race Track Industry Program, The University of Arizona).

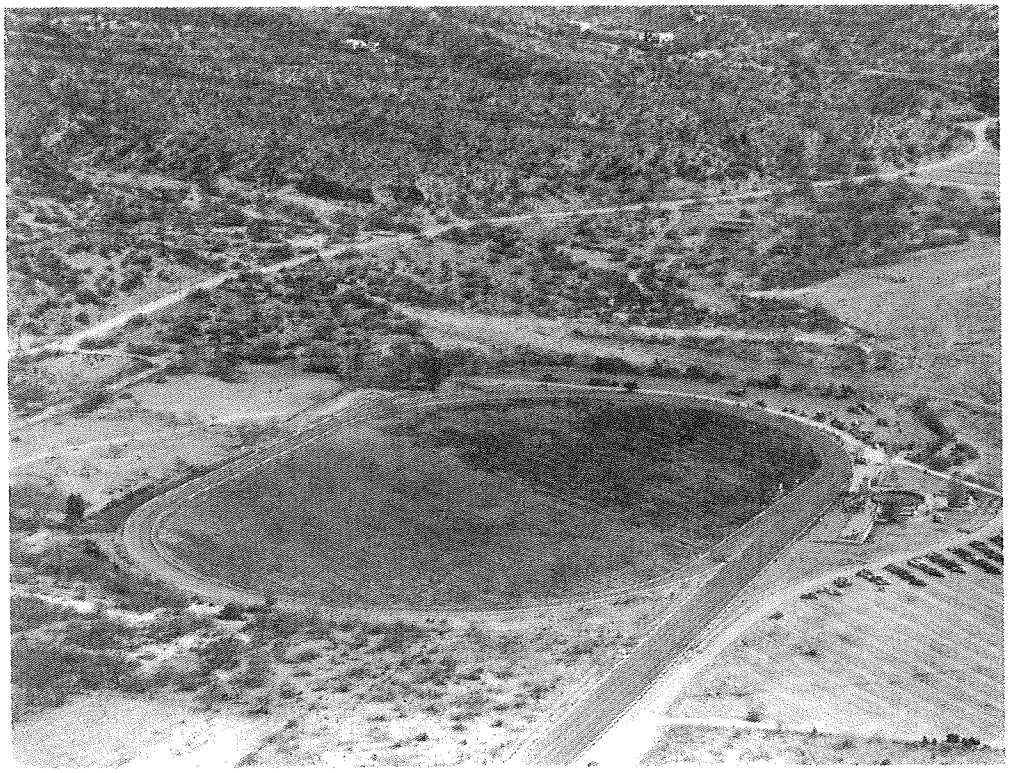


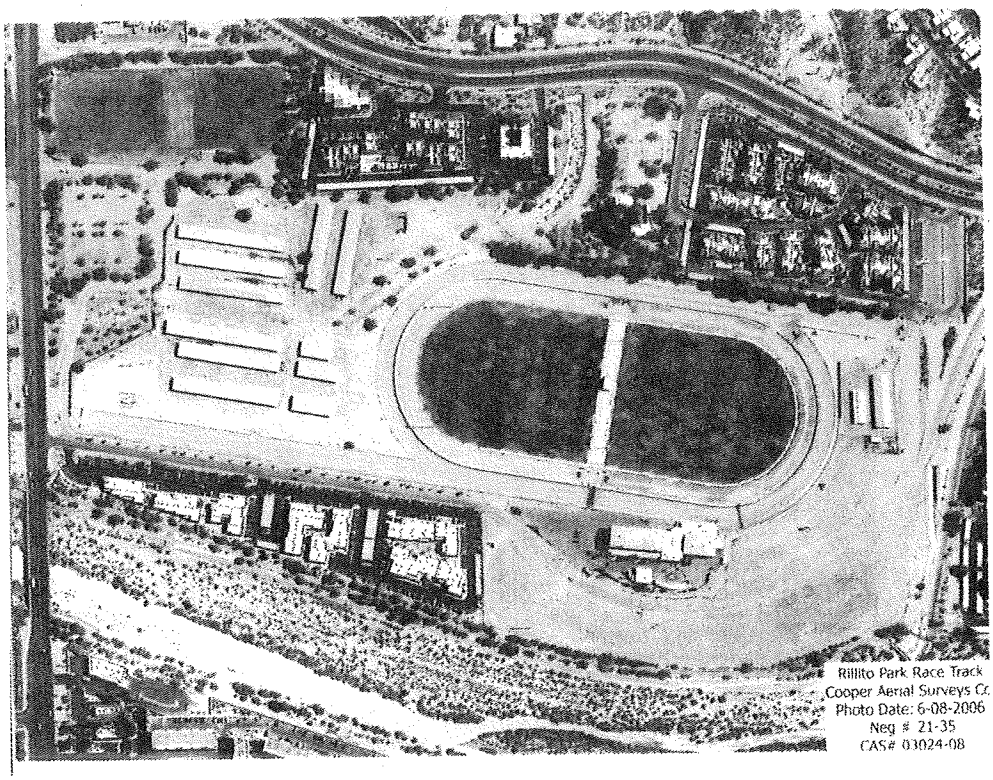
Rillito, a championship quarter-horse track open only Sundays in the winter. Westerners esteem animals bred to run fast for short distances.

Photograph (original is in color) looking NW, showing finish line and judges stand, circa 1946.

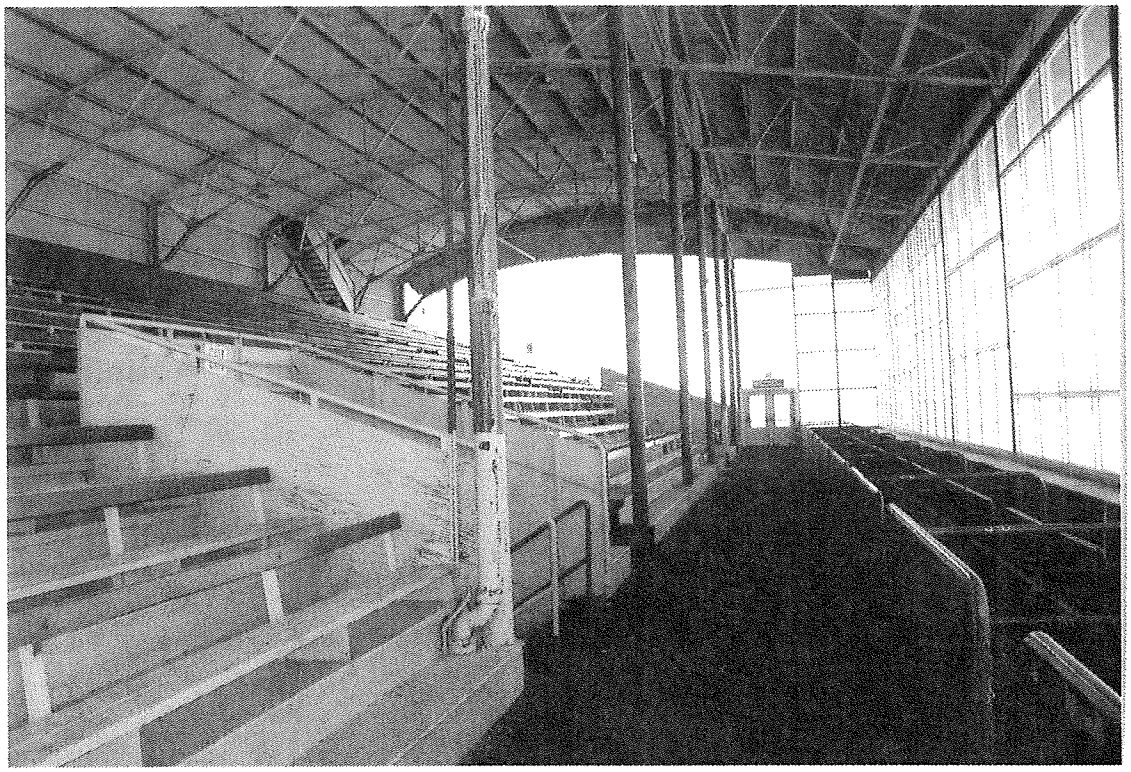


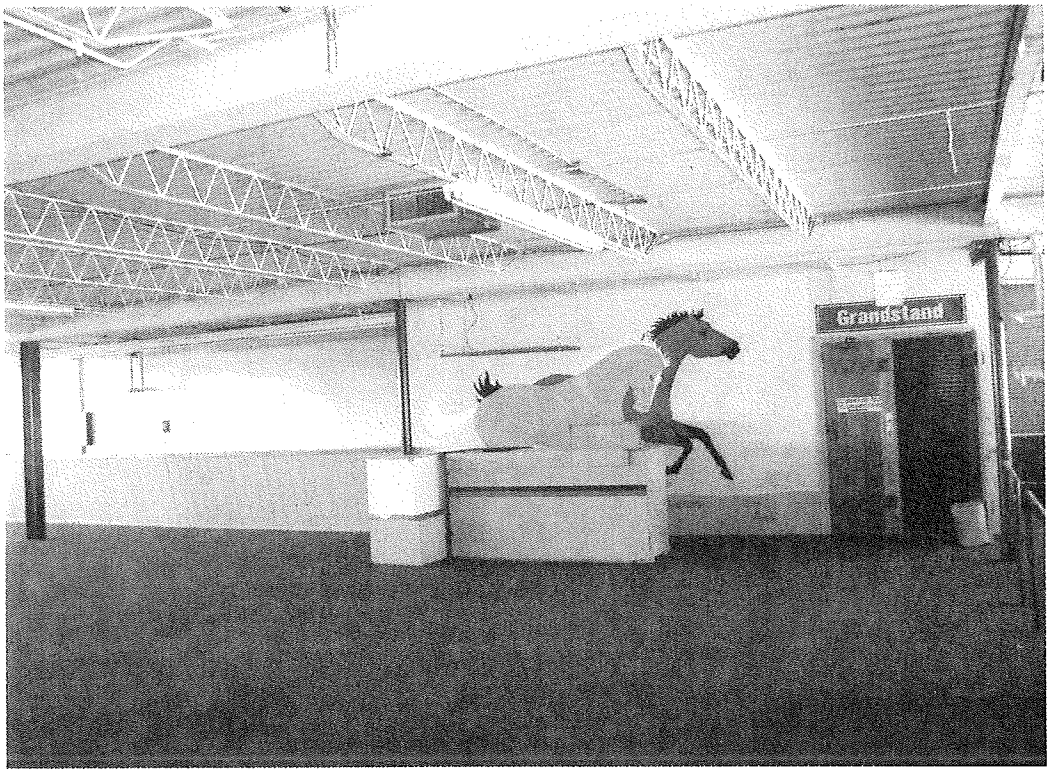
Photograph (original is in color) looking north showing finish line view from judges' stand, circa 1946

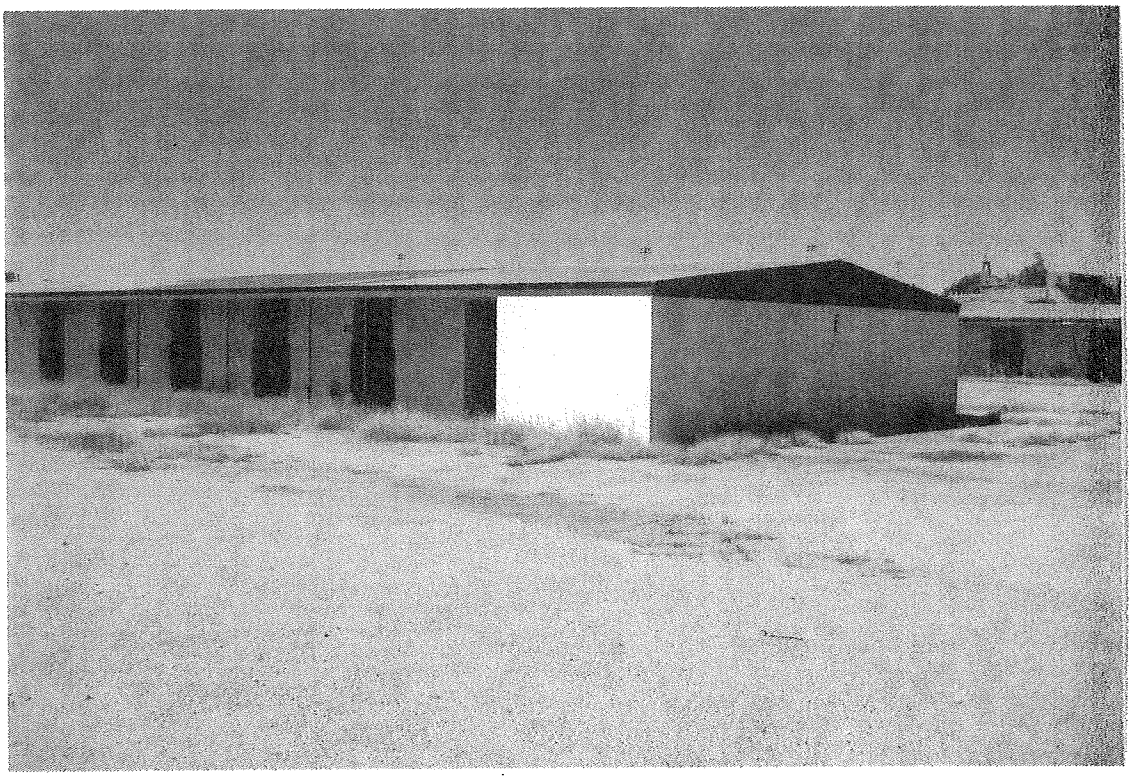


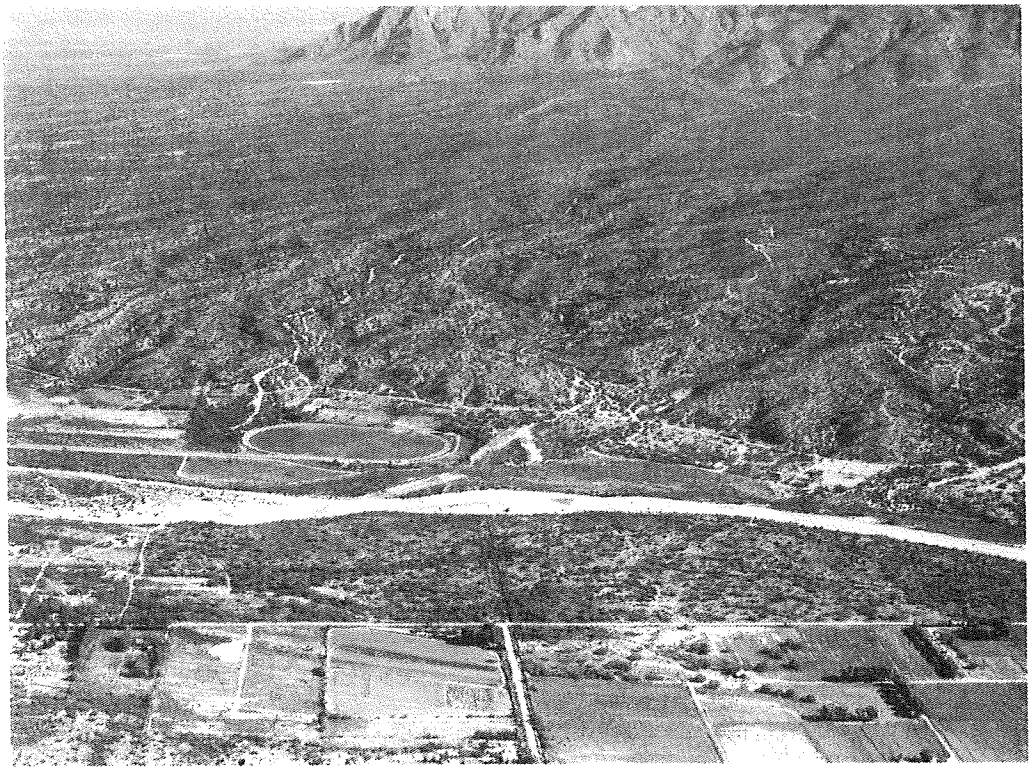

Rillito Park Race Track
Cooper Aerial Surveys Co.
Photo Date: 6-08-2006
Neg # 21-35
CAS# 03024-08

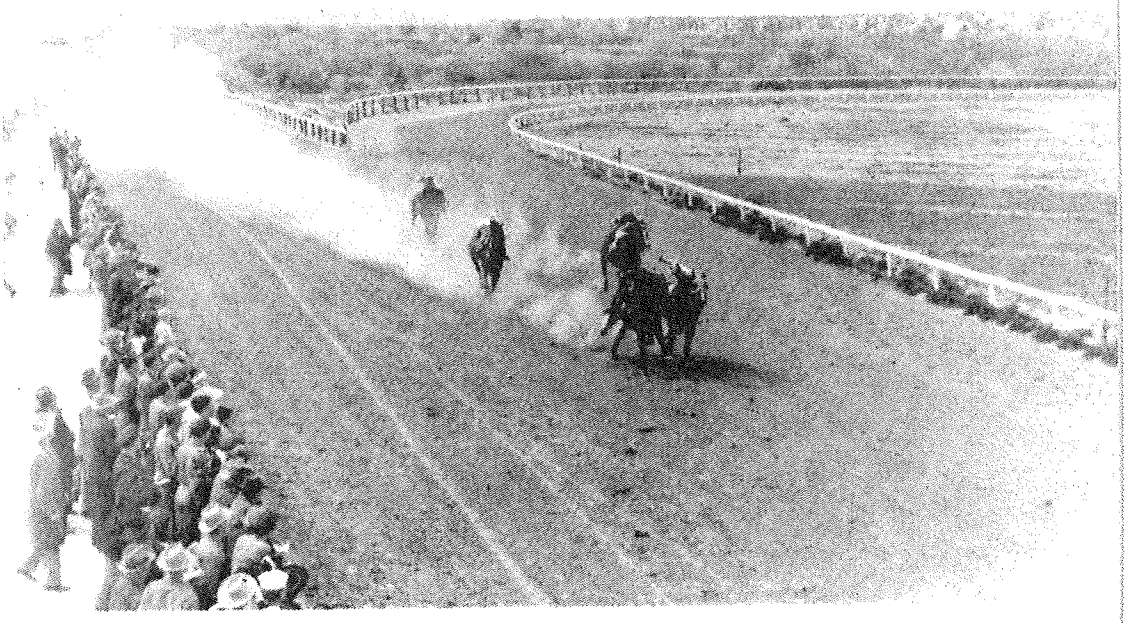
RILL TO PARK




GrandStand



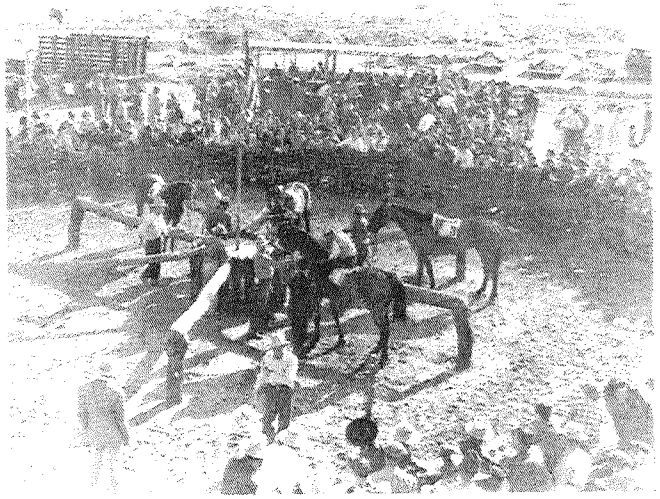




THE STRAIGHTAWAY CHUTE

BULLS EYE—C Pieces up

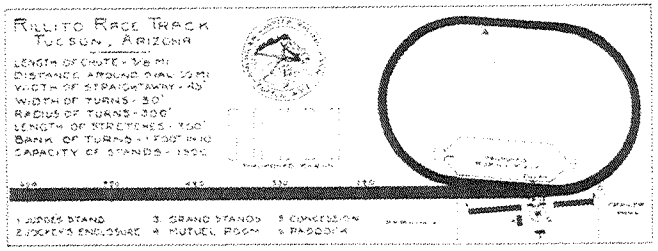
PELICAN—R D Hay up



THE PADDOCK

TUCSON RACING ASS'N.—OFFICIALS

J. R. JELKS, President and Owner of the Track
C. C. WOLLARD, Racing Secretary and General Manager
M. H. HASKELL, Presiding Steward and Handicapper
A. M. MEYER, Starter—OLAN SIMS, Associate Steward
GILBERT DUNCAN, Associate Steward, Treasurer
R. C. LOCKE, Associate Steward representing S. A. H. B. A.



Rillito Park Race Track
Cooper Aerial Surveys C
Photo Date: 3-21-196
Neg # 15-20
CAS# 03024-08

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NOMINATION SUMMARY SHEET FOR LISTED PROPERTIES PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Name: Rillito Racetrack-Chute

NPS ID Number: 86001322

Date of Listing: 6/12/1986

Type: Structure

Ownership (Feb. 2013): Pima County

Location: Tucson
T13S, R14E, S19

Calculated Acreage: 2.04

NOTE: Located within Rillito Racetrack Historic District (12001190)

Name of Historic Context Study (if applicable)
N/A

Jurisdiction (Feb. 2013): City of Tucson

NARRATIVE SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Rillito Racetrack Chute is the integral component of the extensive Rillito Racetrack in Tucson, Arizona, considered the birthplace of regulated Quarter Horse racing. Constructed in 1943, the chute is a 3/8 mile straight stretch of prepared dirt track and is 45 feet wide. This portion of the current track is the site where the rules and specifications for Quarter Horse racing were established/formulated between 1943-1946. The chute is nominated as a structure under criterion A because of its significant contribution to the development of Quarter Horse racing. While the Rillito complex has grown over the years, the chute and the track itself still strongly convey the feeling and association with the 1943- 1946 period.

Period of Significance: 1943 - 1946

Level of Significance: National

Area(s) of Significance: Entertainment/Recreation

Criteria of Significance: A

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Rillito Racetrack in Tucson, Arizona, established in 1943, is significant for its contribution to the development of regulated Quarter Horse racing in the United States. The original chute portion of the Rillito complex is the actual track facility used between 1943 and 1946 for the initial formulation of specifications and rules which govern Quarter Horse racing today. From its origins at the Rillito facility, regulated Quarter Horse racing quickly evolved into a major regional sport and had spread nationwide by the 1950's. As the origin of the rules and specifications governing the national spectator sport of modern regulated Quarter Horse racing, the Rillito chute is considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, and, because of the current national scope of the Quarter Horse racing industry, it is deemed to have exceptional significance in view of the explosive national and international growth in Quarter Horse racing over the past 43 years.

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

Substantive Review
OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only
received MAY 5 1986
date entered 2

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections Substantive Review

PIMA COUNTY FINAL FORM RECEIVED MARCH 11, 2013 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. Name

historic Rillito Racetrack "Chute"

and/or common Rillito Racetrack

2. Location

street & number 4502 North First Avenue ~~N/A~~ not for publication

city, town Tucson ~~N/A~~ vicinity of

state Arizona code 04 county Pima code 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	X public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
X structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	N/A being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	X other: sports

4. Owner of Property

name Pima County

street & number 131 West Congress

city, town Tucson ~~N/A~~ vicinity of state Arizona

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pima County Recorders Office

street & number 151 North Church

city, town Tucson state Arizona

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site
X good	YAM ___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY

The Rillito Racetrack Chute is the integral component of the extensive Rillito Racetrack in Tucson, Arizona, considered the birthplace of regulated Quarter Horse racing. Constructed in 1943, the chute is a 3/8 mile straight stretch of prepared dirt track and is 45 feet wide. This portion of the current track is the site where the rules and specifications for Quarter Horse racing were established/formulated between 1943-1946. The chute is nominated as a structure under criterion A because of its significant contribution to the development of Quarter Horse racing. While the Rillito complex has grown over the years, the chute and the track itself still strongly convey the feeling and association with the 1943-1946 period.

DEVELOPMENT AND SETTING

When racing activity began at Rillito, there were no structures or facilities other than the chute itself, located on an 88 acre parcel at the base of the Rillito Mountains north of Tucson. The surrounding area was largely undeveloped and sparsely populated desert. Today the 88 acre parcel buffers the Racetrack from adjacent suburban development.

The chute is the straight leg on the south of the current oval racing track and extends approximately 50 yards past the northern end of the oval. Quarter Horses race on a straight track; the oval track is a late 1950's addition to expand the facility for trotters and thoroughbred horses. The track itself is a prepared surface of compacted soil, built up on a sand base, that provides an evenly textured racing surface. The course is essentially a level, 3/8 mile long, 45 foot wide surface without any noticeable gradient or slope.

In the early years a variety of temporary sheds and stables was constructed to serve the utilitarian needs of the horses and racing activity. In 1953 the track was resurfaced and the adjoining oval track enlarged to enable Rillito to accommodate thoroughbred horses as well as Quarter Horses. Additional corrals, stables, and administrative facilities were eventually constructed, including a large grandstand in the early 1960's. However, since these structures are not associated directly with the initial 1943-1946 period or with the actual origins and regulations of racing, they are excluded from the nomination.

All of the alterations and adjacent structures are related to the subsequent evolutionary growth of Rillito Racetrack into a modern racing facility able to accommodate the large numbers of spectators ultimately attracted to the Quarter Horse events. While the character of the initial track environs has changed from the 1943-46 era, the overall setting and context are directly related to ultimate growth of Quarter Horse racing that evolved from the origins in 1943. The later structures, primarily stables and corral facilities, strengthen the inherent associative values of the site rather than detract from the setting.

The only prominent structure that has a major effect on the historic setting is the grandstand itself. Again, however, its direct association with the expansion and contemporary history of the track compensates for its impact.

The surrounding Rillito acreage also helps to reinforce the historic qualities of the site. The land is still used for grazing and practice rings, with stable facilities at the boundaries of the property, all of which lend to the equestrian feeling and ambience at Rillito.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		X other (specify) sports

Specific dates 1943-1946 **Builder/Architect** J. Rukin Jelks

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

The Rillito Racetrack in Tucson, Arizona, established in 1943, is significant for its contribution to the development of regulated Quarter Horse racing in the United States. The original chute portion of the Rillito complex is the actual track facility used between 1943 and 1946 for the initial formulation of specifications and rules which govern Quarter Horse racing today. From its origins at the Rillito facility, regulated Quarter Horse racing quickly evolved into a major regional sport and had spread nationwide by the 1950's. As the origin of the rules and specifications governing the national spectator sport of modern regulated Quarter Horse racing, the Rillito chute is considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, and, because of the current national scope of the Quarter Horse racing industry, it is deemed to have exceptional significance in view of the explosive national and international growth in Quarter Horse racing over the past 43 years.

BACKGROUND

The American Quarter Horse was an established breed in America as early as 1665, according to racing historian Nelson C. Nye in the Complete Book of the Quarter Horse. When settlers migrated west, they brought the Quarter Horse in preference to thoroughbreds because of the Quarter Horse's inherent suitability for travel and work purposes as well as sport on "off days." The Quarter Horse proved to be extremely useful on western cattle ranges and could adapt to both the more severe climatic conditions and less productive arid lands. Adaptability was particularly beneficial in the Southwest, where the Quarter Horse was integral to the ranching activity and initial settlement of the remote and arid regions of the frontier.

Throughout the westward movement of the nineteenth century, informal match races of Quarter Horses were common weekend events in the Midwest and western states. Beginning in the early 1900's, tracks devoted to the Quarter Horse appeared at places such as Tucson's Rillito Park; King City and Corona, California; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and El Paso, Texas. While these tracks represented the origins of Quarter Horse racing as a western pastime, there was no formal organization of the sport, and no rules or specifications existed.

In Arizona, Quarter Horse racing grew up under the auspices of Nelson C. Nye's "Four Horsemen": J. Rukin Jelks, M.H. Haskell, Jake Meyer, and Bob Locke, all from Tucson and involved in horse breeding. Each of the four men contributed to the development of racing and of the breed and, as a result, to the Quarter Horse industry. Jelks began breeding Quarter Horses on his Rillito farm in the

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 2.2

Quadrangle name Tucson North

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	12	504380	3572320	B	12	503790	3572440
C	12	503780	3572420	D	12	504380	3572300
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is a 3/8 mile by 45 foot wide rectangle within the grounds of the Rillito Racetrack. The eastern portion of this property forms the southern edge of the oval race track. The designated land is located in the NE quarter, section 19, T 13 S, R 14 E, Pima County, Arizona.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joanne Hamilton Vinik
Sally Calkins Wegner
Edited by: Roger A. Brevoort, SHPO staff April 1986

organization The Committee to Preserve Historic Rillito Racetrack

date July 1984

street & number 3701 N. Camino Del Oeste

telephone AZ SHPO (602) 255-4174

city or town Tucson, AZ 85745

state

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

X national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Donna J. Schober

title State Historic Preservation Officer date April 29, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date 6/12/87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

early 1940's. To prove the viability of the horses, Jelks and Haskell carved a rough dirt track in the rear acreage of Jelk's farm (now Rillito Racetrack) where they started racing their horses to demonstrate the racing capabilities of the Quarter Horse.

The Journal of the American Quarter Horse Association (1983) traces the origins of Quarter Horse racing, as more than a casual sport, to a track at Hacienda Moltaqua in Tucson. This track, devoted to all types of horse racing, featured a racing card of Quarter Horses, trotters, and thoroughbreds.

The local and regional popularity of the Quarter Horse and the Tucson promoters of Quarter Horse breeding ultimately caused Quarter racing to outgrow the sharing of the Moltaqua facility. In 1943 Rukin Jelks and Melville Haskell opened the Rillito Racetrack by improving the practice track on Jelk's breeding grounds adjacent to the Rillito River. The first organized races took place there, beginning with the 1943-44 season.

The formalization of the races led to the establishment of the American Quarter Racing Association in 1945, with Haskell and Jelks among the founding members. A main purpose behind the organization was to publish the rules that had been in use for the races organized by Jelks and Haskell at Rillito. These standards, developed at Rillito, were the initial formal regulations written for Quarter Horse racing. These regulations were developed and drafted by horseman Melville H. Haskell, based on the results at the Rillito track during the first two racing seasons. For his efforts at recording the racing statistics and later drafting the resulting rules, Haskell was cited as the "Father of Modern Quarter Horse Racing" and inducted into the American Quarter Horse Association Hall of Fame. "He is credited with developing a system for handicapping and identifying the horses that was later adopted by the (American Quarter Horse) association." 1

All racing results for the 1943-44 and 1944-45 seasons were recorded by Haskell. All racing results for races held during these seasons and standard rules developed at Rillito soon applied to all races. By 1945 all tracks holding Quarter Horse racing had adopted the Rillito regulations and were utilizing the straight 3/8 mile course, based on the Rillito specifications. The course itself was known as the "chute," and ultimately the adopted procedures were named the "chute system."

Standardization of the races required decision on length of the race and the introduction of a photo electric timer to ensure results. Development of both is credited to Rukin Jelks and Melville Haskell at the new Rillito Track, beginning in 1943. The photo electric timer was a functional necessity in precisely measuring times of races for the purpose of specifications, as well as for determining the winner of close races. A high speed clock was placed at

1 Obituary, Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, September 5, 1984.

the finish line, and the finish was filmed with a movie camera. Frame-by-frame examination of the photographs, which showed the horses and the timer, enabled precise timing. Although rudimentary, the use of the photo finish was introduced at Rillito and is now a standard feature of modern racetracks.

In February 1945, the American Quarter Racing Association was founded in Tucson for the purpose of formulating basic rules and regulations to govern Quarter Horse racing on a national basis. The formal adoption in 1946 of the Rillito rules by the American Quarter Horse Association for all Quarter Horse racing firmly established Rillito as the birthplace of regulated Quarter Horse races. These rules are still in effect, with only minor revisions.

THE NATIONAL SCOPE OF QUARTER HORSE RACING

Concurrent with developments at Rillito, other southwestern tracks offered Quarter Horse racing but, as yet, without any actual standardization. When the standards used at Rillito were accepted and promulgated by the American Quarter Horse Racing Association in 1945, the sport grew tremendously. Two racing circuits were established one year later as primary functions of the organization. These circuits included Texas and New Mexico, and Nevada and southern California. Tucson was the geographic center of both circuits and the center of Quarter Horse racing organization.

By 1946 the two racing circuits were recognized and sanctioned by the AQHRA. Top horses from both circuits would meet at Rillito in Tucson for the Worlds Championship Quarter Horse Speed Trials. By that time tracks existed in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California.

The chute system, a 3/8 mile straight track, originally defined at Rillito, was the accepted design by 1946. In the late 40's, the Ruidosa, New Mexico and the Los Alamitos, California tracks were specifically designed according to the layout and length of the Rillito Track. The design of these tracks followed the chute layout of the Rillito Racetrack. This was necessary to maintain compatible standards of competition throughout the sport.

Regulated Quarter Horse racing continued to spread nationwide. In 1963, when Quarter Horse racing was readily established throughout the Southwest, 3,653 races were recorded. By 1984 that figure had risen to 16,786 recognized races on ninety-three sanctioned Quarter Horse tracks in twenty-two western and midwestern states, including Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio. 2 Fifteen recognized tracks had been established in Canada.

By 1983 Quarter Horse tracks existed in eight additional western states: Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Tracks in the eastern and midwestern states exist in Louisiana, Florida, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

2 AQHA Journal, April 1985, pp. 560-563.

In the context of Quarter Horse racing as a national industry and spectator sport, based on the parameters of the races held at Rillito Racetrack beginning in 1943, Rillito occupies a pivotal place in this discipline of horse racing. The chute system and the design of the track developed at Rillito set the standard for all subsequent tracks. This direct relationship of the Rillito Racetrack chute with the major characteristics of the sport today makes this resource extremely significant. For its association with the sanction of Quarter Horse racing rules, regulations, and specifications, the Rillito track is considered to have exceptional significance to the growth of a national sport as well as direct importance to the expansion of the horse racing industry. The clear spread of Quarter Horse racing from Rillito to the Southwest, and ultimately nationwide, gives Rillito significance at the National level.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Denhardt, Robert Moorman
Quarter Horses: A Story of Two Centuries
University of Oklahoma Press, 1967.
Gives the history of the origin of the Quarter Horse; contains lists of foundation horses; contains Glossary, Bibliography, Index.

The King Ranch Quarter Horses and Something of the Ranch and the Men That Bred Them University of Oklahoma Press, 1970.
Contains Index and Bibliography; Mr. Denhardt has extensive files and tapes.

Foundation Sires of the American Quarter Horse University of Oklahoma Press, 1976 (published in cooperation with the American Quarter Horse Association).
Contains brief history of Rillito Race Track as the beginning of organized Quarter Horse racing.

The Quarter Running Horse: America's Oldest Breed University of Oklahoma Press, 1979.
A very comprehensive book; contains author's notes, an essay on source materials, Bibliography, and Index.

Nye, Nelson C.
Champions of the Quarter Tracks Coward-McCann, Inc., New York, 1950.
A very comprehensive book; Foreword by Van A. Smelker, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer, American Quarter Racing Association. This is a primary source book; contains Index and Appendices.

Speed and the Quarter Horse, A Payload of Sprinters. The Caxton Printers, Ltd.; Caldwell, Idaho, 1973. Walt Wiggins, publisher.
p. xi: "Perhaps the most unique factor about Quarter racing is that it is a sport of the people - the common folk, and it has been this way from its beginning several centuries ago." [Haskell's amateur] Significant chapter, "Telling It Like It Was," pp. 1-43. Gives thorough history with the significance of Rillito Race Track very specific. Relaxed style gives good, original feeling of first few years at Rillito.

The Complete Book of the Quarter Horse: A Breeder's Guide and Turfman's Reference. Arco Publishing Company, Inc., 1975.
Contains history; information about all activities in which a Quarter Horse is used.

Laune, Paul **America's Quarter Horses** Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1973.
History of racing, but starts in 1950.

Lindeman, editor. **The Quarter Horse Breeder.** Humphrey Printing Company, Whichita Falls, Texas, 1959.

Includes several authors on history, conformation, performance, feet, breeding stock foundation families (Helen Michaelis), outstanding Quarter Horse breeders. Of significance is the chapter on racing by M. H. Haskell, pp. 55-63. Contains most of the information found in the AQRA "Year Books;" has a brief note on Haskell. Arizona breeders: James, Tom, and Jack Finley, Gilbert; Art Pollard, Sonoita. Haskell on the future of Quarter Racing: people like to see a longer race; perhaps the Quarter Horse will return to amateur standing, but "the BREED . . . can do the best job for the great majority of people." (p. 63)

Longrigg, Roger **The History of Horse Racing** Stein & Day, New York, 1972.

Overall history of the Quarter Horse; more information available from Nye.

Osborne, Walter D. **The Quarter Horse** Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1972.

A nice overview of the Quarter Horse; brief history; "The complete story of America's own horse - how he was developed - how he is used - how he is trained."

Porter, W. T., esq. of the **New York Spirit of the Times. A Quarter Race in Kentucky, and Other Tales** Philadelphia: Carey & Hart, 1847, first published in 1836.

p. 13 ff: "A Quarter Race in Kentucky," by a Northern Alabamian. A humorous account of a Quarter race; gives example of it being the sport of the "common folk." Describes various types of horses and their owners - still true today; no facts or figures, just colorful, if slightly exaggerated; does provide early history of Quarter racing.

Simpson, Norman T. **Country Inns and Back Roads** A Berkshire Traveller Book, North America XIV, Printed in Dalton, Massachusetts by The Studley Press, 1979.

P. 313: "What I like about it here . . . is the really endless variety of things that are going on in Tucson - the Art Center, the many different theatres, the new museum, the exhibition of Indian arts, the opera company, the ballet, the Tucson Symphony, the golf courses, the racetrack, and all kinds of sports events - it's so **civilized!**"

Smelker, Renee H. **Dams of Quarter Racing Stakes Horses, 1949-1976** Tucson, Arizona, 1977.

Lists "wins" of foundation dams at Rillito.

Vavra, Robert **All Those Girls In Love With Horses** William Morrow and Company, Inc., New York, 1981.
"Vicky Smallwood, Jockey," pages 196-215.
Photographed at Rillito.

Widmer, Jack **The American Quarter Horse** Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1959.
Overall view of the Quarter Horse; nothing significant on Rillito.

Wiggins, Walt **The Great American Speedhorse: A Guide to Quarter Racing** Sovereign Books, 1978.
The book is a good general review of horses, men, and tracks. It is well documented; contains bibliography, glossary, index, etc. Mr. Wiggins has a very good photo collection.

Magazines

American Quarter Horse Journal

November, 1950
- "Rillito 1949-1950 Racing," by Bernice Roth, pp. 18-19.
This article was Xeroxed and sent by the American Quarter Horse Association; further publishing information was not available. The article is primarily about racing at Rillito during the year of the title. It gives good background material from a (then) contemporary author.

1974 (The month was not identified; the year is a probability.)
- "Birthplace of a sport . . . . Rillito Race Track," by Jim Jennings, pp. 104-110.
This article was Xeroxed and sent by the American Quarter Horse Association; further publishing information was not available. The article is an excellent discussion of the origins of both Rillito Race Track and of Quarter Horse racing which began in the Colonial period. It contains details of interest to horsemen who are actively involved in racing.

Collier's
November 1, 1947
This article was loaned by Mrs. E. J. Piggott, Jr. There is no title page and no author mentioned, pp. 75-77.
The article is a difinitive discussion of the Quarter Horse; it explains the American Quarter Racing Association, its rules and regulations (now adopted by the American Quarter Horse Association); it has good color photographs.

The Magazine Tucson

May, 1949
- "Meet a Tucson Personality," 'Horses, Horses, Horses - The Life and

Love of J. Rukin Jelks,' pages 38-39; 56.The article profiles Jelks and explains how he came to be interested in building a track; some history of the Quarter Horse; mention of the men who started organized racing in Tucson.
- "Quarter Horse Speed Trials: The World's Finest Quarter Horses vie each year for honors at the Tucson Track," pages 36-37; 56.
Article mentions prominent people; several pictures.
- "Tucson Newsreel," page ?
Mentions establishment of Arizona State Racing Commission with M. H. Haskell as chairman. Mentions proposed physical improvements at Rillito.

January, 1950
- "Quarter Horse Racing in the Old Pueblo," page 42.
Track news and descriptions.

May, 1950
- "Raising Fine Quarter Horses," pages 18-19.
Article about the Strong Ranch; the importance of J. Rukin Jelks and similiar horsemen; the beginning of organized Quarter Horse racing in Tucson; some significant horses and men.
- "Pot Purri," page 37.
People and horses at Rillito.

March, 1953
- "Smartest Horse on the Range," by Nelson C. Nye, pages 12-14.
An overall history of the development of the Quarter Horse.
- "Tucson Fashions," page 21.
Fashion photos taken at Rillito.

Issues with specific ads (complete bus service, etc.):
March, 1953, page 5
January, 1950, page 37

Tucson Pleasure Magazine
February, 1948 (Rodeo Edition)
- "Tucson Sideshow," by Michael O'Shea, page 1. The importance of Rillito to Quarter Horse racing.
- "What's Wrong With Quarter Horse Races?" by Ed Echols, page 11.
Law and order article; has nice description of a Quarter Horse.

Spring, 1948
- "Keeping Up With The Bangtails," by Nelson C. Nye, page 3.
Same material to be found in Mr. Nye's books.

Newspapers

The Tucson Daily Citizen

- February or March, 1956: Feature article on personalities by Bud Tucker.
- October 26, 1956: Several articles on Rillito, mostly people and their horses, types of races; "Bob and Leo" gate horses, by Dick Mackey.
- 1958-1959: "The Bull Pen," by George McCleod; feature column, mentions radio broadcast by **Monitor**.
- February 20, 1960: article on a race by Bill Davidson.
- September 19, 1975: article on Rulon Goodman by Allison Hook.
- February 15, 1977: article on Rulon Goodman, by Steve Weston.

The Arizona Daily Star

- No date available: "The Morning Line," column by "Turf Writer," Cecil James.
- March 10, 20, 26, 27, 29,30, 31, 1954; April 3, 4, 1954; May 8, 11, 12, 1954: articles on Dragonette; includes M. K. Udall's Official Report (March 20, 1954), by Vince Davis.
- 1958: "Rillito Park Sale Provided Best Racing Story in 1958," by Bill Thompson. This was part of a series and also included a picture of the "elevated terrace" at Rillito.
- 1958-1959: "The Morning Line," by Ed Gallardo. A regular column on horses and people at Rillito.
- September 21, 1975: article on Rulon Goodman by Pete Cowgill.
- July 2, 1982: "Tucsonans responsible for quarter horse racing's roots," by Bob Christ. A brief historical review, quotes from Wollard, Jelks, and Figueroa.

Other Source Material

Early Chart Books

The books are extremely rare; a complete set is owned by John K. Goodman, and he was kind enough to Xerox those portions which the Committee felt were significant. Mr. M. H. Haskell presented autographed copies of the Chart Books for the years 1945 and 1946; Mr. Nelson C. Nye donated the 1949 Book to the Committee. All "Booklets" were prepared by Melville H. Haskell.

"Booklet No. 1": **Racing Quarter Horses**, prepared by Melville H. Haskell, Secretary for the Southern Arizona Horse Breeder's Association. Contains, in addition to track records, a good general history of the Quarter Horse and the modern method of starting a Quarter Horse race.

"Booklet No. 2": **Racing Quarter Horses: 1944**, prepared by Melville H. Haskell for the American Quarter Racing Association.
Introduction explains formation of the American Quarter Racing Association, terms used, cooperation with the American Quarter Horse Association, officials of the AQRA. Brief, but colorful, history of

the running and working Quarter Horse. History of the formation of Rillito, type of track, chute system, page 5 (subsequently copied by other tracks); Discussion of rules and regulations and the reasons for them.

"Booklet No. 3": **The Quarter Running Horse: 1945**, Year Book and Register of Merit of the American Quarter Racing Association.
Contains the logo of the new association; statement of purpose; membership; dues; rules; registration; qualification. There is a brief history of Quarter racing, an explanation of handicapping, how rules and regulations are derived.

"Booklet No. 4": **The Quarter Running Horse: 1946**, Year Book and Register of Merit of the American Quarter Racing Association.
Contains Abbreviations and Definitions; the Introduction has a brief history of the formation of AQRA, the officers, the purpose, the explanation of rules and regulations, circuit map, review of handicapping, pertinent horses.

"Booklet No. 5": **The Quarter Running Horse: 1947**, Year Book and Register of Merit of the American Quarter Racing Association, Published by the AQRA, Tucson, Arizona.
A more detailed "Booklet" than those of previous years, more formal; has very good Introduction which includes history of organization, Quarter Horses, evolution of rules and regulations, statistics, qualifying horses, etc.

"Booklet No. 6": **The Quarter Running Horse: 1947 Supplement**, Year Book and Register of Merit of the American Quarter Racing Association, published by the AQRA, Tucson, Arizona.
Contains previously mentioned material. "This issue was necessary in order to bring the Year Book up to a calendar year basis. Previous Year Books had consisted of all racing from July to July, however meetings are now scheduled on a year-round basis which necessitates closing the records the first of each year in order to include all reports from every track. This statement shows how the organization had grown since it started at Rillito.

"Booklet No. 7": **The Quarter Running Horse: 1948**, Year Book and Register of Merit of the American Quarter Racing Association, published by the AQRA, Tucson, Arizona.
The AQRA had grown to the point that there is a large table of contents; statistics include the number of horses, member tracks, states represented, etc. Interesting is the statement that " . . . both Quarter Horse Breed Associations are represented on the Board of Directors." (page 3).

"Booklet No. 8": **The Quarter Running Horse: 1949**, Year Book and Register of Merit of the American Quarter Horse Association, Racing Division, published by the AQHA Racing Division, Tucson, Arizona.

This is the last "Booklet" issued from Tucson; Amarillo, Texas, home of the AQHA took over. Page 3 explains how and why the merger occurred. Most of the "Booklet" is concerned with the rules and regulations of Quarter Horse racing.

Scrapbooks from Mary Mansur

These scrapbooks are primarily a record of the Mansur race horses, their triumphs and tragedies. The material is chronological; most of the clippings are identified. The books have been designated by letter in chronological order; the description of the contents is concerned only with items relating to Rillito Race Track. Much of the material in the scrapbooks has no direct bearing on the years designated by the Committee to Preserve (1943-1957), but are interesting, personal glimpses of the track and its history.

- "Book A" (1943-54)
1. 1948: Purchase of mare from J. Benjamin; significant for his name.
2. No date: Paper from Rukin Jelks on breeding - significant concerning attempt for registration - the beginning of foundation.
3. 1952: Clancy Wollard mentioned as Manager of RRT. Mentions of Figueroa family - various members involved in breeding, training, riding, etc.
4. 1953: Official programs of Rillito Race Track - officials listed; Hal Gras as announcer; Haskell logo; price 15 cents.
5. 1953: Official programs (earlier than above); different logo; slick paper; has ads; price 20 cents; called Rillito Park; Virgil Bond announcer. Needs investigation because it does not match chronologically with Assessor's records.
6. Handwritten note on same page: "Purple Gang of Detroit Mgr's of Rillito."
7. 1953-1954: "Sissler" became lead horse, later rope horse; shows versatility of Quarter Horse.
8. 1954: Official programs shows inclusion of Thoroughbreds with Quarter races.
9. February 13, 1954: Result Sheet from the track; shows weather, handle, attendance, horses, people, many states listed.
10. April 4, 1954: Benefit for Crippled Children's Clinic. Only mention of use of track for charity recorded in scrapbooks.

- "Book B" (1954-1956)
1. 1954: J. Benjamin, manager of Rillito Park.
2. 1955: J. Benjamin, manager of Rillito Park.
3. February, 1955: Result Sheets showing Thoroughbred handle greater than Quarter Horse.
4. 1955: Win picture shows outside stairway, now enclosed.
5. 1955: Letter from the American Quarter Horse Association regarding registration; shows development of system.

6. 1956: Rillito, J. Benjamin, manager; in program has person in charge of "Courtesies and Complaints."

- "Book C" (1956-1958)
1. 1956: Rillito Park programs still show J. Benjamin as manager.
2. **Citizen**, November 10, 1956: Article by Dick Macky mostly about specific horses, but mentions "near record crowd." Inset picture shows Caliente Safety Helmet required at Rillito.
3. December 1, 1956 (newspaper not identified): mention of Porter's Western Store Handicap ". . . honors the Porter's Western Store, who for years and years has served all the needs of horsemen and tourists in the Tucson area."
4. No date: **Citizen**: picture with caption, "Rillito Shatters Mutuel Records."
5. 1957: Race sheets from program; no identifying outside sheets.
6. 1957 (?) **Citizen**: picture of injury on track; shows some rail and toteboard.
7. December 21, 1957: Program note concerning the construction of North First Avenue; no outside sheets.
8. 1958: Race sheets from programs, no other information.

- "Book D" (1958-1963)
1. 1958: Rillito Park program; J. Benjamin, manager.
2. On same page, handwritten note: "Fall of '58 - Detroit Businessmen took over Rillito - Joe Pulte - mgr. Denny Smith, Racing Secretary."
3. **Star**, November 28, 1959: "The Morning Line," by Ed Gallardo. Article concerning naming horses and mentioning many prominent people.
4. 1960: Letter from Rillito Race Track, Inc. Letterhead lists Directors and Officers - very interesting in light of later newspaper accounts and Recorder's records. (4 cents stamp on envelope!)
5. **Citizen**, January 20, 1960: Mentions "One of quarterhorse racing's top events, the Southwestern Futurity at Rillito Park . . ."
6. **Citizen**, no date: history of association between Mrs. Allen and Figueroa family.
7. February 17, 1960: Rillito Park Racing Conditions - technical entry, not actual track conditions.
8. February 20, 1960: New Program cover, not seen before, sunset picture.
9. 1962: New program cover - useful for names.
10. 1963: Same program cover, new color; useful for names.
11. **Star**, January 30, 1963: Article by Ed Gallardo concerning special races: age of horses, non-winners, etc. (perhaps some idea for future features.)
12. **Daily Racing Form**, January 30, 1963: feature article on Rillito Park, mostly Thoroughbreds.

- "Book E" (1963-1966)
1. 1963: Program; useful for names.
2. December 29, 1963: New program for Rillito Park; H. F. Nunn, General Manager.
3. 1964: Programs.

4. **Citizen**, March 17, 1964: Important article, no author identified, concerning the closing of Rillito; comments that loss is hard on horsemen and young horses; the state is to blame, etc.
5. **Citizen**, 1964: George McLeod: "The track which has known both the glories of championship quarter horses and the final days of bottom-of-the-barrel thoroughbreds, may soon echo to the clicking heels of shoppers. Rillito Park is almost sure to become Rillito Plaza." The comment on thoroughbreds echos Nye's contention that thoroughbreds of poor quality ruined Rillito.
6. Pima County Fair racing program, held at Rillito.
7. 1965 (probably): Handwritten note: "Rillito - now Emprise opened for a 4 day Pima County Fair race meet."
8. Handwritten note: "1965 ended with horses in bad shape and Rillito Race Track to be closed indefinitely as funds were stolen and records destroyed . . ."

- "Book F" (1967-)
1. Handwritten note: "Rillito Race Track sold to a Mr. Issacson of New York and will open once again as Tucson Turf Club - for the Winter Meet-" Needs clarification from Recorder's records.
2. December, 1967: Programs of Tucson Turf Club, lists Officials, Directors, etc.
3. 1968: Similar programs.
4. Handwritten note about Manny Figueroa, Jr. being "so hung over he could barely stay aboard . . . "
5. Handwritten note: last words about Mansur horses and "The Race Track did not reopen in the fall as it was a financial failure . . ."

- "Book G" (no dates)
1. October, 1982: Letter from Ron Asta, Community Planner, Riverside Downs, Inc. States status of Rillito in 1982. Subject to question.
2. The remainder of the scrapbook has nothing to do with Rillito Race Track.

Scrapbooks from Mary Shoemaker

These books contain clippings collected by Mrs. Shoemaker over a period of years; she now lives in Rukin Jelks' home to the north of Rillito Race Track. The scrapbooks are not indexed, nor are the pages numbered; the material is not in chronological order; only some of the clippings are identified. The books have been arbitrarily designated by letter; the description of the contents is concerned only with items relating to Rillito Race Track and is presented in the order in which the items appear in the books.

- "Book A"
1. Programs from "Rillito Park," April 6, 8, 12, December 15, 1957-1958. Mention that J. Rukin Jelks is on the Advisory Board.

2. February 1, 1948: Program from Rodeo Race Track, put out by the American Quarter Racing Association (which started at Rillito); also uses the name "Tucson Racing Association."
3. Newspaper clipping, **Arizona Daily Star**, "Rillito Park," by Ed Gallardo. Mentions Mary Shoemaker's silks; jockey suspensions and fines.
4. Programs from Rillito Park, December 26; January 21, 1957-1958 (?) Contains names of active organizers.
5. Rillito Race Track Program, April 19, 1950. The name, Rillito Park, was apparently briefly used.
6. 1956 clipping from **Arizonan** showing pictures taken at Rillito; same page has mention of Jelks' horse and Rincon Stock Farm of Tucson (Haskell). Next page has mention of Jelks and his horse, Miss Todd (TB).
7. 1956 clipping from **Arizonan** discussing Charlie Baad and the Shoemakers. Useful for background information.
8. Mention of 1956 opening of Rillito Park (name change).
9. Clippings: Jim Hall replaced by Gale Mower (after 1955?) [names not checked out due to late date]; Jimmy Benjamin is manager of Rillito Park. Subsequent oral histories (W. K. Richey and B. Cook) indicated that J. Benjamin was owner, trainer, owner of El Corral Restaurant where everyone went after the races. The mention of his name elicits good oral responses; he passed away several years ago.
10. Newspaper article, 1957-1958 (?) "Stewards Crack Down on Careless Riding."
11. "The Bull Pen," feature column, mentions foundation sires of current favorites; Art Pollard of Lightning A Ranch.
12. March 7, 1957, **Tucson Citizen**, Sports Section: drop in Mutual explained by Jimmy Benjamin, General Manager.
13. April 25, 1948: American Quarter Racing Association Program. Used for names.
14. "The Bull Pen," by George McCleod. Article gives good background material on Rillito Race Track; "honors Rillito Park as the birthplace of formal organized Quarter Horse racing . . ." Mentions reasons for decline in Arizona of Quarter Horse Racing - going to California where money is better; there are no longer any good tracks in Arizona. " . . . the only good national publicity Rillito has ever received has come from World Champion Quarter Horses ."
15. Article about J. Rukin Jelks and his horses, Miss Todd and Old Pueblo. There is minor mention of Mr. Jelks.
16. Newspaper clipping: 1956 or 1957, "most successful racing season in Tucson history . . ."

- "Book B'

1. March 9, 18, 1956; February 26, 1957: Rillito Park Programs. (Also includes November 18, 19; December 18, 1956 or 1957). Used for names of officials.
2. April 23, 1950, Rillito Race Track Program.
3. Newspaper clipping: "Big Handle . . ." probably 1957-1958; gives records of horses and money.
4. Pictures of opening day, probably 1957 or 1958.

5. 1953 Race programs. Used for names.
6. Background on Jelks and his horse, Old Pueblo (TB).
7. January 31, 1958, Steward rulings at Rillito.
8. Pictures of Rillito Race Track, probably 1958.
9. Article on Ismael Valenzuela, a jockey who got his start in Tucson on Quarter Horses; he rode for rancher Jim Livingston, probably in 1947 or 1948; he is later mentioned as the rider of Tim Tam. Used to show Rillito was the starting ground for famous men as well as horses.
10. 1957 or 1958: Picturesque comments on Rillito Park; lots of money, good horses; shows mud-mired 1956 Buick.
11. Newspaper article by Bill Thompson on new owners of Rillito - the "Michigan Businessmen." Article gives the ownership history from Jelks on; May 29, 1953, said to be the first sale date; lists the "Four Horsemen" who started racing in Tucson; Rillito opened November 14, 1943. Article provides a great deal of information for begining purposes; found to be slightly inaccurate when compared with deed records in Assessor's Office.
12. Death of Spotted Bull owned by Art Pollard who bought the horse in 1950. Spotted Bull was a leading sire of Quarter Horses. Article useful for names and tracing foundation animals.
13. Death of Phee Pollard; article useful in mentioning names of people and horses.
14. Rudy Campas and Milo Valenzuela, leading national jockeys, got their start at Rillito.
15. Article discussing the 1959 season under the Detroit group; mention "face lift," March 22, October 25, 1958.
16. 1957 or 1958: John Richmond, an attorney, as publicity director at Rillito.
17. 1958: Queen Elizabeth's trainer at Rillito.
18. Mel Haskell owned Rincon Stock Farm; significance is his development of both track and horses.
19. November, 1958, or February, 1959, snow closed the track.
20. 1957 or 1958: Article on Rod Fenton being locked in the men's room.
21. 1958: "Rillito Park Sale Provided Best Racing Story in 1958," by Bill Thompson (probably Citizen), 5th in a series. Reorganization in 1955 - Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Filiatrault held large mortgage purchased from J. Rukin Jelks, October 8, 1955; change in management resulted, 13 man board replaced Jimmy Benjamin and stopped "giveaway admission." Does not exactly match Assessor's records.
22. Go Man Go and Mr. Bar None set world records at Rillito.
23. 1958: Article by Bill Thompson detailing problems at the track.
24. "The Morning Line," by Ed Gallardo. Comment on tourists and the problem of getting quality horses - a foreshadow of why track lost prestige? [Nelson C. Nye oral history continues this comment.]
25. Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association formally organized at Rillito Park.
26. 1960 (probably): "The Morning Line," by Ed Gallardo: "It's standard procedure to take out a small percentage of the winning horse's purse for the breeder if the winning horse was bred in the state in which he is running. This is to encourage race horse breeding."

27. 1960's: many newspaper comments on increased attendance, increased revenues; still some top horses, but probably a decline in horse quality.
28. 1960's: large feature stories, pictures in newspapers.
29. 1960: "Return of Ed Piggott," "a major stockholder of a race track (Hot Springs, Arkansas)." after a two-year absence - his wife did not want horses in claiming races [see Nye, oral history]. Ed Piggott now in Tucson, gave some unrecorded oral history.
30. 1960: "The Bull Pen," by George McLeod, **Citizen** Sports Editor: "A few years ago when Tucson was the quarter horse racing capital of the World . . ."
31. 1958-1960 (?): Denny Smith, racing secretary.
32. November 11, 1962: **Star**: social note lists track "regulars." Some old names, some still to be contacted.
33. June 10, 1963: **Star**: Death of Richard Lujan (killed at Ruidoso); rode Quarter Horses for Art Pollard, 1951 and before.

- Book "C"

1. 1956 (?): "The Bull Pen," by George McLeod: "J. Rukin Jelks, Mel Haskell, Jake Meyers, and Bob Locke are credited with building horse racing in Tucson, but without Jockey Charlie Guinup they might have had a much harder time." Jockey who was killed at the track. Several pages of articles on the subject - background information.
2. Article on Wise Heels, owned by Marjorie D. Allen [W. K. Richey oral history tape], names foundation horses and owners Jelks and Haskell.
3. Cecil James, sports writer about track, probably **Star**.
4. March 12, 1956: Rillito Park's board of stewards instituted training sessions for jockeys, "Big Crackdown on rough riding."
5. Article on Brezy Cox, old time trainer. Was he there in 1943-1946?
6. "The Morning Line, " by Cecil James: Charlie Guinup Memorial Race: trophy and race will remain at the track " . . . as long as there is horse racing in Tucson."
7. 1954-1955: Mention of increase of handle - 15% increase over previous season; can see growth since 1949-1950.
8. 1955: Track pays $120,000 in state taxes. Comments that jockeys are making a living wage, track employees have had jobs for winter months. "Rillito Park is another inducement for the ever-present winter visitors, who in turn, make up a large portion of Tucson's growing income.: See next page, too.
9. Rillito Park Programs: 1954-1955, November 10, first day of racing; November 17, third day of racing; December 12, 16, 29, 15th day of racing.
10. 1956 (?): "Southwestern Futurity, The 8th running of Rillito Park's only remaining Quarter Horse Stakes race . . ."
11. 1956: Audie Murphy bought several Quarter Horses; hoped to buy a ranch in Tucson; bought Queenie, daughter of Flying Bob, her son, Rukin String. Murphy wanted to breed short horses and help the Quarter Horse Industry.
12. **Star**, possibly 1956: First annual Rillito Jockeys' Ball held in the Rendezvous Room of the Santa Rita Hotel. [J. K. Goodman oral history

notes: his father owned the hotel and most of the breeders, trainers, owners stayed there.]

- Book "D"

1. 1950: Rillito Race Track Programs: March 19, April 30, 1950: use for names.
2. December 19, 1953: **Citizen** article by George McLeod, "Classy Field" about championships.
3. **Star** (?) Article by Dick Mackey: Bob and Leo, matched Belgian draft horses responsible for moving the starting gate for the past three seasons. Before Tucson, they were at Santa Anita (1954?). Once won California pulling contest; at one time were the second largest Belgian draft team in the world. (Oral histories from W. K. Richey and N. C. Nye have no memory of the horses.)

- Book "E"

1. 1961: Article by Charlotte Cardon on Shoemakers' house, built by J. Rukin Jelks.
2. April 21, 1956: Article in **The Thoroughbred Record** on Mary Shoemaker - no mention of Rillito.
3. 1950: Article on Quarter Horse race at Rillito.

- Book "F:

1. Article: Ross Dollarhide bought a Quarter Horse from J. Shoemaker.
2. May 25, 1955: Article by Cecil James on J. Rukin Jelks and Miss Todd (TB) - use for background.
3. "The Bull Pen," by George McLeod: on Miss Todd (TB); states that Jelks is a pioneer of racing in Arizona.
4. No date: rain and flood damage at Rillito.
5. Poem written by Col. Fred Hamilton of 2500 East River Road on Miss Todd; sent to Jelks from Kent Cochran's column in **The Daily Racing Form** sent by Marie Shriver. Also in article is mention of famous quarter horses and owners in Tucson; sale of Haskell's Rincon Farm.
6. Picture of harness racing at Moltacqua (forerunner of Rillito).
7. Article by Cecil James: Rillito's 13 consecutive years of racing - started in 1943. Foundation of racing in Arizona. "Angel Valenzuela who rode Prince John . . . started his days at Rillito." Jelks' 1953 sale of track to Rod Fenton - scandal developed. 1955-1956: controlling interest owned by Ben Shermerhorn, Art Filiatrault. Helpful background.
8. "The Bull Pen," by George McLeod: "J. Rukin Jelks, former owner of Rillito Park, is one of the many horsemen who mourn the end of match races in quarter horse racing . . ."
9. Virgil Bond calls races at Rillito [N. C. Nye oral history].
10. "The Bull Pen," by George McLeod: "Lack of good brood mares in Arizona and the lure of the breeders' slice of purses for California-bred horses has caused . . . Spotted Bull to move . . ."

11. Article: "Fair Site Might Be Switched" - on using Rillito for Santa Cruz Fair: reasons for and against.

Oral Histories

In taking oral histories, the Committee found that the people being interviewed loved to remember Rillito and the people they knew there. In fact, often the questioning was reversed to "get caught up" on who was doing what. In a sense, for a brief time, we went back to old friends and good times.

Cathey, C. D.: April 20, 1983, at Rillito Regatta; interviewed by Joanne Hamilton Vinik and Sally Calkins Wegner

Cook, Bill: July 1, 1983, tape #101A; interviewed by Joanne Hamilton Vinik and Sally Calkins Wegner

DeWeese, Mary M.: August 4, 1983, tape #104A, interviewed by Sally Calkins Wegner

Haskell, Melville H.: September 24, 1983, tapes #105A-B, 106A-B, interviewed by Joanne Hamilton Vinik and Sally Calkins Wegner

Jelks, J. Rukin: January 27, 1983; interviewed by Joanne Hamilton Vinik and Sally Calkins Wegner

Nye, Nelson C.: July 31, 1983, tapes #102A-B, 103A-B; interviewed by Joanne Hamilton Vinik, Sue Brown, Sally Calkins Wegner

Piggott, Ed: February 12, 1983; interviewed by Joanne Hamilton Vinik and Sally Calkins Wegner

Piggott, Mrs. E. J., Jr.: March 22, 1984; interviewed by Sally Calkins Wegner

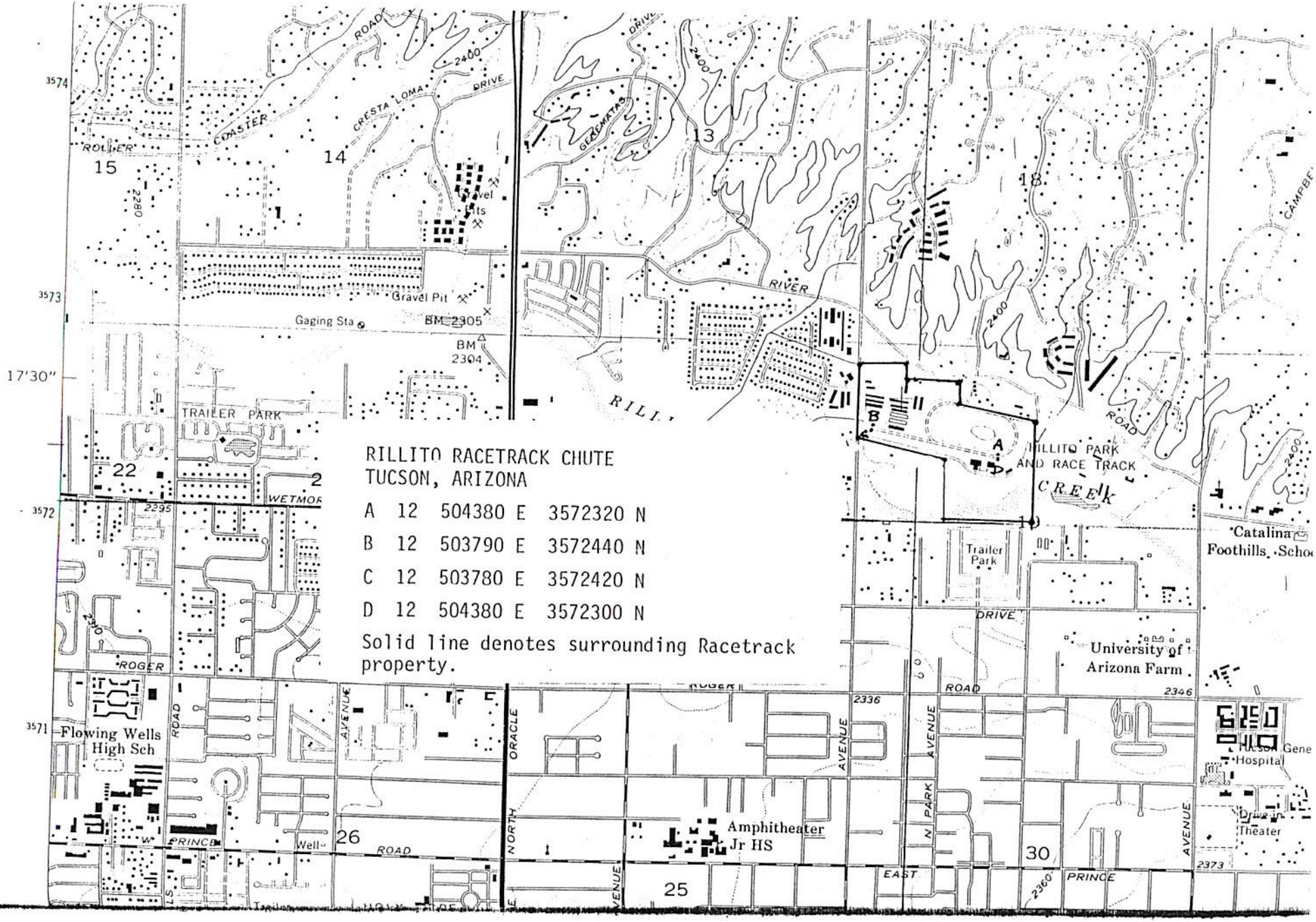
Richey, W. K.: July 11, 1983, tape #101B; interviewed by Joanne Hamilton Vinik and Sally Calkins Wegner

Shoemaker, Mary: February 11, 1983; interviewed by Joanne Hamilton Vinik and Sally Calkins Wegner

Smelker, Van A.: Jr., March 7, 1983; interviewed by Joanne Hamilton Vinik

Institutions

American Quarter Horse Association
Arizona Heritage Center
Pima County Assessor's Office
University of Arizona: Libraries
University of Wyoming: Western Research Center


RILLITO RACETRACK CHUTE
TUCSON, ARIZONA
A 12 504380 E 3572320 N
B 12 503790 E 3572440 N
C 12 503780 E 3572420 N
D 12 504380 E 3572300 N
Solid line denotes surrounding Racetrack property.
RILLITO PARK AND RACE TRACK
CREEK
RIVER
TRAILER PARK
Trailer Park
Gravel Pit
Gaging Sta
BM 2305
BM 2304
Flowing Wells High Sch
Amphitheater Jr HS
University of Arizona Farm
Catalina Foothills Scho
Tucson Gene Hospital
Drive-In Theater
ROGER
WETMOR
PRINCE
ORACLE
NORTH
AVENUE
N PARK
EAST
ROAD
DRIVE
CRESTA LOMA
COASTER
ROLLER
GEOMATRIX
CAMPBE
17'30"
3574
3573
3572
3571
2400
2280
2295
2310
2336
2346
2373
2360
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RILLITO DOWNS
$2.00 TOTE TICKET PAYS

1. Rillito Race Track
2. Tucson, Arizona
3. Roger Brevoort
4. February 1, 1984
5. c/o Wegner, 3701 N. Camino del Oeste, Tucson, Arizona 85745
6. Tote Board and flag pole in infield looking north from grandstand. Catalina Mountains in background.
7. A

DOWNS
ON, ARIZ.

1. Rillito Race Track
2. Tucson, Arizona
3. Roger Brevoort
4. February 1, 1984
5. c/o Wegner, 3701 N. Camino del Oeste, Tucson, Arizona 85745
6. Grandstand showing glassed-in seating for general public and "winner's circle." Camera pointing south.
7. B

EXIT ONLY

1. Rillito Race Track
2. Tucson, Arizona
3. Roger Brevoort
4. February 1, 1984
5. c/o Wegner, 3701 N. Camino del Oeste, Tucson, Arizona 85745
6. Straightaway "chute" showing grandstand and club house with photo-finish facilities on roof and tall photography tower. Camera pointing east.
7. C

1. Rillito Race Track
2. Tucson, Arizona
3. Roger Brevoort
4. February 1, 1984
5. c/o Wegner, 3701 N. Camino del Oeste, Tucson, Arizona 85745
6. Straightaway "chute." Same as Photo C, but showing longer view of "chute," with judge's wood stand on steel posts to left of photo. Camera pointing east.
7. D

1. Rillito Race Track
2. Tucson, Arizona
3. Roger Brevoort
4. February 1, 1984
5. c/o Wegner, 3701 N. Camino del Oeste, Tucson, Arizona 85745
6. Straightaway "chute", from front of grandstand. Shows where oval (for Thoroughbred races) comes into "chute"; portion of infield, and barns in background. Camera pointing northwest.
7. E

1. Rillito Race Track
2. Tucson, Arizona
3. Roger Brevoort
4. February 1, 1984
5. c/o Wegner, 3701 N. Camino del Oeste, Tucson, Arizona 85745
6. Straightaway "chute." Portion of grandstand on viewer's left. Camera pointing west.
7. F

1. Rillito Race Track
2. Tucson, Arizona
3. Roger Brevoort
4. February 1, 1984
5. c/o Wegner, 3701 N. Camino del Oeste, Tucson, Arizona 85745
6. First turn of track. Shows portion of sundeck of grandstand and pressure tanks. Catalina Mountains in background. Camera pointing northeast.
7. G

1. Rillito Race Track
2. Tucson, Arizona
3. Roger Brevoort
4. February 1, 1984
5. c/o Wegner, 3701 N. Camino del Oeste, Tucson, Arizona 85745
6. Barns. Foreground shows breakaway rail. Camera pointing north.
7. H

1. Rillito Race Track
2. Tucson, Arizona
3. Roger Brevoort
4. February 1, 1984
5. c/o Wegner, 3701 N. Camino del Oeste, Tucson, Arizona 85745
6. View of older barns called receiving barns. Camera pointing northeast.
7. I

CHUTE
RILLITO PARK
AND RACEWAY
4502 N. 1st AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA
TRUE NORTH
NOVEMBER 2, 1972
RILLITO CREEK

COOPER AERIAL SURVEY
1692 WEST GRANT RD.
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85745

From: Nanette Slusser
Sent: Thursday, April 17, 2014 2:02 PM
To: 'kluscombe@concretedonewithlove.com'
Cc: 'mayor1@tucsonaz.gov'; 'ward1@tucsonaz.gov'; 'ward2@tucsonaz.gov'; 'ward3@tucsonaz.gov'; 'ward4@tucsonaz.gov'; 'ward5@tucsonaz.gov'; District3; District1; DIST2; District4; District5; Chuck Huckelberry; John Bernal; Lisa Matthews; Maura Kwiatkowski
Subject: Email Responses

Kurt,

Attached is the response to your April 8 and 14 emails. Feel free to contact me if you have any further questions.

Nanette

Nanette Slusser
Assistant County Administrator
130 W. Congress, 10th Floor
Tucson, Arizona 85701
(520)724-8055 – office
(520)419-6755 - cell

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

PIMA COUNTY GOVERNMENTAL CENTER
130 W. CONGRESS, TUCSON, AZ 85701-1317
(520) 740-8661 FAX (520) 740-8171

C.H. HUCKELBERRY
County Administrator

April 17, 2014

Kurt Luscombe
Email: kluscombe@concretedonewithlove.com

Re: Rillito Race Track

Dear Mr. Luscombe:

In follow-up to your April 8, 2014 email regarding Rillito Park Race Track, Pima County has spent $4.2 million to date for improvements to the 87-acre, Rillito Regional Park. A typical park of this size with a variety of sports fields and other recreational amenities costs approximately $15 million to $30 million to construct. A project is more costly if constructed over time or in phases, which has been the case with Rillito Park. Recreational improvements have been phased to allow racing to continue at the facility.

The costs included in your email appear to double count some items. The following is the breakdown of prior and approved expenditures:

Prior Bond Expenditures	
P-07—Rillito Park Improvements	$ 1,619,326
P-4.26—Rillito Park Race Track	$ 2,427,000
Total Prior Expenditures	$ 4,046,326
Approved Bond Expenditures	
P-4.31—Northside Community Park	$ 5,500,000

A copy of the completed bond project reports on P-7–Rillito Park Improvements and P-4.26–Rillito Race Track Park are attached. These are also available online at http://webcms.pima.gov/cms/One.aspx?portalId=169&pageId=7374.

The intergovernmental agreement (IGA) for $5.25 million is for P-4.31, Northside Community Park. The IGA is the vehicle used to transfer the 2004 bond funds from one jurisdiction to another. The original bond project was amended when the City was unable to identify land for a park in the area. The amendment was approved by both the City of Tucson and Pima County elected bodies. The IGA was developed to allow the City to build a community center at Rillito Regional Park.

The August 15, 2005 Board of Supervisors memorandum mentioned in your email discusses the 2005 replacement cost for the existing grandstand facility. Those costs were estimated at $8 million to $12 million (in 2005 dollars). No dollars were actually spent. That same memorandum shares that Yavapai Downs, which was completed in the early 2000s, cost $17.5 million to construct. Yavapai Downs has since closed. In addition, the Board memorandum shares that Turf Paradise in the Scottsdale, Arizona was purchased for $53 million in 2002. The purchase price did not include extensive renovation expenses. Turf paradise is still operating.

The grandstand repairs you reference were the result of a severe storm event. These repairs were covered by the Pima County Risk Management funds; they are not a capital improvement.

Your email referenced a project proposed for a future bond package. The project converts the Rillito Regional Park into a 16-field soccer facility at a cost of $14 million. The parking garage mentioned in the same December 2013 Board memorandum is not included as a proposed project; it was provided as a point-of-reference only. The soccer facility plan includes adequate parking for the proposed use.

Since 1997, Pima County voters approved just over $9.5 million for additional soccer fields at Rillito Regional Park. The final 2004 project is programmed to begin development this summer. Additional soccer improvements—if approved by the voters—would increase the community's total investment in the park to just under $25 million, not the $50 million you identified. The community's current and proposed investment in Rillito Regional Park is well within the standards for similar parks.

In follow-up to your April 14, 2014 email, Pima County's record retention requirements do not allow the retention of these materials beyond 3 to 5 years; this includes timesheets. The expenditures referenced are from 2007 and 2008. As mentioned earlier, the original voter-approved 2004 bond project was for a community park. After several years looking for property, without success, the City requested the bond funds be reallocated to build a community center. Rillito Regional Park was selected as the site. Consultants were hired to plan and design the community center site. After preliminary analysis of the site, including the use of the Jelks' House as a community center, the project was put on hold by the City. The site's drainage challenges and the City's declining budget caused the City to reconsider the project. The $244,000 referenced in your email was spent to support activities related to the potential development of the community center at Rillito Regional Park.

In 2013, the City requested an amendment to the 2004 bond package allowing these funds to be used to expand soccer at the Rillito Regional Park. There continues to be an over utilization of soccer fields in the region. The following amendments were made to project 4.31 – Northside Community Park:

1. Original ordinance 2004-18—This is the original project approved by the voters on May 18, 2004. The scope includes "...land acquisition and initial development of a Community Park to serve north side residents."

2. Ordinance 2006-84—The City requested a change in scope to include "...the design and construction of a new Community Center to serve north side residents."

3. Ordinance 2011-21—Extended the timeframe to allow more time to complete the project.

4. Ordinance 2014-15—The City requested a change in scope to include "...the design and construction of soccer fields and associated support facilities to serve north side residents."

Each of these amendments is attached. They can also be viewed on Pima County's website at http://webcms.pima.gov/cms/one.aspx?portalId=169&pageId=7605.

Pima County's practice is to only sell bonds for projects that are advancing. Only $244,000 was sold to cover the expenses on this project. Adequate funds remain in the project budget to build the elements in the current bond project. The County is in full compliance with both the Truth in Bonding Ordinance and all arbitrage requirements by both Pima County's internal investigations and that of the State of Arizona's Auditor General. That report can be found at http://webcms.pima.gov/UserFiles/Servers/Server_6/File/Government/Administration/Bonds/bd-auditor.general.bond.audit.report.pdf.

Thank you for your interest in the project. Feel free to contact me if you have any further questions.

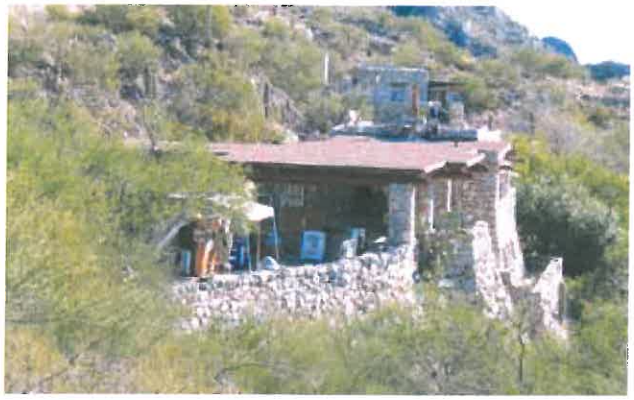
Sincerely,

Nanette M. Slusser
Assistant County Administrator for Policy

c: C.H. Huckelberry, County Administrator
John M. Bernal, Deputy County Administrator

P-06 COLOSSAL CAVE MOUNTAIN PARK IMPROVEMENTS (SEE CH-24) TOTAL PROJECT COSTS: $434,000 (PARKS PORTION)

Work consisted of renovation of historical structures, ADA improvements, and improvements to rest rooms, sidewalks, drinking fountains, picnic tables and benches, and installation of security lighting. Work included remodeling of the headquarters, office quarters, La Selvilla ramada, repair of park service adobe building, snack bar, reconstruction of the main ramada and construction of new rest rooms. The project was completed in June 2005.



P-07 RILLITO PARK IMPROVEMENTS TOTAL PROJECT COSTS: $1,617,000

Under the original scope for this project, Pima County completed installation of turf areas for soccer fields in the racetrack infield and lighted soccer fields northwest of the track facilities and water conversion for irrigation from groundwater to reclaimed water. Pima County completed the original scope in January 2000 and completed the additional improvements in fiscal year 2003/04. The Scope was amended to include phase two that included the construction of one soccer field on the west side of the race track infield, snack bar with restrooms, drinking fountains, additional parking, security lighting and a paved entrance road from River Road. The additional cost for this amended scope is $600,000.

PR 4.24 BRANDI FENTON MEMORIAL PARK (RIVER BEND)
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS: $5,729,000

This project, which is a partnership between public and private sectors, proposed the development of a unique park within the Binghampton National Historic Landscape. Improvements included an equestrian center with arenas and staging area, a breast cancer boot camp exercise course, and recreation facilities with open pastures/soccer fields, covered basketball courts, play structures, and splash/water park, and a dog park. The existing historic residences and structures were adaptively restored and utilized as a visitor center, caretaker residences, recreation center, restrooms, ramadas, and maintenance facilities. The park also incorporated multi-use trails, public art, a memorial garden, and parking facilities. This project was designed and constructed in conjunction with bond project CR4.07, Binghampton Historic Buildings Rehabilitation. The park's concept plan was approved by the Pima County Parks and Recreation Commission. This project was completed in December 2006.

PR 4.26 RILLITO RACE TRACK
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS: $2,427,000

This project included the relocation of two stables, construction of two soccer fields, security lighting, entry and parking lot, ramadas, picnic facilities, lighting for four soccer fields, maintenance compound, landscaping, expanded and improved parking and trail connections to the Rillito River Park and the acquisition of adjacent land. The park's concept plan was approved by the Pima County Parks and Recreation Commission. Phase I of this project was completed in January 2007. Phase II was completed in April 2008.

PR 4.28 FELIZ PASEOS UNIVERSAL ACCESS PARK
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS: $1,143,000

The project site is incorporated into the foothills of Tucson Mountain Park and included the development of approximately 1.5 miles of universal accessible trails within a natural environmental setting. Feliz Paseos features a universally accessible trail system enhanced by interpretive signs, and includes a parking area and a small plaza with a ramada. The park also includes over a mile of native soil tread trails and over a quarter of a mile of hard surface trails, and wildlife observation points overlooking Camino de Oeste Wash. Shade ramadas and other rest stations are located along the paths. All trails are signed to show maximum trail grades, cross slopes, surface conditions, and obstacles. The project was completed in October 2005.

Cost: $6,000,000, with Land acquisition being $4,000,000, Planning/Design being $300,000, Construction being $1,500,000, and Other being $200,000.

Bond Funding: $6,000,000

Other Funding: None identified at this time. The City of Tucson will seek other revenue sources, including Arizona Heritage Funds.

Project Duration: Land Acquisition Phase will require 10 to 12 months. Planning, Design and Procurement Phases will require 10 to 12 months. Construction will require another 10 to 12 months. To minimize the impact of increasing land cost, the Land Acquisition Phase of this project should be scheduled at the start of the bond program.

Implementation Period: 1, 2, 3

Project Management: The City of Tucson will manage acquisition, design and construction for the project pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement between the City of Tucson and Pima County, which will be necessary to implement this project.

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: The City of Tucson will own and operate the completed project. The additional annual operation and maintenance cost for this project is estimated to be $472,600. This cost will be funded through the City of Tucson Operating Budget - General Fund.

4.31 Northside Community Park

Location: This project will be located on the City of Tucson's north side and will serve an area of the community with a shortage of park facilities as defined in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Strategic Service Plan 2013.

Scope: This project includes land acquisition and initial development of a Community Park to serve north side residents. The design of the park will be determined through a public participation process and in accordance with Community Park standards.

Benefits: This project will provide park facilities for residents living in an area of the City of Tucson with a shortage of parks and recreational facilities. This project will address the community's need for parks and recreational facilities as identified in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Strategic Service Plan 2013.

Cost: $5,500,000, with Planning/Design being $150,000, Construction being $750,000, Land acquisition being $4,500,000, and Other being $100,000.

Bond Funding: $5,500,000

Other Funding: None identified at this time. The City of Tucson will pursue other revenue sources, including Arizona Heritage Funds.

Project Duration: Land Acquisition Phase will require 10 to 12 months. Planning, Design and Procurement Phases will require 10 to 12 months. Construction will require another 10 to 12 months. To minimize the impact of increasing land cost, the Land Acquisition Phase of this project should be scheduled at the start of the bond program.

Implementation Period: 1, 2, 3

Project Management: The City of Tucson will manage the project, pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement with Pima County.

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: The City of Tucson will own and operate the completed project. The additional annual operation and maintenance cost for this project is estimated to be $220,000. This cost will be funded through the City of Tucson Operating Budget - General Fund.

4.32 Southeast Community Park

Location: Based on early planning efforts, this project is anticipated to be located in the vicinity of Esmond Station and adjacent to a new Vail School District high school in southeast Tucson.

Scope: This project is the land acquisition and development of a Community Park to serve the expanding southeast area of the community. The design of the park will be determined through a public participation process and in accordance with Community Park standards.

Benefits: Tucson is experiencing explosive growth in the Houghton Corridor area. This area has a shortage of parks and recreation facilities as identified in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Strategic Service Plan 2013. The proposed project site will provide the opportunity to partner with the Vail School District to develop joint use facilities for use by the public and the new high school. This collaborative effort will maximize resources to the benefit of the community served. This project will address the community's need for parks and recreational facilities as identified in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Strategic Service Plan 2013.

Cost: $6,000,000, with Planning/Design being $300,000, Construction being $1,500,000, Land acquisition being $4,000,000, and Other being $200,000.

Bond Funding: $6,000,000

Other Funding: None identified at this time. The City of Tucson will pursue other funding, including the Arizona Heritage Fund and Vail School District.

Project Duration: Land Acquisition Phase will require 10 to 12 months. Planning, Design and Procurement Phases will require 10 to 12 months. Construction will require another 10 to 12 months. To minimize the impact of increasing land cost, the Land Acquisition Phase of this project should be scheduled at the start of the bond program.

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station at Point of the Mountain are also situated at Los Morteros. Nearby was a historic early 20th Century Yaqui settlement. Bond funds (CA-32) from 1997 have been used to acquire the core of this site, and adjacent parcels are in negotiation for inclusion. This project will preserve these cultural assets and make Los Morteros accessible to all residents of Pima County and visitors. Access and interpretation will provide the public with an excellent heritage education opportunity. There are few remaining places that offer the opportunity to interpret these cultural values at one location. Los Morteros is one of those rare places.

Cost: ~~$100,000~~ $250,000, with Planning/Design being $21,000, Construction being ~~$74,500~~ $224,500, and Other being $4,500.

Bond Funding: ~~$100,000~~ $250,000

Other Funding: None identified at this time

Project Duration: Planning at 11 to 15 months, Design at 11 to 15 months, and Construction at 9 to 18 months.

Implementation Period: 1, 2, 3

Project Management: Pima County Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation Office/Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department.

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: Minimal costs; Pima County.

4.31 Northside Community ~~Park~~ Center

Location: This project will be located on the City of Tucson's north side and will serve an area of the community with a shortage of park facilities as defined in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Strategic Service Plan 2013.

Scope: This project includes ~~land acquisition and initial development of a Community Park~~ the design and construction of a new Community Center to serve north side residents. The design of the ~~park~~ community center will be determined through a public participation process ~~and in accordance with Community Park standards~~. The new facility will be developed on land purchased by the County, pursuant to Project 4.26, which is part of the Rillito Racetrack/Park.

Benefits: This project will provide ~~park~~ recreational facilities for residents living in an area of the City of Tucson with a shortage of parks and recreational facilities. This project will address the community's need for parks and recreational facilities as identified in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Strategic Service Plan 2013.

Cost: $5,500,000, with Planning/Design being ~~$150,000~~ $800,000, Construction being ~~$750,000~~ $4,200,000, ~~Land acquisition being $4,500,000,~~ and Other being $100,000.

Bond Funding: $5,500,000

Other Funding: None identified at this time. The City of Tucson will pursue other revenue sources, including Arizona Heritage Funds.

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Project Duration: ~~Land Acquisition Phase will require 10 to 12 months.~~ Planning, Design and Procurement Phases will require ~~10 to 12~~ 13 to 15 months. Construction will require another ~~10 to 12~~ 15 to 18 months. ~~To minimize the impact of increasing land cost, the Land Acquisition Phase of this project should be scheduled at the start of the bond program.~~

Implementation Period: 1, 2, 3

Project Management: The City of Tucson will manage the project, pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement with Pima County.

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: The City of Tucson will own and operate the completed project. The additional annual operation and maintenance cost for this project is estimated to be $220,000. This cost will be funded through the City of Tucson Operating Budget - General Fund.

4.35 Arroyo Chico Wash Improvements

Location: This project is located along the Arroyo Chico Wash from Country Club Road to Campbell Avenue.

Scope: This project will address riparian and recreational features along the Arroyo Chico urban watercourse, including land acquisition.

Benefits: Development of these improvements will address the community's need for trails, connectivity and a growing, more complete urban pathway system, as identified in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Strategic Service Plan 2013 and the Eastern Pima County Trails System Masterplan. Open space, trails and natural resource parks are important elements of the voter-approved City of Tucson General Plan.

Cost: $1,000,000, with Planning/Design being ~~$150,000~~ $100,000, Land Acquisition being $700,000, Construction being ~~$750,000~~ $100,000, and Other being $100,000.

Bond Funding: $1,000,000

Other Funding: ~~None identified at this time.~~ An additional approximately $2,000,000 is currently being pursued by the City of Tucson. The City of Tucson will seek other funding, including Arizona Heritage Funds and Regional Transportation Authority funds. Pima County will lend such support as it can to City of Tucson in securing other funding.

Project Duration: Planning, Design and Procurement Phases will require 10 to 12 months. Construction will require another 10 to 12 months.

Implementation Period: 2, 3, 4

Project Management: The City of Tucson will manage the project, pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement between the City of Tucson and Pima County.

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: The City of Tucson will own and operate the completed project. The additional annual operation and maintenance cost for this project is estimated to be $12,000. This cost will be funded through the City of Tucson Operating Budget - General Fund.

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: The City of Tucson will own and operate the completed project. The additional annual operation and maintenance cost for this project is estimated to be $494,550. This cost will be funded through the City of Tucson Operating Budget - General Fund.

4.31 Northside Community Center

Location: This project will be located on the City of Tucson's north side and will serve an area of the community with a shortage of park facilities as defined in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Strategic Service Plan 2013.

Scope: This project includes the design and construction of a new Community Center to serve north side residents. The design of the community center will be determined through a public participation process. The new facility will be developed on land purchased by the County, pursuant to Project 4.26, which is part of the Rillito Racetrack/Park.

Benefits: This project will provide recreational facilities for residents living in an area of the City of Tucson with a shortage of parks and recreational facilities. This project will address the community's need for parks and recreational facilities as identified in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Strategic Service Plan 2013.

Cost: $5,500,000, with Planning/Design being $800,000, Construction being $4,200,000, and Other being $500,000.

Bond Funding: $5,500,000

Other Funding: None identified at this time. The City of Tucson will pursue other revenue sources, including Arizona Heritage Funds.

Project Duration: Planning, Design and Procurement Phases will require 13 to 15 months. Construction will require another 15 to 18 months.

Implementation Period: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Project Management: The City of Tucson will manage the project, pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement with Pima County.

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: The City of Tucson will own and operate the completed project. The additional annual operation and maintenance cost for this project is estimated to be $220,000. This cost will be funded through the City of Tucson Operating Budget - General Fund.

4.32 Southeast Community Park

Location: Based on early planning efforts, this project is anticipated to be located in the vicinity of Esmond Station and adjacent to a new Vail School District high school in southeast Tucson.

Scope: This project is the land acquisition and development of a Community Park to serve the expanding southeast area of the community. The design of the park will be determined through a public participation process and in accordance with Community Park standards.

Benefits: Tucson is experiencing explosive growth in the Houghton Corridor area. This area has a shortage of parks and recreation facilities as identified in the City of Tucson Parks and

D. Question No. 4 - Parks and Recreational Facilities

4.8 Marana Mound Community Site

Location: The portion of the Marana Mound Community located largely west of the CAP Canal and east of Interstate 10.

Scope: Purchase of prehistoric archaeological sites, most notably the Marana Platform Mound site that is the major site within the Marana Mound community, all of which is threatened by development.

Benefits: This project will preserve and protect extremely significant Hohokam archaeological sites from impending development. The Marana Mound Community consists of several large Hohokam village sites dating from AD 1150 to1300, a late period of Hohokam occupation and land use, that covers more than 50 square miles. This community represents the height of population and organizational complexity in the area. Sites in the Marana Mound Community have a wide functional range: a platform mound ceremonial and residential center, walled adobe residential compounds, hillside terrace sites, and a variety of agricultural fields and features that include extensive rock pile fields used for agave production and a six mile long canal from Los Morteros. This acquisition is focused on the platform mound ceremonial center, which is located primarily on State Trust lands and partly on private lands in an area of rapid urban growth. The State lands are designated for commercial development. This project will benefit all residents of Pima County and visitors. The project was retired and the remaining funds were moved to CR4.04 Fort Lowell Acquisition and San Pedro Chapel.

Costs: $~~50,000~~ 32,996

Bond Funding: $~~50,000~~ 32,996

Other Funding: None identified at this time

Project Duration: Planning at 12 to 18 months and Land acquisition at 27 to 36 months.

Implementation Period: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Project Management: Pima County Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation Office and Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation through an intergovernmental agreement with the Town of Marana.

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: None

4.31 Northside ~~Community Center~~ Regional Park

Location: This project will be located on the City of Tucson's north side and will serve an area of the community with a shortage of park facilities as defined in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Strategic Service Plan 2013.

Scope: This project includes the design and construction of ~~a new Community Center~~ soccer fields and associated support facilities to serve north side residents. The design of the ~~community center~~ soccer fields will be ~~determined~~ confirmed through a public participation process. The ~~new facility~~ fields will be developed ~~on land purchased by the County, pursuant to Project 4.26, which is part of the~~ at Rillito ~~Racetrack/~~Regional Park.

Benefits: This project will provide ~~recreational facilities~~ additional field sport opportunities for residents living in an area of the City of Tucson with a shortage of parks and recreational facilities. This project will address the community's need for parks and recreational facilities as identified in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Ten Year Strategic Service Plan ~~2013~~.

Cost: $5,500,000, with Planning/Design being $800,000, Construction being $4,200,000, and Other being $500,000.

Bond Funding: $5,500,000

Other Funding: None identified at this time. ~~The City of Tucson will pursue other revenue sources, including Arizona Heritage Funds.~~

Project Duration: Planning, Design and Procurement Phases will require 13 to 15 months. Construction will require another 15 to 18 months.

Implementation Period: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Project Management: ~~The City of Tucson~~ Pima County will manage the project, pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement with ~~Pima County~~ the City of Tucson.

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: ~~The City of Tucson~~ Pima County will own and operate the completed project. The additional annual operation and maintenance cost for this project is estimated to be ~~$220,000~~ 120,000 for Phase 1 improvements. ~~This cost will be funded through the City of Tucson Operating Budget - General Fund.~~

ORDINANCE NUMBER 2014-15

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PIMA COUNTY ARIZONA RELATING TO GENERAL OBLIGATION AND SEWER REVENUE BOND PROJECTS AMENDING ORDINANCE NUMBER 2004-18 BOND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, MAY 18, 2004 SPECIAL ELECTION (AS PREVIOUSLY AMENDED) FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING THE SCOPE OF CERTAIN PROJECTS AND AMENDING THE BENEFITS OF CERTAIN PROJECTS, AND TRANSFERRING REMAINING BOND FUNDS FROM CERTAIN PROJECTS.

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors adopted Chapter 3.06 of the Pima County Code titled "Bonding Disclosure, Accountability and Implementation;" and

WHEREAS, in compliance with Chapter 3.06, the Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance Number 2004-18, the "Bond Implementation Plan, May 18, 2004 Special Election;" and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors, has previously amended the Bond Implementation Plan a number of times in compliance with provisions of Chapter 3.06; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors desires to further amend Ordinance Number 2004-18 (as previously amended) in compliance with provisions of Chapter 3.06;

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED by the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona:

Ordinance Number 2004-18 (as previously amended) is hereby amended as follows:

D. Question No. 4 - Parks and Recreational Facilities

4.8 Marana Mound Community Site

Location: The portion of the Marana Mound Community located largely west of the CAP Canal and east of Interstate 10.

Scope: Purchase of prehistoric archaeological sites, most notably the Marana Platform Mound site that is the major site within the Marana Mound community, all of which is threatened by development.

Benefits: This project will preserve and protect extremely significant Hohokam archaeological sites from impending development. The Marana Mound Community consists of several large Hohokam village sites dating from AD 1150 to1300, a late period of Hohokam occupation and land use, that covers more than 50 square miles. This community represents the height of population and organizational complexity in the area. Sites in the Marana Mound Community have a wide functional range: a platform mound ceremonial and residential center, walled adobe residential compounds, hillside terrace sites, and a variety of agricultural fields and features that include extensive rock pile fields used for agave production and a six mile long canal from Los Morteros. This acquisition is focused on the platform mound ceremonial center, which is located primarily on State Trust lands and partly on private lands in an area of rapid urban growth. The State lands are designated for commercial development. This project will benefit all residents of Pima County and visitors. The project was retired and the remaining funds were moved to CR4.04 Fort Lowell Acquisition and San Pedro Chapel.

Costs: $~~50,000~~ 32,996

Bond Funding: $~~50,000~~ 32,996

Other Funding: None identified at this time

Project Duration: Planning at 12 to 18 months and Land acquisition at 27 to 36 months.

Implementation Period: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Project Management: Pima County Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation Office and Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation through an intergovernmental agreement with the Town of Marana.

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: None

4.31 Northside ~~Community Center~~ Regional Park

Location: This project will be located on the City of Tucson's north side and will serve an area of the community with a shortage of park facilities as defined in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Strategic Service Plan 2013.

Scope: This project includes the design and construction of ~~a new Community Center~~ soccer fields and associated support facilities to serve north side residents. The design of the ~~community center~~ soccer fields will be ~~determined~~ confirmed through a public participation process. The ~~new facility~~ fields will be developed ~~on land purchased by the County, pursuant to Project 4.26, which is part of the~~ at Rillito ~~Racetrack/~~Regional Park.

Benefits: This project will provide ~~recreational facilities~~ additional field sport opportunities for residents living in an area of the City of Tucson with a shortage of parks and recreational facilities. This project will address the community's need for parks and recreational facilities as identified in the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Ten Year Strategic Service Plan ~~2013~~.

Cost: $5,500,000, with Planning/Design being $800,000, Construction being $4,200,000, and Other being $500,000.

Bond Funding: $5,500,000

Other Funding: None identified at this time. ~~The City of Tucson will pursue other revenue sources, including Arizona Heritage Funds.~~

Project Duration: Planning, Design and Procurement Phases will require 13 to 15 months. Construction will require another 15 to 18 months.

Implementation Period: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Project Management: ~~The City of Tucson~~ Pima County will manage the project, pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement with ~~Pima County~~ the City of Tucson.

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: ~~The City of Tucson~~ Pima County will own and operate the completed project. The additional annual operation and maintenance cost for this project is estimated to be $~~220,000~~ 120,000 for Phase 1 improvements. ~~This cost will be funded through the City of Tucson Operating Budget - General Fund.~~

AS AMENDED by the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, on this 8th day of April, 2014.

Chairman, Board of Supervisors APR 08 2014

Attest:

Clerk, Board of Supervisors

Reviewed by:

County Administrator

Approved as to Form:

Civil Deputy County Attorney
REGINA NASSEN

MEMORANDUM

Date: April 1, 2014

To: The Honorable Chair and Members
Pima County Board of Supervisors

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

Re: **Rillito Regional Park Improvement Update**

There has been continuing discussion and a great deal of misinformation regarding Pima County's intent regarding County Fair Horseracing after this season. I have attached a March 27, 2014 memorandum from Assistant County Administrator Nanette Slusser regarding this issue.

The County is proceeding with utilizing 2004 bonds to make further public park improvements to the facilities after this racing season. Two additional soccer fields will be constructed in addition to Regional Flood Control District improvements to develop a detention basin for Rillito Racetrack Wash to minimize flooding of properties and public highways. In addition, the County continues to work toward a permanent location for a public farmers' market with year-round utilization.

We have and continue to be open to any proposals regarding joint use of the facilities. We have completed extensive studies regarding reuse of the grandstands and clubhouse and find that any multiple use of this facility is not possible. Further, the facility does not meet many current code requirements; in particular, access for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

There are two parties interested in continuing County Fair Horseracing next year and beyond. The County will have discussions with both parties to develop an appropriate agreement and/or competitive proposal process.

The work proposed after this racing season is to develop park facilities and demolish the three remaining west side barn areas. One barn has not been used and has been condemned for several years based on weather damage. The current, 260 usable stalls will be replaced on the property. The barns, which have State Historic Preservation Office designation, have been documented in accordance with all standards and procedures required prior to demolition.

Finally, I have attached a March 29, 2014 article from the Arizona Daily Star regarding off-track betting. We do not have any ideas about how such would impact the uses at Rillito Regional Park at this time.

CHH/anc

Attachments

c: John Bernal, Deputy County Administrator for Public Works
Hank Atha, Deputy County Administrator for Community and Economic Development
Chris Cawein, Director, Natural Resources, Park, and Recreation
Tom Moulton, Director, Economic Development and Tourism

PIMA COUNTY
PUBLIC WORKS

MEMORANDUM

Public Works Administration

DATE: March 27, 2014

TO: C. H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

FROM: Nanette M. Slusser
Assistant County Administrator

RE: **Rillito Regional Park**

Pima County continues to receive requests for information on the Rillito Regional Park's status, specifically relating to the racetrack. The 2014 racing season is almost over. Pima County procured a design contract to implement the 2004 bond project for the Northside Community Park. This park project includes the addition of three soccer fields, parking and circulation, and ancillary recreational improvements, such as ramadas for farmers' markets, to further support community use of the space. Construction will begin later this spring on the barns and farmers' market ramadas. Construction will be coordinated to allow the farmers' markets and racing operations to continue in 2015 and the foreseeable future (See Attachment A, proposed site improvements).

One primary concern is related to the three historic barn structures—one of which has been condemned and not used for several years—on the west side of the track. All three will be demolished, and the remaining newer barn structures relocated to the east end of the track. There are currently 260 usable stalls, and the new barn setup will replace the same number of stalls. The historic barns have been documented, which is required to meet the State Historic Preservation Office standards prior to demolition.

Pima County is working with two interested racing operators on next year's race. The Pima County Horsemen's Association has been the only operator racing in the past. With two interested parties, Pima County must complete a proposal selection process to determine the succeeding operator. Neither party can apply for an Arizona Department of Racing permit without a signed operational agreement to use the racetrack. Pima County Office of Economic Development and Tourism is coordinating this proposal process, which should be complete by mid-May; at which time, Pima County will work with the operator to help ensure a successful racing season.

There have been some comments from one of the proposers interested in racing and currently working with the Arizona State Legislature to expand opportunities for off-track betting. How, or whether or not, this would affect activities at Rillito Regional Park has not been explored.

Staff continues to meet with all parties interested in the future of the racetrack and the potential joint use as a soccer tournament site. Several plans proposed by staff would allow continued joint use of the site. The most reasonable plan requires compromise by all future users (See Attachment B). To date, there has been no interest from the Pima County Horsemen's Association to work collaboratively on this or other options. All future uses of the site, including that of a soccer tournament facility, will require off-site parking or the inclusion of a built parking structure in a future bond election.

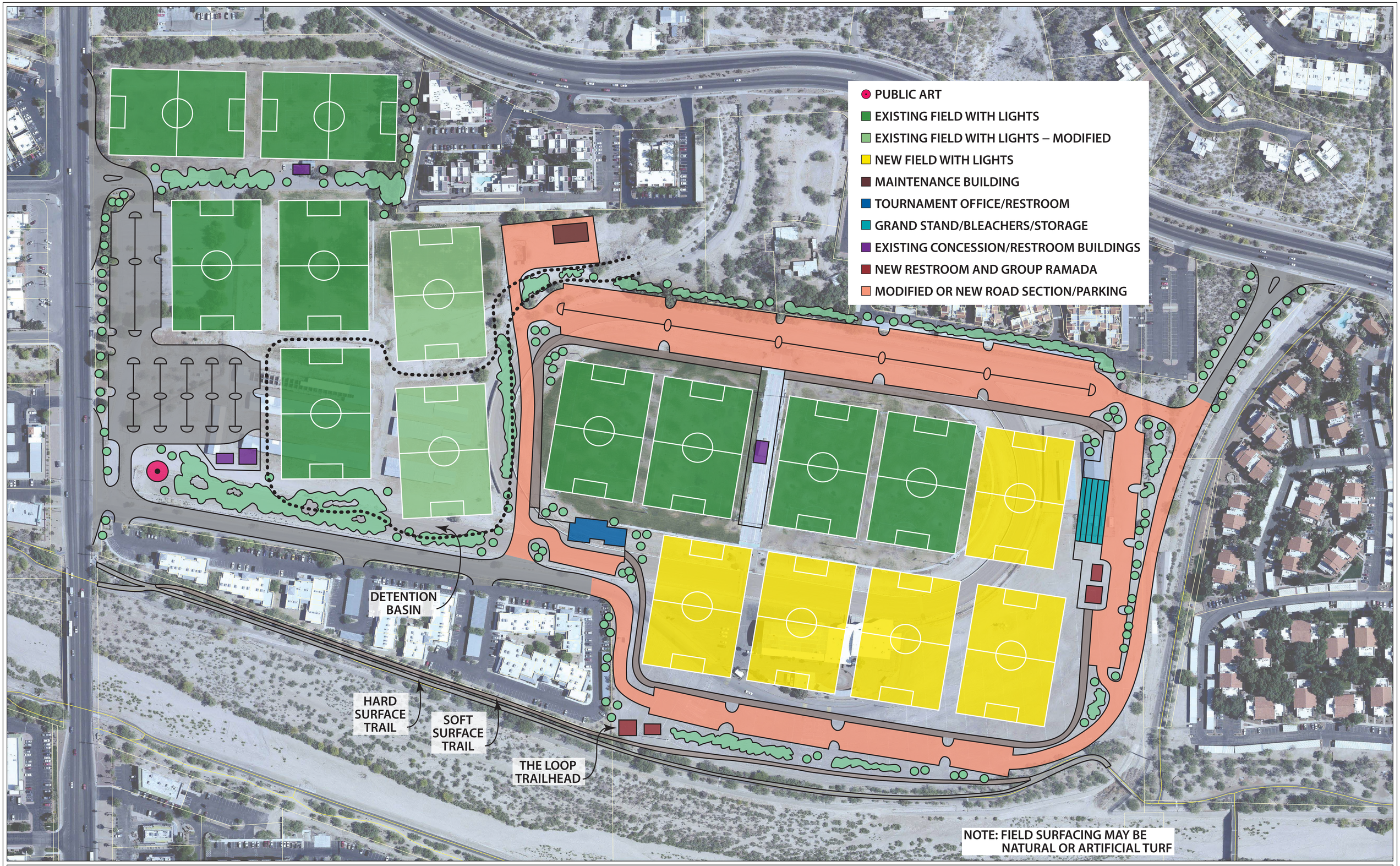
Attachment C is a fact sheet developed to respond to frequently asked questions regarding Rillito Regional Park. The fact sheet has been distributed widely among the press, Rillito supporters, interested parties, and various elected officials.

Let me know if you need additional information on the Rillito Regional Park plans.

NMS:lsm

Attachments

c: John M. Bernal, Deputy County Administrator, Public Works
Chris Cawein, Director, Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation
Tom Moulton, Director, Economic Development and Tourism
Nancy Cole, Manager, Public Works Project Management Office



RILLITO REGIONAL PARK PHASE 2 CONCEPT PLAN – APRIL 10, 2013

ATTACHMENT A

1 inch = 100 feet

0 50 100 200

Feet

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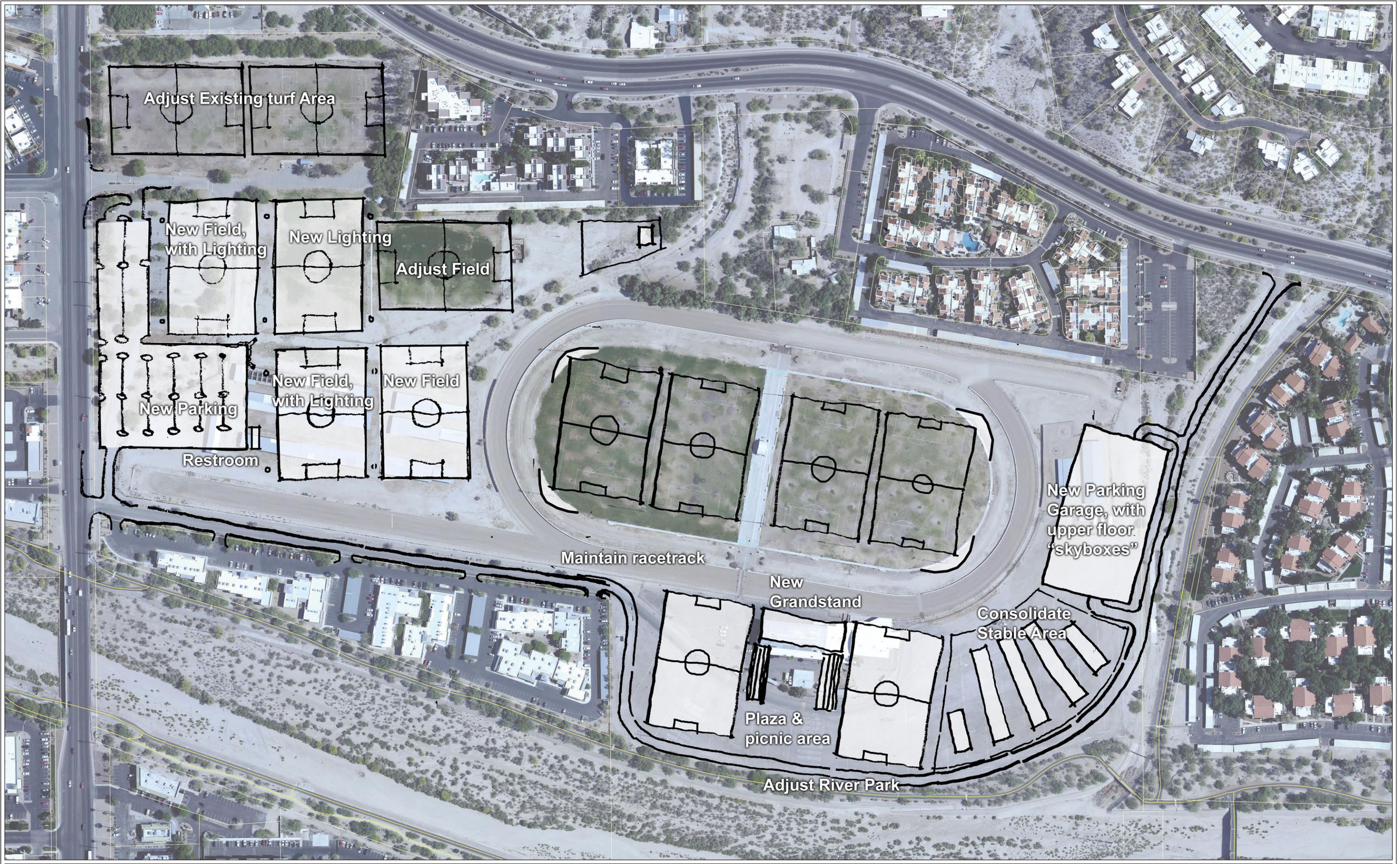

RILLITO REGIONAL PARK PHASE 1 AND 2 CONCEPT PLAN – March 9, 2013

ATTACHMENT B

1 inch = 100 feet

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ATTACHMENT C

Rillito Regional Park Update – Fact Sheet

1. **The Rillito Park Improvements are voter-approved.** The voters have consistently supported the transition of the site from horse racing to soccer. In both 1997 and 2004, Pima County voters approved two bond projects specific to the Rillito Regional Park, P-07-Rillito Park Improvements and P-4.26-Rillito Racetrack. Both projects included soccer fields and lighting. The 2004 project relocated stables to make room for the additional soccer fields and other improvements. Also in 2004, the Pima County voters approved a City requested bond project for a community park in the north central metropolitan area. The City spent years attempting to find a location for the park without success. The project was then amended to allow the construction of a community center at Rillito Regional Park. The amendment occurred in 2006, just prior to the great recession. After experiencing significant challenges maintaining their existing community centers and other recreational facilities during the recession, the City and County agreed the funds could be best used expanding the existing soccer facilities at Rillito Regional Park. The bond ordinance amendment was approved by the City after a full vote of the Mayor and Council in 2013. At the same time, the City and County entered in an intergovernmental agreement to allow Pima County to construct the proposed improvements.
2. **Horse Racing can continue at Rillito Regional Park indefinitely.** The current project will add three soccer fields, lighting and other park amenities. Construction will begin following the racing season. To make room for the fields, the existing useable barns/stables will be relocated to the east side of the track. Three barns will be demolished on the west side and new barns will be constructed on the east side. There is only one condemned barn. All are listed as contributing properties to the National Register district. SHPO has approved the documentation that has been completed. Pima County will supplement the lost barns/stables to bring the complement Of useable facilities to 260. The track, grandstand and clubhouse will all remain in current condition and location. Some parking will be lost due to the relocation of the barns/stables. Both soccer and horse-racing uses will need to find additional off-site or remote parking. Currently, major events exceed parking capacity at the site, including horse racing. There is considerable surface parking within ¼ to 1-mile of the site.
3. **The Rillito Racetrack is listed as a historic district on the National Register.** There are 171 listed sites and historic districts within Pima County and four National Historic Landmarks; the Carnegie Desert Lab at Tumamoc Hill, San Xavier Mission, Ventana Cave, and the Titan Missile site. There are no plans to demolish the site. Nor are there any funds allocated for this purpose. However, in the future, if Pima County voters approve funding to demolish any portion of the district, it is permissible. The County would be required to fully document the existing site attributes prior to demolition. The grandstands were designed solely for horse race viewing and are functionally obsolete for soccer viewing. Improvements to bring the grandstand up to existing code exceeds the cost of an entirely new facility that would be functional for a variety of uses.
4. **Rillito Regional Park is heavily used for soccer.** Soccer leagues use the facilities year round and account for the majority of the park's estimated 250,000 to 300,000 users annually. Horse racing accounts for approximately 40,000 of those users.
5. **Rillito Regional Park will continue to offer a diversity of uses for the community and tourists.** Events, festivals, farmer's markets, soccer, and horse racing remain options for the existing facility. Both horse racing and soccer tournaments bring in outside visitors who spend tourism dollars in Pima County. The Ft. Lowell Shootout, a smaller regional soccer tournament is estimated to have a $3 million impact. In 2007, the FMR report showed out-of-town amateur

sports participants (which includes soccer, as well as other field sports) generate over $24 million in additional tourism revenues. Rillito Racetrack's most recent economic impact study conducted in 2005 by the University of Arizona concluded a baseline economic impact of $3,326,000 during the racing period of 66 days in Tucson

6. **Pima County voters must approve any future bond monies being spent to remove the existing racing facilities.** There are no Phase 2 improvements programmed for the Rillito Regional Park. There are no funds available for any additional improvements beyond what is mentioned above. The Pima County Bond Advisory Committee will be reviewing projects for a future bond package. The proposed bond package includes a project to add soccer fields at Rillito Regional Park. There are no other soccer tournament facilities identified in the proposed bond package. There were preliminary discussions with the Pima County Fairgrounds regarding the development of a multi-use facility that could include horse racing. The estimated $27 million facility was not advanced for further consideration due to the high cost for ongoing maintenance of such a facility.

Bill could end live greyhound racing in Tucson without closing track

MARCH 29, 2014 12:00 AM • BY DARREN DARONCO

Live dog racing could come to an end in Southern Arizona without Tucson Greyhound Park shuttering its doors.

A Tucson legislator wants to amend a state law prohibiting tracks from offering off-track betting to patrons unless the facility holds a minimum of 100 days of live racing a year.

Currently, only smaller counties, such as Apache County, are exempted from the law.

Rep. **Ethan Orr**, R-Tucson, said he believes it's time everyone is treated equally.

"If it applies in one county, why not them all," Orr said.

Orr decided to draft the amendment after speaking with different people who would be affected by the proposal, including greyhound advocates.

"It's something our community is very passionate about: not having to have that racetrack," Orr said. "This gives the racetrack the option of discontinuing live racing."

While Tucson Greyhound Park did not return the Star's calls for comment this week, the park backed a similar bill last year.

Then Tucson Greyhound Park CEO **Tom Taylor** sought the change as a backup plan so the track could stay open even if business continued to plummet.

"We don't want to quit (live racing), but when you have a certain number of factors out of your control, you need to have a contingency plan," Taylor said last year. "The only thing that is going to protect us, is to not have live racing."

Foes of greyhound racing cheered Orr's proposal.

"The stars are aligned on this right now," said Tucson Councilman **Steve Kozachik**, a longtime critic of the track.

"The Legislature has the chance right now to end live racing in Arizona by decoupling it from simulcast, taxing the gaming revenues and using them to fund CPS or education. That's a win, place and show all in one simple legislative act."

Susan Via, an activist opposed to greyhound racing, said the legislation represents a win for both the state and the racetrack owners.

She said the state will save money by no longer having to inspect the track and the track owners can do away with the actual races, which she said no one is interested in anyway.

Rillito Park Racetrack could also see benefits from the bill.

One of two groups vying for a new contract to continue thoroughbred and quarterhorse racing at Rillito wants to bring off-track betting back to the county-owned facility.

The bill might allow the operators of the track to continue cashing in on bettors even after the track's roughly eight-week horse racing season ends.

Jaye Wells, the director of the Rillito Park Foundation, said the revenues from gambling will help make the facility economically viable for the long term.

Without extra revenue, it's uncertain how long the horse track could survive.

County Administrator **Chuck Huckelberry** said the advanced age and general condition of the buildings at the track means it cannot continue indefinitely.

Orr plans to submit the amendment once the budget is finished. He said a majority of the House is behind it and expects the amendment won't suffer the same fate as last year's bill.

In addition to the off-track-betting provision, Orr wants to rid the bill of a proposed clause that would allow the Arizona Department of Racing to overrule cities and counties that pass ordinances regarding dog or horse racing.

"I don't think a state rule-making body should have the ability to preempt local communities when it comes to gambling," Orr said.

MINUTES, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING

SEPTEMBER 6, 2005

The Pima County Board of Supervisors met in regular session at the regular meeting place of the Pima County Board of Supervisors on the First Floor of the Administration Building of the Governmental Center, Tucson, Arizona, at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, September 6, 2005. Upon roll call, those present and absent were as follows:

Present: Sharon Bronson, Chair
Richard Elías, Vice Chair
Ray Carroll, Member
Ann Day, Member
Ramón Valadez, Member
Lori Godoshian, Clerk

Absent: None

1. **INVOCATION**

The invocation was given by Pastor Joe Chan of Chinese Baptist Church.

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

All present joined in the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. **PAUSE 4 PAWS**

The Pima County Animal Care Center showcased an animal available for adoption.

4. **POINTS OF PRIVILEGE**

A. Supervisor Day acknowledged the recent death of Mr Ron St. John and spoke of his many contributions to community and world affairs. She expressed her condolences to his family and friends.

B. Supervisor Valadez commended the efforts of Enrique Serna, Mike Hein, Roger Pfeuffer, City/County staff, the Red Cross and the community who assisted with the needs of incoming evacuees who were affected by Hurricane Katrina.

27. **CONTRACT: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM**

Metropolitan Tucson Convention and Visitors Bureau, to provide the development and implementation of a comprehensive marketing and sales plan for tourism, General Fund, contract amount $1,600,000.00 (11-71-M-136983-0705)

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to approve the contract.

28. **BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND/OR COMMITTEES**

A. Canoa Ranch Community Trust/Oversight Committee

The Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department requests approval to increase the membership of the Canoa Ranch Community Trust/Oversight Committee to include the appointment of alternate members.

B. Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee

Establishment of the Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee and approval of membership:

Equestrian Sports Representatives

Patti Shirley, Vice Chair
Pima County Horsemen's Association

Pat White, Director of Racing
Rillito Racetrack

Ed Moore, Representative

Steve Brody, Chair
Pima County Fair Horse Racing Commission

Carol Whittaker
HUHA - American Quarter Horse Association

~~Mark White, Horse Owner and Breeder~~ **Geronimo Ramirez**

Youth Sports Representatives

Lisa Balcer, President
Calcio Soccer Club

Justin Lanee, Youth Sports Representative

Ebbie Aldaghi, President
Tucson Soccer Academy

Gary Davidson, Commissioner
Pima County Parks and Recreation Commission

Zeno Pfau, President
AYSO 206

Jon Baker, Executive Director
Pima County Fairgrounds

Other Representatives

Fred Gray, Director
Tucson Parks and Recreation

Rafael Payan, Director
Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation

Supervisor Day stated she wanted to add two names for consideration as Youth Sports Representatives to assure the advisory committee was balanced and that other sports were represented. These representatives could represent sports such as softball, baseball, football and other sports rather than representation only from the soccer organization.

Chair Bronson suggested the Board approve the appointments and Supervisor Day could make her submissions for approval the following week.

Supervisor Carroll asked whether Pat White and Mark White, potential Equestrian Sports Representatives, were related to each other? If they are related, he did not believe it was appropriate for them to serve on the same committee. He requested that Mark White be replaced with Geronimo Ramirez.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Carroll, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to replace Mark White with Geronimo Ramirez as a representative for Equestrian Sports.

It was thereupon moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to approve the appointments, as amended, with the understanding Supervisor Day would submit two additional names for appointment at the Board of Supervisors meeting of September 13, 2005.

29. **HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

A. **BORDER SECURITY EMERGENCY**

RESOLUTION NO. 2005-233, of the Pima County Board of Supervisors to proclaim the existence of an Arizona -

Mexico International Border Security Emergency affecting Pima County.

B. Proclamation proclaiming the existence of an Arizona - Mexico International Border Security Emergency affecting Pima County and requesting emergency funding from Federal and State Governments.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution No. 2005-233 and the proclamation.

30. **CALL TO THE PUBLIC**

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard.

Michael Toney, citizen, commented on the flattening of the desert near La Canada and River, birth control, sewers and Rio Nuevo and the proposed bridge.

31. **ADJOURNMENT**

As there was no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at 11:20 a.m.

Sharon Bronson

CHAIR

ATTEST:

Lori Godoshian

CLERK

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

*Requested Board Meeting Date:*_____

ITEM SUMMARY, JUSTIFICATION &/or SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The Pima County Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee was established on September 6, 2005 to study all aspects and any alternatives for the long-term public sue of Rillito, and make recommendations on same to the Pima County Board of Supervisors.

The attached document is the Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee's recommendation which was unanimously approved during their June 29, 2006 meeting.

CONTRACT NUMBER (If applicable):

STAFF RECOMMENDATION(S):

The Recommendation is respectfully presented for the Honorable Board Members for review and evaluation.

*CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS:*_____

JUL 19'06PM02:25PC CLK OF BD

CLERK OF BOARD USE ONLY: BOS MTG. _____

ITEM NO. _____

PIMA COUNTY COST: n/a *and/or REVENUE TO PIMA COUNTY:*

FUNDING SOURCE(S): n/a *(i.e. General Fund, State Grant Fund, Federal Fund, Stadium D. Fund, etc.)*

Advertised Public Hearing:

		YES	XX	NO

Board of Supervisors District:

1		2		3		4		5		All	XXX

IMPACT:

IF APPROVED:

The recommendations contained in the attached document presented by the Pima County Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee will be implemented per the Committee's recommendation.

IF DENIED:

The above recommendations will be implemented..

DEPARTMENT NAME: Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department

CONTACT PERSON: Evelyne R. Thorpe *TELEPHONE NO.:* 877-6230

PIMA COUNTY
RILLITO REGIONAL PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Committee Members

Gary Davidson, Chair

Ebie Aldaghi

Jon Baker

Lisa Balcer

Steve Brody

Fred Gray

Ed Moore

Rafael Payan

Zeno Pfau

Geronimo Ramirez, M.D.

Patti Shirley

Tom Tengler

Pat White

Carol Whittaker

Report

The Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee was formed by the Pima County Board of Supervisors on September 6, 2005 to study all aspects of, and any alternatives for, the long-term public use of Rillito, and make recommendations on same to the Pima County Board of Supervisors. The Advisory Committee, made up of 14 members representing horse racing, equestrian and field sport interest groups, has met monthly since November 2005. Meeting agendas were established to allow the Committee to gather information on all potential uses at Rillito and their impact to the community. The following is a list of presentations made to the Committee:

Dec. 6, 2005	History of site, historic designation, facility issues
Jan. 12, 2006	Racing and non-racing equestrian sports
Feb. 9, 2006	Soccer and field sports including tournament opportunities, economics, and field demand
Mar. 9, 2006	Special events, softball and other field sports
Apr. 25, 2006	Town of Marana's proposal for horse racing at Marana
May 18, 2006	Committee discusses Town of Marana proposal
June 29, 2006	Review Committee's DRAFT recommendation

The presentations highlighted the overwhelming need for additional facilities for all sports and recreational users in Pima County. They also highlighted the economic benefit of horse racing and the potential to attract additional millions of dollars in tourism revenue by establishing sports tournament facilities. Therefore, despite the charge to provide recommendations solely for the use of the Rillito Regional Park, the Committee feels compelled to expand their effort inasmuch as their recommendations for this facility may have a broader impact on the entire sports community. The following findings and recommendations reflect the committee's compelling interest in both the Rillito facility and the need for sports facilities County-wide.

Findings

The residents of Pima County have diverse interests in a variety of sports, recreational and outdoor activities. It is the desire of this Committee to maintain that diversity. No sport should be eliminated for the benefit of another. The Committee recognizes the evolving interests of the community and that facility recommendations need to address current as well as future needs. The Committee unanimously agrees that horse racing should remain in Pima County. It is also understood that while horse racing is a

significant part of Pima County's history and an important entertainment attraction for our community, there is an enormous need for additional sports fields and related facilities throughout Pima County. The Committee unanimously agrees that every effort should be made to expeditiously address this need.

Recommendations

The Committee unanimously recommends that:

1. All existing uses at Rillito continue until a suitable replacement facility is established for horse racing;
2. The replacement facility should be established no later than 2010.
3. Consistent with the planned relocation, and in order to sustain the horse racing community, Pima County *maintain the horse racing facilities at Rillito until these activities are relocated;
4. Any improvements to the horse racing facilities at Rillito are the responsibility of the lessee;
5. The Town of Marana's proposed Western Heritage Park, located on hundreds of acres, and including rodeo and equestrian facilities, is the future site of horse racing in Pima County;
6. Pima County include funding to support the development of racing facilities at the Marana site in the next bond package with the intent that this project be included in the first implementation period.
7. If for any reason Marana is unable to develop the Western Heritage Park for horse racing, that a suitable alternative site be identified for horse racing, and that the site must be acceptable to the Pima County Fair Horse Racing Commission;
8. The horse racing community is actively involved in the design and development of the new facility;
9. Rillito be fully developed, as currently planned, including the addition of soccer fields, lighting, parking and the removal/ relocation of stalls to accommodate these improvements;
10. Once horse racing has moved from Rillito, the facility be developed as soon as possible as a soccer tournament and practice facility with 18 full-size lighted soccer fields and additional facilities to support soccer tournaments. The local area's need for football and lacrosse practice facilities can also be accommodated, if needed, by these fields; and
11. Pima County include funding to support the development of the 18 field Rillito soccer facility in the next bond package with the intent that this project be included in the first implementation period.

Further Recommendations

The Committee unanimously recommends that:

1. Pima County, in cooperation with other jurisdictions; identify properties for future sports and recreational uses and develop a bond question for the next and subsequent bond packages that is specific to the development of tournament and practice facility sites for the following sports:
    - Softball
    - Football
    - Baseball
    - Soccer
    - Lacrosse
    - Other Sports

* *"Maintain" is defined as" retain" per the July 29, 2006 meeting of the Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee.*

2. In developing tournament sites, local players and their need for conveniently accessible practice fields, should be a very important consideration;
3. Pima County should identify funds and pursue property acquisition and additional concept development to establish these facilities. The 120 acres of City and County owned land in the vicinity of the Roger Road facility should be specifically considered if the present wastewater treatment facility is either relocated or reduced in size; and;
4. Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation staff should study the possibility of forming a Sports Authority.

Although we understand that the Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee's purpose is fulfilled with the submittal of these recommendations, and that the Committee is disbanded unless otherwise directed by the Board of Supervisors, the individual members that make up the Committee are dedicated to the successful implementation of these recommendations. Therefore, we, as individual members of the community, vow to work with other interested parties to establish a coalition to support the development of additional sports facilities in Pima County, which includes horse racing, and will advocate for additional funding for those facilities.

It has been our pleasure to serve in this capacity and we are honored at the opportunity to make a difference in our community.

Respectfully submitted,

Gary Davidson, Chair	Fred Gray	Patti Shirley
Ebie Aldaghi	Ed Moore	Tom Tengler
Jon Baker	Rafael Payan	Pat White
Lisa Balcer	Zeno Pfau	Carol Whittaker
Steve Brody	Geronimo Ramirez, M.D	

Board of Supervisors Memorandum

ADDENDUM MATERIAL

DATE August 15, 2005 ITEM NO. /

Rillito Racetrack and Rillito Park

History and Background

Horse racing has a long history in Pima County. A number of horse racing facilities have existed in the present urban area. The current facility was originally located along the west side of the Santa Cruz River in the vicinity of Cottonwood Lane in 1900. In the 1930's, the racing facility was located near Sabino Canyon Road in the vicinity of Tanque Verde Wash. Both of these racetrack facilities have been replaced with new development. The Rillito Racetrack has a history dating from the 1940's. A 1946 photo shows the Rillito Racetrack adjacent to an unpaved River Road with no development in the vicinity of the track, and an open bleacher grandstand. (See Attachments 1 and 2).

The Rillito Racetrack property was conveyed to Pima County by the Empire Corporation in 1968, and was operated over the years by various groups interested in horse racing. In the early 1980's, discussion among the Board of Supervisors arose regarding the sale and auction of Rillito due to its increasing value as a result of continued urbanization and large commercial developments west of Rillito Park, namely Tucson Mall.

As a response to the possible sale of the Rillito property, in 1984, an initiative was approved by the electorate. The initiative essentially required the property to be leased for "horse race meets, horse shows, rugby, soccer, softball, entertainment, community and charitable activities, restaurants, and all forms of legal commercial activities may be conducted on the premises."

As a result of the initiative language, the Rillito Racetrack was leased to private parties who then proposed development improvements consistent with the initiative. However, by that time the property had been annexed into the City of Tucson. Hence, zoning approvals of any commercial use or modification of the property in accordance with the lease required zoning approval from the City of Tucson. This zoning approval was denied, effectively frustrating the intended lessee. Litigation then ensued between the lessee and Pima County. Pima County then settled the litigation by paying $1.1 million to the lease partnership to settle the litigation and surrender the lease.

Horse racing at Rillito includes both Fair racing and commercial racing. During the mid-1980's, racing was suspended. Racing was intermittent from 1983 through 1992. It continues today under the Pima County Fair Horse Racing Commission.

The first recreational park development of Rillito took place through the construction of soccer fields, park amenities, parking and access improvements in 1988. In 1997, the voters of Pima County approved bonds to expand public recreational uses at Rillito. Infield park improvements were installed using voter-authorized 1997 bonds. Further, additional public park recreational uses were approved by the voters in 2004. Implementation of these improvements is underway.

Lease and Litigation History 1976-Present

Over the last 30 years, the County has leased the Rillito Racetrack to various entities. The following entities have had leases with the County for operation and management of Rillito Racetrack, and/or concession leases: Rulon Goodman, Rillito Downs, Old Pueblo Concessions, Old Pueblo Jockey Club, Rillito Operations, Rillito Concessions, Horseman's Association, Rillito Park Raceway, Ltd., and Pima County Fair Horse Racing Commission. Due to lessees and sub-lessees holding ownership in several of the entities, tracking the various lessees has been a bewildering process.

During this time period, the County has pursued several planning options for the Rillito Racetrack property: horse racing; moving horse racing to the Fairgrounds and selling a portion of the property to finance development of the property into a park for non-horse racing recreational uses; a land exchange involving a portion of the racetrack property, land adjacent to the racetrack property, and Empirita Ranch southeast of Tucson; rezoning of a portion of the property for commercial uses to provide additional revenues; and development of soccer fields on a portion of the property. None of these actions have occurred.

In reaction to one of these planning options in 1984 - selling the property - voters approved an initiative to require Pima County to use the Rillito Racetrack property for horse racing, recreation, and other commercial purposes for 25 years.

Currently, the Pima County Horsemen's Association has been granted a Special Permit for non-exclusive use of Rillito Park for the racing season beginning in January 2006, to hold commercial racing meets and well as County Fair horse racing.

Initiative

In response to the Board's desire to sell the property, an initiative was circulated and appeared on the ballot on November 6, 1984. The initiative is restated below:

"Be it enacted by the People of the State of Arizona, County of Pima:

Title - An Ordinance Adopting an Official Plan Providing for the Use, Activities and Status of That Certain Land and Improvements Owned by Pima County, Consisting of Approximately Eighty-eight (88) Acres, Generally Known as "Rillito Race Track."

Section 1. Pima County hereby declares that said land shall be utilized for recreational and historic uses, including horse-racing approved by the Arizona State Racing Commission, for the benefit of the citizens of Pima County.

Rillito race track shall be administered under the Pima County Parks and Recreation Department.

Section 2. Pima County shall lease Rillito Race Track, pursuant to A.R.S. 11-256. The lease provisions shall provide, at least, that commercial horse race meets, horse shows, rugby, soccer, softball, entertainment, community and charitable activities, restaurants, and all forms of legal commercial activities may be conducted on the premises by the lessee for a period of at least twenty-five (25) years from January 1, 1985.

Section 3. Pima County hereby designates Rillito Race Track as the official Pima County race track for County horse race meets for a period of at least twenty-five (25) years from January 1, 1985.

Section 4. Pima County hereby declares its full support of the petition filed with the Arizona State Historic Preservations Office, seeking to have the Rillito race track designated a state historic site.

In the event a petition is filed seeking to have Rillito Race Track designated a national historic site, Pima County hereby declares its full support of that petition.

In furtherance thereof, the improvements on the land shall be maintained.

Section 5. The Pima County Board of Supervisors does not have the right, power or authority to change or amend this ordinance."

The initiative, while admirably desiring to preserve and protect the Rillito racetrack, actually introduced complexities regarding management of the Rillito property in a number of ways. Perhaps the most onerous requirement was the fact that the initiative required the property to be leased, and then for a variety of purposes, including "all forms of legal commercial activities," which literally meant almost anything. The initiative also uses the word "commercial" in several locations, which in many respects was contrary to the purpose of a public park. The initiative passed at the ballot in 1984 is effective until 2010. The County does not intend to take any action or alter the terms of the initiative. Further, once the initiative expires, present plans for Rillito call for it to be fully utilized as a public park for the indefinite future.

First Lease Attempt Post Initiative and Ensuing Litigation

Following the initiative in 1984, there were a number of attempts to lease the property pursuant to the terms of the initiative. The first successful lease after the initiative occurred during 1992 to the Rillito Park Raceway Limited Partnership. The Partnership attempted to develop a use plan consistent with the terms of the initiative. Planned for the site were a mercado, commercial uses, and a variety of other land uses consistent with the initiative, including continued horse racing, however, the racetrack had been annexed into the City of Tucson. Therefore, any use other than the historical, previous use as a horse racing facility required City zoning approval or a rezoning of

the City of Tucson. A number of attempts were made to obtain this approval. All failed. Hence, the terms of the initiative could not be carried out due to a lack of City zoning. The lessee then sued Pima County over their inability to construct the improvements contemplated by their lease. In a settlement agreement with Rillito Park Raceway Limited Partnership, the lessees demanded $17 million from the County for lost profits. The lease was then surrendered to Pima County on May 11, 2002. A settlement agreement was executed on November 15, 1993, with the County paying $1.1 million to the plaintiffs or Rillito Park Raceway Limited Partnership. The settlement agreement is attached as Attachment 3.

Horse Racing in Arizona Post Indian Gaming

The inauguration of Indian gaming in the mid-1990s impacted attendance and wagering at Arizona's three commercial horse tracks, though the impact was not quite as severe as to Arizona greyhound racing. After a sharp increase in attendance for horse racing during the early 1990s, both on- and off-track, attendance declined with the opening of Indian casinos, and didn't recover to pre-Indian gaming levels until 2004. Dollars wagered followed a similar trend, causing the State to provide the racing industry with a series of tax breaks beginning in 1994. Wagering from off-track betting on horse racing fared better during this period, but still experienced declines and stagnant growth. It is important to note that there is no off-track betting associated with Rillito Racetrack.

From 1980 to 1994, State revenues generated from commercial horse race wagering averaged $1.8 million per year. Due to the decrease in wagering after Indian gaming took off, and the various tax breaks provided to the industry due to the decrease in wagering, state revenues have decreased to an average of $417,000 per year. The state legislature has responded to this decrease in State gaming revenues by increasing appropriations from the State general fund to subsidize the Arizona Department of Racing.

With the declining revenues in both County Fair and commercial horse racing, it would appear that the viability of horse racing at Rillito is problematic.

Public Park Improvement Phases of Rillito

Attachment 4 shows the status of improvements as of 2002 at Rillito. Soccer fields have now been completed on the entire infield.

The first public park improvements undertaken at Rillito were completed in 1988. These improvements constructed soccer fields on the northwest corner of Rillito Park adjacent to First Avenue. The parking lot is presently constructed adjacent to First Avenue in a realigned access point into Rillito Park. In addition, a public park restroom was constructed on the site. These initial improvements provide the first athletic fields for youth recreational and sports activities at the park.

In 1997, the voters of Pima County authorized continued park improvements at Rillito, with the expenditure of approximately $1.6 million in bonds for the construction of soccer fields in the racetrack infield. These improvements have been completed. In 2004 the voters of Pima County authorized bonds in the amount of $2,250,000 to be expended for continuing public park improvements at Rillito. The scope of improvements includes relocation of two stables and construction of two additional soccer fields, lighting, additional improvements for parking, ramadas, and picnic facilities. These improvements are now in design. The general scope and master plan for these facilities is shown as Attachment 5.

Structural and Safety Deficiencies

The original 3/8 mile straight away was built in 1943. The oval track and bleachers were completed in 1946. No records have been found to confirm the actual date the present facilities were completed. Although the construction methods and materials indicate construction occurred in the 1950s, building codes were not in place until 1972. Prior leases with racetrack operators have allowed improvements to the track and adjacent facilities at the operator's expense. What specific modifications and improvements were made are also not available.

In June, 2005, a report was prepared by Transystems Corporation that identified deficiencies with the grandstand roof and the mezzanine and grandstand floor. These items are identified below with an estimated cost to repair.

	Description	Estimated Cost
1.	Strengthen Grandstand columns and frames (Provide full height moment frames.)	$250,000
2.	Replace roof diaphragm with new metal deck and add additional diagonal bracing. Modify the walkways and support for roof mounted structures	$175,000
3.	Strengthen beams and beam to column connections and trusses	$180,000
4.	Repair masonry walls and connect it to the roof and floor framing and foundation stabilization	$120,000
	Subtotal	$725,000
	Contingency 20 percent	$145,000
	Construction Documents Phase I	$ 68,000
	Construction Administration Phase II	$ 25,000
	Total Cost for Structural Work	**$963,000**

The Transystems report concluded that the Rillito Racetrack grandstands have serious structural deficiencies that could result in failure of this building. When the structure was originally built, the design was similar to a "hay barn" on a farm, not a racing facility meant to hold several thousand fans.

The minimum investment needed to repair structural deficiencies to the grandstand is approximately $1 million. This expenditure does not expand the size of the facility, improve any of the facility's amenities or extend the facility life. Replacement of the facility on site within the same approximate footprint is estimated at $8 million to $12 million. The most recently constructed facility in Arizona, Yavapai Downs, cost $17.5 million for the racing facility alone. An adjacent event center and land acquisition are not included. Arizona's largest facility, Turf Paradise, was purchased by its current owner in 2002 at a cost of $53 million, not including renovation expenses. Turf Paradise is a private facility that markets events such as wedding receptions, corporate functions, and other events.

Attachment 6 is a series of pictures and sketches prepared by Facilities Management to illustrate the structural repairs necessary for the grandstands.

Risk Management Funds to Make Facility Repairs

The Pima County Self-Insurance Trust is responsible for funding liability claims for damage or injury to others, and property losses to County property. Routine maintenance and normal wear and tear are not covered, nor is the Trust the funding source for capital improvements to County properties. If it were, state law would require all funds appropriated for those purposes to be placed in the Trust.

There has been some speculation that the present structural deficiencies in the grandstands, which will require approximately $963,000 to repair based on the Transystems report, can be paid with Risk Management funds. Such is an inaccurate conclusion regarding the use of said funds. Recently, on July 18, 2005, severe storm damage occurred to some of the facilities at Rillito. Most of the damage was confined to roofs of stables that were blown off. (See Attachments 7, 8, 9, and 10.) Minor damage occurred at the grandstands with the breakage of windows and a portion of the observation facility roof being blown off. These damages can be repaired with a combination of Risk Management and property insurance loss funds. However, repairs for obsolescence, under which the structural engineering modifications to the grandstands are classified, are not eligible for Risk Management funding. If these funds could be used to repair obsolete or facilities that become potentially unsafe, then the County could have used these funds to make all of the fire safety and asbestos removal modifications that are presently underway in the downtown complex.

Risk Management funds can and will be used to repair storm damage that recently occurred at Rillito Park. They cannot be used to repair the grandstands due to functional or structural obsolescence.

Risk Management is funding construction fencing to restrict access to the grandstands and eliminate the potential for injury to the public. Risk Management may also provide limited funding to remove the grandstand roof to protect the structure (initial estimate $50,000), as a loss control measure, reducing the risk of a catastrophic loss. Trust funds, however, are not an appropriate funding source for rehabilitation of the facility for operational use. A.R.S. § 11-981 prohibits expending Trust funds for purposes other than those prescribed by the statute.

Future Use Alternatives

Two future use alternatives are available for Rillito Park. In either alternative the existing clubhouse, grandstands and stalls need to be removed or replaced at Rillito.

The first alternative would be to rebuild and reconstruct the grandstands and clubhouse facilities at Rillito while retaining the existing geometric configuration of the horse track and reducing the number of stalls at the facility. The reconstructed facility would stress multiple uses of the grandstands and clubhouse for other public functions, preferably recreation, stadium-type athletic or tournament events. The multi-use function of the reconstructed facilities would be a basic planning and design requirement as the existing facilities provide few multiple uses other than horse racing.

The second alternative would be to relocate the racing facilities and replicate the clubhouse, grandstands and stalls, as well as the track, at the Pima County Fairgrounds. This facility would also be designed for multiple uses, but stressing equestrian or other Fair-related uses. The balance of Rillito Park would then be primarily constructed for youth, athletic and recreational field development, either softball or soccer, or a combination of both. (See Attachment 11 for an example of a park option.)

It is likely that fully detailed alternative analyses of these options will take 12 to 18 months to complete. This effort will include full participation from a number of long-term Rillito Park users.

In addition, any proposed future uses must take into consideration, County authorized 2004 general obligation bonds for further park and athletic field recreational development. This site should also be considered as a potential location for a north side community center to serve as a community recreation center for north side Tucson. The community center was also authorized in the 2004 bond issue.

In guiding the planning processes associated with the two basic alternatives for Rillito Park, the Board should consider appointing a broad-based, diverse interest citizens planning committee to review the alternatives proposed.

Short-term Park Uses

Short-term park use will continue much as it is and has been for the past several years, with both County Fair and commercial horse racing being conducted on the premises during a limited period of time. Horse racing has made it difficult to fully utilize the infield soccer facilities for youth athletics.

Unfortunately, the youth soccer activities generally coincide with the horse racing season, therefore, additional steps need to be taken to allow as much continuous use of the infield soccer facilities for youth sports as possible, even during the horse racing season. This will be more important in the coming season than it has been in the past due to additional County investment in lighting the infield of Rillito for youth soccer, as well as the two soccer fields north of the existing parking lot and adjacent to First Avenue. Hence, I would anticipate substantially increased utilization of Rillito Park to help accommodate demand for said facilities. In addition, the County continues to plan for and will implement authorized 2004 bond improvements shown in concept in Attachment 5. These improvements will not be a detriment to horse racing and will further expand public recreational uses at Rillito. These improvements have been authorized by the voters in 2004.

Finally, a short-term goal will be to develop the best and most cost-effective method of making either modifications or repairs to existing Rillito horse racing facilities to allow horse racing to continue at Rillito to at least 2010.

Recommendation

I would recommend that the Board:

1. Continue with 2004 bond park improvements improving access and use of infield facilities as well as a potential community recreation center. In addition, infield use of the youth soccer fields should not be impeded during the horse racing season other than scheduled race days.

2. Cooperate with the Fair Horse Racing Commission to continue to operate County Fair horse racing through the 2010 season and other racing days authorized by the State.

3. Obtain a second structural engineering review of grandstand deficiencies and determine minimal improvements to make the grandstands safe for use.

4. Authorize planning studies on Rillito Park alternatives as outlined in this memorandum.

5. Form a broad-based community advisory committee representing all interests to study all aspects of and recommend alternatives for the long-term public use of Rillito Park to the Board.

6. Repair storm damage using Risk Management funding.

Respectfully submitted,

C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

CHH/jj (August 11, 2005)

Attachments

MINUTES, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING

AUGUST 1, 2006

The Pima County Board of Supervisors met in regular session at the regular meeting place of the Pima County Board of Supervisors on the First Floor of the Administration Building of the Governmental Center, Tucson, Arizona, at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, August 1, 2006. Upon roll call, those present and absent were as follows:

Present: Ramón Valadez, Vice Chairman
Sharon Bronson, Member
Ray Carroll, Member
Ann Day, Member
Lori Godoshian, Clerk

Absent: Richard Elías, Chairman

1. **INVOCATION**

The invocation was given by the Pastor John Farmer of the Foothills Community Church.

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

All present joined in the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. **PAUSE 4 PAWS**

The Pima County Animal Care Center showcased an animal available for adoption.

4. **PRESENTATION**

Presentation of Certificates of Exemplary Service to Jose Flores, Colton Kacin and Antonio Vargas, Summer Youth Interns.

Vice Chairman Valadez presented the certificates to the Summer Youth Interns and their parents in recognition of their exemplary service.

.....**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, that the Board convene to Executive Session at 9:20 a.m.

5. **RECONVENE**

The Board of Supervisors meeting reconvened at 9:45 a.m. All members were present.

6. **LITIGATION**

Pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03(A)(3) and (4), for legal advice and direction regarding Granite Construction Company's appeal of Procurement Director's denial of their June 23, 2006, protest of the recommended award of Solicitation No. 89683 to Meridian Engineering Company.

This item was informational only. The Board took no action.

7. **LITIGATION**

Pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03(A)(3) and (4), for legal advice and direction regarding a tax appeal settlement recommendation in Kogel v. Pima County, Tax Parcel No. 115-04-233A, Arizona Tax Court Case No. ST2006-000008.

Chris Straub, Chief Civil Deputy County Attorney, stated this was a proposed settlement in an Arizona Tax Case involving the valuation of a single family residence located at 1234 N. 4th Avenue. The proposed settlement would result in a decrease in the Full Cash Value from $184,101.00 to $162,000.00 for Tax Year 2006. The Pima County Assessor and the Pima County Attorney's Office recommended approval of the settlement.

On consideration it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to accept the Pima County Assessor and Pima County Attorney's Office recommendation.

8. **LITIGATION**

Pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03(A)(3) and (4), for legal advice and direction regarding the Arizona Attorney General's representation of Pima County in an antitrust case entitled State of Arizona, et. al., v. Micron Technology, Inc., et. al., filed in the Federal District Court of the Northern District of California.

Chris Straub, Chief Civil Deputy County Attorney, stated this case concerned alleged price fixing by several manufacturers of dynamic random access memory used in personal computers from approximately 1999 to 2002. The Arizona Attorney General intends to represent Pima County unless the County chooses to withdraw the Attorney General's authority to do so by August 16, 2006. The County Attorney's Office recommended the Board not withdraw the Attorney General's authority to represent Pima County in this antitrust litigation.

On consideration it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to accept the County Attorney's Office recommendation to not withdraw the Attorney General's authority to represent Pima County in this matter.

9. **CONSENT CALENDAR**

The Vice Chairman Valadez inquired whether anyone wished to be heard on any item listed for action on the Consent Calendar. No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, that the Consent Calendar be approved as amended.

PULLED FOR DISCUSSION BY SUPERVISOR DAY:

K. PROCUREMENT

29. Increase in Award of Requisition No. 88535, Construction Management and Inspection Services for the expansion of the Marana WWTF Facility. On May 2, 2006, the Board authorized contract negotiations with Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., in an amount not to exceed $1,000,000.00. At the time,

the estimated construction cost for this project was $11,200,000.00 and the amount approved by the Board represented approximately 9% of the construction estimate. The revised engineer's construction cost estimate for the project is $21,000,000.00 and the County has negotiated a fee of $1,609,637.00 (7.7% of construction estimate) with Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. This revised cost is comparable to other construction management contracts with the department and staff requests approval of the negotiated amount. Funding Source: 2004 Bond Fund. Administering Department: Wastewater Management.

Supervisor Day stated when this award first came to the Board on May 2, 2006, she was under the impression that there was not going to be any expansion of the Marana WWTF Facility and now the department was back asking the Board for more construction funds. She inquired why the department had not foreseen this increase in May?

Michael Gritzuk, Wastewater Management Director, stated when they had come before the Board in May, the award was for a Construction Management contract for a 1,000,000 gallon per day (GPD) expansion to the existing Marana plant which was to meet the immediate growth needs there. At that time they had considered the expanded project for 2,000,000 GPD but did not know if they could get it on line in time to meet the growth needs of the community. However, further examination indicated it would be more cost effective to move forward with the 2,000,000 GPD plan. Negotiations with this consultant to do the construction management activities for the larger plan had caused the fee to increase to $1.6 million.

Supervisor Day stated she did not like the explanation the Board was given, and she wanted to see better planning and forecasting from the Wastewater Management Department.

John Bernal, Deputy County Administrator, stated the pace of growth throughout the County had been challenging. The cost increase will double the capacity of the facility which would be needed. He stated the rate of development in the County has been so fast it was very difficult to anticipate.

Supervisor Bronson stated she felt that coming to the Board with the 2,000,000 gallon per day project showed the department was moving forward but thought it would have been better if it had been done with the initial forecasting.

PULLED FOR SEPARATE ACTION:

10. **PROCLAMATION**

B. Proclaiming August 20 through 26, 2006, to be:

"ARIZONA TEEN DRIVING SAFETY AWARENESS WEEK"

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Carroll, and carried by a four to zero vote, to approve the Proclamation.

Supervisor Day presented the proclamation to Richard Nassi, Pricilla Cornelio and Richard Fimbres, representatives from the City of Tucson, Pima County and the State of Arizona respectively.

* * * *

CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. **CONTRACTS AND AWARDS**

A. **COMMUNITY SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**

1. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 185 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, to provide administration of a Homeless Veterans Reintegration Project, HUD Grant Fund, contract amount $245,000.00 revenue (01-69-U-138312-0706)

2. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 186 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, to provide administration of a Veterans Workforce Investment Program, HUD Grant Fund, contract amount $700,000.00 revenue (01-69-U-138313-0706)

3. U.S. Department of Labor-Employment and Training Administration, Amendment No. 8, to provide for the Youth Opportunity Program and extend contract term to 12/31/06, YO Grant Fund, no cost (01-39-U-127477-0300)

4. Travelers Aid Society of Tucson, Inc., Amendment No. 1, to provide employment assistance to homeless individuals through the Jackson Employment Center and extend contract term to 6/30/07, HUD Grant Fund, contract amount $197,515.00 (11-69-T-136663-0705)

5. SER - Jobs for Progress, to provide staffing at Pima County One Stop, WIA Grant Fund, contract amount $330,788.62 (11-69-S-138278-0706)

6. SER - Jobs for Progress, to provide basic education to adults and English as a second language to dislocated workers and youth, WIA Grant Fund, contract amount $52,000.00 (11-69-S-138279-0706)

B. **COMMUNITY SERVICES NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT**

7. City of South Tucson, Amendment No. 1, to provide assistance to low-income homeowners, extend contract term to 12/31/06 and amend contractual language, HUD Grant Fund, no cost (01-39-S-133902-0104)

C. **COUNTY ATTORNEY**

8. Yuma County, Amendment No. 1, to provide Title 36 Involuntary Commitment Proceedings services and extend contract term to 6/30/07, no cost (01-02-Y-137574-0705)

D. **ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

9. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Amendment No. 1, to provide for the Voluntary No-Drive Day Program and extend contract term to 6/30/07, no cost (02-51-A-136398-0805)

E. **FACILITIES MANAGEMENT**

10. Ajo Community Health Center, dba Desert Senita Community Health Center, Amendment No. 2, to provide a Lease Agreement and co-location of PHS case managers at 410 Malacate, Ajo and extend contract term to 6/30/07, PHCS Enterprise Fund, contract amount $5,600.00 (04-13-D-131681-0502)

F. **HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

11. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 187 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Town of Marana, to provide animal control services, contract amount revenue based on services (01-01-M-138307-0806)

12. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 188 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Corona De Tucson Fire District, to provide for Preparedness and Response for Bio-Terrorism, ADHS Preparedness and Response for Bio-Terrorism Grant Fund, contract amount $2,000.00 (01-01-C-138341-0806)

13. Department of Health and Human Services, Amendment No. 3, to provide intervention and prevention HIV services and extend contract term to 9/29/07, ADHS Grant Fund, contract amount $499,900.00 revenue (02-01-H-133398-0903)

14. Arizona Department of Health Services, Amendment No. 1, to provide early pregnancy prenatal care, education and referral services, extend contract term to 6/30/07 and amend contractual language, contract amount revenue based on services (02-01-A-137315-1005)

15. Pima Council on Aging, to provide direct health and supportive counseling services, contract amount $33,000.00 revenue (02-01-P-138298-0706)

16. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 189 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with Arizona Department of Health Services, Office of Oral Health, to provide oral health services for families with children enrolled in HeadStart Programs, ADHS Grant Fund, contract amount $9,000.00 revenue (02-01-A-138299-0606)

17. Arizona Board of Regents, University of Arizona, Health Sciences Center, to provide internship opportunities for Public Health students, no cost (07-01-A-138323-0706)

G. **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

18. University Physicians, Inc., to provide a software license and maintenance agreement, General Fund, contract amount $741,673.90 revenue (12-14-U-138321-0905)

H. **INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH**

19. Correctional Medical Services, Inc., Amendment No. 1, to provide correctional health care services for inmates of the Adult Detention Center and psychological evaluations for Sheriff Deputies and amend contractual language, no cost (18-65-C-137985-0406)

I. **NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION**

20. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 190 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Tucson, to acquire, design, construct, operate and maintain the Julian Wash Linear Park, 2004 Bond Fund, contract amount $3,700,000.00 (01-05-T-138305-0806)

21. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 191 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Tucson, to design, construct, operate and maintain the Pantano River Park, 2004 Bond Fund, no cost (01-05-T-138306-0806)

J. **PIMA HEALTH SYSTEM**

22. To provide homecare services, extend contract term to 6/30/07 and amend contractual language, PHCS Enterprise Fund, for the following:

Vendor	Amendment Number	Amount	Contract Number
NSI - Nursing Svc., Inc	05	$100,000.00	18-15-N-134378-0704
Jelodon Corp. dba Health Core Nursing	05	$200,000.00	18-15-H-134380-0704
Interim Healthcare, Inc.	05	$ 50,000.00	18-15-I-134383-0704
NurseCore	06	$100,000.00	11-15-C-134404-0704
Creative Networks L.L.C.	04	$100,000.00	11-15-C-134425-0704
Sunrise Senior Living Management, Inc., dba Sunrise Home Care	06	$200,000.00	11-15-F-134427-0704
Maxim Healthcare Svcs., Inc.	06	$200,000.00	11-15-M-134428-0704
Nursefinders, Inc.	04	$200,000.00	11-15-N-134500-0704
University Med. Center Corp.	03	$250,000.00	11-15-U-134501-0704
Gentiva Health Services	03	$100,000.00	11-15-G-134502-0704
Bayada Nurses, Inc.	06	$200,000.00	11-15-B-134512-0704
Dependable Home Health	03	$100,000.00	11-15-D-134563-0704
CareGiver Connection of Arizona, L.L.C., d.b.a. AristoCare Home Health	04	$150,000.00	11-15-C-134885-0904
Dependable Nurses, Inc.	05	$100,000.00	11-15-D-134886-0704

23. Tucson Orthopaedic Institute, P.C., to provide orthopedic and MRI services, PHCS Enterprise Fund, contract amount not to exceed $3,500,000.00/2 year term (18-15-T-138314-0806)

K. **PROCUREMENT**

24. Durazo Construction Corporation, Amendment No. 5, to provide a job-order contract for remodeling and construction services, General Fund, contract amount $400,000.00 (26-13-D-134127-0404) Facilities Management

25. Granite Construction Company, Amendment No. 1, to provide a job-order contract for paving services, Various Funds, contract

amount $250,000.00 (26-05-G-137525-1205) Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation

26. Waxie Enterprises, Inc., Amendment No. 4, to provide County-wide janitorial supply services, Various Department Funds, contract amount $150,000.00 (11-26-W-131689-1002) Procurement

27. Trax International, Inc., d.b.a. Trax Transportation, Amendment No. 2, to provide rural public transportation services and extend contract term to 10/31/07, Transportation Special Revenue Fund, contract amount $245,000.00 (11-04-T-135290-1104) Transportation

28. Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Amendment No. 11, to provide for the Ina Rd. Water Pollution Control Facility Process Change & Expansion Project and extend contract term to 10/1/07, 1997 Sewer System Revenue Bond Fund, no cost (03-03-D-127223-0100) Wastewater Management

AWARDS

29. Increase in Award of Requisition No. 88535, (PULLED FOR DISCUSSION)

30. Cooperative Procurement: Award of Contract, Requisition No. 0602930, in the amount of $1,500,000.00 to Portable Computer Systems Inc., (Headquarters: Denver, CO) to provide Panasonic Toughbook Mobile Data Computers for the Sheriff, Transportation and Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Departments. Contract is for a one year period with the option to extend for four additional one year periods. Funding Source: General and Transportation Special Revenue Funds. Administering Department: Information Technology.

L. **REAL PROPERTY**

31. Mule Tank Limited Partnership L.L.L.P., to provide an Acquisition Agreement for the Six Bar Ranch needed for the Open Space Project,

2004 Bond Fund, contract amount $11,536,056.00 including closing costs (22-64-M-138319-0806)

32. Executive Partners L.L.C., to provide an Acquisition Agreement for 3434 East 22nd Street, Tax Parcel No. 130-08-3810, needed for the Communications and Emergency Operations Center, 2004 Bond Fund, contract amount $6,296,000.00 including closing costs (22-11-E-138318-0806) Sheriff

33. The Carson B. Rust and Irrevocable Trust, to provide an Acquisition Agreement for drainage easements, sewer easements, and temporary construction easements for sewer improvements at 5750 E. Santa Fe Place located on the east side of Craycroft Road, on the south bank of the Pantano Wash, Tax Parcel Nos. 109-22-020A, 109-22-020C and 109-22-021H, 1997 Bond Fund, contract amount $182,309.00 including closing costs (22-03-R-138266-0806) Wastewater Management

M. **SHERIFF**

34. RESOLUTION NO. 2006-_192_, approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of South Tucson, to provide for incarceration of municipal prisoners, General Fund, contract amount $165,000.00 revenue (01-11-S-138286-0706)

35. RESOLUTION NO. 2006-_193_ approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Town of Marana, to provide for incarceration of municipal prisoners, General Fund, contract amount $260,000.00 revenue (01-11-M-138287-0706)

36. RESOLUTION NO. 2006-_194_, approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Town of Oro Valley, to provide for incarceration of municipal prisoners, contract amount $110,000.00 revenue (01-11-O-138288-0706)

37. RESOLUTION NO. 2006-_195_, approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Town of

Sahuarita, to provide for incarceration of municipal prisoners, General Fund, contract amount $65,000.00 revenue (01-11-S-138289-0706)

38. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 196 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Tucson, to provide for incarceration of municipal prisoners, General Fund, contract amount $6,400,000.00 revenue (01-11-T-138322-0706)

39. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 197 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Arizona Automobile Theft Authority, to provide for the VIN Etch System to promote vehicle theft prevention, 2006/2007 Law Enforcement Grant Fund, contract amount $2,000.00 revenue (01-11-A-138342-0706)

40. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 198 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Arizona Automobile Theft Authority, to support vehicle theft enforcement and investigation within Pima County, 2006/2007 Law Enforcement Grant Fund, contract amount $12,000.00 revenue (01-11-A-138343-0706)

41. City of Tucson, Amendment No. 1, to provide for the Pima County/Tucson Metropolitan Counter Narcotics Alliance and extend contract term to 1/25/07, contract amount $572,000.00 revenue (01-11-T-134148-0504)

N. **TRANSPORTATION**

42. Coronado National Forest Service, Amendment No. 1, to provide for the fabrication and installation of informational signs on Madera Canyon and Redington Pass Roads, contract amount $139.17 revenue (23-04-C-137042-0705)

O. **WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT**

43. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 199 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Arizona

Board of Regents, University of Arizona, to provide for the Toilet Distribution and Plumbing Fixture Water Conservation Program, WWM Enterprise Fund, contract amount $525,000.00 (01-03-A-138296-0806)

44. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 200 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Metropolitan Domestic Water Improvement District, to provide billing and collection of sewer user fees, WWM Enterprise Fund, contract amount $213,000.00 (01-03-M-138297-0706)

2. **DIVISION OF ELECTIONS**

Designation of polling places for fourteen election precincts.

3. **BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND/OR COMMITTEES**

A. Industrial Development Authority

Reappointments of Cecilia Cruz and Bernhardt Wm. Collins. Term expirations: 9/5/12. (Authority recommendations)

B. Pima County Library Advisory Board

(WITHOUT OBJECTION THIS ITEM WAS CONTINUED TO AUGUST 21, 2006)

C. Wastewater Management Advisory Committee

Reappointment of John ~~A.~~ **R.** Carhuff, Citizens' Water Advisory Committee representative. Term expiration: 3/1/10. (Organizational recommendation)

D. Workforce Investment Board

1. Appointments of Thomas Hinman, Business, to replace Mark Nechita; and Jim Degrood, Town of Marana representative, to replace Michael Reuwsaat. Term expirations: 9/30/09. (Staff recommendations)

2. Reappointments:

Shawna Adams, Business
Maria Alday, Business
Kathy Alexander, Higher Education
Joe Altamirano, Job Corps
Linda Arzoumanian, General Education
Hank Atha, WIA Title I Adults, Title I Youth, Title I Dislocated Workers and Welfare to Work Programs; HUD-Employment and Training
Elaine Babcock, Business
Dr. Vicki Balentine, LEA/K-12
Tony Benavidez, Business
Jacob Bernal, Native American Workers
Kendall Bert, Economic Development
Dr. Johnson Bia Postsecondary/Vocational/Adult Education
Duane Bock, Business
Clarence Boykins, Tucson-Southern Arizona Black Chamber of Commerce
George Caria, Transportation
Ray Clarke, CBO
Judith Clinco, Business
Rob Daniels, Other
Dannie Gill Dyas, Seasonal/Migrant Workers
Peggy Feenan, Employment Service, Trade Adjustment Assistance, NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance, Veterans Employment and Training Programs, Unemployment Insurance
Clayton Hamilton, Business
Peg Harmon, CBO/Faith Based
Jim Herzfeld, Business
Terry Jensen, Other
Doug Jones, Business
Bertha Villegas-Kinney, Title I/Voc. Rehab.
Suzanne Lawder, Business
Michael Lupien, Business
Don Martin, Business
Noreen Nelson, Business
Edmund Parker, CBO
Ellie Patterson, Business
Jill Pearson, Business
Mike Proctor, Higher Education

Jack Scott, Labor Representative
Carol Somers, Business
Karin Uhlich, City Representative
Ernie Urias, CBO
Jim Watson, Labor Representative and Community Services Block Grant Representative

Term expirations: 9/30/09.
(Staff recommendations)

4. **PROCUREMENT**

Quarterly Contracts Report - 2nd Quarter, 2006

Pursuant to Pima County Code, Section 11.08.010, staff submits the quarterly report on contracts awarded from April 1, 2006 through June 30, 2006.

5. **SPECIAL EVENT LIQUOR LICENSES APPROVED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION NO. 2002-273**

A. Nancy M. Davis, Angel Charity for Children, Inc., La Encantada, 2905 E. Skyline Drive, Ste. 279, Tucson, November 11, 2006.

B. Nancy M. Davis, Angel Charity for Children, Inc., Westin La Paloma Resort, 3800 E. Sunrise Drive, Tucson, December 9, 2006.

C. Emily Louise Jenkins, Tucson Medical Center Foundation, La Encantada, 2905 E. Skyline Drive, Ste. 279, Tucson, October 28, 2006.

FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES

6. **DUPLICATE WARRANTS - FOR RATIFICATION**

ANTONE, GEORGIA	$ 113.00
ANTONE, GEORGIA	$ 40.94
AVIALL SERVICES	$ 388.00
CESSNA, CURTIS L.	$ 567.00
CESSNA, CURTIS L.	$ 514.50
COPE BEHAVIORIAL HEALTH SCIENCE	$ 39800.00
CUNEO, SUZANNE S.	$ 67.20
EVANO, JOSEPH	$ 113.00
LASWICK, JOHN L.	$ 2188.75
MILLER, PATRICIA	$ 113.00
MOULTON, THOMAS	$ 150.00

MURRIETTA, JENNY	$	150.00
OSTROWSKI, BETH	$	113.00
OSTROWSKI, PAUL	$	150.50
PETERSON, GAIL	$	113.00
SCHRACK, PAMELA	$	150.50
TIISTOLA, DAVID	$	175.57

7. **TREASURER'S OFFICE** - Certificates of Clearance pursuant to A.R.S. §42-19118.

NAME OF OWNER	REFERENCE NO.	TAX YEAR
99 Cent Plus Family Store	01042098330	2001
99 Cent Quickstop	04012165442	2004
A1 Independent Testing Service	04012165381	2004
Adobe Safe and Lock	03012002647	2003
Adobe Safe and Lock	04012002647	2004
Advanced Auto Collision	04012170150	2004
All In One Satellite	04012166129	2004
American Family Insurance	02032083312	2002
American Family Insurance	03012083312	2003
American Family Insurance	04012083312	2004
American Family Insurance	05012083312	2005
Anderson, Triny	03011130693	2003
Anderson, Triny	04011130693	2004
Ann Evans Consultations	01042104362	2001
Arandules, Alejandro	03011130898	2003
Arandules, Alejandro	04011130898	2004
Arizona Service Station, L.L.C.	02032113684	2002
Arizona Service Station, L.L.C.	03012113684	2003
Arnold Electric, Co.	03012002725	2003
Barbara's Kitchen	04012170161	2004
Barrett, Richard	03011150243	2003
Barrett, Richard	04011150243	2004
Barrett, Richard	05011150243	2005
Benedict, Tim	04011172188	2004
Benedict, Tim	05011172188	2005
Bently Motor, Co.	03012061507	2003
Bently Motor, Co.	04012061507	2004
Bently Motor, Co.	05012061507	2005
Best Value Transmission	04012166373	2004
Bojorquez, Manuel Grijalva	03011157244	2003
Bojorquez, Manuel Grijalva	04011157244	2004
Bracamonte, Migdalia	04011131020	2004
C L G Steel, Co. Inc.	04011142630	2004
Calli Ollin Academy	03012121071	2003
Calli Ollin Academy	04012121071	2004
Carrillo, Manuela	04011126277	2004
Carrillo, Manuela	05011126277	2005
Casa De Modas	04012166022	2004
Casa De Modas	05012166022	2005

Castro, Edwardo Moreno	03011129196	2003
Castro, Edwardo Moreno	04011129196	2004
Castro, Edwardo Moreno	05011129196	2005
Catalina Credit, Corp.	04011160264	2004
Catalina Credit, Corp.	05011160264	2005
Cerros, Artemio	03011131406	2003
Cerros, Artemio	04011131406	2004
Cerros, Artemio	05011131406	2005
Chacon, Jesus R.	03011127272	2003
Chacon, Jesus R.	04011127272	2004
Chacon, Jesus R.	05011127272	2005
Christian, Thomas	04011130545	2004
Christian, Thomas	05011130545	2005
Cienega Physicians	03012119761	2003
Cigarettes Cheaper	04012083536	2004
Cigarettes Cheaper	04012083532	2004
Cigarettes Cheaper	05012083532	2005
Classical Gas	00082002984	2000
Cline, Carol	03011149900	2003
Cline, Carol	04011149900	2004
Conseco Finance	04011172088	2004
Conseco Finance	05011172088	2005
Cooley, Corp.	03011156131	2003
Cooley, Corp.	04011156131	2004
Cooley, Corp.	05011156131	2005
Copper Creations	03012119874	2003
Crescent Jewelers	04012120488	2004
Crown Pool Service	03012104022	2003
Crown Pool Service	04012104022	2004
D S R Designer Homes, L.L.C.	03012120636	2003
D S R Designer Homes, L.L.C.	04012120636	2004
D S R Designer Homes, L.L.C.	05012120636	2005
Danalewich, James	04011150567	2003
Danalewich, James	03011150567	2004
Davis, Kristi	02011015689	2002
Davis, Kristi	03011144874	2003
Davis, Kristi	04011144874	2004
De Santiago, David	03011128126	2003
De Santiago, David	04011128126	2004
Desert Racing Tech.	03012043248	2003
Dominguez, Sabino Garcia	03011154184	2003
Dominguez, Sabino Garcia	04011154184	2004
Ellis, Larry	03011162286	2003
Ellis, Larry	04011162286	2004
Enterprise Group, Ltd.	03012055490	2003
Exquisite Floor Design, Inc.	02032112481	2002
Exquisite Floor Design, Inc.	03012112481	2003
Exquisite Floor Design, Inc.	04012112481	2004
Exquisite Floor Design, Inc.	05012112481	2005

Fin Tec Svc. Corp.	04012075269	2004
Five Bridges, Inc.	04012011516	2004
Flat Fee	02032104901	2002
Flat Fee	03012104901	2003
Flat Fee	04012104901	2004
Flat Fee	05012104901	2005
Flying J Rodeo Equipment	03012085449	2003
Flying J Rodeo Equipment	04012085449	2004
Flynn, Linda	03011147411	2003
Flynn, Linda	04011147411	2004
Flynn, Linda	05011147411	2005
Foothills Shoe Shop	03012115090	2003
Foothills Shoe Shop	04012115090	2004
Fordahl, Chad	03011128808	2003
Fordahl, Chad	04011128808	2004
Fordahl, Chad	05011128808	2005
Fox, Chris	03011161421	2003
Fox, Chris	04011161421	2004
Fox, Chris	05011161421	2005
Garcia, Jesus	04011131886	2004
Garcia, Jesus	05011131886	2005
Gartin, Wayne	04011134352	2004
Gartin, Wayne	05011134352	2005
GE Capital Corp.	93106000051	1993
GE Capital Information Tech	04016098062	2004
Gentry, Dieter	04011164432	2004
Gonzales, Frank	00051000056	2000
Great Lakes Cable Comm., Inc.	03012078664	2003
Great Lakes Cable Comm., Inc.	04012078664	2004
Griffith, Anna	04011154232	2004
Griffith, Anna	05011154232	2005
Gristy's	04012170388	2004
Homes America	03011129251	2003
Homes America	04011129251	2004
Hopkins, Ronald	03011151002	2003
Hopkins, Ronald	04011151002	2004
Jerry Wall TV Service	03012005836	2003
Jerry Wall TV Service	04012005836	2004
Keep-N-Cool	98092008788	1998
Kelley, Margaret	03011127579	2003
Kelley, Margaret	04011127579	2004
Kern, Albert W. Sr.	03011145983	2003
Kern, Albert W. Sr.	04011145983	2004
Kern, Albert W. Sr.	05011145983	2005
L and L Grocery Liquidators	04012166018	2004
Lara, Jose B.	03011153701	2003
Lara, Jose B.	04011153701	2004
Liechty, Clinton L. PC	03011148880	2003
Liechty, Clinton L. PC	04011148880	2004

Lighthouse II	04012165258	2004
Lincoln Jones and Associates, Inc.	03012079835	2003
Little Italy	03012046935	2003
Little Italy	04012046935	2004
Little Italy	05012046935	2005
Lorefice, Matthew	04011164587	2004
Lorefice, Matthew	05011164587	2005
Los Amigos Cockteloria	01042097476	2001
Los Panchitos	03012112561	2003
Los Panchitos	04012112561	2004
Los Panchitos	05012112561	2005
Marc Of Excellence Barber Shop	04012166230	2004
Marc Of Excellence Barber Shop	05012166230	2005
Martinez,Irma	04011127733	2004
Martinez,Irma	05011127733	2005
Martinez, Jose Antonio	04011154879	2004
Martinez, Jose Antonio	05011154879	2005
Mattress and More	04012165827	2004
Mennel, Kristian	04011164086	2004
Mesquite Willy's, Inc.	02032097790	2002
Motor Machine and Supply	03012012420	2003
Motor Machine and Supply	04012012420	2004
Motor Machine and Supply	05012012420	2005
Mountain Shadow Apartments	01042061755	2001
Mountain Shadow Apartments	02032061755	2002
Mountain Shadow Apartments	03012061755	2003
Newkirk, Gail	03011133102	2003
Newkirk, Gail	04011133102	2004
Nichols, Steve Heating and Cooling	90092000597	1990
Noble Clinic	03012121803	2003
Noble Clinic	04012121803	2004
Nu Fashions	04012112755	2004
Oakwood Acceptance	04011129646	2004
Oakwood Acceptance	05011129646	2005
Oakwood Homes	04011130322	2004
Oakwood Homes	05011130322	2005
Oasis Vegetarian Eatery and Food	03012111815	2003

Offroad Buggy Supply	03012051829	2003
Offroad Buggy Supply	04012051829	2004
Oracle Plaza Cleaners	04012165241	2004
Orion Financial, Inc.	03012068186	2003
Ott, Benjamin E. or Annie C.	03011139126	2003
Ott, Benjamin E. or Annie C.	04011139126	2004
Palomo, Diana Irene	03011129684	2003
Palomo, Diana Irene	04011129684	2004
Peipelman, Karl	03011135324	2003
Peipelman, Karl	04011135324	2004
Peipelman, Karl	05011135324	2005
Perez, Tony	02011018311	2002
Perez, Tony	03011147374	2003
Pichone, Joseph	00011031488	2000
Pichone, Joseph	99011034466	1999
Pichone, Joseph	00011031489	2000
Pichone, Joseph	99011034467	1999
Prudential Insurance Brokerage	02032001876	2002
Prudential Insurance Brokerage	03012001876	2003
Prudential Insurance Brokerage	04012001876	2004
Prudential Insurance Brokerage	05012001876	2005
R F G Equities, Inc.	03012120624	2003
R F G Equities, Inc.	04012120624	2004
R F G Equities, Inc.	05012120624	2005
Ragels, Charles D. Jr. or Jodelle	03011147911	2003
Ragels, Charles D. Jr. or Jodelle	04011147911	2004
Ragels, Charles D. Jr. or Jodelle	05011147911	2005
Rayleigh Optical, Corp.	03012097249	2003
Rayleigh Optical, Corp.	04012097249	2004
Relitz, Alma Elaine	03011148980	2003
Relitz, Alma Elaine	04011148980	2004
Relitz, Alma Elaine	05011148980	2005
Renovations	04012120347	2004
Reyes, Lorenzo	04011127419	2004
Reyes, Lorenzo	05011127419	2005
Reyes, Martina or Jose H.	03011127338	2003
Reyes, Martina or Jose H.	04011127338	2004
Reyes, Martina or Jose H.	05011127338	2005
Rivera, Berta Alisrl	04011157457	2004
Rivera, Berta Alisrl	05011157457	2005

Rodriquez, Richard	03011160369	2003
Rodriquez, Richard	04011160369	2004
Rosson, Dora Lee	04011157789	2004
Schlesinger, Stephen M.	03011127089	2003
Schlesinger, Stephen M.	04011127089	2004
Sign Center	03012120623	2003
Sign Center	04012120623	2004
Skilcraft Fiberglass, Inc.	96092002490	1996
Skilcraft Fiberglass, Inc.	97082001377	1997
Skilcraft Fiberglass, Inc.	98092006152	1998
Skiview, Inc.	03012113257	2003
Skiview, Inc.	04012113257	2004
Skiview, Inc.	05012113257	2005
Smith, Charles J.	03011159976	2003
Smith, Charles J.	04011159976	2004
Solot, Sanders, K. and Assoc.	04012004024	2004
Solot, Sanders, K. and Assoc.	05012004024	2005
Soul Feathers	03012097108	2003
Soul Feathers	05012097108	2005
Southwest Art and Frame Jobbers	03012051445	2003
Southwest Mortgage Assoc.	03012078155	2003
Southwest Mortgage Assoc.	04012078155	2004
peedway Thrift Center	03012096795	2003
Speedway Thrift Center	04012096795	2004
Speedway Thrift Center	05012096795	2005
Sports Mac	04012119678	2004
Stagmo Investments, L.L.C.	04011126411	2004
Stagmo Investments, L.L.C.	05011126411	2005
Stagmo Investments, L.L.C.	04011126416	2004
Stagmo Investments, L.L.C.	05011126416	2005
Stan, Joseph	03011135846	2003
Stan, Joseph	04011135846	2004
Stan, Joseph	05011135846	2005
Starr Skateboard Shop	03012080089	2003
Starr Skateboard Shop	04012080089	2004
Starr Skateboard Shop	05012080089	2005
Stewart, Jason	04011141025	2004
Stewart, Jason	05011141025	2005
Suarez, Deborah	03011126729	2003
Suarez, Deborah	04011126729	2004
Suarez, Deborah	05011126729	2005
Superior Image	03012077796	2003
Superior Image	04012077796	2004
Superior Image	05012077796	2005
Tellez, Mercedes	03011129965	2003
Tellez, Mercedes	05011129965	2005
Terrazas and Dyer	03012030509	2003
Terrazas and Dyer	04012030509	2004
Treat Shop	02032090210	2002
Treat Shop	03012090210	2003

Treat Shop	02032090211	2002
Treat Shop	03012090211	2003
Treat Shop	02032090892	2002
Treat Shop	03012090892	2003
Tucson Wholesale Florist, Inc.	03012002648	2003
Tucson Wholesale Florist, Inc.	04012002648	2004
Urias, Juan M. or Leonor H.	04011157089	2004
Uzarraga, Armando	04011130160	2004
Vanier Galleries	04012119570	2004
Vose, Jack	05011158848	2005
Waterman, Donald	03011135923	2003
Waterman, Donald	04011135923	2004
Waterman, Donald	05011135923	2005
Wesala, Vanna	04011147063	2004
Wesala, Vanna	05011147063	2005
Wesala, Vanna	04011147065	2004
Wesala, Vanna	05011147065	2005
Western Cablevision	02032055479	2002
Western Cablevision	02032055479	2002
Whitt, Ben Richard	03011144857	2003
Whitt, Ben Richard	04011144857	2004
Whitt, Ben Richard	05011144857	2005
Wilferd, Jerry	01021021479	2001
Wilferd, Jerry	02011038411	2002
Wilferd, Jerry	03011164944	2003
Wilferd, Jerry	04011164944	2004
Wilferd, Jerry	05011164944	2005
Woods, Alice	03011153742	2003
Woods, Alice	04011153742	2004
Young, Elan	03011164601	2003
Young, Elan	04011164601	2004
Young, Elan	05011164601	2005
Zurita, Jose	04011172973	2004
Zurita, Jose	04011172974	2004

PUBLIC WORKS

8. **REAL PROPERTY**

Abandonment and Quit Claim Deed

A. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 201 , of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, providing for the vacation of a portion of Camino Aurelia, Pima County Road Abandonment No. A-95-03, within Sections 29 and 30, T17S, R16E, G&SRM. (District 4)

B. Quit Claim Deed to Mt. Fagan Road Association, Inc., for a portion of Camino Aurelia, within Sections 29 and 30, T17S, R16E, G&SRM. No revenue. (District 4)

9. **COUNTY ATTORNEY**

CORRECTION OF SCRIVENER'S ERROR

Pretreatment Settlement Agreement

On the agenda of November 16, 2004 and April 5, 2006, a Pretreatment Settlement Agreement was incorrectly listed as Jagdeep Dhillon, dba Dhillon Investments, L.L.C., this should have been Dhillon Hotels, L.L.C.

10. **PROCLAMATIONS**

A. Proclaiming the month of August and the day of August 18, 2006, to be:

"231st ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF TUCSON"

B. "ARIZONA TEEN DRIVING SAFETY AWARENESS WEEK" (PULLED FOR SEPARATE ACTION)

11. **RATIFY AND/OR APPROVE**

Minutes: June 6, 2006
June 20, 2006
June 29, 2006

Zoning Enforcement Board of Appeals Minutes of July 11, 2006

Warrants: July, 2006

10. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR: CLASSIFICATION/COMPENSATION**

The Sheriff's Department requests approval to create one new Position Control Number (PCN) to be allocated as a 0030, Office Support Level III. No General Fund impact.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to approve the request.

11. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR: SOUTH-CENTRAL ARIZONA CONSORTIUM**

RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 202 , of the Pima County Board of Supervisors authorizing negotiations with Cochise, Pinal and Santa Cruz Counties for the establishment of the "South-Central Arizona Consortium" and authorizing the creation of a database for the benefit of the Consortium.

Supervisor Bronson stated she appreciated this Resolution being brought to the Board as it relates to the challenging issues of growth not only in Pima County but in Pinal and Santa Cruz Counties as well.

Supervisor Day stated she appreciated Supervisor Bronson's efforts and it was time these Counties planned together for regional growth.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution No. 2006- 202 .

12. **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 203 , of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, approving the proceedings of the Industrial Development Authority of the County of Pima, regarding the issuance of its not to exceed $4,500,000.00 Education Revenue Bonds (Franklin Phonetic Charter School Project) Series 2006 and declaring an emergency.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution No. 2006- 203 and declare an emergency.

13. **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 204 , of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, approving the proceedings of the Industrial Development Authority of the County of Pima, regarding the issuance of its not to exceed $4,000,000.00 Charter School Revenue Bonds (Carpe Diem Collegiate High School Project) Series 2006 and declaring an emergency.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero

vote, to pass and adopt Resolution No. 2006- 204 and declare an emergency.

14. **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 205 , of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, approving the proceedings of the Industrial Development Authority of the County of Pima, regarding the issuance of its not to exceed $10,000,000.00 Adjustable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds (Harvest Preparatory Academy Project) Series 2006 and declaring an emergency.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution No. 2006- 205 and declare an emergency.

15. **PROCUREMENT: APPEAL OF PROCUREMENT DIRECTOR'S DECISION**

Pursuant to Pima County Code Section 11.20.010(J), Granite Construction Company, Inc., represented by Slutes, Sakrison and Hill, P.C., appeals the decision of the Procurement Director regarding Requisition No. 89683, for the construction of the Valencia Road: Mission Road to I-19 Project.

George Widigiris, Procurement Director, stated this protest arose because of an obvious clerical error on the bid submitted by Meridian Engineering Company. Three bids were received in response to the solicitation and the apparent low bid was from Meridian Engineering Company. The second low bid was from Granite Construction Company, Inc. There were 203 line items and all three respondents had errors in their submittals. Meridian made an error on the unit price for concrete curbing. Instead of writing $15.00 per lineal foot they had written $1,500.00, but their extended line item total reflected the $15.00 unit price. The solicitation requested pricing on 12,740 lineal feet of curbing and, if this error was considered, their actual price would have resulted in a total bid nearly $19,000,000.00 higher than their intended bid. Meridian's second error was in their unit price for clearing and grubbing. Instead of $200,000.00 they wrote $50,000.00. This error was not obvious on the bid page, and Meridian honored the reduced price given for that line item.

Mr. Widugiris stated this issue rests with the interpretation of the Pima County Standard Specifications and the Pima County Procurement Code which state the County had the right to waive minor irregularities if it was in the best interest of the County. He further explained another section in the Standard Specifications which states that in the case of a discrepancy between the unit price and the extended price, the unit price shall govern. However, it was Procurement's opinion that Meridian's error was not a mathematical extension error but simply a scrivener's error. He felt the recommendation to award the contract to Meridian maintained the integrity of the bidding process. He also felt it would be irresponsible not to recommend the award accordingly, as Meridian's bid was approximately $380,000.00 less than the second low bid received from Granite Construction Company.

James M. Sakrison, Attorney for Granite Construction Company, stated this decision goes against all of the County's Building Rules and Regulations and Procurement Code. He quoted the regulations which state in all cases "the unit price shall govern." He said when the County questioned Meridian regarding the $1,500.00, they said it was an error and that they would change their bid. Mr. Sakrison explained there was no provision in the Procurement Code or anywhere else for them to just change the bid. He stated there was a second error on Meridian's bid where they had put $50,000.00 on the unit price for clearing and grubbing and, when questioned, Meridian acknowledged the mistake and said they would honor the unit price. Mr. Sakrison said the Procurement Code only gave one remedy to bidders if it was found the unit price was incorrect and that was to withdraw the bid. He stated the City of Tucson and the Arizona Department of Transportation consistently apply the same Procurement Code and, when they had this type of problem, they would throw the bid out and either re-bid the project or award it to the next lower bidder. He suggested the County needed to be consistent and adhere to their Procurement Code or change it prospectively, not retroactively.

Jeffrey Willis, Attorney for Meridian Engineering Company, stated although the unit price of the Meridian bid was entered as $1,500.00, the extension when calculated out was at $15.00 per unit on the contested item. He said the

integrity of the public procurement process was not compromised by accepting the bid as it was obviously intended. He stated the same ordinance which Granite was referring to also contained a very specific statement that obvious mistakes could be ignored by the procuring authority if it would be to the advantage or benefit of the procuring authority to do so. He stated this was not a case where Meridian was trying to gain an unfair advantage but simply an error by a clerical staff member in transcribing a unit price on to the bid sheet. He suggested the integrity of the process would be thoroughly compromised if an unsuccessful bidder could, on the basis of a palpable clerical error, convince the Board that it should re-let the bid. He stated doing so would not provide any benefit to the County, the funding authority or the taxpayers. He provided the Board with a written memorandum in response to Mr. Sakrison's appeal.

George Widugiris stated Procurement still clearly supported their position and believed it was in the best interest of the County to move forward. He stated the County must look at each particular bid on its own merit. He explained it would have been irresponsible if Procurement had not suggested the recommendation to Meridian.

After some discussion, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and unanimously carried by a four to zero vote, to deny the appeal and uphold the Procurement Director's decision.

16. **PROCUREMENT: AWARD OF CONTRACT**

The Board of Supervisors on July 11, 2006 continued the following to this date:

Award of Contract, Requisition No. 89683, for the construction of the Valencia Road: Mission Road to I-19 Project. The Procurement Department advises the Board of mathematical errors made in the calculation of apparent low bidder Meridian Engineering Company and second low bidder Granite Construction Company. It is recommended that Meridian's error be considered a minor informality and award to Meridian Engineering Company (Headquarters: Tucson, AZ) in the amount of $8,520,706.20. The apparent third low bidder The Ashton Company was deemed non-responsive for only meeting 2% of the 9% MBE goal set for

this project, and their submitted Request for Waiver was denied. Meridian exceeded the goal at 14% and Granite met the 9% goal. Funding Source: 1997 HURF Revenue Bond Fund. Administering Department: Transportation.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to approve the Award of Contract.

17. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: REQUEST FOR ZONING CODE TEXT AMENDMENT INITIATION**

Staff requests direction to initiate and advertise Pima County Zoning Code Text Amendments to modify Chapter 18.03 (General Definitions) and Chapter 18.07 (General Regulations and Exceptions), regarding Wireless Communications Facilities. (All Districts)

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Carroll, and carried by a four to zero vote, to direct staff to initiate and advertise the Zoning Code Text Amendment.

18. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: FINAL PLAT WITH ASSURANCES**

P1205-049, Windmill Ranch, Lots 1-24. (District 3)

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to approve the Final Plat with Assurances.

19. **NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT**

Presentation by Dr. Julio Betancourt of the U.S. Geological Survey and Travis Bean of the University of Arizona on management of Buffelgrass in Pima County.

Without objection, this item was continued to the Board of Supervisors Meeting of August 21, 2006.

20. **NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT**

Report by the Pima County Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee regarding the long-term public use of Rillito Regional Park.

Gary Davidson, Chairman of the Pima County Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee, stated the committee was comprised of a very diverse group of citizens representing many factions. Presentations were made to the committee by a variety of different groups who gave them good information and recommendations. He summarized the key recommendations of the Committee, thanked the Board and requested serious consideration of the Committee's recommendations.

Supervisor Day thanked the Committee and stated they had developed excellent recommendations that reflected the Committee's interest in both horse racing and the need for other sports facilities. She agreed there was a lack of space for sport fields in the County. She felt there needed to be an Intergovernmental Agreement with school districts to make more fields available.

The following speakers addressed the Board:

1. Tim Kelly
2. Julie Neff-Encinas
3. Patricia Dunham
4. Geronimo Ramirez Jr. M.D.
5. Ebie Aldaghi
6. Lisa Balcer
7. Joyce Hannes

The speakers provided the following comments:

1. The Horseman's Association was concerned with the 2010 deadline for moving horse racing out of the Rillito Regional Park.
2. Concern was expressed about the facilities being ready for the next horse racing season.
3. Youth sports save kids and all fields provided would soon be filled.
4. The soccer community considered this a partnership and pledged to do their part in bringing in tournaments to support merchants and tourism in the community.
5. Horse racing is a viable industry that has not been tapped and should be considered for bond funding.
6. The Board was thanked for their assistance in getting more soccer fields for the community.
7. Soccer fields at the Rillito Regional Park are currently under-utilized.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Day, seconded by Supervisor Bronson, and carried by a four to zero vote, to accept the recommendations of the Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee's Report as follows:

Recommendations

1. All existing uses at Rillito continue until a suitable replacement facility is established for horse racing;
2. The replacement facility should be established no later than 2010;
3. Consistent with the planned relocation, and in order to sustain the horse racing community, Pima County maintain the horse racing facilities at Rillito until these activities are relocated;
4. Any improvements to the horse racing facilities at Rillito are the responsibility of the lessee;
5. The Town of Marana's proposed Western Heritage Park, located on hundreds of acres including rodeo and equestrian facilities is the future site of horse racing in Pima County;
6 Pima County include funding to support the development of racing facilities at the Marana site in the next bond package with the intent that this project be included in the first implementation period;
7. If for any reason Marana is unable to develop the Western Heritage Park for horse racing, that a suitable alternative site be identified for horse racing and that the site must be acceptable to the Pima County Fair Horse Racing Commission;
8. The horse racing community is actively involved in the design and development of the new facility;
9. Rillito be fully developed, as currently planned, including the addition of soccer fields, lighting, parking and the removal or the relocation of stalls to accommodate these improvements;
10. Once horse racing has moved from Rillito, the facility be developed as soon as possible as a soccer tournament and practice facility with 18 full-size lighted soccer fields and additional facilities to support soccer tournaments. The local areas need for football and lacrosse practice facilities can also be accommodated, if needed, by these fields; and,
11. Pima County include funding to support the development of the 18 field Rillito soccer facility in the next bond package with the intent that this project be included in the first implementation period.

Further Recommendations

1. Pima County, in cooperation with other jurisdictions, identify properties for future sports and recreational uses and develop a bond question for the next and subsequent bond packages that is specific to the development of tournament and practice facility sites for the following sports:
   - Softball/Soccer
   - Football/Lacrosse
   - Baseball/Other Sports
2. In developing tournament sites, local players and their need for conveniently accessible practice fields, should be a very important consideration;
3. Pima County should identify funds and pursue property acquisition and additional concept development to establish these facilities. The 120 acres of City and County owned land in the vicinity of the Roger Road facility should be specifically considered if the present wastewater treatment facility is either relocated or reduced in size; and,
4. Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation staff should study the possibility of forming a Sports Authority.

21. **PUBLIC WORKS CULTURAL RESOURCE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Presentation by Poster-Frost Associates regarding the Canoa Ranch Master Plan.

Corkey Poster, Poster-Frost Associates, presented the Canoa Ranch Master Plan and relayed information on three alternative concept plans for the site.

Supervisor Bronson stated the plans were exceptional and agreed with their preference of combining the three separate renovation plans into three different phases of one plan. She stated the plan should be considered as funding become available. She congratulated all of the people involved with the planning on what she thought would be a premier project.

This item was informational only. The Board took no action.

22. **WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT: PRETREATMENT SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS**

Staff recommends approval of the following proposed Pretreatment Settlement Agreements, Wastewater Management Enterprise Fund:

A. Hacienda De Sirupa, an Arizona Corporation, No. 2006-01. Proposed settlement amount is $1,000.00.

B. Noel DeSouza, d.b.a. Chaco's Café Mexican Restaurant, No. 2006-03. Proposed settlement amount is $1,000.00.

C. Jim Click, Inc., a California Corporation, d.b.a. Jim Click Chrysler Jeep, No. 2006-06. Proposed settlement amount is $400.00.

D. Bianchi's Pizza, L.L.C., an Arizona Limited Liability Corporation, No. 2006-07. Proposed settlement amount is $1,407.26.

E. Polypore Incorporated, an Arizona Corporation, No. 2006-08. Proposed settlement amount is $1,000.00.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to approve the Pretreatment Settlement Agreements.

23. **FRANCHISES/LICENSES/PERMITS: LIQUOR LICENSE**

06-24-8847, Donald Timothy Klump, Grumpy's Grill, 2960-2964 W. Ina Road, Tucson, Series 12, Restaurant License, New License.

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was thereupon moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve the liquor license subject to the applicant obtaining a Type I Conditional Use Permit and forward the recommendation to the State Liquor Control Board.

24. **FRANCHISES/LICENSES/PERMITS: LIQUOR LICENSE**

06-26-8849, Stephen Foy Hingst, Mina's Thai Restaurant, 5575 E. River Road, No. 141B, Tucson, Series 12, Restaurant License, New License.

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was thereupon moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve the liquor license subject to the applicant obtaining a Type I Conditional Use Permit and forward the recommendation to the State Liquor Control Board.

25. **FRANCHISES/LICENSES/PERMITS: LIQUOR LICENSE**

A. 06-25-8848, Glenn Allen Edmondson, Albertson's No. 960, 7300 N. La Cholla Boulevard, Tucson, Series 9, Liquor Store License, Person Transfer.

B. 06-27-8850, Alejandra Ortega, Señor Sanchos, 663 N. 2nd Avenue, Ajo, Series 7, Beer and Wine Bar License, Person Transfer.

C. 06-28-8851, Jason Barclay Morris, CVS/Pharmacy No. 9254, 240 W. Continental Road, Green Valley, Series 9, Liquor Store License, Person Transfer.

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was thereupon moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and

approve the requests as presented and forward the recommendations to the State Liquor Control Board.

26. **FRANCHISES/LICENSES/PERMITS: EXTENSION OF PREMISES/PATIO PERMIT**

Albert Sherman Hall, Acacia at St. Philips, 4340 N. Campbell Avenue, No. 103, Tucson, Temporary Extension for September 3, 10, 17, 27 and 30 and October 1, 8, and 15 and December 31, 2006, and January 1, 2007.

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was thereupon moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve the extension of premises/patio permit.

27. **FRANCHISES/LICENSES/PERMITS: BINGO LICENSE**

06-01-8021, Edith F. Cargill, Immaculate Conception Church, 101 W. Rocalla, Ajo, Small Game License.

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was thereupon moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve the Bingo License and forward the Sheriff's Report and information to the State Department of Revenue.

28. **FIRE DISTRICT - CREATION**

TANQUE VERDE VALLEY FIRE DISTRICT

A. Pursuant to A.R.S. §48-261.A.9, validation of the petitions presented for the establishment of the Tanque Verde Valley Fire District.

B. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 206 , of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, ordering the establishment of the Tanque Verde Valley Fire District. (District 4)

The Vice Chairman asked if there was anyone who wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was thereupon moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, to close the public hearing, validate the petitions for the establishment of the district and pass and adopt Resolution No. 2006- 206 .

29. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: PLAT NOTE MODIFICATION**

The Board of Supervisors on July 11, 2006 continued the following to this date:

P1203-090, SANTA RITA RANCH II, LOTS 1-169 AND 234-301
Request of KB HOME Tucson, Inc., for a Plat Note Modification of Santa Rita Ranch II, Lots 1-169 and 234-301, Common Areas A - F (Drainage) and G - Q (Open Space), Subdivision Plat, Bk. 59, Pg. 63-1 to modify:

1. Permitting Note No. 4: Medium Density Residential (MDR) Development Standards A.1, which requires a rear yard setback of fifteen (15) feet (specifically for Lots 1-9, 74-91, 131-147, 151-169, and 234-301) and;

2. Permitting Note No. 4: Low Density Residential (LDR) Development Standards A.1, which requires a rear setback of fifteen (15) feet (Lots 10-73, 92-130, and 148-150).

The applicant requests a reduction to the rear setback to 10 feet from 15 feet on lots 1-169 and 234-301. The subdivision is approximately 101.9 gross acres, zoned SP and is located on the south side of Camino Del Toro, approximately 1/2 mile east of South Houghton Road. Staff recommends **APPROVAL** of the request for lots 1-169 and 238-295, and **DENIAL** for lots 234-237 and 296-301. (District 4)

Chris Poirier, Zoning Administrator, stated this was a request for a Plat Note Modification of Santa Rita Ranch II, Lots 1-169 and 234-301, Common Areas A-F (Drainage) and G-Q (Open Space). The applicant requested modifications of Medium Density Residential (MDR) Development Standards A.1, Low Density Residential (LDR) Development Standards A.1 and a modification to allow them to construct covered porches on the proposed homes. The subdivision was approximately 102 acres in size and was zoned SP. Staff recommended approval of the request for Lots 1-169 and 238-295, and denial for Lots 234-237 and 296-301 due to the Major Streets and Routes building setbacks from the adjacent streets of Melpomene Way and Camino Del Toro.

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board? No one appeared.

Supervisor Carroll stated this item had been postponed on July 11, 2006, and since that time the developer's representative had met with the Santa Rita Foothills Community Association and the Fire District to discuss the plan.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Carroll, seconded by Supervisor Bronson, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve the Plat Note Modification request for Santa Rita Ranch II, Lots 1-169 and 238-295, and deny the Plat Note Modification request for Lots 234-237 and 296-301.

30. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: REZONING**

Co9-04-30, WHITE - ORACLE JAYNES STATION ROAD REZONING
Request of Daniel White for a rezoning of approximately 6.15 acres from SR (Suburban Ranch) to CR-3 (Single Residence), Cluster Option, on property located at the northeast intersection of Oracle Jaynes Station Road and San Joaquin Avenue. The proposed rezoning conforms to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan, Co7-00-20. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 5-2 (Commissioners Membrila and Hirsch voted **NAY,** Commissioners Cuyugan and Matter were absent) to recommend **DENIAL.** Staff recommends **DENIAL.** (District 1)

Without objection, this item was continued to the Board of Supervisors Meeting of November 14, 2006.

31. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: REZONING**

Co9-05-15, FERGANCHICK TRUST - OLD VAIL ROAD REZONING
Request of Sonya and Mark Ferganchick Trust, represented by Don Laidlaw for a rezoning of approximately 4.55 acres from SR (AE) (Suburban Ranch) (Airport Environs and Facilities Zone) to CI-2 (AE) (General Industrial) (AE) on property located south of Old Vail Road, approximately 950 feet west of Kolb Road. The proposed rezoning conforms to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan, Co7-00-20. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 7-0 (Commissioners Cuyugan and Matter were absent) to recommend APPROVAL WITH CONDITIONS, subject to standard and special requirements. Staff recommends DENIAL.
(District 4)

IF THE DECISION IS MADE TO APPROVE THE REZONING, THE FOLLOWING STANDARD AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED:

Completion of the following requirements within five years from the date the rezoning request is approved by the Board of Supervisors:

1. Submittal of a development plan if determined necessary by the appropriate County agencies.
2. Recording of a covenant holding Pima County harmless in the event of flooding.
3. Recording of the necessary development related covenants as determined appropriate by the various County agencies.
4. Provision of development related assurances as required by the appropriate agencies.
5. Prior to the preparation of the development related covenants and any required dedication, a title report (current to within 60 days) evidencing ownership of the property shall be submitted to the Development Services Department.
6. There shall be no further lot splitting or subdividing without the written approval of the Board of Supervisors.
7. Transportation condition:
   The property owner shall provide any off-site improvements determined necessary on Old Vail Road and Kolb Road as determined necessary by the Department of Transportation.
8. Flood Control conditions:
   A Drainage shall not be altered, disturbed or obstructed without the written approval of the Flood Control District.
   B. A drainage study shall be submitted for review and approval that addresses the impacts of development to the federally mapped floodplain and local area drainage.
   C. The property owner shall comply with detention/retention conditions and restrictions, or provide an in-lieu fee, as stated in the Floodplain Management Ordinance.
   D. Prior to the issuance of any permits, the property owner is required to obtain a Floodplain Use Permit, to the determine whether the drainage which affects the property is regulatory or not, and to determine the erosion hazard setback required for the wash.
   E. All-weather access shall be provided to meet concurrency requirements.
   F. A riparian mitigation plan shall be required for development in designated riparian areas.
9. Wastewater Management condition:
   The owner shall construe no action by Pima County as a commitment to provide sewer service to any new development within the rezoning area until Pima County executes an agreement with the owner to that effect.
10. Environmental Quality conditions:
   A. Prior to the commencement of construction of any grading, land clearing, or earthmoving of more than one acre, any road construction of more than 50 feet, or any trenching of more than 300 feet, an Air Quality Activity Permit shall be obtained.
   B. Prior to the commencement of any project that results in the disturbance of 1 or more acres of land or that results in the disturbance of less than 1 acre of land, but that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that disturbs 1 or more acres of land, a Notice of Intent (NOI) shall be submitted to ADEQ and Pima County DEQ, and the required Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be developed, implemented throughout, and retained on-site during the execution of these construction activities.
   C. This development may be required to obtain coverage under the Arizona Pollution Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) Multi-

Sector General Permit program for the commercial activity that is proposed on the property. To obtain coverage a Notice of Intent (NOI) must be filed with Arizona DEQ that demonstrates that steps have been taken to minimize the transport of pollutants off of the property during a storm event. Steps include both structural devices (e.g. impoundments) and work practices. Prior to Certificate of Compliance, the applicant shall demonstrate that coverage has been obtained or demonstrate that coverage is not necessary.

D. No new road, other than a private driveway, shall be constructed unless paving specifications are those defined by, or equivalent to those of Pima County. This requirement shall be satisfied prior to issuance of the Certificate of Compliance.

11. Environmental Planning conditions:

A. The project site shall be inspected by a trained resource specialist for the presence of Western burrowing owls. A report containing inspection results and dates of when inspection were conducted shall be provided to Pima County immediately upon completion of the inspection. This report must be received prior to approval of the tentative plat. If any Western burrowing owls are found to be present on the project site, a copy of the report shall be sent to the Arizona Game & Fish Department's Heritage Data Management System.

B. Under no circumstances shall the following exotic plant species be planted anywhere on the site:

Fountain grass (Pennisetum setaceum)
Buffelgrass (Pennisetum ciliare)
Johnson grass (Sorghum halapense)
Giant reed (Arundo donax)
Common crabgrass (Digitaria sanguinalis)
Pampas grass (Cortaderia selloana)
Red brome (Bromus rubens)
Mediterranean grass (Schismus spp.)
Tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima)
African sumac (Rhus lancea)
Russian olive (Eleagnus angustifolia)
Salt cedar/Tamarisk (Tamarix pertandra & T. ramosissima)
Bermuda grass (Cynodon dactylon) excluding sod hybrid Burmuda
Lovegrasses (Eragrostis spp.) excluding Plains lovegrass (Eragrostis intermedia)
African rue (Peganum harmala)
Iceplant (Mesembryanthemem crystallinum)
Arabian Grass (Schisums arabicus)
Natal Grass (Melinis repens (Rhynchelythrum repens)

12. Cultural Resources Conditions:

A. Prior to ground modifying activities, an on-the-ground archaeological and historic sites survey shall be conducted on the subject property, and submitted to Pima County for review.

B. A cultural resources mitigation plan for any identified archaeological and historic sites on the subject property shall be submitted to Pima County at the time of, or prior to, the submittal of any tentative plan or development plan. All work shall be conducted by an archaeologist permitted by the Arizona State Museum, or a registered architect, as appropriate.

C. Following rezoning approval, any subsequent development requiring a Type II grading permit will be reviewed for compliance with Pima County's cultural resources requirements under Chapter 18.81 of the Pima County Zoning Code.

D. Any human burials and cremations that may be located on the property shall be protected in accordance with ARS 41-865 in coordination with the Arizona State Museum.

13. Development shall comply with the noise reduction standards contained in the table of uses in A.R.S. §28-8481 and sound attenuation standards contained in A.R.S. §28-8482.
14. There shall be no storage of hazardous or highly flammable materials.
15. Fire District Condition:
~~A fire hydrant capable of providing 1,000 gallons per minute for a two-hour duration, shall be provided within 500 feet of the subject property.~~
When a public water service line of at least 6 inches in diameter becomes available to this area, the owner shall install a fire hydrant for the purpose of fire fighting within 500 feet of the of the most remote part of the subject property. This fire hydrant shall meet the requirements for flow and flow duration for an outdoor storage yard. If any type of a structure is to be built or moved on to the property, and prior to any issuance of *any* permits for such structure, the fire flow requirements shall change and shall need to be reevaluated for compliance requirements by Rura/Metro Fire Department.
16. Adherence to the preliminary development plan as approved at public hearing.
17. In the event the subject property is annexed into the City of Tucson, the property owner shall adhere to all applicable rezoning conditions, including, but not limited to, development conditions which require financial contributions to, or construction of infrastructure, including without limitation, transportation, flood control, or sewer facilities.
18. **Use of the property shall be restricted to a contractor's yard.**
19. **A minimum of 30 percent of the site shall be dedicated as natural open space.**

Chris Poirier, Zoning Administrator, stated this was a request to rezone approximately 4.55 acres from SR (Airport Environs) to CI-2 (Airport Environs) for a proposed extension of an existing contractor's yard. Adherence to the preliminary Development Plan requires that a minimum of 30% of the site shall be set aside as open space. Two letters of support had been received from nearby property owners. Staff recommended denial because portions of Kolb and Valencia Roads are over capacity. However, the overall use seemed to be compatible with the area. The Planning and Zoning Commission recommended approval with conditions including the possibility of revising Condition No. 15, if the applicant provided a letter from Rural/Metro Fire Department. He stated this request was outside the Conservation Land System.

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board? No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Carroll, seconded by Supervisor Bronson, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve the Rezoning with conditions and standard and special requirements and the modifications to Condition No. 15.

32. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: REZONING**

Co9-06-08, SABOL - LOBO ROAD REZONING

Request of Dennis and Karen Sabol for a rezoning of approximately 5.00 acres from SR (Suburban Ranch) to CR-1 (Single Residence), on property located on the north side of Lobo Road, approximately 600 feet west of Shannon Road and approximately 600 feet south of Overton Road. The proposed rezoning conforms to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan, Co7-00-20. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 6-1 (Commissioner Gungle voted NAY, Commissioners Cuyugan and Matter were absent) to recommend APPROVAL WITH CONDITIONS. Staff recommends APPROVAL WITH CONDITIONS and standard and special requirements. (District 1)

IF THE DECISION IS MADE TO APPROVE THE REZONING, THE FOLLOWING STANDARD AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED:

Completion of the following requirements within five years from the date the rezoning request is approved by the Board of Supervisors:

1. Submittal of a development plan if determined necessary by the appropriate County agencies.
2. Recording of a covenant holding Pima County harmless in the event of flooding.
3. Recording of the necessary development related covenants as determined appropriate by the various County agencies.
4. Provision of development related assurances as required by the appropriate agencies.
5. Prior to the preparation of the development related covenants and any required dedication, a title report (current to within 60 days) evidencing ownership of the property shall be submitted to the Development Services Department.
6. There shall be no further lot splitting or subdividing without the written approval of the Board of Supervisors.
7. Transportation conditions:
   The property owner shall dedicate 30 feet right-of-way for Lobo Road adjacent to the property.
   ~~B. The property owner shall pay an in-lieu fee for dust control pavement or shall provide pavement on Lobo Road between property access and Shannon Road.~~
8. Flood Control conditions:
   During permitting for each lot, the property owner(s) shall meet Critical Drainage Basin requirements, or pay an in-lieu fee, since the rezoning site is located in a Critical Drainage Basin.
9. Wastewater Management condition:
   The owner / developer must secure approval from the Pima County Department of Environmental Quality to use on-site sewage disposal systems within the rezoning area at the time a tentative plat, development plan or request for building permit is submitted for review.
10. Environmental Quality conditions:
    A. All proposed residential lots must have a minimum area of 43,560 square feet. A maximum of one-half of adjacent rights-of-way or easements may be used in the calculation of the area. The adjacent rights-of-way or easements must

be suitable to absorb effluent; and all other design requirements must be satisfied.

B. As a condition of rezoning, the applicant shall demonstrate that the lot(s), as proposed, can accommodate a home site, and a primary and reserve on-site wastewater disposal area, while meeting all required setbacks. The size of the primary and reserve areas shall be determined by on-site soil evaluations and/or percolation testing and shall be designed to accommodate a hypothetical four (4) bedroom home, unless the applicant requests limiting the size of the proposed new residence. This demonstration shall be made prior to issuance of the Certificate of Compliance.

C. No building permit shall be issued for any structures utilizing an on-site disposal system prior to the issuance of a certificate of approval. A Provisional Verification of General Permit Conformance for an on-site wastewater treatment facility shall be required.

D. he proposed access easement to the existing residence shall be constructed and paved in accordance with specifications as defined by, or equivalent to those of, the planning department and/or highway department of the jurisdictional agency. This requirement shall be satisfied prior to issuance of the Certificate of Compliance.

11. Cultural Resources Conditions:

A. Prior to ground modifying activities, an on-the-ground archaeological and historic resources survey shall be conducted on the subject property, and submitted to Pima County for review.

B. A cultural resources mitigation plan for any identified archaeological and historic sites on the subject property shall be submitted to Pima County at the time of, or prior to, the submittal of any tentative plan or development plan. All work shall be conducted by an archaeologist permitted by the Arizona State Museum, or a registered architect, as appropriate.

C. Following rezoning approval, any subsequent development requiring a Type II grading permit will be reviewed for compliance with Pima County's cultural resources requirements under Chapter 18.81 of the Pima County Zoning Code.

12. Development Standards conditions:

A. The existing drive, located on the east side of the property, shall be revegetated at densities and with plants similar to those existing on the property.

B. The access drive shall be limited to 20 feet in width.

C. Grading on Parcels A and B (the two parcels fronting Lobo Road) shall be limited to 10,000 square feet, exclusive of the proposed access drive.

13. The owner/developer shall execute and record a document acceptable to the Pima County Department of Community Services indicating that the owner/developer shall contribute to the affordable housing trust fund as adopted by the Pima County Board of Supervisors on December 13, 2005, before a certificate of compliance is issued.

14. In the event the subject property is annexed into the City of Tucson, the property owner shall adhere to all applicable rezoning conditions, including, but not limited to, development conditions which require financial contributions to, or construction of infrastructure, including without limitation, transportation, flood control, or sewer facilities.

15. Adherence to the sketch plan as approved at public hearing.

16. **Grading and other construction activities requiring heavy equipment shall be prohibited during the pygmy-owl breeding season (February 1 - July 31).**

Arlan Colton, Planning Official, stated this was a request to rezone 5 acres from SR to CR-1 on property located on the north side of Lobo Road. This request would allow an increase from one existing house to two additional lots for a total of three houses. There had been no public comment received on the rezoning and it met concurrency. The property is within the Special Species Management Area of the Conservation Land System which was addressed by the Zoning Conditions.

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board? No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Day, seconded by Supervisor Bronson, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve the rezoning with conditions and standard and special requirements.

33. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: MODIFICATION (NON-SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE) OF REZONING CONDITION**

Co23-96-01, MIRAVAL SPECIFIC PLAN
Request of Sierra Health-Styles, Inc., et. al., represented by The Planning Center, for a modification (non-substantial change) of the Miraval Specific Plan to add a new use called "Resort Villas" to the allowable uses within the "Resort" designation of the Miraval Specific Plan. Miraval Specific Plan Development Areas A, E, and G, which total approximately 66.5 acres, are designated as "Resort." The requested new, non-residential use "Resort Villas" would allow for longer stays at the Miraval facility, would allow a full kitchen, and could be individually owned, leased or rented. Additionally, the applicant proposes a set of development standards applicable to "Resort Villas" such as minimum site setbacks and maximum percentage of building coverage. The Miraval Specific Plan, which in its entirety is approximately 231 acres in size, was rezoned from RH (Rural Homestead), GR-1 (Rural Residential), and TR (Transitional) to SP (Specific Plan) on May 6, 1997, and is located on the east and west sides of Lago del Oro Parkway south of the Pinal/Pima County boundary. Miraval Specific Plan Development Areas A, E, and G are located on the east

side of Lago del Oro Parkway. Staff recommends **APPROVAL WITH A MINOR REVISION, SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS**. (District 1)

Staff recommended **APPROVAL** (with a minor revision in italics) of the applicant's request to amend the Miraval Specific Plan policy document as follows:

Add a new permitted use to Miraval Specific Plan page IV-2:

E.1. Resort (Development Areas A, E, G)

a) Permitted Uses:

1. Resort;
2. Diagnostic and Residential Treatment Facility;
3. Golf Course and Maintenance Facilities;
4. Longevity Housing;
5. Accessory Structures;
6. Private Stable;
7. **Resort Villa.**

Add a new definition to Miraval Specific Plan page IV-1:

"Resort Villa: An individual, extended stay, pedestrian oriented, commercial resort unit having no attached parking or motor vehicle access and designed in such a way that it can be integrated into the facilities and operations of the resort. The units may be attached or detached, may include full kitchens and may be individually owned, leased, or rented."

Add and revise these development standards in Miraval Specific Plan page IV-2:

E.1.b) Nonresidential development Standards:

(1) Minimum ~~Lot~~ **Site** Area: None

(2) Minimum ~~Yard~~ **Site** Requirements:

a) Front: Twenty feet;

b) Side: Seven feet each;

c) Rear: Twenty-five feet.

d) Individual Resort Villa parcels: None.

(3) Building Height Limitations:

a) Maximum Height: Twenty-four feet.

(4) Parking: in accordance with Pima County Zoning Code;

(5) Maximum Building Coverage: 60 percent.

Maximum Building Coverage *within individual* Resort Villa *parcels*: 100 percent.

SUBJECT TO the three conditions recommended by the Flood Control District and Environmental Planning to be added to the Miraval Specific Plan ordinance:

Flood Control conditions:

7A. Remains.

7B. Remains.

7C. A master drainage study shall be submitted for review and approval, which addresses the impacts, to propose and existing floodplains and infrastructure, and which identifies needed on and off site improvements, as well as identifying base flood elevations at the time the required master plat and/or development plan is submitted. Channel and drainage design shall be addressed and a meeting prior to submittal is recommended.

7D. A riparian habitat mitigation plan is required for disturbance of Important Riparian Habitat and shall be completed by the master developer at the plat and/or development plan stage.

Environmental Planning condition:

17. The exotic and invasive plant species identified below shall be prohibited from Miraval Specific Plan Development Areas A, E and G, except inside the private units and yards of the resort villas.

Fountain grass (Pennisetum setaceum)
Buffelgrass (Pennisetum ciliare)
Johnson grass (Sorghum halapense)
Giant reed (Arundo donax)
Common crabgrass (Digitaria sanguinalis)
Pampas grass (Cortaderia selloana)
Red brome (Bromus rubens)
Mediterranean grass (Schismus spp.)

Tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima)

African sumac (Rhus lancea)
Russian olive (Eleagnus angustifolia)
Salt cedar/Tamarisk (Tamarix pertandra & T. ramosissima)
Bermuda grass (Cynodon dactylon) excluding sod hybrid Bermuda
Lovegrasses (Eragrostis spp.) excluding Plains lovegrass (Eragrostis intermedia)
African rue (Peganum harmala)
Iceplant (Mesembryanthemem crystallinum)
Arabian Grass (Schismus arabicus)
Natal Grass (Melinis repens (=Rhynchelythrum repens)

Aquatics
Eurasian Watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum)
Giant Salvinia (Salvinia molesta)
Hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata)
Water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes)

Arlan Colton, Planning Official, stated this was a request for a non-substantial change of the Specific Plan Rezoning Conditions and only affected Areas A, E and G which was 66 1/2 acres of the total 231 acres of the Miraval Project. The amendment allowed the designation of a new non-residential use called "Resort Villas" and would allow a kitchen. This would become part of the resort and not be considered residential although they could be independently owned. He stated staff recommended approval with a minor revision. The Conservation Land System was not triggered in this case because it was only a non-substantial change. There had been one letter of concern that dealt with water issues.

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board?

Lavonne Latham, area resident, asked why the map showed SP on land that Pima County bought after the Canada del Oro flood? She expressed concern regarding water

usage, sewage treatment, increased traffic and rumors of a proposed golf course.

Arlan Colton explained the area could still be a part of the Specific Plan even though Pima County purchased it. He stated a golf course was part of the original approval of the Mirival Specific Plan. However, it was his understanding there was no current interest in the golf course and there may be a plan amendment to remove it. He added that a traffic analysis had been done as part of this study, and they had found there would be no increase in traffic impact.

Mike Grassinger, representative for the development, stated the new Villa Units were within the permitted number of units for the project and would not increase the traffic, water usage or the sewer component that was originally submitted on the Specific Plan.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Day, seconded by Supervisor Bronson, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve the modification (non-substantial change) of rezoning condition with a minor revision, subject to conditions.

34. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: PLAT NOTE WAIVER**

Co12-72-112, RANCHO DEL SOL LINDO (LOT 212)
Request of Paul and Margie Beaver for Plat Note Waiver of Plat Note No. 15 of Rancho del Sol Lindo Subdivision Plat BK. 25, PG. 47 which states, "Density will be no more than one mobile home per lot until public sewers are available." The applicant requests a waiver of Note No. 15 for Lot 212 to allow a second mobile home on the lot. The parcel is approximately 45,000 square feet, zoned SH and is located on the north side of North Paseo Anastasia cul de sac approximately 600 feet north of West Calle Carmela and one mile west of North Trico Road. Staff recommends **APPROVAL WITH CONDITIONS**. (District 3)

Staff recommended **APPROVAL** of the requested plat note waiver with the following conditions:

A. Prior to the issuance of any building permits, the property owner(s) shall submit to the Regional Flood Control District a site plan showing all required information for review and approval.
B. The mobile home shall be elevated so that the bottom of the structural frame is two feet above highest adjacent natural grade.
C. The mobile home shall be oriented parallel to flow.

Chris Poirier, Zoning Administrator, stated this Plat Note Waiver request applied to Lot 212. If waived, the applicant could place a second unit on the property subject to conditions and meeting the Department of Environmental Quality regulations at time of permitting. He stated there had been no public comment received to date and that the request was outside the Conservation Land System.

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board? No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve the Plat Note Waiver with conditions.

35. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: REZONING ORDINANCES**

A. ORDINANCE NO. 2006-53, Co9-62-84, Valley View Acres Subdivision Rezoning, (Lot 57). Owner: National Shoreline Corporation Trust. (District 3)

B. ORDINANCE NO. 2006-54, Co9-05-20, Avra Valley Hardware, L.L.C. - Avra Valley Road Rezoning. Owner: Avra Valley Hardware, L.L.C. (District 3)

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board? No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the unadvertised hearings and pass and adopt Ordinance Nos. 2006-53 and 54.

36. **REZONING RESOLUTION**

RESOLUTION NO. 2006-207, Co9-02-01, Swindell - Cardinal Avenue Rezoning. Owner: Larry and Zeni Swindell. (District 5)

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board? No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the unadvertised hearing and pass and adopt Resolution No. 2006-207.

37. **TRANSPORTATION: ROAD ESTABLISHMENT**

RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 208 , of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, providing for the establishment of a County highway known as Hayhook Ranch Road, lying within Sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 and 27, T16S, R9E, Pima County, Arizona, Proceeding No. 2994. (District 3)

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board? No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and pass and adopt Resolution No. 2006- 208 .

38. **TRANSPORTATION: TRAFFIC RESOLUTION**

RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 209 , of the Board of Supervisors, permitting the temporary closure of Kinney Road for the Everyone Runs 10 Kilometer Run Event, October 8, 2006, in Pima County, Arizona. (District 3)

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board? No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the unadvertised hearing and pass and adopt Resolution No. 2006- 209 .

39. **TRANSPORTATION: TRAFFIC ORDINANCE**

ORDINANCE NO. 2006- 55 , of the Board of Supervisors, prohibiting trucks over 12,000 pounds from traveling on Camino del Sol from Camino Encanto to Continental Road. Staff recommends **APPROVAL**. (District 4)

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board? No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the unadvertised hearing and pass and adopt Ordinance No. 2006- 55 .

40. **SHERIFF: PIMA COUNTY CODE TEXT AMENDMENT**

The Board of Supervisors on June 20, 2006, continued the following to this date:

ORDINANCE NO. 2006- 44 , of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, relating to Business Regulation: enacting a new Chapter 5.09 of the Pima County Code, Scrap Metal Dealers; defining reportable transactions, scrap metal, scrap metal dealer and scrap metal dealership; prohibiting certain scrap metal transactions; establishing record keeping and reporting requirements for scrap metal transactions; establishing licensing requirements and licensing fees for scrap metal dealers; and establishing civil and criminal penalties for violations. (All Districts)

Lieutenant Chris Nanos, Pima County Sheriff's Department, stated on June 20, 2006, the Board had asked them to bring this Ordinance back after they met with the affected businesses. After they visited the businesses, they realized asking for a 20 day holding period was unreasonable and changed it to 7 days which was the same as the City's and State's holding periods. He stated they were also asked to investigate whether there was any type of competitive edge from the City of Tucson's Ordinance. He stated they believed there were only two differences:

1. The Sheriff's Office was asking that the Scrap Metal businesses report only electronically and the City allows the reports be paper or electronic; and,
2. The fines this Ordinance proposed were less than those of the City and less restrictive than what the State allows.

Supervisor Bronson and Supervisor Day stated this was an ordinance that was truly needed and thanked Lieutenant Nanos for working with these businesses and all the work that had gone into the revisions.

Dan Heirshberg, President of Desert Metals Recycling, stated the information the proposed ordinance required would take an inordinate amount of work and time to report. He suggested incorporating a minimum dollar amount for what transactions had to be reported.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to close the public hearing and pass and adopt Ordinance No. 2006- 210 with the instruction that if there are difficulties with this ordinance's enactment, the Sheriff's Department shall work with the dealers to ease their burden in a way that would still protect the public.

41. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR**

RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 210 , of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, approving and authorizing the application for revenue sharing grant funds from the Pasua Yaqui Tribe for the purpose of archaeological data recovery and site preservation at Honey Bee Village.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution No. 2006- 210 .

42. **CONTRACT: INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH**

University Physicians Healthcare, Amendment No. 1, to provide healthcare services at the Pima County Juvenile Court Detention Center and extend contract term to 6/30/07, General Fund, contract amount $2,729,656.08 (18-65-U-135773-0205)

On consideration it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to approve the contract.

43. **CONTRACTS AND AWARDS**

A. Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation

1. Family Housing Resources, Inc., Amendment No. 3, to provide for the Homebuyer Assistance Program and extend contract term to 8/14/07, Federal HUD/HOME Program Fund, contract amount $199,580.00 (07-39-F-133073-0803)

2. Family Housing Resources, Inc., to provide low-income homebuyers down payment and closing cost assistance, Federal HUD/HOME Program Fund, contract amount $110,000.00 (11-70-F-138368-0806)

3. City of Tucson, Amendment No. 1, to provide for improvements to the Midtown Library and extend contract term to 6/30/07, City of Tucson CDBG Fund, contract amount $20,000.00 revenue (01-67-T-135433-1204)

B. Community Services Employment and Training

4. SER - Jobs for Progress, Amendment No. 4, to provide summer work experience and academic instruction and amend scope of work, WIA Grant Fund, contract amount not to exceed $4,000.00 (07-39-S-134118-0504)

5. SER - Jobs for Progress, to provide basic education to youth attending Las Artes or other vocational oriented programs, DOL, DES and General Funds, contract amount $382,300.00 (11-67-S-138372-0706)

6. Tucson Urban League, Inc., Amendment No. 3, to provide school year work experience and employability training, extend contract term to 8/31/07 and amend scope of work, WIA Grant Fund, contract amount $63,712.00 (07-69-T-135235-0904)

C. County Attorney

7. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, to provide services for victims of crime, Crime Victim Assistance Grant Fund, contract amount $65,300.00 revenue; General Fund, contract amount $65,300.00 matching funds (02-02-A-138255-0706)

8. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, to provide full-time attorney and training to prosecute criminal street gangs, Gang Prosecution Grant Fund, contract amount $156,700.00 revenue (02-02-A-138370-0706)

9. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, to provide full-time investigator for sexual exploitation of children, Sexual Exploitation of Children Investigation/Prosecution Grant Fund, contract amount, $194,000.00 revenue; General Fund, contract amount $48,500.00 (02-02-A-138371-0706)

D. Health Department

10. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 211 , approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Rincon Valley Fire District, to provide preparedness and response for bio-terrorism, ADHS Preparedness and Response for Bio-Terrorism Grant Fund, contract amount not to exceed $2,500.00 (01-01-R-138352-0806)

E. Real Property

11. Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona, to provide for the purchase and exchange of properties needed for the River Road: Campbell Avenue to Alvernon Way Project, 1997 Bond Fund, contract amount $310,892.00 including closing costs (24-04-J-138369-0806)

On consideration it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution No. 2006- 211 , and approve the contracts.

44. **REAL PROPERTY: ABANDONMENTS AND QUIT CLAIM DEEDS**

A. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 212 , of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, providing for the vacation by exchange of a portion of Via Alcalde, in Lots 55 and 86, Pima County Abandonment No. A-05-04, within Section 17, T13S, R14E, G&SRM. (District 1)

B. Quit Claim Deed to Rosalie L. Goldsmith, for a portion of Via Alcalde on Lot 86. No cost. (District 1)

C. Quit Claim Deed to Marilyn I. Heck, for a portion of Via Alcalde on Lot 55. No cost. (District 1)

D. RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 213 , of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, providing for the vacation of portions of Oasis Street and El Uno Minor, Pima County Abandonment No. A-06-04, within Section 17, T12S, R12E, G&SRM. (District 3)

E. Quit Claim Deed to the Pima County Flood Control District, for portions of Oasis Street and El Uno Minor. No cost. (District 3)

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution Nos. 2006- 212 and 213 and approve the Abandonments and Quit Claim Deeds.

45. **REAL PROPERTY: SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED AND AGREEMENT TO DONATE-WAIVER OF APPRAISAL AND COMPENSATION**

A. Special Warranty Deed from Star Valley Master Homeowners Association to Pima County for approximately 3 acres of park area within the Star Valley Subdivision. No cost. (District 3)

B. Agreement to Donate-Waiver of Appraisal and Compensation, with Star Valley Master Homeowners Association, for approximately 3 acres of park area within the Star Valley Subdivision. No cost. (District 3)

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to approve the Special Warranty Deed and Agreement.

46. **PROCLAMATION**

Proclaiming September 25, 2006, to be:

"ARIZONA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE DAY"

Supervisor Day congratulated Supervisor Bronson for being recognized by the Arizona Women's Conference and receiving the Leadership Award.

On consideration it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to approve the proclamation.

47. **SPECIAL EMERGENCY ACTION**

RESOLUTION NO. 2006- 214 , of the Pima County Board of Supervisors to proclaim the existence of a flood emergency.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution No. 2006- 214 , and declare a flood emergency.

48. **CALL TO THE PUBLIC**

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anyone wished to be heard.

Joe Cantando, citizen, addressed the Board regarding alleged zoning violations.

49. **ADJOURNMENT**

As there was no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

CHAIRMAN

ATTEST:

CLERK

PIMA COUNTY
NATURAL RESOURCES
PARKS & RECREATION

MEMORANDUM

Date: September 8, 2015

To: CH Huckelberry, County Administrator

From: Chris Cawein, Director

Subject: Further Refinement of Prioritization of Field Use at Rillito Park

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Attached is a copy of a recent email from Ted Schmidt, Vice President of Pima County Junior Soccer League to NRPR staff. This email references and attaches some of your recent correspondence with him on the issues of "*prioritization of soccer*" and the "*driving on fields prohibition*" at Rillito Regional Park. As expected, Mr. Schmidt has taken those directives very literally with respect to scheduling out several dates this fall. These dates are reportedly not for tournaments but are for routine games.

While we will continue to cooperatively work with Mr. Schmidt, we had requested and received from you clarification on both issues which you responded to in memoranda dated June 12, 2015 (prioritization of soccer issue) and June 29, 2015 (driving on fields issue). However, before we share these points of clarification with Mr. Schmidt, I would like to ensure that the preferred hierarchy of activities for field use is defined in even more detail in order to ensure that we are properly aligned with your directives. This memo will attempt to articulate that hierarchy in more detail and we are requesting your concurrence or additional clarification if you do not concur with the approach listed.

Scheduling field use at Rillito Regional Park has always been a significant challenge, though NRPR Field Use and Special Event coordinators have established strong working relationships with all interested and viable parties and attempted to maintain a balanced approach to how we manage the facility. Youth sporting events have always been the priority for field use at the site although they are not a source of revenue. This is expected as our current facility use model is one focusing on public service.

Field Use Metrics

The field use data from this past fiscal year clearly demonstrate that youth sports constitute the predominant usage of the fields at Rillito Park. Sports activities at Rillito were the only acceptable use on 4 of the 8 fields at Rillito Park 100% of the time during the past fiscal year. The other four fields (Fields 1 through 4 on the track infield) were available to sports for a total of 307 of 365 days (84% of the time) during the past fiscal year. Notably these happen to also be the fields which have been primarily utilized by Mr. Schmidt's groups TSA and PCJSL. Live horseracing activities prevented sports activity on Fields 1 through 4 for only 23 days (6% of the

time) and special events prevented sports use of those fields on only 35 days (10% of the time). With the addition of the three new fields in 2015, which will also be dedicated 100% to field sports use, overall field availability and percent availability for sports will increase unless significant expansion of large Special Events (not planned) or Live Horseracing dates (unknown) occur. Obviously the availability of the sport fields has been predominantly for sport (92% available this past FY for 8 fields) and will continue to be (projected at 95% for 11 fields) and although their actual use is much less than availability for use, it is not due to booking of fields for other non-sport uses.

Given this predominant availability of the 11 Rillito fields for sports, we believe that the four infield fields should continue to be used as appropriate to accommodate diversified uses that serve the community as a whole, provided that:

- those mixed uses do not damage the fields;
- revenues to the Department can be earned from these events and deployed properly in support of the park;
- those mixed uses can be successfully integrated into a reasonable scheduling paradigm which gives preference to youth sport tournaments but recognizes the need for flexibility in the scheduling process to accommodate an event which may necessitate moving a non-tournament sports activity to another field.

Current Field Scheduling Hierarchy

To this end, we would propose that the general statement that *"Rillito Youth Soccer must take priority over all other events at Rillito"* would be further refined to reflect the following hierarchy, organized from highest priority to lowest:

Category 1 - Live Horseracing Events during Regular February, March Racing Season:

At this point in time, pending further direction from County Administration, the use of the racetrack for a seasonal live horse racing meet at Rillito Park remains a seemingly viable on going use. Therefore, we believe that this use, even though it disallows use of the four sports fields in the infield for approximately 8 or 9 weekends during February and March, should continue to be set as a high priority for advance scheduling. This limited use serves the horseracing element of the community and it only consumes about 6% of the available field use days for the infield sports fields. Those fields remain available during the week for sports even during horse racing season. This activity also generates revenue, depending on how the contract is structured, that can be reinvested in the park. The revenues for the 2015 race meet were significant for ED&T totaling over $53,000 not including utility reimbursement. Note that this recommendation on keeping this element as a high priority in the hierarchy is restricted to the regular and recurring February/March race meet and does not include any proposed expansion of horseracing season beyond this historic race meet timeline.

Category 2 - Youth Sports Tournaments – Interstate and Intrastate:

Interstate or intrastate youth sports tournaments, from any and all youth sports, will likely always be considered among highest priorities for use of Rillito Park. To date, only a limited number of youth sports tournaments have booked this venue and it will be interesting to note if there are increased bookings due to the construction

of additional fields in 2015. The booking of youth sports tournaments aligns with the recent sports tourism emphasis, provided such events bring out-of-town guest to Tucson, and may actually bring some revenue to NRPR, depending upon whether fees are charged for team participation by the tournament organizers. These types of events, which may include football, lacrosse, and rugby, in addition to soccer, are afforded the ability to schedule the fields at Rillito for up to 24 months in advance (which is the earliest of any entity with the exception of the pre-scheduled, recurring horse race meet). If a large tournament proponent requested the facility for a tournament well in advance that required the use of the infield fields but which conflicted with the recurring horse race meet, it would be explored to determine whether adjustment in the horseracing schedule could be made to accommodate this type of priority tournament event. Additionally, any contract with the race meet operator could potentially contain a pre-emptive scheduling provision to accommodate such a tournament.

Category 3 - Adult Sports Tournaments – Interstate and Intrastate:

Interstate or intrastate adult sports tournaments from any and all sports are considered to be at the next highest level of priority in our field scheduling hierarchy. These type of tournaments, although not representing a large number of opportunities, also align with the sports tourism desires of Pima County and would likely bring a source of revenue to Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation. We would also allow these events to book out up to 24 months in advance and, similar to the youth tournaments, it would be our intent to try to work with horse racing on an accommodative strategy should the infield fields be required for the tournament on a weekend during the racing season. I would in fact recommend that a pre-emption clause be included in any future horse racing contract (especially if a longer term agreement were entered into) so that this accommodation would become an actual contract condition.

Category 4 – Charitable and Revenue-Producing Special Events:

Special events at Rillito Park are considered to form the next highest level of priority for scheduling involving the infields at the Rillito Park. Generally, if the infields are actually used, only the east infields (Fields 3 and 4) are used for special events although occasionally activities need to extend onto fields 1 and 2. Even if the events do not use the infields directly, the presence of the special event precludes the concomitant use of the fields by sporting entities during the setup for until cleanup after the event. Often those special events, which typically have numbered around 10 annually, are sponsored by charitable organizations such as Centurions, Diabetes Foundation, Jammin for Vets, etc and form a significant portion of their fundraising efforts. Additional special events are community gathering efforts such as Viva la Local and we have hosted the occasional company picnic or other use by a non-charitable entity. NRPR generates some revenues from special event use of the infield area and this is an important part of our revenue stream as well as the sponsoring entities fundraising efforts. Monies collected from Special Events in FY 2014/15 at Rillito Park totaled approximately $28,000 which helps us to fund park operations. These events are allowed to book the venue up to 12 months in advance and although they do occasionally pre-empt infield use by a sports entity, as stated earlier this is a rather small component of available days only comprising 10% of the potential field use days. This number is not expected to grow appreciably unless additional revenues were specifically sought at which point we would more actively market this facility. A fall horse racing season of up to six dates has also been rumored and that category of event would not fit into Category 1 but would be Category 4.

Category 5 - Youth Sports Local Games and Routine Practices:

Scheduled local games and routine practices by youth sports do not generate revenues for the Department (with the exception of utility reimbursement fees for lighting) and are not aligned with the sports tourism paradigm but generate a more intangible health and wellness benefit for the youth of our community. Because of the inherent flexibility in this type of activity, these functions are ranked relatively lower than revenue-producing and tourism-generating activities at the park. Regardless, these are still strongly supported by NRPR and constitute the vast majority of use of our field facilities at Rillito Park. This is not expected to change significantly. NRPR has been approached by entities for sports other than soccer such as football, rugby and lacrosse and has accommodated some field use for these growing sports as well. Several of these other youth sports have indicated a willingness to pay for field use because they are presently paying significant fees for field use at other non-county operated locations. Youth soccer has had the predominant use of the fields at Rillito Park, although requests for additional field use from other youth sports continue to increase.

NRPR schedules routine field use at a fall meeting and a spring meeting with interested parties. Our field scheduling program is based on a number of factors primarily including the size of the organization and their participation as well as the number of requests from the various entities. Additionally, items such as flexibility in schedules and willingness to shift to a new location to accommodate other higher priority, revenue-generating activities are also considered. Preference is also given to entities who demonstrate a strong partnership with the Department and who are cooperative and supportive of the facilities.

Category 6 - Adult Sports Local Games and Routine Practices:

This category of field use consists of games and practices for adults as opposed to youth. Generally these uses are rated slightly lower than youth use of the fields, even though there is a greater potential for generation of some revenue associated with field use for these entities ($10 per hour for unlighted field use in the current BOS-adopted fee schedule). Adult field use and demands are presently much less significant than youth sports use and are typically easily integrated into our field scheduling protocols at Rillito. We have found to date though that most of the adult leagues who wish to use our fields are more than willing to pay the reasonable fees charged and are relatively easy to work with so they can be easily accommodated.

Category 7 - Open Play:

Resident open play is the lowest category of field use in the NRPR scheduling hierarchy. This basically allows for unscheduled fields use by families or for pickup games by residents and has generally occurred on Sundays, as this day if often not a scheduled day for any of the youth or adult leagues. This use is not scheduled but will always be considered an important component of resident health and wellness. Regardless of demands of entities higher in the scheduling hierarchy, NRPR ensures that a portion of field time will always be available for unscheduled, residential use.

The email attached to this memo sent by Mr. Schmidt, adding to the email from Mr. Barton, indicates a request for a series of dates in the fall of 2015 (August 29, September 19, October 10, November 21, December 5 and

December 12) that should, in their opinion, show up on the NRPR Rillito Events Calendar. Although a general Field Use Permit has been issued to this group for the period that includes these dates, these activities are games (Category 5 activities) and not tournaments and therefore do not constitute a Special Event that is calendared. Although they could be pre-empted if a higher priority Special Event were requested for the site, it appears unlikely that these activities would be trumped by Special Events at this late date for 2015.

Field Use Permits, which memorialize field allocations for Category 5 and 6 activities, as mentioned earlier are issued once in the Spring and once in the Fall. Therefore the 2016 allocations for field use (as requested by Mr. Schmidt in his email) are not yet available since they have not yet been completed. We sort through a number of requests, from various sports entities as well as special event proponents before blindly reserving these for future use for one entity. Tentatively booked Special Events for up to one year in advance (except for Sports tournaments which are 2 years) are available and are continuously updated and are available on our website. Additionally these are sent out periodically to interested user groups including TSA and PCJSL.

Should you concur with this general field use hierarchy described herein, I will schedule a meeting with Mr. Schmidt to explain this balanced approach that provides additional clarification on where the different activities that comprise "youth soccer" fit into the prioritization scheme for field use at Rillito. While youth soccer in general (but which is not a monolithic entity) is a major component of who we accommodate at Rillito, and in fact most of our use is dominated by youth soccer groups, we must also recognize that this is a popular multi-use facility that is strategically located for a number of uses, some of which actually generate much needed revenue for this Department and that youth soccer under TSA or PCJSL is not the only youth sport in town. The fact is that youth sports are and always will be our priority, but that certain lower priority elements within that category, such as basic soccer practices, are not what is intended to be a highest priority activity when scheduling field use especially when we put forth significant efforts to try to accommodate any uses at another proximate field or site. This has been the strategy over the years and has served us well; unfortunately the soccer prioritization mandate has been viewed as an absolute and I would hope that this is not the true intent as it will impact our ability to accommodate a number of other growing youth and adult sports entities and also generate a critical revenue source for this Department.

Please let me know if questions arise.

Attachment

C: John Bernal, Deputy County Administrator
Nanette Slusser, Assistant County Administrator

From: Ted Schmidt [mailto:tschmidt@kss-law.com]
Sent: Friday, August 21, 2015 9:20 AM
To: Len Altieri <Len.Altieri@pima.gov>; Bob Barton <r.barton1@comcast.net>; desiertobello@hotmail.com; 'Ebie Aldaghi' <tabasenterprises@hotmail.com>
Cc: Martina Gonzales <Martina.Gonzales@pima.gov>; Joe Barr <Joe.Barr@pima.gov>
Subject: RE: Rillito and Brandi Fenton Event Schedules

Hi Len and Martina,
Just to be sure there is no confusion as we move forward on scheduling at Rillito, I am attaching two documents which memorialize our recent agreement with Pima County re our priority concerning the use of the Rillito fields. Here are the most salient points:

1. Upon completion of the new fields next month at Rillito Youth Soccer scheduling must take priority to ALL other events at Rillito other than racing. That said, we should be able to put the dates we are giving you for 2015 & 2016 on the master calendar first so that no events are allowed to conflict with our needs.
2. Regardless of what events are scheduled at Rillito, driving or parking vehicles on the fields is now strictly prohibited.

Please let me know if you have any questions about any of this and please confirm that the dates we have given you for use of the fields in 2015 and 2016 are locked in and solid. Thank you, Ted

Ted Schmidt
V.P. AYSA
President PCJSL
520-545-1670
520-241-2794
tschmidt@kss-law.com

From: Len Altieri [mailto:Len.Altieri@pima.gov]
Sent: Friday, August 21, 2015 8:48 AM
To: Bob Barton; desiertobello@hotmail.com; 'Ebie Aldaghi'
Cc: Martina Gonzales; Ted Schmidt; Joe Barr
Subject: RE: Rillito and Brandi Fenton Event Schedules

Bob,

I received instructions from our Recreation Superintendent to remove those dates from the calendar since they were not defined as a Special Event or a fee based Sports Tournament.

I personally do not have the 2016 schedule. Martina maintains a tentative schedule for those events that are in the initial planning stages or recurring events that have not confirmed potential 2016 dates.

I would think a more permanent 2016 would be released once these dates are confirmed. As always there is horse racing, special events such as Diabetes Walk, Celtic Festival, Nam Jam/ Blue Festival and the Heirloom Farmers Market Special Events that occur on an annual and seasonal basis. PCJSL is more thank welcome to submit in writing dates for Tournaments and regular league games.

Thank you,

Len

From: Bob Barton [mailto:r.barton1@comcast.net]
Sent: Friday, August 21, 2015 8:34 AM
To: Len Altieri <Len.Altieri@pima.gov>; desiertobello@hotmail.com; 'Ebie Aldaghi' <tabasenterprises@hotmail.com>
Cc: Martina Gonzales <Martina.Gonzales@pima.gov>; 'Ted Schmidt' <tschmidt@kss-law.com>
Subject: RE: Rillito and Brandi Fenton Event Schedules

Len & Martina,

I have reviewed the Rillito 2015 event schedule you sent me, and I do not see PCSL listed for any of the dates that we have a field use permit for.

Those dates are Aug 29, Sept 19, Oct 10, Nov 21, Dec 5 and Dec 12.

I would think that those dates should be included in this schedule – please advise.

Also, I would like a copy of the 2016 event schedule for Rillito (second request).

Thanks,

Bob B.

From: Len Altieri [mailto:Len.Altieri@pima.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 19, 2015 11:00 AM
To: Ebbie Aldaghi (desiertobello@hotmail.com) (desiertobello@hotmail.com); Ebie Aldaghi; r.barton1@comcast.net
Cc: Martina Gonzales
Subject: Rillito and Brandi Fenton Event Schedules

Ebie and Bob,

Here are the current event schedules for Rillito and Brandi Fenton Parks.

Len

Len Altieri
Recreation Program Coordinator
Pima County Natural Resources Parks & Recreation
3500 W. River Road
Tucson, AZ 85741

Office number: (520) 724-5196
Cellular: (520) 349-1206
Fax: (520) 724-5078

Lisa Matthews

Subject: FW: Racing at Rillito Park
Attachments: The Importance of Rillito Park.docx; ATT00001.htm

From: Sharon Bronson
Sent: Tuesday, December 27, 2016 8:20 AM
To: Nanette Slusser <Nanette.Slusser@pima.gov>; Maria Klucarova <Maria.Klucarova@pima.gov>; Robin Brigode <Robin.Brigode@pima.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Racing at Rillito Park

FYI
Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** Alexa Kari Ravit <aravit@email.arizona.edu>
> **Date:** December 27, 2016 at 8:06:06 AM MST
> **To:** undisclosed-recipients:;
> **Subject: Racing at Rillito Park**
>
> Hello,
>
> My name is Alexa Ravit, and I am a graduate student in the University of Arizona's Race Track Industry Program. It has come to my attention that Rillito Park may not hold its winter race meet in 2017 if it fails to secure a five year extension to allow the track to hold races through 2021.
>
> I have attached letters from several students in the Race Track Industry Program who would like to express the impact that Rillito Park has on them as future leaders in the horse racing industry. I have also attached links to two articles written by me about Rillito Park on the America's Best Racing website, a marketing platform for horse racing in North America. I have also listed a link to an article from Trainer Magazine that details the importance of the students to Rillito Park and vice versa.
>
> America's Best Racing:
>
> RTIP and Rillito Park: Partnering for Racing's Future
> https://www.americasbestracing.net/lifestyle/2016-rtip-and-rillito-park-partnering-racings-future
>
> Rillito Park Runs with Help of RTIP Students
> https://www.americasbestracing.net/lifestyle/2016-rillito-park-runs-help-rtip-students
>
> Trainer Magazine:
> The Students who helped Saved the Racetrack
> http://trainermagazine.com/articles/rillito-park-racetrack-the-students-who-helped-save-the-track/2016/7/25
>
> Considering how significant Rillito is to the horse racing industry, Tucson, and the students in the Race Track Industry Program, I am confident that the correct decision will be made, which is to allow the track to continue hosting horse races for at least five more years. Thank you for your time, and happy holidays.

Sincerely,
Alexa Ravit
Race Track Industry Program
516-784-6493

To Whom it May Concern,

My name is Alexa Ravit, and I am a graduate student in the Race Track Industry Program (RTIP) at the University of Arizona. I was fortunate to have worked at Rillito Park during its winter meet in 2016 as the director of social media, so I have witnessed firsthand the impact that this racetrack has on the RTIP students and the entire Tucson community. I am writing to implore you to grant Rillito a five-year extension to host horse races so that it can be renovated and made to be an even better racing venue for the community.

Rillito offers students in the RTIP the opportunity to get real-world experience in the horse racing industry. If you are not familiar with the RTIP, this program has produced countless top trainers and officials in the racing industry. The most famous graduate of them all is Bob Baffert, the trainer of racing's 12th Triple Crown winner, American Pharoah. To prevent racing at Rillito is to eliminate the opportunity for the next potential Bob Baffert to gain applicable skills and knowledge to use in his or her future racing career. The Race Track Industry Program may target a niche demographic, but it molds leaders of the racing industry who are known in the United States and around the world.

As the director of social media for Rillito, I was exposed to every facet of track operations and the students' roles in these operations. My colleagues were involved in everything from taking entries for the races to operating the photo finish camera to providing handicapping analysis for all of the races. For many of us, myself included, our experience at Rillito was our first time working at a racetrack. These experiences served us well as interns at tracks around the country this past summer, and I am confident that the knowledge gained and skill sets used at Rillito will benefit us for our entire working lives in the racing industry.

I am optimistic that the Pima County Board of Supervisors will realize the positive impact that Rillito Park's racing has on Tucson's economy and especially on the University of Arizona's students. Thank you for your consideration, and I look forward to seeing Rillito host horse races for many years to come.

Sincerely,
Alexa Ravit
Graduate Student
Race Track Industry Program

Dear Pima County Advisory Board,

I moved to Tucson in August in order to participate in the Race Track Industry Program at the University of Arizona. After ten years in the workforce with a well-paying yet unfulfilling career, I decided this would be the best decision for me. The reason I moved across the country to attend the RTIP is that my chosen career field is difficult to break into unless a person is well-connected in the horse racing industry. Since I am not well-connected, the move to Tucson seemed like a wonderful way to get my foot in the door. Job experience directly related to my field of study is paramount in starting a career. This is why, aside from the lovely history of horse racing in the region, I would urge all of you to help us keep the Rillito race meeting going.

Sincerely,

Zach Taylor

I have a dream.

A dream that one day, Rillito Park will exist in PIMA County where it will not be judged by the number of soccer fields on site but by the character of the students that started their career in racing there.

A dream that one day, Rillito Park will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed, "To provide the community with entertainment deeply rooted in history and to serve as a learning lab for the University of Arizona student body."

I have a dream today!

Yes, this is a bit dramatic but it needs to be for the simple fact that the governing bodies that be fail to see the ramifications associated with their short-sightedness.

The possible shuttering of Rillito Park Racetrack is a tragedy waiting to happen. I personally find the thought of closing the track in favor of a youth soccer field complex appalling, especially when the two can co-exist through a multi-use facility. Currently, there are 12 fields, yet the soccer advocates want four more fields. Where does this stop? Will 16 be enough? What would stop them from expanding to 50 fields? Maybe we can even force some small businesses to close in order to accommodate them? Really, is there any difference between that and what is taking place at Rillito Park now?

The impact of this decision will be felt immediately and will create a rippling effect that will be felt for years to come.

When you look at things in the short term, the track employs people in the community and students at the university. The racetrack serves as a learning lab for all the students within the Race Track Industry Program here. Keep in mind, the program here is the only one of its kind in the country. This program is essential to grooming the future leaders of the industry.

The list of influential leaders that have passed through the university and had their future shaped by Rillito Park is a long one. You may have heard of Bob Baffert, trainer of the Triple Crown winner American Pharoah. Well, he got his first win of his training career at Rillito. Todd Pletcher, the top trainer by earnings the last several years, also came through Rillito. In fact, the alumni from the program permeate every layer of the horse racing industry, with many of them having worked at Rillito.

The state receives valuable tax revenue from the wagering that takes place during both live and dark days. The local economy is also stimulated through partnerships with local businesses and increased tourism. Local feed stores, the breeding industry, agriculture, and greenspace as well as various hospitality venues also directly benefit from the racing that is held.

What sometimes gets lost in the shuffle is the historical significance of the track itself. It is notable in that it marks the birthplace of organized Quarter Horse racing in North America. The 3/8ths mile chute is actually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is a major tourist attraction for the city of Tucson and the state of Arizona.

In the long term, the effects are even more adverse. I am a graduate student here, and my out of state tuition is over $30k per year. I rent an apartment here, dine here, and take in local attractions. The vast majority of students in the program are from out of state, so you can see how we have an effect on the university and local businesses. Having a learning lab in Rillito Park is one of the main reasons I decided to come here, and I am not alone.

In addition to the above reasons stated earlier, without local racetracks, it would be impossible to cultivate the future fans of the sport. At some point in a fan's life, he or she is exposed to live racing and falls in love with it. These are the fans who go on to participate in every facet of the game and support an industry that generates billions of dollars on all fronts.

In closing, the benefits of having a multi-use facility far outweigh the alternative. I hope this has allowed you to see the macro effects of this decision and what this means to the employees, students, breeders, and fans both here in Tucson and on a national level. I trust you will make the right decision for all parties, and that decision is a long-term lease and a multi-use facility.

Thank you,
Joe Longo
Graduate Student, Class of 2017

To whom this may concern,

My Name is Claudia Alvarez, and I am a student in the Race Track Industry Program (RTIP) at The University of the Arizona.

Rillito Park has provided crucial learning experiences to many current and former students of the RTIP at the university. The RTIP is the only program of its kind in the nation, and it attracts students from New York to Hawaii. Many students have left their jobs to attend this program and pursue their passion for horse racing.

For those of us who are not able to travel during the summer to participate in an internship, Rillito offers the experience of working at a racetrack and seeing how one operates. I was unable to work at Rillito during the 2016 meet, but I was able to visit several times and see all of the positions held by students and the opportunities to gain hands-on experience.

For the 2017 meet, I plan on operating the photo finish camera, which is one of the vital track jobs given to students. Students take on positions that are necessary for the track to function; they are not stuffing envelopes. Some students even work throughout the week in the racing office taking entries for the races. The students take on a variety of roles from director of social media to director of admissions to horse identifier to track handicapper. If you were to ask any of the students that worked at Rillito about the importance of their experiences at the track, they would tell you that their education in the Race Track Industry Program would not be the same without their time at Rillito.

Rillito is not just another track, another business, or another gambling venue. Rillito is an invaluable learning experience for those who want a career in the horse racing industry. The track may be small, but its impact is immense. Please listen to my plea to approve the request to extend the race meet another five years so that my fellow colleagues and I may have the opportunity to grow and prosper in this unique and exciting industry.

Sincerely,
Claudia Alvarez
RTIP Second Degree Student

Dear Members of the Board,

The Rillito Park Race Track is a valuable and historic fixture in Tucson for both members of the community and students in the University of Arizona's Race Track Industry Program (RTIP). Having moved to Tucson from Massachusetts in August to join the program as a graduate student, it was immediately clear that Rillito Park had a positive impact on the students that divided operational duties during the 2016 race meet. Students at Rillito simultaneously apply RTIP curriculum and develop relationships with the residents of Tucson that host them for nine months of the year. Their experiences at the track in 2016 cultivated a contagious passion for Rillito Park, not only as advocates for its existence but as believers in its growth potential under current management. It is imperative for this bond to flourish over the next five years. Promoting Rillito Park, one of Tucson's finest cultural icons, is critical to preserving the identity of an authentic Western city to which the roots of Quarter Horse racing can be traced. I urge the Board of Supervisors to approve the extension of the operating agreement through June 30, 2021. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
James Traester
Race Track Industry Program '18

Dear Board of Supervisors,

Rillito Park is a part of the fabric of Tucson and an important part of horse racing history. Rillito is the birthplace of Quarter Horse racing and a historical landmark. It provides affordable entertainment for families in Pima County. Additionally, Rillito serves the students of the Race Track Industry Program at the University of Arizona. Although I didn't work there myself, many of my classmates have received real-world experience working at the track that will benefit them as they begin their careers in racing. To take this opportunity away from students would be a mistake. Our program is renowned across the country for the quality of graduates who work in the industry. Rillito has become an integral part of the racing education our students receive during their time in Tucson. In many ways, it is a career launching pad for many of us.

I am not against soccer or any other type of recreational activity. I am a former athlete who recognizes the importance of athletics for young people. However, there are plenty of soccer fields in Tucson. I drive by many of them that are not in regular use. Does Tucson really need another soccer facility which will be seasonal due to the summer heat? The answer to that is no. Rillito can exist as a multi-use facility where soccer, horse racing, farmers' markets, and other activities can thrive. In order for this to happen, a lease needs to be extended to give the horse racing leadership of Rillito the incentive to make the capital improvements the track needs. The soccer interests who do not believe in the vision of a shared-use facility are doing a disservice to the community at large. They do not want to look at the benefits of a park which can serve as many Tucsonans as possible.

I urge you to grant the five year extension to the Rillito Park Foundation to allow racing to continue and Rillito Park to serve a wide cross section of the Tucson community.

Sincerely,
Keith Doleshel

Dear Supervisors,

My name is Nicholas Fanucchi, and I am proud to be a student in the Race Track Industry Program at the University of Arizona. I am usually not one who writes letters, but you have left me no choice. I am writing to you because I have heard that the racing meet at Rillito Park could potentially be cancelled for 2017 if the track is not granted a five year extension, so I am going to tell you what the meet means to me and what I think it means to my peers. The Rillito Park meet is an opportunity for every student to experience every aspect of a racetrack while having roles that matter. Last year, I had the opportunity to run the graphics for the live feed. I updated race changes, jockey changes, displayed the race results, etc. Other students got to run the photo finish, social media, and even have managerial positions. I ask that you let the Rillito Park meet go on for the next five years because it keeps students in the Race Track Industry Program engaged during a tough school year, and we love working there! Please, let the meet go on.

Sincerely,
Nicholas Fanucchi

To whom it may concern:

My name is Kevin Schnoor, and I am a student in the Race Track Industry Program (RTIP) at the University of Arizona. It has come to my attention that there is a good chance that Rillito Park will not run this upcoming meet if a five-year extension is not granted. I strongly urge you to reconsider this. Rillito Park has been a staple of Tucson for the last 70 years and really does possess a charm that few racetracks have. A big part of the reason that I decided to make the trek out here from New Jersey was because of the hands-on experience working at racetracks that I knew I would be getting at Rillito. I have always found that you learn more by doing than by using a pen and paper in the classroom. Rillito is a fantastic way for us students to apply what we are learning in class. It would be a shame if the students in these upcoming years are not awarded the same opportunity that I had last year and hopefully will have this upcoming meet. I do strongly hope you reconsider and allow Rillito to run this winter as well as in the future. The track is great for the city of Tucson and the RTIP.

Thank you for your time,

Kevin Schnoor
RTIP Graduate Student

Tucson is known for its history and the preservation of its history. Surprisingly, one of the city's most iconic landmarks is in danger of disappearing. Since the 1940s, Rillito Park Racetrack has been the site of some of the most important advances in horse racing. This history is not lost on the students of the University of Arizona's Race Track Industry Program. Students have the unique opportunity to experience the inner workings of the industry they aspire to be a part of while working at Rillito during its spring meet. The students face real-world situations involving all aspects of the business of horse racing. This offers students the ability to apply knowledge gained in the classroom to all areas of racetrack operations. The RTIP is one of the most unique college programs in the nation. The hands-on experience the students receive at Rillito is a benefit that cannot be replaced. Some of the most successful people in the multibillion dollar, international sport of horse racing have attended the RTIP, and Rillito has been an important part of the success of the students in the program. Please preserve Rillito Park Racetrack and allow it to continue to be an important laboratory for RTIP students.

Sincerely,

Scott Little
Student
University of Arizona Race Track Industry Program

RTIP and Rillito Park: Partnering for Racing's Future

EVENTS / TRAVEL

February 10th, 2016 BY ***Alexa Ravit***

Historic Rillito Park features the Santa Catalina Mountains as a backdrop. (Photo courtesy of Rillito Park, all other photos courtesy of Alexa Ravit)

4502 N. First Ave. is a long way from home for me, and by home, I mean Belmont Park in Elmont, N.Y. However, starting this weekend and continuing every weekend through March 20, 4502 N. First Ave., the location of Rillito Park, will be my racing home. Located in Tucson, Ariz., Rillito Park has been around since 1943.

Although Rillito lacks the name recognition of Saratoga or Del Mar, it has made significant contributions to Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse racing in its long history. For example, Triple Crown-winning trainer Bob Baffert scored his first win in a Thoroughbred race at Rillito. In addition, Rillito was the first track to use a photo-finish camera, an invention that we take for granted today. Furthermore, Rillito was the first track to offer a three-eighths of a mile straightaway for Quarter Horses, a layout that became known as the chute system and is now common at Quarter Horse tracks across the country.

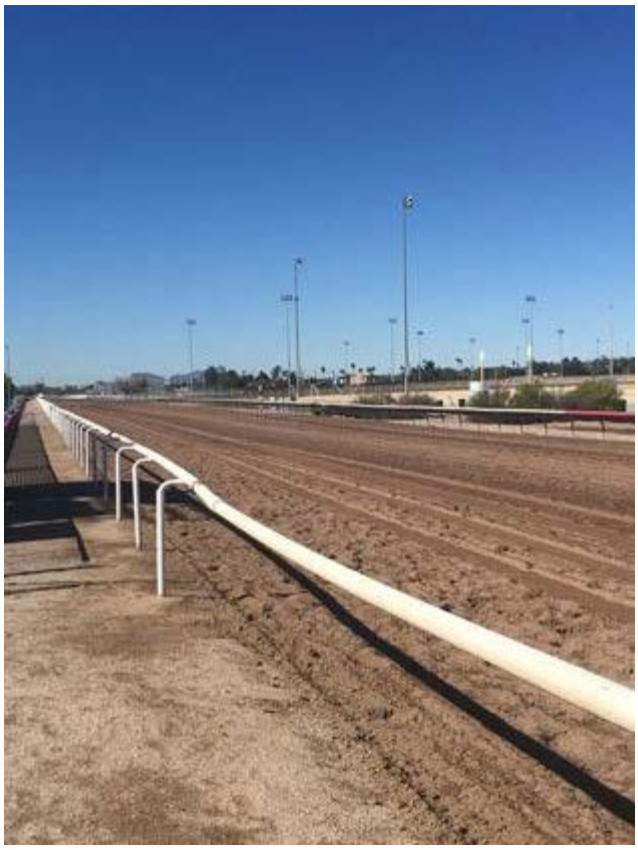
HISTORICAL MARKER AT RILLITO

Despite Rillito's contributions to the development of horse racing, the track has faced obstacles throughout its history. The track was closed for much of the 1980s due to a lack of funds, but its most recent battle has been with local soccer interests. In 2011, the Rillito Park foundation was created to facilitate positive relations among the various parties with interest in the Rillito land. As recently as last month, there were questions over whether or not the 2016 race meet would take place, for the Pima County Board of Supervisors had delayed a vote for a long-term contract extension to keep horse racing at Rillito. Fortunately, a two-year lease was approved to maintain racing for the near future.

RILLITO PADDOCK

Rillito has seen significant improvements under the leadership of Mike Weiss, a veteran of the horse racing industry who was brought in as general manager for the 2015 race meet. Weiss, a graduate of the University of Arizona's Race Track Industry Program (RTIP), has worked in roles ranging from groom to general manager at racetracks including Beulah Park, Hialeah Park, Monmouth Park, and ThistleDown Racino. Among the changes seen since his arrival include $100,000 in improvements to the dirt racing surface and a multitude of physical upgrades to the grandstand and clubhouse.

RILLITO HOMESTRETCH



Another recent change to Rillito has been a new presence in the workforce. Rillito has teamed up with RTIP to offer the program's students the opportunity to gain real-world experience in working at a racetrack in a variety of roles ranging from admissions to operation of the photo-finish camera to hosting a handicapping seminar and setting morning-line odds. I will be controlling Rillito's social media presence and working in communications (my shameless plug is at the end of the blog!).

Joseph Longo, a first-year graduate student, is using his prior work experience in public and private finance management roles to act as the chief financial officer for Rillito. On the importance of RTIP's collaboration with the track, Longo said, "Rillito affords students here a unique opportunity to get real industry experience on a smaller scale. Due to the size of the operation, students can work on a number of track initiatives and functions, allowing them to determine what career path in racing they might choose down the road."

HORSES TRAIN AT RILLITO

Once we all work a weekend at Rillito, I plan to document the experience for a future blog. To say that I am excited for this race meet is a massive understatement. I have worked in communications for The Jockey Club and with Thoroughbreds in Kentucky, but I have never been employed at a racetrack. I cannot wait to be a part of a team tasked with bringing the sport that I love to the people of Tucson, and I am equally thrilled to be able to share the atmosphere of Rillito with people around the country through social media. Rillito may not have the glamour of Churchill Downs on Kentucky Derby day, but I have been told that its enthusiastic crowds rival the energy felt at any major track, and I look forward to being a part of it.

For more information about Rillito's 2016 race meet, please visit the track website. Please like our Facebook page Rillito Park Race Track 2016, follow our Twitter account @RillitoPark, our Instagram account @RillitoParkRacing, and "friend" our Snapchat account rillitopark.

GRANDSTAND VIEW AT RILLITO

For more information about the University of Arizona's Race Track Industry Program, visit the program's website at www.ua-rtip.org and visit its Facebook, Twitter (@UA_RTIP), and Instagram (@UA_RTIP) pages. You can also contact the program's director Doug Reed at dreed@ag.arizona.edu and 520-621-5660.

COMING UP
A First-Timer's Guide to Oaklawn Park

Sweepstakes ALERTS
Enter Sweepstakes Now
Win $5,000 Cash!

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Rillito Park Runs With Help of RTIP Students

EVENTS / TRAVEL

February 24th, 2016 BY ***Alexa Ravit***

University of Arizona Race Track Industry Program students are an important part of Rillito Park's racing season. (Photo courtesy of Coady Photography, other photos courtesy of Alexa Ravit unless noted)

For any level of racing fan, my last two weekends have been paradise. Rillito Park's opening day was on

Saturday, Feb. 13, and I have been there for every race. As discussed in my previous blog, Rillito is collaborating with the University of Arizona's Race Track Industry Program (RTIP) so that students can gain experience working at a racetrack. About a dozen of us play an integral role in the track's operation.

RACING AT RILLITO

Photo courtesy of Coady Photography

As the manager of Rillito's social media accounts, I move around throughout the day so I can capture the most exciting and memorable moments at the track. This past weekend was extra special because we had appearances by the Budweiser Clydesdales on both days, and I took more pictures than I would like to admit. Frankly, I could have written this entire blog on how much I now want a Clydesdale. Instead, I will focus on the daily routine at Rillito and on some of the vital jobs performed by my peers.

RAVIT WITH CLYDESDALE MANSON

I normally arrive at Rillito by 11:30 a.m. However, on Sunday, a Clydesdale was scheduled to pose for pictures at the farmer's market adjacent to the track, and I wanted to be there (who wouldn't?), so I arrived just before 9:30 a.m. Once people realized that they could pet Manson the Clydesdale, mild hysteria ensued. Fortunately, a line formed, and I took pictures of hundreds of people who wanted to meet Manson. All 2,200 pounds of him.

CLYDESDALES ON TRACK

After my morning with Manson, I headed over to Rillito's grandstand to get ready for the day. The morning is the last time that I answer online inquiries before I go out to take pictures and tweet about events happening at the track. The first major event is our handicapping seminar, which is held at 12:15 p.m. each day. It is hosted by graduate students Joe Longo and Kevin Schnoor. Joe and Kevin set the morning-line odds in advance, and they provide individual race analysis in the paddock before each race. They have already developed a following of people who listen to their selections intently each afternoon!

KEVIN AND JOE HARD AT WORK

As the races get underway, I shadow other RTIP students. Sarah Crane, a student and licensed racing official, is the horse identifier. She checks the lip tattoos of every horse in the paddock to make sure that the horse led over to run is the one that was entered. She also makes sure that each horse is wearing approved equipment. After each race, Sarah checks the tattoo of the winner. The race cannot be declared official until she confirms that the horse who was entered is the horse who actually won. I would be pretty impressed if someone managed to swap horses in between the time it was identified in the paddock and when it entered the starting gate!

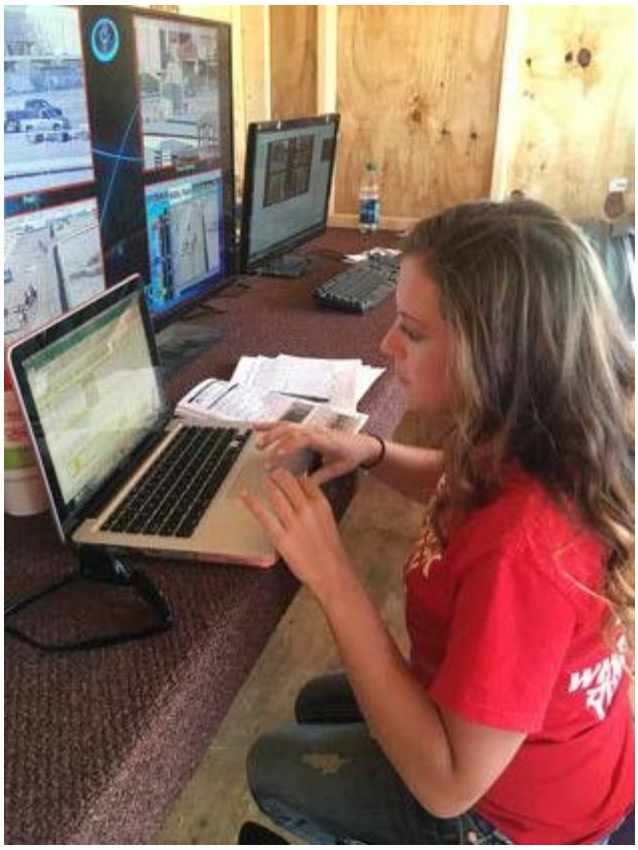
SARAH IDENTIFYING A HORSE

Another integral part of making the race official is the photo-finish camera. Mitch Gerson, an RTIP sophomore, operates the photo-finish camera from the stewards' stand. He holds down a button that allows the camera to take pictures of the finish of every horse. In addition to deciding the winner of a head bob, the camera determines the time that each horse took to complete the race, and the time differences between each horse are used to determine the lengths between each finisher. This information is needed for the final chart, which is made by Kassidie Hulse, another RTIP student.

MITCH CAPTURING THE FINISH

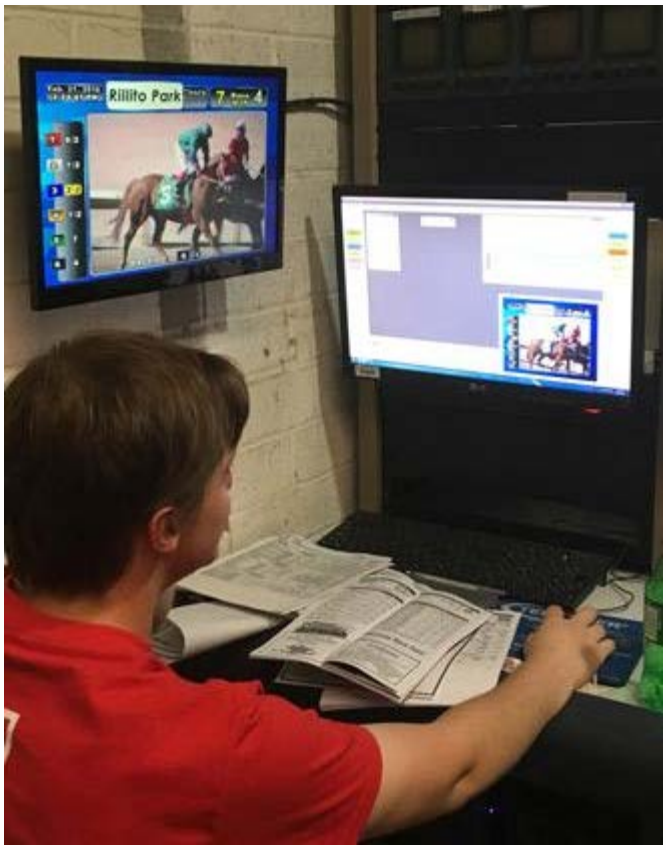
After each race, Kassidie watches the replay several times so that she can record the positions for every horse at specific points throughout the race and write comments. She also has to record any rider or equipment changes. Her notes are then sent to Equibase, which posts the results charts. When Kassidie is not acting as the chart caller, she is at Rillito during the week taking entries for the weekend's races.

KASSIDIE CALLING CHARTS



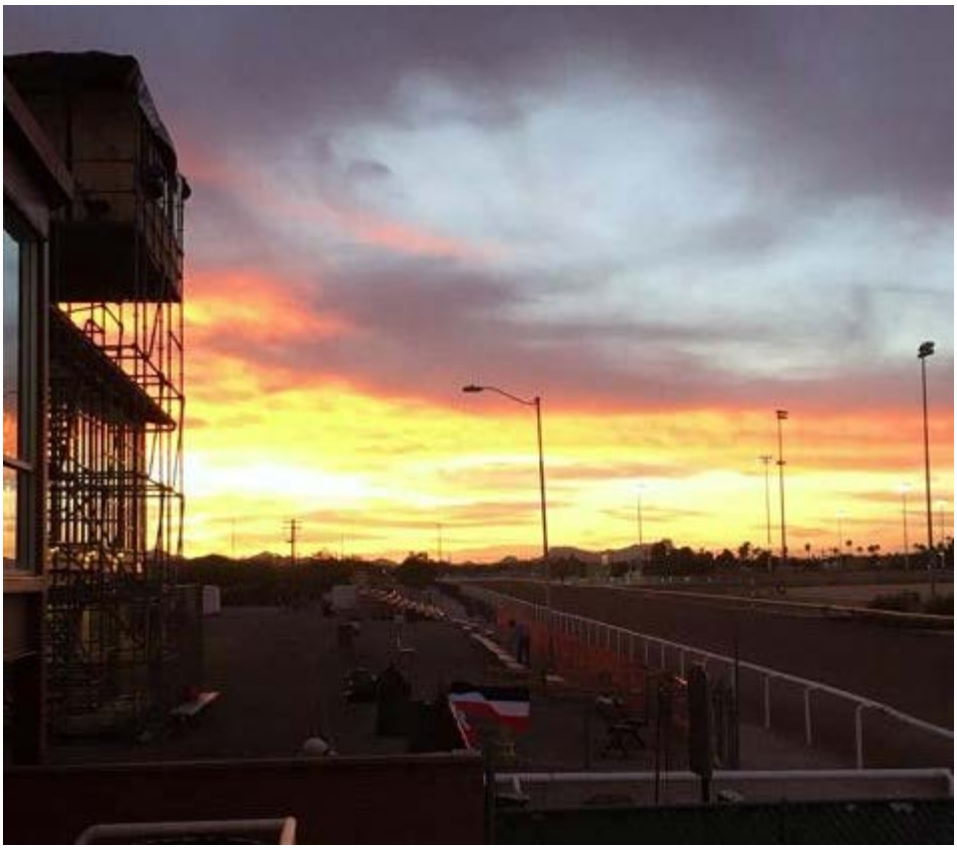
Although patrons will not see Nick Fanucchi, an RTIP freshman, his work is the most visible. Nick works with the graphics that are shown on screens throughout the facility and on advance-deposit-wagering sites. He controls everything we see, whether it is the horses in the post parade or the trifecta payout.

NICK WORKING



The jobs above are just some of the responsibilities that are bestowed upon U of A and RTIP students. You will also find us selling tickets, designing race programs, working in the racing office, and in a hodgepodge of other roles. Despite my exhaustion at the end of the weekend, it is hard to complain when you are getting paid to be at a racetrack and to promote the best sport in the world. I am already champing at the bit for this weekend!

SUNSET AT RILLITO



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A First-Timer's Guide to Oaklawn Park

EVENTS / TRAVEL

January 2nd, 2017 BY ***Sara Dacus***

Big crowds are a constant attraction during Oaklawn Park's meet. (Sara Dacus)

If you're planning your first visit to **Oaklawn Park** in Hot Springs, Ark., you are in for merriment of the first order and a world-class racing experience. When you visit, you'll see why Oaklawn has been a winter home for people like Hall of Fame trainer D. Wayne Lukas, who has more Triple Crown victories than any other trainer, country music star and horse owner Toby Keith, and the late Virginia Kelley, Thoroughbred racing superfan and mother of President Bill Clinton. Here are some pointers to make your first visit a grand success.

American Pharoah statue at Oaklawn (Sara Dacus)

The track has three parking lots (where parking is only $2), but they can fill up quickly. I usually approach Central Avenue and the track heading east on Henderson Street (it's a one-way street) where several people operate private parking lots next to their homes. My first choice is to park in a lot next to a big white house with Mr. Peake, a congenial older gentleman who has become a track friend. On the rare occasion his lot is full, I park with Coach Bryan next to his yellow home. Both lots are a short walk to **Rocky's Corner**, a popular pizza place to meet up pre-game.

A track entrance slightly off the beaten path is across the street. For the third year, track entry is free. This entrance is right by the ticket office. A stop at this office is unnecessary if you wish to take advantage of several great common areas, including bleacher-style seating on the apron. I always like to watch at least one race from the rail. However, for the majority of the day, I prefer to be inside in the grandstand area. These tickets can be purchased the day-of, or ahead of time.

Mark the Magician (Sara Dacus)

The main entrance to the track is a little further down Central Avenue. Here, my favorite feature is the horse and rider statue that is painted to match the most recent Arkansas Derby winner. And across the street from this entrance sits another good option for either pre-gaming or post-gaming: **Crosswalk Bar and Grill**.

At both of these track entrances, a Salvation Army bell ringer usually greets racetrackers. Slip a couple bills in the kettle for good race day karma. Both entrances also have stands that sell programs and the tip sheets that make up Oaklawn's healthy tout business. Definitely purchase a program. If you decide to buy a tip sheet, I have two to recommend. One of my favorites is Silent Sam, a yellow tip sheet that has "Silence is Golden" emblazoned on it. Another favorite is Mark the Magician's. If you begin at Crosswalk Bar and Grill, he will be sitting on the bar selling his tip sheets there, and he will discuss the picks with you, which is a nice perk.

The paddock is near the main entrance. If you wish to see the horses here before the race, go early. Right before the call to the post, people will be three and four deep around the fencing. Visiting the paddock is a great way to be in close proximity to some of racing's biggest stars, like Hall of Fame trainer Steve Asmussen and Hall of Fame jockey Calvin Borel.

Also near the main entrance: an opportunity to get an old-fashioned shoe shine in a shoe-shine stand. The two stations always seem to be busy.

Once inside, I head to the second floor of the grandstand area. This area is always buzzing with activity. It's a great place to people watch or run in to people you may know.

Trainer Steve Asmussen confers. (Sara Dacus)

Many of the mutuel clerks working the betting windows have been at Oaklawn for years. My favorite is a woman named Joan, who is married to the man who was Calvin Borel's agent for years. Of course, it is bad etiquette to hold a conversation at the window when you have a line behind you, so I recommend betting early, before the lines form, and getting acquainted with some of these people who have very unique perspectives.

When it's time to eat, you simply must try the corned beef sandwich. It is what the track is known for. I prefer the Reuben, the riff on this original that serves the corned beef on rye and adds sauerkraut, Thousand Island, and mozzarella. The place to get this is at the **Arkansas Sports Tavern**. Here, they serve the sandwich on a pumpernickel roll.

Oaklawn's Reuben (Sara Dacus)

Downstairs at the **Pony Express**, the Reuben is served on rye toast that is fried in a pan with butter. In the Sports Tavern's sandwich line, you can purchase a beer – but to get a margarita, which is also an Oaklawn favorite, you must belly up to the adjoining bar. I recommend that you divide and conquer with a friend: one person gets the sandwiches, the other person grabs the margs.

Here is a very, very insider tip. I can't believe I am sharing it and therefore welcoming

competition. When the line is out the door for the restrooms in the main area, I head to the smoking section at the south end of the second floor. I have never had to wait in line for this restroom.

After the last race, join the masses heading into Oaklawn's casino, go back across the street to Crosswalk, or make plans to dine at The Backporch Grill. Wherever you end up, I predict you will be discussing the many high points of your day and planning your next race day at Oaklawn Park.

COMING UP
Conquer Itchy, Scratchy Winter Skin

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THE STUDENTS WHO HELPED SAVE THE RACETRACK

How University of Arizona's Race Track Industry Program put theory into practice

Twice on the doorstep of oblivion, historic Rillito Park Racetrack in Tucson, Arizona, was saved by a couple dozen of its youngest neighbors, all students in the University of Arizona's unique Race Track Industry Program (RTIP). They didn't do a bake sale or a car wash. Rather, they manned key positions at the track for last year and this year's successful Thoroughbred/Quarter Horse weekend meets, ensuring Rillito Park's survival after separate long-term details with Pima County, which was gifted the track in 1971, fell through.

WORDS: BILL HELLER PHOTOS: MIKE WEISS - GENERAL MANAGER RILLITTO PARK, ALEXA RAVIT - RTIP STUDENT, DENISE A PHARRIS - MARKETING FOR RTIP

RILLITO Park averaged 2,575 fans for 19 dates in 2015 and a robust 4,014 for 12 days this year in February and March. A fall meet may or may not happen as track officials continue to seek a long-term deal with the county.

"I had my reservations about bringing kids into important positions," said Jaye Wells, the president of the non-profit Rillito Park Foundation, charged with preserving racing at the 73-year-old track, and chairman of the board of non-profit Rillito Racing, Inc., which now operates the track. "But they brought in passion. They were incredible. It's a win-win."

Imagine that: millennials involved in racing. Many had never even heard of Rillito Park; nor were they aware of just how much history they were about to embrace as they began what they hoped would be the first step in a successful, lifelong career in racing. It worked for trainer Bob Baffert, an alum of the RTIP who won his first race at Rillito on January 28th 1979 with Flipper Star to begin his Hall of Fame career. Hall of Fame jockey Ismael "Milo" Valenzuela, who won the 1958 Kentucky Derby and Preakness on Tim Tam and rode five-time Horse of the Year Kelso for three years, and his brother Angel, also a jockey, got their foundation at Rillito Park.

Known as the birthplace of Quarter Horse racing, Rillito Park was preceded by Hacienda Moltacqua Racetrack two-and-a-half miles from its present site northeast of Tucson. A group of wealthy ranch and cattle farm owners who would help start the American Quarter Horse Association (AQHA) and come to be known as "The Four Horsemen" opened Hacienda Moltacqua in 1941. One of the quartet, Robinson "Bob" Locke, built the track.

Rillito Racetrack opened two years later on a stud farm owned by J. Rukin Jelks, another of the four horsemen. Jelks, who had journeyed to Tucson in the 1920s to recover from tuberculosis, was the new track's operator. Locke was a steward and starter. Melville Haskell, who had also traveled to Arizona to recover from tuberculosis, was the racing secretary, and A.M. "Jake" Meyer, the final member of the group, served as announcer.

Jaye Wells talking to RTIP students at the University of Arizona RTIP office

In 1953, a five-eighths oval was added to accommodate Thoroughbreds and Rillito Park offered both Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse racing daily.

Rillito Park was the first track to have a three-eighths of a mile "chute" straightaway, a standard for Quarter Horse racing. Quarter Horse futurities, derbies, and stakes races originated at Rillito. Other innovations affected all horseracing, such as a photo-electric timer system that combined a high-speed clock with a movie camera at the finish line, leading to the photo finish cameras used at every racetrack. Graded races and weighted handicaps trace back to Rillito.

In 1986, Rillito Racetrack was added to the National Registry of Historic Landmarks. Ten years later, the AQHA created a historical marker at Rillito Park celebrating its many contributions to racing. That same year, many of the students in the RTIP who would work at Rillito Park were born.

Their timing couldn't have been better.

After taking ownership of the track in 1971, Pima County leased Rillito Park to various operators on the condition of improving the track's facilities.

But in 1982, the Pima County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously to rezone Rillito Park for commercial development. The residents felt otherwise, and, two years later, a county referendum passed requiring 25 years of county fair racing at the track, which was designated as the official racetrack of Pima County. Rillito Park was safe through 2009. The Pima County Horsemen's Association took over as track manager from 1984 through 2014, when the non-profit group headed by Wells was awarded the contract.

Regardless, since 2005, Rillito Park has been targeted for destruction several times by Tucson soccer organizations whose officials claim the track property is the only parcel of country land in Tucson large enough to house 17 soccer fields, the minimum needed to be eligible to host regional and national tournaments, tournaments which could produce additional county revenue.

Management of Rillito Park tried to work out a compromise with the soccer organizations, establishing fields in the track's infield.

But the pressure to get year-round use of Rillito Park continued to increase. This storied track needed help.

In December, 2014, Frank DeFazio, a member of the Rillito Park Board, called racing executive Mike Weiss in Florida to ask him if he'd be interested in working there in 2015. Weiss, who was operating his own racing consulting company, didn't hesitate. "I saw them trying to save this historic track," he said. "I just said, 'Yes.'"

When Weiss hung up, his wife asked him a follow-up question: Can you ever say, 'No?'"

They both knew the answer to that

question. And she did have a point.

A 58-year-old native of Cleveland, Ohio, Weiss got involved in horseracing in his senior year in high school thanks to his dad, who owned a handful of Thoroughbreds. Weiss got to be friends with Thistledown trainer Alan Sobol. He worked for him one summer and then took off to Arizona to enlist in the University of Arizona's Race Track Industry Program, which had started just two years earlier. "I always wanted to go to Arizona," he said. "I visited some cousins there as a kid."

Weiss continued his education at Ohio State, then got a job at Thistledown as a clocker and assistant starter. "I got a call from the racing secretary, Guy Klank," Weiss said. "I said, 'What did I do now?'" Weiss' concerns were unwarranted. Weiss related: "He said, 'I've been watching you. As of tomorrow, I'm moving you inside as a horse identifier.'"

Weiss was on his way. He would work at Hialeah Park, Gulfstream Park, and Monmouth Park as an assistant starter, horse identifier, clocker, placing judge, paddock judge, and stable superintendent. But Ohio was his home. Weiss had a 23-year run at Beulah Park as director of racing, general manager, and vice president. Under his leadership, Beulah Park became the first track to use Equibase Past Performances in 1991. Weiss was also adept at promotion. Finding attractive twin sisters who enjoyed handicapping, Weiss sent them around the country in the mid-'90s promoting Beulah Park. "Before, nobody knew where Beulah Park was," he said. "But they knew then. The numbers took us to a new level."

While working at Beulah Park, he was director of racing at Birmingham Race Course in Alabama from 1991 to '93. He was executive vice president and general manager of the advance deposit wagering company AmericaTAB. As track manager at North Dakota Horse Park, Weiss helped return racing there in 2013 after a long absence. Along the way, he served on the Equibase board of directors for 10 years, earning an award of merit when he left in 2011, and was presented the University of Arizona Alumni Award for his contribution to racing. He currently owns and operates a racing consultant, promotion, and management company.

The guy's been around. But he still wasn't prepared for what he encountered when he visited Rillito Park for the first time, prior to taking over as president and general manager. "It was one of the worst surfaces I'd ever seen," Weiss said. "It was in terrible condition. I said to Frank and Jaye, 'If you don't put money into this track, I'm not coming.' And they did. When I got to see Rillito, I saw a diamond in the rough."

Before he started there just three weeks after behind hired in January, 2015, he reached out to Doug Reed, the longtime director of the RTIP. "When I did get the job, I had to hire people for the short term," Weiss said. "I went to Doug and said, 'What kind of relationship do you have with this track?' He laughed. He said, 'None."

The handicapping seminar held each raceday at 12:15 pm providing race analysis, presented here by Joe Longo & Kevin Schnoor.

Reed, who has been the RTIP's director since August, 1994, didn't take long to warm to the idea of having his students involved at Rillito Park. "I saw it as a working lab, not only where they gain work experience, but where we could literally conduct business experiments to bring back fans," Reed said.

Weiss, though, was under a crushing deadline. "For some reason, the new management couldn't take occupancy until the first of the year," Reed said. "They literally had less than a month to get it ready. They had a lot to do, just getting TVs in there, fixing all the teletimers, painting, fixing windows. I give all the credit to Mike and Jaye."

A successful 2015 meet didn't guarantee there'd be a meet in 2016. The day after the 2015 meet ended, Pima County razed a dozen barns at the track. The 2016 meet wasn't approved until last January 19th when the Pima County Supervisors voted to extend the current track's management contract through 2017.

One of the women who had spoken at that crucial meeting was Yolanda Herrera, whose father had worked at the track. She said, "We have now four generations who attended those racetracks and pardon me if I'm getting emotional, but this is very … it means a lot to me."

> *"I saw a 1-9 shot in the stretch with a 10-length lead and everybody was screaming like it was American Pharoah"*
>
> Yolanda Herrera

She's not alone.

"I have the lowest per capita in the country, but I have huge crowds that are really into racing," Weiss said. "I saw a 1-9 shot in the stretch with a 10-length lead and everybody was screaming like it was American Pharoah. We had a mariachi band playing in between races. Everybody was dancing. It's exciting. That's what enticed me."

Wells knows. "We do throw a party!" he said. "It's a lot of fun. This place has never lacked a crowd. We believe that racing has lost its charm. We consider ourselves a boutique track."

Weiss, who had only three weeks to launch the 2015 meet, had a whopping three-and-a-half weeks to get ready for the 2016 meet opener on February 13. Fortunately, he had a lot of high-energy RTIP students eager to actually work at a racetrack.

Twenty-three-year-old Alexa Ravit, who served as Rillito Park's director of social media, was delighted to be one of them. A native of Bellmore, New York, Ravit, whose family has no involvement in racing, remembers watching Fusaichi Pegasus win the 2000 Kentucky Derby on TV, but she didn't get excited about the sport for another three years. "I was 10 when I fell in love with horseracing with Funny Cide in 2003 because he was a New York-bred and I am a New York-bred," she said.

She made her first visit to a racetrack when

Alexa Ravit, then Manager of Rillito's social media accounts, posing with "Manson" a Budweiser Clydesdale who made an appearence at the Farmers Market adjacent to the track

Funny Cide attempted to complete the Triple Crown in the 2003 Belmont Stakes. She was obviously disappointed when Funny Cide finished third on a cold, wet afternoon at Belmont Park. "It was pretty bad," she said. "I couldn't understand it all, but I loved it. I remember the rain. I remember the race. And we couldn't find our car for an hour. But it worked. It didn't deter me at all."

A decade later at Cornell University, Ravit had a realization. "I wasn't sure what I wanted to do with my life," she said. "Maybe my sophomore year, I realized I wanted to work in horseracing."

She sent batches of letters out hoping to find summer work in 2013 on a racing farm. "Darley in Kentucky wrote back," she said. "They said, `We can offer you a position as a groom. We can house you. We can pay you.'" Three years later, she sounds like she still can't believe that it actually happened.

Besides Darley, Ravit worked with The Jockey Club and did an internship at Claiborne Farm. Currently doing an internship with the New York Racing Association for its Belmont Park summer meet, Ravit loved her time at Rillito, a track she had never heard of before she got there. "I had a great time," she said. "That was my first experience of being paid to work at the racetrack. To be paid to watch horses run? That was nothing I'd ever experienced before.

"With RTIP, we had an opportunity to experience the racetrack. It's one thing to learn about racing in the classroom. What Rillito gave me, was I got to hear the stewards, watch horsemen's ID, walk around in the paddock. That's an experience you can't get in every program, horseracing or not. This is an experience that Rillito gives."

Ravit sent out blurbs about Rillito on Twitter, Facebook, and Snapchat. She also did an excellent blog about her experiences there. "For any level of racing fan, my last two weekends have been paradise," she said.

She particularly enjoyed the visit to the track by the Budweiser Clydesdales. "Once people realized that they could pet Manson the Clydesdale, mild hysteria ensued. Fortunately, a line formed and I took pictures of hundreds of people who wanted to meet Manson. All 2,200 pounds of him."

Ravit wrote about several of her RTIP colleagues, including Joe Longo and Kevin Schnoor, grad students who did a daily handicapping seminar; horse identifier Sarah Crane, who has already landed a job in the industry; Mitch Gerson, who operated the photo finish camera; Kassidie Hulse, who did race charts, which were sent on to Equibase, and took entries for races; and Nick Fanucchi, a freshman, who did graphics.

> *"I put these students in situations where I thought they'd thrive. These kids are enthusiastic. They love horseracing. They really stepped it up"*
>
> Mike Weiss

Ravit concluded her blog saying, "Despite my exhaustion at the end of the weekend, it is hard to complain when you're getting paid to be at a racetrack and to promote the best sport in the world."

Next fall, Ravit will return to RTIP to get her Master's Degree. Asked if she'll stay in racing for the rest of her life, she said, "Oh, for sure. I can't imagine my life without it."

Crane doesn't have to imagine the next step in her life. She's already living it. After graduating from RTIP in May, she landed a job with the Maryland Thoroughbred Racing and Protective Bureau. She started June 6th.

In the 2015 Rillito meet, Crane, a native of Boise, Idaho, who had been a groom, pony person, clocker, and identifier at Les Bois Park, served as the head of admissions. "It was something I'd never done," she said. "It was a little crazy to tell you the truth. We had to make it up on the way. It was a blank slate. I had about 10 to 12 employees. Everything went well."

She enjoyed the setting at Rillito Park. "The people, they love the racing," she said. "It's a small facility. There's a local band. A lot of times, the party kept going after the racing was over. It's well liked. It's busy."

Seeking a different experience this year at Rillito, she took a job as horse identifier, working out of an office she shared with the stewards. "It's a huge difference here because the students use it as a lab," she said. "It's really unique. There was a student in almost every department who was enrolled in the Race Track Industry Program."

After graduating in May, she accepted the job in Maryland, moving there with her husband, a former jockey who landed a job at Tapeta Farm. "We're brand new to Maryland," Crane said. "It's a huge change."

It's one she is thrilled to experience in her new career. "I didn't expect to get a job like this," she said. "Who comes out of college with their dream job? Not many people do that."

Asked about racing's future, she said, "It has to evolve with technology, but I think the industry in whole has to do more to appeal to a younger crowd. There's where the future is: getting younger people into the game."

Weiss, Wells, and Reed did exactly that and they're still smiling about the results. "I interviewed every kid individually, one-on-one, and it was so much fun," Weiss said. "I put these students in situations where I thought they'd thrive. These kids are enthusiastic. They love horseracing. They really stepped it up.

"These kids are our future. We need these kids if we're going to keep this sport going." ■

Lisa Matthews

Subject: FW: Horseracing
Attachments: AZ Economic Impact Study.pdf

From: Tom Moulton
Sent: Wednesday, February 12, 2014 10:29 AM
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Subject: FW: Horseracing

Info in Table 6. Page 32. More to follow. TOM

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A PARTIAL ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF ARIZONA'S HORSE INDUSTRY

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Project Sponsor: Arizona State Horseman's Association

Phase I: Pleasure Horse and Racing Impact Update

Phase II: Horse Show Impact

Bruce R. Beattie, Trent Teegerstrom, Jorgen Mortensen, and Eric Monke

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Lastly, we are indebted to Nancy Bannister in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics for design and skillful formatting of the final report, including tabular and graphic materials.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Three major activities make up Arizona's horse industry—pleasure riding (private and commercial), participant and spectator events (racing, shows, rodeos, roping, polo), and breeding. This report provides estimates of Arizona economic activity associated with private pleasure horses, horse racing, horse shows, and resident spectators at rodeos, roping, polo, and gymkhana events. *Major categories not accounted for include commercial pleasure riding, participants at rodeo, roping, and polo events, and breeding of horses for export sale (outside Arizona)*. Despite these omissions, Arizona's horse industry **exceeds a billion dollars** annually in direct, indirect, and induced expenditures—between **$1.1 to $1.3 Billion.**

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES: Direct expenditures on private pleasure horse maintenance and ownership, horse racing and horse show activity, and by resident spectators at other horse-related events was estimated to be between **$660 to $760 Million** in 2001.

- **Arizona Pleasure Horse Owners** spend an estimated **$500 to $600 Million** on the care and maintenance of pleasure horses and related infrastructure (including the annualized cost of horse, tack, equipment, land and facilities ownership).

- **Horse Racing in Arizona** generates an estimated **$108 Million** in expenditures.

- **Horse Show Events** contributes an estimated **$43 Million** in expenditures.

- **Arizona-Resident Expenditures as Spectators at Other Horse-Related Events** (rodeos, roping, polo, gymkhana) come to **$9 Million**.

INDIRECT AND INDUCED EXPENDITURES: The combined indirect and induced (ripple) effect of the above direct expenditures contributes an additional **$444 to $504 Million** owing to horse-related activity in Arizona.

HOUSEHOLDS AND HORSES: The number of Arizona households owning one or more pleasure horses or commercially involved in the horse industry falls in the range or 48,000 to 64,000. The number of horses in Arizona likely exceeds 170,000 head.

BY WAY OF COMPARISON: Direct expenditures on horses exceed gross sales receipts of most of the major sub-sectors comprising Arizona's agricultural industry. In terms of importance to the Arizona economy, direct horse-related expenditures rival state government expenditures on "security and safety."

A PARTIAL ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF ARIZONA'S HORSE INDUSTRY

Phase I: Pleasure Horse and Racing Impact Update

Phase II: Horse Show Impact

Bruce R. Beattie, Trent Teegerstrom, Jorgen Mortensen, and Eric Monke

Preamble

In March of 2000 the authors (sans Mortensen) entered into an agreement with the Arizona State Horseman's Association (ASHA) to update insofar as possible a 1990 study by Gum, Archer, Henry, and Carpenter, *The Economics of the Horse Industry in Arizona*, Extension Report #9033, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona (hereafter referred to as the "1990 study"). The 1990 study provided estimates of the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of "pleasure horse," "spectator," and "commercial and semi-commercial" segments of Arizona's horse industry. In addition to updating economic impact estimates of the 1990 study for the "pleasure" and "spectator" segments, the research proposal called for (1) the inclusion of updated estimates from a 1997 study by the Arizona State University, College of Business, *The Economic Contributions of the Pari-Mutuel Racing Industry to the Arizona Economy* and (2) the estimation of the economic impact of "commercial pleasure riding"—a missing component of the 1990 study.

In December of 2000, at the request of ASHA, the original proposal was revised. The commercial pleasure-riding objective was dropped in favor of a horse show objective. The 1990-study update of the "pleasure horse" segment plus a "new" racing component (adapted from the 1997 ASU study) is referred to as Phase I. Phase II presents an update of the "rodeo, gymkhana, and polo spectators" component of the 1990 study and analysis of the economic contribution of participants at four major horse shows held annually in Arizona. In addition, a rough estimate of other shows beyond the four major shows is provided. This combined Phase I and Phase II report constitutes the completion report for the project.

I. INTRODUCTION

The prominence of horses in Arizona's historical and cultural heritage is well known. While once primarily utilitarian (transportation, power, and farm and ranch work) the role of the horse is now largely pleasure and recreational. Arizonans and visitors enjoy horse racing, rodeos, gymkhana, horse shows, and the most popular of all, trail and pleasure riding. Surprisingly, the U.S. horse population is many times what it was in the early part of the 20th century. To partially document the importance of horse ownership and activity in Arizona the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Arizona with partial support from the Arizona State Horseman's Association undertook a study in 1989 and 1990 on the contribution of the horse industry to Arizona's economy. The research results in this report update the principal findings and fill in some of the missing components of the 1990 report.

In updating of the 1990 study, a number of difficulties—some anticipated and some not anticipated—were encountered. The main difficulty had to do with the so-called "commercial and semi-commercial" segment (pp. 20-26 of the 1990 report). Three obstacles made updating of the 1990 estimates problematic. First, given that an attempt was made in the 1990 study to contact every "commercial and semi-commercial" firm in the State, the response rate was surprisingly low (10% or less). This suggests two possibilities. Either, turnover in the commercial horse business is greater than for other businesses. Or, people in the commercial horse business are reluctant to reveal proprietary economic information. In either case, the 1990 estimates of numbers of commercial firms, their economic impact, and their horse numbers likely would not be indicative of the situation in 2001. To simply "update" the fragile 1990 numbers would have been heroic.

A related problem with the 1990 study results was that the kind of detailed information obtained from pleasure-horse owners was not collected for the "commercial and semi-commercial" segment because of "failure to obtain cooperation" and insufficient study budget. Thus the production cost information obtained from "commercial and semi-commercial" firms was less detailed and less reliable than for the "pleasure horse" segment.

A final problem was double counting of economic impact. The preferred way to do impact analysis is to consider activities in support of *final demand* as *indirect*. Final demand is the ultimate reason that economic activity takes place—the "end use" activity or the activity at the end of the marketing chain. Final demand examples for the horse industry include pleasure horse riding and wagering on (or watching) a horse race. Breeding, training, and boarding, on the other hand, represent activities in support of final demand. In the jargon of the impact analyst, they are indirect support activities.

We suspect a double counting problem in the 1990 study between the "pleasure horse" and "commercial and semi-commercial" segments and between "horse racing" and other components of the "commercial and semi-commercial" segment. Commercial

business activities included breeding, training, and boarding among other things. Expenditures for breeding, training, and boarding by horse owners *should* be fully reflected in the costs of pleasure and race horse care and ownership, and these costs *should* only be counted once. It is inappropriate to count the impact of breeding, boarding, and training as direct impact and then once again as part of the indirect impact.

An appropriate place to begin is to discuss the components and linkages that define Arizona's horse industry. This is the subject of Section II. A brief outline of the research approach is provided in Section III. Specific assumptions and other methodological details are provided in subsequent sections where appropriate. In Section IV the costs of pleasure horse care and ownership, costs of facilities maintenance and ownership, and estimates of the direct economic impact on the Arizona economy are presented. A similar analysis of horse racing activity is the subject of Section V. Section VI presents estimates of expenditures of Arizona residents and non-residents as participants and spectators at horse shows and as resident spectators at other non-show and non-racing events. Section VII discusses the indirect and total economic impacts on the Arizona economy emanating from the direct components discussed in Sections IV, V and VI. An update of the estimated number or horse households and horses in Arizona, together with a brief comparison of direct horse industry expenditures versus other selected sectors, constitutes Section VIII. A brief summary of findings, conclusions, and recounting of unaccounted components is the topic of the Executive Summary at the front of the report.

II. THE STRUCTURE OF ARIZONA'S HORSE INDUSTRY

Arizona's horse industry includes many diverse interests and activities. Horse related activity requires inputs from a variety of businesses and individuals, such as farriers, veterinarians, and fence and building supply firms. In turn, these businesses and individuals buy various goods and services from yet other suppliers. The purchases of horse owners and users are known as *direct effects* of the industry. The ripple effects throughout the economy, kicked-off by expenditures of "end users" are called *indirect effects* and *induced effects* of the industry.

Figure 1 is a schematic of the horse industry *final demand* (end use) categories and their linkage to other economic sectors. The schematic assists in several ways. First, it helps explain the connection between various parts of Arizona's horse industry. Second, it provides a framework (taxonomy) for developing and reporting the economic impact of those components. Last, it makes clear which components have been counted and which components remain unaccounted for in this study.

In doing economic impact analysis, it is helpful to think in terms of three main effects —direct, indirect, and induced. Each of these is discussed with reference to Figure 1, starting with the direct effects of Arizona's horse industry.

Direct Effects

In Figure 1 the first three rows of blocks represent the primary components (segments) of Arizona's horse industry. They are the final demand components (the primary sub-sectors of the industry). These components ("end uses of horses in Arizona") give rise to the *direct economic impact*. The direct impact is usually expressed in terms of output or expenditures in the economy of interest—in this case, the Arizona economy.

The first block of Figure 1 includes pleasure and trail riding by household horse owners and Arizona-based commercial firms that provide such services (dude ranches, resort hotels, others). Household owners are primarily Arizona residents (Column # 1) and non-resident visitors who bring their horse(s) with them to Arizona (Column # 2). The users of commercial pleasure and trail riding services are primarily out-of-state visitors (Column # 4) and Arizona residents who enjoy riding but who do not own or otherwise (through friends and relatives) have access to a horse (Column # 3). In Column # 5 are Arizona households who own race horses or frequent racetracks.

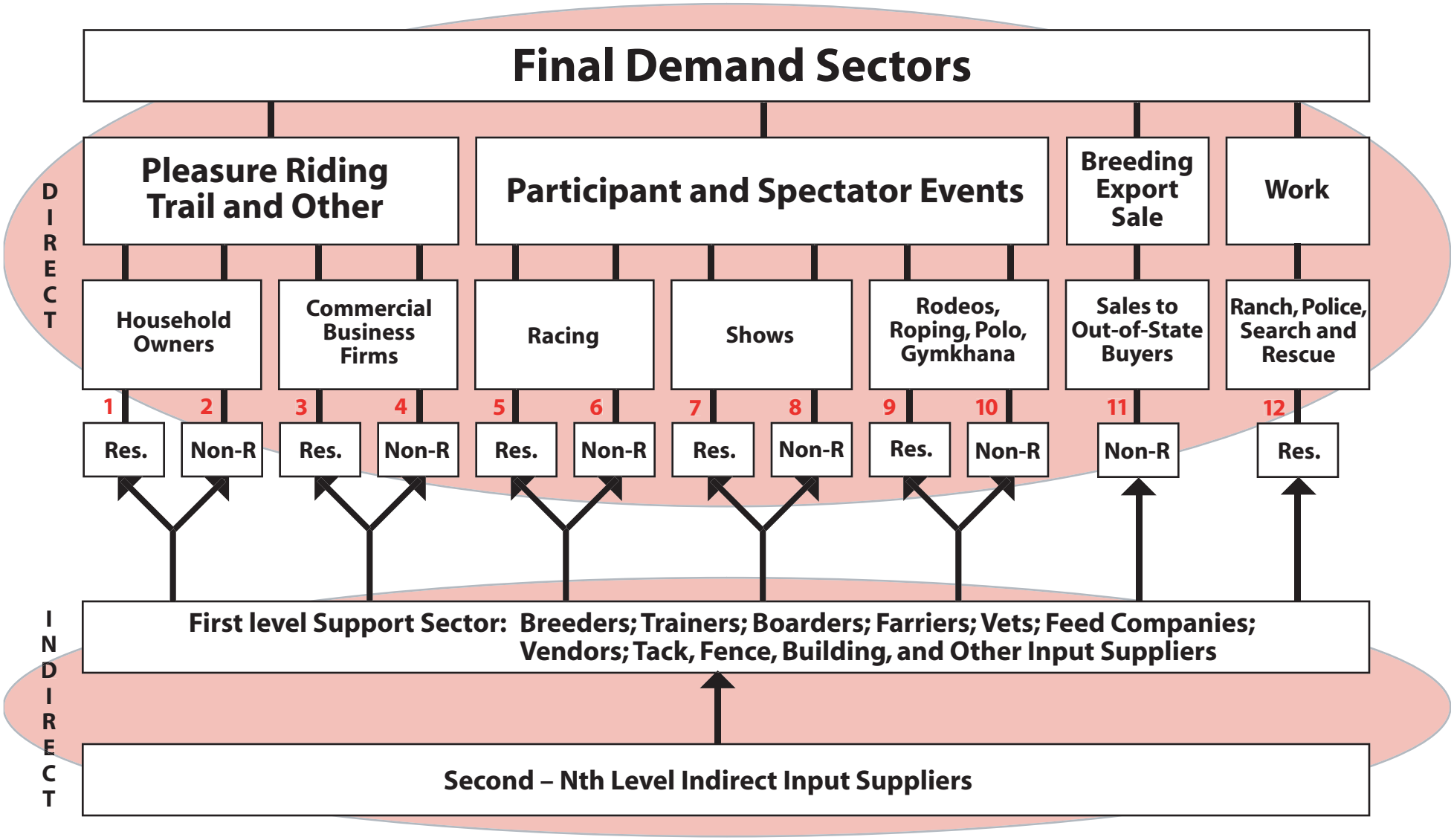


Figure 1.
Schematic of Arizona Horse Industry by Principal and Related Sectors
(Input flows in direction of arrows; payment/expenditure flows in reverse direction)

Column # 6 represents non-resident owners who race their horses in Arizona and non-resident visitors who frequent racetracks. Columns # 7 and # 8 and Columns # 9 and # 10 have analogous interpretation for horse shows and for other events (such as rodeos, roping, polo).

Not withstanding the earlier discussion of support sectors and the need to avoid double counting, there is an important aspect of horse breeding that is appropriately considered a final demand sector of the Arizona horse industry. That aspect is the breeding of horses for export sale—for sale to individuals and firms not located in Arizona (Column # 11). The last final demand sector (Column # 12) is Arizona-based horses employed in work-related activities (ranching, sheriffs' posses, search and rescue).

Indirect Effects

A final demand sub-sector, like pleasure horse riding in Arizona, is linked to other sectors of the economy. Linkages among input suppliers give rise to economic ripples (indirect effects) throughout the local (Arizona) and larger (U.S.) economies. In the first row of the indirect effect section of Figure 1 are the indirect service sectors that provide inputs to the final demand sectors of Arizona's horse industry. These sectors include a myriad of individual entrepreneurs and business firms that supply inputs to the "pleasure riding," "participant and spectator events," "export sale breeding," and "work" sectors. Examples include trainers, farriers, veterinarians, feed companies, and tack, building and other input suppliers. These "1st level support sector" businesses sell inputs to individuals and firms represented among the many final demand components. The arrows from the "1st level support" block to the direct effect blocks depict this flow of inputs. The flow of funds (payments for inputs) not shown on the diagram is, of course, in the opposite direction.

The second row of the indirect block pools many sub-rows. The feed company in the "1st level support" row purchases its inputs (e.g., feed ingredients, delivery vehicles, fuel and lubricants) from other sectors further down the input chain. Accordingly, the indirect effects of a final demand industry (a business that services end users like the Arizona horse industry) are "backward-linked" support sectors. Another example would be a food and beverage vendor at a horse show. The vendor would be a "1st level support" person for spectators and exhibitors attending the show. In turn, that vendor would purchase food and beverage inputs from his/her vendor (a 2nd level supplier) who in turn purchases from other vendors, and so on, creating a backward ripple in the economy.

The extent of the indirect effect depends on the size of the "local" economy—in this case Arizona. Once the linkage involves importation of goods or services from outside the state, then the indirect effect chain is broken as far as the impact on the Arizona economy is concerned. Consider again our horse feed example. If one of the necessary ingredients in the local feed company's ration is purchased from an out-of-state supplier, then the Arizona indirect impact of that transaction, except for some in-state transportation, stops at the level of the "1st support supplier," the local feed company. Obviously, the less comprehensive the "within economy" input supply chain, the smaller

will be the local area ripple effect. This is one of the reasons that the "indirect or ripple" effect is so often over-stated in impact analyses (Beattie and Leones). This often-ignored issue is called *leakage*. The less self-contained an economy, the greater the leakage and the smaller the local economy indirect effect. Conversely, the larger and more integrated the local economy, the greater the indirect effect. Because of leakage, the indirect effect of Arizona's horse industry on the U.S. economy is greater than is the Arizona indirect effect, which in turn is greater than the indirect effect on, say, the Pima County economy.

Induced Effects

The last component of local economy economic impact considered is the *induced effect* of a change in economic output associated with a final demand sector. All levels of an interrelated (input-supply-linked) industry involve entrepreneurs (business firms) and the employment of labor. Business owners and workers earn profit and wages, respectively. When these employees and business owners reside in the local economy, again in our case Arizona, they do what all households do—they consume. When they spend from earnings (profits or wages) for food, housing, local area vacations, and so forth, that too contributes to the ripple effect in the local economy.

Like indirect effects discussed above, induced effects are generally overstated and for the same reason—leakage. Estimation of the indirect and induced linkage effects is generally accomplished in tandem, using what is commonly called economic multipliers. This study reports combined indirect and induced effects using Type-II multipliers. A Type-II multiplier accounts for *both* indirect and induced effects. In contrast, a Type-I multiplier accounts only for the input-flow linkages (the indirect effects).

Components of Arizona's Horse Industry Included and Not Included

Direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of Arizona's horse industry on the Arizona economy have been estimated for those components identified in Figure 1 that are listed below. In some instances the estimate for 2001 involved simply updating previous estimates by applying an inflation factor and a population adjustment. In other cases, such as for costs of maintaining and owning pleasure horses and related land, buildings, and equipment, the 2001 estimates reflect a completely new approach or new research.

- Column # 1 – Arizona Household Pleasure Horse Owners
- Part of Column # 2 – Non-Resident Household Pleasure Horse Owners (A substantial part, but not all, of Column # 2 has been accounted for. In particular, "long-term" winter visitors who bring their horses with them and are in Arizona long enough to establish local telephone service could have been included in the 1990 telephone survey as Arizona residents.)
- Columns # 5 and # 6 – Resident and Non-Resident Participation at Arizona Race Tracks

- Columns # 7 – Resident Participation at Arizona Horse Shows
- Column # 8 – Non-Resident Participation at Arizona Horse Shows
- Part of Column # 9 – Resident Participation at Other Arizona Horse Related Events [rodeos, roping, polo] (Included spectators, but not participants.)
- Column #12 – Horses for Work (Most of this category is likely accounted for under "Arizona Household Pleasure Horse Owners" [Col. #1]. The pleasure horse owner category included all persons who listed pleasure as either the first or second reason for horse ownership. Given the current limited use of horses for work, it seems safe to assume that most "horses for work" double primarily or secondarily as pleasure horses.)

Components missing in the 1990 study that remain unaccounted for include:

- Part of Column # 2 – Non-Resident Household Pleasure Horse Owners (In particular, short-term winter visitors who bring their horses, but who do not stay sufficiently long to obtain Arizona telephone service in their own name.)
- Columns # 3 and # 4 – Commercial Pleasure and Trail Riding (dude ranches, resorts, other commercial pleasure-riding providers)
- Part of Column #9 – Resident Participation at Other Arizona Horse Related Events [rodeos, roping, polo] (The participant component is missing.)
- Column # 10 – Non-Resident Participants and Spectators at Other Arizona Horse Related Events [rodeos, roping, polo]
- Column # 11 – Horse Breeding in Arizona for Out-of-State Sales (including stud service)

The missing components are, to varying degree, significant omissions. Accordingly, the appropriate context in which to interpret the results of this study is as the title suggests—a *partial* economic analysis of the economic impact of the horse industry in Arizona.

Despite the missing components, the largest components (in terms of number of horses and economic impact) have been accounted for in this study—in particular, Arizona pleasure horse owners and Arizona and non-resident participants and spectators at horse shows and racing events. The impact of Arizona resident spectators at rodeo, roping, and polo events also has been accounted for. Missing in this regard are the "short-stay" non-resident participants and spectators and the participation cost of Arizona resident pleasure horse owners. The other two important missing pieces are the out-of-state sales of Arizona-based breeding firms and commercial pleasure and trail-riding service providers. Filling in these four missing components would be high priority for further research to complete the full picture of the contribution of the horse industry to Arizona's economy.

III. GENERAL RESEARCH APPROACH AND PROCEDURES

This study takes some base data and several assumptions from the 1990 study as a starting point. For the "pleasure horse" and "spectator" segments, the 1989-90 data were based on a statistically valid survey to determine the percentage of Arizona households that owned one or more pleasure horses or whose family member(s) participated in horse-related spectator events. That survey also elicited information on household expenditures for horse and facilities ownership and maintenance and for event participation as spectators or as participants. The 1990 study also gathered aggregate "cost of production" (operation, maintenance, and capital investment) data from commercial and semi-commercial business firms involved in the horse industry. However, that effort was fraught with pragmatic and conceptual difficulties.

The Arizona-resident pleasure horse component of this study uses the 1989-90 findings for resident participation rates and horses per household, and two alternative assumptions about the number of pleasure-horse households in Arizona in 2001. For pleasure horse and facilities ownership, operation, and maintenance costs a different approach from that of the 1990 study was taken. In this study we developed original "cost-of-production" budgets for the maintenance, operation, ownership, and related expenses associated with horse ownership and maintenance. These budgets, like "cost-and-return" budgets for representative crop and livestock operations, are based on widely accepted principles and standards and solicited opinions from knowledgeable persons in the industry. A number of questions raised concerning the reported costs in the 1990 study were remedied including the handling of land and facilities investment costs and farrier and other routine horse maintenance costs.

Estimates for components of the horse racing sector were obtained from the 1997 ASU study and adjusted for inflation to reflect 2001 dollars.

The economic contribution of participants at four major annual Arizona horse shows and other "less major" shows, as well as an update of expenditures by Arizona-resident spectators at other non-racing events, were also included. Expenditure estimates for both resident and non-resident horse show exhibitors were based on a survey questionnaire of participants during the 2000-01 show season. The aggregate economic impact, including the indirect and induced effect, of the major components of Arizona's horse industry were calculated using inter-industry (input-output) multipliers for Arizona. Specific methodological details are included in Section VII.

IV. EXPENDITURES OF ARIZONA RESIDENTS FOR OWNERSHIP AND CARE OF PLEASURE HORSES

Discussion of expenditures of Arizona residents for ownership and care of pleasure horses is organized as follows. First, estimated costs of maintaining and owning a pleasure horse and the requisite infrastucture (tack, equipment, buildings and facilities, and land) are presented and interpreted. Next, an estimate of the *direct impact* of pleasure horse ownership and use on the Arizona economy is presented. In terms of Figure 1, direct impact findings for Column # 1—pleasure horse use and ownership by Arizona households—is the focus of this section.

Costs of Maintenance and Ownership of a Pleasure Horse

Costs of maintaining and owning a pleasure horse are summarized in three tables, the "pleasure horse summary budget" (Table 1), the "commercial boarding budget" (Table 1a), and the "owner care and maintenance budget" (Table 1b). The three budgets are supported by the information in Table 2—Investment and Ownership Costs: Pleasure Horses. The costs from Table 2 are utilized in summary form in the budget tables (1, 1a, and 1b) to reflect the annualized costs of pleasure horse ownership and related support facilities and equipment—land, buildings, vehicles, and other durable inputs (inputs with an expected life of more than one year).

The Pleasure Horse Summary Budget (Table 1), compiled from Tables 1a and 1b, depicts the annual average cost of owning a *single* pleasure horse for a representative Arizona household. This is the principal source of information used in estimating the direct economic impact of resident pleasure-horse ownership and use. The cost numbers reported in the table represent the average of the annualized "high cost" and "low cost" estimates from the commercial boarding and owner care budgets, Tables 1a and 1b, respectively.

The Commercial Boarding and Owner Care and Maintenance Budgets (Tables 1a and 1b) as well as the Table 2 data were based on personal interviews of experts knowledgeable about typical expenditures associated with owning and maintaining pleasure horses—both with and without boarding. The commercial boarding scenario presumes horse, tack, trailer, and tow vehicle ownership with hired care, feed, and lodging of the horse(s). The owner care and maintenance scenario presumes care, feed, and lodging by the owner or family on land and facilities owned (or rented) by the horse owner.

Table 1. Pleasure Horse Summary Budget

VARIABLE COSTS

1. FEED COSTS (per horse)	AVERAGE QUANTITY	UNIT	AVERAGE PRICE	BOARDING MANAGEMENT[1]	OWNER CARE MAINTENANCE[2]
HAY/PELLETS[3]	67	BALES	$9.50	$0	$637
GRAIN	730	LBS.	$0.20	$66	$146
SALT and MINERAL[4]	30	LBS.	$0.50	$8	$18
			SUB TOTAL FEED COSTS[5]	**$74**	**$801**
2. OTHER VARIABLE COSTS (per horse)	**QUANTITY**		**AVERAGE PRICE**		
BOARDING[6]	12	MONTHS	$300.00	$3,600	$0
BEDDING				$0	$600
HORSE CARE PRODUCTS				$45	$75
FARRIER SERVICE	6		$55.00	$330	$330
VET AND MEDICINE				$375	$375
MISCELLANEOUS[7]				$113	$200
3. OTHER OPERATING COSTS (per household)					
OPERATING COSTS-VEHICLE				$550	$550
OPERATING COSTS-BLDG/IMPROVEMENTS				$0	$38
OPERATING COSTS-MACH/EQUIP				$0	$40
			SUB TOTAL OTHER COSTS	**$5,013**	**$2,208**
			TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS	**$5,086**	**$3,008**

4. ANNUAL OWNERSHIP COSTS

Capital Recovery[8]:		
Horse & Tack (per horse)	$551	$551
Land, Buildings & Improvements (per household)	$0	$1,847
Equipment, Trailers & Vehicles (per household)	$917	$942
Taxes & Insurance (per household)	$307	$914
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS	**$1,775**	**$4,254**

1) The numbers in this column represent the average of the "high cost" and "low cost" values from the Commercial Boarding Budget Table 1a.

2) The numbers in this column represent the average of the "high cost" and "low cost" values from the Owner Care & Maintenance Budget Table 1b.

3) Hay amount assumes one horse will eat 2% body wt. for 365 days using 120 lb bales. If pellets are fed, then add $50 to $80 to the cost of hay.

4) The salt & mineral needs assume the consumption of approximately 39 grams per day.

5) All numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar

6) Best management boarding includes most feeding/bedding/exercising/labor cost.

7) Miscellaneous fees include items such as trail access fees, breeding fees, training, riding lessons, breed registration.

8) Annual capital recovery is the method of calculating depreciation and interest recommended by the National Task Force on Commodity Costs and Returns Measurement Methods.

Table 1a. Commercial Boarding Budget

VARIABLE COSTS

1. FEED COSTS (per horse)	TYPICAL QUANTITY	UNIT	HIGH PRICE	LOW PRICE	HIGH COST	LOW COST
HAY	0	BALES	$10.50	$8.50	$0	$0
GRAIN	730	LBS.	$0.22	$0.18	$0	$131
SALT and MINERAL[1]	30	LBS.	$0.70	$0.50	$0	$15
				SUB TOTAL FEED COSTS[2]	**$0**	**$146**

2. OTHER VARIABLE COSTS (per horse)	QUANTITY		HIGH PRICE	LOW PRICE		
BOARDING[3]	12	MONTHS	$450.00	$150.00	$5,400	$1,800
HORSE CARE PRODUCTS					$60	$30
FARRIER SERVICE	6	TIMES	$75.00	$35.00	$450	$210
VET and MEDICINE[4]	1	TIMES	$600.00	$150.00	$600	$150
MISCELLANEOUS[5]	1	TIMES	$150.00	$75.00	$150	$75
3. OTHER OPERATING COSTS (per household)						
OPERATING COSTS-VEHICLE					$1,000	$100
				SUB TOTAL OTHER COSTS	**$7,660**	**$2,365**

TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS	**$7,660**	**$2,511**

4. ANNUAL OWNERSHIP COSTS

Capital Recovery[6]:		
Horse and Tack (per horse)	$551	$551
Trailers and Vehicles (per household)	$917	$917
Taxes and Insurance (per household)	$307	$307
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS	**$1,775**	**$1,775**

1) The salt & mineral needs assume the consumption of approximately 39 grams per day.

2) All cost are rounded to the nearest dollar.

3) High cost boarding includes feeding hay & grain, bedding, exercising, indoor stall, etc.
Low cost boarding includes only covered pen, bedding and twice per day hay feeding only.

4) High cost veterinarian & medicines include all recommended vaccinations, worming, dental, and an estimated one emergency visit per year.
Low cost veterinarian & medicines include vaccinations & worming administered by the owner, no dental but an estimated one emergency visit per year.

5) Miscellaneous fees include items such as trail access fees, breeding fees, training, riding lessons, breed registration.

6) Annual capital recovery is the method of calculating depreciation and interest recommended by the National Task Force on Commodity Costs and Returns Measurement Methods.

Table 1b. Owner Care and Maintenance Budget

VARIABLE COSTS

1. FEED COSTS (per horse)	TYPICAL QUANTITY	UNIT	HIGH PRICE	LOW PRICE	HIGH COST	LOW COST
HAY[1]	67	BALES	$10.50	$8.50	$704	$570
GRAIN	730	LBS.	$0.22	$0.18	$161	$131
SALT and MINERAL[2]	30	LBS.	$0.70	$0.50	$21	$15
				SUB TOTAL FEED COSTS[3]	**$885**	**$716**

2. OTHER VARIABLE COSTS (per horse)	QUANTITY		HIGH PRICE	LOW PRICE		
BEDDING					$1,200	$0
HORSE CARE PRODUCTS					$100	$50
FARRIER SERVICE	6	TIMES	$75.00	$35.00	$450	$210
VET and MEDICINE[4]	1	TIMES	$600.00	$150.00	$600	$150
MISCELLANEOUS[5]	1	TIMES	$300.00	$100.00	$300	$100

3. OTHER OPERATING COSTS (per household)		
OPERATING COSTS-VEHICLE	$1,000	$100
OPERATING COSTS-BLDG./IMPROVEMENTS	$75	$0
OPERATING COSTS-MACH/EQUIP	$65	$15
SUB TOTAL OTHER COSTS	**$3,790**	**$625**

TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS	**$4,675**	**$1,341**

4. ANNUAL OWNERSHIP COSTS

Capital Recovery[6]:		
Horse and Tack (per horse)	$551	$551
Land, Building, and Improvements (per household)	$1,847	$1,847
Equipment, Trailers and Vehicles (per household)	$942	$942
Taxes and Insurance (per household)	$914	$914
TOTAL FIXED COSTS	**$4,254**	**$4,254**

1) Hay amount assumes one horse will eat 2% body wt. for 365 days using 120 lb bales.
If pellets are fed, then add $50 to $80 to the cost of hay.
2) The salt & mineral needs assume the consumption of approximately 39 grams per day.
3) All costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.
4) High cost veterinarian & medicines include all recommended vaccinations, worming, dental, and an estimated one emergency visit per year.
Low cost veterinarian & medicines include vaccinations & worming administered by the owner, no dental but an estimated one emergency visit per year.
5) Miscellaneous fees include items such as trail access fees, breeding fees, training, riding lessons, breed registration.
6) Annual capital recovery is the method of calculating depreciation and interest recommended by the National Task Force on Commodity Costs and Returns Measurement Methods.

Table 2. Investment and Ownership Costs

Pleasure Horses

Land, Buildings And Improvements	Opportunity[1] Cost Rate	Purchase Price	Salvage/Cull Value	Useful Life	Annual Taxes & Insurance	Opportunity Costs Annual Capital Recovery
Land[2]	4.0%	$60,000	$60,000		$528	$1,200
Facilities	4.0%	$5,500	$275	20	$48	$395
Fencing	4.0%	$3,500	$175	20	$31	$252
	Sub Totals	$69,000			$607	$1,847
Machinery and Vehicles						
Tow Vehicle	4.0%	$23,169	$2,317	10	$204	$400
Horse Trailers	4.0%	$4,500	$450	10	$40	$517
Equipment	4.0%	$350	$18	20	$3	$25
	Sub Total	$28,019			$247	$942
Horse and Tack						
Horses	4.0%	$4,500	$450	15	$40	$382
Tack[3]	4.0%	$2,350	$118	20	$21	$169
	Sub Total	$6,850			$60	$551
	Total	$103,869			$914	$3,340

1) The Opportunity Cost Rate is the rate recommended by the National Task Force on Commodity Costs and Returns Measurement Methods.

2) All cost are rounded to the nearest dollar.

3) Tack includes items such as bridles, blankets, chaps, spurs, saddle, brushes, combs, etc.

All three budget tables include variable costs (such as feed, boarding, fence repair, and equipment operation) and ownership costs taken from Table 2. The cost estimates under the commercial boarding scenario (Table 1a) and under the owner care and maintenance scenario (Table 1b) assume a "high" and a "low" cost range, representing different levels or quality of horse care and maintenance.

Variable Costs. Variable costs are expenses that vary annually, depending on input prices and the number of horses. For the budgets, variable costs are on a per horse basis, except for operating costs of buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, and vehicles, which are on a per household basis. Variable costs are outlined under three sub-categories, feed costs, other variable costs, and other operating costs.

a) Feed costs include hay, grain, and salt and mineral. All feed costs are based on the total consumption per year for a light-duty, 1200-pound, horse.

b) Other variable costs include items such as boarding, bedding, horse care products, farrier services, veterinary services, medicine, and miscellaneous.

c) Other operating costs included buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, and vehicles expenses.

Annual Ownership Costs. Ownership or fixed costs are costs that typically do not change in a given year. Ownership costs represent the annualized value of investment in durable assets. Table 2 lists the assets typically associated with pleasure horse ownership. The annualized ownership cost estimates in Table 2 are the same for all three budget tables, except that the commercial boarding scenario (Table 1a) presumes a lesser investment in land, buildings, and facilities on the part of the horse-owning household.

Ownership cost estimates were developed using the *capital recovery method.*[1] Assets in Table 2 are divided into three categories: a) land, buildings, and improvements, b) vehicle, trailer, and equipment, and c) horse and tack. All asset values reflect current replacement values. Horse and tack are on a per horse basis; all other assets are on a per household basis and presume 2.07 horses per household (the average number of horses found per Arizona pleasure-horse household in the 1989-90 survey).

a) <u>Land, buildings, and improvements</u>. The amount and value of privately-owned acreage associated with the representative horse property is highly variable and subject to local conditions and surrounding land use. Whatever number is chosen will be subject to legitimate criticism. Ideally the figure should be "representative" of Arizona—a formidable task when thinking of horse property in Scottsdale in contrast to rural Cochise County. The difficulty in choosing a land value is exacerbated because one does not want to include the value of dwellings and improvements attached to the property. The desired value represents horse-related land value only.

[1] Annual capital recovery is the method of calculating depreciation and interest recommended by the National Task Force on Commodity Costs and Returns Measurement Methods.

Facilities and fencing values (reported separately from land) represents the average investment needed to provide shelter, feeding area, and containment for approximately two horses.

b) Machinery and Equipment. Machinery and vehicles include the replacement value of a typical truck and horse trailer needed to safely transport horses. Equipment value includes the value of items such as wheelbarrows, rakes, pitchforks, fencing pliers, and other items needed to maintain horse-housing facilities, tack, etc. Truck cost is adjusted to reflect an estimated 15% use related to horse activity. Most Arizona pleasure-horse households use their trailer-tow vehicle for a host of other purposes in addition to towing their horse trailer or hauling feed, or other horse-related activity.

c) Horse and Tack. The value of an Arizona pleasure horse was estimated at approximately $4,500. The typical horse assumed in this study is defined as a horse that is well broke and used for pleasure activities such as trail riding, parades, or 4-H activities.[2] Tack includes items such as bridles, blankets, chaps, spurs, saddle, brushes, and combs needed for the riding and care of a horse.

Summary of Per Household Costs of Ownership and Maintenance of Pleasure Horses

The 1989-90 survey found that the average number of horses per Arizona pleasure-horse household was 2.07. Assuming the same number of horses per household in 2001 and using the cost estimates in Tables 1 and 2, the *annual per household expenditure/cost for the ownership and maintenance of horses and associated infrastructure* can be summarized as follows:

Self-Housed and Self-Boarded Horses:

- Investment in horses and tack (including taxes and insurance)—$611 x 2.07 = **$1,265**
- Investment in land, buildings, and improvements (including taxes and insurance)—**$2,454**
- Investment in equipment, trailers, and vehicles (including taxes and insurance)—**$1,189**
- Cost of feed—$801 x 2.07 = **$1,658**
- Other variable costs (bedding, horse care products, farrier services, vet and medicine, miscellaneous) *excluding* operating costs of buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, and vehicles—$1580 x 2.07 = **$3,271**
- Operating costs of buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, and vehicles—**$628**
- **Total Annual Cost per Pleasure-Horse Household—$10,465**

[2] By assuming a well-broke horse, the value of the investment in that horse implicitly assumes appropriate prior investment in training of the horse.

Commercially-Boarded Horses:

- Investment in horses and tack (including taxes and insurance)—$611 x 2.07 = **$1,265**
- Investment in equipment, trailers, and vehicles (including taxes and insurance)—**$1,189**
- Cost of incidental feed—$74 x 2.07 = **$153**
- Cost of boarding—$3,600 x 2.07 = **$7,452**
- Other variable costs (horse care products, farrier services, vet and medicine, miscellaneous)—$863 x 2.07 = **$1,786**
- Vehicle operating costs—**$550**
- **Total Annual Cost per Pleasure-Horse Household—$12,395**

According to the 1990 study survey of Arizona households, 36% of Arizona pleasure-horse households board their horse(s)—19% board one horse, 11% board two horses, 3% board three horses, 2% board four horses, and 1% board five or more horses. Assuming six horses for the last category and calculating a weighted average of this percentage distribution based on 2.07 horses per household, suggests that 31% of Arizona-household pleasure horses are boarded.

Finally, taking a weighted average of "Self-Housed and Self-Boarded" and "Commercially-Boarded" categories results in an **Average Total Cost per Pleasure-Horse Household of $11,063 per Year** for the care and ownership of pleasure horses.

Direct Economic Impact of Pleasure Horse Ownership by Arizona Households

An estimate of the number of pleasure-horse households is needed to complete our task. To determine the total impact on the Arizona economy we need to multiply $11,063 by the number of pleasure-horse households, unfortunately an unknown number. Making a good guess is problematic. The 1990 study found that 3.16% of Arizona households owned one or more pleasure horses. Based on that percentage, the 1990 researchers estimated that there were 41,505 Arizona pleasure-horse households owning 85,884 pleasure horses.

So what would be a reasonable way to estimate the number of Arizona pleasure-horse households in 2001? We offer two approaches—one that we believe to be conservative and a second that is less conservative, but plausible. We briefly present the two approaches, discuss the pros and cons of each, and then present a range of plausible total expenditure estimates based on the two alternative approaches.

A Conservative Approach:

A conservative approach would be to assume the same number of pleasure-horse households (and the same number of pleasure horses) in 2001 as was the case in 1990. That is, 41,505 pleasure-horse households with 2.07 horses per household or 85,884

horses. This approach presumes a decline in the percentage of pleasure-horse households from 3.16% in 1990 to 2.1% in 2001, a 33.5% decline. This seems too large a decrease. Yet it is not unreasonable to believe that the percentage has dropped over the past decade given the very large increase in the total number of Arizona households. Between 1990 and 2001 the number of Arizona households increased from about 1.3 million to nearly 2 million—about a 50% increase.

An Optimistic Approach:

A considerably less conservative approach would be to assume that as Arizona's population and household income have grown, so has interest in pleasure horses. However, Arizona's population growth has not been proportionately distributed across all age strata. Further, the age distribution in pleasure-horse households differs from that of all households. The 1990 study found that the age distribution for the average 3.21 person pleasure-horse household had 0.38 persons less than age 7, 0.40 persons from age 7 to 12, 0.33 persons from age 13 to 18, 0.70 persons from age 19 to 30, 1.31 persons from age 31 to 60, 0.05 persons from age 61 to 70, and .04 persons over age 70. Assuming the same age distribution of residents of Arizona pleasure-horse households in 2001 as in 1990 and knowing Arizona's population growth by age strata (Arizona Department of Economic Security), an age-weighted estimate of the number of Arizona pleasure-horse households for 2001 is 57,000 households. This is in contrast to the 41,505 households used under the "conservative approach." For this "less conservative" approach, the implied percentage of 2001 Arizona pleasure-horse households is 2.9% in contrast to 2.1% for the "conservative approach" and in contrast to 3.16% in 1990.

Arguments For and Against Each Approach:

Arguments favoring the first approach (no more horses than in 1990) are that Arizona's population growth over the past decade has several characteristics working against horses. The state has experienced rapid urbanization. The population is becoming more elderly, more distant from rural and traditional western roots, and less tolerant of some of the perceived "negative effects of horses in the neighborhood." Finally, horse property has become more scarce and costly.

Arguments favoring the second approach (more horses than in 1990, but less than in proportion to overall population growth) are that Arizona's population has increased and therefore there has been an increase in the potential number of persons interested in horse ownership. Not only has population increased, but so too has household income. Pleasure horse ownership tends to be associated with higher-income households. Finally, part of Arizona's attractiveness to in-migrants is its warm and dry climate and historical western culture conducive to year around horse-related activities.

Pleasure-Horse Impact Estimates:

The actual number of Arizona pleasure-horse households is probably somewhere between the "conservative" and "less conservative" estimates. The "conservative approach" yields

an estimate of the direct expenditure impact on the Arizona economy of resident-owned pleasure horses of $459.2 Million annually. That is, 41,505 x $11,063 = $459,169,815. The "optimistic approach" yields an estimate of $630.6 Million **(**57,000 x $11,063 = $630,591,000). On balance, we are comfortable with an estimate of the direct impact on the Arizona economy of resident-owned pleasure horses in the range of **$500 to $600 Million** in annual expenditures.

V. EXPENDITURES OF ARIZONA RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS ASSOCIATED WITH HORSE RACING

This section presents updated estimates of components of Arizona's horse racing industry. We draw extensively on the 1997 Arizona State University report, "The Economic Contribution of the Pari-Mutuel Racing Industry to the Arizona Economy." That study presents the direct impact of six components of horse and dog racing activity in Arizona—1) race tracks, 2) training and maintenance of racing animals, 3) visitor expenditures by out-of-state owners, 4) breeding of racing animals, 5) off-track betting, and 6) spending by out-of-state race fans. Fortunately the estimates provided in the ASU report enable the separation of horse racing activity from dog racing activity. Table 3 at the end of this section presents the ASU estimates for the horse racing components, adjusted for inflation. That is, the values reported in Table 3 are updated to 2001 to reflect the increase in the Consumer Price Index. No adjustment was made for Arizona population change because a comparison of the attendance and participation data, as reported in the FY 2000 Arizona Annual Report of the Arizona Department of Racing, revealed no appreciable increases in participation, neither attendance nor betting, from 1996 to 2000.

Arizona has three commercial horse tracks. Attendance at the tracks was about 359,000 in 1999-2000 (Arizona Department of Racing). Total on- and off-track attendance was 840,000. Total betting was $134 Million during the 2000 season. All of Arizona counties also hold County Fair races. Attendance totaled more than 184,000 and total wagers surpassed $20 Million. These numbers have remained fairly stable over the previous five years. In the future, some expansion seems plausible. The facility at Prescott has grown, and there seems a good chance that some of the events currently held in states to the north could move to Arizona. These events also should increase the number of out-of-state visitors.

Retained earnings of the racetrack industry were about $27 Million in 1999-2000 (Arizona Department of Racing). Additional revenues accrue from competitor fees, concessions, and gate receipts. These sources of revenue probably are small. Off track betting retail activity generated $7.3 Million in 1996, for example. Profits accruing to the racetracks were only a small share of this total. Admission fees are only a few dollars per person.

Total revenues must cover expenses for the racetracks (ASU, 1997). Direct purchases of goods and services by the industry were $11.1 Million in 1996. The tracks employed about 900 workers with an annual payroll of $6.2 Million. Off-track betting retail activity was composed of $4.6 Million in expenditures for goods and services and $2.3 Million in labor cost to 230 workers.

Expenditures on goods and services for maintenance of racehorses totaled $26.6 Million in 1996. The sector employed about 1000 workers with a wage bill of $12.2

Million. These costs were well in excess of revenues. Winnings were only $12 Million. Racehorses do not seem a very profitable undertaking, although some further revenues may be raised from selling breeding stock and additional activities. Similar results were found in a Maryland study. Losses are channeled more to owners of the horses than to breeders. Breeding costs for local horses were estimated to be $9.2 Million, composed of purchases of goods and services for $6.3 Million and labor payments of $2.9 Million.

In addition, the industry receives economic input from out-of-state participants. Expenditures on visits by out-of-state horse owners (800) were estimated to be $5.9 Million. Out-of-state fans make up a prominent share of horse racing attendance. For example, they make up nearly a third of the attendees at the track in Phoenix. Their expenditure was estimated at about $15 Million.

Total direct contribution of the racing industry to the economy was estimated for the year 2001. Results are presented in Table 3. Empirical estimates are based on the 1996 data, assumed to increase to the year 2001 at the same rate as the Consumer Price Index. This increase factor amounts to 12%.[3] The results suggest that in total, the racing industry directly contributes more than **$100 Million** to the state economy.

Table 3. Estimated Expenditures of Various Components of Arizona's Horse Racing Industry, 2001.

Item	Million
Race Track	$22.9*
Off-Track Betting	7.7
Horse Training & Maintenance	43.5
Breeding	10.3
Combined Out-of-State Fans & Owners	23.4
Total	**107.8**

*Includes estimated profits accruing to Arizona-resident shareholders of $3.5 Million.

[3] Since the CPI index is not yet available for 2001, we assumed the same annual rate of increase for 2000 to 2001as from 1996 to 2000.

VI. EXPENDITURES OF ARIZONA RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS AS PARTICPANTS AND SPECTATORS AT NON-RACING EVENTS

This section presents estimates of the economic activity related to annual Arizona-based horse show events. In the winter and spring months of 2001, 2,750 exhibitors, about two thirds of which were from out-of-state, and 4118 entered horses were involved in four major shows. Two shows—The Copper Country Paint Show and the Hunter/Jumper Show—are held at the Pima County Fairgrounds, Tucson. The other two shows—the Sun Circuit Quarter Horse Show and the Arabian Show—take place at WestWorld, Scottsdale. Participant information was collected at each show using a questionnaire survey of exhibitors. The sample survey results were converted to total activity figures using data obtained from the show management on exhibitors and horse numbers and from the facility management of each of the four shows. Show and facility management also supplied information about items not included in the questionnaires. To respect confidentiality, results are shown only in the form of aggregate figures for the four major shows. Following the reporting of expenditures at the major horse shows an estimate is made of the activity associated with other Arizona-based horse shows beyond the four surveyed shows. The section concludes with an updated estimate from the 1990 study of expenditures of Arizona residents as spectators at rodeo, gymkhana, and polo events.

The direct economic activity accruing from the four major horse shows is measured in terms of participant costs and expenditures on the following items:

Transportation (people and horses)
Lodging (hotels, motels, campsites)
Food and drink
Gifts, souvenirs, clothing, etc.
Recreation and entertainment
Participation and admission fees
Feed and bedding
Tack and other horse supplies
Stall fees

Expenditures on stall fees and participation and admission fees were obtained as aggregate figures from show and facility management. The other items were estimated from the sample survey, in some cases supplemented with information from show and facility authorities. Where relevant, spectator admission fees were added to the estimated expenditures, whereas other spectator expenditures at the shows were disregarded. Wages and salaries to paid assistants—predominantly trainers—were not included in the survey. For trainers employed by out-of-state exhibitors the economic base is outside Arizona and should not be counted here. For in-state exhibitors, there might be a case for assigning a certain share of annual wage costs to the particular show. However, in Section IV it was assumed that the value of horses included training costs. Prior

investment in appropriate training of horses thus was taken into account in the pleasure horse section.

Questionnaire Survey

A questionnaire was distributed to exhibitors at the four shows. The questionnaire was designed in cooperation with Carol Whittaker, Senior Research Specialist at School of Public Administration and Policy, University of Arizona. Whittaker also distributed and collected the questionnaires. Completed questionnaires were dropped off anonymously without personal contact with the surveyor. A follow-up could therefore not be arranged in relation to non-respondents and respondents who experienced difficulties in replying to certain questions. The relatively large sample—13 percent of participants in the four shows—and close scrutiny of each returned questionnaire hopefully mitigated sampling bias and measurement error.

To determine whether the four sample surveys were representative, an evaluation was conducted based on the number of entered horses per exhibitor. Data on entered horses per exhibitor were available from the surveys and the aggregate data from show and facility management. For three of the four shows there was a close correspondence. For the fourth show a significant discrepancy appeared because exhibitors with few entered horses were underrepresented in the survey sample. Fortunately, in this case, a total list of exhibitors and their horses was available. Stratification of the questionnaire sample according to the total list yielded a weighted sample average very close to the aggregate average figure of horses per exhibitor. Consequently, for this show all averages were weighted based on the stratified survey sample, whereas simple survey averages were used for the other three shows.

Processing of data from the returned questionnaires yielded average figures per exhibitor (respondent) at each show regarding party size, number of horses, days spent at the locality, number of vehicles, miles traveled, mode of lodging, value of purchased souvenirs, gifts, tack, etc. These results were combined with non-sample information on typical lodging rates, daily expenditures on food and drinks, fuel prices, and mileage performance by type of vehicle to establish survey average expenditures for each show. Averages were raised to totals by multiplying by the number of exhibitors at each show.

Expenditures According to Surveys

Transportation Costs. Costs of transportation are the sum of the following items:

- Calculated costs of round trip road transport of horses and persons in exhibitor's party from residence for Arizona residents, and from pertinent Arizona border crossing for non-residents, to show site
- Expenditures on car rental during show
- Calculated costs on local transport during show

Length of road transport to the pertinent show site and back was based on location of residence (city or town) in Arizona as stated in the returned questionnaires. For out-of-state residents the distance to the show site was measured from the most obvious of six Arizona border crossings for each respondent. It was decided only to consider the cost of fuel using an average fuel price of $1.50 per gallon. Depreciation, repairs and service, and capital remuneration were disregarded. For out-of-state residents, these items would normally represent economic impact at the point of residence and they should therefore be excluded. For Arizona residents, a case might be made for assigning a full costs figure per mile because the full costs would normally represent in-state economic activity. However, it could also be argued that participation in a particular show would only marginally affect length of life, repair costs, or other items. Further, maintenance and ownership cost of horse trailers and tow vehicles have already been accounted for in Section IV for Arizona based pleasure horse owners. So, this would only be an issue for passenger cars and RVs. For these reasons, transportation costs were limited to fuel costs for both in-state and out-of-state participants.

Three types of vehicles were considered: tow trucks pulling horse trailers, passenger cars, and RVs. Average fuel consumption per mile was based on inquiries to car and RV dealerships. For cars, a figure of 20 mpg was applied, and for tow trucks and RVs, the figures were 10 and 7.5 mpg, respectively. The estimated fuel costs per mile is 7.5, 15, and 20 cents for passenger cars, tow trucks, and RVs, respectively. These average figures conceal a significant variation depending on types and makes of vehicles and driving habits.

The number of tow trucks per exhibitor was established on the basis of the number of horses conveyed to and from the show assuming a maximum of five horses per horse trailer. Where RV or trailer camping was indicated, it was assumed that only one RV was used. In a few cases, the number of persons lodging at RV or trailer campsites exceeded the capacity of one camper unit. It was assumed that the resulting underestimation was balanced by the fact that the daily cost of hook-up was based on the RV fee, which could be higher than the fees for certain other types of camping. The number of own passenger cars used by each party was established as the total number of vehicles, excluding tow trucks, minus one unit where lodging at campsite was indicated.

The costs of road transport for each party to and from the show site was found by combining the above elements. In cases where the respondents transported one or more horses for other exhibitors, towing costs were reduced proportionally. Costs of car rental and other paid transport during the show were based on replies to the questionnaire.

Fuel costs using own or rented vehicles for local transport during the show period accounts for commuting between place of lodging, meals, and show site. Estimates were established based on the following: reported size of party and days at the location, an assumed maximum of three persons per vehicle, a daily average of 30 miles per vehicle, the average fuel performance for passenger cars, and a fuel price of $1.50 per gallon. When paid trainers also assisted other exhibitors, the fuel cost calculation was prorated

based on the number of horses in care for the respondent and for other exhibitors, respectively.

The estimated aggregate transportation cost in Arizona for all four shows was $1,520,600.

Lodging. Replies to the questionnaire revealed how many days that each party attended the show. Further, replies gave information about the accommodation of individual party members by type of lodging: 1) with relatives in the area, 2) at resorts/hotels with full service, 3) at other hotels/motels, 4) at RV or trailer campsite, and 5) "with the horses."

The show management and fairground facility management provided information about the costs of lodging at the show site "with the horses." Other lodging expenditures were calculated on the basis of information given in the returned questionnaires and estimated daily rates by type of lodging.

Lodging with relatives was assumed to be free. The calculated daily rates in Table 4 were obtained via telephone interviews with about 60 randomly selected individual campgrounds, motels, hotels, and resorts, divided equally between Scottsdale and Tucson. The interviewed persons quoted daily rates per room and hook-up fees per RV unit based on weekly leases during the weeks of the individual shows. Lodging rates in resorts, hotels, and motels assumed a maximum of two persons per room. Resorts and hotels with full service were pooled to represent "resort" in the questionnaire, and hotels with limited service were taken together with motels to represent "hotel/motel" in the questionnaire. The average daily "resort" rate for Scottsdale was $255 and for Tucson, $183; the average daily "hotel/motel" rates were $115 and $82, respectively, for Scottsdale and Tucson.[4]

Table 4. Estimated Average Daily Lodging Prices during Show Period

Type of lodging	Scottsdale		Tucson	
Resort	$255	255	$220	183
Full-service hotel	255		145	
Limited-service hotel	150	115	102	82
Motel	80		61	
RV site		26		27

[4] For comparison, during the period January 1–April 15, the per diem allowance per person for lodging in connection with university business travel was $107 and $80 for the Scottsdale and the Tucson area, respectively (Financial Service Office of the University of Arizona).

Lodging costs for participants in the four shows were found by combining the above information about number of persons by length of stay and type of lodging with the estimated daily lodging costs in Table 4. Adding the costs of fairground lodging, total lodging costs came to $12,175,000.

Food and Drink. Food and drink expenditures were estimated on the basis of information in returned questionnaires about number of persons in exhibitors' parties, days of stay in connection with the show, and a daily rate of $35 per person. The $35 rate is a little higher than, for example, the official university per diem allowance. The slightly higher rate was used to allow for drinks and snacks between meals. The rate was used for all participants without deduction of normal daily costs of living for Arizona residents. Spectator expenditures for food and drink were not included.

For participants staying with friends or relatives, these rates may not reflect the costs of home cooking. On the other hand, in these situations eating out may often take place and at additional costs if the visitors treat their hosts as a sort of payment for free lodging.

Actual daily expenditures per person no doubt vary significantly among show participants. Some participants may frequent fast food facilities at rates well below the average rate of $35. Others may spend considerably more.

For participants at the four shows, total food and drink expenditures were estimated to be $6,910,200.

Feed and Bedding. Participants who did not bring sufficient amounts of own feed and bedding for their horses acquired these items from services available at the shows. The calculation of total expenditures, according to the surveys, was supported with information from show and facility management about total sales of feed and bedding when available.

The total feed and bedding expenditures for the four shows came to $729,200.

Other Expenditures. The questionnaire surveys also explored the extent of other horse-related expenditures and spending on leisure and recreation during the show periods. The calculated total expenditures were as follows:

Tack and other horse supplies	$1,125,400
Souvenirs, gifts, clothing, etc.	2,578,200
Recreation and entertainment	767,900

Tack and other horse supplies included purchase of horse trailers in the amount of $351,700. A few horses, worth $150,000 were also traded at the shows. This item was not included because no economic activity is created when horses change hands among participants at a show. To the extent Arizonans sell horses to out-of-state individuals the transactions would be captured when considering export breeding sales as a final demand sector (see Section II).

Participant Entry and Stall Fees and Spectator Admission Fees

Participants incurred show-related costs in the form of fees for entry of horses in the competitions and for the use of stables at the show site during the show period. Show management provided information about the aggregate amounts of collected fees. The organizer of one of the shows was not based in Arizona. In this case, only the payment from the show management to the fairground for use of facilities was taken into account. Any surplus of collected fees after payment for lease of fairground facilities was not included because it would not have a direct impact on the Arizona economy. Spectator admission fees were only collected at one of the four shows. The amount, provided by the show management, was included in the estimate of direct economic impact.

For the four surveyed shows the participant and spectator fees amounted to $1,905,900.

Summary of Expenditures Related to Four Surveyed Horse Shows

Table 5 summarizes the calculated direct economic activity associated with the four major horse shows surveyed during the period December 2000–March 2001. Lodging of persons belonging to the exhibitor parties accounted for almost half of the nearly **$28 Million** in total economic activity. Expenditures on food and drink were another major item, with a total expenditure of almost $7 Million. Fuel for transportation of persons and horses to and from the shows came to $1.5 Million. Horse-related expenditures (feed, bedding, tack, etc.) amounted to almost $2 Million, and expenditures on souvenirs, recreation, and other miscellaneous items were over $3 Million. The sum of participant and spectator fees was $1.9 Million.

Table 5. Total Direct Economic Activity at Four Surveyed Horse Shows

Based on sample surveys:	
Transportation	$1,520,600
Lodging	12,175,000
Food and drinks	6,910,200
Feed and bedding	729,200
Tack and other horse supplies	1,125,400
Souvenirs, clothing, etc.	2,578,200
Recreation and entertainment	767,900
	25,806,500
Participant and spectator fees:	
Entry, stall, and spectator admission fees	1,905,900
Total estimated direct economic activity	**27,712,400**

Direct Economic Activity at Other Arizona Horse Shows

Each year, significant activity takes place at other Arizona horse shows beyond the four major shows surveyed. Other shows vary in size, length of show period, and attraction of participants from outside the local area. A detailed analysis of the economic impact owing to these other shows was beyond the scope of this study.

However, an informed judgement of the potential impact was made based on information and estimates provided by experts within the different horse organizations. Some key elements were considered and compared with information from the four surveyed shows:

Number of horses entered in other shows per year
Approximate average length of stay at other shows
Level of expenditures per entered horse at other shows

It was assumed for "other shows" that the average number of horses per exhibitor and the size of exhibitor party were the same as for the four surveyed shows. The first step was to compare the total number of show days at other shows—number of entered horses times average length of time that horses, exhibitors, and their parties stayed at the different shows—with the same information and total expenditures at the four surveyed shows. In the group of other shows, some attract participants from across Arizona and from other states. Others attract predominantly local participants. To extrapolate expenditures from the major shows to other shows based only on the number of entered horses and average length of show would therefore tend to overestimate economic activity at other shows, especially transportation and lodging expenditures.

For all "other shows" lodging was calculated assuming a 25 per cent lower daily rate than for the four surveyed shows reflecting that many other shows take place outside the prime tourist season. A further 25 per cent reduction was made for shows held outside high-cost metropolitan areas.

Lodging costs were further reduced assuming that only half of participants at local shows utilize out-of-home accommodation. Also, no road transport costs were calculated for "local participants." For the remaining participants at other shows, mileage was assumed to be the same as for Arizona residents attending the surveyed shows.

Using these assumptions, it was estimated that the direct economic activity in connection with other shows amounts to **$16 Million.** Clearly, these calculations are only what one might call rough guesses. However, we have purposefully tried to err on the conservative side.

For all Arizona shows—Paint, Quarter Horse, Arabian, and Hunter/Jumper, both major and other—the estimated total annual direct economic activity is **$43 Million.** This figure excludes horse racing, rodeos, polo, and roping events.

Arizona Resident Spectators at Rodeo, Gymkhana, and Polo Events

Based on the telephone survey of a random sample of Arizona residents, the 1990 study estimated spectator expenditures to attend horse racing, horse show, rodeo, gymkhana, and polo events. Horse racing and show events have been accounted for elsewhere in this report (Section V and this section). According to the 1990 report, the total expenditure of Arizona residents as spectators at rodeo, gymkhana, and polo events was $5,837,000 in 1990 dollars. Updating this number to 2001 dollars and adjusting to reflect a reasonable increase between 1990 and 2001 in the number of Arizona households attending rodeo, gymkhana, and polo events yields an estimate of **$9.3 Million.**

This estimate was reached by first multiplying the 1990 total dollar amount of $5.837 Million by 1.35 to convert to 2001 dollars.[5] This number was then multiplied by 1.18 to reflect the number of additional Arizona households that might likely attend such events in 2001 in contrast to 1990. Choice of the factor 1.18 follows the logic outlined in Section IV. That is, we assume the same proportional increase in Arizona resident spectators at rodeo, gymkhana, and polo events as the average estimated increase in pleasure-horse households under our "conservative" and "optimistic" approaches (see pp. 17–18).

[5] Since the CPI index is not yet available for 2001, we assumed the same annual rate of increase for 2000 to 2001as from 1996 to 2000.

VII. CONTRIBUTION OF SUB-SECTORS OF ARIZONA'S HORSE INDUSTRY TO THE ARIZONA ECONOMY

This section presents estimates of the indirect and induced effects of the direct expenditures in Sections IV (Pleasure Horses), V (Racing), and VI (Selected Other Events). Those impacts are summarized in Table 6. Before turning to the results, a word of caution is given about proper interpretation of indirect and induced effects, followed by a brief discussion of procedures used.

A Word of Caution

Two common mistakes are made in considering indirect and induced impacts. Both mistakes involve claiming more indirect and induced impact than is appropriate (Beattie and Leones). First, is failure to acknowledge that the part of the ripple effect that occurs beyond the boundaries of the economy of interest should not be counted as part of the impact *on that local economy*—in the context of this study, the Arizona economy. This common mistake has to do with failure to understand or account for *leakage* (see Section II).[6]

A second mistake is failure to recognize that all sectors have ripple effects and that most input supply sectors are not dependent on supplying inputs to a single final demand sector. Most support sectors will expand service to other sectors if demand wanes in an existing part of their market. For example, suppliers of building materials sell to all kinds of "end users" and "intermediate goods and services providers" throughout the Arizona economy—just one part of which is buildings and corrals for stabling horses. The indirect economic impact of building materials sales, or how much it expands or contracts due to increased or reduced pleasure horse activity, depends on whether resources in the local economy are fully employed and on the ability to attract additional resources from outside the local economy. If resources are fully employed and new resources are not attracted to an economy from outside, then an increase in economic activity in one area will result in reduced activity in another area. The net effect in that case is negligible. The upshot is that indirect (and induced) effects are generally overstated.

[6] The problem of leakage, in fact, goes beyond just indirect and induced effect considerations. It is an issue that requires close attention when accounting direct expenditures as well. We are confident that we have avoided the overcounting problem with regards to our calculations of indirect and induced effects by using IMPLAN rather than RIMS multipliers (see "Estimation Methodology, this section). We cannot be certain, however, that all direct expenditures on the part of Arizona horse household are exclusively purchases from Arizona-based suppliers.

Estimation Methodology

Estimates of the indirect and induced effects of Arizona's horse industry are based on the most commonly used approach—interindustry economic multipliers. Table 6 presents the estimates of combined indirect and induced effects using Type II multipliers from the Arizona IMPLAN interindustry model. The Arizona IMPLAN model is the model used by the Economic and Business Research Program at the University of Arizona. The U.S. IMPLAN model, from which many state and local models, including the "Arizona model," are derived, was developed by the Forest Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture). The other commonly used model is the RIMS model maintained by the U.S. Department of Commerce. RIMS multipliers are generally larger than IMPLAN multipliers. This study uses the IMPLAN model because the procedure used to "scale down" from the U.S. model to state and local area models accounts more carefully for "cross haul and leakage" effects than does the RIMS modeling procedure (Richardson).

The 1990 study also used an Arizona IMPLAN model. The implicit Type-II output multipliers used in that study were 1.6 for the "pleasure segment," 1.7 for the "commercial/semi-commercial segment," and 1.9 for the "spectator segment." In the 1990 study, the expenditure categories and amounts from each direct segment were assigned to related indirect economic sectors in the model to ascertain the indirect and induced effects. This laborious approach was used because no sectors in the IMPLAN model correspond exactly to the horse industry sub-sectors of interest. The IMPLAN model has a single racing sector that includes horse, dog, and auto racing. Interestingly, the output multiplier for that sector is 1.9, the same as the "spectator segment" implicit output multiplier in the 1990 study. The IMPLAN model also has an "agricultural services" sector, the closest thing to the 1990 "commercial pleasure horse" sector, with an output multiplier of 1.7. There is no "private pleasure horse" sector in the IMPLAN model. Yet there is the close correspondence of the "racing" and "agricultural services" sector multipliers with the "spectator" and "commercial/semi-commercial" output multiplier implicit[7] in the 1990 study. Accordingly, the 1990 study multipliers are used for pleasure horses as well as for racing and other horse-related spectator events.

The Direct, Indirect and Induced, and Total Impact Estimates

Estimates of the direct, indirect and induced, and total impacts of the various components of Arizona's horse industry are summarized in Table 6.

[7] Because of the creative and careful way in which the indirect and induced effects were calculated in the 1990 study the multipliers per se are implicit rather than explicit. However, the implicit multipliers are readily determined from the reported direct, indirect, and induced impacts in Table 36, on p. 36 of the 1990 report.

Table 6. Estimated Economic Impacts of Arizona's Horse Industry, 2001

			Expenditure (Million Dollars)
Direct			
	Pleasure Horses [a]		500 to 600
	Horseracing [b]		108
	Horse Shows [c]		43
	Other [d]		9
		Total	660 to 760
Indirect and Induced			
	Pleasure Horses		300 to 360
	Horseracing		97
	Horse Shows		39
	Other		8
		Total	444 to 504
Total			
	Pleasure Horses		800 to 960
	Horseracing		205
	Horse Shows		82
	Other		17
		Total	**1,104 to 1,264** (or $1.1 to $1.3 Billion)

[a] Includes private pleasure horse ownership and expenditures by Arizona residents and long-stay non-residents. Excludes commercial pleasure and trail riding and short-stay non-resident expenditures.
[b] Includes participation and expenditures of both Arizona residents and non-residents.
[c] Includes Arizona resident and non-resident participation and expenditures at Paint, Quarter Horse, Arabian, and Hunter/Jumper shows.
[d] Rodeo, roping, polo, and gymkhana. Includes Arizona-resident spectator expenditures only.

VIII. HORSE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBERS AND COMPARISON WITH OTHER SECTORS

This section touches briefly on two topics. First, Table 7 provides an updated estimate (projection) of the plausible number of horses in Arizona and a plausible number of Arizona households having direct involvement in the horse industry either through pleasure horse ownership or through commercial or semi-commercial horse-based businesses. The updated numbers for 2001 are based on findings from the 1990 study. Assumptions upon which the 2001 projected numbers are based are enumerated in the notes to Table 7.

A final point of interest is to place the estimated direct expenditures on horses in Arizona (a measure of the relative contribution or "importance" of horses to the Arizona economy) in perspective. Figure 2 does this in compact, visual terms by comparing direct expenditures on horses against gross sales from selected agricultural sectors[8] and against *state government* expenditures on "protection and safety" in Arizona. The figure reveals that direct expenditures on horses and those horse-related activities included in this study exceed that of most of the major sub-sectors comprising Arizona's agricultural industry and rival what the state government spends annually on law enforcement, the national guard, state prisons, and the like.

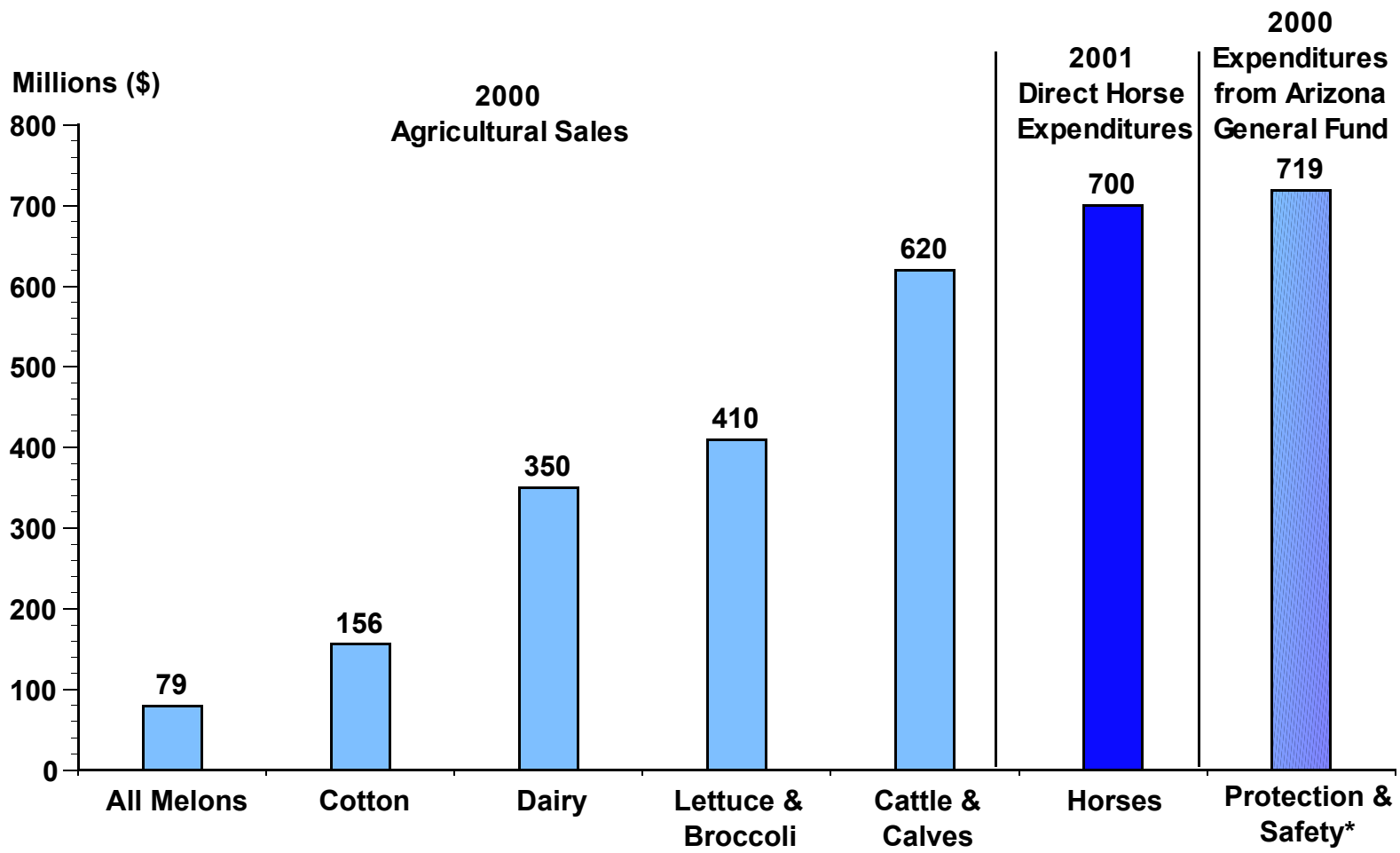
The "bottom-line" results of Tables 6 and 7 and Figure 2 are summarized in a one-page *Executive Summary* at the front of this report (see p. vi).

[8] While at first it may seem a bit curious, comparison of expenditures to gross sales is appropriate under the assumption of a perfectly competitive industry. When markets are highly competitive, as is generally the case in agricultural markets, and when costs of production (expenditures) include an accounting for a "normal" rate of return on investment and payment of an opportunity cost wage to business owners/ managers in the industry, then zero *economic* profit is the expected long-run equilibrium outcome. Since profit equals gross sales less costs of production, then when profit (after appropriate payment for invested capital and owner-family labor is made) is zero, gross sales will equal expenditures.

Table 7. Projection of Horse Household and Horse Numbers for 2001 from 1990 Estimates

	1990[a]	**2001**
Pleasure-Horse Households	41,505	41,500 to 57,000[b]
Pleasure Horses	85,884	86,000 to 118,000[c]
Commercial/Semi-Commercial Firms (Households)	6,700	6,700[d]
Commercial Horses	80,550	81,000
Total Households	**48,205**	**48,000 to 64,000**
Total Horses	**166,434**	**167,000 to 199,000**

[a] Source: 1990 study report, pp. 3, 20, and 35.
[b] See pp. 17–18 of this report.
[c] Assumes 2.07 horses per pleasure-horse household based on finding of the 1989–90 survey.
[d] Conservatively assumes that Arizona-based commercial or semi-commercial firms are single family operations.



* Protection and Safety includes law enforcement, military, custody and related services provided to the general public.

Figure 2.

Comparison of Direct Expenditures on Horses to Agricultural Commodity Sales and State Government Expenditures on Protection and Safety

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Lisa Matthews

From: Tom Moulton
Sent: Thursday, April 17, 2008 3:38 PM
To: Nanette Slusser
Subject: Economic Contributions of the Pari-Mutuel Racing Industry to the AZ Economy
Attachments: SCAN0223_000.pdf

Here is the latest update. This now completes the data and I will be writing the report tonight. THANKS

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PARI-MUTUEL RACING INDUSTRY TO THE ARIZONA ECONOMY

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April 2003

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THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PARI-MUTUEL RACING INDUSTRY TO THE ARIZONA ECONOMY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

• During the 2001-2002 racing season, more than 800,000 race fans attended a pari-mutuel racing event in Arizona. Including off-track attendance, a total of nearly 1.7 million fans watched the race events, and wagering by these race fans totaled $274 million, with $215 million returned to the wagering public.

• The pari-mutuel racing industry had a direct economic impact of $154 million and provided 3,300 jobs in 2002. The overall contributions to the Arizona economy created by its activities included $242 million in demand for goods and services, 5,900 jobs and $112 million in income to Arizona households, and $19 million in revenues to Arizona's state and local governments.

Direct Economic Impacts:

• **Arizona's Tracks**: The pari-mutuel racing industry provides a major continuing contribution to the economy of Arizona. During 2002, the tracks employed 1,400 workers, with an annual payroll of $17 million. Direct purchases of goods and services from other industries by the tracks were $28 million in 2002. Track operations also resulted in $4 million in tax payments to state and local governments across Arizona.

• **Training and Maintenance of Racing Animals:** Total training and maintenance costs for animals racing in Arizona during 2002 are estimated to have been $45 million. These training/maintenance activities generated $28 million in direct expenditures, $17 million in income, and $2 million in state and local tax payments.

• **Visitor Expenditures by Out-of-State Owners:** Some of the owners of the animals racing at tracks in Arizona are out-of-state residents. Direct expenditures by these non-Arizona residents during their visits to the state are estimated to have been $13 million. State and local tax payments associated with these purchases totaled $900,000 during 2002.

• **Breeding of Racing Animals:** The breeding of animals associated with Arizona pari-mutuel racing generated an estimated $8 million in direct expenditures, $5 million in income, and $1/2 million in state and local tax payments in 2002.

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• **Off-Track Betting:** Off-Track Betting (OTB) is an important segment of Arizona's pari-mutuel industry. Simulcasting of races from Arizona tracks took place in 77 establishments statewide during FY2002. OTB activities generated $9 million in additional retail activity, which in turn resulted in $5 million in direct expenditures for goods and services from other local businesses, $4 million in income, 300 jobs, and $700,000 in state and local tax revenues in 2002.

• **Economic Impacts of Spending by Out-of-State Race Fans:** Out-of-state fans attending the racing events spent $20 million for lodging, food, entertainment, and other goods and services during their stays in Arizona. The state and local tax payments associated with these purchases are estimated to total more than $1 million.

• **Total Direct Impacts:** When combined, the total of 3,300 jobs and the total direct payments of $154 million are impressive. These include total direct expenditures for goods and services of $102 million, total direct income payments of $42 million, and total direct state and local tax payments of $10 million.

Induced Economic Impacts:

• The incremental demand for goods and services, plus the income and tax payments, generated by pari-mutuel racing induced an additional $140 million in demand for goods and services throughout Arizona. In addition, the industry supported 2,600 jobs and an estimated $70 million in earnings paid to Arizona households in 2002. This induced economic activity and income also produced an additional $9 million in state and local tax payments.

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Figure 1

ARIZONA PARI-MUTUEL RACING INDUSTRY

During 2002, the operations of the Pari-Mutuel Racing Industry contributed the following economic benefits to the Arizona economy:

Expenditures	**$242 Million**
• **Direct Expenditures:** Organizational Expenditures: The six commercial tracks plus state fair racing, OTB operations, and the training/breeding activities contributed $69 million in direct expenditures.	**$69 Million**
Visitor Expenditures: Out-of-state owners and visitors spent $33 million during their stays in Arizona	**$33 Million**
• **Induced Expenditures:** $140 million in economic activity was induced by organizational and visitor expenditures.	**$140 Million**
Employment Effects:	**5,900 jobs**
• **Direct Employment:** The state's Pari-Mutuel Industry provided jobs for 3,300 Arizona workers	**3,300**
• **Induced Employment:** Demand for labor equivalent to 2,600 jobs due to the induced effects of the operations of the Industry and spending by out-of-state visitors	**2,600**
Income Effects: Earnings flowing to Arizona households.	**$112 Million**
• **Direct Earnings:** Pari-Mutuel Racing Industry employees received $42 million in wages and salaries	**$42 million**
• **Induced Earnings:** Incomes earned by Arizona households as a result of the operations of the Pari-Mutuel Racing Industry, spending by Industry employees, and visitor spending	**$70 million**
State and Local Tax Revenues:	**$19 Million**
• **Direct state and local tax payments:** The Pari-Mutuel Racing Industry and out-of-state visitors paid $10 million in sales, income, and other taxes	**$10 Million**
• **Induced Tax Revenues:** Personal tax revenues resulting from the incremental economic activity	**$6 Million**
Indirect business taxes resulting from the incremental economic activity	**$3 Million**

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THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PARI-MUTUEL RACING INDUSTRY TO THE ARIZONA ECONOMY

This report presents the results of an economic impact analysis of the pari-mutuel racing industry in Arizona conducted by the ASU Center for Business Research. This analysis updates the 1997 analysis of the contributions of the state's pari-mutuel racing industry.

The pari-mutuel racing industry provides a major continuing contribution to the economy of Arizona. The racetracks, the activities of the owners, trainers, and breeders, and other operations associated with dog and horse racing in the state generate millions of dollars each year in demand for various goods and services. Out-of-town fans also spend millions of dollars every year for lodging, food, entertainment, and many other goods and services during their stays in Arizona. This analysis estimates the magnitude of these direct expenditures and the income, jobs, and state and local tax revenues generated by these annual spending injections into the Arizona economy for 2002.

The Pari-Mutuel Racing Industry in 2002

During the 2001-2002 racing season, more than 800,000 race fans attended pari-mutuel racing at one of six commercial racetracks or at one of the county fair race meetings. Including off-track attendance, a total of nearly 1.7 million fans watched the race events, and wagering by these race fans totaled $274 million, with $215 million returned to the wagering public.

The analysis presented in this report documents that pari-mutuel racing in Arizona is a major industry in Arizona, supporting 5,900 jobs, providing $112 million in income for Arizona households, and producing $19 million in tax revenues to Arizona's state and local governments during 2002.

Analytical Approach

The study first identifies the direct economic contributions of each of the major segments of the pari-mutuel industry and then estimates the additional economic effects "induced" by these direct contributions. The following provides an outline of the methodological approach employed to measure the economic contributions made by the industry. The data sources used to estimate each of the economic impact measures included the analysis are described in a separate methodology section at the end of the report.

In addition to providing entertainment, the pari-mutuel racing industry directly benefits the state by employing local workers, by purchasing goods and services from local businesses, and by taxes paid to the Arizona's state and local governments. This study focuses on four specific components of the industry's contribution to the Arizona economy: (1) purchases of goods and services from other industries; (2) income payments; (3) employment; and (4) tax payments to state and local governments.

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Less obvious but no less significant are the indirect or so-called multiplier effects that arise when the firms that supply goods and services to the pari-mutuel industry place upstream demands on other producers, when workers associated with the industry spend a portion of their incomes in the local economy, and when local governments spend tax revenues. Spending out of the income generated during this process continues to circulate through the economy until it is dissipated through "leakages" in the form of savings or payments for goods and services from outside the local economy. In the end, the cumulative changes in incomes and employment are a multiple of the original direct effects.

The magnitude of these induced effects has been estimated using a computer model of the Arizona economy. Specifically developed to calculate the impact of programs or projects at the state and local level, the model was employed to compute the induced (or multiplier) effects with respect to expenditures, income, and employment generated by the initial spending by the pari-mutuel racing industry.

The sum of both the direct and induced impacts of each of the four economic measures listed above constitute the total economic contributions of the pari-mutuel racing industry as defined in this analysis.

DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Race Track Operations

Horse Racing

On-track attendance at Arizona's horse racing tracks was 545,000 during FY2002, and the total of both on- and off-track attendance was more than 1.1 million. The total value of wagers surpassed $175 million during the 2001-2002 season. The majority of this pari-mutuel racing activity took place at the state's three commercial horseracing tracks. On-track attendance was 426,000, and off-track operations brought total attendance to 939,000 during the 2001-2002 racing season, with total wagering of $157 million.

All fifteen of Arizona's counties held county fair race meetings during 2001-2002. La Paz, Maricopa, Navajo and Pinal counties conducted their meets in Phoenix at Turf Paradise. Yavapai and Yuma Counties conducted their meets at Yavapai Downs, and Pima County held its meet at Rillito Park in Tucson. Attendance totaled 172,000 and total wagers surpassed $18 million.

Pari-mutuel horse racing is a sizable industry in Arizona. Direct purchases of goods and services from other industries by the tracks were $13 million in 2002. The tracks directly employed 800 workers, with an annual payroll of $9 million. Pari-mutuel racing activity, direct expenditures, and the income payments associated with track operations in 2002 also resulted in $21/2 million in tax payments to state and local governments across Arizona.

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Greyhound Racing

Attendance for races at Arizona's three commercial pari-mutuel greyhound-racing tracks totaled 555,000, and total wagers were $100 million during the 2001-2002 season.

Direct purchases of goods and services from other industries by the tracks were $14 million in 2002. The three tracks provided 600 jobs, with an annual payroll of $8 million. Pari-mutuel racing activity, direct expenditures, and the income payments associated with track operations in 2002 also resulted in nearly $2 million in tax payments to state and local governments in Arizona.

TABLE 1

DIRECT ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARIZONA'S HORSE AND DOG TRACKS

2002

	Horse Tracks	Dog Tracks	TOTAL
Expenditure for Goods and Services	$13,400,000	$14,300,000	$27,700,000
Payroll	$9,200,000	$8,100,000	$17,300,000
Employment	800	600	1,400
State and local Tax Payments	$2,500,000	$1,700,000	$4,200,000

Sources: Compiled by the Center for Business Research, W. P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University from information provided by the tracks and the counties, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Utah State Tax Commission.

Training and Maintenance of Racing Animals

The owners of the animals that race in Arizona incur substantial expenses in association with these activities. Total annual training and maintaining costs for the horses that raced in Arizona during 2002 is estimated to have been $41 million. Direct purchases of goods and services from other industries associated with training/maintenance of the racehorses were $26 million. This activity also provided an estimated 1,100 jobs, with annual income payments of $15 million. These direct expenditures and the income payments associated with track operations in 2002 also resulted in $1.6 million in tax payments to state and local governments in Arizona.

The owners of the greyhounds racing at the three Arizona tracks also had substantial expenses to train and maintain their dogs. Total annual training and maintaining costs for the greyhounds during 2002 is estimated to have been $3 million. Direct purchases of goods and services from other industries associated with training and maintenance of the dogs were $2 million in 2002. These activities provided an estimated 100 jobs, with total annual income of more than $1 million. These direct expenditures and the

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income payments associated with training and maintenance of racing greyhounds also resulted in $200,000 in tax payments to state and local governments across Arizona in 2002.

Thus, the training/maintenance of animals associated with Arizona pari-mutuel racing generated $28 million in direct expenditures, $16 million in income, and $1.8 million in state and local tax payments.

TABLE 2

DIRECT ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF MAINTENANCE AND TRAINING OF HORSES AND GREYHOUNDS RACING AT ARIZONA TRACKS

2002

	Horses	Dogs	TOTAL
Total Training/Maintenance Costs	$41,400,000	$3,300,000	$44,700,000
Direct Economic Contributions			
Expenditures for Goods and Services	$26,100,000	$2,100,000	$28,200,000
Income (a)	$15,300,000	$1,200,000	$16,500,000
Employment	1,100	100	1,200
State and Local Tax Payments	$1,600,000	$200,000	$1,800,000

(a) Includes payroll and self-employment income.

Sources: Compiled by the Center for Business Research, W. P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University from information provided by industry representatives, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Utah State Tax Commission.

Visitor Expenditures by Out-of-State Owners

Many of the owners of the animals racing at tracks in Arizona are out-of-state residents. These owners typically travel to Arizona with their animals and/or visit the state during racing season. Direct expenditures by these non-Arizona residents during their stays were estimated to have been $13 million during 2002, with $900,000 in state and local tax payments associated with these expenditures (Table 5).

Breeding of Racing Animals

Arizona is the home of a sizable horse breeding industry. Focusing only on animals bred for racing, the total annual cost associated with the breeding of racehorses in 2002 was $9 million. Direct purchases of goods and services from other industries associated with this breeding activity were $6 million. This activity also provided more than 300 jobs and annual income payments of $3 million. These direct expenditures and the income payments also resulted in $400,000 in tax payments to state and local governments across Arizona in 2002.

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Breeding expenditures by the greyhound industry in Arizona totaled $3 million in 2002. Direct purchases of goods and services from other industries associated with this breeding activity were $2 million, estimated employment was 100, and annual income payments were more than $1 million. These direct expenditures and the income payments also resulted in $100,000 in tax payments to state and local governments in Arizona in 2002.

Thus, the breeding of animals associated with Arizona pari-mutuel racing generated an estimated $8 million in direct expenditures, $5 million in income, and $1/2 million in state and local tax payments in 2002.

TABLE 3

DIRECT ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF BREEDERS OF HORSES AND GREYHOUNDS RACING AT ARIZONA TRACKS

2002

	Horses	Dogs	TOTAL
Total Training/Maintenance Costs	$9,400,000	$2,900,000	$12,300,000
Direct Economic Contributions			
Expenditures for Goods and Services	$5,900,000	$1,900,000	$7,800,000
Income (a)	$3,400,000	$1,100,000	$4,500,000
Employment	300	100	400
State and Local Tax Payments	$400,000	$100,000	$500,000

(a) Includes payroll and self-employment income.

Sources: Compiled by the Center for Business Research, W. P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University from information provided by industry representatives, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Utah State Tax Commission.

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Off-Track Betting

In addition to the pari-mutuel operations at the tracks, Off-Track Betting (OTB) is a significant segment of Arizona's pari-mutuel industry. OTB operations connected with the simulcasting of races from Arizona tracks took place in 77 establishments located throughout the state during FY2002. OTB wagers totaled $172 million in FY2002.

OTB operations not only add to wagering on Arizona races, but also generate additional business at OTB establishments — providing additional food, beverage, and other sales, plus additional employment, payroll, and other expenses associated with the OTB activity. This incremental business has sizable direct impacts upon the state's economy that are largely independent of track operations. OTB activities generated $9 million in additional retail activity, which in turn resulted in $5 million in direct expenditures for goods and services from other local businesses, $3 1/2 million in income, 300 jobs, and $700,000 in state and local tax revenues in 2002.

TABLE 4

DIRECT ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF OFF-TRACK BETTING OPERATIONS IN ARIZONA

2002

Additional Food and Beverage Sales	$8,800,000
Additional Other Types of Spending	$500,000
Total Additional Spending	$9,300,000
Direct Expenditures for Goods and Services	$5,300,000
Income	$3,500,000
Employment	300
State and Local Tax Payments	$700,000

Sources: Compiled by the Center for Business Research, W. P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University from information provided by the tracks, off-track betting facilities, the FY2002 Annual Report of the Arizona Department of Racing, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Utah State Tax Commission.

Other Teletrack Activity

At the same time that local racing is being broadcast to OTB locations within the state, Arizona races are also telecast to tracks and OTB operations across the country. The additional expenses associated with this out-of-state OTB activity are already incorporated in the figures relating to track operations reported above.

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Over and above the direct effects, the simulcasting of Arizona races to other states has additional but undetermined benefits. It provides exposure for the Arizona racetracks and for the state of Arizona to large numbers of race fans who might be potential visitors. Race fans in other parts of the country become more familiar with the Arizona pari-mutuel racing industry in particular, and with the state's warm and sunny climate and other attractions. Thus many race fans may travel to Arizona, joining the out-of-state visitors who contribute to the local economy during their stays.

Economic Impacts of Spending by Out-of-State Race Fans

Out-of-town fans who come to the racing events spend millions of dollars every year for lodging, food, entertainment, and many other goods and services during their stays in Arizona. A survey of patrons of Turf Paradise conducted by Arizona Opinion in February 2003 indicated that 30 percent of those attending the event were non-Arizona residents and further that 29 percent of the out-of-state fans were "very influenced" to visit Arizona by the presence of Turf Paradise. An additional 27 percent of out-of-state fans were "in some way influenced" to visit Arizona by the presence of Turf Paradise. Assuming that out-of-state patrons of Turf Paradise continued to be 30 percent of attendees and that one-quarter of those came to the state primarily to attend the races, and for the other tracks, out-of-state fans made up 10 to 20 percent of total attendance, total visitor expenditures (not including pari-mutuel wagers) in 2002 would have been an estimated $20 million, and the state and local tax payments associated with these purchases were estimated to have been $1.4 million.

TABLE 5

DIRECT ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF VISITOR SPENDING

BY OUT-OF-STATE OWNERS AND RACE FANS

2002

Visitor Expenditures by Out-of-State Owners	$12,600,000
State and Local Tax Payments	$900,000
Visitor Expenditures by Out-of-State Fans	$19,900,000
State and Local Tax Payments	$1,400,000

Source: Compiled by the Center for Business Research, W. P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University.

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Total Direct Impacts

Combining the direct contributions of race track operations, training and maintenance, visitor expenditures of out-of-state fans and owners, operations of the breeding industry, and OTB, the overall magnitude of $154 million of the pari-mutuel racing industry is impressive: direct income payments of $42 million; direct expenditures for goods and services of $102 million; and state and local tax payments of $10 million.

INDUCED IMPACTS

The incremental demand for goods and services, plus the income and tax payments, generated by each segment of the Arizona pari-mutuel racing industry induced additional business activity and employment in the state. These indirect impacts first appear in those sectors that supply goods and services directly to the industry. But, over time, the process of re-spending produced additional jobs, income, and expenditures throughout the Arizona economy.

The combined total of $102 million in direct expenditures attributable to operations of the pari-mutuel industry plus income payments of $42 million during 2002 induced an additional $140 million in expenditures throughout Arizona. In addition, the industry's activities induced labor demand equivalent to 2,600 jobs, and an estimated $70 million in earnings paid to Arizona households. This induced economic activity and income also produced an additional $9 million in state and local tax payments.

OVERALL ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Accounting for all direct impacts plus all of the induced or multiplier effects, the combined effects of all payments by all of the segments of the pari-mutuel industry created $242 million in additional demand for goods and services and $112 million in income, and supported a total of 5,900 jobs in the Arizona economy. The combination of pari-mutuel taxes and the other taxes paid directly by the industry plus the personal and business taxes paid on induced income and business activity totaled $19 million.

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TABLE 6

TOTAL ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PARI-MUTUEL RACING INDUSTRY IN ARIZONA

2002

	Expenditures	Income	Employment	State and Local Tax Payments
Direct Impacts				
Race Tracks	$27,700,000	$17,300,000	1,400	$4,200,000
Maintenance and Training	$28,200,000	$16,500,000	1,200	$1,800,000
Out-of-State Owners	$12,600,000	NA	NA	$900,000
Breeding of Racing Animals	$7,800,000	$4,500,000	400	$500,000
Off-Track Betting Facilities	$5,300,000	$3,500,000	300	$700,000
Out-of-State Fans	$19,900,000	NA	NA	$1,400,000
Total Direct Expenditures	$101,500,000	$41,800,000	3,300	$9,500,000
Induced Impacts	$140,300,000	$69,800,000	2,600	$9,100,000
Total Economic Contributions	$241,800,000	$111,600,000	5,900	$18,600,000

NA – Not Applicable.

Source: Compiled by the Center for Business Research, W. P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University.

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METHODOLOGY

The following section provides a description of how the estimates of both the direct impacts and the induced impacts — expenditures, incomes, jobs, and tax revenues — were developed for this analysis.

Commercial Race Tracks

Information relating to the direct purchase of goods and services, wages and salaries, employment, and tax payments for 2002 were provided by the commercial tracks in Arizona. Capital expenditures for construction and/or maintenance of facilities or for other fixed assets are included, but noncash charges such as depreciation have been excluded. Employment figures represent only those employees directly employed by the racetracks. Only taxes and other fees paid to state and local governments in Arizona have been included in the calculations. Purses are not included as part of track expenditures, since they are a type of transfer payments within the racing industry. Any economic impacts on the Arizona economy from these purses are accounted for in terms of expenditures by owners and/or trainers.

County Fair Racing

Information from the 1997 study was updated with operating data from the Arizona Department of Racing (ADOR) *FY2002 Annual Report* and information on cost increases in the racing industry derived from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data. Data relating to county fair racing is based upon FY2002 activities. Employment figures reported represent only those employees directly associated with these racing activities in each county. No figures on the number of temporary jobs associated with the county fair race meets are available.

Employee Expenditures

Wage and salary payments have no direct economic impact until they are spent by the employee household for goods and services provided business firms within the state. Estimates of consumer expenditures resulting from industry payrolls were based upon information on consumer spending patterns by households incorporated in the Arizona IMPLAN model.

Maintenance and Training Costs

Information from the 1997 study relating to the per diem expenses associated with maintaining a racehorse was updated using cost information from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These data were

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combined with information on the average number of horses and the length of the racing meet at each of the tracks to develop the estimate of the total training/maintenance expenditures.

For greyhound racing in Arizona, information from the 1997 analysis relating to the annual cost associated with maintaining a dog was updated based upon cost data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These cost figures were combined with information on the average number of dogs at each of the tracks to develop the estimate of the total training/maintenance expenditures.

Visitor Expenditures by Out-of-State Owners

Many of the owners of the animals racing at tracks in Arizona are out-of-state residents. These owners typically travel to Arizona with their horses and dogs and/or visit the state during racing season. Following the approach used in the 1997 study, expenditures by these non-Arizona residents during their stays were estimated on the basis of: (1) the number of race animals at each track; (2) an estimate of the percent of out-of-state owners (provided by officials at each track); (3) the assumption that owners spent an average of 28 days in Arizona; (4) an average daily expenditure figure of $105 per person (based upon visitor spending information from the Phoenix and Valley of the Sun Convention and Visitors Bureau annual report). State and local tax payments associated with these out-of-state owner expenditures were derived from the total expenditure estimates by using the applicable tax rates for each spending category.

Breeding Industry

The contribution of the breeding of racing horses and greyhounds to the economy of Arizona was estimated using the methodological approach employed by the 1997 study. Estimates of the average annual per horse and per dog costs were adjusted using cost data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These updated cost estimates were combined with figures on the number of horses and greyhounds directly involved in the breeding of racing animals (from the Arizona Department of Racing and industry groups) to produce estimates of total annual costs associated with the breeding of race animals in the state. No cost estimates were developed for Arabian horses since the Department of Racing reports included no figures on the numbers of Arizona-bred racing Arabians.

Off-Track Betting

The incremental economic activity generated at OTB facilities during 2002 was estimated from information from the 1997 study updated with data on the prices of food away from home from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and OTB operating statistics from the ADOR *FY2002 Annual Report*.

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Visitor Expenditures by Out-of-State Race Fans

Based upon the methodology used in the 1997 study, estimates of the probable magnitude of the expenditures by out-of-state race fans during 2002 were calculated. These figures are based upon the FY2002 on-track attendance figures reported in the ADOR annual report and the following assumptions: (1) For Turf Paradise, out-of-state fans comprise 30 percent of attendees and one-quarter of those came to the state primarily to attend races at Turf Paradise. (2) Out-of-state fans make up 20 percent of total attendance at Yavapai Downs, 10 percent at Rillito Park and 20 percent at the Greyhound Parks, with one-quarter of those visits directly attributable to race attendance. (3) The out-of-state fans stay an average of 4 days and spend $105 per person per day (from the Phoenix and Valley of the Sun Convention and Visitors Bureau FY2002 Annual Report).

Induced Effects

The direct expenditures by the various components of the pari-mutuel racing industry induced additional business activity. Ultimately, this process of re-spending produced additional jobs, income, and expenditures throughout the Arizona economy. These indirect or induced impacts are often referred to as "multiplier effects." The multiplier effects were calculated using an Arizona-specific version of the IMPLAN developed by the University of Minnesota. The IMPLAN model is widely used for analysis of economic impacts of a broad variety of projects, including construction of new facilities or the operation of an existing business or government enterprise. For this analysis, the IMPLAN model was used to estimate the induced and total values for three economic measures: employment, earnings, and expenditures for goods and services.

State and Local Tax Revenues

Information concerning state and local taxes paid by the racetracks was collected directly from the accounts of the tracks. Based on earnings and expenditure figures, state and local tax revenues generated by the operations of the pari-mutuel racing industry during 2002 have also been calculated using business and personal tax rates for state and local taxes in Arizona estimated by the Utah State Tax Commission. The estimates of business taxes include corporate income taxes, property taxes, and sales and excise taxes. The estimates of personal taxes paid include Arizona personal income taxes, sales taxes, residential property taxes, and other personal taxes (fuel taxes, excise taxes, etc.)

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From the Phoenix Business Journal:
http://www.bizjournals.com/phoenix/news/2016/10/11/study-turf-paradise-has-nearly-100m-economic.html

Study: Turf Paradise has nearly $100M economic impact

Oct 11, 2016, 1:28pm MST

COADY PHOTOGRAPHY
Turf Paradise has an economic impact of $91 million on the Arizona economy, according to a new study.

Turf Paradise Race Course has an annual economic impact of $91 million during live race meet season from October through early May, according to a new study.

"Turf Paradise isn't a standalone business, most people just think of it as the race track on 19th Avenue and Bell Road, but it affects the rest of the state," said Vincent Francia, general manager at Turf Paradise. "The public sees a horse race when they come out here, but it's more like a Broadway production in the sense that there is a lot that goes on behind the scenes."

The behind-the-scenes work, Francia said, includes the creation of 1,000 jobs caring for around 2,000 horses. Knowing those numbers, Francia said he wasn't surprised by the study.

"I had a feeling we were in that range," he said. "I'm glad, though. It delights us and we are committed to growing; $91 million is good, but $100 million is better."

The study , conducted by Margaret Ray at the University of Mary Washington in Virginia, also found that recent construction and renovation at the track contributed $1.5 million to the Arizona economy and that the racetrack paid $2.5 million in taxes in 2015.

In 2015, more than 290,000 attendees walked through the gates at Turf Paradise and an additional 525,000 fans went to one of the 65 off-track betting sites located throughout the state, the report revealed.

Ultimately the study led to the conclusion that every $1 injected into the racing industry has a final economic impact of $2 on the Arizona economy.

The 2016 live race meet begins Saturday Oct. 15 at Turf Paradise.

From: Tom Moulton
To: Nanette Slusser
Date: Wednesday, February 12, 2014 10:41:38 AM
Attachments: Amateur Sports Events Economic Impact Survey -Full.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Pro.pdf

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Page two has the info your reference, plus keep in mind the Ft Lowell folks have estimated their EI as you indicated in the $3 million range while FMA has one lower in the million dollar range. TOM

ASSOCIATES, INC.

AMATEUR SPORTS EVENT ECONOMIC IMPACT SURVEY
(April, 2007)

Executive Summary

Objectives and Methodology – The following represents a summary of the key findings and impact projections from the Amateur Sports Event Economic Impact Survey conducted for the Metropolitan Tucson Convention and Visitors Bureau (MTCVB) by FMR Associates, Inc. This study was designed to demonstrate the specific economic impacts of out-of-town competitors that benefited Tucson and Pima County by hosting amateur sporting events during the 2006 calendar year.

To accomplish this objectives of this project, FMR conducted 1,955 interviews – primarily in-person (N=1,744) at specific sports events, with some Internet/direct mail surveys (N=211) – among participants, coaches/organizers, families and fans who traveled from outside Tucson to compete in eleven amateur sports events during 2006 and 2007. There were seven team-oriented and four individual sports events surveyed, including: the Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament (held January 1-7, 2006), 14th Annual Coldwell Banker Soccer Shootout (held January 19-21, 2006), the 5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament (held November 10-12, 2006), the 24th El Tour de Tucson (held November 19, 2006), the Southwest Cup Challenge (held December 6-10, 2006), 14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off (held December 16-17, 2006), the USTA National Winter Championships (held December 27-31, 2006) the 14th Annual Cactus Classic (held January 13-14, 2007), the Tucson Invitational Games (February 24-April 6th, 2007), Spring Training Championships (held March 16-18, 2007) and USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament (April 20-23, 2007).

2006-2007 Event Summary – Out-of-area teams and individual participants traveled to Tucson from more than 40 different states (plus the District of Columbia) and five foreign countries. The average travel party size was 26.8 people (including players, coaches/organizers, families, etc.) for team events, compared to 3.9 people for individual sports events. For team events, every team member brought (on average) 2.1 "other" people (family, fans, coaches, etc.) with them to Tucson. On average, travel parties stayed in Tucson for 3.7 days to compete in their event. In addition to participating in their specific event, amateur sports participants enjoyed a wide variety of leisure activities – most often shopping and sightseeing.

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2006-2007 Event Expenditure Impact Summary – We estimate that the eleven amateur events surveyed during 2006-2007 had a Total Economic Impact of **$17,625,526**. Overall, the average total impact for the eleven events surveyed was **$1,602,321**. The Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (what each individual travel party member is "worth" as far as their daily spending in Tucson on lodging, food/beverages, in-town transportation, etc.) was **$176.77**. The Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member was higher among participants in individual events (**$198.31**) as compared to team sports (**$164.47**).

Likelihood of Return Visit To Tucson – The vast majority of team (84%) and individual (71%) out-of-town amateur sports participants indicate that will return to (or have visited) Tucson as a visitor (not related to their sporting event attendance). In addition, 77% of team sport participants indicated that they will return to Tucson and participate in their event again next year.

Calendar Year 2006 Impact Projections – Based on average spending patterns of the eleven events surveyed and calculated in this project, we are able to estimate the economic impact of out-of-town participants in Tucson amateur sports events during 2006. According to the MTCVB, Tucson hosted 40 different amateur sports events during 2006, comprised of 30 team and 10 individual events. Most of these events (28 of 40) were youth-oriented and included a wide variety of different sports – including softball, baseball, tennis, volleyball, soccer, basketball, cycling, running, ice hockey and even ultimate Frisbee.

We estimate that out-of-town amateur sports participants in these 40 events had a Total Economic Impact of **$24,157,629** on Pima County during 2006. The 2006 event with the highest Estimated Total Economic Impact was the El Tour de Tucson (**$5,631,106**). The Coldwell Banker Soccer Shootout was the 2006 team event with the highest Estimated Total Economic Impact (**$1,364,482**). For the 40 events held in 2006, the average Estimated Total Economic Impact per event (based on the findings of our study) was **$603,941**.

Tournament Revenue Estimated Economic Impact

# of Tournaments	# of Teams per Tournament	# of Competitors per Team	Total # of Competitors	# in Travel Party (2:1 Ratio)	Total # of Attendees (Sum of Competitors/Travel Party x # of Tournaments)	Direct Spending $176.77 per person, per day*	# of Days per Tournament	Overall EEI
1	25	15	375	750	1,125	$198,866.25	2	$397,732.50
5	25	15	375	750	5,625	$994,331.25	2	$1,988,662.50
10	25	15	375	750	11,250	$1,988,662.50	2	$3,977,325.00
15	25	15	375	750	16,875	$2,982,993.75	2	$5,965,987.50
20	25	15	375	750	22,500	$3,977,325.00	2	$7,954,650.00
25	25	15	375	750	28,125	$4,971,656.25	2	$9,943,312.50
30	25	15	375	750	33,750	$5,965,987.50	2	$11,931,975.00
1	30	15	450	900	1,350	$238,639.50	2	$477,279.00
5	30	15	450	900	6,750	$1,193,197.50	2	$2,386,395.00
10	30	15	450	900	13,500	$2,386,395.00	2	$4,772,790.00
15	30	15	450	900	20,250	$3,579,592.50	2	$7,159,185.00
20	30	15	450	900	27,000	$4,772,790.00	2	$9,545,580.00
25	30	15	450	900	33,750	$5,965,987.50	2	$11,931,975.00
30	30	15	450	900	40,500	$7,159,185.00	2	$14,318,370.00
1	35	15	525	1050	1,575	$278,412.75	2	$556,825.50
5	35	15	525	1050	7,875	$1,392,063.75	2	$2,784,127.50
10	35	15	525	1050	15,750	$2,784,127.50	2	$5,568,255.00
15	35	15	525	1050	23,625	$4,176,191.25	2	$8,352,382.50
20	35	15	525	1050	31,500	$5,568,255.00	2	$11,136,510.00
25	35	15	525	1050	39,375	$6,960,318.75	2	$13,920,637.50
30	35	15	525	1050	47,250	$8,352,382.50	2	$16,704,765.00
1	40	15	600	1200	1,800	$318,186.00	2	$636,372.00
5	40	15	600	1200	9,000	$1,590,930.00	2	$3,181,860.00
10	40	15	600	1200	18,000	$3,181,860.00	2	$6,363,720.00
15	40	15	600	1200	27,000	$4,772,790.00	2	$9,545,580.00
20	40	15	600	1200	36,000	$6,363,720.00	2	$12,727,440.00
25	40	15	600	1200	45,000	$7,954,650.00	2	$15,909,300.00
30	40	15	600	1200	54,000	$9,545,580.00	2	$19,091,160.00

* Ave. amount per person per day as reported by 2007 Amateur Sport study conducted by FMR Research

AMATEUR SPORTS EVENT ECONOMIC IMPACT SURVEY

(April, 2007)

Prepared for:

METROPOLITAN TUCSON CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

Tucson, Arizona

Prepared by:

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AMATEUR SPORTS EVENT
ECONOMIC IMPACT SURVEY
(April, 2007)

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AMATEUR SPORTS EVENT ECONOMIC IMPACT SURVEY

(April, 2007)

Introduction and Goals

This Amateur Sports Event Economic Impact Survey, conducted for the Metropolitan Tucson Convention & Visitors Bureau (MTCVB), was designed to demonstrate the specific direct, indirect and induced economic and revenue impacts that benefited the City of Tucson and Pima County by hosting eleven amateur sporting events in 2006 and 2007, including: the Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament (held January 1-7, 2006), 14th Annual Coldwell Banker Soccer Shootout (held January 19-21, 2006), the 5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament (held November 10-12, 2006), the 24th El Tour de Tucson (held November 19, 2006), the Southwest Cup Challenge (held December 6-10, 2006), 14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off (held December 16-17, 2006), the USTA National Winter Championships (held December 27-31, 2006) the 14th Annual Cactus Classic (held January 13-14, 2007), the Tucson Invitational Games (February 24-April 6th, 2007), Spring Training Championships (held March 16-18, 2007) and USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament (April 20-23, 2007).

In addition, this project was designed to profile (in general and economic terms) team or individual participants of each event – including such characteristics as average travel party size, length of stay, types of non-event activities participated in, etc. This study also addressed two key questions of importance to MTCVB: (1) How many people (on average) does each out-of-area team or individual event competitor travel party include?; and (2) What are the average daily expenditure impacts (on a travel party and individual basis) of non-local team or individual event competitors?

This project included two major components: (1) an in-person (with secondary Internet and direct mail) survey of team coaches/organizers and individual participants who traveled from outside Tucson to participate in one of the eleven amateur sports events; and (2) development of economic models to assess the specific revenue impacts of the various events.

Areas of Investigation – The following areas of investigation were considered central points for this study:

1. **Economic/Demographic Profiling of Amateur Tucson Sports Events Teams** – Where do out-of-area teams and their supporters travel from? How many people do out-of-area teams travel to Tucson with and how much do they pay for lodging, meals, transportation and other expenses? Where do they stay? How long is their stay? What is the mode of travel to and from Tucson? What else do they do in Tucson besides participate in their event? What are the economic impacts of team visits?

2. **Economic/Demographic Profiling of Tucson Amateur Sports Events Individual Competitors** – Where do out-of-area individual participants and their supporters travel from? How much do out-of-area individual participants and their supporters pay for lodging, meals, transportation and other expenses? Where do they stay? How long is their stay? What is the mode of travel to and from Tucson? What is the amount of retail purchases made? What else do they do in Tucson besides participate in their event? What are the economic impacts of individual competitor purchases?

3. **Economic and Revenue Impacts of Tucson Amateur Sports Events** – How do composite profiles of out-of-area teams and individual competitors translate into an economic model that estimates their collective impact? What are the total estimated economic impacts resulting from specific amateur sports events? What is the average daily impact per team/participant travel party and individual travel party member?

Methodology Overview

The following is a summary of the different methodologies utilized to produce the 1,955 respondent sample out-of-area amateur sports participants, representatives and supporters included in this study.

In-Person Surveys – The vast majority of interviews (1,774) were conducted in-person by the FMR Field staff at nine events in Tucson. A total of 208 team representatives were interviewed on-site at six team-oriented sports events. Another 1,566 individual

participants, representatives or supporters were interviewed at nine events (the six team events plus three individual events).

Internet/Direct Mail Surveys – Interviewing for the first two events (which took place in early 2006) was conducted via the Internet and direct mail during October-November, 2006. It included an Internet-based survey of 78 Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament individual participants, an Internet-based survey of 83 Coldwell Banker Shootout team leaders (primarily coaches and organizers); and a direct mail survey of 20 Coldwell Banker individual participants (primarily parents of Shootout team members). The e-mail addresses for the Internet-based surveys were provided by MTCVB. The Internet survey was hosted on the FMR Associates website, with survey invitations (and follow-up reminders) e-mailed to participants and coaches. At the end of the Coldwell Banker Shootout survey, respondents were prompted to request direct mail surveys be mailed to them for distribution to their individual team members. The combined response rate for the Internet surveys was 11.8%; with a 9.9% response rate among Coldwell Banker Shootout direct mail respondents.

Multiple versions of a survey instrument were customized for each sub-sample and methodology (in-person, Internet and direct mail). As much as possible, the various surveys included similar questions and response options.

Regardless of sampling method, all respondents were told that their responses would "remain completely anonymous and used for research purposes only." Furthermore, respondents were told that the results will "help demonstrate the importance and impact of your event on the Tucson community...[and] encourage the City of Tucson and event sponsors to improve amateur sports events in Tucson for years to come."

Event Summary – Display I-1 provides specific details of the 11 amateur sports events analyzed in this study, based on data supplied by MTCVB. Events selected for this study were chosen by MTCVB in consultation with FMR Associates.

The first two events (Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament and 14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout) were held in January 2006. Participants and representatives from these events were surveyed via the Internet/direct mail in October-November 2006 (asking them to recall their expenditures and activities back in January). Interviewing for the remaining nine events was conducted in-person between November 2006 and April 2007 as each event was taking place.

Most (8 of 11) events took place during the shoulder tourism season (October-January), with the other three occurring in the high season (February-May). None of the events took place during the low season (June-September).

Overall, interviews were conducted for four individual and seven team events – including a variety of sports and age groups (youth, mixed and adult events). The longest event was the Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament, which featured seven days of competition. The Tucson Invitational included 78 total women's college softball teams that rotated in and out over a six-week period (with each team playing games for 4-6 days). The shortest event was the one-day 24th Annual El Tour de Tucson.

El Tour de Tucson also featured the highest number of participants – both overall (7,700) and from out-of-town (2,310). The largest team event was the 14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout (500 total teams, including 400 from out-of-town). The "smallest" team event the 5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament (24 total teams/22 from out-of-town).

There was a mix in terms of stature, with six National events, three Regional and two Invitationals.

Display I-1 2006-2007 Amateur Sports Events Surveyed

Event	Dates	Days of Competition	Sport	Type	Tourist Season	Calendar Season
Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament	Jan. 1-7, 2006	7	Tennis	Individual	Shoulder	Winter
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	Jan. 19-21, 2006	3	Soccer	Team	Shoulder	Winter
5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament	Nov. 10-12, 2006	3	Hockey	Team	Shoulder	Fall
24th El Tour de Tucson	Nov. 19, 2006	1	Perimeter Bicycling	Individual	Shoulder	Fall
Southwest Cup Challenge	Dec. 6-10, 2006	3	Softball - Slow Pitch	Team	Shoulder	Winter
14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off	Dec. 16-17, 2006	2	Basketball	Team	Shoulder	Winter
USTA National Winter Championships	Dec. 27-31, 2006	5	Tennis	Individual	Shoulder	Winter
13th Annual Cactus Classic	Jan. 13-14, 2007	2	Volleyball	Team	Shoulder	Winter
Tucson Invitational Games	Feb. 24-Apr. 6, 2007	5	Softball - Fast Pitch	Team	High	Spring
Spring Training Championships	Mar. 16-18, 2007	3	Baseball	Team	High	Spring
USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament	Apr. 20-23, 2007	4	Fencing	Individual	High	Spring

Event	Age Group	Stature	Total Teams/ Participants	Total Out-of-Town Teams/ Participants
Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament	Youth	National	500 individuals	400 individuals
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	Youth	Invitational	324 teams	146 teams
5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament	Adult	Regional	24 teams	22 teams
24th El Tour de Tucson	Mixed	National	7,700 individuals	2,310 individuals
Southwest Cup Challenge	Adult	Regional	60 teams	55 teams
14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off	Youth	Regional	45 teams	20 teams
USTA National Winter Championships	Youth	National	520 individuals	518 individuals
13th Annual Cactus Classic	Youth	Invitational	118 teams	103 teams
Tucson Invitational Games	Adult	National	78 teams	78 teams
Spring Training Championships	Youth	National	65 teams	35 teams
USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament	Mixed	National	1,100 individuals	990 individuals

DETAILS OF THE FINDINGS

Event Summaries

Event Summaries – Displays 1-1 to 1-11 summarize key findings of the 11 amateur sports events analyzed in this study.

Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament – Four of ten participants who responded to this Internet-based survey were first-year Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament competitors, with an average attendance of 2.6 years among all respondents. Most of these planned to participate in the 2007 tournament (55%). Median household income of all participants was $105,740.

Nearly all survey respondent participants were non-local residents (96%), and the overwhelming majority (91%) live in another state besides Arizona (typically California, New York or Texas). Two-thirds of these non-local participants traveled to Tucson by airplane (with the vast majority of these renting a vehicle), and nearly all (92%) stayed in a hotel – utilizing (on average) 1.4 rooms for 7.1 nights (roughly equal to the actual seven days of competition).

The average travel party size was 4.8 people, including two players (on average). This translates to a 2.4:1 travel party ratio, meaning 2.4 "other" (family, fans or coaches) people (on average) accompany each non-local Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament participant to Tucson.

Non-local participants were asked to recall the amount of money spent (in a variety of categories) during their stay – which occurred during January, 2006 (with the survey completed months later in October-November, 2006). The average estimated total party expenditures were $2,866.11 – with the largest single expenditure for lodging ($1,308.01).

Display 1-1 Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament On-Line Survey
(January 1-7, 2006)
Participant Characteristics, Travel Party Size and Travel Party Expenditures

Average Number of Years Attended Event (Table 24)	2.6 years (40% are first-year participants)
Planned Attendance in 2007 (Table 24a)	55% (another 31% not sure)
Place of Residence (Tables 25 and 25a)	Metropolitan Tucson (4%) Elsewhere in Arizona (5%) Another state (91%) (most often California [18%], New York [14%], Texas [11%], Illinois [8%] or Florida [7%])
Median Household Income (Table 35)	$105,740
Average Travel Party Size (Including Player)# (Table 26)	4.8 people (2.4:1 ratio or 2.4 "other" people [on average] accompany each player)
Average # of Coaches (Table 26a-1)# **Average # of Players** (Table 26a-2)# **Average # of Parents/Fans** (Table 26a-3)#	0.4 coaches 2.0 players 2.3 parents/fans
Average Length of Stay# (Table 27)	7.2 nights
Contact with MTCVB Prior to Visit# (Table 32)	13%
Post-Event Return Visit to Tucson# (Table 33)	7% have visited and will again 43% plan to visit 50% do not plan to return/not sure
Average Length of Post-Event Stay# (Among the 7% who have visited) (Table 33a)	8.0 days
Average Estimated Total Travel Party Expenditures# (Table 28)	
Food and Beverages	$ 834.93
Lodging	$1,308.01
Entertainment	$ 260.74
Transportation	$ 350.37
Team-related Expenses	$ 112.06
Total	**$2,866.11**
Type of Accommodations# (Tables 30, 30a and 30b)	92% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 1.4 rooms for 7.1 nights
Primary Mode of Transportation to and from Tucson# (Tables 29 and 29a)	67% airplane (of these, 94% rented a vehicle) 24% personal car
Top Non-Event (Tournament) Activities Participated In# (Table 31)	1. Dining (83%) 2. Shopping malls (77%) 3. Attractions and museums (39%) 4. National and state parks (29%) 5. Hiking and biking (24%)
Top Attractions & Museums Visited# (Among the 39% Who Visited an Attraction or Museum) (Table 31a)	1. Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum (48%) 2. Sabino Canyon (34%) 3. Youth attractions (34%) 4. Biosphere 2 (28%) 5. Old Tucson Studios (28%)

Among only out-of-area travel parties.

Coldwell Banker Shootout – On average, Coldwell Banker Shootout team representatives (interviewed via the Internet and direct mail) indicated this was their fourth year of participation in the soccer tournament. Two of ten reported that the 2006 tournament was their first year of participation. Regardless, seven of ten said they planned to attend the 2007 Shootout. Median household income of the individual participants was $102,000.

One-third of all team representatives traveled with their team to Tucson from elsewhere in Arizona (22%) or from another state (11%). Nearly all non-local teams traveled to Tucson in a personal vehicle, and virtually all stayed in a hotel – with teams utilizing (on average) 15.6 rooms for 2.2 nights (consistent with the three days of actual competition).

The average out of area travel party size was 44.3 people, including (on average) 14.8 players, 29.1 parents/fans and 2.2 coaches. This reflects a 3.0:1 travel party ratio (each non-local Shootout team player brings, on average, 3.0 people with him or her).

Similar to the Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament, non-local Shootout participants were asked to recall the amount of money spent during their stay in Tucson – which occurred during January, 2006 (with the survey completed months later in October-November, 2006). The average trip total estimated non-local travel party expenditure was $6,035.67 – including 80% spent on food/beverage ($1,921.00) or lodging ($2,894.92).

Display 1-2 14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout On-Line/Direct Mail Survey
(January 19-21, 2006)
Team Characteristics, Travel Party Size and Travel Party Expenditures

Position of Team Representative Interviewed (Table 11)	Team Coach (40%) Team Organizer (23%) Parent/Relative of player (11%) Other/No response (25%)
Average Number of Years Attended Event (Table 1a)	3.8 years (20% are first-year participants)
Planned Attendance in 2007 (Table 1c)	71%
Place of Residence (Tables 2 and 2a)	Metropolitan Tucson (68%) Elsewhere in Arizona (22%) Another state (11%) (most often New Mexico or Texas)
Median Household Income (Among Individual Respondents) (Table 22)	$102,000
Average Travel Party Size# (Table 3)	44.3 people (3.0:1 ratio or 3.0 "other" people [on average] accompany each player)
Average # of Coaches (Table 3a-1)# **Average # of Players** (Table 3a-2)# **Average # of Parents/Fans** (Table 3a-3)#	2.2 coaches 14.8 players 29.1 parents/fans
Average Length of Stay# (Table 4)	2.2 nights
Contact with MTCVB Prior to Visit# (Table 9)	7%
Post-Event Return Visit to Tucson# (Table 10)	41% have visited 11% have visited and will again 26% plan to visit 22% do not plan to visit
Average Length of Post-Event Stay (Among the 52% who have visited) (Table 10a)	4.7 days
Average Estimated Total Travel Party Expenditures# (Table 5)	
Food and Beverages	$1,921.00
Lodging	$2,894.92
Entertainment	$ 492.50
Transportation	$ 431.00
Team-related Expenses	$ 296.25
Total	**$6,035.67**
Type of Accommodations # (Tables 7, 7a and 7b)	96% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 15.6 rooms for 2.2 nights
Primary Mode of Transportation to and from Tucson# (Table 6)	93% personal car
Top Non-Event (Shootout) Activities Participated In # (Table 8a)	1. Dining out (85%) 2. Shopping malls (74%) 3. Attractions and museums (33%) 4. Special events (26%) 5. Spectator events (15%)
Top Attractions & Museums Visited# (Among the 33% Who Visited an Attraction or Museum) (Table 8b)	1. Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum (44%) 2. Kartchner Caverns State Park (33%) 3. Reid Park Zoo (33%) 4. Sabino Canyon (33%) 5. Youth attractions (33%)

Among only out-of-area travel parties.

Women's Ice Hockey Tournament – Nearly two-thirds of in-person participants interviewed at this event were first-year Women's Ice Hockey Tournament competitors (63%), with an average attendance of 2.0 years. Nearly all of these planned to participate in the 2007 tournament (95%). Median household income of individual participants was $83,636.

The majority of survey respondents were residents of states other than Arizona (63%), including Colorado and California. Most team representatives said they drove a personal vehicle to and from Tucson (84%), while one of ten arrived by airplane (with all of these renting a vehicle upon arrival). Overall, 63% stayed in a hotel – utilizing (on average) 4.7 rooms for 2.2 nights.

The average travel party size was 15.2 people, including roughly 13 players (on average). This translates to a .84:1 travel party ratio, meaning .84 "other" (family, fans or coaches) people (on average) accompany each non-local Women's Ice Hockey Tournament participant to Tucson.

The in-person intercept version of the survey prompted team representatives for their estimated daily expenditures in a variety of travel and team-related categories. The Average Total Daily Expenditures per travel party was $2,255.26, with the largest single daily expenditure for lodging ($660.00), followed by entertainment ($610.53) and food/beverage ($511.84).

Display 1-3 Women's Ice Hockey Tournament Team Intercept Survey
(November 10-12, 2006)
Team Characteristics, Travel Party Size and Travel Party Expenditures

Position of Team Representative Interviewed (Table 11)	Player/Coach (90%) Team Organizer (5%) Parent/Relative of player (5%)
Average Number of Years Attended Event (Table 1)	2.0 years (63% are first-year participants)
Planned Attendance in 2007 (Table 1a)	95%
State of Residence (Table 2)	Elsewhere in Arizona (37%) Another state (63%) (Colorado [42%] and California [21%])
Median Household Income (Among Individual Respondents) (Table 23)	$83,636
Average Travel Party Size (Table 3)	15.2 people (.84:1 ratio or .84 "other" people [on average] accompany each player)
Average # of Coaches (Table 3a-1) **Average # of Players** (Table 3a-2) **Average # of Parents/Fans** (Table 3a-3)	1.0 coaches 12.7 players 1.5 parents/fans
Average Length of Stay (Table 4)	2.2 nights
Contact With MTCVB Prior to Visit (Table 9)	10%
Post-Event Return Visit to Tucson (Table 10)	26% have visited 53% plan to visit 21% do not plan to visit
Average Length of Post-Event Stay (Among the 26% who have visited) (Table 10a)	14 days
Average Estimated Daily Travel Party Expenditures (Table 5)	
Food and Beverage	$511.84
Lodging	$660.00
Entertainment	$610.53
Transportation	$255.00
Team-related Expenses	$217.89
Total Daily Expenditures	**$2,255.26**
Type of Accommodations (Tables 7, 7a and 7b)	63% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 4.7 rooms for 2.2 nights 37% stayed in a rental home or apartment 10% stayed in a private home as a guest
Primary Mode of Transportation To and From Tucson (Tables 6 and 6a)	84% personal vehicle 10% airplane (of these, 100% rented a vehicle) 5% rented a vehicle
Top Non-Event (Hockey) Activities Participated In (Table 8)	1. Shopping (63%) 2. Sightseeing (47%) 3. Visiting family/friends (42%) 4. Bars/Nightlife (32%)

El Tour de Tucson – Six of ten non-local El Tour de Tucson participants surveyed in-person live outside of Arizona, including 58% from another state (most often California, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado and New York) and 3% from another country (including Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom and Japan). The median household income of participants was $77,941.

Two-thirds respondents drove a personal vehicle to and from Tucson (65%), while three of ten arrived by airplane. Overall, 22% rented a vehicle while in Tucson. Three of four stayed in a hotel – utilizing (on average) 2.5 rooms for 2.5 nights. The average travel party size was 4.2 people. Average Total Daily Expenditures per travel party was $472.30, with the largest single expenditure for lodging ($206.20).

Display 1-4 El Tour de Tucson Individual Participant Intercept Survey
(November 19, 2006)
Participant Characteristics, Travel Party Size and Travel Party Expenditures

Place of Residence (Tables 24 and 24a)	Elsewhere in Arizona (39%) Another state (58%) (including California [16%], New Mexico [7%], Texas [4%], Colorado [4%] and New York [4%]) Another country (3%) (including Canada, Mexico, United Kingdom and Japan)
Median Household Income (Table 23)	$77,941
Average Travel Party Size (Including Participant) (Table 14)	4.2 people
Average Length of Stay (Table 15)	2.6 nights
Post-Event Return Visit to Tucson (Table 21)	37% have visited 46% plan to visit 17% do not plan to visit/not sure
Average Length of Post-Event Stay (Among the 37% who have visited) (Table 21a)	21.5 days
Average Estimated Daily Travel Party Expenditures (Table 16)	
Food and Beverage	$114.73
Lodging	$206.20
Entertainment	$60.60
Transportation	$58.93
Team-related Expenses	$31.93
Total Daily Expenditures	**$472.39**
Type of Accommodations (Tables 18, 18a and 19)	74% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 2.5 rooms for 2.5 nights 18% stayed in a private home as a guest 2% stayed at a RV park or campground
Primary Mode of Transportation To and From Tucson (Table 17)	65% personal vehicle 30% airplane 4% rented a vehicle
Use of Rental Vehicle While Visiting Tucson (Table 17a)	22%
Top 3 Non-Event (Tournament) Activities Participated In (Table 20)	1. Shopping (35%) 2. Sightseeing (24%) 3. Visiting family/friends (23%) 4. Visit museums (9%)

Southwest Cup Challenge – One-third of in-person interviewees were first-year Southwest Cup Challenge competitors, with an average attendance of 3.2 years. Nearly all of these planned to participate in the 2007 event (95%). Median household income of individual participants was $81,842.

The majority of survey respondents were non-local Arizona residents (64%), while the remainder were from other states (particularly California, Texas, Utah, New Mexico and Colorado). Eight of ten drove a personal vehicle to and from Tucson, while another one of ten arrived by airplane (with all of these renting a vehicle upon arrival). Three of four stayed in a hotel – utilizing (on average) 7.1 rooms for 2.5 nights.

The average travel party size was 19.8 people, including just over 11 players (on average). This translates to a 1.7:1 travel party ratio, meaning 1.7 "other" (fans, relative, sponsors, officials or coaches) people (on average) accompany each non-local Southwest Cup Challenge participant to Tucson.

The Average Total Daily Travel Party Expenditures was $939.07, with the largest single expenditure for lodging ($345.64) – followed by food/beverage ($253.25).

Display 1-5

Southwest Cup Challenge Team Intercept Survey
(December 6-10, 2006)
Team Characteristics, Travel Party Size and Travel Party Expenditures

Position of Team Representative Interviewed (Table 11)	Team Coach (43%) Parent/Relative of player (40%) Team Sponsor (10%) City/League Official (7%)
Average Number of Years Attended Event (Table 1)	3.2 years (33% are first-year participants)
Planned Attendance in 2007 (Table 1a)	95%
State of Residence (Table 2)	Elsewhere in Arizona (64%) Another state (37%) (California [10%], Texas [7%], Utah [7%], New Mexico [7%] and Colorado [5%])
Median Household Income (Among Individual Respondents) (Table 23)	$81,842
Average Travel Party Size (Table 3)	19.8 people (1.7:1 ratio or 1.7 "other" people [on average] accompany each player)
Average # of Coaches (Table 3a-1) **Average # of Players** (Table 3a-2) **Average # of Parents/Fans** (Table 3a-3)	1.5 coaches 11.4 players 5.3 parents/fans 1.6 sponsors/officials
Average Length of Stay (Table 4)	2.0 nights
Contact With MTCVB Prior to Visit (Table 9)	26%
Post-Event Return Visit to Tucson (Table 10)	26% have visited 74% plan to visit
Average Length of Post-Event Stay (Among the 26% who have visited) (Table 10a)	10 days
Average Estimated Daily Travel Party Expenditures (Table 5)	
Food and Beverage	$253.25
Lodging	$345.64
Entertainment	$120.69
Transportation	$148.46
Team-related Expenses	$71.03
Total Daily Expenditures	**$939.07**
Type of Accommodations (Tables 7, 7a and 7b)	76% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 7.1 rooms for 2.5 nights 12% stayed in a private home as a guest 5% stayed at a RV park or campground
Primary Mode of Transportation To and From Tucson (Tables 6 and 6a)	81% personal vehicle 10% airplane (of these, 100% rented a vehicle) 10% rented a vehicle
Top Non-Event (Softball) Activities Participated In (Table 8)	1. Sightseeing (50%) 2. Shopping (48%) 3. Gambling (40%) 4. Visiting family/friends (33%) 5. Golf (29%)

14th Annual Holiday Tip-Off – More than six of ten team in-person interviewees were first-year Holiday Tip-Off competitors (62%), with an average attendance of 1.6 years. Overall, 62% planned to participate in the 2007 event. Median household income of individual participants was $102,500.

The vast majority of the non-local survey respondents were from elsewhere in Arizona (84%), with the rest from Texas and California. Nine of ten drove a personal vehicle to and from Tucson (88%), while another 8% rented a vehicle and 4% traveled by airplane. Nine of ten stayed in a hotel (88%) – utilizing (on average) 7.3 rooms for 1.7 nights.

The average travel party size was 15.8 people, including about seven players (on average). This translates to a 2.4:1 travel party ratio, meaning 2.4 "other" (family, fans or coaches) people (on average) accompany each non-local Holiday Tip-Off participant to Tucson.

The Average Total Daily Expenditures (including a variety of categories) per travel party was $1,365.56, with the largest single expenditure for lodging ($516.63), followed by local transportation ($385.63) and food/beverage ($264.38).

Display 1-6

14th Annual Holiday Tip-Off Team Intercept Survey
(December 16-17, 2006)
Team Characteristics, Travel Party Size and Travel Party Expenditures

Position of Team Representative Interviewed (Table 11)	Player/Coach (50%) Parent/Relative of player (38%) Team Organizer (12%)
Average Number of Years Attended Event (Table 1)	1.6 years (62% are first-year participants)
Planned Attendance in 2007 (Table 1a)	62%
State of Residence (Tables 24 and 24a)	Elsewhere in Arizona (84%) Another state (16%) (Texas [10%] and California [6%])
Median Household Income (Among Individual Respondents) (Table 23)	$102,500
Average Travel Party Size (Table 3)	15.8 people (2.4:1 ratio or 2.4 "other" people [on average] accompany each player)
Average # of Coaches (Table 3a-1) **Average # of Players** (Table 3a-2) **Average # of Parents/Fans** (Table 3a-3)	1.4 coaches 6.6 players 7.4 parents/fans 0.4 sponsors/officials
Average Length of Stay (Table 4)	1.8 nights
Contact With MTCVB Prior to Visit (Table 9)	12%
Post-Event Return Visit to Tucson (Table 21)	20% have visited 45% plan to visit 35% do not plan to visit/not sure
Average Length of Post-Event Stay (Among the 20% who have visited) (Table 21a)	5.3 days
Average Estimated Daily Travel Party Expenditures (Table 5)	
Food and Beverage	$264.38
Lodging	$516.63
Entertainment	$145.17
Transportation	$385.63
Team-related Expenses	$53.75
Total Daily Expenditures	**$1,365.56**
Type of Accommodations (Tables 7, 7a and 7b)	88% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 7.3 rooms for 1.7 nights 12% stayed in a private home as a guest
Primary Mode of Transportation To and From Tucson (Tables 17 and 17a)	88% personal vehicle 8% rented a vehicle 4% airplane
Top Non-Event (Basketball) Activities Participated In (Table 20)	1. Shopping (47%) 2. Visiting family/friends (14%) 3. Go to the movies (10%)

USTA National Winter Championships – Eight of ten USTA National Winter Championships in-person interviewees surveyed live outside of Arizona, most often in California, Texas, Nevada, Florida and New York. The median household income of participants was $103,281.

Means of transportation to and from Tucson was evenly split between airplane (47%) and personal vehicle (46%). One-half of non-local participants rented a vehicle while in Tucson. Overall, more than eight of ten stayed in a hotel (82%) – utilizing (on average) 1.4 rooms for 6.5 nights. The average travel party size was 3.3 people. Average Total Daily Expenditures per travel party was $340.54, with the largest single expenditures for lodging ($111.36) and food/beverage ($97.84).

Display 1-7 USTA National Winter Championships Individual Participant Intercept Survey
(December 27-31, 2006)
Participant Characteristics, Travel Party Size and Travel Party Expenditures

Place of Residence (Tables 24 and 24a)	Elsewhere in Arizona (20%) Another state (80%) (including California [22%], Texas [12%], Nevada [6%], Florida [6%] and New York [4%])
Median Household Income (Table 23)	$103,281
Average Travel Party Size (Including Player) (Table 14)	3.3 people
Average Length of Stay (Table 15)	6.1 nights
Post-Event Return Visit to Tucson (Table 21)	14% have visited 54% plan to visit 32% do not plan to visit/not sure
Average Length of Post-Event Stay (Among the 14% who have visited) (Table 21a)	24.1 days
Average Estimated Daily Travel Party Expenditures (Table 16) Food and Beverage Lodging Entertainment Transportation Team-related Expenses **Total Daily Expenditures**	 $97.84 $111.36 $45.03 $57.49 $28.82 **$340.54**
Type of Accommodations (Tables 18, 18a and 19)	82% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 1.4 rooms for 6.5 nights 10% stayed in a private home as a guest 4% stayed in a rental home or apartment
Primary Mode of Transportation To and From Tucson (Table 17)	47% airplane 46% personal vehicle 7% rented a vehicle
Use of Rental Vehicle While Visiting Tucson (Table 17a)	50%
Top Non-Event (Tennis) Activities Participated In (Table 20)	1. Shopping (51%) 2. Sightseeing (50%) 3. Go to the movies (40%) 4. Visit museums (22%) 5. Visiting family/friends (20%) 6. Golf (12%)

13th Annual Cactus Classic – Nearly three of ten in-person interviewee team representatives were first-year Annual Cactus Classic competitors (28%), with an average past attendance of 3.0 years. Eight of ten planned to participate in the 2008 event. Median household income of individual participants was $80,000.

Nine of ten non-local teams were from elsewhere in Arizona (outside of Tucson), with the rest from Texas and New Mexico. Nearly all drove a personal vehicle to and from Tucson (97%), with the remaining 3% renting a vehicle. All participants surveyed stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 14.2 rooms for 1.9 nights.

The average travel party size was 40.1 people, including about 14 players (on average). This translates to a 2.9:1 travel party ratio, meaning 2.9 "other" (family, fans or coaches) people (on average) accompany each non-local Cactus Classic participant to Tucson.

The Average Total Daily Expenditures per travel party was $3,235.53, with the largest single expenditure for lodging ($1,904.43) – followed by food/beverage ($718.64).

Display 1-8 13th Annual Cactus Classic Team Intercept Survey
(January 13-14, 2007)
Team Characteristics, Travel Party Size and Travel Party Expenditures

Position of Team Representative Interviewed (Table 11)	Player/Coach (95%) Team Organizer (3%) Parent/Relative of player (3%)
Average Number of Years Attended Event (Table 1)	3.0 years (28% are first-year participants)
Planned Attendance in 2008 (Table 1a)	79%
State of Residence (Table 2)	Elsewhere in Arizona (90%) Another state (10%) (Texas [5%] and New Mexico [5%])
Median Household Income (Among Individual Respondents) (Table 23)	$80,000
Average Travel Party Size (Table 3)	40.1 people (2.9:1 ratio or 2.9 "other" people [on average] accompany each player)
Average # of Coaches (Table 3a-1) **Average # of Players** (Table 3a-2) **Average # of Parents/Fans** (Table 3a-3)	2.8 coaches 13.8 players 23.5 parents/fans
Average Length of Stay (Table 4)	1.9 nights
Contact With MTCVB Prior to Visit (Table 9)	5%
Post-Event Return Visit to Tucson (Table 10)	56% have visited 36% plan to visit 8% do not plan to visit
Average Length of Post-Event Stay (Among the 56% who have visited) (Table 10a)	19.7 days
Average Estimated Daily Travel Party Expenditures (Table 5)	
Food and Beverage	$718.64
Lodging	$1,904.43
Entertainment	$313.75
Transportation	$295.00
Team-related Expenses	$3.71
Total Daily Expenditures	**$3,235.53**
Type of Accommodations (Tables 7, 7a and 7b)	100% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 14.2 rooms for 1.9 nights
Primary Mode of Transportation To and From Tucson (Tables 6 and 6a)	97% personal vehicle 3% rented a vehicle
Top Non-Event (Volleyball) Activities Participated In (Table 8)	1. Not sure/None (59%) 2. Shopping (23%)

Tucson Invitational Games – The majority of team representatives (interviewed in-person) were first-year Tucson Invitational Games competitors (58%), with an average attendance of 1.6 years. About four of ten planned to participate in the 2008 event (42%). Median household income of individual participants was $89,355.

Nearly all of the non-local survey respondents were from another state, most often Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. The vast majority arrived by airplane (85%), all of whom rented a vehicle upon arrival. Fully 94% of respondents stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 9.2 rooms for 7.1 nights.

The average travel party size was 24.8 people, including 19 players (on average). This translates to a .77:1 travel party ratio, meaning .77 "other" (family, fans or coaches) people (on average) accompany each non-local Tucson Invitational Games participant to Tucson.

The Average Total Daily Expenditures per travel party was $1,742.51, with the largest single expenditure for lodging ($818.00) – followed by food/beverage ($372.12) and entertainment ($295.33).

Display 1-9 Tucson Invitational Games Team Intercept Survey
(February 24-April 6, 2007)
Team Characteristics, Travel Party Size and Travel Party Expenditures

Position of Team Representative Interviewed (Table 11)	Player/Coach (54%) Parent/Relative of player (42%) Team Sponsor (3%)
Average Number of Years Attended Event (Table 1)	1.6 years (58% are first-year participants)
Planned Attendance in 2008 (Table 1a)	42%
State of Residence (Table 2)	Elsewhere in Arizona (3%) Another state (97%) (Iowa [21%], Minnesota [18%] Illinois [12%], Michigan [9%], Pennsylvania [9%] and the District of Columbia [9%])
Median Household Income (Among Individual Respondents) (Table 23)	$89,355
Average Travel Party Size (Table 3)	24.8 people (.77:1 ratio or .77 "other" people [on average] accompany each player)
Average # of Coaches (Table 3a-1) **Average # of Players** (Table 3a-2) **Average # of Parents/Fans** (Table 3a-3)	3.4 coaches 19.0 players 2.9 parents/fans 0.6 sponsors/officials
Average Length of Stay (Table 4)	7.2 nights
Contact With MTCVB Prior to Visit (Table 9)	21%
Post-Event Return Visit to Tucson (Table 10)	6% have visited 46% plan to visit 48% do not plan to visit
Average Length of Post-Event Stay (Among the 6% who have visited) (Table 10a)	7.0 days
Average Estimated Daily Travel Party Expenditures (Table 5)	
Food and Beverage	$372.12
Lodging	$818.00
Entertainment	$295.33
Transportation	$136.04
Team-related Expenses	$121.32
Total Daily Expenditures	**$1,742.51**
Type of Accommodations (Tables 7, 7a and 7b)	94% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 9.2 rooms for 7.1 nights 3% stayed at a RV park or campground
Primary Mode of Transportation To and From Tucson (Tables 6 and 6a)	85% airplane (of these, 100% rented a vehicle) 6% rented a vehicle 6% took a bus
Top Non-Event (Softball) Activities Participated In (Table 8)	1. Sightseeing (73%) 2. Shopping (42%) 3. Go to the movies (30%) 4. Church/Religious service (18%) 5. Visiting family/friends (12%) 6. Golf (12%) 7. Visit museums (12%)

Tucson Spring Training Championships – The majority of in-person interviewee team representatives were first-year Tucson Spring Training Championships competitors (55%), with an average attendance of 1.9 years. Eight of ten planned to participate in the 2008 event. Median household income of individual participants was $77,500.

Nine of ten non-local survey respondents were from outside of Arizona, including 10% from Mexico, and eight of ten from another state (including Illinois, Alaska, Colorado and California). Three of four arrived by airplane, 73% of whom rented a vehicle upon arrival. Overall, 85% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 10.7 rooms for 4.4 nights.

The average travel party size was 27.8 people, including 9 players (on average). This translates to a 3.1:1 travel party ratio, meaning 3.1 "other" (family, fans or coaches) people (on average) accompany each non-local Tucson Spring Training Championships participant to Tucson.

The Average Total Daily Expenditures per travel party was $2,247.75, with the largest single expenditure for lodging ($1,053.81) – followed by food/beverage ($541.00).

Display 1-10 Tucson Spring Training Championships Team Intercept Survey
(March 16-18, 2007)
Team Characteristics, Travel Party Size and Travel Party Expenditures

Position of Team Representative Interviewed (Table 11)	Player/Coach (74%) City/League official (21%) Team Organizer (5%)
Average Number of Years Attended Event (Table 1)	1.9 years (55% are first-year participants)
Planned Attendance in 2008 (Table 1a)	80%
State of Residence (Table 2)	Elsewhere in Arizona (10%) Another country (10%) (Mexico [100%]) Another state (80%) (Illinois [32%], Alaska [21%], Colorado [16%] and California [10%])
Median Household Income (Among Individual Respondents) (Table 23)	$77,500
Average Travel Party Size (Table 3)	27.8 people (3.1:1 ratio or 3.1 "other" people [on average] accompany each player)
Average # of Coaches (Table 3a-1) **Average # of Players** (Table 3a-2) **Average # of Parents/Fans** (Table 3a-3) **Average # of Sponsors/Officials** (Table 3a-4)	2.4 coaches 9.0 players 15.9 parents/fans 1.0 sponsors/officials
Average Length of Stay (Table 4)	4.4 nights
Contact With MTCVB Prior to Visit (Table 9)	15%
Post-Event Return Visit to Tucson (Table 10)	10% have visited 60% plan to visit 30% do not plan to visit
Average Length of Post-Event Stay (Among the 30% who have visited) (Table 10a)	3 days
Average Estimated Daily Travel Party Expenditures (Table 5)	
Food and Beverage	$541.00
Lodging	$1,053.81
Entertainment	$281.47
Transportation	$255.84
Team-related Expenses	$115.63
Total Daily Expenditures	**$2,247.75**
Type of Accommodations (Tables 7, 7a and 7b)	85% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 10.7 rooms for 4.4 nights 5% stayed in a private home as a guest
Primary Mode of Transportation To and From Tucson (Tables 6 and 6a)	75% airplane (of these, 73% rented a vehicle) 25% personal vehicle
Top Non-Event (Baseball) Activities Participated In (Table 8)	1. Shopping (60%) 2. Sightseeing (50%) 3. Attend spring training baseball games (35%) 4. Go to the movies (25%) 5. Visiting family/friends (25%) 6. Golf (25%) 7. Gambling (10%) 8. Visit museums (10%)

USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament – More than nine of ten USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament participants (92%) surveyed live outside of Arizona, most often in California, New York, Texas, Colorado, New Jersey and Oregon. A few were international participants from Canada or New Zealand. The median household income of participants was $101,035.

Transportation to and from Tucson was primarily by airplane (78%), while two of ten utilized a personal vehicle. Just less than one-half of non-local participants rented a vehicle while in Tucson (46%). Overall, nearly nine of ten stayed in a hotel (88%) – utilizing (on average) 1.3 rooms for 3.2 nights. The average travel party size was 3.4 people. Average Total Daily Expenditures per travel party were $410.09, with the largest single expenditures for lodging ($126.48) and food/beverage ($106.34).

Display 1-11 USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament
Individual Participant Intercept Survey
(April 20-23, 2007)
Participant Characteristics, Travel Party Size and Travel Party Expenditures

Place of Residence (Tables 24 and 24a)	Elsewhere in Arizona (8%) Another state (89%) (including California [32%], New York (16%), Texas [9%], Colorado [6%], New Jersey [6%] and Oregon [5%]) Another country (3%) (including Canada and New Zealand)
Median Household Income (Table 23)	$101,035
Average Travel Party Size (Including Player) (Table 14)	3.4 people
Average Length of Stay (Table 15)	3.1 nights
Post-Event Return Visit to Tucson (Table 21)	21% have visited 37% plan to visit 43% do not plan to visit/not sure
Average Length of Post-Event Stay (Among the 21% who have visited) (Table 21a)	11.9 days
Average Estimated Daily Travel Party Expenditures (Table 16)	
Food and Beverage	$106.34
Lodging	$126.48
Entertainment	$65.19
Transportation	$49.88
Team-related Expenses	$62.20
Total Daily Expenditures	**$410.09**
Type of Accommodations (Tables 18, 18a and 19)	88% stayed in a hotel, utilizing (on average) 1.3 rooms for 3.2 nights 8% stayed in a private home as a guest
Primary Mode of Transportation To and From Tucson (Table 17)	78% airplane 20% personal vehicle
Use of Rental Vehicle While Visiting Tucson (Table 17a)	46%
Top Non-Event (Fencing) Activities Participated In (Table 20)	1. Sightseeing (44%) 2. Shopping (33%) 3. Visit museums (24%) 4. Visiting family/friends (13%)

Economic Impacts

Overview – Economic impact analysis involves applying a final demand change to a predictive economic input-output model and then analyzing the resulting changes in the local economy. To estimate the effect that amateur sports events have on the economy of Pima County, an input-output model of Pima County was utilized. Specifically, the IMPLAN (Impact Analysis for Planning) model was used, which breaks out Pima County's economy into 509 individual manufacturing and service-oriented sectors.

The IMPLAN input-output model reports three categories of economic effects or impacts – Direct, Indirect and Induced – as defined below. IMPLAN's predictive model also consists of multipliers, which describe the response of the local economy to a change in demand: estimated as Indirect and Induced Impacts.

- **Direct Impacts** – These are the changes in demand that are applied (or input in) to the model; specifically, these are the actual expenditures made by out-of-area travel parties as measured in this study, including those for food/beverage, lodging, entertainment, transportation and team-related expenses. These amounts accrue directly to Pima County businesses.

- **Indirect Impacts** – These are the sales, income, employment, employee compensation and value-added benefits that result from Tucson businesses selling to those firms who are direct beneficiaries of amateur sporting event expenditures.

- **Induced Impacts** – These are the sales, income, employment, compensation and value-added created as employees of businesses in the above two categories spend their wages in Pima County.

The direct impacts of each sports event (as summarized in the Display 2 series below) were calculated and input into the IMPLAN model. Each Direct Impact category was assigned in proportion to an IMPLAN economic sector code. With these inputs, the model computes the estimated Indirect and Induced Impacts (as summarized in the Display 3/3a series).

Direct Impacts (Total Travel Party Expenditures) – The Direct Impacts of each sporting event are summarized in Display 2 series, broken out by the five expenditure categories. Total Travel Party Expenditures are estimated utilizing average travel party expenditures, calculated by multiplying the per-category average total travel party trip expenditure times the estimated number of out-of-area teams or individual participants.

Direct Impact Expenditure Assumptions – The Direct Impacts estimated in the Display 2 series are derived from a variety of assumptions and calculations, including:

- All expenditure totals are calculated on a "per case" basis for each individual survey respondent who traveled from outside of Tucson to participate in an event. For in-person interview events, daily per category spending (each on a per case basis, from the Display 1 series) was multiplied by length of stay to produce a trip total for each travel party. The overall per category average travel party trip total for the event was then multiplied by the number of out-of-town participants/teams to yield Total Travel Party Expenditures.

- For the in-person interviews, the lodging expenditure was calculated (on a per-case basis) by multiplying the number of nights spent by the daily lodging expenditure. For all other expenditure calculations, the per-case spending for each category was multiplied by estimated days (number of nights plus one) – to better account for non-lodging expenditures.

- Average expenditures were calculated only for respondents who provided a specific amount in each category, with no extrapolating to refused or no answer responses. These refused/no answer responses were excluded from average calculations.

- All extrapolated average expenditures are based on the number of out-of-area teams or individual participants for each sporting event, as supplied by MTCVB.

Display 2-1

2006 Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament
Estimated Total Direct Impact/Expenditure Summary

Direct Expenditure Category	Total Travel Party Expenditures#
Food and Beverage	$333,971
Lodging	$523,206
Entertainment	$104,294
Transportation	$140,147
Team-related Expenses	$44,824
Total	**$1,146,442**

Total Travel Party Expenditures equals average spending per category (Display 1-1) times the 400 estimated out-of-town Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament participants (provided by MTCVB).

Display 2-2

2006 Coldwell Banker Shootout
Estimated Total Direct Impact/Expenditure Summary

Direct Expenditure Category	Total Travel Party Expenditures#
Food and Beverage	$280,466
Lodging	$422,658
Entertainment	$71,905
Transportation	$62,926
Team-related Expenses	$43,253
Total	**$881,208**

Total Travel Party Expenditures equals average spending per category (Display 1-2) times the 146 estimated out-of-town Coldwell Banker Shootout teams (provided by MTCVB).

Display 2-3

2006 Women's Ice Hockey Tournament
Estimated Total Direct Impact/Expenditure Summary

Direct Expenditure Category	Total Travel Party Expenditures#
Food and Beverage	$34,500
Lodging	$30,777
Entertainment	$41,684
Transportation	$17,432
Team-related Expenses	$15,134
Total	**$139,527**

Total Travel Party Expenditures equals average trip spending per category (calculated on a per-case basis by multiplying daily category spending [Display 1-3] by length of stay) times the 22 out-of-town Women's Ice Hockey Tournament teams (provided by MTCVB).

Display 2-4

2006 El Tour de Tucson
Estimated Total Direct Impact/Expenditure Summary

Direct Expenditure Category	Total Travel Party Expenditures#
Food and Beverage	$930,861
Lodging	$1,270,477
Entertainment	$534,488
Transportation	$523,515
Team-related Expenses	$295,634
Total	**$3,554,975**

Total Travel Party Expenditures equals average trip spending per category (calculated on a per-case basis by multiplying daily category spending [Display 1-4] by length of stay) times the 2,310 out-of-town El Tour de Tucson participants (provided by MTCVB).

Display 2-5

2006 Southwest Cup Challenge
Estimated Total Direct Impact/Expenditure Summary

Direct Expenditure Category	Total Travel Party Expenditures#
Food and Beverage	$47,438
Lodging	$47,053
Entertainment	$23,413
Transportation	$24,553
Team-related Expenses	$14,468
Total	**$156,925**

Total Travel Party Expenditures equals average trip spending per category (calculated on a per-case basis by multiplying daily category spending [Display 1-5] by length of stay) times the 55 out-of-town Southwest Cup Challenge teams (provided by MTCVB).

Display 2-6

2006 Holiday Tip-Off
Estimated Total Direct Impact/Expenditure Summary

Direct Expenditure Category	Total Travel Party Expenditures#
Food and Beverage	$15,113
Lodging	$20,040
Entertainment	$8,686
Transportation	$22,813
Team-related Expenses	$3,100
Total	**$69,752**

Total Travel Party Expenditures equals average trip spending per category (calculated on a per-case basis by multiplying daily category spending [Display 1-6] by length of stay) times the 20 out-of-town Holiday Tip-Off teams (provided by MTCVB).

Display 2-7

2006 USTA National Winter Championships
Estimated Total Direct Impact/Expenditure Summary

Direct Expenditure Category	Total Travel Party Expenditures#
Food and Beverage	$380,326
Lodging	$387,878
Entertainment	$165,646
Transportation	$230,717
Team-related Expenses	$118,508
Total	**$1,283,075**

Total Travel Party Expenditures equals average trip spending per category (calculated on a per-case basis by multiplying daily category spending [Display 1-7] by length of stay) times the 518 out-of-town USTA National Winter Championships participants (provided by MTCVB).

Display 2-8

2007 Cactus Classic
Estimated Total Direct Impact/Expenditure Summary

Direct Expenditure Category	Total Travel Party Expenditures#
Food and Beverage	$242,501
Lodging	$463,727
Entertainment	$100,039
Transportation	$99,923
Team-related Expenses	$1,147
Total	**$907,337**

Total Travel Party Expenditures equals average trip spending per category (calculated on a per-case basis by multiplying daily category spending [Display 1-8] by length of stay) times the 103 out-of-town Cactus Classic teams (provided by MTCVB).

Display 2-9

2007 Tucson Invitational Games
Estimated Total Direct Impact/Expenditure Summary

Direct Expenditure Category	Total Travel Party Expenditures#
Food and Beverage	$227,190
Lodging	$442,505
Entertainment	$194,948
Transportation	$87,669
Team-related Expenses	$73,690
Total	**$1,026,002**

Total Travel Party Expenditures equals average trip spending per category (calculated on a per-case basis by multiplying daily category spending [Display 1-9] by length of stay) times the 78 out-of-town Tucson Invitational Games teams (provided by MTCVB).

Display 2-10

2007 Tucson Spring Training Championships
Estimated Total Direct Impact/Expenditure Summary

Direct Expenditure Category	Total Travel Party Expenditures#
Food and Beverage	$96,898
Lodging	$162,691
Entertainment	$53,303
Transportation	$54,060
Team-related Expenses	$21,219
Total	**$388,170**

Total Travel Party Expenditures equals average trip spending per category (calculated on a per-case basis by multiplying daily category spending [Display 1-10] by length of stay) times the 35 out-of-town Tucson Spring Training Championships teams (provided by MTCVB).

Display 2-11 USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament
Estimated Total Direct Impact/Expenditure Summary

Direct Expenditure Category	Total Travel Party Expenditures#
Food and Beverage	$458,192
Lodging	$429,967
Entertainment	$281,507
Transportation	$202,485
Team-related Expenses	$249,421
Total	**$1,621,572**

Total Travel Party Expenditures equals average trip spending per category (calculated on a per-case basis by multiplying daily category spending [Display 1-11] by length of stay) times the 990 out-of-town USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament participants (provided by MTCVB).

Total Economic Impacts – Based on the sum of the Direct, Indirect and Induced impacts for each event, the IMPLAN model calculates Estimated Total Economic Impacts (utilizing Direct Impacts [or Total Travel Party Expenditures] from the Display 2 series). As summarized in the Display 3a series, the Estimated Total Economic Impact divided by average length of stay and estimated number of non-local participants or teams yields the Average Daily Impact Per Participant or Team. When this amount is further divided by average travel party size, it yields the Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member.

Display 3-1 Total Economic Impact of 2006 Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament

	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Induced Impacts	**Estimated Total Economic Impact**
Total Event Travel Party Expenditures	$1,146,442	$281,684	$355,257	**$1,783,383**

Display 3a-1 Estimated Daily Economic Impact of 2006 Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament

Estimated Total Economic Impact(1)	Average Daily Impact Per Participant(2)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member(3)
$1,783,383	$619 daily	$129.01 daily

(1) From Display 3-1.
(2) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (7.2 nights) and number of out-of-area participants (400).
(3) Average Daily Impact Per Participant divided by average travel party size (4.8).

Display 3-2 Total Economic Impact of 2006 Coldwell Banker Shootout

	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Induced Impacts	**Estimated Total Economic Impact**
Total Event Travel Party Expenditures	$881,208	$212,183	$271,091	**$1,364,482**

Display 3a-2 Estimated Daily Economic Impact of 2006 Coldwell Banker Shootout

Estimated Total Economic Impact(1)	Average Daily Impact Per Team(2)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member(3)
$1,364,482	$4,248 daily	$95.89 daily

(1) From Display 3-2.
(2) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (2.2 nights) and number of out-of-area teams (146).
(3) Average Daily Impact Per Team party divided by average travel party size (44.3).

Display 3-3 Total Economic Impact of 2006 Women's Ice Hockey Tournament

	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Induced Impacts	**Estimated Total Economic Impact**
Total Event Travel Party Expenditures	$139,526	$39,732	$45,130	**$224,388**

Display 3a-3 Estimated Daily Economic Impact of 2006 Women's Ice Hockey Tournament

Estimated Total Economic Impact(1)	Average Daily Impact Per Team (2)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (3)
$224,388	$4,636 daily	$305.01 daily

(1) From Display 3-3.
(2) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (2.2 nights) and number of out-of-area teams (22).
(3) Average Daily Impact Per Team divided by average travel party size (15.2).

Display 3-4 Total Economic Impact of 2006 El Tour de Tucson

	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Induced Impacts	**Estimated Total Economic Impact**
Total Event Travel Party Expenditures	$3,554,975	$976,323	$1,099,808	**$5,631,106**

Display 3a-4 Estimated Daily Economic Impact of 2006 El Tour de Tucson

Estimated Total Economic Impact(1)	Average Daily Impact Per Participant (2)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (3)
$5,631,106	$938 daily	$223.23 daily

(1) From Display 3-4.
(2) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (2.6 nights) and number of out-of-area participants (2,310).
(3) Average Daily Impact Per Participant divided by average travel party size (4.2).

Display 3-5 Total Economic Impact of 2006 Southwest Cup Challenge

	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Induced Impacts	**Estimated Total Economic Impact**
Total Event Travel Party Expenditures	$156,924	$42,862	$48,418	**$248,204**

Display 3a-5 Estimated Daily Economic Impact of 2006 Southwest Cup Challenge

Estimated Total Economic Impact(1)	Average Daily Impact Per Team (2)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (3)
$248,204	$2,256 daily	$113.96 daily

(1) From Display 3-5.
(2) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (2.0 nights) and number of out-of-area teams (55).
(3) Average Daily Impact Per Team divided by average travel party size (19.8).

Display 3-6 Total Economic Impact of 2006 Holiday Tip-Off Tournament

	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Induced Impacts	**Estimated Total Economic Impact**
Total Event Travel Party Expenditures	$69,751	$20,154	$21,131	**$111,036**

Display 3a-6 Estimated Daily Economic Impact of 2006 Holiday Tip-Off Tournament

Estimated Total Economic Impact[1]	Average Daily Impact Per Team [2]	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member [3]
$111,036	$3,084 daily	$195.21 daily

(1) From Display 3-6.
(2) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (1.8 nights) and number of out-of-area teams (20).
(3) Average Daily Impact Per Team divided by average travel party size (15.8).

Display 3-7 Total Economic Impact of 2006 USTA National Winter Championships

	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Induced Impacts	**Estimated Total Economic Impact**
Total Event Travel Party Expenditures	$1,283,076	$350,973	$391,271	**$2,025,320**

Display 3a-7 Estimated Daily Economic Impact of 2006 USTA National Winter Championships

Estimated Total Economic Impact[1]	Average Daily Impact Per Participant [2]	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member [3]
$2,025,320	$641 daily	$194.23 daily

(1) From Display 3-7.
(2) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (6.1 nights) and number of out-of-area participants (518).
(3) Average Daily Impact Per Participant divided by average travel party size (3.3).

Display 3-8 Total Economic Impact of 2007 Cactus Classic

	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Induced Impacts	**Estimated Total Economic Impact**
Total Event Travel Party Expenditures	$907,337	$242,329	$272,202	**$1,421,868**

Display 3a-8 Estimated Daily Economic Impact of 2007 Cactus Classic

Estimated Total Economic Impact(1)	Average Daily Impact Per Team (2)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (3)
$1,421,868	$7,266 daily	$181.19 daily

(1) From Display 3-8.
(2) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (1.9 nights) and number of out-of-area teams (103).
(3) Average Daily Impact Per Team divided by average travel party size (40.1).

Display 3-9 Total Economic Impact of 2007 Tucson Invitational Games

	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Induced Impacts	**Estimated Total Economic Impact**
Total Event Travel Party Expenditures	$1,026,001	$281,738	$320,494	**$1,628,233**

Display 3a-9 Estimated Daily Economic Impact of 2007 Tucson Invitational Games

Estimated Total Economic Impact(1)	Average Daily Impact Per Team (2)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (3)
$1,628,233	$2,899 daily	$116.91 daily

(1) From Display 3-9.
(2) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (7.2 nights) and number of out-of-area teams (78).
(3) Average Daily Impact Per Team divided by average travel party size (24.8).

Display 3-10 Total Economic Impact of 2007 Spring Training Championships

	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Induced Impacts	**Estimated Total Economic Impact**
Total Event Travel Party Expenditures	$388,170	$105,999	$118,519	**$612,688**

Display 3a-10 Estimated Daily Economic Impact of 2007 Spring Training Championships

Estimated Total Economic Impact(1)	Average Daily Impact Per Team (2)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (3)
$612,688	$3,978 daily	$143.11 daily

(1) From Display 3-10.
(2) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (4.4 nights) and number of out-of-area teams (35).
(3) Average Daily Impact Per Team divided by average travel party size (27.8).

Display 3-11 Total Economic Impact of 2007 USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament

	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Induced Impacts	**Estimated Total Economic Impact**
Total Event Travel Party Expenditures	$1,621,572	$444,655	$508,591	**$2,574,818**

Display 3a-11 Estimated Daily Economic Impact of 2007 USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament

Estimated Total Economic Impact(1)	Average Daily Impact Per Participant (2)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (3)
$2,574,818	$839 daily	$246.76 daily

(1) From Display 3-11.
(2) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (3.1 nights) and number of out-of-area participants (990).
(3) Average Daily Impact Per Participant divided by average travel party size (3.4).

Economic Impacts – The Estimated Economic Impacts of the 11 Tucson amateur sports events analyzed in this study are summarized in the Display 4 series, broken out by overall total and a variety of categories (including Type of Event, Tourist Season, Calendar Season, Age Group and Stature).

Overall, we estimate that these amateur sports events have a Total Economic Impact of $17,625,526. For the 11 events, this Total Impact ranges between $111,036 (Tucson Holiday Tip-Off) to $5,631,106 (El Tour de Tucson) – for an average Total Economic Impact of $1,602,321 per event.

The overall Average Daily Impact Per Team/Participant is $2,855 per event – highest for the Cactus Classic ($7,266 per team).

The Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member ranges from $95.89 (Coldwell Banker Shootout) to $305.01 (Tucson's Women Ice Hockey Tournament). The overall Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member is $176.77.

As might be expected, Team Events (relative to Individual Events) have a larger Average Travel Party Size (26.8 versus 3.9) and Average Daily Impact Per Team/Participant ($4,052 versus $759) (see Display 4-2) – although Individual Events generate a higher Average Daily Impact Per Party Travel Member ($198.31 versus $164.47 for Team Events).

There are fewer differences with respect to Tourist Season (Display 4-3). However, when grouped by Calendar Season (Display 4-4), the Fall Events ($264.12) have a higher Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member than Spring ($168.93) or Winter ($151.58).

The two Mixed Age Events (North American Fencing and El Tour de Tucson) have a higher Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member ($235.00) as compared to Adult ($178.63) or Youth ($156.44) Events (Display 4-5).

With respect to Stature (Display 4-6), Regional Events have the lowest Estimated Total Impact ($583,628) – but highest Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member ($204.73). The Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member for the six National Events ($175.54) is consistent with the overall total ($176.77).

Display 4-1 Total and Daily Economic Impacts of Amateur Sports Events
(Overall Summary)

Event	Type	Tourist Season	Calendar Season	Age Group	Stature	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants
5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament	Team	Shoulder	Fall	Adult	Regional	15.2	2.2	22
USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament	Individual	High	Spring	Mixed	National	3.4	3.1	990
24th El Tour de Tucson	Individual	Shoulder	Fall	Mixed	National	4.2	2.6	2,310
14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off	Team	Shoulder	Winter	Youth	Regional	15.8	1.8	20
USTA National Winter Championships	Individual	Shoulder	Winter	Youth	National	3.3	6.1	518
13th Annual Cactus Classic	Team	Shoulder	Winter	Youth	Invitational	40.1	1.9	103
Spring Training Championships	Team	High	Spring	Youth	National	27.8	4.4	35
Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament	Individual	Shoulder	Winter	Youth	National	4.8	7.2	400
Tucson Invitational Games	Team	High	Spring	Adult	National	24.8	7.2	78
Southwest Cup Challenge	Team	Shoulder	Winter	Adult	Regional	19.8	2.0	55
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	Team	Shoulder	Winter	Youth	Invitational	44.3	2.2	146
						Avg: 18.5	**Avg: 3.7**	

Event	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament	$224,388	$4,636	$305.01
USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament	$2,574,818	$839	$246.76
24th El Tour de Tucson	$5,631,106	$938	$223.23
14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off	$111,036	$3,084	$195.21
USTA National Winter Championships	$2,025,320	$641	$194.23
13th Annual Cactus Classic	$1,421,868	$7,266	$181.19
Spring Training Championships	$612,688	$3,978	$143.11
Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament	$1,783,383	$619	$129.01
Tucson Invitational Games	$1,628,233	$2,899	$116.91
Southwest Cup Challenge	$248,204	$2,256	$113.96
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	$1,364,482	$4,248	$95.89
	Sum: $17,625,526 Avg: $1,602,321	**Avg: $2,855**	**Avg: $176.77**

(1) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (# of nights) and number of out-of-area teams/participants.
(2) Average Daily Impact Per Team/Participant divided by average travel party size.

Display 4-2 Total and Daily Economic Impacts of Amateur Sports Events
(Grouped by Type of Event)

Individual Events:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament	3.4	3.1	990	$2,574,818	$839	$246.76
24th El Tour de Tucson	4.2	2.6	2,310	$5,631,106	$938	$223.23
USTA National Winter Championships	3.3	6.1	518	$2,025,320	$641	$194.23
Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament	4.8	7.2	400	$1,783,383	$619	$129.01
	Avg: 3.9	**Avg: 4.8**		**Sum: $12,014,627 Avg: $3,003,657**	**Avg: $759**	**Avg: $198.31**

Team Events:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament	15.2	2.2	22	$224,388	$4,636	$305.01
14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off	15.8	1.8	20	$111,036	$3,084	$195.21
13th Annual Cactus Classic	40.1	1.9	103	$1,421,868	$7,266	$181.19
Spring Training Championships	27.8	4.4	35	$612,688	$3,978	$143.11
Tucson Invitational Games	24.8	7.2	78	$1,628,233	$2,899	$116.91
Southwest Cup Challenge	19.8	2.0	55	$248,204	$2,256	$113.96
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	44.3	2.2	146	$1,364,482	$4,248	$95.89
	Avg: 26.8	**Avg: 3.1**		**Sum: $5,610,899 Avg: $801,557**	**Avg: $4,052**	**Avg: $164.47**

Overall Total:	**Avg: 18.5**	**Avg: 3.7**		**Sum: $17,625,526 Avg: $1,602,321**	**Avg: $2,855**	**Avg: $176.77**

(1) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (# of nights) and number of out-of-area teams/participants.
(2) Average Daily Impact Per Team/Participant divided by average travel party size.

Display 4-3 Total and Daily Economic Impacts of Amateur Sports Events
(Grouped by Tourist Season)

High Season:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament	3.4	3.1	990	$2,574,818	$839	$246.76
Spring Training Championships	27.8	4.4	35	$612,688	$3,978	$143.11
Tucson Invitational Games	24.8	7.2	78	$1,628,233	$2,899	$116.91
	Avg: 18.7	**Avg: 4.9**		**Sum: $4,815,739 Avg: $1,605,246**	**Avg: $2,572**	**Avg: $168.93**

Shoulder Season:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament	15.2	2.2	22	$224,388	$4,636	$305.01
24th El Tour de Tucson	4.2	2.6	2,310	$5,631,106	$938	$223.23
14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off	15.8	1.8	20	$111,036	$3,084	$195.21
USTA National Winter Championships	3.3	6.1	518	$2,025,320	$641	$194.23
13th Annual Cactus Classic	40.1	1.9	103	$1,421,868	$7,266	$181.19
Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament	4.8	7.2	400	$1,783,383	$619	$129.01
Southwest Cup Challenge	19.8	2.0	55	$248,204	$2,256	$113.96
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	44.3	2.2	146	$1,364,482	$4,248	$95.89
	Avg: 18.4	**Avg: 3.3**		**Sum: $12,809,787 Avg: $1,849,732**	**Avg: $2,961**	**Avg: $179.72**

Overall Total:	**Avg: 18.5**	**Avg: 3.7**		**Sum: $17,625,526 Avg: $1,602,321**	**Avg: $2,855**	**Avg: $176.77**

(1) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (# of nights) and number of out-of-area teams/participants.
(2) Average Daily Impact Per Team/Participant divided by average travel party size.

Display 4-4 Total and Daily Economic Impacts of Amateur Sports Events
(Grouped by Calendar Season)

Spring:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament	3.4	3.1	990	$2,574,818	$839	$246.76
Spring Training Championships	27.8	4.4	35	$612,688	$3,978	$143.11
Tucson Invitational Games	24.8	7.2	78	$1,628,233	$2,899	$116.91
	Avg: 18.7	**Avg: 4.9**		**Sum: $4,815,739 Avg: $1,605,246**	**Avg: $2,572**	**Avg: $168.93**

Fall:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament	15.2	2.2	22	$224,388	$4,636	$305.01
24th El Tour de Tucson	4.2	2.6	2,310	$5,631,106	$938	$223.23
	Avg: 9.7	**Avg: 2.4**		**Sum: $5,855,494 Avg: $1,849,732**	**Avg: $2,787**	**Avg: $264.12**

Winter:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off	15.8	1.8	20	$111,036	$3,084	$195.21
USTA National Winter Championships	3.3	6.1	518	$2,025,320	$641	$194.23
13th Annual Cactus Classic	40.1	1.9	103	$1,421,868	$7,266	$181.19
Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament	4.8	7.2	400	$1,783,383	$619	$129.01
Southwest Cup Challenge	19.8	2.0	55	$248,204	$2,256	$113.96
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	44.3	2.2	146	$1,364,482	$4,248	$95.89
	Avg: 21.4	**Avg: 3.5**		**Sum: $6.954,293 Avg: $1,159,049**	**Avg: $3,019**	**Avg: $151.58**

Overall Total:	**Avg: 18.5**	**Avg: 3.7**		**Sum: $17,625,526 Avg: $1,602,321**	**Avg: $2,855**	**Avg: $176.77**

(1) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (# of nights) and number of out-of-area teams/participants.
(2) Average Daily Impact Per Team/Participant divided by average travel party size.

Display 4-5 Total and Daily Economic Impacts of Amateur Sports Events
(Grouped by Age Group)

Adult:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament	15.2	2.2	22	$224,388	$4,636	$305.01
Tucson Invitational Games	24.8	7.2	78	$1,628,233	$2,899	$116.91
Southwest Cup Challenge	19.8	2.0	55	$248,204	$2,256	$113.96
	Avg: 19.9	**Avg: 3.8**		**Sum: $2,100,825 Avg: $700,275**	**Avg: $3,264**	**Avg: $178.63**

Mixed:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament	3.4	3.1	990	$2,574,818	$839	$246.76
24th El Tour de Tucson	4.2	2.6	2,310	$5,631,106	$938	$223.23
	Avg: 3.8	**Avg: 2.8**		**Sum: $8,205,924 Avg: $4,102,962**	**Avg: $889**	**Avg: $235.00**

Youth:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off	15.8	1.8	20	$111,036	$3,084	$195.21
USTA National Winter Championships	3.3	6.1	518	$2,025,320	$641	$194.23
13th Annual Cactus Classic	40.1	1.9	103	$1,421,868	$7,266	$181.19
Spring Training Championships	27.8	4.4	35	$612,688	$3,978	$143.11
Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament	4.8	7.2	400	$1,783,383	$619	$129.01
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	44.3	2.2	146	$1,364,482	$4,248	$95.89
	Avg: 21.4	**Avg: 3.9**		**Sum: $7,318,777 Avg: $1,219,796**	**Avg: $3,306**	**Avg: $156.44**

Overall Total:	**Avg: 18.5**	**Avg: 3.7**		**Sum: $17,625,526 Avg: $1,602,321**	**Avg: $2,855**	**Avg: $176.77**

(1) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (# of nights) and number of out-of-area teams/participants.
(2) Average Daily Impact Per Team/Participant divided by average travel party size.

Display 4-6 Total and Daily Economic Impacts of Amateur Sports Events
(Grouped by Stature)

Invitational:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
13th Annual Cactus Classic	40.1	1.9	103	$1,421,868	$7,266	$181.19
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	44.3	2.2	146	$1,364,482	$4,248	$95.89
	Avg: 42.2	**Avg: 2.1**		**Sum: $2,786,350 Avg: $1,393,175**	**Avg: $5,757**	**Avg: $138.54**

National:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament	3.4	3.1	990	$2,574,818	$839	$246.76
24th El Tour de Tucson	4.2	2.6	2,310	$5,631,106	$938	$223.23
USTA National Winter Championships	3.3	6.1	518	$2,025,320	$641	$194.23
Spring Training Championships	27.8	4.4	35	$612,688	$3,978	$143.11
Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament	4.8	7.2	400	$1,783,383	$619	$129.01
Tucson Invitational Games	24.8	7.2	78	$1,628,233	$2,899	$116.91
	Avg: 11.4	**Avg: 5.1**		**Sum: $14,255,548 Avg: $2,375,925**	**Avg: $1,652**	**Avg: $175.54**

Regional:

Event	Average Travel Party Size	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	Number of Out-of-Area Teams/ Participants	Estimated Total Economic Impact	Average Daily Impact Per Team/ Participant (1)	Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member (2)
5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament	15.2	2.2	22	$224,388	$4,636	$305.01
14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off	15.8	1.8	20	$111,036	$3,084	$195.21
Southwest Cup Challenge	19.8	2.0	55	$248,204	$2,256	$113.96
	Avg: 21.4	**Avg: 2.0**		**Sum: $583,628 Avg: $194,543**	**Avg: $3,325**	**Avg: $204.73**

Overall Total:	**Avg: 18.5**	**Avg: 3.7**		**Sum: $17,625,526 Avg: $1,602,321**	**Avg: $2,855**	**Avg: $176.77**

(1) Estimated Economic Impact divided by average length of stay (# of nights) and number of out-of-area teams/participants.
(2) Average Daily Impact Per Team/Participant divided by average travel party size.

Comparative Team Travel Party Ratio – Display 5 summarizes the comparative Team Travel Party Ratio for the seven team sports events analyzed. The Team Average Travel Party Size is 26.8 individuals – including (on average) 12.5 players. This yields an average 2.1:1 Team Travel Party Ratio, meaning that 2.1 "other" (family, fans, coaches, sponsors, officials, etc.) people accompany each non-local team player to Tucson for their sports event. This compares to the 1:1 travel party ratio assumption utilized by MTCVB in its pre-study event impact estimates.

As might be expected, the three Youth events have the highest Team Travel Party Ratio: Cactus Classic (2.9:1), Coldwell Banker Shootout (3.0:1) and the Spring Training Championships (3.1:1). On the other hand, two Adult events – the Tucson Invitational Games (college-aged women) (.77:1) and Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament (women 21 or older) (.84:1) – have the lowest Team Travel Party Ratio.

Display 5 Comparative Team Travel Party Ratio

Event	Age Group	Average Team Travel Party Size	Average Number of Team Players	Team Travel Party Ratio
Spring Training Championships	Youth	27.8	9.0	3.1:1
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	Youth	44.3	14.8	3.0:1
13th Annual Cactus Classic	Youth	40.1	13.8	2.9:1
14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off	Youth	15.8	6.6	2.4:1
Southwest Cup Challenge	Adult	19.8	11.4	1.7:1
5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament	Adult	15.2	12.7	0.84:1
Tucson Invitational Games	Adult	24.8	19.0	0.77:1
		Avg: 26.8	**Avg: 12.5**	**Avg: 2.1:1**

Comparative Economic Impacts – Display 6 compares the pre-study MTCVB "Overall EEI" (Overall Estimated Economic Impact) figures with the Estimated Total Economic Impact calculations made in this project. For the 11 events analyzed in this project, MTCVB estimated an "Overall EEI" of $11,054,319 – compared to $17,625,526 for FMR (for a difference of $6,571,207 or 59.4%). The MTCVB calculations are based on a per party member spending of $174.85, regardless of the type of event. The FMR Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member ranges from $95.89 to $305.01, for an average of $176.77 (virtually identical to the $174.85 MTCVB estimate). Why are the FMR Total Impact figures higher (and, ultimately, more accurate)?

MTCVB's "Overall EEI" formula is the number of out-of-area team competitors times the number of days of event competition times two (assuming a 1:1 travel party ratio of one player/participant to one "other" person compared to 2.1:1 for FMR team events) times the "static" spending of $174.85 per party member daily spending.

The FMR study has clearly demonstrated that travel size, team travel party ratio and daily per member travel spending varies by type of event (Youth vs. Adult, Team vs. Individual, etc.). While the FMR average daily spending per travel party member ($176.77) is essentially the same as the MTCVB estimate ($174.85), the FMR method of estimating is based on larger travel party sizes and calculates all categorized spending on a per-case basis and multiplies it by the actual length of stay (before projecting to all out-of-area participants or teams). This methodology ultimately provides a more accurate picture of the impact of amateur sports in Tucson.

Display 6 Comparative Economic Impacts: MTCVB vs. FMR

Event	MTCVB Overall Estimated Economic Impact	MTCVB Daily Per Person Spending Estimate	FMR Estimated Total Economic Impact	FMR Average Daily Impact Per Travel Party Member
Copper Bowl Tennis Tournament	$979,160	$174.85	$1,783,383	$129.01
14th Annual Coldwell Banker Shootout	$2,297,529	$174.85	$1,364,482	$95.89
5th Annual Tucson Women's Ice Hockey Tournament	$346,203	$174.85	$224,388	$305.01
24th El Tour de Tucson	$808,807	$174.85	$5,631,106	$223.23
Southwest Cup Challenge	$865,508	$174.85	$248,204	$113.96
14th Annual Tucson Holiday Tip-Off	$139,880	$174.85	$111,036	$195.21
USTA National Winter Championships	$699,400	$174.85	$2,025,320	$194.23
13th Annual Cactus Classic	$936,497	$174.85	$1,421,868	$181.19
Tucson Invitational Games	$2,045,745	$174.85	$1,628,233	$116.91
Spring Training Championships	$550,778	$174.85	$612,688	$143.11
USFA North American Cup Youth Fencing Tournament	$1,384,812	$174.85	$2,574,818	$246.76
	Sum: $11,054,319 Avg: $1,004,938		**Sum: $17,625,526 Avg: $1,602,321**	**Avg: $176.77**

City of Phoenix

Special Operations Division

To: Rob Harman, Deputy Director
Parks and Recreation Department

Date: January 29, 2010

From: Jerry D. Fife, Admin. Asst. II
Parks and Recreation Department

Subject: Economic Impact of Softball & Soccer Tournaments

The Special Operations Division conducts a variety of soccer and softball tournaments at Rose Mofford, Papago, Desert West and Reach II sports complexes. These tournaments include local, state and national events. Many of these tournaments attract teams from out-of-state which has a positive economic impact to the City of Phoenix and local businesses.

The economic impact of these events is measured base on a model which uses generally accepted multipliers for indirect and induced economic activity. The model was developed in part, by using the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) local version of the Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) regional economy model. REMI is referenced by hundreds of governmental agencies, private businesses and research organizations. Our economic model was reviewed by the Parks and Recreation Board and City Council subcommittee.

Based on our model to measure the total sales and tax impact; these facilities generated over **$149 million** in direct and induced sales and **$3.8 million in sales tax** for the City of Phoenix. Softball tournaments generated over $35 million in sales in 2009 and $952,981 in tax revenues. Soccer tournaments at Reach II Soccer Complex generated an additional $113 million in sales and almost $2.9 million in tax revenue to the City of Phoenix. These are both increases over the prior year.

Softball & Soccer Economic Impact 2009			
Activity	Total Direct & Induced **Sales**	Sales/Use Tax **Revenue**	Field Usage Fees **Revenue**
Softball Tournaments: Rose, Papago & Desert West	$35,358,342	$952,981	$75,632
Soccer Tournaments: Reach II	$113,971,510	$2,898,551	$65,364
Totals	**$149,329,852**	**$3,851,532**	**$140,996**

Attached is the detailed information for each event. Please remember that these numbers do not include revenue generated from field rentals, youth leagues or adult leagues. The Field Usage Fees were revised July 1, 2009. Adult fees increased from $20 per hour to $22 per hour and youth fees were increased from $8 to $10 per hour. Reach II and the synthetic field at Desert West have a separate fee schedule.

Attachment

C. Chris Diaz
Jerry Gass
Sharon Brady
Genel Burwell

City of Phoenix
Parks & Recreation Department
2009 Economic Impact From **Reach 11 Sports Complex**

Event (Include name of event, type of event & % of event in Phoenix)	**Date**	**Location**	**Total # of Teams**	# of Out-of-State (Require overnight stay)	# of Non-Local (Require overnight stay)	# of Local Teams	# of Nights	# of Players/ Spec. per tm mbr	Field Rental Fees $	BOR $ Reach 11	Leader Fees $	Total Direct & Induced Sales	Total Tax Revenue Received by Phoenix
Region IV ODP Regional Championships - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	1/17 - 1/20	Reach 11	71	63	0	8	3	20/3	$0 waived	$0 waived	$0	$3,658,089	$86,436
CCV Shoot for the Stars youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	1/24 - 1/25	Reach 11	169	2	10	157	2	20/2	$1,632	$1,632	$0	$285,013	$7,713
AYSA State League - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	1/31 - 2/1	Reach 11	200	0	40	160	2	20/3	$1,200	$1,200	$0	$1,210,390	$33,817
SC del Sol Desert Classic - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	2/6 - 2/9	Reach 11	250	49	41	160	2	20/3	$2,504	$2,504	$0	$3,137,436	$79,482
SC del Sol President's Day - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	2/16-2/19	Reach 11	260	201	5	54	3	20/4	$7,640	$4,840	$2,800	$14,872,493	$352,643
Where Players Play College Camp - youth soccer - 100% Phx	2/27 - 3/1	Reach 11	4	3	0	1	1	20/3	$920	$920	$0	$58,065	$1,372
AYSA State League - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	2/28 - 3/1	Reach 11	200	0	40	160	2	20/3	$1,200	$1,200	$0	$1,210,390	$33,817
Sereno College Showcase - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	3/6 - 3/8	Reach 11	91	35	10	46	2	20/3	$2,000	$2,000	$0	$1,657,445	$40,468
American Diabetes Assoc Tour de Cure - cycling - 100% Phx	3/14/2009	Reach 11	1000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	$500	$500	$0	$0	$0
AYSA State League - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	3/14/2009	Reach 11	200	0	40	160	2	20/3	$600	$600	$0	$1,210,390	$33,817
AYSA State League - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	3/21/2009	Reach 11	200	0	40	160	1	20/3	$600	$600	$0	$605,195	$16,909

Champion Youth Outreach Deser Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	3/28 - 3/29	Reach 11	60	0	0	60	2	20/3	$1,600	$1,600	$0	$0	$0
VYSL 3-vs3 Tournament - youth soccer - 100% Phx	3/28 - 3/29	Reach 11	100	0	30	70	2	20/3	$480	$480	$0	$907,792	$25,363
Grand Canyon State Games - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	3/28 - 3/29	Reach 11	30	0	0	30	2	20/3	$480	$480	$0	$0	$0
AYSA Open Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	4/3 - 4/5	Reach 11	200	0	75	125	2	20/3	$1,600	$1,600	$0	$2,269,481	$63,407
Copa Alianza Cup - adult soccer tourn - 100% Phx	4/11 - 4/12	Reach 11	100	20	20	60	2	20/3	$1,200	$1,200	$0	$1,379,394	$35,202
AYSA State Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	4/17 - 4/19	Reach 11	200	0	75	125	2	20/3	$1,600	$1,600	$0	$2,269,481	$63,407
Copa Alianza Cup - adult soccer tourn - 100% Phx	4/18 - 4/19	Reach 11	100	20	20	60	2	20/3	$1,600	$1,600	$0	$1,379,394	$35,202
AYSA State Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	4/24 - 4/26	Reach 11	150	0	50	100	3	20/3	$1,608	$1,608	$0	$2,269,481	$63,407
AYSA State Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	5/1 - 5/3	Reach 11	200	0	75	125	2	20/3	$1,600	$1,600	$0	$2,269,481	$63,407
Regional Collegiate Championships - adult ult frisbee tourn - 100% Phx	5/2 - 5/3	Reach 11	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$2,000	$2,000	$0	$0	$0
AYSA State Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	5/8 - 5/10	Reach 11	200	0	75	125	2	20/3	$1,600	$1,600	$0	$2,269,481	$63,407
AYSA State Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	5/15 - 5/17	Reach 11	200	0	75	125	2	20/3	$1,600	$1,600	$0	$2,269,481	$63,407
AYSA State Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	5/22 - 5/24	Reach 11	200	0	75	125	2	20/3	$1,600	$1,600	$0	$2,269,481	$63,407
AYSA State Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	5/29 - 5/31	Reach 11	200	0	75	125	2	20/3	$1,600	$1,600	$0	$2,269,481	$63,407

AYSA State Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	6/5 - 6/7	Reach 11	200	0	75	125	2	20/3	$1,600	$1,600	$0	$2,269,481	$63,407
North Valley Soccer Club AZ Inaug Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	9/4 - 9/6	Reach 11	100	0	0	100	3	20/3	$2,800	$2,800	$0	$0	$0
AYSA State League - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	9/12 -9/13	Reach 11	200	0	40	160	2	20/3	$600	$600	$0	$1,210,390	$33,817
AYSA State League - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	9/18-9/20	Reach 11	200	0	40	160	2	20/3	$600	$600	$0	$1,210,390	$33,817
AYSA State League - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	9/25-9/27	Reach 11	200	0	40	160	2	20/3	$600	$600	$0	$1,210,390	$33,817
USSSA State Cup - 100% Phx	10/2-10/4	Reach 11	100	0	75	25	3	20/3	$2,760	$2,760	$0	$3,404,221	$95,111
AYSA State League - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	10/3-10/4	Reach 11	200	0	40	160	2	20/3	$600	$600	$0	$1,210,390	$33,817
Schutzhund Dog Show - 100% Phx	10/10/2010	Reach 11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0	$0
Sereno Pro Classic - 100% Phx	10/10-10/12	Reach 11	175	75	25	75	3	20/3	$5,520	$5,520	$0	$5,489,609	$134,604
AYSA State League - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	10/17-10/18	Reach 11	200	0	40	160	2	20/3	$600	$600	$0	$1,210,390	$33,817
AZ Premier/Kick for the Cure - 100% Phx	11/13-11/15	Reach 11	250	60	25	165	3	20/3	$1,760	$1,760	$0	$4,618,635	$114,024
Champion Youth Outreach Deser Cup - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	11/14-11-15	Reach 11	60	0	0	60	2	20/3	$3,080	$3,080	$0	$0	$0
NIRSA Collegiate Championships - adult soccer tourn - 100% Phx	11/18 - 11/21	Reach 11	150	75	70	5	4	20/4	Waived	Waived	Waived	$12,553,569	$319,451
AYSA Far West Regiona - 100% Phxl	11/22/2010	Reach 11	50	40	5	5	1	20/3	$840	$840	$0	$849,848	$20,407

Ladyroc Lacrosse SW Classic Womens LAX	11/21-11/22	Reach 11	40	40	0	0	2	20/2	$960	$960	$0	$1,161,298	$27,440
NIKE Friendlies Champions - youth soccer tourn - 100% Phx	12/9 - 12/13	Reach 11	200	200	0	0	5	20/4	Waived	Waived	Waived	$24,193,712	$571,670
Moon Valley Soccer - 100% Phx	12/9-12/12	Reach 11	34	0	0	34	4	20/3	$1,230	$1,230	$0	$0	$0
ID 2 Regional Camp/US Club Soccer - 100% Phx	12/10-12/13	Reach 11	20	20	0	0	4	20/3	$640	$640	$0	$1,548,398	$36,587
AZ State League- 100% Phx	12/12/2010	Reach 11	248	0	40	208	1	20/3	$600	$600	$0	$605,195	$16,909
Valley of the Sun Holiday Bowl / National Youth Sports 100% Phx	12/18-12/20	Reach 11	26	6	12	8	3	20/3	$1,010	$1,010	$0	$893,065	$23,450
AZ State League- 100% Phx	12/19/2010	Reach 11	248	0	40	208	1	20/3	$600	$600	$0	$605,195	$16,909
Totals*									$65,364		$2,800	$113,971,510	$2,898,551

*Includes only tournament data, does not include individual reservations.

Attendees List

Rillito Regional Park – Future Opportunities Meeting

Thursday, December 22, 2016, 9 a.m. • County Admin East Building • 6th Floor Conference Room, 130 W. Congress St.

	Name	Sign-In
1	**Slusser, Nanette** Assistant County Administrator for Policy, Public Works Pima County	
2	**DeBonis, Carmine** Interim Deputy County Administrator, Public Works Pima County	
3	**Aldaghi, Ebie** President, Tucson Soccer Academy	
4	**Cawein, Chris** Present Director, Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Pima County	
5	**di Filippo, JoAnn** Program Specialist–Unclassified Pima County Board of Supervisors, District 1	
6	**Echerivel, Zulema** Co-Chair, Pima County Fair Horse Racing Commission, District 1	
7	**Felix, Sue** Pima County Fair Racing Commission, District 1	– Did not attend
8	**Holmes, Mike** Operations Program Manager, Attractions and Tourism Pima County	
9	**John, Jeffrey** Sports Manager, Visit Tucson	
10	**Moulton, Tom** Director, Attractions and Tourism Pima County	— – Did not attend
11	**Ramirez, Dr. Geronimo** Chair, Pima County Fair Horse Racing Commission, District 5	(Per Mike Holmes, Dr. Ramirez will not be attending.)
12	**Schmidt, Ted** President, Pima County Junior Soccer League	
13	**Shah, Manish** Director, Rillito Park Foundation and Co-Executive, Heirloom Farmers Markets	
14	**True, Russell** Director and Secretary, Rillito Park Foundation	(See page 2, #24)
15	**Warden, Chandler** President, Bert W. Martin Foundation	
16	**Wells, Jaye** Director, Rillito Park Foundation	

	Name	Sign-In
(17)	**Soukhome, Andrew** Intern for Ted Schmidt	Did not Attend
18	Beth Borozan Board of Supervisors, District 4 (2017)	(Signed in below) #24
19	Lisa Matthews Public Works Administration	Lisa Matthews
20	Martina Gonzales Natural Resources, Parks + Recreation	Martina Gonzales
21	Ed Ackerley Ackerley Advertising	
22	GREG LANDERS TUCSON CELTIC FEST. ASSOC	
23	Maria KLUCAROVA Board of Sup. Sharon Bronson	
24	BETH BATTMAN INT.-ELECT CITY STK	B. Battman
25	Keith Bagwell Dist 5	Present
26 (14)	Russell True Rillito Park Foundation	Russell True
27	Supervisor Sharon Bronson Chair, District 5	Present
28	ORLE U. PEWKASO President, Celtic Festival	
29	Lisa Matthews Public Works Administration	Lisa Matthews

Rillito Regional Park – Future Opportunities Meeting

December 22, 2016, 9 a.m.

County Administration Building (East), 130 W. Congress, 6th Floor Conference Room

Clean Transcription

Time	Speaker	Audio
00:04:40	Sharon Bronson	We may have one more coming but I think let's just move it on and we catch whoever comes in we can catch them up. OK. Number 1, I want to thank you all for coming. Obviously, the Board of Supervisors…since every Board office is represented has an issue, has an interest in this issue, and I know this was short notice and I know we're in the middle of a holiday season so first, happy holidays, Happy Hanukkah, Merry Christmas, Kwanzaa, what have I missed? Solstice.
	<Male Voice>	That covers it.
00:05:13	Sharon Bronson	I think I got it. Did I cover it all?
00:05:14	<Male Voice>	Yes.
00:05:15	Chris Cawein	Festivus. Yeah.
00:05:16	Sharon Bronson	Oh Festivus. Yes. Yes. Thank you.
00:05:19	Sharon Bronson	Alright. I think there are two things that concern Board members as I've heard them expressed and, I don't speak for the individual board members. This is just my view of what they said. They're worried. They're concerned. They're looking at both the short term and long term use of Rillito. I know that somewhere in the vicinity, and Chris correct me if I'm off base on the dates and the information, but there was a group convened to talk about the future of horse racing, Rillito, to work out the 10,012 range and I think, at that point, that was pre-bonds before we went up for the bonds, there was some consensus that horse racing was maybe moving to the fairgrounds. Rillito was going to be basically multi-use but as it relates to playing fields, particularly for youths and other activities, like the Scottish festivals like some of the other festivals we have. But obviously with the bonds, that the bonds didn't make it. So, we're looking at the short term use I

Time	Speaker	Audio
		think at this point and I think the item on the agenda was currently the race track has renewed for another year, this coming 2017. Right? Jaye? And Russell? And then, I think, the question is the renewal for four years and then – that's the short term piece – and then, the long term piece is, what is moving on at beyond those five years? What is the use of, you know, where are we going with Rillito? I think probably what we're looking at right now, in the near term, is that five-year window. Again, keep in mind the bigger picture. And then I think the other issue the Board expressed was in terms of the use of Rillito. Who at the county level controls it? Should that be Tourism Economic Development or should that be Natural Resources, Parks and Rec? And in terms of scheduling the events, cause this is, I think, everyone at this table is committed to the multi-use of the facilities. Again, who does that scheduling for the multi-use? So, that's the world as I see it and with that why don't we... I think everyone knows everybody but just in case, let's go around the room and intro…and I'll let you start.
00:08:00	Chandler Warden	Okay. Good morning, Chairman and Board President of the Bert W. Martin foundation.
00:08:06	Manish Shah	Manish Shah. I'm the Executive Director of Heirloom Farmers Markets.
00:08:10	Carmine DeBonis	Carmine DeBonis, Deputy County Administrator for Public Works.
00:08:13	Sharon Bronson	The new John Bernal…
00:08:16	Nanette Slusser	And I'm Nanette Slusser. I'm the Assistant County Administrator and I've been working the Rillito issue for my entire tenure that I've been at the county.
00:08:25	Sharon Bronson	She won't even tell you how long that is.
00:08:30	Chandler Warden	I was gonna say, right? How long is that?
00:08:32	Nanette Slusser	I'm just saying….
00:08:33	Sharon Bronson	Yeah. I know. You too. You know I've been here and you've been here. Yeah, we've been there.
00:08:37	Sharon Bronson	OK.

Time	Speaker	Audio
00:08:38	Jeffery John	Jeffery John Director of Sports with Visit Tucson.
00:08:41	Ebie Aldaghi	Ebie Aldaghi, Tucson Soccer Academy.
00:08:43	Ted Schmidt	Ted Schmidt, Pima County Junior Soccer League
00:08:46	Zulema Echerivel	Zulema Echerivel, Pima County Fair Horse Racing Commission.
00:08:51	Maria Klucarova	Maria Klucarova, Supervisor Bronson's office.
00:08:55	Beth Borozan	Beth Borozan, Supervisor Elect Steve Christy's staff.
00:08:59	Mike Holmes	Mike Holmes with Pima County Attractions and Tourism and I'm the, during that brief racing season, I'm the County appointed contact between us and the Foundation.
00:09:09	Sharon Bronson	And, I'm sorry about your election.
00:09:11	Mike Holmes	Oh, well thank you.
00:09:13	Sharon Bronson	You were really on the road.
00:09:15	Mike Holmes	A lot.
00:09:16	Sharon Bronson	A lot. You got to know Southeastern Pima County.
00:09:21	Mike Holmes	Ah Southeast Arizona. The District is bigger than the State of Texas...
00:09:24	Sharon Bronson	I mean, yes. I meant, I meant…
00:09:26	Mike Holmes	Yes, it's huge. Quite large.
00:09:27	Sharon Bronson	Pinal. Did you get up to Pinal at all?
00:09:29	Mike Holmes	No, it isn't Pinal. It's Greenly, Graham, uh, Cochise and then this eastern edge of a…
00:09:35	Sharon Bronson	Ok, so then you don't go…you don't go all the way to Yuma?
00:09:37	Mike Holmes	No Ma'am. Thank heavens, no.
00:09:41	Nanette Slusser	JoAnn. Your turn.
00:09:42	JoAnn di Filippo	JoAnn di Filippo. Supervisor Ally Miller's office and I'm a race horse owner.
00:09:47	Russell True	Russell True, Rillito Park Foundation.
00:09:50	Jaye Wells	Jaye Wells, Rillito Park Foundation and Rillito Racing.
00:09:53	Martina Gonzales	The gentleman in the back?
00:09:55	Martina Gonzales	We missed you.

Time	Speaker	Audio
00:09:56	Keith Bagwell	I'm Keith Bagwell, Supervisor Elias' staff.
00:09:59	Martina Gonzales	Ok. Martina Gonzales, Parks and Rec.
00:10:01	Chris Cawein	I'm Chris Cawein, Natural Resources, Parks and Rec.
00:10:04	Martina Gonzales	Gentleman in the back.
00:10:05	Ed Ackerley	Ed Ackerley from Ackerley Advertising.
00:10:08	Greg Landers	Greg Landers, Tucson Celtic Festival Association.
00:10:10	Sharon Bronson	Oh, you made it. Ok. I didn't see you. Nanette?
00:10:14	Nanette Slusser	Ok. Do you want me to take it from here?
00:10:16	Sharon Bronson	Why don't you take it from here?
00:10:17	Nanette Slusser	Ok. So, I think Sharon did a pretty good synopsis of where we've been. I am putting together for the Board kind of all of the major um issues that have arisen in the last ten to fifteen years, so that they can look at what they had decided back then and kind of reorient themselves. So, they'll be getting a binder. At the moment, maybe two binders, the four to six-inch size, with all of that data in. So, I'm going through that and trying to identify things and as I did that, what I wanted to do is bring the information to this group because what I think would be the most helpful from this exercise, you know, if the Board continues to ask as to work together and I know all of the people in this room are working for really great causes and, you know your hearts are in the right place. All of your constituencies are constituencies that I think the Board is very passionate about, so I think the whole goal is to see if there is any more room for compromise because it would be a lot easier for this group to come to consensus than to have, you know, the policy makers have to "split the baby," so to speak. So, what I wanted to do is give you some data that I found as I was re-reading things and

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		then, kind of open up a dialogue and see if anybody has anything they want to add to that or if they have some things that we need to correct. I went through…
00:11:39	Sharon Bronson	When you say compromise, what are we compromising on?
00:11:43	Nanette Slusser	The use of the Rillito year round. Um…
00:11:47	Sharon Bronson	Ok.
00:11:47	Nanette Slusser	…right at the moment, it looks like…
00:11:49	Sharon Bronson	I mean, yeah, what are the issues on the table?
00:11:51	Nanette Slusser	The issue is really, how you divide up the number of days there are to use the Rillito. And my first information is really the typical amount of usage. And I've looked at some data that Chris had put together a couple years ago and I checked with him and it hasn't changed really. So about 90, 91 percent on average of the utilization of the Rillito is for sports and usually use soccer but mostly used for sports. Some of that, utilization changes when we have more events. Events on any given year can range between 4 and 10 percent. So, and we don't act…
00:12:31	Sharon Bronson	Well, that means nothing to me. How many events…
00:12:35	Nanette Slusser	Every year is different. They take up usually a weekend and…
00:12:40	Sharon Bronson	Well, we're talking ten events. We're talking…Chris, what are we talking?
00:12:44	Nanette Slusser	We're talking four to ten on any given year.
00:12:46	Sharon Bronson	Ok. So, the percentage plus the real numbers as well.
00:12:47	Nanette Slusser	We're going to give you all that.
00:12:48	Sharon Bronson	The real numbers as well.
00:12:50	Nanette Slusser	Yes. So, that's the utilization of special events and it appears, and I know Martina, you do a lot of these it appears that we're able to accommodate special events because they usually schedule way in advance.
00:13:04	Martina Gonzales	Yes
00:13:05	Nanette Slusser	So, everybody's schedule is kind of……

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00:13:07	Sharon Bronson	See, that's not my, I mean... Look. Our offices get, or I know my office and I speak for my office. We get complaints because a lot of this appears to up…some of the users, stakeholders last minute and doesn't really accommodate needs. And I'm just saying what our office is hearing.
00:13:28	Nanette Slusser	Ok. And I'm, the data that I'm using, Sharon, and I'll clarify when we give it, is really the actuals, after the fact. So, if some people didn't get in because we couldn't accommodate them. You know, that's not reflected in the data that I have. So, then horse racing, based on the average contacts that they've had with the County, uses about 6 percent of the available dates and again their dates change depending on their contract. So, you know, it is mostly a youth soccer site and there are small pieces of time during the year that special events use the infield of the race track and the grandstand facilities and then there is racing who uses all of those facilities for…
00:14:19	Sharon Bronson	28 days, something like that.
00:14:20	Nanette Slusser	23 last year. It, it, varies depending on their contract. So it just depends on how many days. So, it is a very popular facility. I want everybody to know kind of where we stand with that. We had looked at all of the potential. One of the things that the soccer community had asked us about was being able to attract tournament types of for soccer and rugby and lacrosse and we need more fields to be able to attract a tournament. Now, it used to be 16, then it went to 18, and now it's like 21 fields. And everybody is different because field sizes are different whether you do youth or you do semi-pro or pro. The facility, and I counted yesterday, I have found 13 totally different layouts for fields trying to fit as many as we possibly could.
00:15:12	Chandler Warden	Hmm. Wow.
00:15:12	Nanette Slusser	…to make up a tournament site. Most of them are not really practical because they almost eliminate parking and that doesn't make it a very

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		attractive facility if you can't park. Some of them obviously are oriented east and west, which is no fun playing when you are playing into the sun. So, there are few attractive options. However, what really practically fits there is no more than 16, and probably, 14 is more likely. We have 11 fields right now, 9 of them are lit. So we could go up higher but what we do is the more fields we add, then the less parking is available. So, one of the things that we've been asked for years ago is to find a tournament soccer site. The Rillito is the largest multi-field site we have in this region. I can't remember which the next one is, is it the one on Craycroft and Golf Links? It's the City's field. Anybody know the name?
00:16:11	Chris Cawein	Well actually, actually, Kino.
00:16:14	Nanette Slusser	Oh Kino.
00:16:15	Chris Cawein	Kino is the next size on the list and then a City site I can't remember… Udall.
00:16:20	Ebie Aldaghi	Udall.
00:16:22	Nanette Slusser	So, we've got the biggest site and it is the most popular. In between all of these years of working on the soccer tournament site at the eleventh hour a couple years back we were able to purchase 162 acres, just south of the Kino facility. That 162 acres was purchased with the intent to make it into its tournament soccer site. That site has not been developed yet. We've had extensive studies done on what it would take to develop that site. If we make it into a tournament soccer site that includes a stadium and we're not talking of a professional level 10,000 plus stadium, a medium sized stadium, and a small indoor facility. It is in the neighborhood of $50 to, $55 million. There was money in the last bond package to start the development of that. Obviously, the bond package didn't pass.
00:17:24	Sharon Bronson	And the likelihood of doing a bond package in the next three years at that level is slim to none. The first priorities are going to be obviously,

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		dealing with our transportation infrastructure both in terms of maintenance and in terms of capacity building, economic development and then,...
00:17:45	Sharon Bronson	The deferred maintenance but, the capacity plus maintenance, plus I think the other piece – which fits into the public infrastructure piece – is the economic development piece particularly the Sonoran Corridor and some things there. So, those would be the Board's priorities as I see them having been discussed recently and Keith, is that your sense too? In terms of…
00:18:16	Keith Bagwell	The economic development piece.
00:18:17	Sharon Bronson	Yeah. Ok.
00:18:20	Nanette Slusser	So, we've always had a need for more soccer fields. The question is where? Chris is working currently, and I am hoping he gets it done enough so I could use some of the data for the report to the Board. An analysis of field utilization, what's available in the region, not just Pima County and how much it's utilized. And I don't know if you have any comments on where you are in that process?
00:18:44	Chris Cawein	Well, I guess I'd just start first throw it out that…Does anybody have any idea how many soccer fields. I don't know if you guys have... if you guys know how many soccer fields are in the region?
00:18:54	Ted Schmidt	Not at the top of my head.
00:18:55	Chris Cawein	Yeah, certainly. I just, I just...my tourism stuff and…
00:18:58	Ted Schmidt	You should talk to our fields guy cause he knows all the fields and who's there when and how many teams and all that…
00:19:05	Chris Cawein	Yeah, yeah, exactly. And, we're, we're talking to the jurisdictions primarily because they're the ones that can manage it for the public use and I found that at least initially. First blush is this, so don't quote me on the details, but it's 118 fields in the area. 118 rectangular multi-use fields. Not including the schools. 75 of those are lighted and 43 of those are unlighted. It's interesting to look at that and now we're

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		talking to everybody about how much they use and their scheduling protocols and that kind of thing. So, so we're trying to gather this data. It takes a lot of time to mine through data from City of Tucson, ourselves, Kino, Sahuarita, Oro Valley and Marana. We're trying to bring regionally everybody together and say hey, look. We need a regional kind of paradigm for how we deal with forward…
00:19:50	Sharon Bronson	Do we need to initiate? Should I do that as Chair of the Board to initiate that conversation with policy makers? And then throw it to you guys and staff?
00:19:58	Chris Cawein	Well, I'm throwing it more from, staff's side, we're getting really good cooperation from the other jurisdictions, which is great. You know, we hired Ron O'Dell who came from the City. And so, we've been working. Martina works really well with other jurisdictions. So we're getting a lot of information. It's just mind boggling how much data there is and how everybody reports it, so we're trying to make sure it all comes together well before I put it into…
00:20:21	Sharon Bronson	What's going on with Sports Park?
00:20:25	Sharon Bronson	Just asking.
00:20:26	Chris Cawein	Yeah. Yeah. We'll talk. Yeah, It's all good. It's all good.
00:20:28	Sharon Bronson	Ok, I mean, the staff….Yeah, I know but is that going to be part of the availability in terms of fields?
00:20:35	Chris Cawein	There is one field up there that is a multi-purpose field, so...
00:20:37	Sharon Bronson	Just that one. Ok. That's all.
00:20:40	Nanette Slusser	So, we are compiling that and hopefully it'll be available, or at least some data will be available, to include in the report to the Board. To kind of tell you that we know, we have a limited amount of opportunities and there is a huge demand. So, we're still looking at that. When we did our Rillito Advisory Commission, and I think it was almost ten years ago that that happened. One of the things that they looked at the time, was the next bond package and they were looking

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		at the commission said that – and I have the quotes – but that, or their recommendations was that they would look for an alternative site, if that one could be found. Um, until one could be found, the Rillito would stay multi-use. At the time, Marana had a plan for the Heritage Park. And the Heritage Park was going to be about horse racing and the Hispanic culture behind horse racing and they had a huge piece of land that they were going to develop into a horse racing facility and they were actually very thrilled to have horse racing come to that site. However, they found out later, it became one of their bond program packages, but they found out later that the land that they were going to be using was BLM land and that could not have any alcohol served on the BLM land. So that dropped off and of course the bond didn't pass. So it would have been funded with bond monies but a couple things happened to do that one in. We actually had talked about some other ways of packaging our parks that we could put together a tournament site by offering up, uh, and I can't remember how many parks off the top of my head now but we have Dan Felix Park, and we have some parks at Curtis that we could actually meld together to make a tournament level site, if we needed to. It's not the best because people don't want to be going up and down a street to see games but it was within a mile or two of each other so it wasn't that far. None of those things really came together. We looked again for the bond package, when the Marana site fell apart, we looked at taking racing over to the fair grounds. The fairground is not set up for it. They suggested that if they were asked to do it, they would do it because they are good team players and but they estimated it in the $25 to $35-million-dollar cost range to develop the kind of facilities that racing would need. And then they would again use it as a multi-purpose site. They would use events and things there as well. The site was not eventually included in the bond package because the race, the

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		Fairgrounds Commission said that it really wasn't a good fit for them. Plus, they didn't have really accommodations for large events at that point when they have no retail, and no hotels or restaurants in the area. So, that dropped off the bond package and kind of off the radar. At the moment, the only place we even looked – I have one more – we looked, and we took the footprint of the racetrack and we laid it over the fairgrounds. The old fairgrounds at 6th and Ajo because we had talked to them about, they have a great set up over there, maybe we could make that work.
00:23:57	Sharon Bronson	Original rodeo, stuff…
00:23:58	Nanette Slusser	The original rodeo grounds, exactly. The race track is larger than that site, so that won't work either. So we've kind of run out of options for racing. So, that was the end of racing. Now, we know we're short on fields for soccer, so that's a given. We have found out that we're pretty much tight, in terms of availability for special events since Kino now is available because we don't have spring training. They actually are filled up. I wish Martina was here but she would tell you that their utilization is huge. So, they are really, really, busy.
00:24:35	Nanette Slusser	Oh. I'm not… sorry, Martina. Reenie. I'm sorry.
00:24:39	Nanette Slusser	Reenie from Kino Sports would tell you, they're busy. So we can always use more special events opportunities. And there're more expensive, so, people are still packed and they pay a fair amount to use that site. So, you know, I think this group is well to say, you know, we need everything we've got and then some. So, …
00:25:03	Sharon Bronson	I think one of the sites you missed in terms of the race track, um, the Casino folks, um, Desert Diamond on I-19, in conjunction with the Sonora Corridor was looking at potentially, doing something with racing there. I think there was also conversations, as I recall, because I was invited down. We were actually looking at Canoa and then looking at somewhere either in Santa Cruz County or in Sahuarita,

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		greater Green Valley area. But those were not conversations the County was having. Those were private sector...
00:25:47	Nanette Slusser	I wasn't party to them.
00:25:48	Sharon Bronson	Yeah, but I just, just, so people…
00:25:51	Nanette Slusser	But they've explored many other options. I'm talking of what I know about. So, funding. Obviously, everybody in the room knows we have no bond money left. We're pretty much exhausting the last bond funds. Almost everything is done. The improvements that we've finished, we built um the five fields that we changed in the last couple years at Rillito, um, took about $8 million. Um, we've actually invested more than that because there were other bond monies that went into that site, but there was a total of $8 million in the last, um, five years that we spent at Rillito, specifically for soccer. We have not really had any capital, bond funded, capital improvements for racing. So, the monies are expended there is no more, essentially, no more park money. I think we've pretty much…
00:26:40	Sharon Bronson	In terms of capital…
00:26:41	Nanette Slusser	In terms of capital. There is…
00:25:44	Sharon Bronson	We have ability to do Certificates of Participation.
00:26:47	Nanette Slusser	Yes, the Board has other ways of funding it. I'm thinking, that this group could go a long way to helping them determine, if we could come up with a plan that's effective, that they may be able to look at ways they can use their funding ability. So there are no dollars for capital improvements. We have, obviously, the Kino site, which would make a great soccer tournament site [but] we need $55 million to do that. To do additional facilities at the race track, if we were to make that purely soccer, we're talking about another $8 million. We'd have to demolish the existing grandstand and the racing facilities and we'd have to reconfigure some of the fields that are there to get the maximum number of fields in. So, just to get a couple more fields up to four more

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		fields, we're talking $8 million for that. We don't have $8 million. We actually don't even have half a million dollars to just to tear down the grandstand. Which, a lot of folks in the community find that [to be] an iconic structure. So it's somewhat challenging. We have exhausted capital. We're stuck with what we've got, until the Board determines that we can go back out for another bond package and I'm sure these things will be in the bond package depending on how this group decides to make recommendations.
00:28:10	Sharon Bronson	I think it's unlikely in the next, in the short term, the only bond package you're going to see is capital improvement is capacity improvement for roads plus deferred maintenance for roads.
00:28:23	Nanette Slusser	We're watching the City putting out a half-cent sales tax. The RTA is talking about extending their half-cent sales tax. It's highly unlikely we will jump on the board of asking the community to do that. So, I think Sharon's spot on suggesting it's going to be four or five years before we would do another bond package. And these probably wouldn't be at the top of the list for that bond package. So, getting that on the list, what I'd like to hear from everyone here, are there any opportunities to continue to use this facility as a multi-use facility for the next three, four, five years? With everybody using the same "rules of engagement?"
00:29:09	Sharon Bronson	I think that we've got some problems with the "rules of engagement," from what I hear, from the calls we get into our office, but I think we've got Chandler, I think, has offered I think a $1 million, for restoration of the grandstand. Is that essentially it?
00:29:25	Chandler Warden	Capital improvements on on…there's a list of projects that I think that can be timed and blocked out in time, and each project individually would be taken on. I think there [are] some more high priority improvements that are needed at the track. There was I think on the

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		list of – you guys want to come in on this? – that there was something the County had…
00:29:48	Jaye Wells	ADA. ADA improvements. There are lot of mutually agreed, what you just call infrastructural improvements, that I think we all agree has to happen because it's a large facility, it's an old facility and it needs some upgrading regardless of what activity happens…
00:30:02	Sharon Bronson	And, that's the million dollars that Chandler is offering does not include those. Is that correct?
00:30:08	Chandler Warden	It gets the ADA and the other items.
00:30:09	Nanette Slusser	There are the things that we want done. There are the things that we want done.
00:30:12	Chandler Warden	Yes.
00:30:13	Sharon Bronson	Ok, that's the things … the track. Now let me, the soccer people have some issues too, as I recall. I don't know if you Ted [or] who wants to speak for soccer? I know our offices had numerous calls as I think as probably has District 1 because it borders both districts. Did the soccer people want to speak to their issues?
00:30:35	Ted Schmidt	Well, yeah, can I just sort of start at the beginning?
00:30:40	Sharon Bronson	So, yeah, how long is the beginning?
00:30:41	Ted Schmidt	I'm not going to take a long time but I just really appreciate everything Nanette has had to say. I think, a lot of what she has had to say is really important to the way we see this big issue for the Board coming up and what this report needs to include and I'd like to pass these around just so everybody has them handy. I think it's important that we are focused on a very narrow issue right now. And I think that the Board will be looking at this both in a narrow sense but in a broader sense. This is the current status of the position of the Board of Supervisors. The conflict between the uses of soccer and other youth sports and race tracking is nothing new. I mean, this has been going on for

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		decades. It's been such a problem that the Board formed a committee with racetrack folks, soccer folks, other community interest people and they unanimously agreed that what had to happen was the racetrack needed to move. And we needed to convert Rillito into fields, specifically if you look to the, to the actual minutes of the Board meeting. And, I've highlighted the stuff that you can take your time and read the whole thing later, if you want. I highlighted the stuff that's important but the Board went through a very detailed analysis that went through, went, went beyond Rillito. Essentially, what the Board said was, we have a gross shortage of parks for our kids. We have like 40 percent of what we should have for our population and, interestingly since this report, the population has continued to grow. We haven't grown our park space. The Board said, we see providing for the health of the kids and providing soccer fields, to be a higher priority in terms of a govern…a principle governmental function, than providing a racetrack. So, we recognize the value of a racetrack, the folks in the race industry agreed the smart thing for Tucson and Pima County was to move the racetrack. These, this Board directive directed the County and the horse people to move it and if Marana didn't work, try something else. That doesn't work, try something else. So, I think really, the first question the Board is going to want to address here, is what part of what Nanette has already addressed which is, what have you done to pursue our directive to find an alternative site? What have you done in the last three years? Surely, the fairgrounds said no. I know they said no many years ago, it's a new Board out there and really, from what you're telling me Nanette, it could be made to work out there. Forget the mountain of money issue, I'm going to that but forget the money issue for the time being. The policy directive from the Board of Supervisors was move the track, find a place for it, build the soccer fields because we have to address this health issue that's more

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		important than having a racetrack and, if you need be, use bond money to make that happen then do that. In preparation for this meeting, I talked to a lot folks. And some of the folks I talked to, including the folks that did Brandi Fenton Memorial Park. One cabinet that's never been explored for making all this happen is the use of private funds in conjunction with the public [funds] to make this all happen. You say there's no place to move the track? Well, you got this tournament site that you think you want to put undeveloped property right over by Kino, you could put it over there. I suspect that if the Board, at their meeting, reiterates their commitment to the *status quo*. I mean, really, what you're asking them is to change what they've already decided because they've already told you move the track and they've already told you build the fields. So, if you want to ask them to change that opinion, then I think what you need to do is certainly answer the questions of what you're doing to try to further the directives that we were given, in the first place. I think it's also really important that you understand there's a very big distinction between having a tournament site out by Kino and having a park that kids can use in the center of town where Rillito is and it's more important, not just for the in terms of having games and tournaments. It's pertinent for practices for kids to have a place to go and practice, that's somewhere reasonably close to where they live, so mom and dad will take them down here. That Rillito is the ideal location in all of Pima County to allow for that and interestingly enough, Rillito Park has the ability to be developed so it could be also a tournament site. Parking. I talked with some folks that have been involved in this process for a long time. Valerie Samoy, who was Ann Day's assistant, and she said, "You know, there was talk at one point of putting a parking garage in over there." You can, there's ways to solve these problems, folks, and certainly if the Board comes back and says, you know, we've already addressed this. This conflict has

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		gone on and on. How do you run a soccer track? How do you run a soccer program when the schedules directly conflict with one another and when you say, well, 90 percent of the use is soccer? That's an interesting statistic. What's another interesting statistic is 40 percent of the real estate is estimated out there, is totally tied up for racing, which uses, it's tied up to be used, 18 days out of the year. So you say, 90 percent of the use, well yeah, we only have 40 percent of the park space we need if you develop the tournament site at Kino, which by the way – my last point – if you look at the Board's directives here, they were telling you, go forth County Administrator and find a way to move this racetrack, and go forth and find other places to develop parks and tournament sites. There's nothing. It's not a Kino site versus Rillito. They should be moving forward on both of those things. That's what the Board told us to do back in 2006. I think we've tried hard to make this work. We try hard to stick the round peg in a square hole but it's far from ideal and its certainly far from what is in the best interest for the kids in Pima County. That's all I have to say.
00:38:02	Chandler Warden	If I might, I do have a comment or remarks. This may sound familiar to you, Sharon. I really strongly believe that moving forward in an integral way for everyone, for all, would be to certainly adopt a multi-use vision so that an 80 year Tucson treasure may be protected and preserved. While at the same time, offer the community a first class premier multi-use facility that they deserve and to be proud of and a part for all, for everybody. And it would be even better if other stakeholders would step up and forward to help contribute monies for the things they wish to support. I believe that a public-private-partnership sets an exemplary lesson, for the word 'compromise' is a healthy word in dealing with such emotions and personalities with this issue. We have, and live, in a very unique community and we should be able to create a unique venue treasured by all. So, let's work together to make this

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		community better and stronger for generations to come that represents everyone. I have supported many projects in Pima County over the last 23 years that has focus on economic development and tourism, and Rillito park certainly can become a flagship for setting visionary projects in the future. Not only just in Pima County but in other communities across the country and setting a model. The more diversity we can offer, the benefit factor soars. So, I am looking forward to working with everybody [and] the Board, to make this happen. Thank you.
00:39:46	Sharon Bronson	Ok.
00:39:49	JoAnn di Filippo	I have to talk.
00:39:50	Sharon Bronson	Sure.
00:39:52	Sharon Bronson	Yeah. I was going to say I want to hear from other Board offices.
00:39:53	JoAnn di Filippo	I do think this is important, that contextually, what…Rillito didn't start in 2005, ok? So I think it's very important to understand, for everyone, whether in this room at the table or elsewhere, that Rillito has a long standing history coming, originating, from a public, private arrangement, so to speak. I think it's land was donated. I think it's very important if the County can provide a copy of that original document whereby they acquired the land. That sets the base from where to start talking.
00:40:25	Sharon Bronson	Where, what time period are we talking about?
00:40:28	JoAnn di Filippo	When uh….
00:40:29	Nanette Slusser	1948…
00:40:30	Sharon Bronson	48. Ok.
00:40:31	JoAnn di Filippo	Yeah. Yeah.
00:40:32	Nanette Slusser	And I have the document.
00:40:33	JoAnn di Filippo	Yeah.
00:40:33	Sharon Bronson	Ok.

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00:40:34	JoAnn di Filippo	Yeah and I think, look. 1948 to 2005, a lot happened. A lot happened from 2005 to 2007. This resolution. You know, we've studied this [for] years. Ok? The issue at stake, which was just brought up, is this issue of this Resolution that's sitting on the books. It's got language in there that people are contending that that is the guiding language by which we must operate. 2007 happened before a lot of changes occurred. Lack of bond passing, etcetera. I know that we have discussed the possibility of rescinding the resolution and starting with a clean palette.
00:41:24	Sharon Bronson	By just by "we," you mean…
00:41:26	JoAnn di Filippo	Asking the Board to resu...
00:41:28	Sharon Bronson	Your office. Ok
00:41:31	JoAnn di Filippo	Yes. And, I believe that, I'm sorry. I believe that there are others who have expressed that also.
00:41:37	Jaye Wells	If I may, we got the Rillito Park Foundation started, never dreaming that we would be, I won't say forced, but guided to have to start a racing operation. That was not in the cards. We actually started out trying to help the racing but we did realize that Rillito's a cultural treasure for three reasons: location, location, location. And that is in a nutshell why everyone sees this land as so valuable and everyone from the Celtic Festival to Viva la Local, the Farmers market, etc., [and that is why] it's an ideal location. Ted, for Ted's constituency, it is an ideal location. It is an ideal location.
00:42:19	Sharon Bronson	Ted, your constituency, just for the record is?
00:42:23	Chandler Warden	Ted's.
00:43:36	Jaye Wells	So, Rillito Park foundation had basically five key components that we recognized would make it a shared facility. The first two, were the obvious ones: the soccer and the horse racing. And then, adding the Farmers Market has brought in a completely different demographic to, to, the Park. The events have been increasing and encouraged and not

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		just [in] quantity but quality. And, last but not least, is the idea to have the museum on the Jelks house. And that brings in the culture, and to me that is the first thing that I saw that I called it the third leg of the stool that starts making this park stand up. So you start rounding out the history; you start rounding out usage; and the goal of, and the charge of, everyone at this table should be how to sit down and compromise so that it is a win-win-win for everyone. Mr. Schmidt pointed out that we only use it 18 days. We would like to use it more. However, we recognize that we would actually like to shrink the 18 days that are in competition with what he wants to use the fields for. Let me explain. Turf Paradise, which is our biggest competitor for demand of horses, public attention, etcetera, runs from mid-October until Derby Day which the first Saturday in May. What prohibits horse racing during the summertime, is the heat. To mitigate that issue, Ted and I sat down this spring and I asked him. I said, tell...you know, what is the issue? And he said, we want to be having tournaments on the Saturdays you guys are racing but you start at 1:30. I said, so if we started later, would that accommodate you? And he said, well I think that could possibly work. So, we then went back and there was a curfew for 7 o'clock live racing because the dog track was in existence. And so, I petitioned…
00:44:30	Sharon Bronson	That's gone now. Right?
00:44:32	Jaye Wells	It's gone now.
00:44:33	Sharon Bronson	Dog track's gone.
00:44:33	Jaye Wells	But at the time it was not and I petitioned the Department of Racing to then get a clarification from the Attorney General that if the dog track, because that was obsolete curfew, would allow us to run past 7 o'clock, that in that time, we could actually start a 3 o'clock, 3:30 or 4:00 and if I recall Ted, correct me if I'm wrong, you said that you can't keep a soccer mom to 2 o'clock anyway.

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00:44:56	Ted Schmidt	No. That's not what we talked about. That's something else.
00:44:56	Jaye Wells	Regardless. There are ways to accommodate and actually that is a win-win. That makes the field available for morning and early afternoon play. We get a later post time and because of our time zone, our signal, which for the first time in the history of Rillito, goes out all over the world. I mean we had $7,000 going through the idle man and that positions us at a time zone when the rest of the east coast tracks are closed. Meaning that we are the only signal available to bet on if it's 8 o'clock in Boston, say. And so, we felt like that was a compromise. Ted then came back and said, and I have an email from you, that basically says another issue and it's a very valid issue. Is that because of the new fields that are on the west end of the race track, a ball could be kicked over by kids playing and if horses are coming around the bend, we've got a major accident which ADOR would never allow. A simple fix to that would be to have a netting and that would indeed allow us to let them play those additional fields. So, we [were] really only talking about, at that point in time, the four fields on the inside.
00:46:09	Sharon Bronson	I think there was an issue with lighting in the parking lot because we've got vandalism going on. I think there was an issue also about passage between fields, about somehow using the track to get passage between the two separate field locations. I think those were the issues that were on the table at that point in time, if I recall. I'm just trying to review. What I don't see in any of this, and I'm sorry I interrupted you, is a sense [that] you want to bring racing in October and the reason you want to do that, I'm sure is as you indicated, [that] there [are] some opportunities for the racetrack to make some money with off track betting. What I hear or heard from the folks, particularly the soccer folks, as it relates to their use of the fields, is there are certain times of the year that conflict with some of the times racing is going on, where they really need the fields because of their scheduling

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		issues. So, I don't know if we've gotten that kind of information from everybody but I think before we can make informed decisions in terms of Board and policy issues, that's something we need to have, to understand where the time conflicts. And then, I haven't even started to talk about the various special events like the Celtic Festival. Cause I know there [were] some issues because we [got] calls in our office all the time, in October, [when] there was a music festival and trying to run that past a certain time of the evening. I think the Celtic Festival may have some issues with how long they can be [because] – you know it's not a dusk to dawn curfew. They want to run 'til midnight. So, again, no, I don't have any real sense as Chair of the Board and as a Board member when we say 'multi-use' what that means in term – well, I know what it means – it means special events, it means youth sports, not only youth sports but sports in general, field sports, because I think we're talking in terms of multi-use not only soccer, we're talking lacrosse, we're talking some of the other sports and then, horse racing. So, I don't see anywhere where I have definitively and maybe you or staff have it, what the ideal schedules would be for all of this and then overlaying that with what currently exists and how if you're talking any kind of compromise, at least over the next five years, how that works? Plus, I think as Jaye and Russell have indicated, and Chandler, it's not only just about horse racing, it's how that fits into the whole – I don't know, western, uh, culture piece because you've got the museum. I know we did talk about it because that's when Karen (Uhlich) with a bond package – probably was it 2004 bond package? – I don't remember. Where the Jelks property is now, we were talking about turning that into park property and tearing down the Jelks property. Karen (Uhlich) wanted some fields there or we wanted to extend that Rillito field. That didn't happen and I think partly because the City of Tucson wouldn't put in the dollars necessary matching funds. So, that

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		was something that was on the Board's, I mean that we had to amend the Truth in Bonding Ordinance to accomplish getting the Jelks house there. Chandler mentioned, we need to make this a public-private partnership. Now, I know that in terms of youth sports, that's never been a policy of the Board. That's not a money making proposition. That is a public service piece. So, I don't know how we can expect Rasha and maybe Ted, somebody from there, how they could contribute financially to any of this. I get how the special events and how horse racing can, and I know, Manish, you pay a certain amount of rent, but we've never asked youth sports to pay that. We may, semi-professionals certainly there's private-public partnerships but never with youth sports. So, I just want to throw that out because if we go that way and we ask the new sports to contribute to the "pay and play" sort of thing, I don't think they have - they may have the capacity - but I doubt it. I mean, I see in terms of who uses Rillito from, just being very selfish, from my District. We've got pretty under-served area, low-income and it's an issue, I mean trying to 'schlepp' them up to Kino fields is almost impossible for parents. This is just kids playing soccer. This isn't tournament soccer. So, we need to separate [that it's] just plain old kids having fun or learning how to be team players [from] the tournament pieces of all of this. So, the issue is not exactly simple. It's, there's lot of complexity but I think you start with getting the facts. What's the ideal usage? I mean you guys can do it, in terms of soccer. You all can do it in terms of racing and I'm sure you all, can do it in terms of what events are we holding out at Kino now? Special events? What events are going out, typically, and have been for years at the race track? I know that there have been several – not several – multi-complaints to my office in terms of scheduling both at Kino and at Rillito for special events. [We hear] that it's confusing. We don't know who's scheduling. They can't schedule. They can't count on scheduling

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		a year in advance which most of, many of them want to. That's what we're hearing. I don't know what the facts are. I see you're smiling.
00:52:43	Sharon Bronson	We all have a different perspective of what's true or what's not true, and I recognize that. And, what's fact and what's not fact. But, we'll at least start gathering the facts. We've got a January 17th determination [to make] and I think Jaye, Russell [and] Chandler, we need to know from you because I think you said, Jaye, at our Board meeting in December - but oh, we're still in December, um, that – it seems so long ago.
00:53:22	Chandler Warden	It does. It does.
00:53:24	Sharon Bronson	That this was the end of horse racing? I just don't particularly buy that. Why? Maybe this has more to do with Chandler than [the] Rillito Foundation. The Board is going to struggle, I think, [going to] have a struggle making this decision. We've got one new Board member. We've got someone from Supervisor Elias' office, here. We have nobody from Supervisor Valadez's office; but again, we have a complexity here that doesn't lend itself to an easy solution as far as I see it because I think everybody here, all the stakeholders are speaking with passion. I'm going to just put my accounting hat on, my finance hat on, and I just need to know some bottom line numbers, as well. And, Chandler you're committed to a million dollars. If we only move this forward five years, are you still committed to a million dollars? Cause that's going to make a decision that's going to influence I think Board members' decisions, in terms of the future of Rillito. I want to commend you for your willingness to do that, but I don't want people to go forward making commitments – particularly financial commitments – on anybody's side, whether it's the Board doing Certificates of Participation because, I don't think we're going to be doing bonds with expectations that aren't realistic. So, I think, we start with the facts. My view. Then, we move this to try to make a decision

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		on January 17th. My question to you is, if we continue this cause we, we aren't comfortable with the information, or we feel that there's still some ability for you all to talk, is that the end of horse racing, as we know it?
0:55:26	Jaye Wells	One of the things that has happened is that it was the original intent of the County to when they tore the barns down was to replace the barns. And there were a memo agreeing to that. We don't believe and never have believed, as the Rillito Park Foundation, that public dollars should necessarily fund horse racing or soccer. I don't know that a tax payer living off a social security check in some part of the County, necessarily needs to contribute to something that is a participant, I'll use the word 'esoteric,' but basically a very a niche, market for all of us.
00:55:59	Sharon Bronson	Public parks have always been the responsibility of public entities.
00:56:03	Jaye Wells	But it's the difference between that and club soccer where they're actually charging the kids. I mean they have staff. They do over a million dollars a year, so it's a non-profit akin to our non-profit and, you know, we're all non-paid staff, board members, etcetera.
00:56:16	Sharon Bronson	Apparently, they don't agree with you, but it's ok…
00:56:18	Ebie Aldaghi	<Inaudible>
00:56:19	Jaye Wells	But in any event…
00:56:20	Sharon Bronson	No, no, no, that's ok, Ebie.
00:56:20	Jaye Wells	I didn't, I didn't' have a chance to finish my earlier thought. But in essence, the question boils down to as Nanette said, if horse racing moved, we're only going to get three to four fields, am I correct with that? And the parking is the…
00:56:37	Nanette Slusser	At the most. At most.
00:56:38	Jaye Wells	At most. Ok?
00:56:39	Nanette Slusser	And probably more like…
00:56:40	Ted Schmidt	And not if it builds a parking garage.
00:56:41	Manish Shah	No. But, and lose parking, right?

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00:56:44	Nanette Slusser	Yes, you will lose parking. There won't be...
00:56:46	Ted Schmidt	Not if you build a parking garage.
00:56:48	Sharon Bronson	Which was actually the original suggestion.
00:56:50	Nanette Slusser	It was…there was is a concept plan with a parking garage in it. That is one of the 13 concepts.
00:56:53	Jaye Wells	So if the cost of a parking garage is not going to fall into her $8-million-dollar number, I'm assuming. And so what we're [requesting] basically, is…
00:57:01	Sharon Bronson	But the parking garage can make up the money.
00:57:03	Jaye Wells	The county is a business like any business, would it be prudent to make what I'd assume with the parking garage would be a $20 million plus figure, in order to get three fields?
00:57:14	Sharon Bronson	But that's not going to happen in the next five years.
00:57:16	Jaye Wells	Exactly.
00:57:17	Nanette Slusser	Ok, let me bring you back to question. The question is probably more important to answer. Is really, if you don't get the Board's vote,…
00:57:23	Nanette Slusser	If they continue it, what will happen to racing?
00:57:26	Jaye Wells	We will be forced to have to buy more tents. No one is willing to give us long term money in this and Chandler, has stuck his neck out. I mean, he has believed in this concept since day one and he's already endowed us to give a chance to see if this works. I'll use some simple numbers. We this year, literally came in - if you look at the audit – just about breaking even. The loss is basically due to depreciation but part of those expenses were $55,000 to bring in temporary tents. That's $55,000 for….
00:57:59	Sharon Bronson	Tents for what?
00:58:00	Jaye Wells	For the horses to be because the barns.
00:58:02	Russell True	For the stalls. Temporary stalls. Temporary stalls.
00:58:06	Jaye Wells	So, that's $55,000 that was basically a lighter put to it for twelve days of racing.

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00:58:11	Sharon Bronson	It's an expense. It's an expense, it's not an...
00:58:14	Nanette Slusser	Not a capital improvement.
00:58:14	Sharon Bronson	It's not constructed. Now.
00:58:15	Jaye Wells	And so, we're now, we're hit with that again.
00:58:17	Sharon Bronson	Now, did we…? Go ahead. So.
00:58:19	Jaye Wells	Well, we're hit with that again and again. And so, the other donors in town are basically saying you're never [going to] get this long term lease in order to do it. If we want to build the barns, they have to know that if they give us a $1,000, $5000, $50,000 or a million dollars that there is some longevity to their investment because they're not investing in the racing, they're investing in the community.
00:58:41	Sharon Bronson	So, the question still is, if we don't make a decision January 17th, is racing going to continue for the next five years, if eventually we make the decision to allow it?
00:58:51	Jaye Wells	That will be very, very, difficult. His cut off for the million-dollar grant is the end of January.
00:58:56	Chandler Warden	Yes.
00:58:57	Jaye Wells	And that is not, that is more pertinent to the decision-making process.
00:59:01	Sharon Bronson	That's what I…
00:59:03	Chandler Warden	That's the last business day of January.
00:59:04	Sharon Bronson	Ok, and then in terms of the stalls, did the County agree to build the stalls?
00:59:12	Nanette Slusser	This is a very lengthy answer but we agreed to rebuild a certain number of the stalls when we moved them. We allocated a certain amount of money. The money went to a very nice, a very high class barn and it ate up that money in a smaller number of barns. So we have left over barn stalls that can be reassembled. The reassembly, once it's done, will kind of take care of most their issue but that takes money. The money's not available.
00:59:43	Sharon Bronson	What kind of money?

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00:59:45	Jaye Wells	About a $100,000 and that is the first portion of the million dollars to be earmarked out of the gift from the Martin Foundation, as well as other private donors who, and, and commercial interests. Our sponsors, are again every year, [asking] are we going to be able to do it again next year? I mean, we're in limbo right now and I will tell you what we had intended on doing. I met with Carl Watson, [and] we've talked to Hensley etc. If we had the long term extension, we were going to ask our sponsors to do a three-year – not a five-year – sponsorship contract front ended with two years' worth. The third-year, so the second year would be basically free. That would allow us to have the capital on the table in order to build the barns. Unfortunately, because of the delay in the barns, we're now forced to rent tents this year anyway.
01:00:34	Nanette Slusser	The barns are the thing that's keeping them from being able to race. They could've kept this one-year extension that you gave them, cause you gave them through this season, but they can't get the barns up without money. So they can't race this year, unless the barns are up. So, that's the reason this [topic] came back.
01:00:48	Sharon Bronson	So, that's the reason for your January 31st …Ok.
01:00:52	Jaye Wells	Last year we were offered the same million dollars and because of the cancellation of the contract, that the Board voted to postpone indefinitely in December, we weren't able to make that January 30th commitment in order to have a long term lease. Ergo, we got zero dollars…
01:01:07	Chandler Warden	Right.
01:01:07	Jaye Wells	…this year from the Martin Foundation for the racing. We did get a generous gift from Jelks the Stud Farm Museum which is in process. So...
01:01:15	Sharon Bronson	Ok, I'm beginning to…

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:01:16	Nanette Slusser	So, we will be compiling all of this info but the thing that you asked for that's probably, that sounds like your most important issue, is all of the days laid out for a calendar year, scheduling everybody and seeing where the conflicts are.
01:01:30	Sharon Bronson	See if it's possible to define that. That will tell us how we define 'multi-use' moving forward and as I said, we have every Board office, with the exception of District 2, here. Again, I don't know how individual Board members feel and I don't want to know, cause we have an issue with public meetings and open meeting laws. So no.
01:02:00	Sharon Bronson	But, clearly to make informed decisions they're going to need this kind of information. And, it seems to me the other two things that I'm hearing: we've got the barn issue, in terms of infrastructure improvement. And then, or the issues I'm hearing from the field use, the soccer folks, and the multi-field use is, lighting in the parking lot which I think benefits both horse racing and...
01:02:31	Nanette Slusser	We may be able to look at our list, Sharon, and that may be something the Martin Foundation would allow us to use the money for because it benefits the racing….
01:02:38	Sharon Bronson	Then, explain the passage between the fields. I'm not sure I get that.
01:02:43	Ted Schmidt	So, in the northwest corner of the track, the County built a gate on the outside so that we can get from the inside fields to the outside fields directly but we have to do something about breaking the wall of the track and getting across the track to be able to access from that corner. This is particularly important now because the Gootter Foundation has just decided to donate a AED to Rillito. It's going to be installed in the inside of tracks, on the bathroom wall.
01:03:22	Sharon Bronson	What's an AED?
01:03:23	Ted Schmidt	It's a defibrillator. So, you know, if we have an incident, whether it's a park employee out there cutting the grass, or a soccer kid or [a] ball player…

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01:03:32	Sharon Bronson	Somebody at the race.
01:03:33	Ted Schmidt	They're looking into building a container for it, where if it rains during the racing season they can move it from the inner side of the track and put it next to the grandstands. But for our purposes, if we needed to get to the outside fields with the AED, we'd have to go out the gate, around the field, we'd have to drive over there. But we're supposed to have and it's designed to have a break way, a passage way, from the inside fields to those new fields.
01:04:05	Sharon Bronson	Can you all…
01:04:06	Jaye Wells	Build a tunnel.
01:04:07	Chandler Warden	I'll fund that.
01:04:08	Nanette Slusser	Yeah, we've actually talked about this, Sharon. This, this has been an issue and I think that Parks has some very reasonable options that aren't very expensive.
01:04:16	Sharon Bronson	Let's put that in the…
01:04:18	Nanette Slusser	…so we, we can explain those options.
01:04:20	Sharon Bronson	There's always Board contingency too if the dollars aren't terribly…
01:04:25	Nanette Slusser	Well, it would be toward, during the racing season it would be in there or it would be removable and then they can the rest of the year just leave it in place.
01:04:34	Sharon Bronson	But it, so by a passage way it's not kids walking it's just it's all the <inaudible>.
01:04:38	Jaye Wells	Well, no it could be kids.
01:04:39	Ted Schmidt	Yeah, kids, mom, dad, everybody – it's ok. We have a game here at 2 o'clock and now Johnny's playing at 4 o'clock, and we're going to walk Just like they walk from the parking lot where the grandstands is across the track to get to the inside fields now. We just need to do the same thing on the corner.
01:04:55	Nanette Slusser	It's a hard surface that goes across the track, so it would go from, you know, from one edge to the…

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:05:00	Sharon Bronson	Well, I'll do a field trip with them.
01:05:02	Jaye Wells	And we would have no problem accommodating that. I mean that is simply the kind of compromise that we need to work on.
01:05:08	Nanette Slusser	I think those are doable within…
01:05:10	Ted Schmidt	We'd talked about a road….
01:05:11	JoAnn di Filippo	I just want to make the comment from the Horse Racing Commission member, I am absolutely supportive of horse racing. As a horse owner, I would want to participate in some of the compromises, Jaye, that you talked about which may not work for the horse people. So, as we go forward in this compromising, I hope that the horse people…
01:05:32	Sharon Bronson	Well, it's not compromising. It's finding common ground.
01:05:35	JoAnn di Filippo	Agreed. Agreed. But some of the things, and I don't know that Jaye has input from all the horse people.
01:05:41	Sharon Bronson	Well, that's important too. We gotta make sure that what you think is ok, is ok. Cause we don't want to build something…
01:05:46	JoAnn di Filippo	Right. That's my only message.
01:05:48	Nanette Slusser	Ok.
01:05:49	Sharon Bronson	So, you know if you build it, they will come. Or maybe they won't come.
01:05:54	Sharon Bronson	So, we need to make sure, we're getting it right. And that, again, this is about getting everybody who has a stake in this to the table so when we make sure we get the information because in the past, we haven't always necessarily – not with this issue but with other issues – when we fail to bring all the stakeholders, we build something and they don't come, it's a waste of tax payer's dollars and I don't want to see that.
01:06:20	JoAnn di Filippo	Well, one other thing too. I know we've been waiting for this study to come out. We're looking forward to it.
01:06:27	Nanette Slusser	What study, JoAnn?
01:06:29	JoAnn di Filippo	The one you're doing on the parks. The utilization…
01:06:31	Nanette Slusser	Oh, utilization.

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01:06:32	JoAnn di Filippo	I don't know if your study is going to address this, maybe you can highlight it. In the expanding capacity use, you say that there are about 40 percent of the parks that do not have lights. Correct?
01:06:48	Chris Cawein	The number was 75 that were lighted, as far as rectangular fields, and 43 that are unlighted.
01:06:55	JoAnn di Filippo	Ok 43. Will your study address the expanded capacity that could be available if the lighting were provided?
01:07:07	Chris Cawein	Absolutely, I think that was one of the things that was actually in the 2015 bond package as well.
01:07:12	Sharon Bronson	Yes.
01:07:12	Chris Cawein	The Board's lighting package was something we really embraced because yes, you can increase…
01:07:17	Sharon Bronson	Better utilization.
01:07:18	Chris Cawein	…increase the utilization as a…
01:07:20	JoAnn di Filippo	Because you see, we have parks that are not being utilized at night, specifically at night.
01:07:28	Chris Cawein	Correct.
01:07:29	JoAnn di Filippo	So, while we're looking at utilization factors here, let's take a look at a broader, 50,000-foot view also to see what type of assets we have that could have better utilization. Lighting is one of them. Just as lighting is an issue for the horse racing at night. You know, to do a utilization shift, so to speak. So I think that would be important for the Supervisors to also have a perspective of.
01:07:57	Sharon Bronson	Well, I think we're looking at a five-year-plus long term [to determine] what's doable, in terms of dollars and just being able to finance realistically in the next five years; and who finances it, plus [a] long term view, [for] how [to] get the light on those fields. But that's not going to happen in five years, I can tell you that.
01:08:16	JoAnn di Filippo	We [can] find money for those places.

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:08:21	Sharon Bronson	Well, I think, we've got bare bones budget now and it's not going to get any bigger.
01:08:25	JoAnn di Filippo	Yeah.
01:08:27	Sharon Bronson	Park dollars have been shrinking. Public safety is expanding at an exponential rate and we have to control that because we only [have] $350 million in the General Fund. That's a reality. And most of that goes to justice and law enforcement.
01:08:45	JoAnn di Filippo	So, maybe as a result of seeing the results of your study it's a reprioritization of use. Whether it be an asset or a funding capacity.
01:08:56	Chris Cawein	That certainly would be a Board decision and I guess we just want to present the facts and we'll do that as clearly as we can.
01:09:02	JoAnn di Filippo	Thank you.
01:09:03	Nanette Slusser	So, Sharon, what else do you think you are missing to feel comfortable?
01:09:06	Sharon Bronson	Uh, well let me see…
01:09:07	Manish Shah	So, we bring almost 2,000 people to the park every weekend. And, and, I've never had a scheduling issue even when we were doing the events so I hope the complaints are minor but you've been great to work with. I do think that the question I see, is this evolution. This is a historic place. It's a treasure. Times change and circumstances change and so we're looking at this and there are a lot of people who really want to use this.
01:09:33	Sharon Bronson	Well you and I had the conversation about the Farmers Market years ago and…
01:09:36	Manish Shah	Right. Right. And it's beautiful. What we did is nothing short of extraordinary. Nothing short of extraordinary.
01:09:40	Sharon Bronson	Well and then, UNESCO culinary…
01:09:43	Manish Shah	And, we won because some of that we won the UNESCO because of the Farmers Market and what we've been doing there. I mean, we look at that building, we're like - we've purchased the building. We'll

Time	Speaker	Audio
		move our offices there. Right? There's a commercial kitchen that doesn't get used. Fifty, you know, how many weeks out of the year? There's cold storage, you know.
01:10:01	Mike Holmes	I'm waiting for you to finish. I just want to be next in line.
01:10:05	Sharon Bronson	I am going to have to take off in a few minutes but I think I've got most of the informat…but yeah. You're right.
01:10:09	Manish Shah	You know, there's so much more and we're facing the same issue. Like A… says...
01:10:13	Sharon Bronson	And we're not going to decide this before, it doesn't sound like January 17th, but this may be an ongoing conversation. But uh,…
01:10:20	Manish Shah	But we're having the same thing about raising money….
01:10:23	Sharon Bronson	I mean, do we multi-use, we need to factor what Manish is saying into that whole multi-use which may be the club house it sounds like now. And then, Mike.
01:10:33	Mike Holmes	To Manish's point, and understanding that I manage about 200-plus buildings across the County and the 13 properties that fall under our agreement. That building..
01:10:42	Sharon Bronson	And, this is all tourism and economic development...?
01:10:44	Nanette Slusser	Attractions.
01:10:44	Mike Holmes	Yes. Attractions.
01:10:46	Mike Holmes	That building is in horrible shape and as, with the arrangement we have now, the year to year or the short term leases they...
01:10:56	Sharon Bronson	They're not going to make any investment.
01:10:58	Mike Holmes	No. In the meantime as we patch work at this, it just continues to fall apart. If we want to preserve that building, if that's the decision of the Board, we need to do it pretty quickly because at a certain point it's going to be too late.
01:11:15	Sharon Bronson	So that needs to be factored in the report, I would hope. And again, I think the one other piece I need to emphasize is, who does the scheduling for all of this? Is it Parks? Is it Natural Resources/Parks?

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:11:29	Chris Cawein	Yes.
01:11:29	Sharon Bronson	Is it Tour...? Sounds like Mike, I mean, they're doing something. I just need to be clear because what I've heard from some of the special event people is [that] they have no idea who's scheduling what and they can't plan ahead, because they can't get a date. They need to be able to plan ahead.
01:11:53	Chris Cawein	I would encourage you to direct them directly to Martina because we have a very robust schedule. We keep it updated. We have protocols in place, where soccer tournaments or other sports, youth sports tournaments, are allowed to book two years in advance. Other tournaments are allowed to book a year in advance.
01:12:10	Sharon Bronson	Ok, so, so you're comfortable that we're doing the right thing and that may be the stop…
01:12:14	Ebie Aldaghi	I think you are doing great job, so leave it like that.
01:12:18	Sharon Bronson	That's amazing…
01:12:19	Manish Shah	I just want to finish my point, that I did want to finish with though. [That] is, that we want to do things to help improve the site, but we're also facing the same thing. With uncertainty, nobody wants to give us money to help you guys out. See? I can't…
01:12:30	Sharon Bronson	My background's in Finance and I understand the uncertainty principle even from the physics perspective.
01:12:39	Sharon Bronson	Well, Heisenberg. No, no, never mind. Schrödinger's cat. Whatever. Ah, and I've got to go but I think we're kind of well on the way. And, where's Keith?
01:12:51	Nanette Slusser	Keith's in the corner.
01:12:51	Keith Bagwell	I'm here.
01:12:53	Sharon Bronson	Oh, there, you're hiding. Any comments before I go, Keith?
01:12:55	Keith Bagwell	No, I think you know…making progress.
01:12:59	Sharon Bronson	Ok. Beth? Do you want to say anything? You'd just rather not.

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:13:04	Sharon Bronson	[You wanted] to be here, and now you won't even open your mouth. Good choice.
01:13:08	Nanette Slusser	Ok, so, Sharon we will package everything you've asked for, hopefully in a fashion that you would find it useful for the next meeting.
01:13:16	Sharon Bronson	Ok get with Maria. Maria, by the way is my new Chief of Staff, so um, she just started on Monday, so I've thrown her into the fray rather early. Alright, happy holidays, all.
01:13:27	Nanette Slusser	Ok. Alright. Thank you, Sharon.
01:13:29	<Various Voices>	Take care. Thank you, you too. Happy holidays. Merry Christmas…
01:13:31	Nanette Slusser	So, two or three things I forgot to mention early on in this meeting, is we are recording the meeting because, I knew that we'd get instructions from certain people to do certain things and we want to make sure we don't miss them and so the recordings once they are transcribed, you guys are welcome…and we'll also have them available, in recording. I just don't know how to get them to you in that fashion. It'll take us over the holidays to transcribe all of this meeting. So, once it's available, I'll send it out with everything else that we'll send back. The second thing it sounds like; I know these guys have a schedule. I know Parks has a very good schedule because I use it; I've looked at it. The issue that I think came up now is, and tell me Jaye, if you are still trying to go to a fall race time to supplement your spring race time.
01:14:21	Jaye Wells	Ideally, we would reduce the spring meet because that is in direct competition with Turf Paradise. It's when Ted needs the fields more. I don't know, do you use them in May, much? In the evenings?
01:14:32	Ted Schmidt	No. May is not as big of a problem. It's earlier.
01:14:35	Jaye Wells	I mean, I guess our whole issue is, the Rillito Parks Foundation's goal is to accommodate as many of the citizens of Pima County as possible. I know everyone sees us as the racing guys but the race as I said, we got that by default and you know, as soon as we can turn that over to the

Time	Speaker	Audio
		U of A program and the professionals that we brought in, we will. We just had to kind of weave that in. We want to see more soccer out there. We believe that the park should work together and everybody that uses the park should contribute to the….
01:15:09	Nanette Slusser	So, let me ask another question. I remember when we had this discussion a couple years ago. The issue with the fall, was some of our major, um, events at the site and I don't know if it was NamJam or the Celtic. Which one was it? Do you remember?
01:15:24	Martina Gonzales	You're right. NamJam, Blues Festival, Juvenile Diabetes….
01:15:31	Jaye Wells	If I may address that, that we went to the Blues Festival and we said, why don't we let the Blues Festival be a concert after the racing? They loved the idea because they get to be a part [and] they've got a big crowd. There's this synergy of all of us working together, so that the example that I constantly use, is that if we all share a parking service, a security service, liquor insurance, etc., it lowers the overall cost for each person so that the Blues Festival can take that savings and have a better Blues act. Meaning that Tucson shines a little brighter. I mean we had the Dusk Festival there. It was something that was…
01:16:09	Ted Schmidt	But you were…but you were asking us?
01:16:11	Nanette Slusser	Ok so, let me take it to this next point. if we have the schedule and we can print out just a typical year, cause we don't have things out five years in terms of people booking things. Just a typical year and we share it with Ebie and Ted and you, you are in there, you look and see if your schedule meets what you need.
01:16:31	Ted Schmidt	Well, so we've already dealt with this…
01:15:34	Jaye Wells	October to mid-November, actually September but particularly October, cause that's when all the young kids – that's our busiest month – so to have racing on the weekends during October is about the worse time you can have them. The best time, would be from mid-November until February, because that's when the high school kids are

Time	Speaker	Audio
		playing high school soccer and our demand drops during that window. And then, [in] February, we're going full board [into] the State tournament and everything, until we get to May. And, from May until middle of August we have very little need for…
01:17:17	Nanette Slusser	Oh and we've already heard they can't race in the summer.
01:17:19	Ted Schmidt	But Jaye, we talked about that and you said you could race in the summer.
01:17:21	Jaye Wells	No, well, up to a point. And we'd love to. I mean we would like to do that in the evenings. That, does allow us to do it. I thought we had a compromise as you sent the email.
01:17:32	Ted Schmidt	Well, you misunderstood, on that, Jaye, what I said was I had to go back to my scheduling guy and try to figure it out. On a tournament, a tournament goes from 7:30 in the morning and we need to have lighted fields because they go till 9 o'clock at night. So, a 2:30 start time with the racing is of no help to us.
O1:17:50	Jaye Wells	So how many weekends in October do you do tournaments?
01:17:52	Ted Schmidt	Let me finish. So the biggest conflict is PCJSL games on Saturdays, which is the only day they can have games. That's when they play. Those are the kids that aren't necessarily going to be the next Mia Hamm or, you know, but they're the local kids that play soccer and they need a place to practice a couple times a week. They play their games on Saturday. And the biggest demand for that, recreational soccer and everything else, is October through mid-November and then from February until Mar…
01:18:25	Jaye Wells	Well, then again, under what I thought was a compromise, it would be those four fields denied on that Saturday at night that would not be available. The fields during the day are fine. All the rest of the seven fields…
01:18:38	Ted Schmidt	But they're not fine because we don't have a net for the ball, so we…
01:18:42	Jaye Wells	But we do believe that that is a shared need.

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:18:45	Ebie Aldaghi	May I add something to that? Like if, Martina can support that. Like in February, if you look at Saturdays. Lacrosse have several weekends, the out fields for their tournament – which we are very happy. And because of the racing, all those four fields inside are not being used. And right there, PCJSL games, we are trying to schedule them. Actually, state league games, that you know say, look, why do they have to go to Phoenix when these guys come down here? Bring the economies to Tucson and so, those, this is already hard but we are compromising. But it is hard; it is not easy.
01:19:22	Nanette Slusser	So we know that we don't have enough for everybody. That's the thing. I'm trying to give Sharon something that she can look at that we all agree with, and I know we've been here many, many, times before. This is not the first time we've discussed this. If there's a way, and we will send out a calendar, that anybody's willing to wiggle on dates or times to allow each other to play, I bet we can have a lot more opportunity to continue to invest in the site. Because when we have everybody on the same page and everybody comes and says we need more lights and parking or we need these kinds of improvements [and] we're not battling over the site, there's a much greater chance we will get capital investment. So, I know that [we've] done this before, that we'll send everybody the calendar [and] people can kind of work this out. I'm happy to be at those meetings if you need a facilitator but we don't have a lot of time to make the Board meeting. I have to get the Board agenda's items by sport, which doesn't give you any time. I can give a late agenda item. It's already "pre-agendized," since they put it on, but I don't have a lot of time to get the information to the Clerk of the Board for it to get distributed. So, you really have maybe the first week of January to really get things done. I am going to ask that Parks, I know you've got one day [to get this done.]

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:20:47	Nanette Slusser	If you could just send them the current calendar that you have, cause I'm sure it's typical of most years…
01:20:51	Martina Gonzales	We do.
01:20:52	Nanette Slusser	Yeah, I know …
01:20:53	Martina Gonzales	We'll send it to them.
01:20:54	Jeffrey John	Do you keep calendars going back, so we can see what the history of usage was?
01:20:57	Martina Gonzales	Absolutely.
01:20:59	Nanette Slusser	So, anything calendar-wise you need but we'll have this list of people. And, Martina if you need the names…and I'm sorry, the gentleman in the back?
01:21:06	Dale Pederson	Yes, my name is Dale Pederson, I'm President of the Celtic Festival. We always hold our festival the first full weekend in November. We are at the very end of the season, we are recognized as that because back east it gets very cold, it's a little hard to wear a skirt….
01:21:25	Dale Pederson	Out of all these discussions, I grant you, soccer. I love soccer dearly; I was a soccer coach for ten years. I live at First and Grant. I practiced fields for Kino, behind the hospital. Ok? Kids came from all over town to go to that one. So I do take offense with that idea that kids won't travel far, parents won't bring them…
01:21:49	Ted Schmidt	Lot of underprivileged parents will not take them at all.
01:21:51	Dale Pederson	That's privileged, ok? That's privileged. Then, they've got issues. Ok?
01:21:57	Ebie Aldaghi	Well, what, uh…
01:21:59	Nanette Slusser	One second.
01:21:00	Dale Pederson	The point being is that there are fields. There aren't many fields for festivals like mine. Ok? I have looked for other venues, especially when the threat of this being pulled away from us, has been looming over our heads. In Tucson, there isn't any. Because we have athletics, we have music, we have dancing, we have vendors and our vendors schedule now for next year.

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:22:28	Nanette Slusser	So I think, you know, sending them out again to you or just confirming that your existing events are on the list. The ones you most commonly get. We'll keep them on the list in the places that you have. I don't expect that the Board is going to cancel any special events at this meeting. I think they just want to see the users and if there is a way to move the hours a little bit or move the weekends a little bit to make everyb…and, and part of this, I know you have, um, the soccer folks have existing seasons...I mean that's…
01:23:00	Ted Schmidt	Right. We have no control over…
01:23:01	Nanette Slusser	You don't have any control. I understand that. But I also know you have existing seasons as well and they do overlap, and if you don't use enough of the popular seasons where you get the highest crowds you're not going to make any money and you're not going to be successful. And, then we'll be closing it, anyhow. So, I know you need to do that. And, that's kind of the common ground here. I think, you know, we all agree youth sports are essential to our community. You know, the site is a cultural heritage site for the community. We hate to think of it being torn down. I know that there is a good likelihood if it sits vacant and we can't afford to repair it, we have to tear it down. It becomes a huge risk management. I don't want to be the one, on my watch, that has torn down this facility. So, you know, I'll be retiring before we do that.
01:23:47	Nanette Slusser	So, I'm hoping we can come to some agreement to keep everybody at this site at least, for the interim, until we come up with a better plan. Until there's money, everybody at this table needs money. And there's no money in the pot right now. You heard Sharon say, there's no money in the next four to five years. So, we need to be able to figure out how to make this work with the current constraints. So, I'm hoping you guys can all look at the calendar [and]see what you can do. I am going to rely on Chris and his guy, his team, Martina, everybody else to

Time	Speaker	Audio
		help me see if there's a way to make it work. And, we'll bring it back to you guys after you've sent everything to us. So, more questions? Jeffrey?
01:24:29	Jeffrey John	I would like to see the calendar also. That would be fantastic for me to see. I guess just sitting here and listening, if it all does boil down to financial. If the money is not there, nothing [is going to] happen. If I'm correct in assuming that, right? The biggest question I have is, first she said there's 118 fields regionally, right? You guys manage those 118 fields?
01:24:54	Chris Cawein	No.
01:24:55	Jeffrey John	Ok. How many of those 118 do you guys manage?
01:24:58	Chris Cawein	How many do we manage? I knew that question was going to come up.
01:25:03	Chris Cawein	I believe it's probably on the order of around 30 of those fields.
01:25:08	Jeffrey John	Ok.
01:25:09	Chris Cawein	City of Tucson, probably has the largest number and you got Sahuarita and you got Oro Valley, you got Marana and the Stadium District.
01:25:16	Jeffrey John	Ok, so there are other options to go to, correct?
01:25:20	Nanette Slusser	There are other fields. Yes.
01:25:21	Ted Schmidt	We're using them.
01:25:23	Nanette Slusser	Yes.
01:25:24	Ted Schmidt	This utilization is going to show that we're using all those fields, all the time. Yes. Well, during our season, yes.
01:25:33	Jeffrey John	Ok. I mean you kept bringing up the PG's…
01:25:36	<Various Voices>	PCJSL, Pima County Junior Soccer League.
01:25:38	Jeffrey John	….and you're using all those fields on every Saturday?
01:25:42	Ted Schmidt	Yes, that are suitable for games. Yes.
01:25:44	Nanette Slusser	But, but, we don't know that yet.
01:25:46	Jeffrey John	Ok.
01:25:46	Nanette Slusser	We will…that's what Chris is working on…nobody knows.

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:25:50	Chris Cawein	And, and again, we're extending the tentacles to all these other jurisdictions and try to get their data…is it, is it TSA? Is it PCJSL? You know, is it some other AYSO, 350, or another organization?
01:26:02	Jeffrey John	Right.
01:26:03	Chris Cawein	We're trying to figure out who's using that outfit.
01:26:04	Jeffrey John	I'm trying to figure it out. I'm trying to wrap my head around all this because it's kind..
01:26:10	Ebie Aldaghi	PCJSL is a club...<inaudible.>
01:26:14	Ted Schmidt	TSA is a member of PCJSL. Every soccer club in southern Arizona is a member of PCJSL. And PCJSL handles all scheduling for local league games. Then there is AYSA, which is the State and they have their own separate schedule of games.
01:26:33	Jeffrey John	OK.
01:26:34	Ted Schmidt	The seasons run at the same time. Then there is AYSO, which is another slot…
01:26:41	Jeffrey John	As you know my whole thing was the whole Kino expansion and I guess, from my perspective, if there's new fields that get built, I'm going to need to know what opportunity I'm going to have to be able to bring tournaments into those new fields. If we're going to fill 'em up with…if we're building them and they're going to be utilized all the time by the youth soccer…
01:27:05	Nanette Slusser	That is still a policy decision.
01:27:06	Jeffrey John	So, right. Right. So, you know, it's one of those things that I have to have that in the back of my mind to be able to know when I can bring people from out of town to create economic impact for the community as a whole.
01:27:20	Nanette Slusser	Ok. So…
01:27:22	Jeffrey John	So that's my goal. And I'm torn. Now we have to take that hat off because both you guys are sports so it's kind of like it's difficult for me to take a side on this whole issue.

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:27:33	Nanette Slusser	So, was there any other issue that needed to be brought to the table?
01:27:37	Ted Schmidt	Well, Nanette, I think [if you] include looking at the economic impact numbers, if we did in fact convert Rillito to 16 or 17 fields – we could do regional tournaments. Cause I can, I know we have the numbers for that, it's in the eight figures any time we would do it. I think that's…
01:27:58	Nanette Slusser	And if anybody, because you're experts in this area….
01:28:01	Ted Schmidt	I mean I have the stuff. I'm putting all that together.
01:28:02	Nanette Slusser	I mean, I have some data from the past…and
01:28:07	Manish Shah	Wouldn't that be the case, wherever you put the tournament site?
01:28:10	Ted Schmidt	Right.
01:28:10	Manish Shah	Why does it have to be that the 10 figures only exist at Rillito? It's any tournament site.
01:28:15	<Male Voice>	Exactly.
01:28:15	Manish Shah	I mean that's what I don't understand. It's a tournament site.
01:28:18	Nanette Slusser	Yes.
01:28:19	Manish Shah	It's ten figures, so why Rillito?
01:28:20	Ebie Aldaghi	…Actually, the site that County purchased way down south to build that tournament site. Ok wait, uh, but what they are saying that goes to daily practice. If the tournament, let's say gets 16 fields at Rillito, it gets used every afternoon from Monday to Thursday by Women's League, Men's League, Lacrosse, uh, Football, Soccer, because of the central location. And then you make that tournaments start. Yes, I belong to that TEP field used …. South of the Hospital…go there. They had to. But, so if you put the money at Rillito, it is closer to everybody as far as….
01:29:09	Manish Shah	Yeah, but then every…but then everybody else loses. Everybody else loses.
01:29:12	Ted Schmidt	Move the track…to the tournament site.
01:29:13	Ebie Aldaghi	No, no. Nobody loses.
01:29:14	Ted Schmidt	Nobody loses…

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:29:16	Ebie Aldaghi	That…all the special events…
01:29:16	Manish Shah	We lose parking, we lose the field. We lose the site. You know…
01:29:19	Ebie Aldaghi	…special events….
01:29:20	Ebie Aldaghi	All the Special events… no.
01:29:21	Manish Shah	We, we lose your festival. Everybody wins.
01:29:22	Nanette Slusser	So, so…
01:29:24	Ebie Aldaghi	Celtic Festival can stay there, parking location stay there. All the special event. There is nobody ….so….they all can have their schedule..
01:29:36	Nanette Slusser	One of the things that they'll ask me to do, and I will try to do it in time for this report, is to look at the return on investment or the economic impact for a variety of models which would be tournaments, and doing a tournament site at Rillito, doing a tournament site at Kino. I'm going to try and include all this in the report. If you have data that supports your specific industry that would give me info on what other places are doing and how much money they're making or what the communities are doing, send them along because I will include them in the report. I told this to Ted, anything you have that is verifiable data, I am happy to include in the report so that the whole picture is painted for the Board because I think this is a tough issue for them or we would've resolved it many, many years ago.
01:30:23	JoAnn di Filippo	So you're going to provide like multiple options for consideration?
01:30:26	Nanette Slusser	I am going to give them what we've considered in the past because I think after looking through over 15,000 pages, this is about 1/20th of what I have printed off so far, of data that we've provided. I think we've looked at almost everything that's out there. I mean, and I'm open to new ideas. But I think we have so many options that we've looked at and for one reason or another those options didn't go anywhere and you know, I'm guessing it's money or…
01:30:54	Jaye Wells	Nanette, in the essence of the January 17th push back to vote on, is really what's going to happen in the next five years. And so, we have

Time	Speaker	Audio
		an opportunity to do a million dollars but even more than that, we have an opportunity to really find out if these donors that say is the, you know, tentative nature of year to year to year that we won't go. You know, basically, we can either get the money or we're calling their bluff and I don't think that until, until the racing community and the Parks has a chance to see… [For example], Manish had issues with people that wanted to come in and help him but again, he's got the same issue, his lease is up this year.
01:31:31	Nanette Slusser	Uh hmm.
01:31:32	Jaye Wells	And so we need some sort of short term - long term plan. I think five years, everyone can agree, that there's not going to – they're not going to be tearing that building down and, and, doing away with it – just to get three fields which is no way to do, even now.
01:31:47	Nanette Slusser	So how do you feel if they were to continue…
01:31:49	Ted Schmidt	Right. The other question [that] is really more important for Jaye, I would think is, do you want to, are you going to build the "*Bridge Over the River Kwai?*" I mean are you going to put money into a facility that is going to be torn down in six years? Does that make sense? So, that's why I think we all need to know.
01:32:06	Manish Shah	What we call entrepreneurs.
01:32:06	Ted Schmidt	The Board could very well say …
01:32:08	Jaye Wells	Five years is risk that you cannot [take and] who knows what's going to happen in five years?
01:32:10	Nanette Slusser	Let me just address that, because I asked this question as well. I think that's a very valid question. He has somebody that is willing to give a million dollars to the racetrack and associated facilities. Knowing that they only get a five year lease.
01:32:25	Ted Schmidt	Well, I think that's important.
01:32:27	Nanette Slusser	They know that. Correct?
01:32:28	Chandler Warden	Hmmm, yes.

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:32:29	Nanette Slusser	Ok, so that means, if this room – I mean this is a big question for you guys – if this room can let things stay for five years, just the way they are. At the end of five years, I'm guessing that if, if racing isn't going to make it, they're not going to make it in five years. They're not going to make it in a year or so.
01:32:44	Jaye Wells	Exactly.
01:32:45	Russell True	Exactly.
01:32:46	Nanette Slusser	And then, racing will die. We will have nobody wanting to use that facility and then it becomes do we tear it down or turn it into a different kind of soccer stadium? So, what you're doing is, you're giving racing a chance to do or die. At five years, they should be self-sufficient or they will be gone. Now, this battle, we could resolve it and just say let's leave it *status quo* for five years, I don't have to do a report.
01:33:11	Nanette Slusser	I won't have to provide six books to the Board of Supervisors over this thick. And I think that's the goal of…
01:33:16	Ted Schmidt	But, so here's the problem, Nanette, I want the Board to quit taking this and pushing it aside. This is where we're at.
01:33:24	Manish Shah	Ted, this is not. This is not where we're at. Times have changed.
01:33:26	Ted Schmidt	It is where we're at.
01:33:26	Manish Shah	That was 2006.
01:33:27	Ted Schmidt	Let me explain something to you from a legal point of view. This was a pronouncement by the Board of Supervisors. This is where this is the *status quo*. So, it makes perfect sense if things have changed to ask the Board to change their mind about this. But as things stand right now, the Board's pronouncement was the future of the Park should involve moving the track and converting it to fields.
01:33:55	Nanette Slusser	So let me interrupt you. Two things on that, I think will maybe make you happy, or not. I have [confirmed with] the County Attorney, [and] you can read this to me, but we didn't meet our obligation of funding an alternative. So, this no longer is valid.

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:34:13	Ted Schmidt	Well, that's one argument. There's also a really strong legal argument that this is…
01:34:18	Nanette Slusser	So the second…
01:34:19	Ted Schmidt	But beyond that I think…
01:34:19	Ebie Aldaghi	But they didn't try to find it, Nanette. I sat in that meeting for a whole year, right there. My signature is next to Ed Moore…<inaudible>…he stopped me … I want to explain that, please give me a minute. I don't like it. It's like putting salt on the wound. We, hearsay, hearsay, have, uh 1200 players. Most of is a are the traditional player. The ones that did pay, Sir, are paying for coaches. Let me explain that part. If you put your kid to learn piano or violin or play drum, you have to pay $1,500 an hour to train them. The kids that have the ambition that come good enough to play for their high school, to play college level and maybe to go into pro level, they should have produce in Tucson a national good player for a national team. These kids need professional training. I have to go out there and find these professional coaches to come train these ambitious kids that they want to get better and better and better. Mom and pop cannot train them. So, to hire that professional coach I have to give them. You know how much they get? They, at the end of it the number of hours to that a kid pays, which is about $120 a month, and the number of hours that a coach spends time in a given week, it comes out to less than $5.00 an hour. And that, when you say, hey kids it came out of the book of Ed Moore. Came part of the book of Ed Moore and we sat in this meeting for a whole year. You know, and please this is putting salt on the wound, please don't bring it up again.
01:35:54	Nanette Slusser	OK. I, I agree with you, Ebie. I totally agree. It's just not about who gets the most money out of this? The second issue is that I wanted to just remind you, Ted, that there's a chance with this issue continuing to come to the Board that they will totally revisit this and say let's throw this out and start over.

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:36:09	Ted Schmidt	That's what I want to do.
01:36:11	Nanette Slusser	But…
01:36:11	Ted Schmidt	Either revisit it and say "Yes, we're recommitting to it" or throw it out. That's what I want them to do.
01:36:16	JoAnn di Filippo	I think it would be important that based on what you just said, you spoke with the County Attorney?
01:36:22	JoAnn di Filippo	Have them provide him a copy of an opinion to the Board of Supervisors, as to their interpretation of it.
01:36:28	Nanette Slusser	Ok. So, if you'd like to have the Board do the "Solomon thing", and not come up with an alternative, you take the risk of something less than what we have today. I mean there could be a loss.
01:36:41	Ted Schmidt	You just told me…left…
01:36:43	Nanette Slusser	No, no.
01:36:45	Nanette Slusser	So, I'm saying, if you want to do this for five years, I do have also the chance that these guys will fail in year one and you're done.
01:36:52	Jaye Wells	Right.
01:36:53	Nanette Slusser	You know, so you've got…
01:36:54	Jaye Wells	So, it could happen to anyway.
01:36:55	Nanette Slusser	It could happen anyway but this would at least keep things *status quo* and the Board then would see they have County…
01:37:02	Ted Schmidt	The Board may very well, you know, I think that there's a problem of probability that the Board will say, keep the *status quo*, but I don't want them to stop there. I want them to revisit the fact that we don't have enough parks for our kids, and we don't have real estates developed for parks. They already studied the issue. They had a committee put together. They spent a year studying it from all interests and everybody decided this was in the best interest of the Pima County. That it was more important than any other use of the Park.

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:37:34	Nanette Slusser	So, I think we're mixing apples and oranges. The Board already agrees that we are 'underparked.'
01:37:39	Ted Schmidt	Right. We need to solve that problem. This was supposed to be one of the potential solutions to the problem. If the Board says nah, we don't think that's true anymore. We don't want to develop Rillito; we want to have a racetrack there forever. Then, they should tell us that.
01:37:52	Jaye Wells	But then, we're going to be resolved in five years, because everyone knows there's no money.
01:37:57	Russell True	Exactly.
01:37:57	Nanette Slusser	So really…
01:37:58	Russell True	There's no money.
01:37:59	Nanette Slusser	So it's really a policy issue. But it is also an issue of the Board [being able to] move forward with whatever capital they might come across in the next five years, investing towards improvements. We have some positive things we want to do there. [For example,] more lighting for the two fields that weren't lit this last time. If there's agreement, on how the facility's being used, I think they'll do that. Otherwise, we're going to spend a lot of that money that would go to lighting to tear down the facility and take out the track. And that's, kind of a waste.
01:38:32	Jaye Wells	For three fields.
01:38:33	Nanette Slusser	Yeah.
01:38:34	Jaye Wells	Doesn't make sense.
01:38:35	Nanette Slusser	And we won't have money to build anything that's just to remove it, so that it's not a risk. So, again you've guys can decide how you want to move forward. I would greatly appreciate considering if this is the debate you still want to do.
01:38:49	Ted Schmidt	It is. I want to know what the future of the park is. If it's not this anymore, then what is?
01:38:55	Nanette Slusser	Ok. I mean that's the question. We still want to look at the calendars. Seeing who's going to agree on hours moving forward…

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:39:02	Jaye Wells	<Sigh> I do think you can't just put this in the context of soccer and horse racing. These gentlemen have shown up for the Celtic Festival, you got the Farmers Market and that this is the issue, they want all or nothing and I think that's the …And I think that the problem in all of that..
01:39:14	Ebie Aldaghi	Welcome to be there. What you're saying has nothing to do with the issue. Don't mess it up.
01:39:20	Ted Schmidt	Why can't we all work together to move…<inaudible>… to a better location?
01:39:24	Nanette Slusser	One more. One more. Ah, ah, ah. Hey guys, c'mon, "Rules of, Rules of Engagement." "Rules of Engagement" for a second. Ok?
01:39:28	Chandler Warden	There's no money. No money.
01:39:34	Nanette Slusser	We have one more person to talk.
01:39:36	JoAnn di Filippo	Nanette, can you give us, for example, a time frame? With which you would like to have a drop dead date or schedules to assist your efforts of what you're looking for.
01:39:48	Nanette Slusser	By the end of the first week of January. Martina will try and get these [calendars] out as soon as [possible]. We'll look at what everybody comes back with and see if we have any opportunities to meld it together and we'll provide that to the Board of Supervisors. Everything I have will be given to the Board of Supervisors and will be available to everybody in this room, including the tape recording, once we figure out how to get that to you.
01:40:15	Nanette Slusser	We'll do transcriptions of this [recording] so you can have that. I need it, [because] I knew that I wouldn't be able to take notes for this whole meeting. Anything [more] for the good of the order before we let everybody go?
01:40:26	Jaye Wells	Thank you for calling us.
01:40:28	Nanette Slusser	Merry Christmas.

Time	Speaker	Audio
01:40:30	JoAnn di Filippo	And you know what? Thank you for the meeting and also thank the Parks. You guys actually do a great job. You do a great job.
01:40:34	<Male Voice>	Yeah, great job.
01:40:36	Chris Cawein	Thank you.
01:40:39		<Inaudible>
01:43:05		Recording stopped.

Meeting adjourned at 10:47 a.m.

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 3, 2013

To: Nanette Slusser
Assistant County Administrator for
Public Works Policy

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

Re: **Optional Areas for the Expansion of Soccer Fields along the Rillito River**

I appreciate the information developed by staff; it was very helpful. Please pass along my thanks to them.

It appears the best opportunities for expanding the number of tournament-related soccer fields would be at Dan Felix Park, what is known as the Chicken Ranch, as well as the Curtis/La Cholla Landfill, which I believe is still owned by a private party. The remaining sites, including one or two at The University of Arizona Farm, are not conducive for additional soccer development.

It appears from Slide One there is sufficient room for at least two soccer fields, perhaps three, west of the River Road connection alignment. Parking for these fields could come off the Camino de la Tierra roadway as well as an expanded existing river park parking facility on the south bank of the Rillito River.

The two additional fields at the Dan Felix Park should be planned for and included in the upcoming bond issue, including extension of the roadway access and a new parking and restroom facility.

Appropriate research should be conducted on the Curtis/La Cholla Landfill with regard to potential environmental contamination, land ownership and what would be necessary to construct six tournament soccer fields as indicated on the property, including whether any of the site is undisturbed and where additional parking could be constructed, as well as a restroom and small concession facility. Before this project could be included in the bond issue, I would need to know more about the environmental hazards associated with developing the soccer complex over the site.

Combining this site with the Sporting Chance facility to the north would enhance recreational opportunities at Curtis Park and provide additional overflow parking that may be necessary for the indoor sports facility. Parking should be designed to force all pedestrian traffic across Curtis Road at only the crosswalk at the intersection of Curtis Road and La Cholla Boulevard.

Please coordinate site development proposals with the Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department and develop appropriate bond proposals to add this soccer field capacity along the Rillito River.

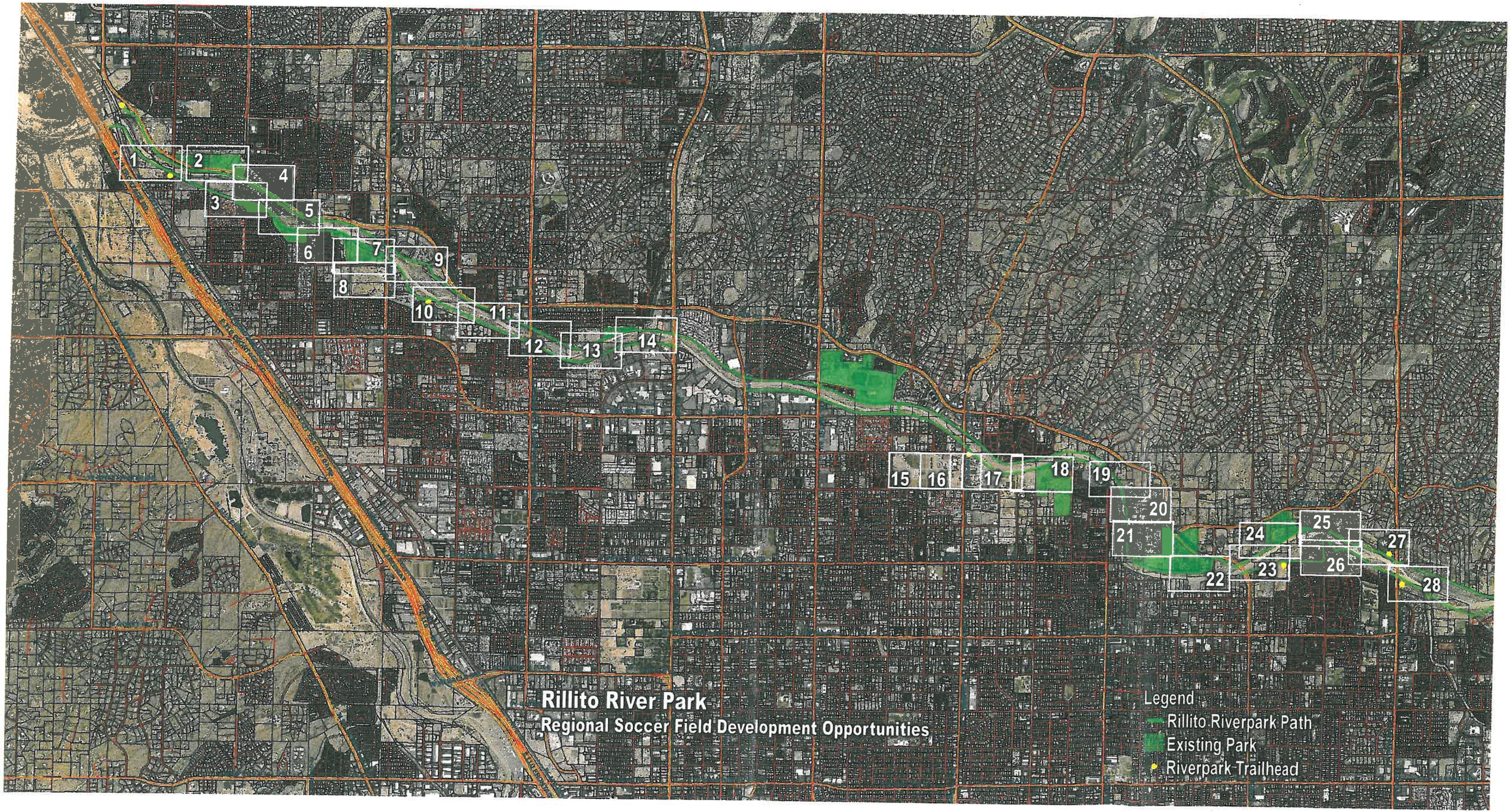
It would then be appropriate to know the number of soccer fields available for the Western Regional Tournament if the site was centered at Rillito Park, given we would retain horseracing but substantially redevelop the park for public use, since horseracing operates only four or five weekends each year.

I believe the concept being developed requires further refinement. Incorporating a recreation center into a parking structure is very expensive and should be discarded. I would ask that Facilities Management Director Reid Spaulding and his architectural staff develop appropriate concepts incorporating an existing substantially reconstructed grandstands, as well as constructing two adjacent towers at each end of the grandstands that would contain the recreation center and other public facilities that facilitate multiple, year-round use of Rillito as a regional community park.

CHH/dr

Attachments

c: John Bernal, Deputy County Administrator for Public Works
Reid Spaulding, Director, Facilities Management Department
Chris Cawein, Director, Natural Resources Parks and Recreation
Nancy Cole, Manager, Public Works Project Management Office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Rillito River Park
Regional Soccer Field Development Opportunities
Legend
Rillito Riverpark Path
Existing Park
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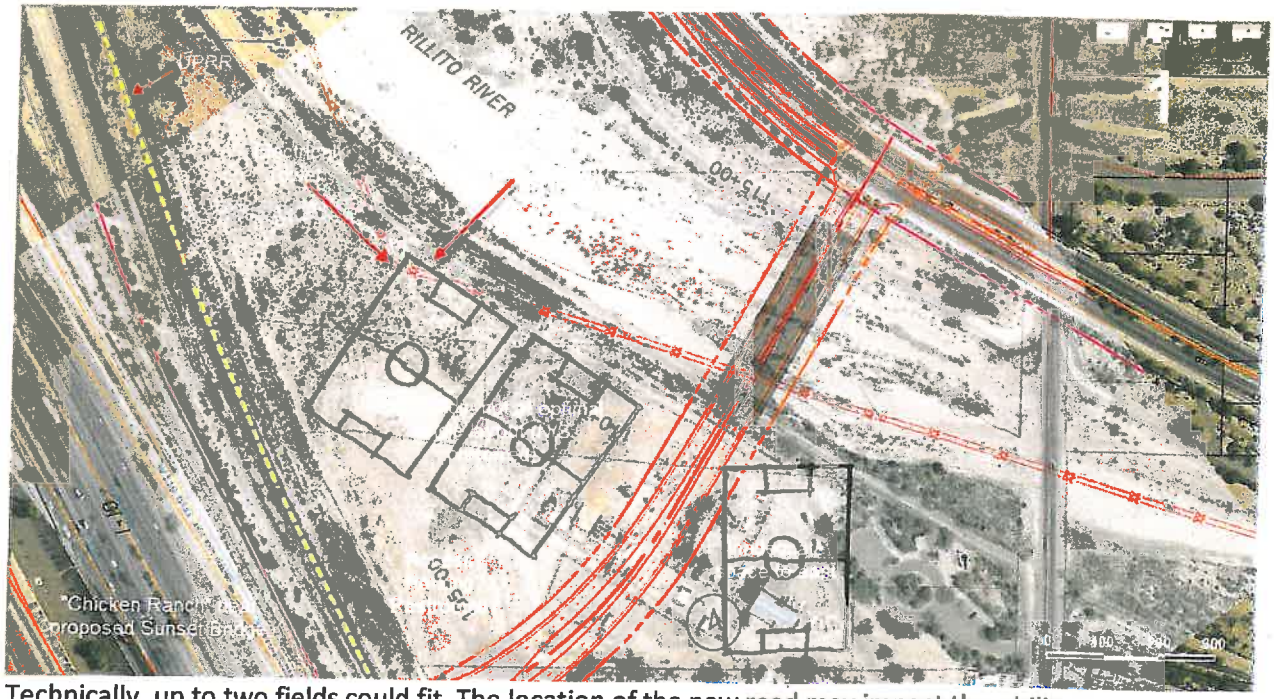
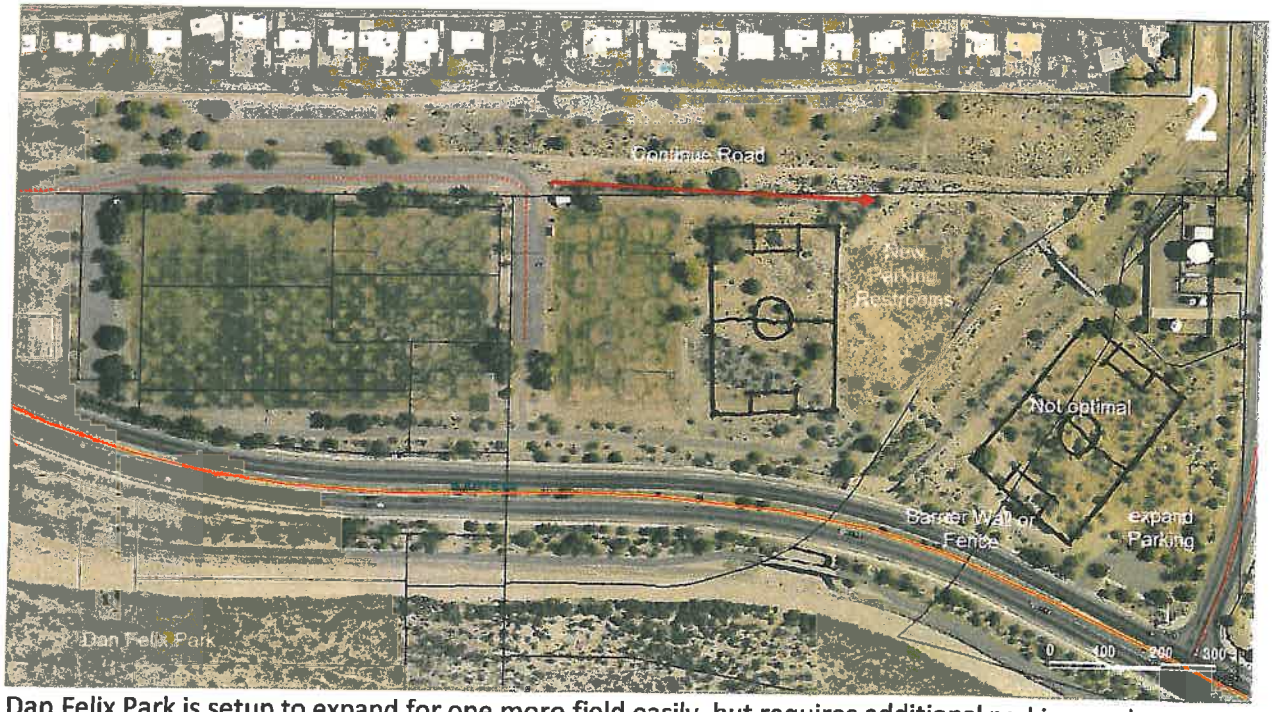
Regional Soccer Fields – Along the Rillito River Park



Technically, up to two fields could fit. The location of the new road may impact the ability to access this parcel once completed. It isn't clear if there will be vehicle clearance underneath the bridge, and if so, where it would be available.



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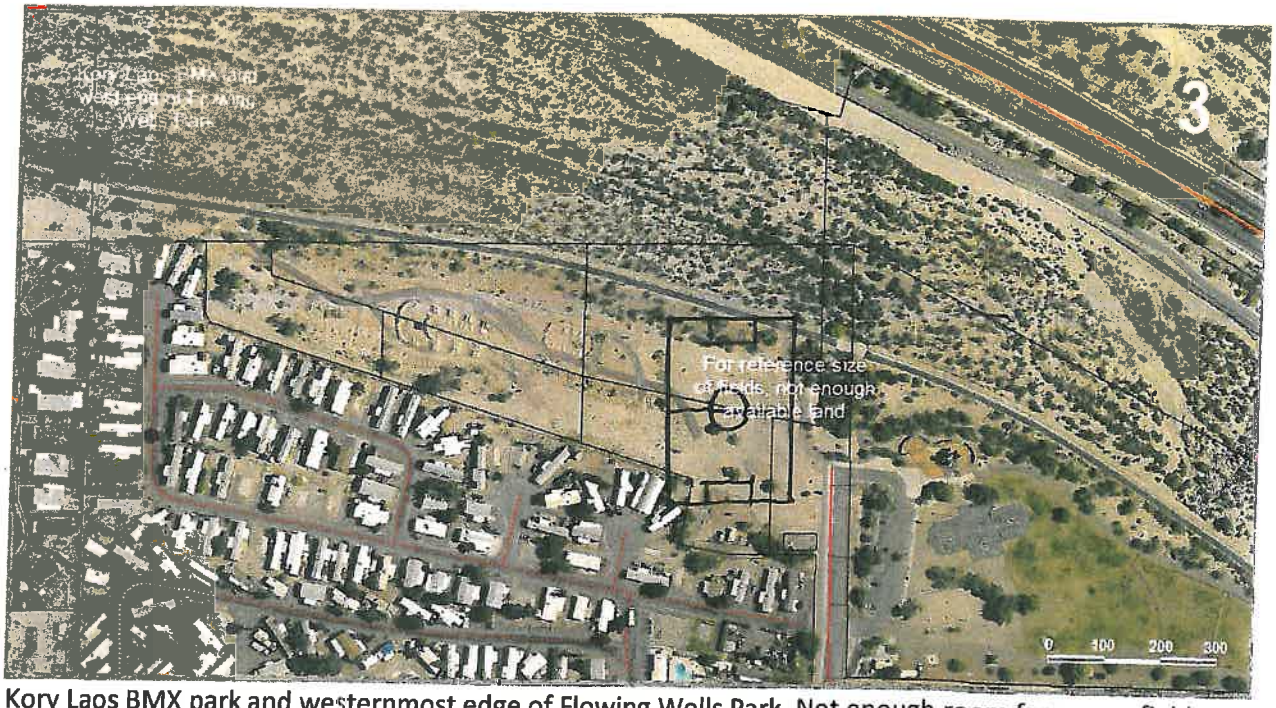
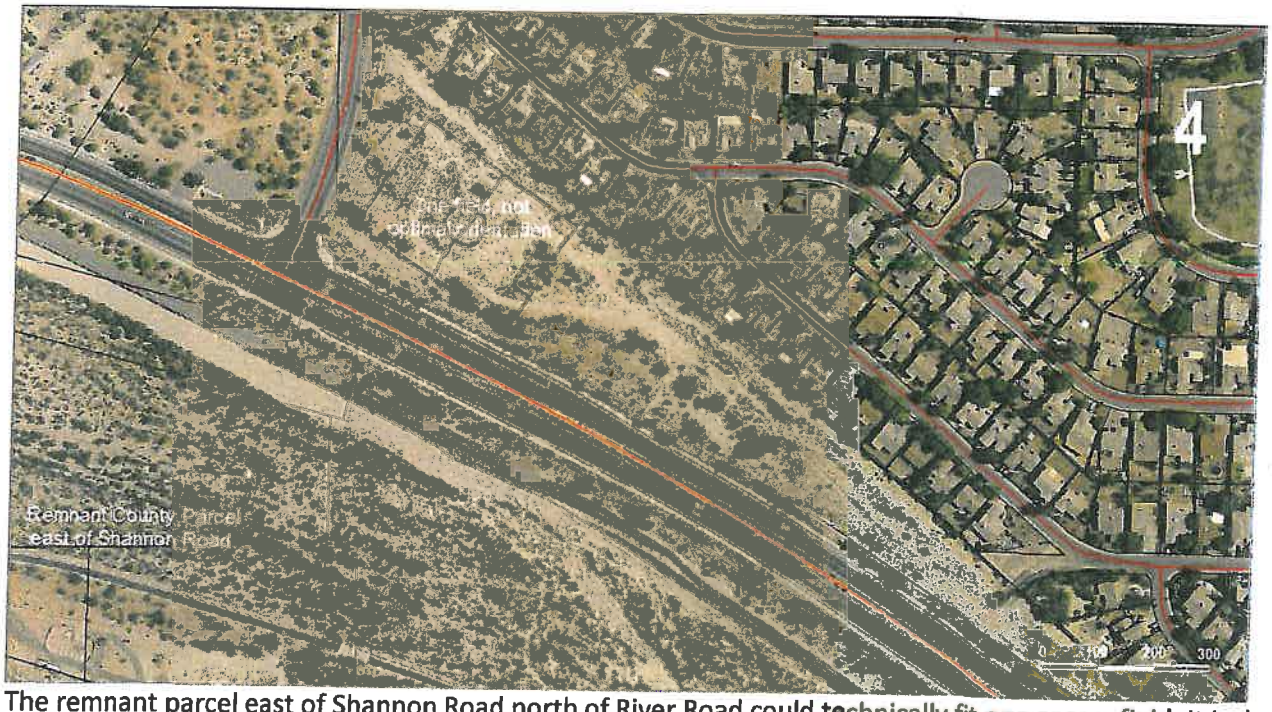
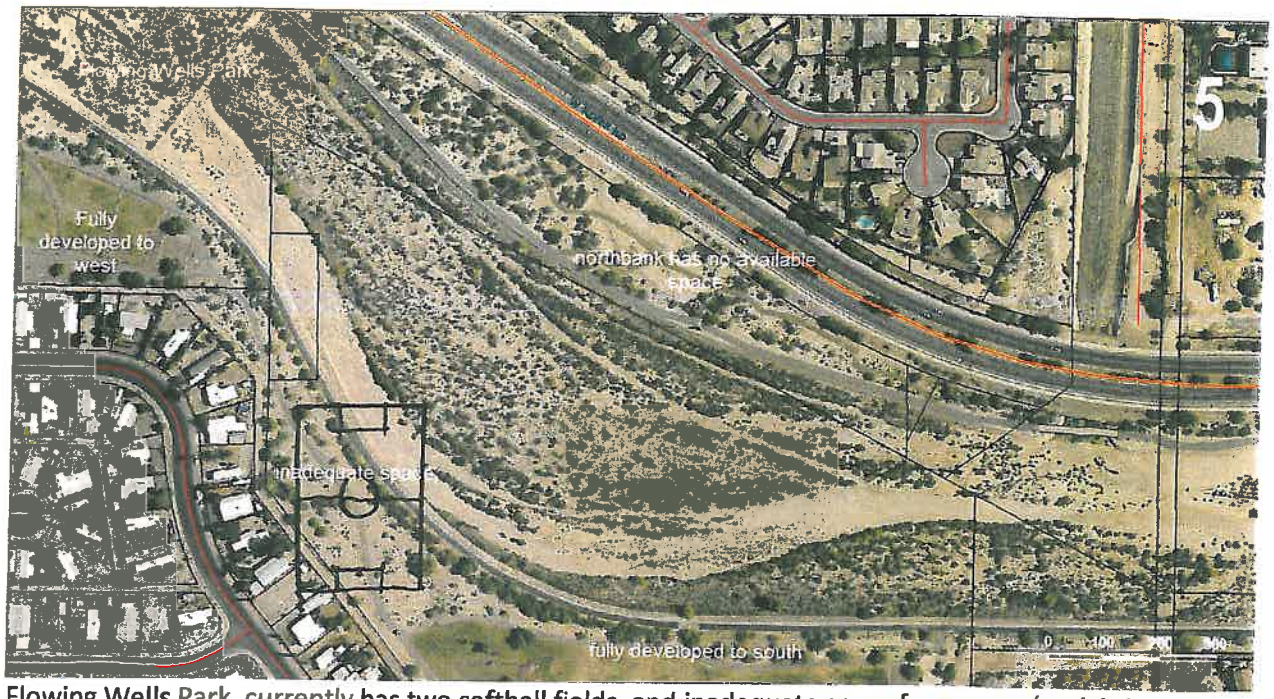


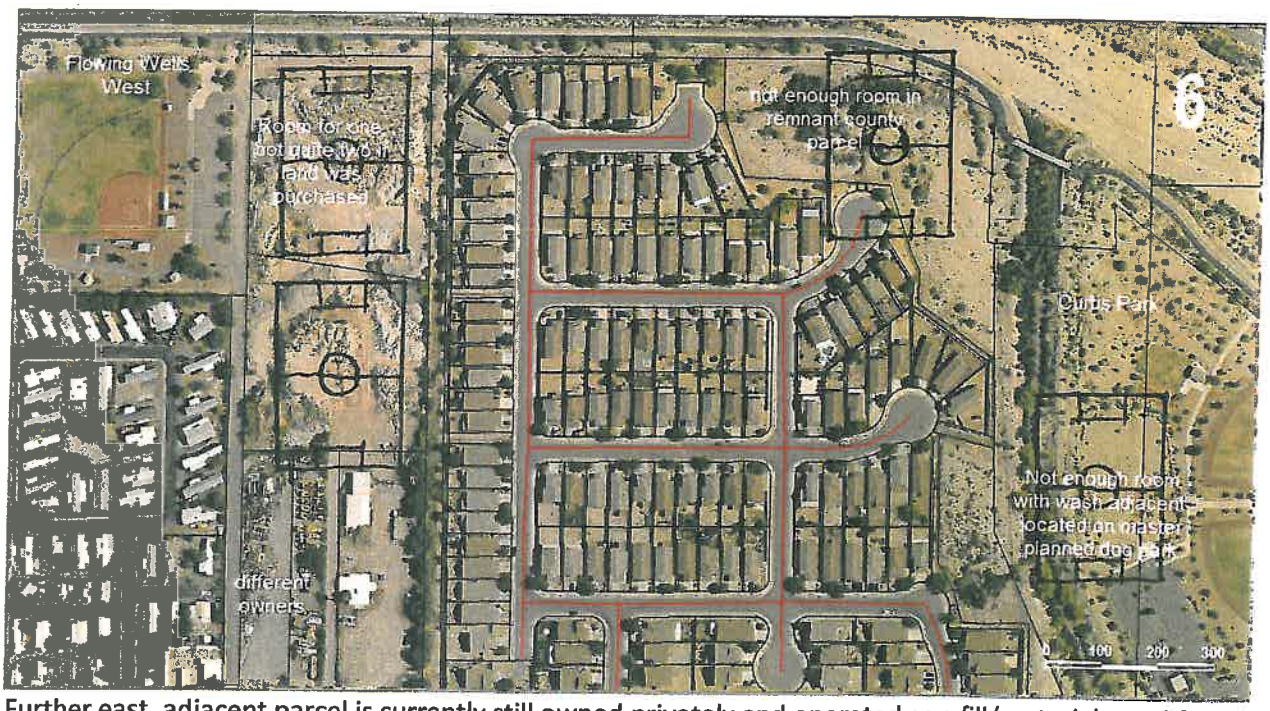
Kory Laos BMX park and westernmost edge of Flowing Wells Park. Not enough room for soccer fields.



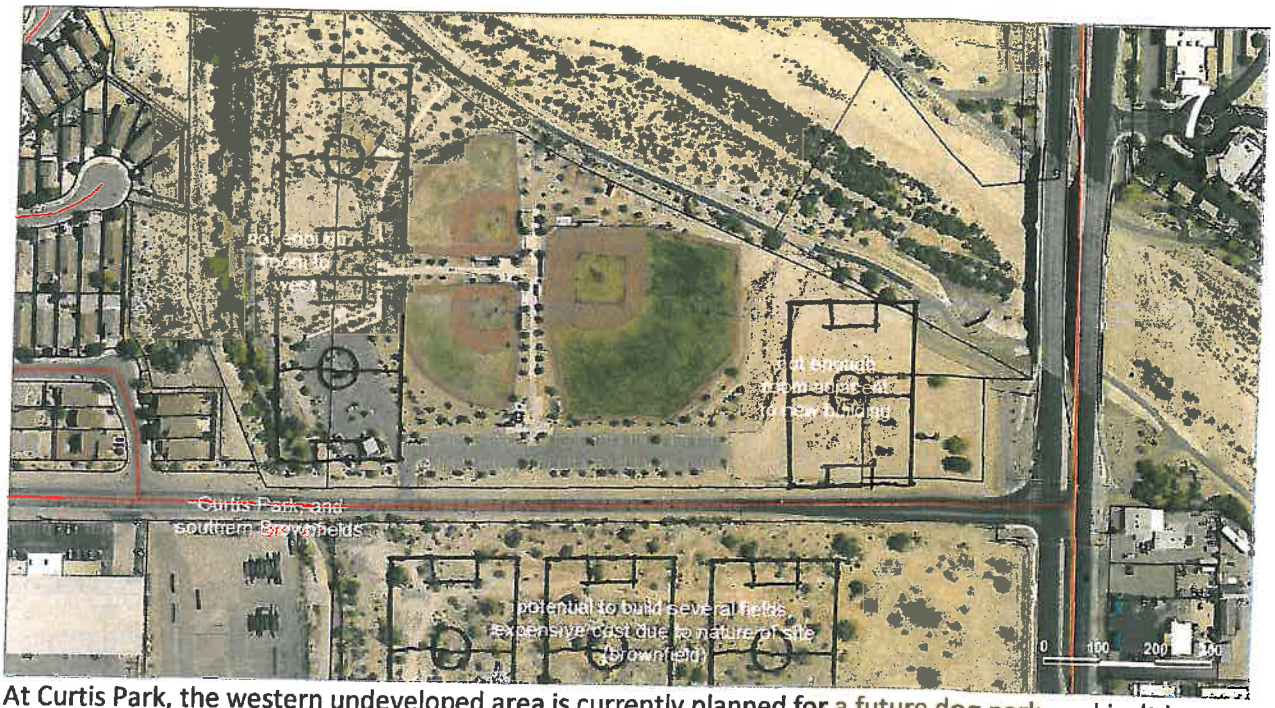
The remnant parcel east of Shannon Road north of River Road could technically fit one soccer field. It isn't recommended as the orientation is poor, and would be an isolated single field which is difficult to operate from a league perspective. Dan Felix Park is across Shannon Road, and is a more feasible site.



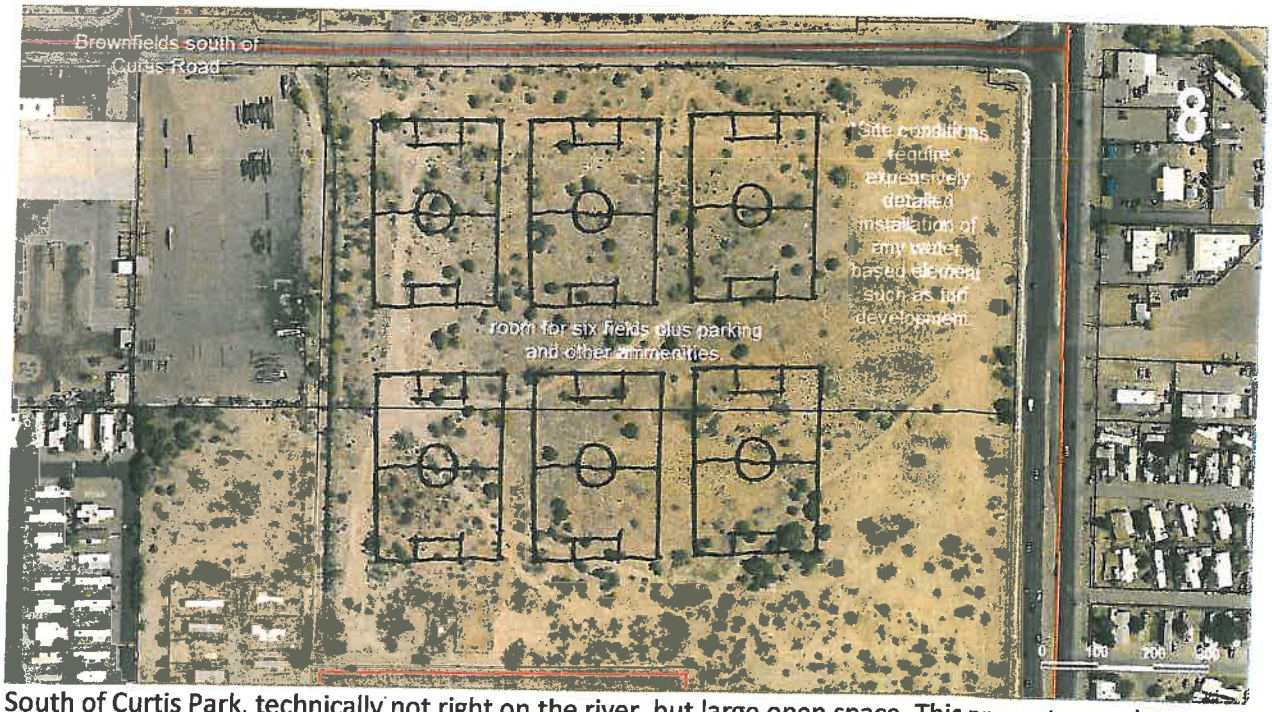
Flowing Wells Park, currently has two softball fields, and inadequate space for soccer. (park is just off screen to the south)



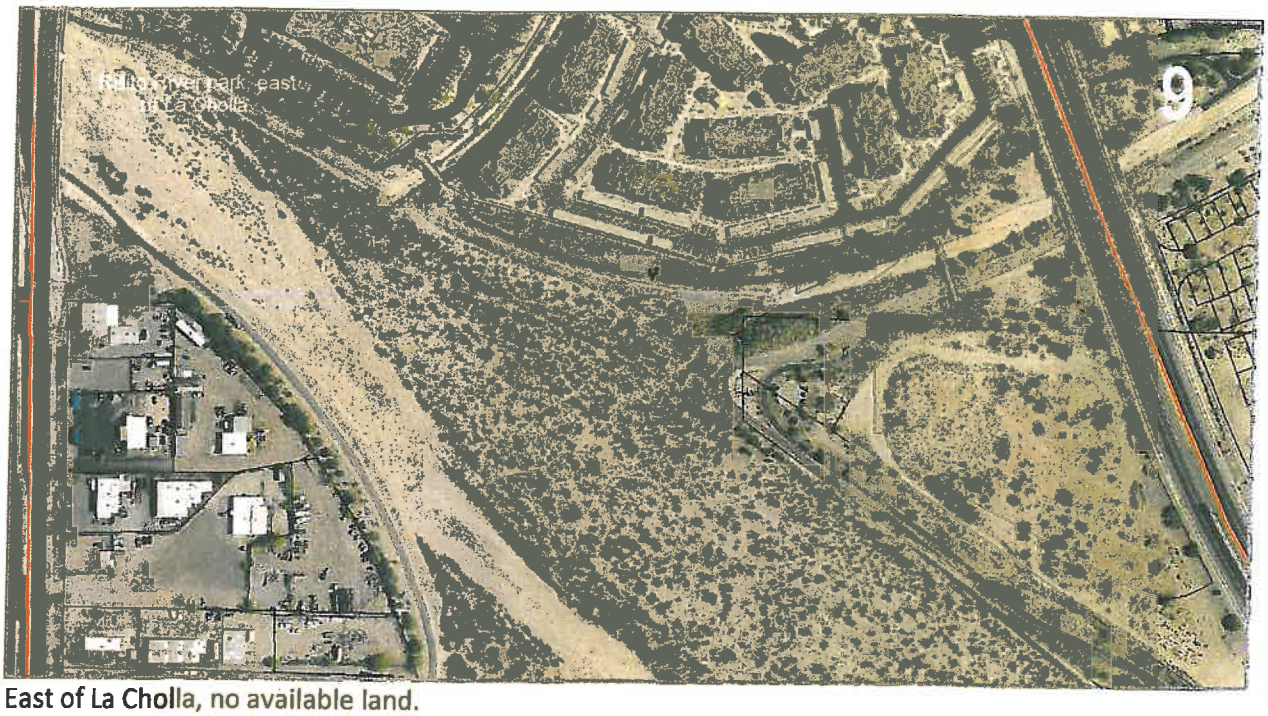
Further east, adjacent parcel is currently still owned privately and operated as a fill/materials yard for a local company. This parcel was pursued for purchase, but not completed. Only one additional field fits, unless two more owners are approached for land acquisition. A remnant parcel owned by the County on the west side of Curtis Park is too small for soccer field development, as is the western edge of the park itself.



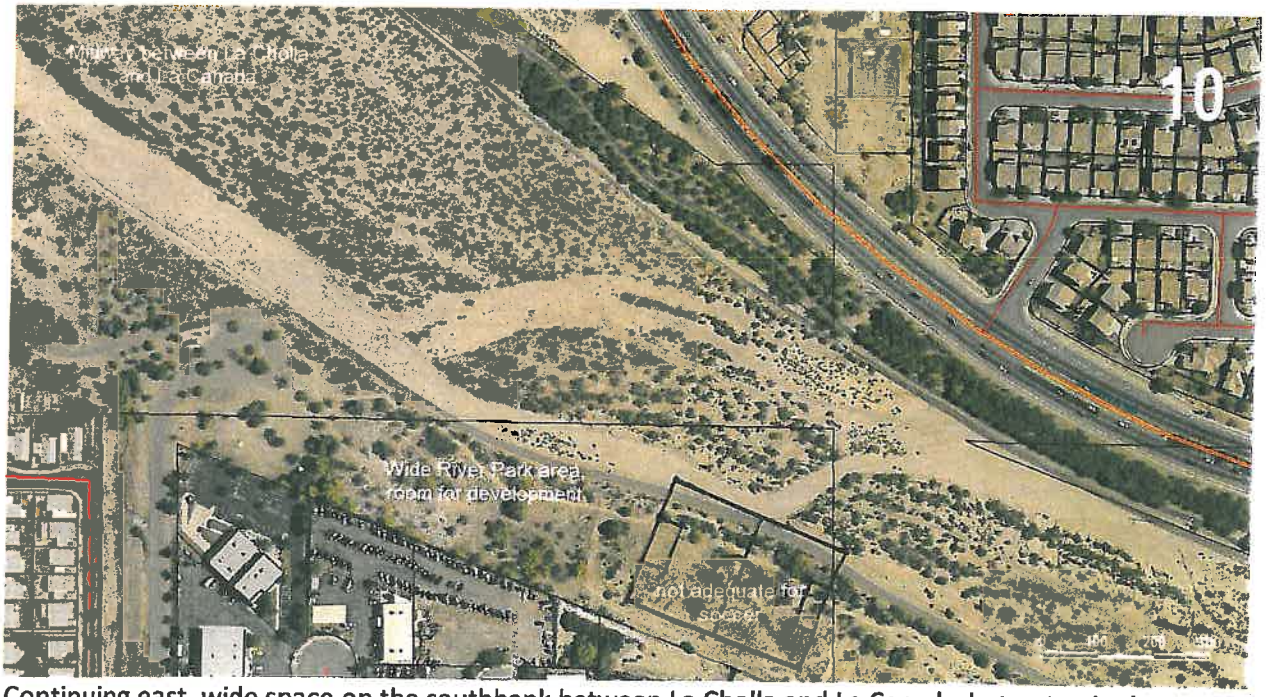
At Curtis Park, the western undeveloped area is currently planned for a future dog park, and isn't large enough for a soccer field. To the east, the aerial shows there is not enough room for a soccer field, even if the new basketball facility was shown. The area south of the park is currently undeveloped.



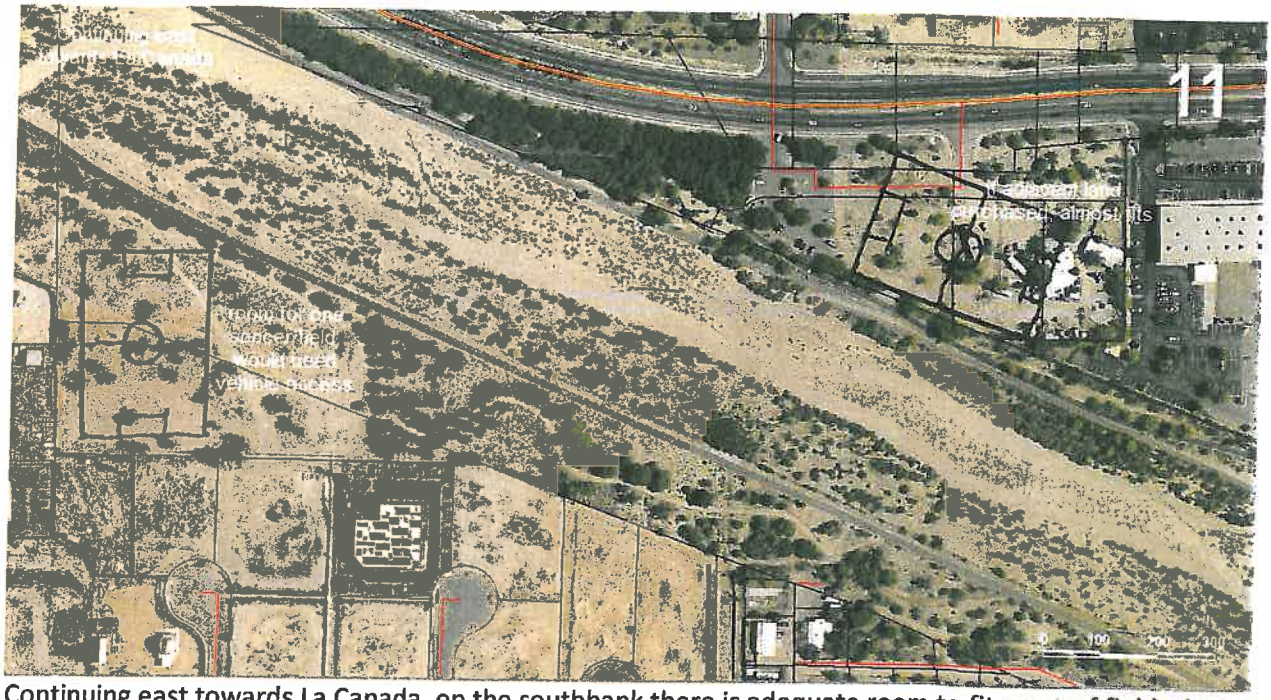
South of Curtis Park, technically not right on the river, but large open space. This property may have some hazardous issues, and could be considered a brownfield development site. (CONFIRMATION REQUEST OUT TO DEQ)



East of La Cholla, no available land.

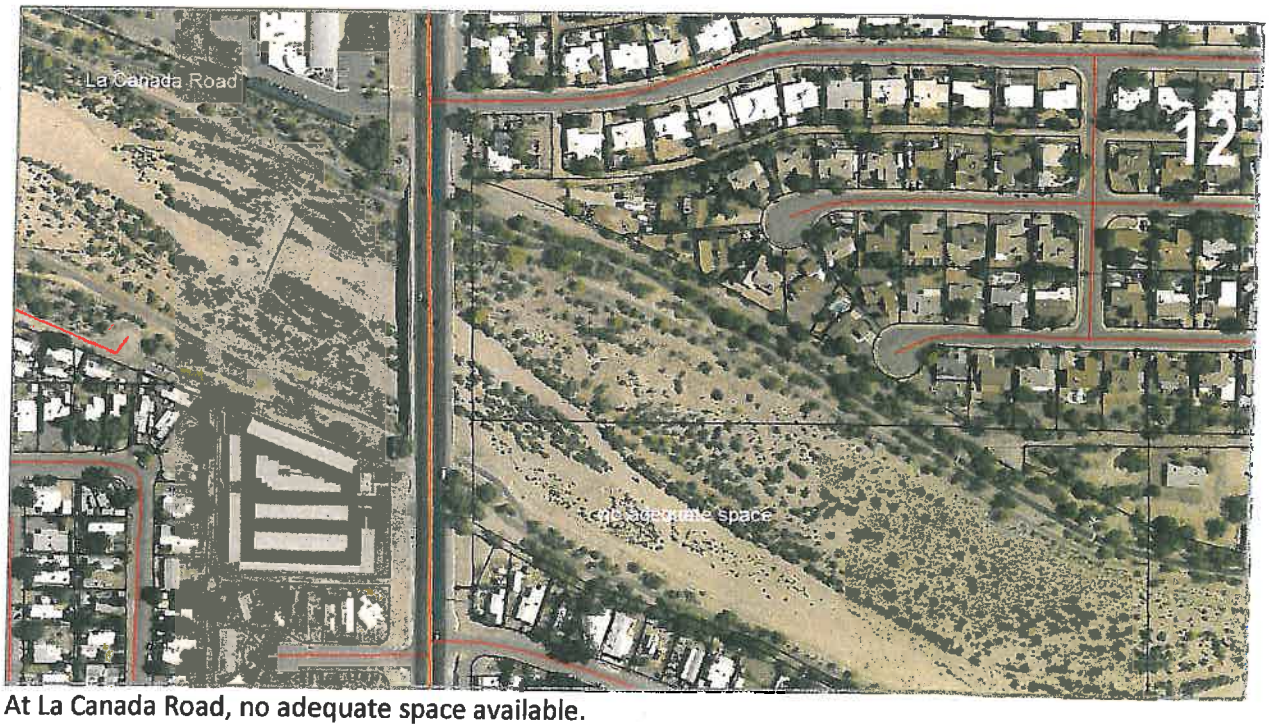


Continuing east, wide space on the southbank between La Cholla and La Canada, but not quite large enough to develop tournament size soccer fields.



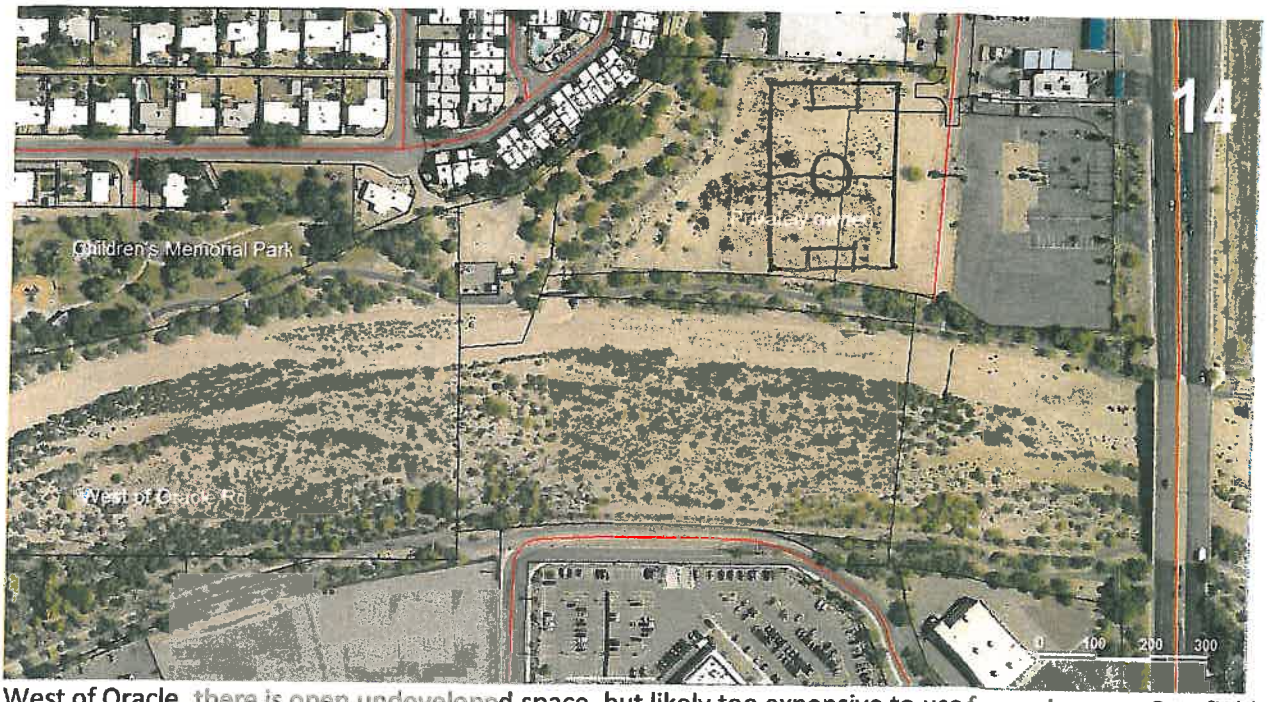
Continuing east towards La Canada, on the southbank there is adequate room to fit one turf fields, but no adjacent access to a road for parking. Would need to purchase access easement (or similar) from one of the nearby undeveloped parcels, or get an easement through the developed site.

The northbank if additional land was acquired could almost fit one, but based on proximity to road, not highly recommended. Land costs likely high due to proximity of developed areas on River Road.



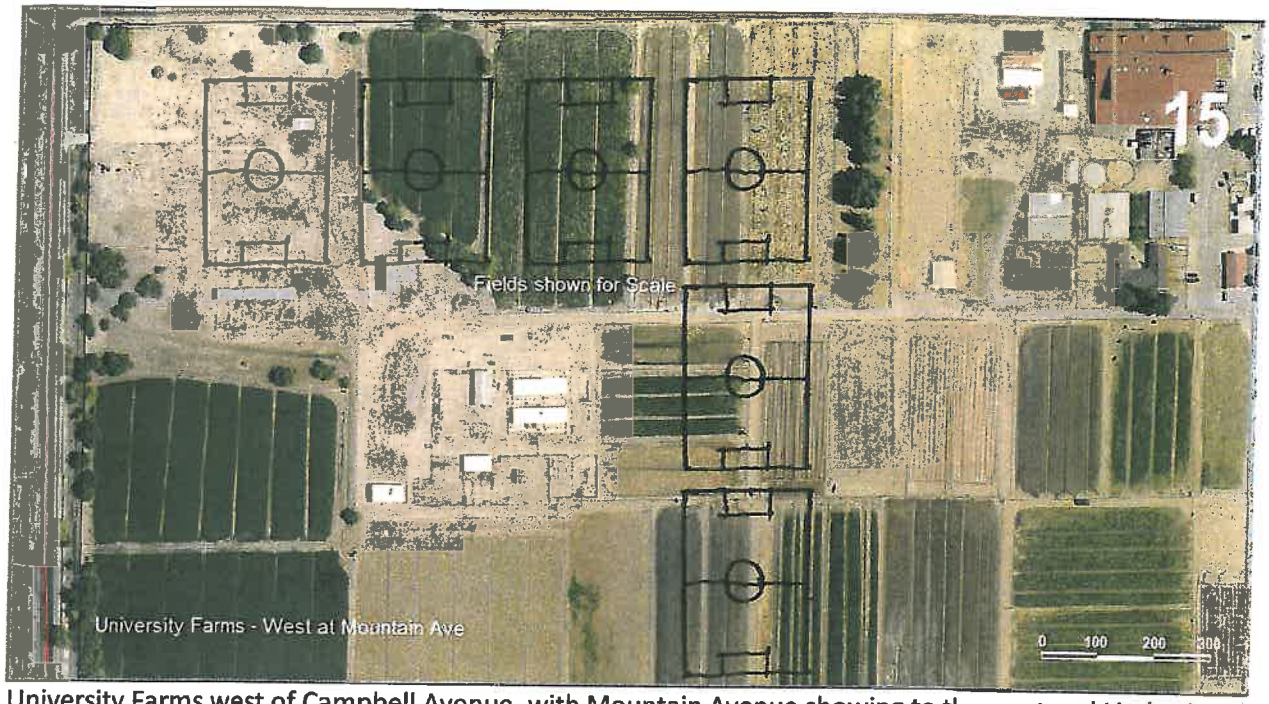
At La Canada Road, no adequate space available.

Continuing east of La Canada, no adequate space available.

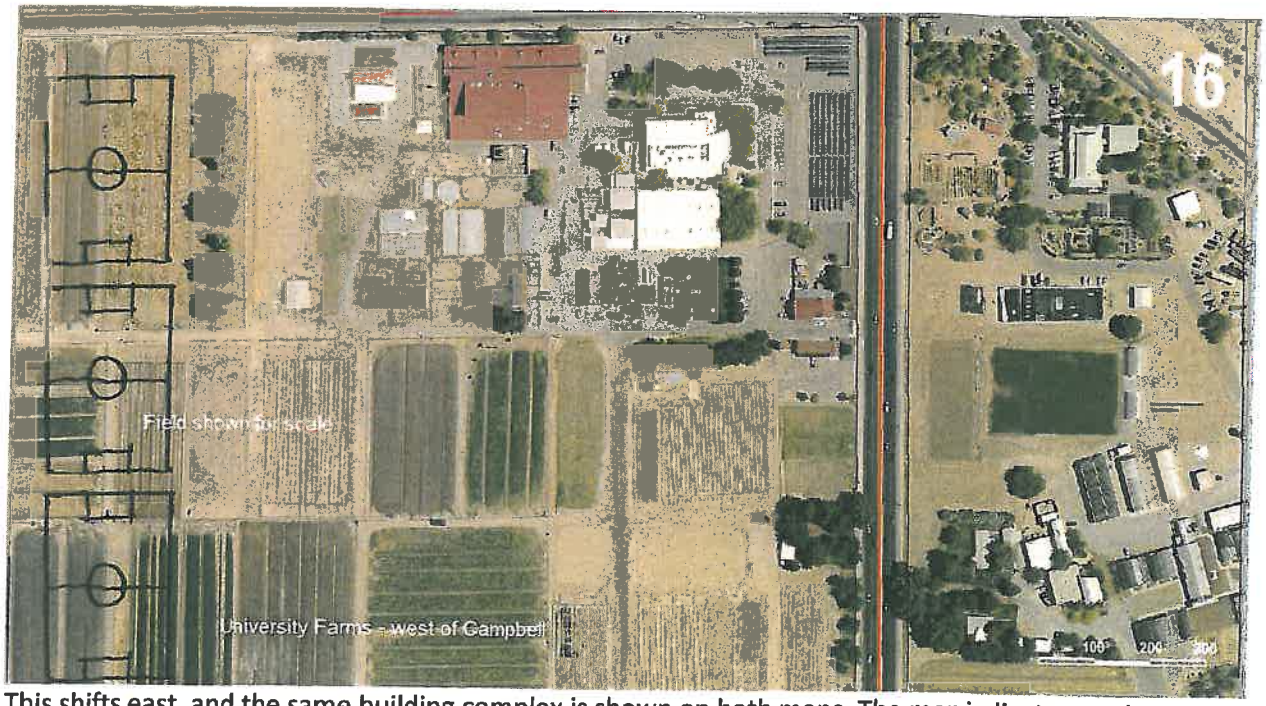


West of Oracle, there is open undeveloped space, but likely too expensive to use for park space. One field could fit in this area.

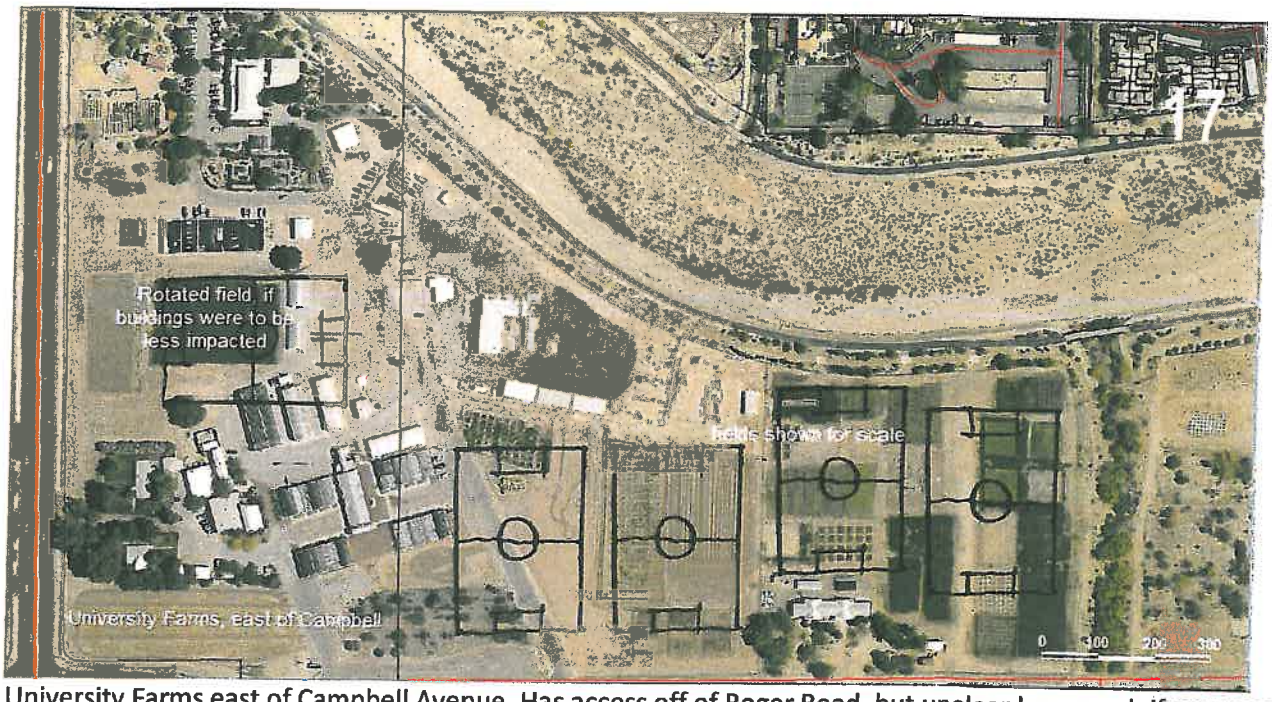
From Oracle to Campbell, no undeveloped land of any size available (except for Rillito Park itself). The next areas are not technically all adjacent to the Rillito River Park, but could take advantage of existing open space at the University Farms area. This is wide open area that would fit future soccer development, but is historically nostalgic to the local neighborhoods.



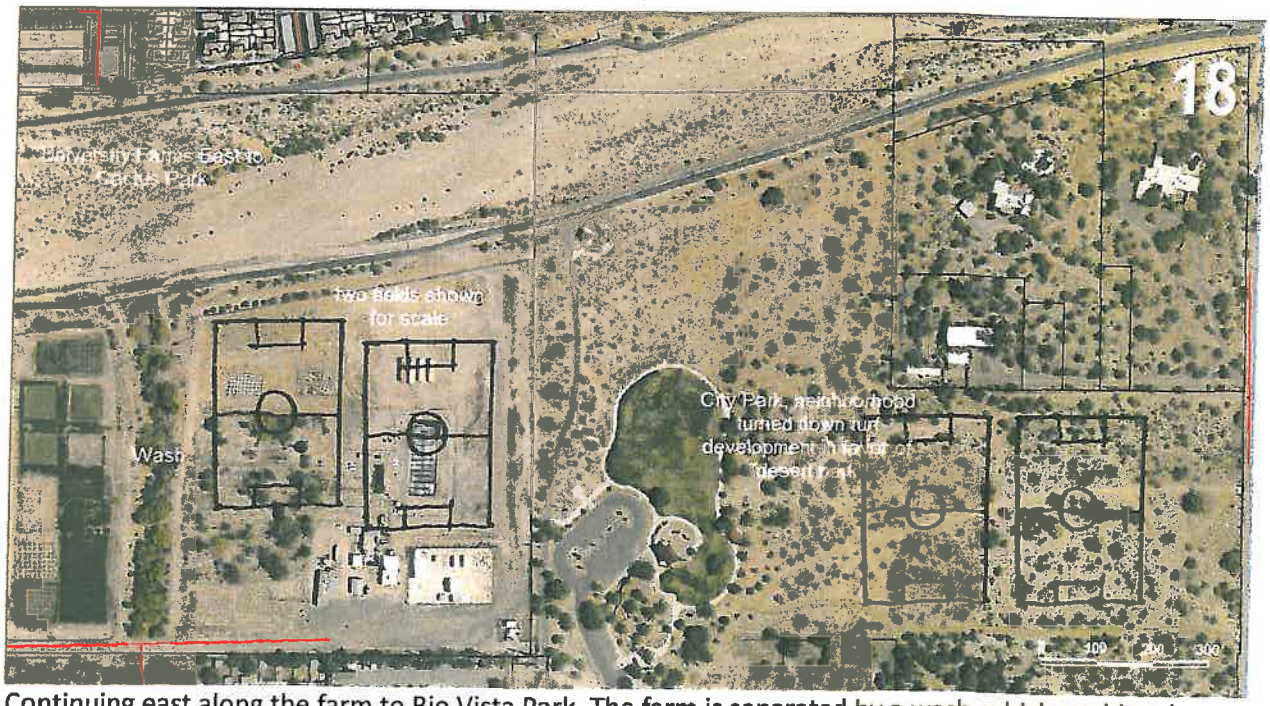
University Farms west of Campbell Avenue, with Mountain Avenue showing to the west and Limberlost north, Roger Road south just off the image. Fields are shown to indicate scale – the area could support significant fields, if the current research activities (livestock related) were reduced on this site. It is likely the layout of this site would have to fit a "pastoral" layout similar to Brandi Fenton.



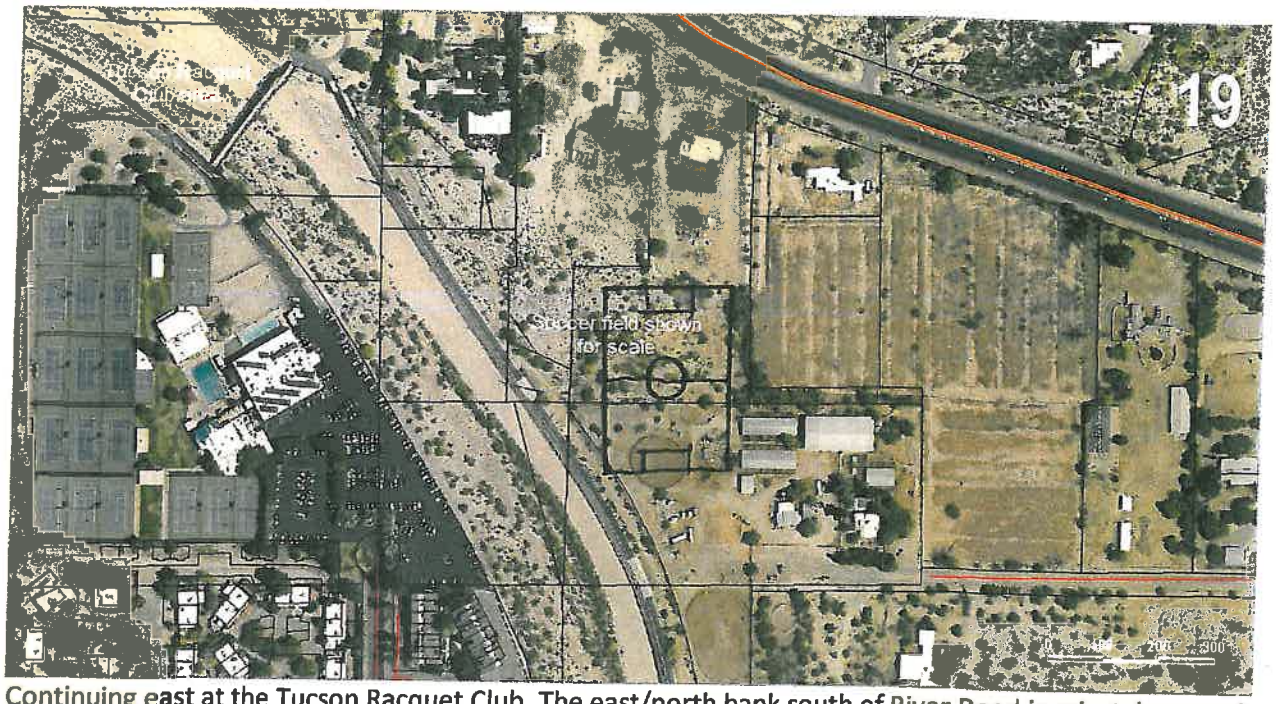
This shifts east, and the same building complex is shown on both maps. The map indicates staying west of the building complex. This area includes historical buildings, as well as a new research lab building and a large equestrian arena. Both images show the same location of three vertically aligned fields. At least two more could fit in further east along Roger Road (south end) on this sheet without impacting the building complex.



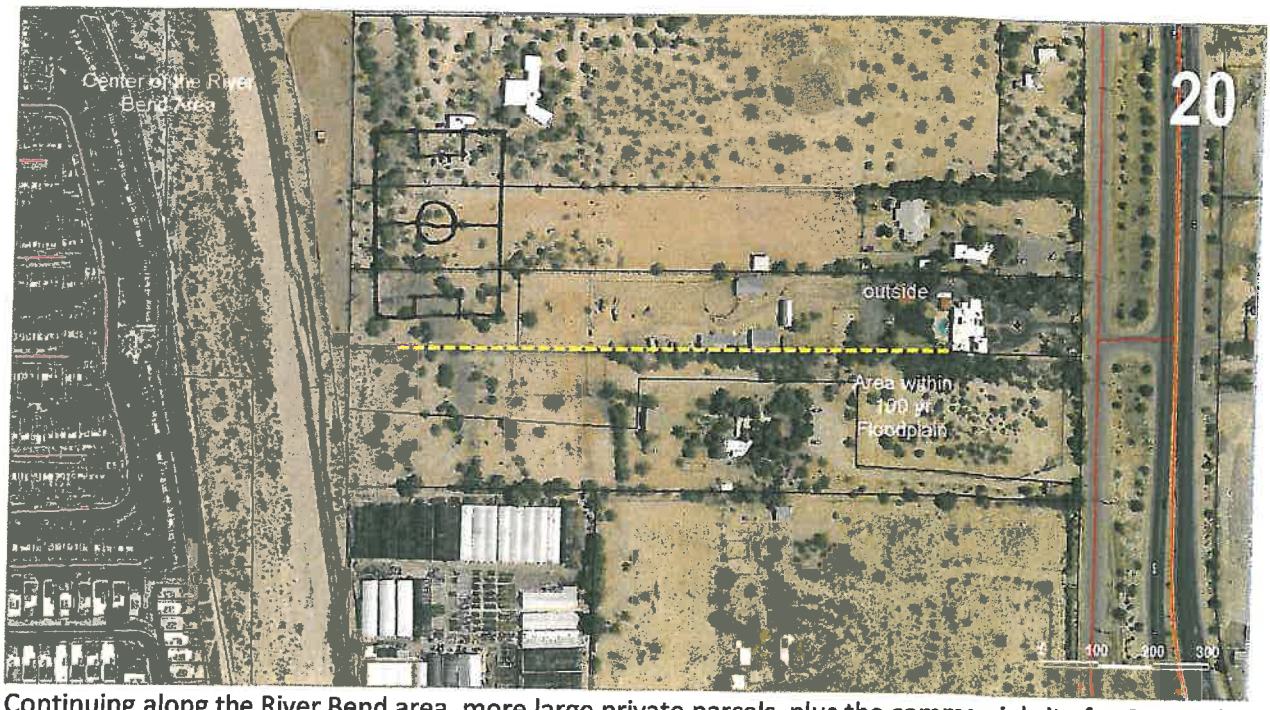
University Farms east of Campbell Avenue. Has access off of Roger Road, but unclear how much if any research area could be available for use. The fields shown avoid the newer or older buildings, but are shown on top of some of the greenhouses used for hydroponic research. With parking, at least five fields would technically fit.



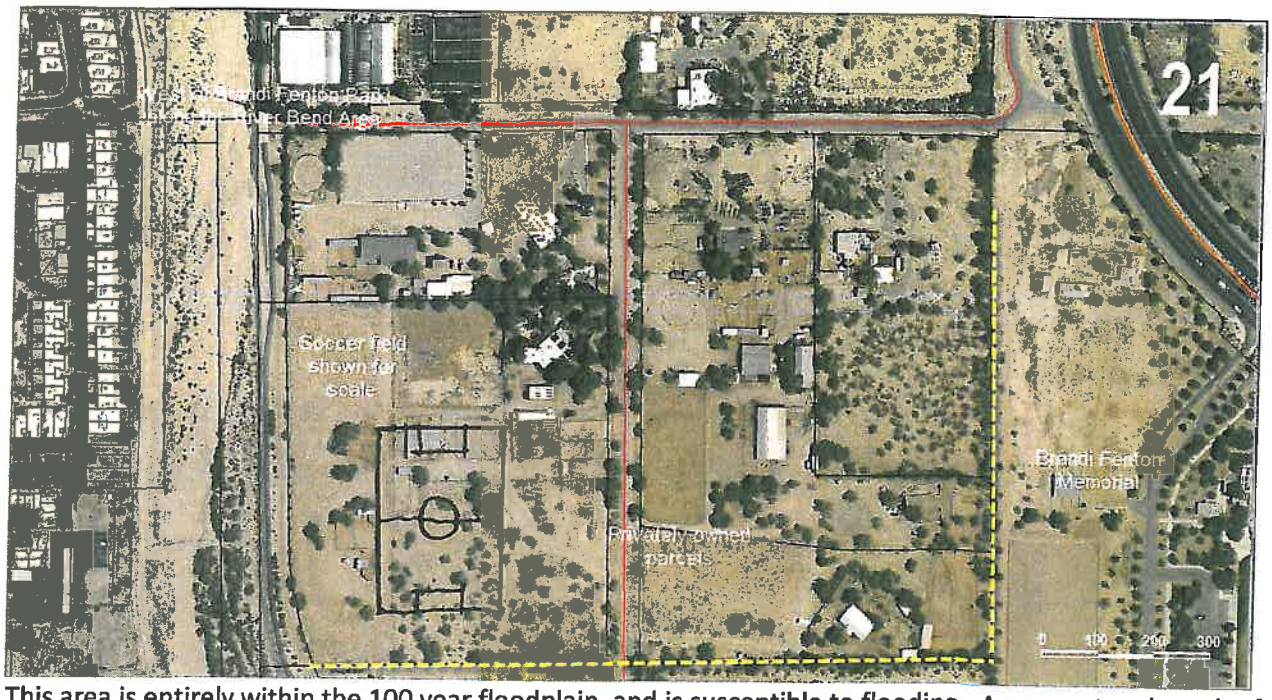
Continuing east along the farm to Rio Vista Park. The farm is separated by a wash, which could make a natural separation between the farm development and turf development. The adjacent City park seems possible for additional expansion, but the neighborhood has been resistant to field development in this area (keep it natural).



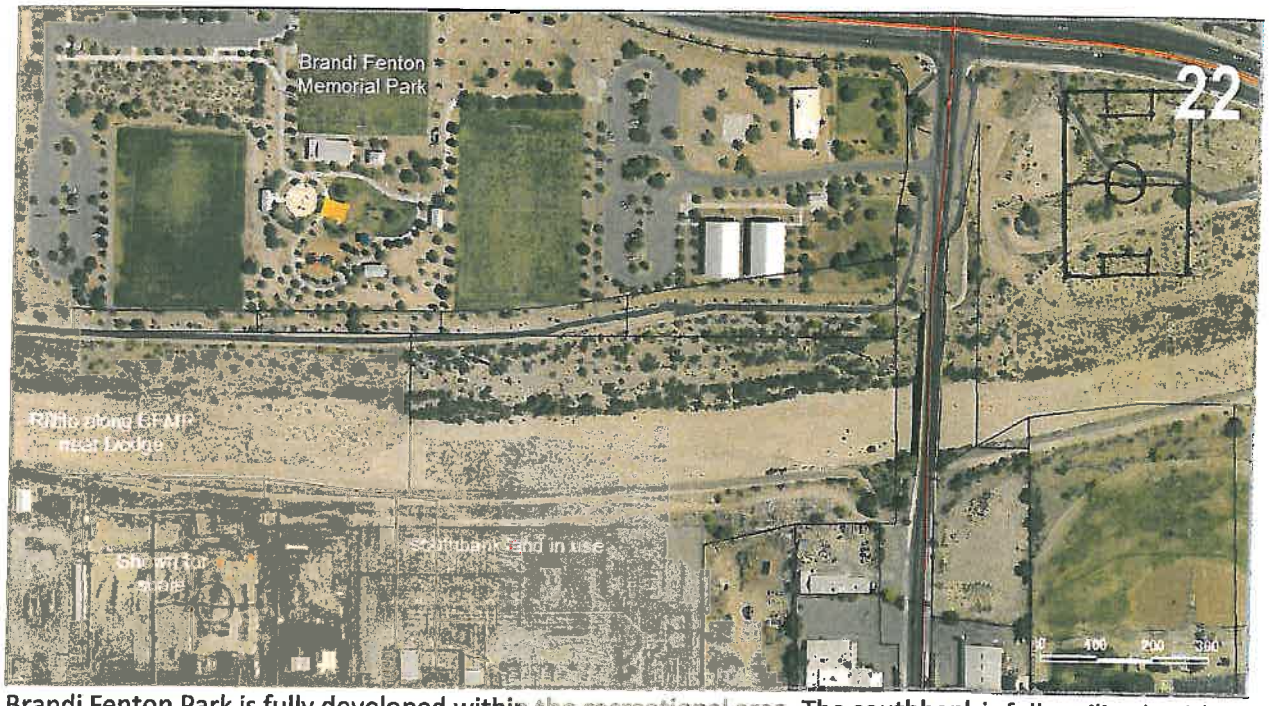
Continuing east at the Tucson Racquet Club. The east/north bank south of River Road is privately owned residential and equestrian parcels. There is adequate space for fields on appropriate flat land, but the ability to purchase the land is unlikely. This lande would be too valuable for recreation, instead more likely to become fuure housing or commercial development. Any development in this area must respond to the Binghampton Historic Landscape District.



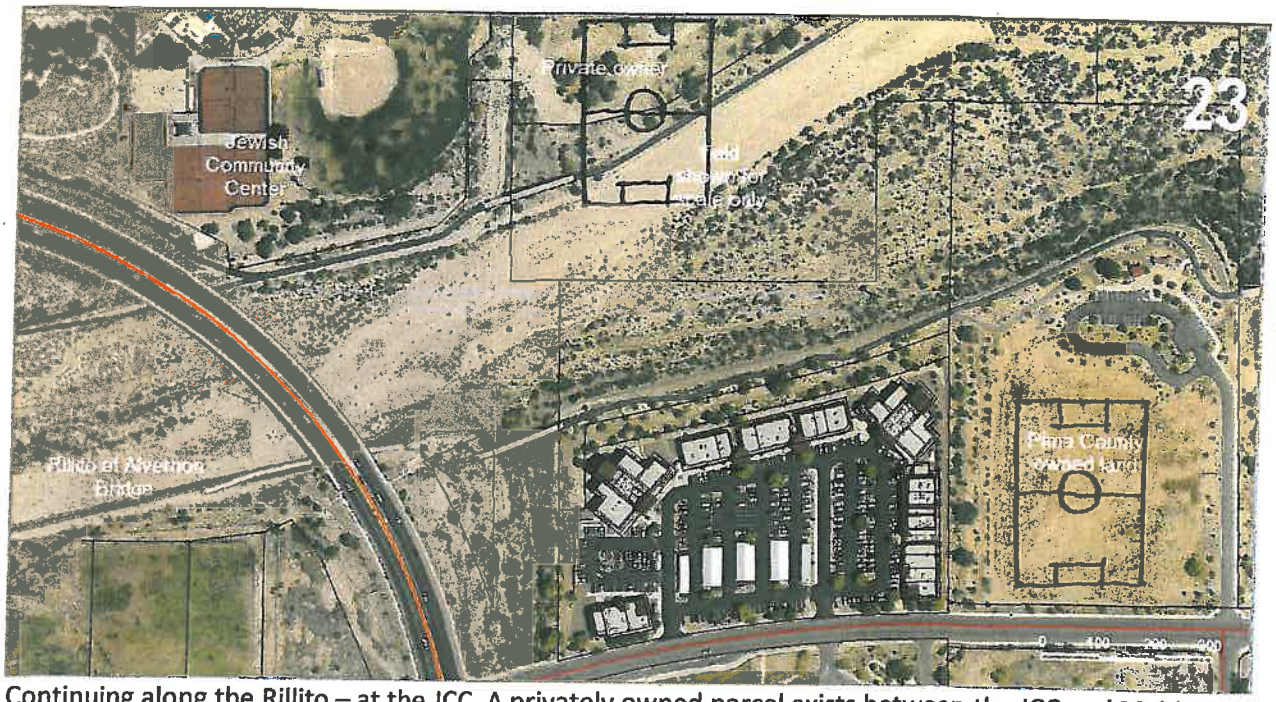
Continuing along the River Bend area, more large private parcels, plus the commercial site for Green Things. The 100 year floodplain starts in this area, structures south of the yellow line are susceptible to flooding. In 2006 after the Aspen Fire when the nearby area flooded, these were not impacted. Any development in this area must respond to the Binghampton Historic Landscape District.



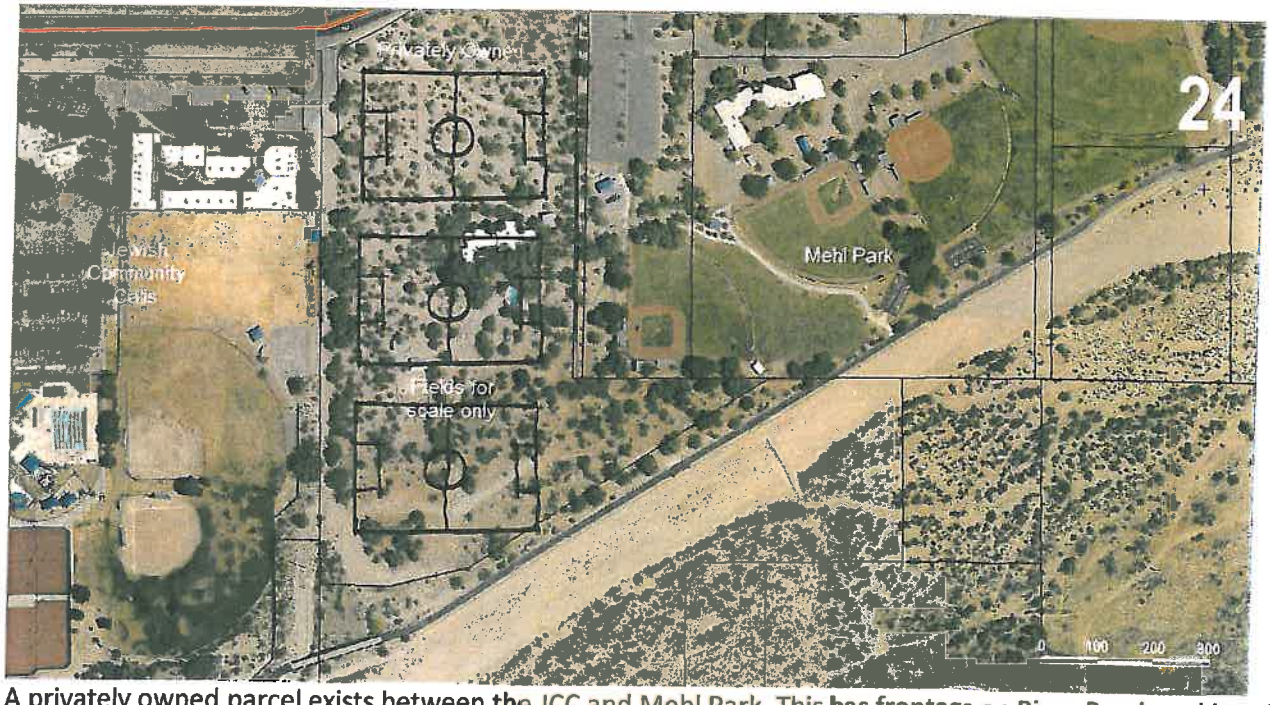
This area is entirely within the 100 year floodplain, and is susceptible to flooding. Areas east and south of the dashed lines are owned by Pima County. This area would make potential future expansion of the park, but would only be feasible if the owners were willing sellers. These are extensive equestrian sites. Any development in this area must respond to the Binghampton Historic Landscape District.



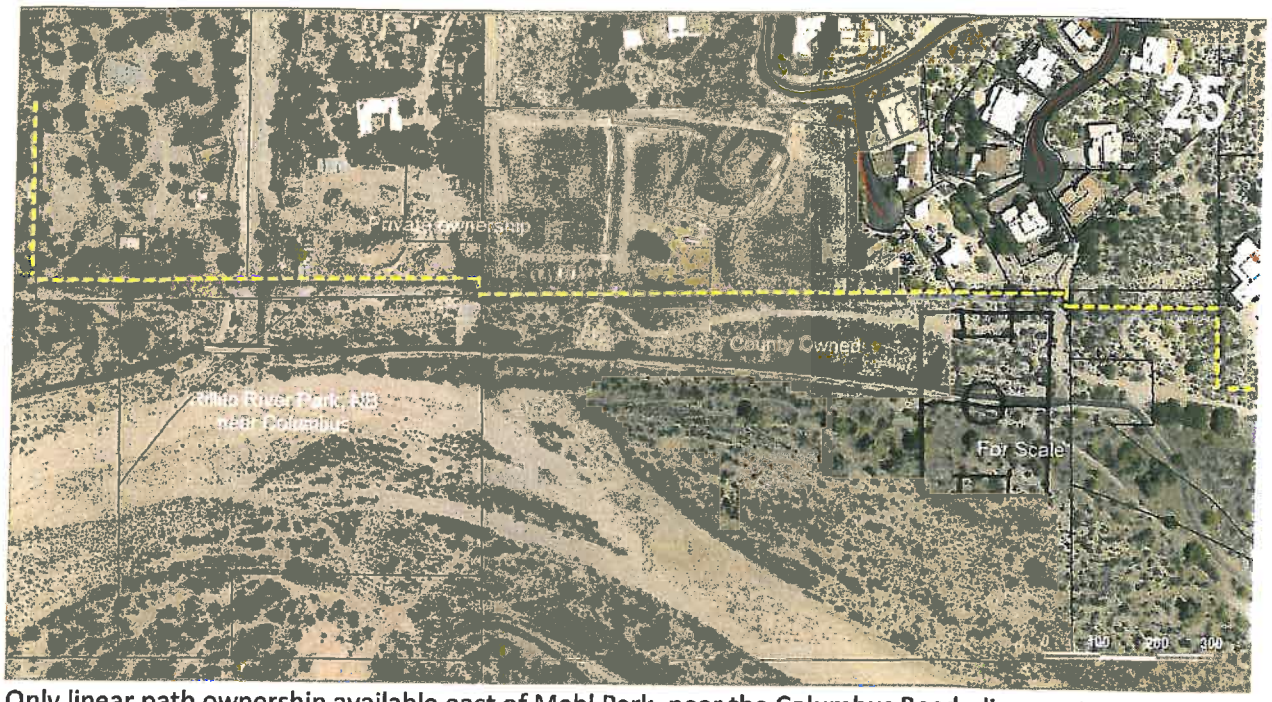
Brandi Fenton Park is fully developed within the recreational area. The southbank is fully utilized, with no room for development of recreation facilities. The open area to upper right is too hilly and not large enough to develop an additional field.



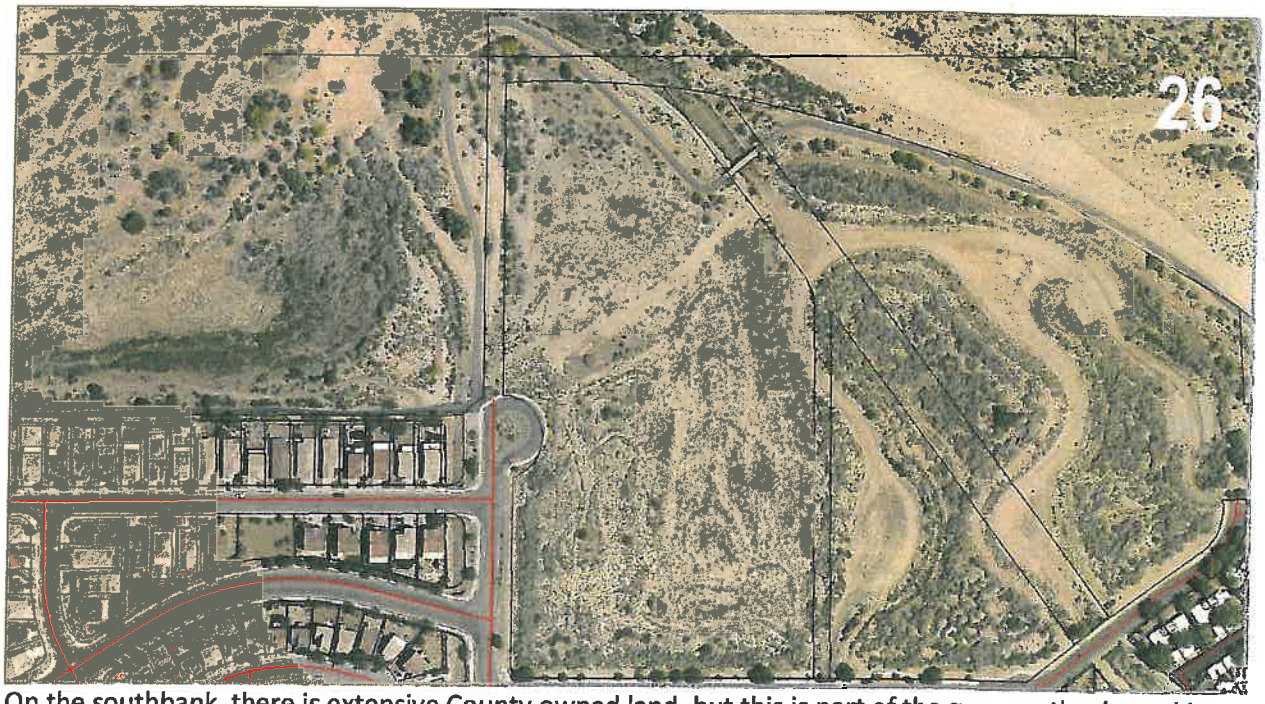
Continuing along the Rillito – at the JCC. A privately owned parcel exists between the JCC and Mehl Park. Viable development opportunity exists at the existing trailhead as shown at lower left. This is Pima County owned, and has no current master plan. Davidson School is located south of the adjacent office complex.



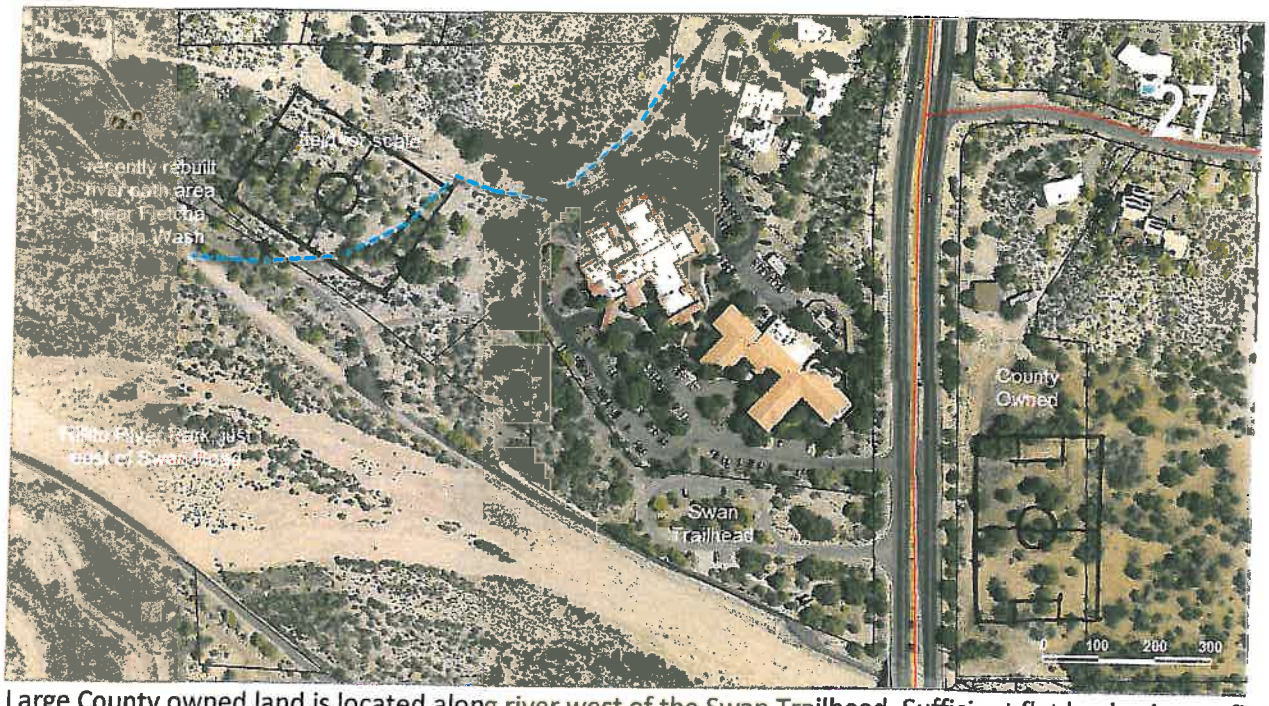
A privately owned parcel exists between the JCC and Mehl Park. This has frontage on River Road, and is unlikely to be bought with public funds. However, if turned as shown three fields could fit. Two fields in the optimal N/S orientation would allow for more parking and restroom development and might be better utilized in the park layout.



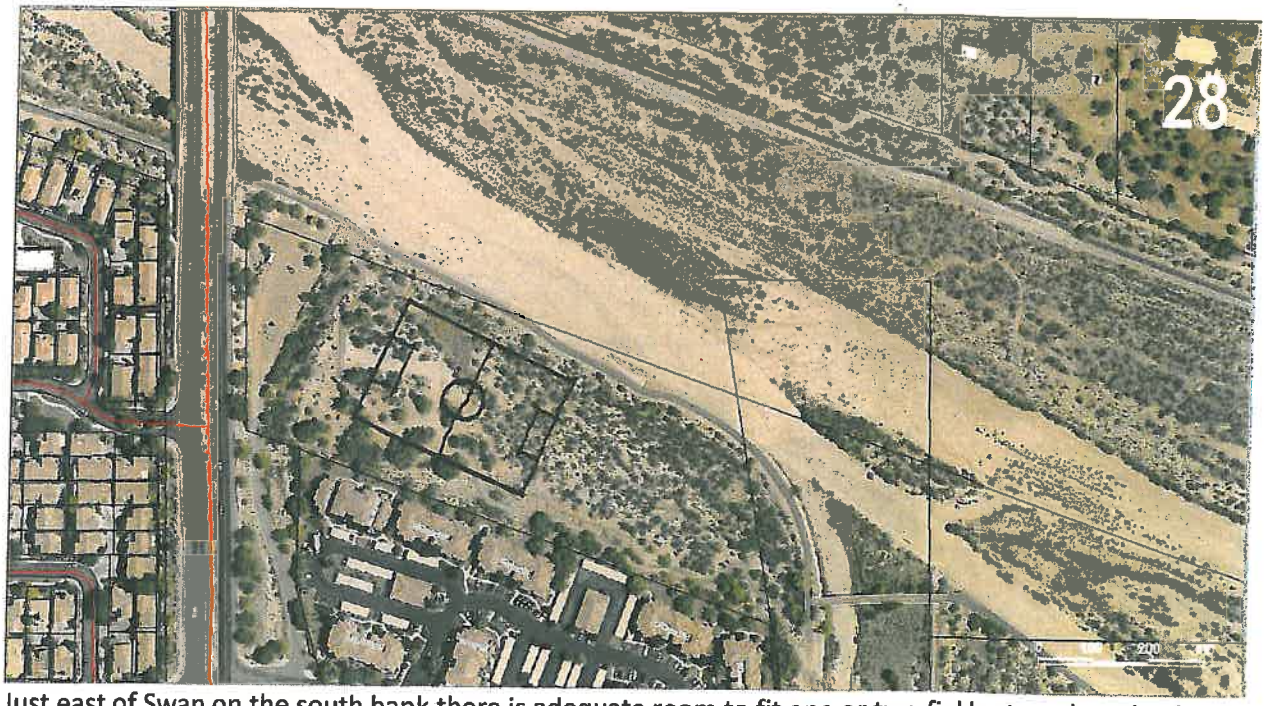
Only linear path ownership available east of Mehl Park, near the Columbus Road alignment.



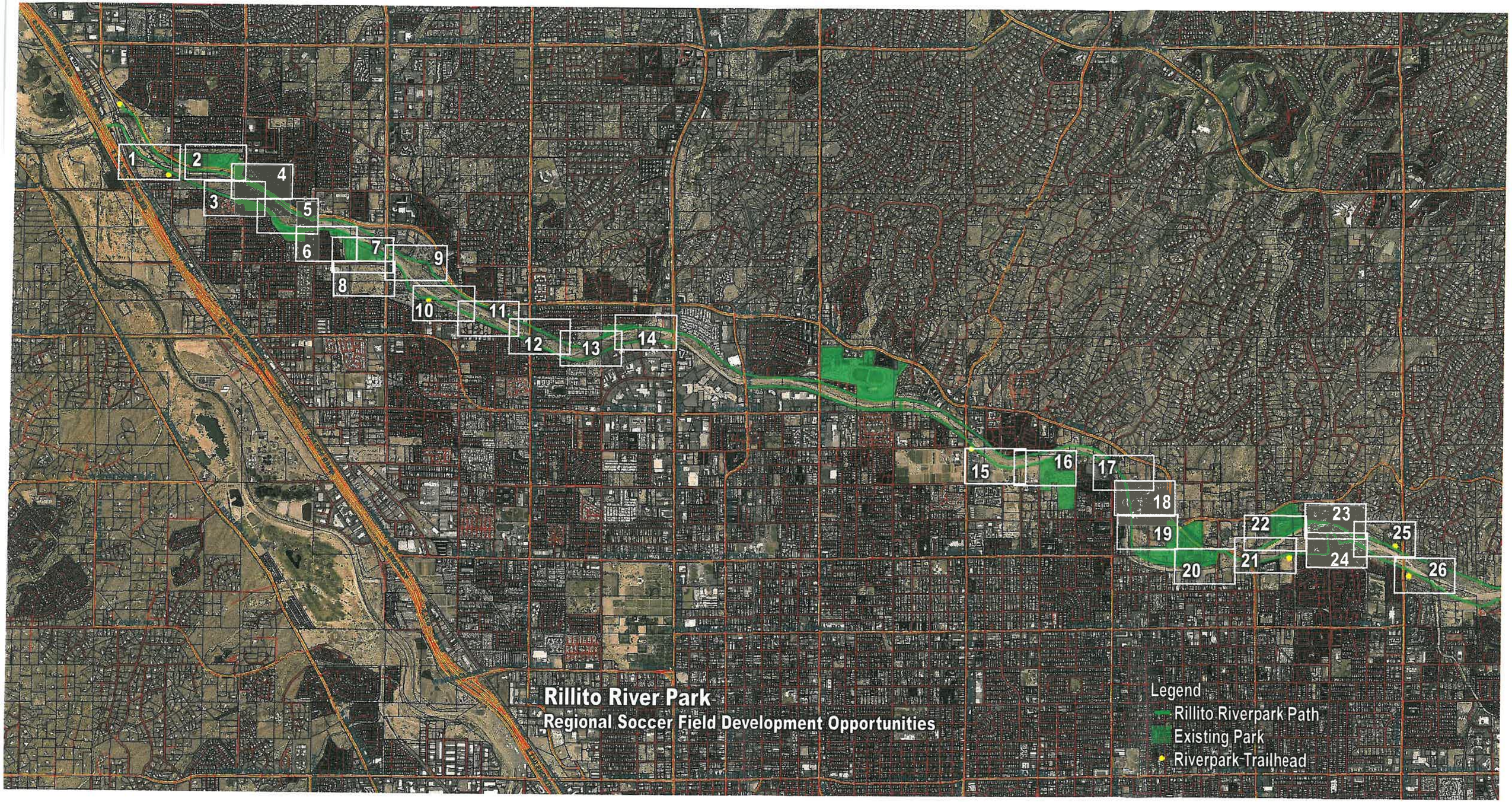
On the southbank, there is extensive County owned land, but this is part of the swan wetlands, and is not appropriate for turf development.



Large County owned land is located along river west of the Swan Trailhead. Sufficient flat land exists to fit a skewed soccer field, but access to field for parking not readily available This area has a lower bank, and has the Fletcha Caida Wash travel through it. It acts as a retention area and is more appropriate to be left a natural area and not a recreational turf development. Just east of Swan the County owns a large parcel with several structures. The flat portion of the land is not wide enough for a field installation.



Just east of Swan on the south bank there is adequate room to fit one or two fields at a sub optimal area. However, this is located adjacent to an equestrian trailhead, which would conflict with turf recreational use. The three story apartments south of the area would also impact the ability light these fields.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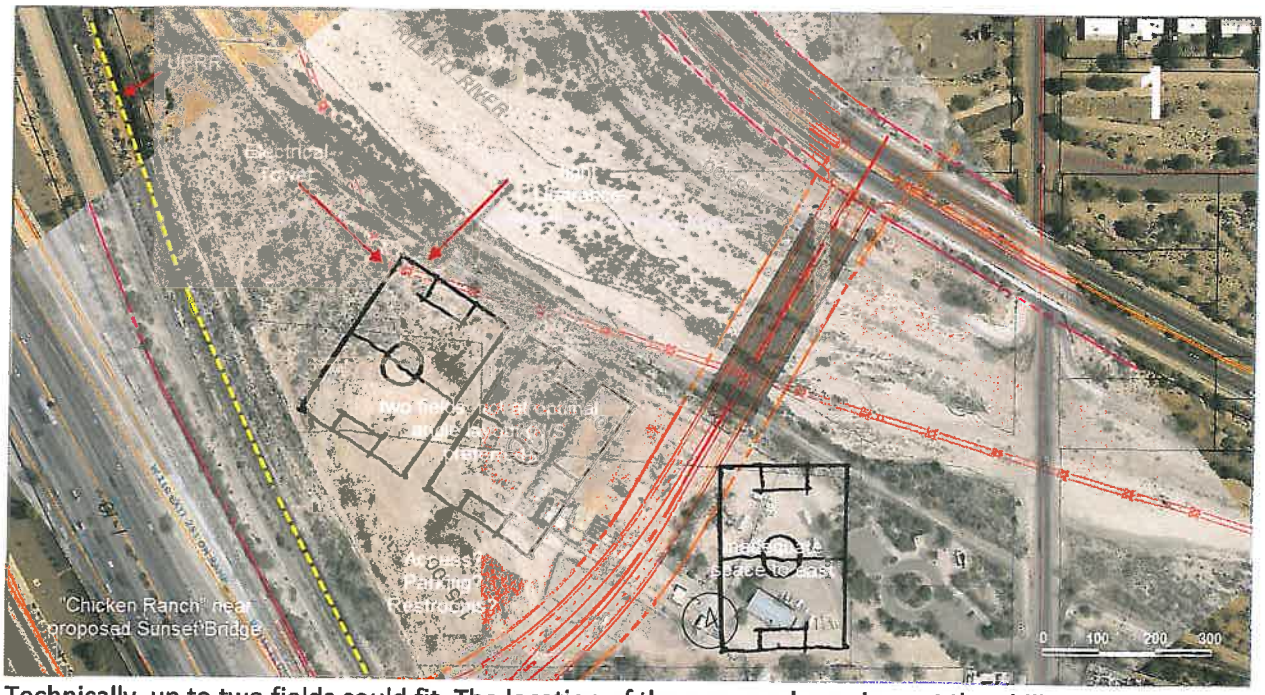

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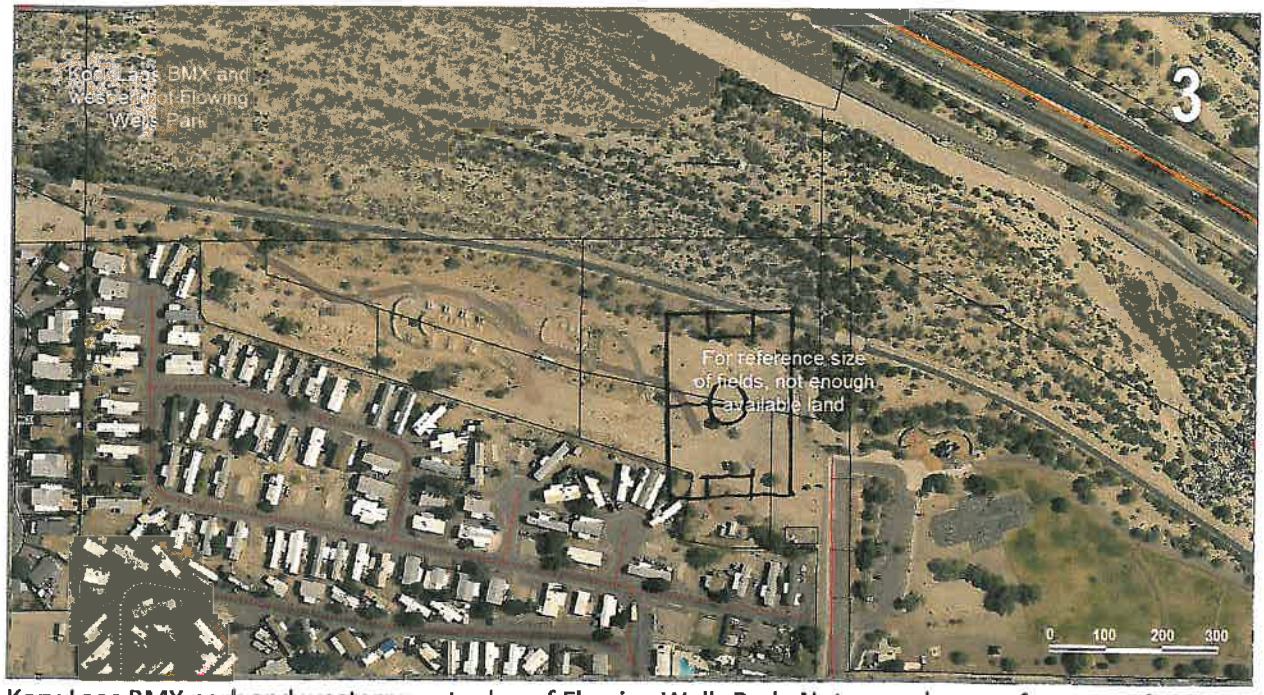
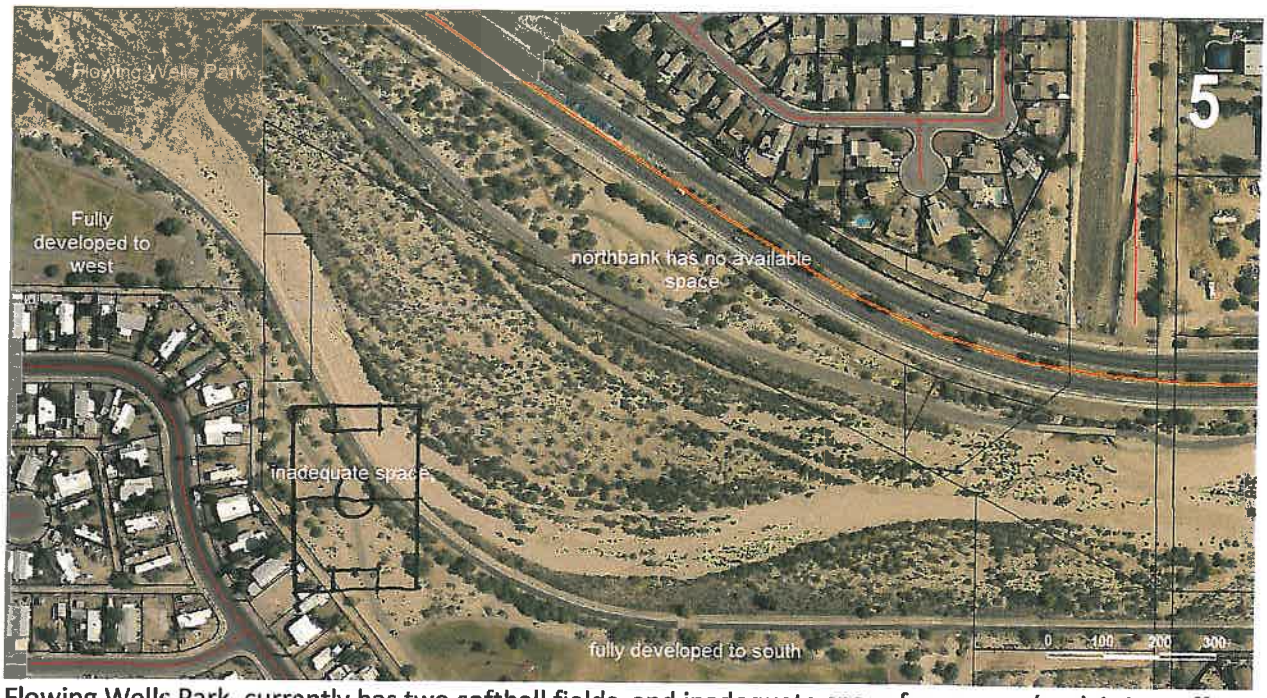


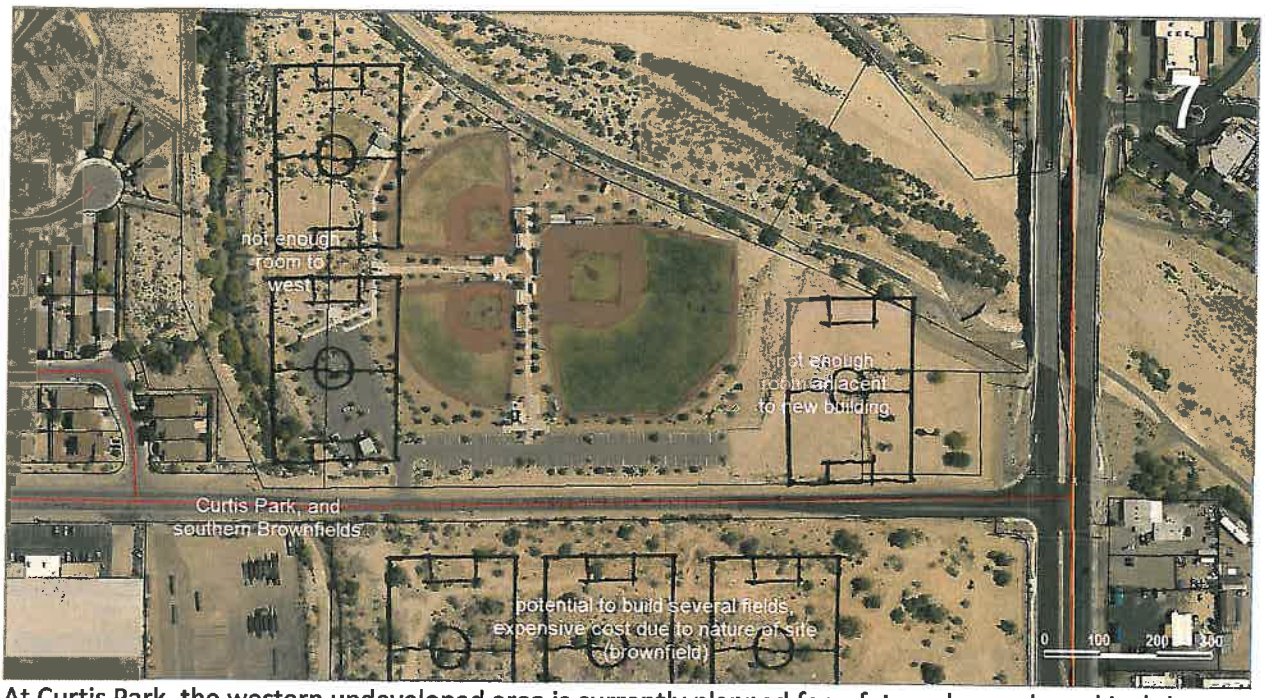
Kory Laos BMX park and westernmost edge of Flowing Wells Park. Not enough room for soccer fields.

The remnant parcel east of Shannon Road north of River Road could technically fit one soccer field. It isn't recommended as the orientation is poor, and would be an isolated single field which is difficult to operate from a league perspective. Dan Felix Park is across Shannon Road, and is a more feasible site.

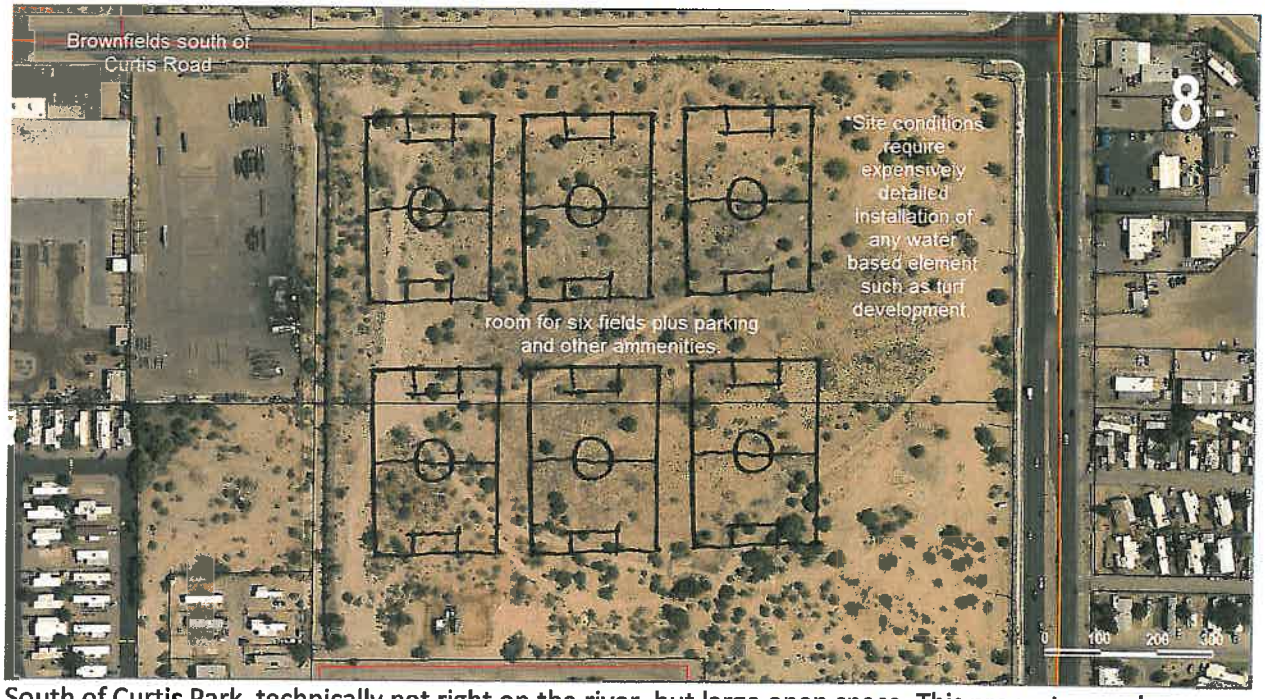


Flowing Wells Park, currently has two softball fields, and inadequate space for soccer. (park is just off screen to the south)

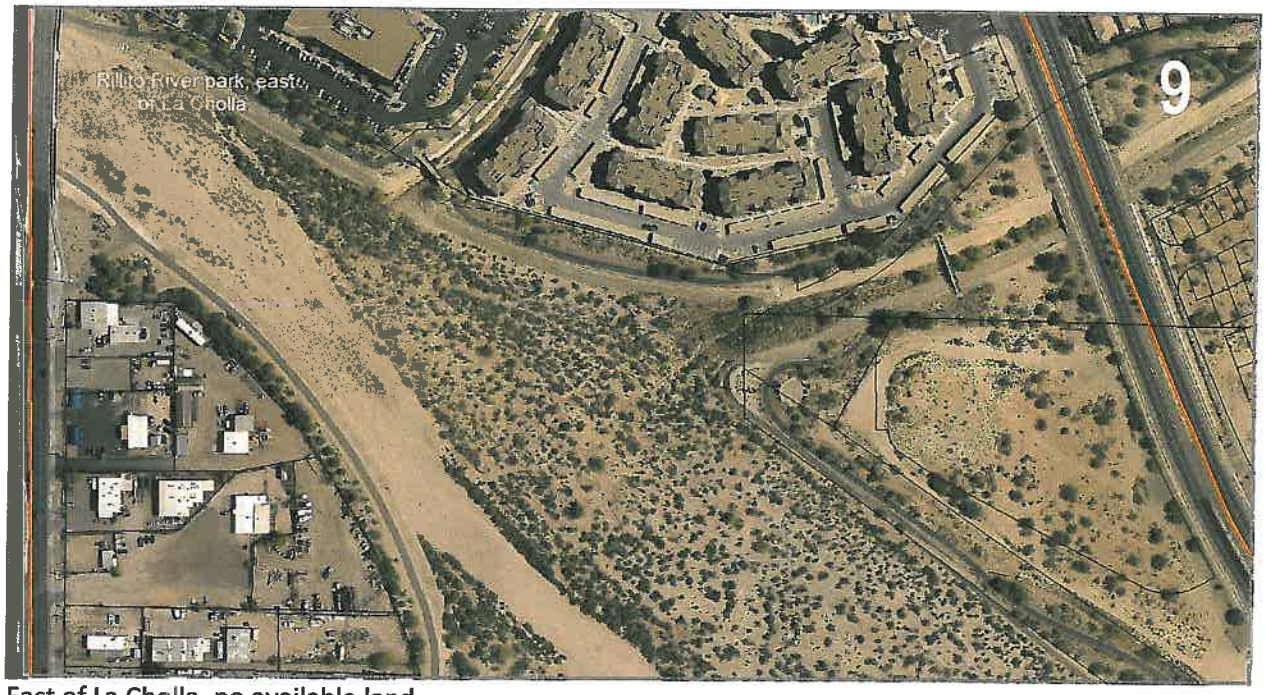
Further east, adjacent parcel is currently still owned privately and operated as a fill/materials yard for a local company. This parcel was pursued for purchase, but not completed. Only one additional field fits, unless two more owners are approached for land acquisition. A remnant parcel owned by the County on the west side of Curtis Park is too small for soccer field development, as is the western edge of the park itself.



At Curtis Park, the western undeveloped area is currently planned for a future dog park, and isn't large enough for a soccer field. To the east, the aerial shows there is not enough room for a soccer field, even if the new basketball facility was shown. The area south of the park is currently undeveloped.

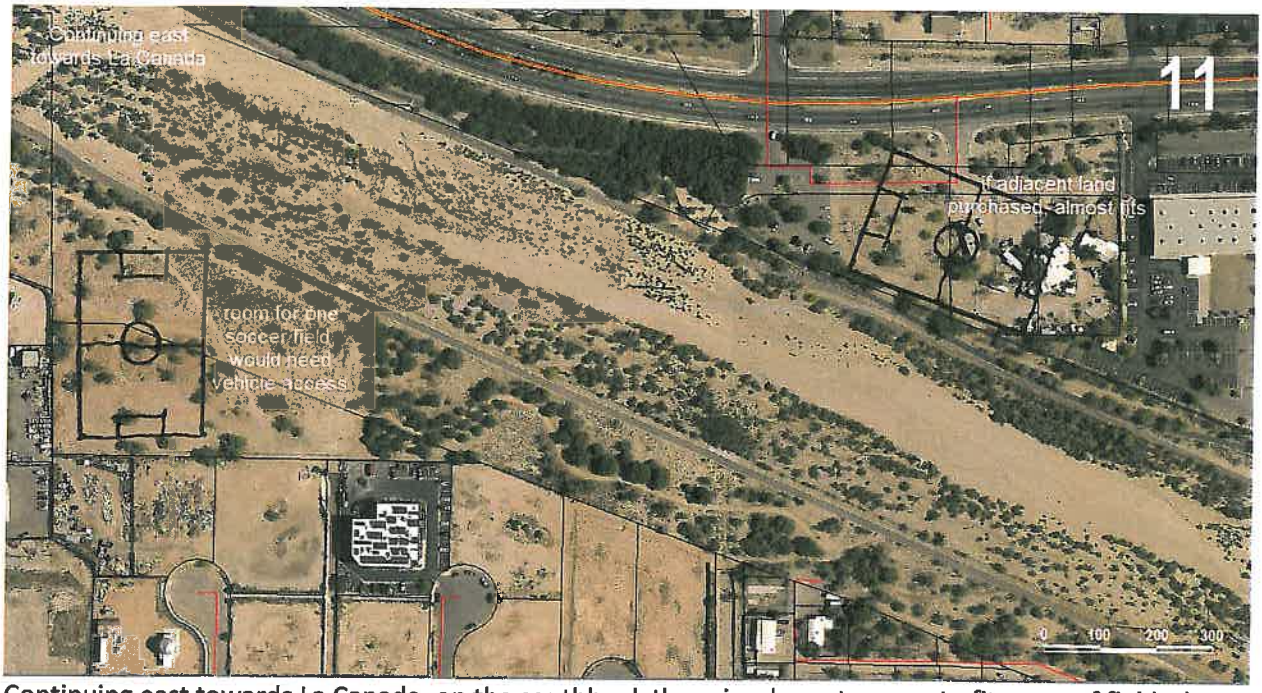


South of Curtis Park, technically not right on the river, but large open space. This property may have some hazardous issues, and could be considered a brownfield development site. (CONFIRMATION REQUEST OUT TO DEQ)



East of La Cholla, no available land.

Continuing east, wide space on the southbank between La Cholla and La Canada, but not quite large enough to develop tournament size soccer fields.

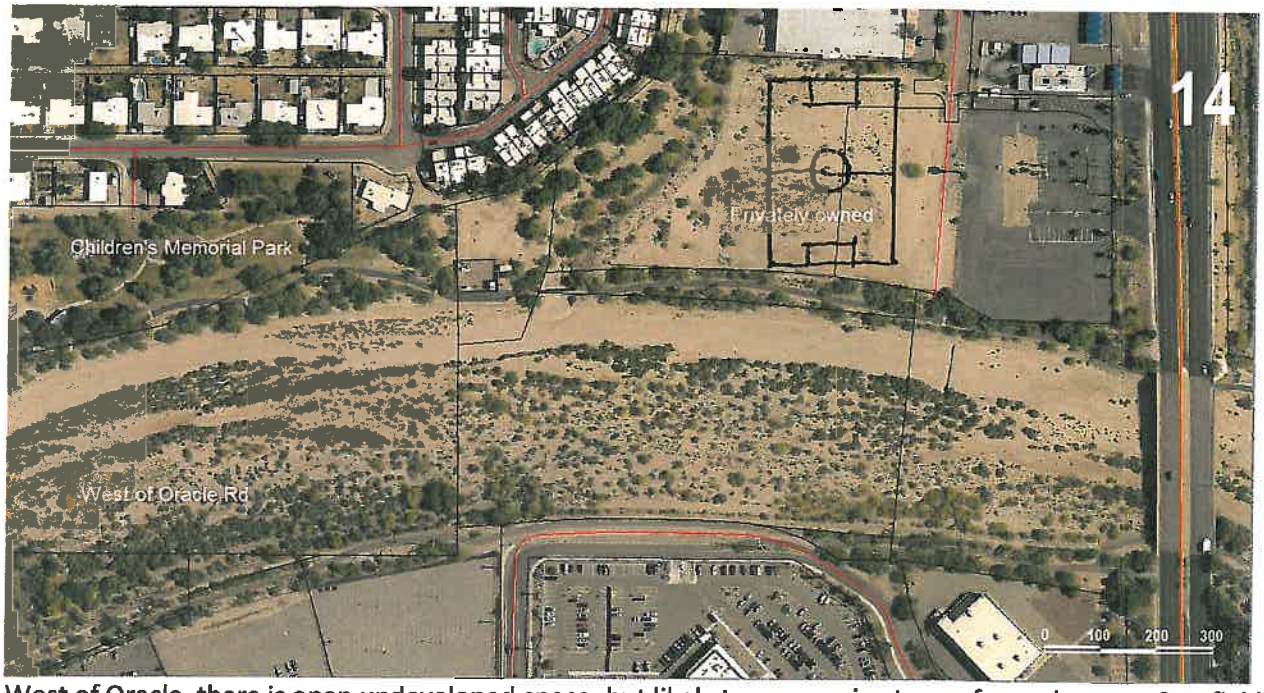


Continuing east towards La Canada, on the southbank there is adequate room to fit one turf fields, but no adjacent access to a road for parking. Would need to purchase access easement (or similar) from one of the nearby undeveloped parcels, or get an easement through the developed site.

The northbank if additional land was acquired could almost fit one, but based on proximity to road, not highly recommended. Land costs likely high due to proximity of developed areas on River Road.

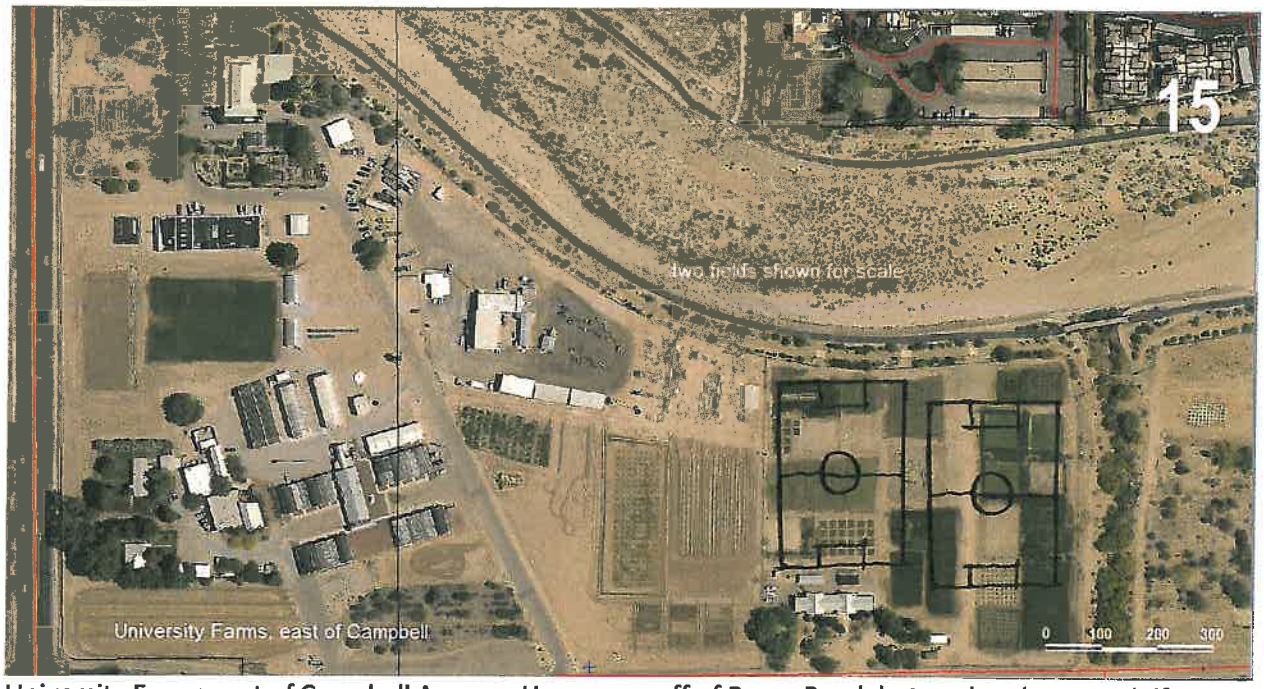
At La Canada Road, no adequate space available.

Continuing east of La Canada, no adequate space available.



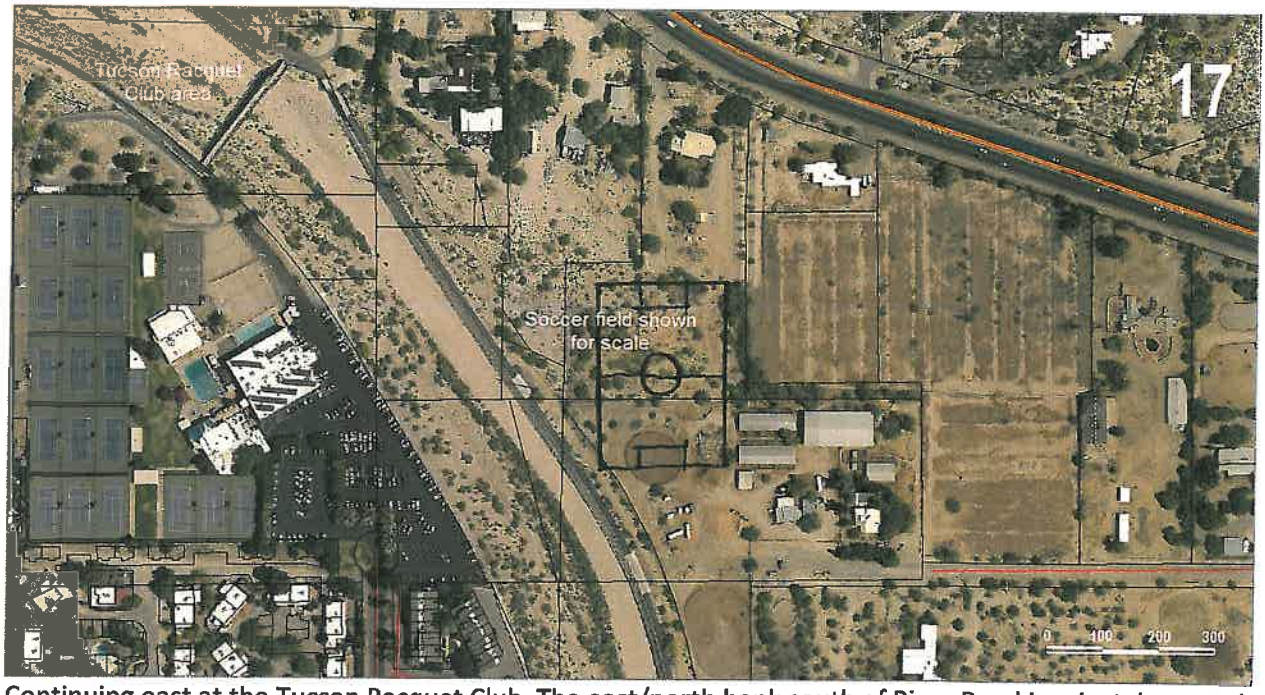
West of Oracle, there is open undeveloped space, but likely too expensive to use for park space. One field could fit in this area.

From Oracle to Campbell, no undeveloped land of any size available (except for Rillito Park itself).

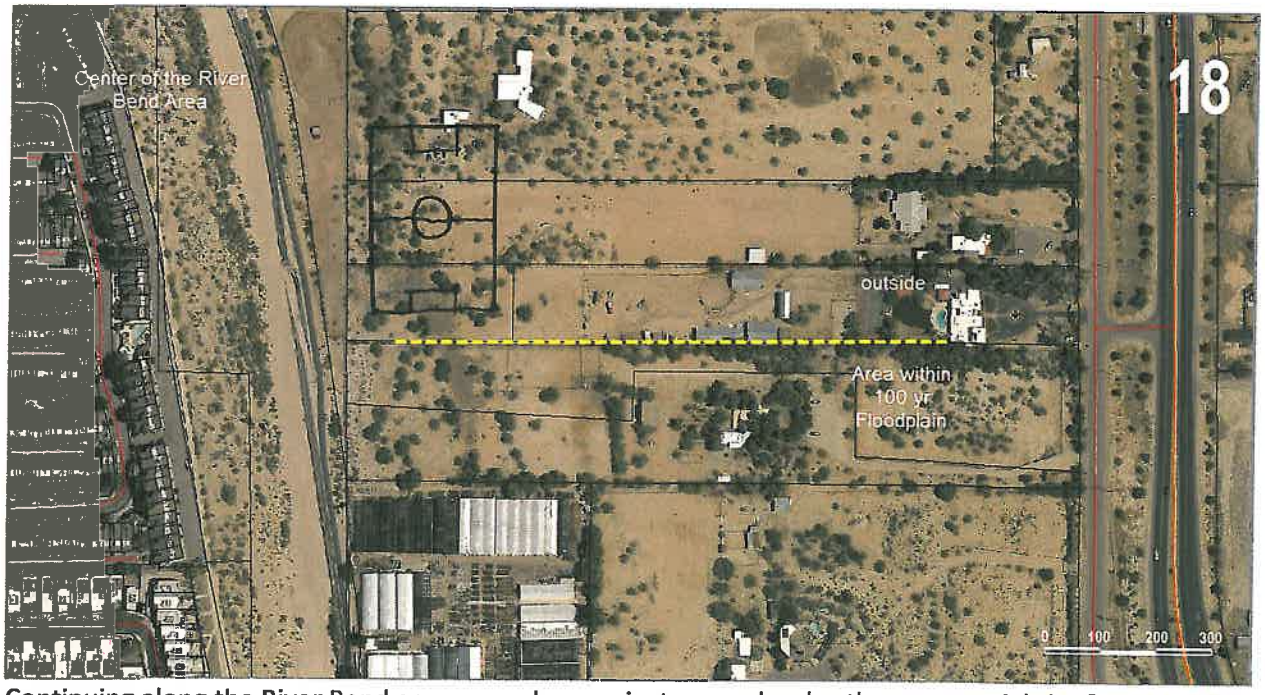


University Farms east of Campbell Avenue. Has access off of Roger Road, but unclear how much if any research are could be available. Fairly new agricultural building located south of the one field, assume this should be maintained.

Continuing east along the farm to Cactus Park. The farm is separated by a wash, which could make a natural separation between the farm development and turf development. The adjacent City park seems possible for additional expansion, but the neighborhood has been resistant to field development in this area (keep it natural).



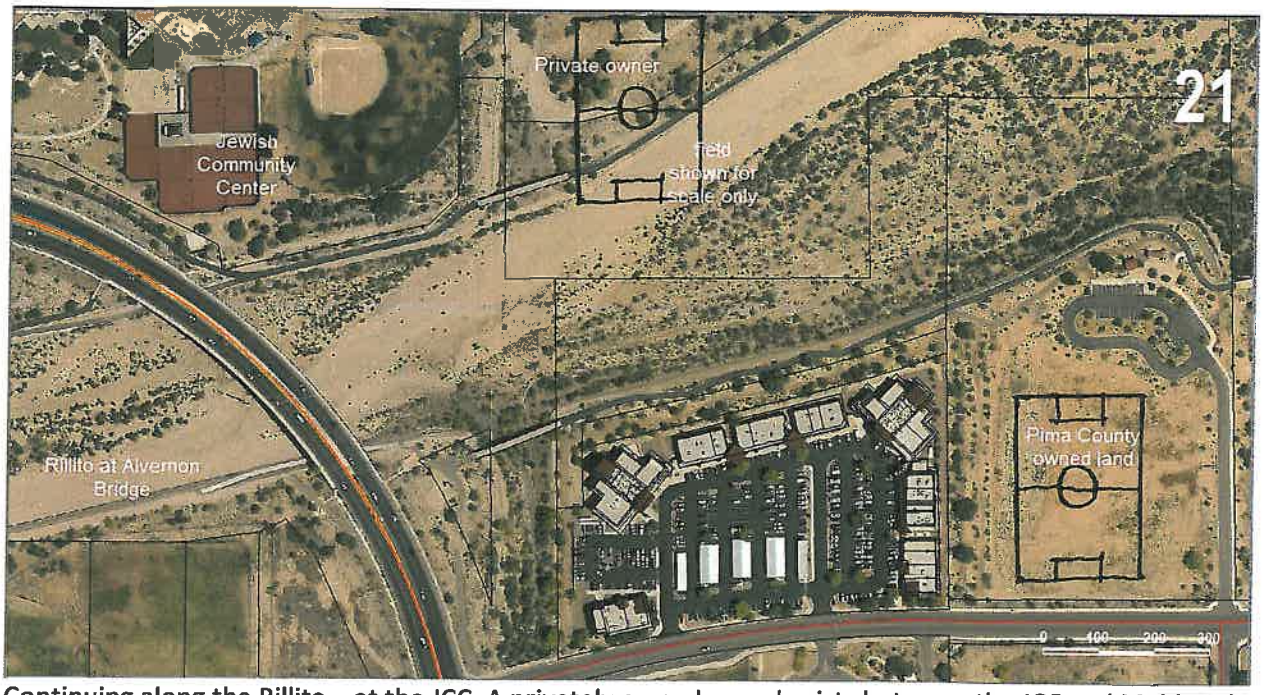
Continuing east at the Tucson Racquet Club. The east/north bank south of River Road is privately owned residential and equestrian parcels. There is adequate space for fields on appropriate flat land, but the ability to purchase the land is unlikely. This lande would be too valuable for recreation, instead more likely to become fuure housing or commercial development. Any development in this area must respond to the Binghampton Historic Landscape District.



Continuing along the River Bend area, more large private parcels, plus the commercial site for Green Things. The 100 year floodplain starts in this area, structures south of the yellow line are susceptible to flooding. In 2006 after the Aspen Fire when the nearby area flooded, these were not impacted. Any development in this area must respond to the Binghampton Historic Landscape District.

This area is entirely within the 100 year floodplain, and is susceptible to flooding. Areas east and south of the dashed lines are owned by Pima County. This area would make potential future expansion of the park, but would only be feasible if the owners were willing sellers. These are extensive equestrian sites. Any development in this area must respond to the Binghampton Historic Landscape District.

Brandi Fenton Park is fully developed within the recreational area. The southbank is fully utilized, with no room for development of recreation facilities. The open area to upper right is too hilly and not large enough to develop an additional field.

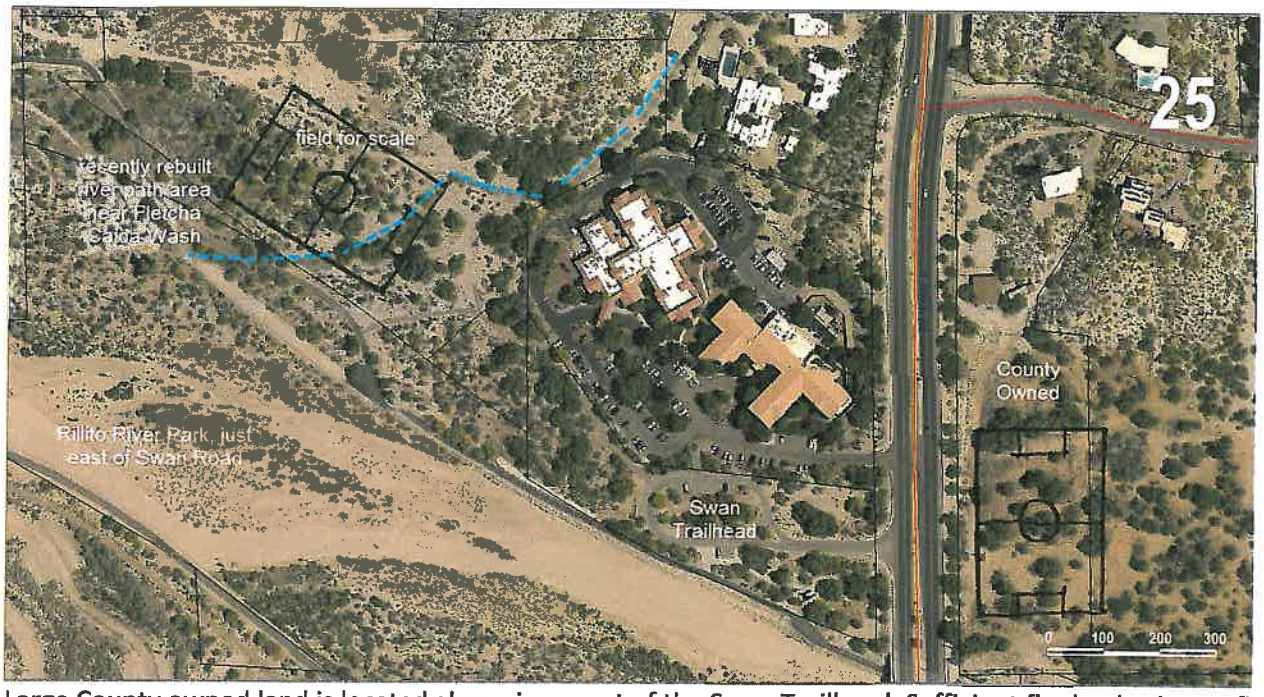


Continuing along the Rillito – at the JCC. A privately owned parcel exists between the JCC and Mehl Park. Viable development opportunity exists at the existing trailhead as shown at lower left. This is Pima County owned, and has no current master plan. Davidson School is located south of the adjacent office complex.

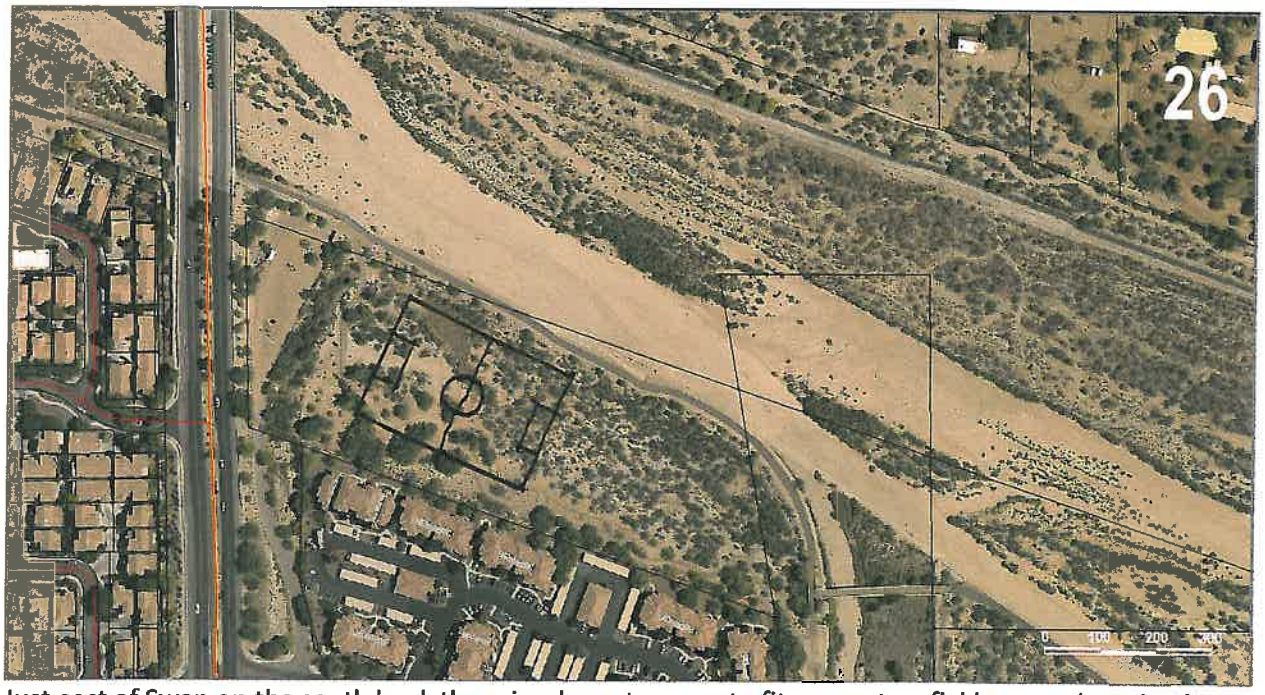
A privately owned parcel exists between the JCC and Mehl Park. This has frontage on River Road, and is unlikely to be bought with public funds. However, if turned as shown three fields could fit. Two fields in the optimal N/S orientation would allow for more parking and restroom development and might be better utilized in the park layout.

Only linear path ownership available east of Mehl Park, near the Columbus Road alignment.

On the southbank, there is extensive County owned land, but this is part of the swan wetlands, and is not appropriate for turf development.



Large County owned land is located along river west of the Swan Trailhead. Sufficient flat land exists to fit a skewed soccer field, but access to field for parking not readily available This area has a lower bank, and has the Fletcha Caida Wash travel through it. It acts as a retention area and is more appropriate to be left a natural area and not a recreational turf development. Just east of Swan the County owns a large parcel with several structures. The flat portion of the land is not wide enough for a field installation.



Just east of Swan on the south bank there is adequate room to fit one or two fields at a sub optimal area. However, this is located adjacent to an equestrian trailhead, which would conflict with turf recreational use. The three story apartments south of the area would also impact the ability light these fields.

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 18, 2013

To: Nanette Slusser
Assistant County Administrator for
Public Works Policy

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

Re: **Your December 9, 2013 Memorandum Regarding Public Use Alternatives at Rillito Regional Park**

I appreciate the exhaustive review of alternatives with regard to Rillito Regional Park. Prior to completing and acting on any of the modifications to the current Rillito project, I believe it is necessary to examine in more detail whether the stadium that would be refurbished for horseracing would meet any functionality test with regard to soccer. It makes no sense to rehabilitate the existing grandstand or stadium area and not have it functionally equivalent for multiple uses, including soccer.

The best test of functionality would be to pace off the distance between the front of the existing grandstand that has recently been constructed at the Kino Soccer Complex to the actual playing field sideline and determine if that distance matches the distance that could be achieved by reorienting one or more soccer fields to maximize viewer use of the soccer field. My guess is that these distances are substantially different, indicating that any refurbished horseracing grandstand would function only for horseracing, which is a very minor use of the facility. Hence, the entire concept of a joint use facility maybe fatally flawed.

Please review this basic perimeter to determine if a refurbished grandstand could be used for multiple purposes. If it can be by reorienting a soccer field closer to the side of the horseracing service, the option maybe worth pursuing. If it is not, it is not an option that should be pursued.

CHH/dr

Attachment

c: John Bernal, Deputy County Administrator for Public Works
Chris Cawein, Director, Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation
Reid Spaulding, Director, Facilities Management
Nancy Cole, Manager, Public Works Project Management Office

PIMA COUNTY
PUBLIC WORKS

MEMORANDUM

Public Works Administration

DATE: December 9, 2013

TO: C. H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

FROM: Nanette M. Slusser
Assistant County Administrator

RE: **Public Use Alternatives at Rillito Regional Park**

Rillito Regional Park Development

Rillito Regional Park continues to operate as the home for both Southern Arizona Fair Horse Racing and a variety of soccer clubs. Phase 1 improvements are funded with 2004 general obligation bonds and include the addition of three new regulation-size soccer fields and sports lighting for three fields. The existing usable stables will be relocated to the east side of the park to consolidate stable activities. Unusable stables will be demolished and removed to make room for the new soccer fields. Once Phase I is complete, Rillito Regional Park will house 11 soccer fields, the original grandstand, clubhouse, race track, new stable area and approximately 1,300 parking spaces. Drainage through the site will also be moved underground to allow construction of additional parking and the two new fields. The attached plan shows the layout of the current concept (Attachment A). Project design procurement is underway. Construction start will follow the 2014 racing season.

Phase 2 of the park's development includes the addition of five soccer fields, grandstands, concessions, and restrooms, thus, bringing the total number of soccer fields at the site to 16. The project is currently unfunded. See the attached diagram of the final build-out and the future bond project sheet (Attachment B). The goal is to bring this site up to 18 fields to allow the region to compete in the US Youth Soccer Region IV (West Regional) Championships. The site cannot hold more than the programmed 16 fields without eliminating parking and support facilities.

Competing for Soccer Tournaments

The West Regional competition attracts over 4,500 players and 15,000 spectators. Over the past several years, West Regional tournaments have been held at Reach 11 Sports Complex in Phoenix, Bernalillo Soccer Complex in Albuquerque, Simplot Sports Complex in Boise, and Waipio Soccer Complex in Hawaii. These sites have 18, 22, 24 and 21 fields, respectively. The Scottsdale Soccer Complex, which has only 10 fields, is approximately 8 miles from Reach 11 in Phoenix, resulting in a combined total of 28 fields for the tournament.

When applying the multi-site scenario to our region, two additional County parks with soccer fields are in the vicinity of Rillito Regional Park. These sites, in conjunction with Rillito Regional Park, would allow the region to compete for large-scale soccer tournaments. The Dan Felix Memorial Park is within 5 miles of Rillito Regional Park and offers four lit soccer fields with land available to

add a fifth field. There are an additional three fields—two of these fields are lit—at the Brandi Fenton Memorial Park located 2.5 miles to the east.

The restored Rillito Downs grandstand and artificial turf fields, along with the future parking structure and skyboxes, provide a unique tournament destination. The West Regional soccer sites have minimal spectator facilities with the exception of the Denver site, which is home to the Colorado Rapids, a professional soccer team.

Alternative Multi-Use Options

1. Retain Horse Racing at Rillito

   The final phase of the Rillito Regional Park development includes the demolition of the existing grandstand, clubhouse and race track. In developing the proposed project plan for the Bond Advisory Committee, staff determined that the Rillito Race Track grandstand is nearly the same configuration and seating capacity as the recently completed Kino Sports Complex North Grandstand. The cost of building the new Kino facility, restrooms and other improvements was $3.2 million. A preliminary analysis of the rehabilitation to code cost of the Rillito grandstand is approximately $2.6 million. The clubhouse restoration is included in this cost; however, the plan does not accommodate keeping the clubhouse. A similarly designed "replica" grandstand could be constructed at approximately $3 million. To retain the race track and grandstand, a 13-field configuration is required, thus, dropping the total fields at Rillito Regional Park from 16 to 13. The two fields adjacent to the grandstand would be artificial turf.

2. Enhanced Soccer Capacity Along the Rillito

   If the decentralized approach is applied to a regional soccer facility, numerous properties along The Loop could house soccer fields, adding to the 13 at Rillito Regional Park. Attached is an analysis of all vacant property along the Rillito River Park. Vacant lots of any size were identified and then a regulation-size soccer field template used to determine if they were viable expansion options. Each site is linked to a map legend. Sites with the potential to add two or more soccer fields were considered for further evaluation. These sites include:

   a. Adjacent to the new Sunset Road Alignment – 2 fields
   b. Dan Felix Memorial Park – 2 fields
   c. Vacant land on the east end of Flowing Wells Park – 2 fields
   d. Old landfill site south of Curtis Road and La Cholla – 6 fields
   e. University Farms – 6 to 12 fields, depending on whether Quonset huts remain

   See the Attachment C to view the four most recent West Regional competition sites.

3. Multi-Use Parking Facility

Both the soccer complex and the soccer/horse racing scenarios have significant parking requirements. The soccer-only scenario requires 1,600 spaces; soccer/horse racing, 1,400 spaces. Off-site event parking can be negotiated at several retail establishments within a 1/4-mile to 1 mile of the site. In the current proposed soccer-only scenario, parking meets the minimum requirement of 1,600 spaces. Standard sports-related uses have minimal parking requirements. Any other event types (e.g., Spring Fling, Pow Wows, food festivals) would need to establish off-site or satellite parking to meet any additional demands. However, the preferred solution is to build a parking structure on site. A 900-space parking structure to meet the proposed highest-capacity event is estimated at $12 million. There is adequate space for the structure at the east end of the track.

The addition of a parking structure to the site offers an opportunity to add a community center/fitness center, as well as skyboxes and a clubhouse. These additions provide alternative recreational options for families attending soccer games or other events at the site. These additional facilities are not included in the proposed future bond package. However, a parking facility with these types of improvements would cost approximately $45 to $50 million.

If the decentralized regional facility is applied, each site has additional parking. Augmentation of parking at each site may help reduce the total number of spaces needed in the parking structure and may prove less costly overall.

Horse Racing Viability

In the years since the Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee made its recommendations in 2006, the country experienced the great recession. Many sports and leisure activities suffered huge drops in attendance. At its peak in 2006, a total of 15 counties held County Fair Racing and 3 tracks held commercial racing. Today, there are 8 counties holding County Fair Racing and 2 tracks holding commercial races. Rillito Downs (Rillito Regional Park) holds both County Fair Horse Racing and commercial racing. The Arizona Department of Racing's 2013 Annual Report shows both revenues and attendance were up for commercial racing at the Rillito Regional Park: 7 percent and 13 percent respectively. The opposite is true for County Fair Horse Racing with revenues declining 51 percent and attendance 88 percent since 2006. There is continued debate regarding the future viability of County Fair Racing without the ability to offer electronic betting. With exception to reservation lands, Arizona law does not allow electronic betting.

The Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee's 2006 recommendations included:

1. All existing uses at Rillito continue until a suitable replacement facility is established for horse racing; and

2. The replacement facility be established no later than 2010, subject to a successful 2008 bond election, or within two years and within the first implementation period of the bond election immediately succeeding the bond election.

The Great Recession delayed the 2008 bond election, and both horse racing and soccer activities continue to operate at Rillito Regional Park. The sites identified in 2006 as possible options to relocate horse racing have not come to fruition. The most promising site on the Bureau of Land Management's land in Marana is no longer viable. The alternative location at the Pima County Fairgrounds is only viable if the proposed racing facilities are built as part of a large, multi-use facility to allow a variety of uses, including concerts, carnivals, and other large-scale events. The Pima County Fair Commission submitted a project for this level of development at a cost of $27 million. Prior to approving this type project, other factors to consider include competition with the Kino Sports Complex facilities and the availability of hotels and restaurants near the fairgrounds for use by the racing community.

Park Utilization

A wide variety of events are held at Rillito Regional Park. From the Celtic Festival and Pow Wows to Spring Fling and dog shows, some events have established Rillito Park as their venue of choice, holding annual events consistently every year. Rarely are events held at the park from May through September. The attached spreadsheet (Attachment D) shows only one event in the summer 2013: a field sport event. Some of the larger events, such as the University of Arizona's Spring Fling, have had more than 40,000 attendees; most events last 2 days to 2 weeks. Horse racing activities are booked at the park for 10 to 16 days in late winter and early spring.

Fees for these events are negotiated based on a Board-approved fee schedule. (See the attached schedule – Attachment E.) Revenues for the park for the past 5 years are:

FY 2009	$45,138
FY 2010	$46,163
FY 2011	$44,648
FY 2012	$44,667
FY 2013	$45,874

Horse racing fees were set by the Board of Supervisors based on recommendations from a County Administrator-appointed fee committee. Those fees are:

Racing Season	Annual Fee	Race Day Fee	Total Fees for the Season
2009 Racing Season	$ 3,750	$ -0-	$ 3,750
2010 Racing Season	$ 3,750	$ -0-	$ 3,750
2011 Racing Season	$ 6,500	$ -0-	$ 6,500
2012 Racing Season	$ 9,000	$1,125.00	$18,700
2013 Racing Season	$11,500	$1,437.50	$21,562
2014 Racing Season	$14,000	$1,750.00	TBD

Although no counts are available for the park's day-to-day use, league play and events account for an estimated 250,000 to 300,000 users annually. Events and horse racing are the primary draws during the cooler months. League play is consistent year round with heaviest utilization on weekday evenings.

Future Bond Project

As the Pima County Bond Advisory Committee begins vetting future bond projects, this particular project will continue to garner much attention from both the soccer clubs and the horse racing community. One option, which the Bond Advisory Committee may want to consider, allows the continued use of Rillito Regional Park for both soccer and horse racing. However, both user groups would be asked to compromise something.

The attached concept plan shows the proposed Rillito Regional Park with 13 soccer fields, two of which are tournament-quality with artificial turf and a refurbished grandstand (Attachment F). Horse racing would remain with the track, grandstand and stables in the amount currently used. A future parking garage could offer skyboxes and a clubhouse with adequate parking for even the largest events. The concept plan allows for additional improvements adjacent to The Loop that would house farmer's market vending, food truck parking and similar type of uses.

The soccer clubs would give up three fields at Rillito Regional Park. However, if the park's fields are combined with nearby facilities at the Dan Felix and Brandi Fenton Memorial Parks and promoted as a multi-site venue for regional competition, a total of 21 fields could be available after Phase 2 improvements and improvements at the two satellite sites: Brandi Fenton and Dan Felix Memorial Parks.

Horse racing promoters would be required to maintain the same number of stables as currently in use, with limited opportunity for expansion. They would also lose the clubhouse until a future parking structure is built.

Both user groups would need to coordinate off-site parking at adjacent commercial or retail properties for events that exceed the parking capacity. All facilities would be linked via The Loop so spectators can use satellite parking and access.

Recommendations

Attached for your consideration are four new project sheets for the combined soccer/horse racing option at Rillito Regional Park. The sheets include:

1. A revised future bond project sheet for Rillito Regional Park. This revision would replace the current proposed soccer-only concept. The project will need several other complementary improvements at the Brandi Fenton and Dan Felix Memorial Parks. Those improvements will be dealt with separately, but they are needed to meet the goal of attracting the West Regional tournament (Attachment G).

If the Bond Advisory Committee chooses to advance this option, the proposed $27 million multi-use facility would not be needed at the Pima County Fairgrounds.

2. A revised future bond project sheet for the sports field and lighting bond project, which includes the addition of two new fields, parking, a pedestrian bridge, and lighting at Dan Felix Memorial Park and new sports lighting at one field at Brandi Fenton Memorial Park. Both properties would receive additional sports seating (Attachment H).

   If the sports fields and lighting bond project does not advance through the bond process, these two projects should be resubmitted separately (Attachment I).

3. A new project sheet to add an 800-to-900-stall parking structure with potential for skyboxes and clubhouse at Rillito Regional Park. This project can be included in the current proposed or a future bond program (Attachment J).

In addition these above options:

4. Coordinate negotiations for overflow parking at nearby commercial or retail sites should the parking structure be pushed to a future bond election.

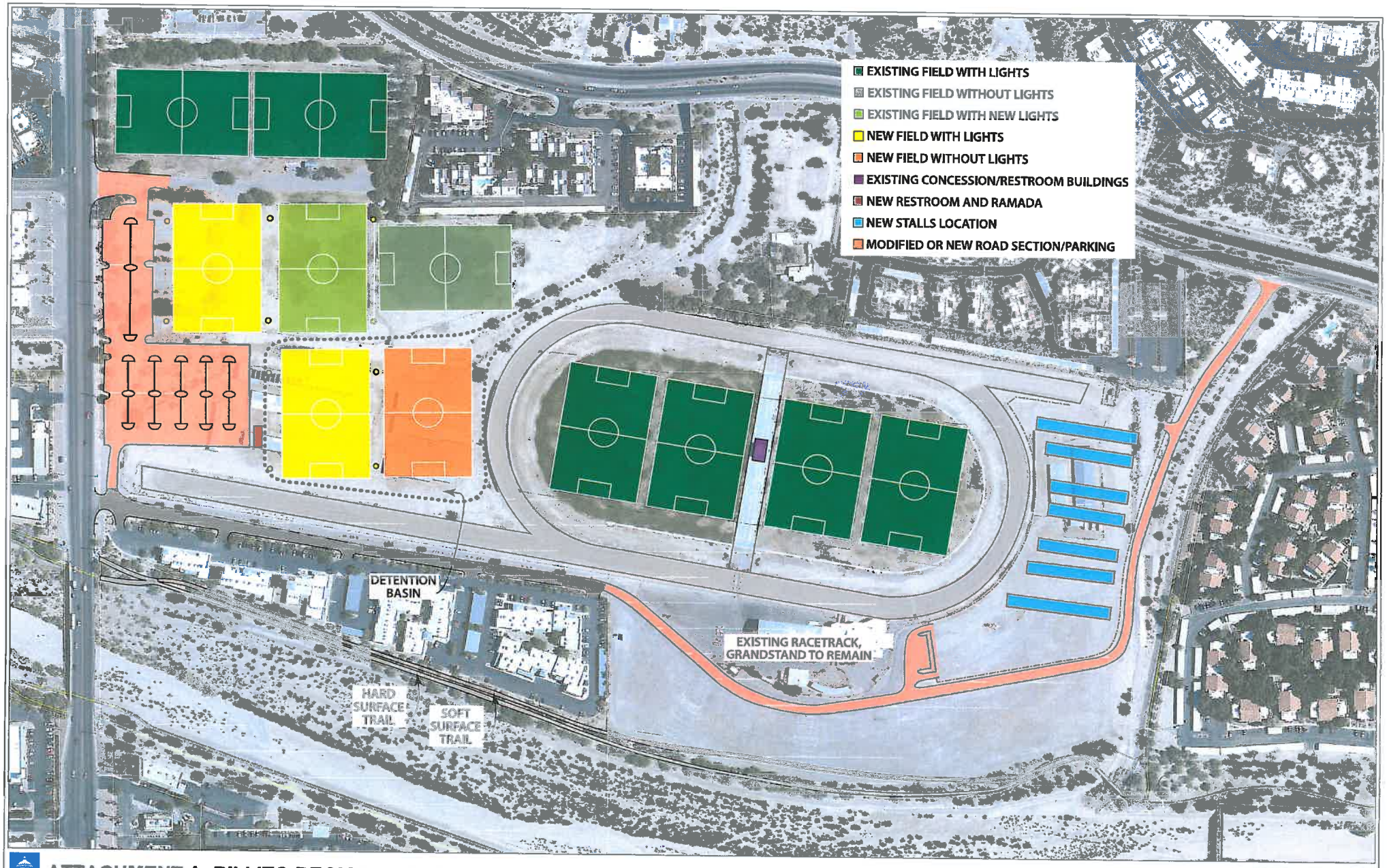
These options may either be advanced for consideration to the Bond Advisory Committee, or go through the Parks and Recreation Commission or other public vetting prior to consideration by the Bond Advisory Committee.

There has been some discussion with an outside vendor regarding the use of the section of Rillito Regional Park adjacent to The Loop for a weekly farmer's market. That use is compatible under any of the proposed options. The farmer's market concept will be presented for further review in a separate memorandum.

NMS:lsm

Attachments: A—Rillito Regional Park Phase 1 (Current), Concept Plan, November 4, 2013
B—Phase 2 Concept Plan (16 Fields), April 10, 2013
C—Tournament Sites (Hawaii, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)
D—Rillito Special Events, April 2008-November 2013
E—Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Fee Schedule, 2009
F—Alternate Phase 2 Concept Plan (13 Fields and Horse Racing), November 4, 2013
G—PR103, Future Proposed Bond Project: Rillito Race Track Conversion
H—PR35, Future Proposed Bond Project: Regional Sports Fields and Lighting
I—PRXX, Future Proposed Bond Project: Sports Fields and Lighting for Tournament Sites
J—PRXX, Future Proposed Bond Project: Rillito Regional Park Parking Garage

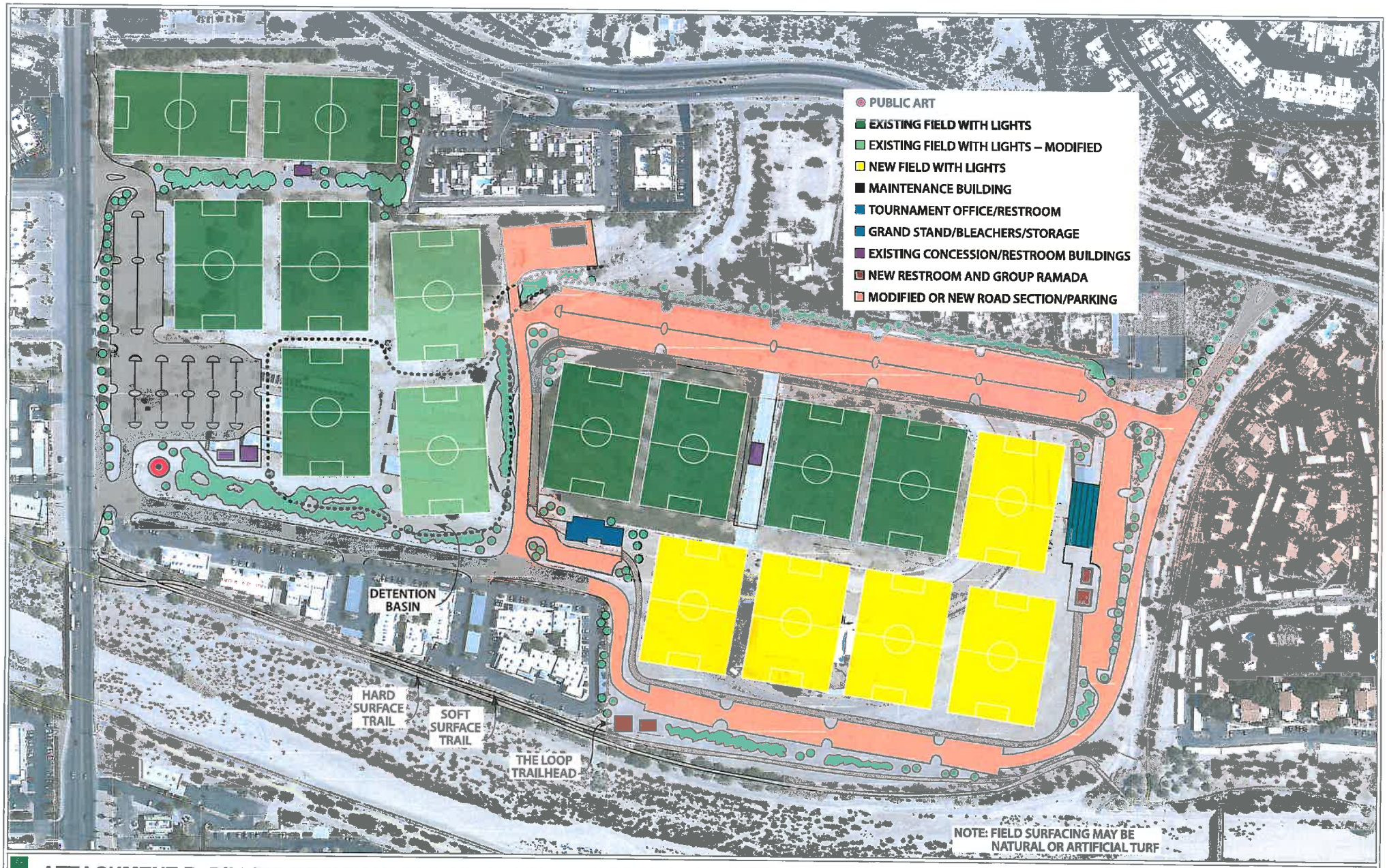
c: John M. Bernal, Deputy County Administrator, Public Works
Chris Cawein, Director, Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation
Nancy Cole, Manager, Public Works Project Management Office



ATTACHMENT A, RILLITO REGIONAL PARK PHASE 1 CONCEPT PLAN – NOVEMBER 4, 2013

1 inch = 100 feet

0 50 100 200
Feet



ATTACHMENT B, RILLITO REGIONAL PARK PHASE 2 CONCEPT PLAN – APRIL 10, 2013

1 inch = 100 feet

0 50 100 200 Feet

ATTACHMENT C (Hawaii)

Rillito Park Planning – Tournament Sites

The following maps show existing conditions on large soccer tournament sites.

Waipio Soccer, Hawaii.

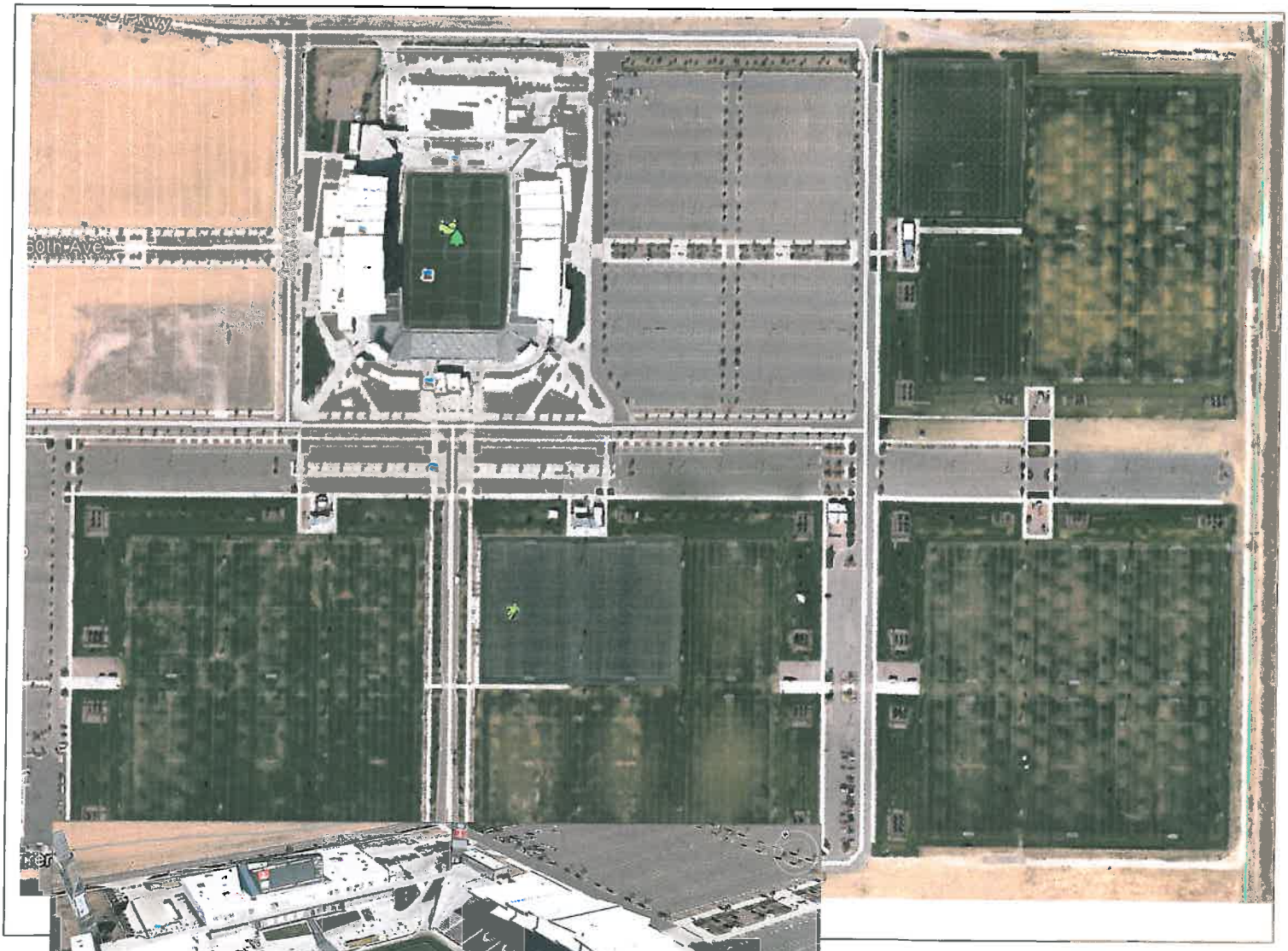
This has 21 full size fields, at 210x350'. The full turf area is flexible for setup, if different age ranges are represented, they could have more fields of varying sizes.

One field is artificial turf with a stadium setup.

ATTACHMENT C (Colorado)

Rillito Park Planning – Tournament Sites

The following maps show existing conditions on large soccer tournament sites.



Denver, Colorado

Home of the MLS Colorado Rapids team, including stadium (field is 225x360').

24 fields at 210x330'. Of the 24, four appear to be artificial turf. All are lit.

Concession, parking amenities are excellent. June weather is great.

ATTACHMENT C (New Mexico)

Rillito Park Planning – Tournament Sites

The following maps show existing conditions on large soccer tournament sites

State Farm Bernalillo Soccer Complex, north of Albuquerque, NM

1. All fields full sized, 22 total.

2. 8 fields are lit. Two lit fields also have bleachers for a stadium feel.

ATTACHMENT C (Arizona)

Rillito Park Planning – Tournament Sites

The following maps show existing conditions on large soccer tournament sites.

Reach 11 Sports, Phoenix, AZ

This complex has a total of 18 soccer fields which are all 230' x 360' (75x120yd). These could hold lacrosse or football as well as soccer. One field is a stadium setup with artificial turf and lighting.

ATTACHMENT E

PIMA COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION

PROPOSED FEE SCHEDULE

EXHIBIT A; ORDINANCE 2009 -

Fees in BOLD and CAPITALIZED are fees that are being revised with this ordinance. All other fees, that are not bold and/or capitalized were approved by the Pima County Board of Supervisors in 2003 and are not being proposed for change at this time.

Unless otherwise noted, all fee increases go in to effect 31 days after adoption by Pima County Board of Supervisors.

I. PROGRAMS:

AJO RECREATION PROGRAMS

Adult Arts & Craft-Open Workshops / per class	$3.00
Adult Exercise (per six week class)	$25.00
Ceramics:	
Firing per cubic inch	$0.50
Clear glaze per 4 ounces	$3.00
Slip per gallon	$3.00
Structured Class / 2 days	$6.00
Open Workshop / 1 day	$3.00
Stained Glass:	
Open Workshop	$3.00 per day
Beginner's class (per seven weeks)	$25.00
Youth ceramics	$1.00 per class

AQUATICS

Life Guard Training Classes:	
First Aid/CPR/Life guarding	$100 ($10.50 P.C./$89.50 Red Cross)
Water Safety Instruction	$87 ($10.00 P.C. / $77.00 Red Cross)
Open Swim -	
Child/Youth	EFFECTIVE 09/09/09: $1.00 PER CHILD PER ADMISSION ($0.50 PER ADMISSION FOR THOSE CHILDREN WHO MEET THE LOW INCOME STANDARD)*
Adult (18 – up)	EFFECTIVE 09/09/09: $3.00 PER PERSON PER ADMISSION ($1.50 FOR ADULTS 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, FOR ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES, AND FOR ADULTS WHO MEET THE LOW INCOME STANDARD)*
24 punch pass	EFFECTIVE 09/09/09: $60.00 ADULT / $20.00 CHILD/YOUTH* *PLEASE SEE YOUR LOCAL POOL FOR COMPLETE DISCOUNT PROGRAM DETAILS
Aqua Aerobics	$1.50 per person per day
All Other Pool Uses	
Swim Lessons	$20 per 8-day session
Swim Team	$20 per child per league season
Pool Rental – Swim Team*	$1.00 per lane per hour, must provide certified lifeguard and insurance
Pool Rental Non-Commercial*	$50.00 per hour (includes 2 lifeguards) plus $15 per hour each additional lifeguard per County health code requirements
Pool Rental Commercial*	$75 per hour (includes 2 lifeguards) plus $15 per hour each additional lifeguard per County health code requirements; insurance by renter is required
*Facilities subject to availability	

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Sonoran Desert Kids Day Programs	$50 per child per 4 day session
Special workshop events (i.e. guest speaker)	PER PERSON: VARIES BY WORKSHOP - $2 TO $250 PER WORKSHOP PER FAMILY: VARIES BY WORKSHOP - $4 TO $750 PER WORKSHOP

II. RENTALS:

ATTACHMENT D

RILLITO SPECIAL EVENTS				
April 2008-November 2013				
2008				
Event:	**Date:**		**Revenue:**	
Spring Fling	April 7-15, 2008		$ 3,950.00	
Celtic Festival			$ 3,250.00	
Toys for Tots			$ -	
American Cancer, making strides			$ 1,450.00	
		Total		$ 8,650.00
2009				
American Cancer, Making Strides	October 24-25, 2009		$ 1,450.00	
Pow Wow	December 31, 2008-January 4, 2009		$ 1,950.00	
American Diabetes			$ 700.00	
Tucson Youth Football			$ 10,000.00	
Manufactured homes				
Spring Fling			$ 4,000.00	
Dog show			$ 3,400.00	
Arizona Rush			$ 5,000.00	
Cancer walk			$ 900.00	
Citadel July 4 Concert			$ 4,700.00	
Celtic Festival			$ 4,000.00	
		Total		$ 36,100.00
2010				
Pow Wow	Dec 2009-Jan 2010		$ 1,950.00	
Spring Fling	April 5-14, 2010		$ 4,650.00	
Tucson Magpies Rugby Tournaments	June 12, 2010		$ 60.00	
CDO Dog Show	Nov-10		$2,550.00	
Celtic Festival			$3,250.00	
				$ 12,460.00
2011				
Pow Wow	December 31, 2010-January 3, 2011		$ 1,800.00	
Spring Fling	April 4-13, 2011		$ 4,650.00	
American Diabetes	October 1 & 2, 2011		$ 700.00	
Juvenile Diabetes	October 28-29, 2011		$ 525.00	
Celtic Festival	November 3-7, 2011		$ 3,250.00	
CDO Dog Show	Novemeber 10-14, 2011		$ 2,550.00	
Saguaro Scramblers Dog Show	November 18-20, 2011		$ 1,450.00	
Saguaro Scramblers Dog Show	December 9-11, 2011		$ 1,450.00	
		Total		$ 16,375.00
2012				
Pow Wow	December 27, 2011 - January 11, 2012		$ 800.00	

ATTACHMENT D (Continued)

Spring Fling	April 9-18, 2012		$ 4,650.00	
American Diabetes	October 6 & 7, 2012		$ 900.00	
Farmers Market	October 21, 2012		$ 350.00	
Celtic Festival	November 1-5, 2012		$ 3,250.00	
CDO Dog Show	November 8-12, 2012		$ 2,550.00	
		Total		$ 12,500.00
2013				
Long Realty	April 4, 2013		$ 900.00	
Spring Fling	April 8-17, 2013		$ 4,650.00	
Beer Festival	April 19 & 20, 2013		$ 900.00	
Saguaro 7's Rugby Tournament	July 13, 2013		$ 120.00	
American Diabetes	October 5 & 6, 2013		$ 900.00	
Nam Jam	October 18-19, 2013		$ 900.00	
Juvenile Diabetes	October 25 & 26, 2013		$ 900.00	
Celtic Festival	October 31 - November 4, 2013		$ 3,250.00	
CDO Dog Show	November 7-12, 2013		$ 2,900.00	
		Total		$ 15,420.00
			$ 56,355.00	

AMUSEMENT RIDES AND JUMPING CASTLE PERMITS

Jumping Castles and Amusement Rides	$25 per month per vendor

CAMPGROUND SITES (Tucson Mountain Park – Gilbert Ray Campground)

R.V. Site – with hookup	$20 per vehicle per night (*includes $0.50 R.V. tax*)
Tent Site – without hookup	$10 per night (maximum 2 vehicles per site)
Student Rate (organized school outing)	$3 per student per night

FIELDS - Sports (*Tournaments that charge entry fees to participating teams*)

Non-profit organization (For tournament play)	$100 per field per day (excluding light fees)
For profit organization (For sport use)	$200 per field per day (excluding light fees)

FIELDS - Sports(fee based clinic)

Clinic Fees	$20 per hour per field

FIELDS Without Lights - Sports (per field)

Youth Leagues (non-profit)	No charge
Youth Leagues (profit)	**$5 PER HOUR**
Adult Leagues (18 and up)	$10 per hour
General public Use	$10 per hour
Sportspark (non-profit)	**$10 PER HOUR**
Sportspark (for profit)	**$15.00 PER HOUR**

FIELDS With Lights - Sports (per field)

Youth Leagues (non-profit)	**EFFECTIVE 02/01/2010: $7.50 PER HOUR**
Youth Leagues (profit)	**$10 PER HOUR**
Adult Leagues (18 and up)	$15 per hour
General public Use	$15 per hour
Sportspark (non-profit)	**$15 PER HOUR**
Sportspark (for profit)	**$17.50 PER HOUR**

Brandi Fenton Memorial Park Courts (per court)

Covered Basketball Court	
Non-profit organization/Government	**$20 PER COURT PER HOUR**
For profit organization/Private Party	**$30 PER COURT PER HOUR**

Court Rentals (per court - all parks except Brandi Fenton Memorial Park)

Volleyball, Basketball, Tennis	
Non-profit organization/Government	$12 for 3 hours
For profit organization/Private Party	$20 for 3 hours

RAMADA RENTAL

Ramada Use Permit	$25 per ramada per day

BRANDI FENTON MEMORIAL PARK HORSE ARENA

Horse Arena (Non-Profit)	**YOUTH EVENTS $50 PER DAY, ADULTS EVENTS $100 PER DAY (INSURANCE PROVIDED BY RENTER IS REQUIRED)**
Horse Arena (For Profit)	**$200 PER DAY (INSURANCE PROVIDED BY RENTER IS REQUIRED)**

II. RENTALS (continued):

ROBLES HORSE ARENA

Horse Arena (Non-Profit)	$50 (insurance provided by renter is required)
Horse Arena (For Profit)	$150 (insurance provided by renter is required)
Water Fee	(ELIMINATED)

SHOOTING RANGE

Archery Ranges TMP and SERP	$25 per calendar year
	$3.00 per shooter per day
Rifle Range (TMP)	$5.00 PER SHOOTER PER DAY ($6.00 PER SHOOTER PER DAY EFFECTIVE ONE YEAR FROM THE ADOPTION OF THIS ORDINANCE. DISCOUNT CARD FEES TO BE REVISED ACCORDINGLY)
Rifle Range (S.E. Regional Park)	$7.00 PER SHOOTER PER DAY ($8.00 PER SHOOTER PER DAY EFFECTIVE ONE YEAR FROM THE ADOPTION OF THIS ORDINANCE. DISCOUNT CARD FEES TO BE REVISED ACCORDINGLY)
Youth 15 and under	No charge (Rifle range only)
Law Enforcement Agency Rental*	$50 per hour (includes Range Master)
For-profit Groups	$100 PER HOUR (INCLUDES RANGE MASTER)
Discount Card	TMP / SERP
10 punch card	$45 / $63 (10% DISCOUNT)
20 punch card	$80 / $112 (20% DISCOUNT)
30 punch card	$105 / $147 (30% DISCOUNT)
40 punch card	$120 / $168 (40% DISCOUNT)
50 punch card	$125 / $175 (50% DISCOUNT)
*Facilities subject to availability	

ROOM RENTALS

Large Room:	
Non-profit organization/Government	$15 per hour*, plus non refundable $25 set-up/pick-up charge
For profit organization/Private party	$30 per hour*, plus non refundable $50 set-up/pick-up charge
Small Room	
Non-profit organization/Government	$7 per hour*, plus non refundable $15 set-up/pick-up charge
For profit organization/Private party	$15 per hour*, plus non refundable $30 set-up/pick-up charge
Agua Caliente Park Education Building - No Evening Reservations	
Non-profit organization/Government	$40 per hour*, plus non refundable $25 set-up/pick-up charge
For profit organization/Private party	$50 per hour*, plus non refundable $50 set-up/pick-up charge
Mt. Lemmon Community Center -	
Non-profit organization/Government	$25 per hour, plus non refundable $25 set-up/pick-up charge
For profit organization/Private party	$50 per hour, plus non refundable $50 set-up/pick-up charge
	*additional $15 per hour fee will be added to reservations for room use after 5 p.m. or weekends or holidays

SNACK BARS, CONCESSION STANDS, ETC.

Snack Bar (excluding Sportspark Concession Stand)	$35 per month (1 month minimum rental fee required)

III. SPECIAL EVENTS:

RILLITO RACE TRACK

Grandstand (lower level)	
Non-profit	$350 per day
For profit	$550 per day
Clubhouse (upper level)	
Non-profit	$450 per day
For profit	$550 per day
Parking Lot	
Non-profit	$400 per day
For profit	$550 per day
(Excluding events that do not charge a parking fee or donation. i.e. circus, mobile home show, etc.)	
Horse Stalls	
Non-profit	$5.00 per stall per day
For profit	$7.50 per stall per day
Infield (East Side)	
Non-profit	$550 per day
For profit	$1,000 per day
Set Up/Tear Down Fee	$350 per day
Entire racetrack facility (for non-horse racing events)	
Non-profit	$1,750 per day
For profit	$2,500 per day
*Facilities subject to availability	

SPECIAL EVENTS AREAS - (Non-sports)

Brandi Fenton Memorial Park	
Brandi Fenton Park Special Event Area (Non-Profit)	**$100 PER DAY (UP TO 150 PEOPLE)**
Brandi Fenton Park Special Event Area (Non-Profit)	**$300 PER DAY (GREATER THAN 150 PEOPLE)**
Brandi Fenton Park Special Event Area (Profit)	**$200 PER DAY (UP TO 150 PEOPLE)**
Brandi Fenton Park Special Event Area (Profit)	**$500 PER PAY (GREATER THAN 150 PEOPLE)**
Brandi Fenton Park Special Event Area (Set up/tear down fee)	**1/2 OF FEE CHARGED ABOVE**
Ball Field Rental for Special Events (Non-Profit)	**$400 PER FIELD / PER DAY**
Ball Field Rental for Special Events (For Profit)	**$700 PER FIELD / PER DAY**
Sportspark	
Parking Lot (Paved or Dirt)	
Non-profit	$400 per day
For Profit	$550 per day

SPECIAL EVENT SURCHARGE

Ticket Surcharge for ticketed events in County Parks	
Non-profit	$1 surcharge per ticket sold for concerts or special events requiring a fee, ticket, or donation
For Profit	$2 surcharge per ticket sold for concerts or special events requiring a fee, ticket, or donation

IV. FAIRS:

ARTS & CRAFTS AND ANTIQUE FAIRS

Antique, Arts & Crafts, and all other Fairs	$35 per vendor booth per day (includes food vendors)

V. SUBMITTAL FEES:

SUBMITTAL FEES

Recreation Area Plan	$200
Each Submittal Thereafter	$50

*Fee pays for submittal and review of subdivision plans to ensure compliance with Ordinance 2003-16

VI. ART AND LEISURE CLASSES:

Classes taught by contract instructor	Varies by contract ($1 - $1,000 per class)
Classes taught by staff instructor	$44 per 8 week session
Open Studio (monitor only)	$1 per class
Open Studio (taught by a staff instructor)	$5 per class

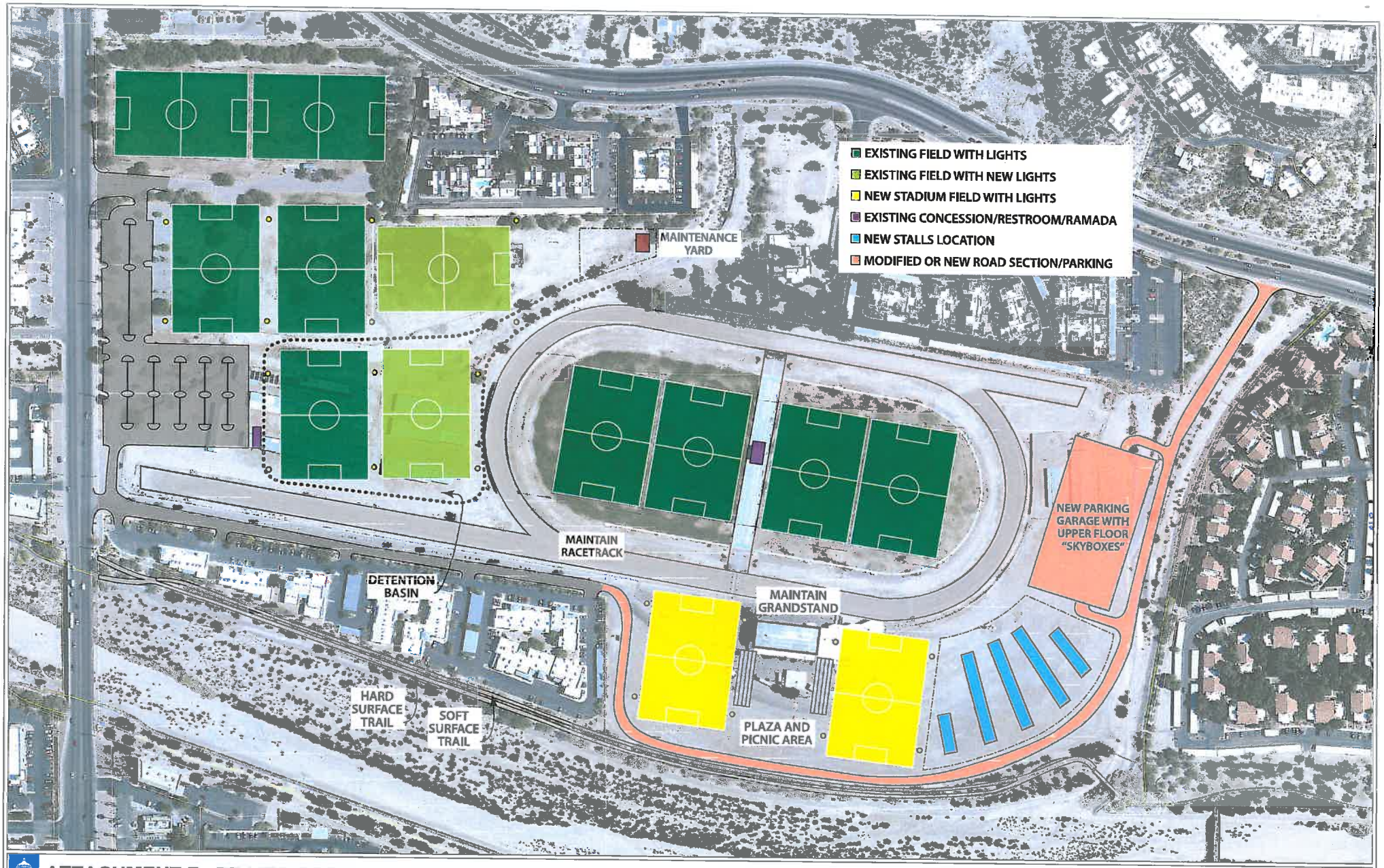
VII. FACILITY USER/SERVICE:

(Does not include delivery & pick-up. Please contact NRPR at 877-6000 for cost estimate with regards to delivery, setup, and pickup of tables and chairs)

TABLE/CHAIR RENTAL

8' table	
Non-profit organization/Government	$7.00 each per day
For profit organization/Private Party	$10.00 each per day
6' table	
Non-profit organization/Government	$6.00 each per day
For profit organization/Private Party	$8.00 each per day
Chairs	$1.00 each per day
Faxes	$2.00 per sheet
Copies	$0.25 each

SECURITY DEPOSITS MAY BE REQUIRED FOR FACILITY RENTALS AND FOR SPECIAL EVENTS



NRPR

ATTACHMENT F, RILLITO REGIONAL PARK ALTERNATE PHASE 2 CONCEPT PLAN – NOVEMBER 4, 2013

ATTACHMENT G
Department: Natural Resources Parks and Recreation
Revised: November 2013

Future Bond Election Proposed Project

Project Name: Rillito Race Track Conversion **PR 103**

Location: 4502 N 1st Ave, Tucson

Scope: Phase III: Addition of two regulation-size, artificial turf fields with lights, fencing and additional seating. Removal of existing clubhouse. Restoration to code of the original grandstand, including new seating, lighting, electrical, plumbing, concession area, and restrooms. Addition of a maintenance compound and service loop, new internal circulation, and connections to river park. This phase will also add sports lighting to two existing fields, upgrades to the reclaimed water system as needed, historic site interpretive signs, and parking.

Benefits: This project intends to bring the field total onsite to 13 lighted soccer fields, and allow for the site to be the main venue for our first regional soccer tournament complex. Rillito Park's proximity to hotels, restaurants, major circulation roadways, and the nearby satellite bus station make this park a unique opportunity for tournament play.

Costs: $14,000,000

Bond Funding: $14,000,000

Other Funding:

Fiscal Year Project Start and Finish Date:

Project Management Jurisdiction: Pima County Natural Resources Parks & Recreation

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs:

Regional Benefits: This site may become one of Arizona's premier soccer tournament sites with tremendous potential to generate substantial tourism revenues into the region.

Supervisor District of Project Location: 1, 3, 5

For Internal Use only:
Specific County Administrator Contemporary Issue being addressed with expenditure:

ATTACHMENT H
Department: Pima County
Date: Revised August, 2013

Future Bond Election Proposed Project

Project Name: Regional Sports Fields and Lighting

Location: Various parks across throughout metropolitan Pima County as listed in the scope.

Scope: Lighting System Replacements
Bud Walker Park – replace lighting system on two multi-purpose fields
Freedom Park – replace lighting system on 1 softball field
Gollub Park – replace lighting system on 1 baseball field
Jacobs-Ochoa Park – replace lighting system on 1 soccer field
Kennedy Park – replace lighting system on 1 softball field
Lakeside Park – replace lighting systems on 1 softball and 1 soccer field
Lincoln Park – replace lighting systems on 4 softball and 2 soccer fields
McDonald Park – replace 4 baseball fields
Menlo Park – replace lighting system on 1 soccer field
Mike Jacobs Sports Park – replace lighting on 1 field
Murrieta Park – replace lighting systems on 3 softball and 1 baseball field
Oury Park – replace lighting systems on 2 softball fields
Palo Verde Park – replace lighting system on 1 multi-purpose field
Rudy Garcia Park – replace lighting systems on 1 softball, 1 little league, and 1 soccer field
Santa Rita Park – replace lighting system on 1 softball field
Thomas Jay/Littletown Park – replace 1 baseball field and – connect existing lighting on 3 fields to central controller
Three Points Veteran's memorial – connect existing lighting on 3 fields to central controller
Udall Park – replace lighting systems on 2 softball and 2 soccer fields

Lighting Existing Fields
Arthur Pack – light 3 multi-use fields
Brandi Fenton memorial Park –add lighting to one existing field
Bud Walker – add lights to one multi-purpose filed
Columbus Park – install lighting systems on 2 little league fields
Golf Links Park – install lighting system on 1 soccer field
Jacobs Park – install lighting systems on 2 multi-purpose fields
Mike Jacobs Sports Park – add lighting to ancillary facilities (parking lot, Fun Spot)
Mission Manor Park – install lighting system on 1 little league field
Murrieta Park – install lighting system on 1 baseball field
Northwest YMCA – light 2 softball and one soccer fields
Palo Verde Park – install lighting system on 1 softball field
Rudy Garcia Park – install lighting system on one soccer field
Sunnyside Park – install lighting systems on 1 soccer and 1 baseball field
Thomas Jay/Littletown Park – 1 new baseball fields

New Fields with Lights
Mission Manor Park – construct 2 new soccer fields with lighting systems
Estavan or Jacobs Parks – construct 1 new soccer field with lighting system
Dan Felix Park – construct 1 new soccer field with lighting system

Benefits: Will increase usage of existing fields, lower light pollution, increase energy efficiency, and reduce electrical costs.

Costs: $15.3 million

Bond Funding: $15.3 million

Other Funding: TBD

Fiscal Year Project Start and Finish Date: TBD

Project Management Jurisdiction: TBD

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: This project will impact the City of Tucson and Pima County's Parks' Operations and Management budget and will be incorporated into the annual budget.

Regional Benefits: Lighting these fields provides opportunity for residents region-wide to have access to fields during the most popular playing times.

Supervisor District of Project Location: All

ATTACHMENT I

Department: Pima County

Date: November, 2013

Future Bond Election Proposed Project

Project Name: Sports Fields and Lighting for Tournament Sites

Location: Various parks across throughout metropolitan Pima County as listed in the scope.

Scope: Lighting Existing Fields
Brandi Fenton memorial Park –add lighting to one existing field and bleachers

New Fields with Lights
Dan Felix Park – construct 1 new soccer field with lighting system and bleachers

Benefits: Will allow the region to compete for regional-scale soccer tournaments using a multi-field scenario.

Costs: $400,000

Bond Funding: S400,000

Other Funding: TBD

Fiscal Year Project Start and Finish Date: TBD

Project Management Jurisdiction: TBD

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: This project will impact the Pima County's Parks' Operations and Management budget and will be incorporated into the annual budget.

Regional Benefits: These additional lit fields will allow the region to compete for tournaments that attract thousands of players and spectators thus attracting significant tourism dollars.

Supervisor District of Project Location: District 1and 3

ATTACHMENT J
Department: Natural Resources Parks and Recreation/Facilities Management
New: November 2013

Future Bond Election Proposed Project

Project Name: Rillito Park Parking Garage **PR XX**

Location: 4502 N 1st Ave, Tucson

Scope: Build a XXX-space parking garage at the east end of the Rillito Park. Additional building enhancements to construct skyboxes and a clubhouse on the top floor of the parking garage.

Benefits: This project will allow the Rillito Park to handle regional soccer tournaments, as well as a variety of large-scale events with on-site parking.

Costs: $14,000,000

Bond Funding: $14,000,000

Other Funding:

Fiscal Year Project Start and Finish Date:

Project Management Jurisdiction: Pima County Natural Resources Parks & Recreation

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs:

Regional Benefits: Parking at this site supports Southern Arizona's premier soccer tournament sites with tremendous potential to generate substantial tourism revenues into the region.

Supervisor District of Project Location: 1, 3, 5

For Internal Use only:
Specific County Administrator Contemporary Issue being addressed with expenditure:

2014 Special Events Calendar
January – April = Live horse racing, (preparation, racing & clean-up)
Youth Soccer
April – June = Sports (youth soccer, adult soccer, youth lacrosse)
Special Events

- Centurions dinner/meeting
- AYSO 350 Player Registration
- Soccer Fest AYSO 350
- Centurions Event
- AYSO 350 Registration Day
- AYSO 350 Camp
- Quinceanera

July – Mid August = partial field closure (partial soccer play)
August – December = Sports (youth soccer, adult soccer, youth football, lacrosse)
Special Events

- AYSO 350 Registration Day
- TSA Breakfast
- TYFSF (youth football)
- TSA Soccer Tournament
- Ventana Medical Company Picnic
- American Diabetes Walk
- PCJSL Soccer Matches
- Jammin for Vets
- Blues Festival
- Juvenile Diabetes Walk
- Celtic Festival
- CDO & Madera Kennel Clubs
- Viva la Local
- AYSO 350 Closing Ceremony
- Mancini Family Turkey Bowl

2015 Special Events Calendar
January – April = Live Horse Racing, (preparation, racing & clean-up)
Youth Soccer, youth lacrosse,
April – May = Sports (youth soccer, lacrosse)
Mid May – July = fields closed
August – December = Sports (youth soccer, adult soccer, lacrosse, rugby)
Special Events

- Dark Day Racing – clubhouse by RR
- Centurions dinner/meeting
- Dark Day Racing – clubhouse by RR
- Viva La Local
- Dark Day Racing – clubhouse by RR
- Wedding
- Dark Day Racing – clubhouse by RR
- Centurions
- TSA Breakfast & Games

- PCJSL Youth Soccer
- Youth Football
- Car Show
- PCJSL Youth Soccer
- TSA Soccer Tournament
- PCJSL Youth Soccer
- Session Yoga – at pavilions
- NamJam
- Blues Festival
- Viva la Local
- Loop Safety Event
- Celtic Festival & Wedding
- American Diabetes Walk
- Mancini Family Turkey Bowl
- Lizarraga Family Turkey Bowl
- PCJSL Youth Soccer
- PCJSL Youth Soccer

2016 Special Event Calendar

January – April = Live Horse racing, (preparation, racing & clean-up)
Youth Soccer, lacrosse, adult soccer, rugby

April – May = Sports (Youth Soccer, lacrosse, adult soccer, rugby)

May – July = Field closure (partial soccer play)

Special Events

- AYSO Old Pueblo Invitation Youth Soccer
- Craft Brewers
- Graduation Party – clubhouse by RR

August – December = Sports (adult soccer, youth soccer, adult football, youth football, rugby, adult rugby, lacrosse)

Special Events

- Mortgage People – clubhouse by RR
- SW Football & Cheer
- Kentucky Derby – clubhouse by RR
- Preakness – clubhouse by RR
- Belmont – clubhouse by RR
- TSA Breakfast & Games & TAGG Running
- TSA Soccer Tournament
- Dusk Music Festival
- Old Pueblo Rugby Matches
- American Diabetes Walk
- Celtic Festival
- CDO & Madera Kennel Clubs
- Touchdown Charity Bowl
- Mancini Family Turkey Bowl
- Lizzarrga Family Turkey Bowl
- Pretzel Turkey Bowl

Rillito Race Track CALENDAR
2015

January 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
				1	2 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	3 Horse Racing Farmers Market
4 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	5 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	6 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	7 TSA Soccer	8 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	9 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	10 Horse Racing Farmers Market AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)
11 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	12 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	13 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	14 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	15 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	16 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	17 Horse Racing Farmers Market AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) Ft. Lowell Shootout (Fields1-4) Tentative
18 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8) Ft. Lowell Shootout (Fields1-4) Tentative	19 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	20 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	21 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	22 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	23 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	24 Horse Racing Farmers Market AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)
25 Horse Racing Farmers	26 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	27 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	28 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	29 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	30 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	31 Horse Racing Farmers

Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)		TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)		TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)		Market AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)

February 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	2 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	3 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	4 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	5 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	6 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	7 Horse Racing Farmers Market AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)
8 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	9 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	10 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	11 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	12 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	13 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	14 Horse Racing Farmers Market AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)
15 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	16 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	17 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	18 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	19 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	20 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	21 Horse Racing Farmers Market AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)
22 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	23 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	24 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	25 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	26 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	27 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	28 Horse Racing Farmers Market AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)

March 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	2 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	3 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	4 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	5 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	6 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	7 Horse Racing Farmers Market AYSO Soccer (front fields)
8 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	9 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	10 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	11 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	12 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	13 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	14 Horse Racing Farmers Market AYSO Soccer (front fields)
15 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	16 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	17 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	18 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	19 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	20 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	21 Horse Racing Farmers Market AYSO Soccer (front fields)
22 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	23 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	24 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	25 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	26 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	27 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	28 Horse Racing Farmers Market AYSO Soccer (front fields)
29 Horse Racing Farmers Market Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	30 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	31 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)				

April 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
			1 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	2 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	3	4 Horse Racing Farmers Market
5 Horse Racing Farmers Market	6 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	7 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	8 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	9 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	10 Horse racing	11 Horse Racing Farmers Market
12 Horse Racing Farmers Market	13 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	14 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	15 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	16 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	17 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	18 12-7p Dark Day Racing-Club house 6a-8p Farmer's Market-E.infield/plaza
19 12-7p Dark Day Racing-Club house 6a-8p Farmer's Market-E.infield/plaza	20 FM clean-up 6a-8p	21 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	22 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	23 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	24 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	25 4p-11p Wedding-Kelly/Redburn Farmers Market
26 Farmers Market	27 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	28 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	29 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	30 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)		

May 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
					1 12-7p Horsemen Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse	2 12-7p Horsemen Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse
3 12-7p Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse 6a-6p Centurions-W&E fields+lower concessions; ?clubhouse	4 6a-6p Centurions-W&E fields+lower concessions; ?clubhouse	5 6a-6p Centurions-W&E fields+lower concessions; ?clubhouse	6 6a-6p Centurions-W&E fields+lower concessions; ?clubhouse	7 6a-6p Centurions-W&E fields+lower concessions; ?clubhouse	8 6a-6p Centurions-W&E fields+lower concessions; ?clubhouse	9 5p-12a Centurions-W&E fields+lower concessions; ?clubhouse
10 6a-6p Centurions-W&E fields+lower concessions; ?clubhouse	11 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	12 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	13 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	14 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	15 12-7p Horsemen Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse	16 12-7p Horsemen Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse
17 12-7p Horsemen Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse	18 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	19 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	20 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	21 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	22 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	23 12-7p Horsemen Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse
24 12-7p Horsemen Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse	25 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	26 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	27 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	28 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	29 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	30 12-7p Horsemen Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse
31 12-7p Horsemen Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse						

June 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5 12-7p Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse	6 12-7p Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse
7 12-7p Dark Day Racing-Clubhouse	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

July 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10 (Tentative) Rugby Tournament	11 (Tentative) Rugby Tournament
12	13	14	15	16 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	17 (Tentative) Rugby Tournament	18 (Tentative) Rugby Tournament
19	20 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	21 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	22 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	23 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	24 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	25
26	27 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	28 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	29 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	30 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	31 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	

August 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
						1
2	3 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	4 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	5 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	6 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	7 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	8
9	10 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	11 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	12 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	13 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	14 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	15 7a-5p TSA Breakfast w/ games-fields1-7
16	17 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	18 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	19 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	20 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	21 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	22 7a-10p TYFSF football-all fields
23	24 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	25 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	26 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	27 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	28 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	29
30	31 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)					

September 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
		1 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	2 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	3 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	4 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	5
6	7 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	8 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	9 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	10 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	11 9a-4p SAACA Car Show-E. field & plaza	12 9a-4p SAACA Car Show-E. field & plaza
13	14 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	15 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	16 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	17 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	18 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	19
20	21 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	22 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	23 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	24 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	25 (Tentative) 7a-7p TSA Tournaments-all fields	26 (Tentative) 7a-7p TSA Tournaments-all fields
27 (Tentative) 7a-7p TSA Tournaments-all fields	28 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	29 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	30 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)			

October 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
				1 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	2 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	3 6a-4p American Diabetes Walk-E.infield, plaza&track AYSO Soccer (field 5 -8)
4 Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	5 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	6 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	7 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	8 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	9 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	10 AYSO Soccer (field 5 -8)
11 Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	12 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	13 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	14 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	15 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	16 10a-7p ALL Vets-E.infield & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	17 10a-7p ALL Vets-E.infield & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 -8)
18 10a-7p Blues Festival-E.infield & plaza Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	19 10a-7p Blues Festival-E.infield & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	20 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	21 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	22 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	23 6a-4p JDRF Walk-E.infield, track & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	24 6a-4p JDRF Walk-E.infield, track & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 -8)
25 Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	26 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	27 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	28 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	29 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	30 12-7p Horsemen Dark Day Racing-club house AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) (Front)	31 12-7p Horsemen Dark Day Racing-club house AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) (Front)

November 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1 Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	2 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	3 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	4 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	5 10a-10p Celtic Festival-W. & E. infields & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	6 10a-10p Celtic Festival-W. & E. infields & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	7 10a-10p Celtic Festival-W. & E. infields & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 -8)
8 10a-10p Celtic Festival-W. & E. infields & plaza Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	9 10a-10p Celtic Festival-W. & E. infields & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	10 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	11 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	12 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	13 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	14 6a-8p Heirloom Farmers Market-E.infield & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 -8)
15 6a-8p Heirloom Farmers Market-E.infield & plaza Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	16 6a-8p Heirloom Farmers Market-E.infield & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	17 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	18 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	19 (Tentative) 7a-7p CDO Dog show-E.infield & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	20 (Tentative) 7a-7p CDO Dog show-E.infield & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	21 (Tentative) 7a-7p CDO Dog show-E.infield & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 -8)
22 (Tentative) 7a-7p CDO Dog show-E.infield & plaza Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	23 (Tentative) 7a-7p CDO Dog show-E.infield & plaza AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6)	24 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	25 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	26	27 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	28
29 Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	30 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)					

December 2015

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
		1 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	2 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	3 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)r	4 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	5 AYSO Soccer (field 5 -8) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)
6 Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	7 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	8 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	9 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	10 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	11 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	12 AYSO Soccer (field 5-8) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)
13 Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	14 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	15 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	16 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	17 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	18 AYSO Soccer (field 5 & 6) TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	19
20 Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	21 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	22 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	23 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	24	25	26
27 Lacrosse (Field 5-8)	28 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	29 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	30 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)	31 TSA Soccer (Fields 1-4)		

D

RILLITO REGIONAL PARK CONCEPT PLAN – JANUARY 28, 2013

RILLITO REGIONAL PARK CONCEPT PLAN – MARCH 7, 2013

MEMORANDUM

Date: August 3, 2005

To: Rafael Payan, Director
Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

Re: **Rillito Racetrack Grandstands Structural Deficiencies**

Media reports would tend to indicate that there is a belief that the present structural deficiencies of the grandstands are related entirely to "deferred maintenance." I would like to have an analysis from our structural engineer regarding the causes of the structural deficiencies. As I understand them, they are basic structural assemblage and method of securing certain elements of the structure to one another, and have absolutely nothing to do with deferred maintenance. Such needs to be confirmed. In addition, I believe it is appropriate to advance another structural review of the facilities since obviously modifying the grandstands will be a point of contention with some as verified in recent correspondence.

CHH/jj

c: John Bernal, Deputy County Administrator - Public Works
Nanette Jenkins, Assistant County Administrator for Policy - Public Works

MEMORANDUM

Date: August 4, 2005

To: Rafael Payan, Director
Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

Re: **Rillito Racetrack Grandstands Modifications**

Thank you for your July 29, 2005 memorandum reporting on a meeting related to improving grandstand safety with our structural engineer, a contractor, and a representative from the Fair Horse Racing Commission. The modifications, in summary, are acceptable. I would ask, however, that you discuss these modifications with the full Fair Horse Racing Commission before they are undertaken.

Obviously we will not open or allow the grandstands to be used in an unsafe condition. There has been discussion from some parties that the modifications are not necessary in order to make the structure safe. Hence, you are to proceed to allow the Fair Horse Racing Commission to obtain an independent evaluation of the condition of the grandstands if they so choose. Their review is to take place prior to any modifications to the structure.

CHH/jj

c: The Honorable Chair and Members, Pima County Board of Supervisors
John Bernal, Deputy County Administrator - Public Works
Nanette Jenkins, Assistant County Administrator for Policy - Public Works
Mike Tuinstra, Facilities Management Director
Tom Burke, Finance Director
David Parker, Manager, Risk Management
John Micena, Design Manager, Facilities Management
Robert Padilla, Administrative Services Manager, Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation

PIMA COUNTY
NATURAL RESOURCES
PARKS RECREATION

Pima County Board of Supervisors

Sharon Bronson
Chair, District 3

Ann Day
District 1

Ramón Valadez
District 2

Raymond J. Carroll
District 4

Richard Elías
District 5

C. H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

John Bernal
Deputy County Administrator Public Works

Don Burtchin
Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Commission Chairman

Rafael Payan
Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Director

3500 West River Road
Tucson, AZ 85741
520.877.6000
fax 520.877.6006

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator
FROM: Rafael Payan, Director
DATE: July 29, 2005
RE: Rillito Racetrack Site Inspection - 07/27/05

Grandstand:

On July 27, 2005 I met on-site with Jerry Cannon who is the project's consulting structural engineer, Bill Matthews of Bonita Steel who is also serving as a representative for the racetrack's operators, Jerry Munson of B.C. Construction Inc. who has a job order contract for this project, Dave Parker and John Micena of Pima County, and NRPR's staff to define the course of action to be taken on the Rillito Racetrack grandstand.

In summary:

1) In concurrence with Mr. Cannon's structural assessment, it was determined that the grandstand's roof, structural components, windows and first floor wood-framed walls must, and shall, be removed. The conversion of the presently roofed grandstand will result in open-air stadium type bleacher seating.

2) Security fencing will be installed along the west elevation of the grandstand thereby providing safe access to the existing soccer fields by youth leagues and other users during the demolition and modification phase of the grandstand.

3) The provision of an observation area for the State's racing stewards, such as an announcer's booth, is required by the State Racing and Gaming Commission. In accordance, the track must be viewed in its entirety by the racing stewards. The stewards typically sit in the announcer's booth. The existing booth is poorly secured to the existing roof and will be removed. A new announcer's booth will likely be constructed at the top-most level of the bleacher seating once the roof is removed. Mr. Cannon will assist with the design.

4) Railing, security fencing and partitions will be installed as necessary to make the open-air bleachers safe and to secure the structure from unauthrized access. The materials will be metal posts properly welded to the bleachers and chain link fencing as a partition material.

5) The first floor's surfacing will be repaired where necessary to eliminate tripping hazards.

6) A separate electrical systems analysis will be secured by Facilities Management. This is deemed necessary to ensure that the removal of the roofing structure does not render the existing electrical systems for the remaining betting booths, office and restrooms (which are presently located beneath the bleacher seating) unsafe or inoperable. If the electrical system needs to be repaired, weather-proofed or replaced, improvements will be done as economically as possible and in compliance with current code. Our initial review shows that it may be more cost effective to keep these uses in operation beneath the bleacher seating rather than renting or purchasing temporary structures.

7) A written proposal and schedule will be forthcoming from B.C. Construction Inc. establishing costs and schedules. I will forward these to your office upon their receipt.

8) All costs are to be value engineered.

Other Site-Related Items:

I will soon begin the development of an advisory committee for the purpose of investigating and proposing the future use of this site. I will coordinate all activities with your office and the Board of Supervisors.

Additionally, I surveyed the storm-damaged stalls and have come to the conclusion that it is in the best interest of the county to pursue the original concept plan which was previously approved by the late Doctor Shirley and Pat White (the site's operators), and Steve Brody (the Commercial Horse Racing Meets contract's signer). I have attached a copy of this plan for your review. I have also attached information regarding the Rillito Racetrack's 2004 Bond scope, funding, and implementation period.

- Project number: PR 4.26 Rillito Racetrack

- Project Scope: This project will include the relocation of two stables, construction of two soccer fields(this may be best accomplished by constructing a single full-sized regulation soccer field that will be used as two junior fields when necessary), security lighting, entry and parking lot, ramadas, picnic facilities, lighting for soccer fields, maintenance compound, landscaping, expanded and improved parking and trail connections to the Rillito River.

- Approved Bond Funding: $2,250,000

- Remaining Bond Funding: Approximately $1,300,000 (approximately $950,000 was spent to light all existing seven soccer fields)

- Implementation Period: 3,4,5

Thanks,
Rafael

Attachments: As stated

cc: John Bernal, Nanette Jenkins, John Micena, David Parker, Robert Padilla

Costs: $2,000,000, with Administration being $50,000, Planning being $120,000, Design being $240,000, Construction being $1,545,700, Capital Equipment being $25,000, and Public Art being $19,300.

Bond Funding: $2,000,000

Other Funding: None identified at this time, however, efforts to obtain State and Federal grants will be explored.

Project Duration: Planning/Design at 15 to 25 months and Construction at 18 to 36 months.

Implementation Period: 2, 3, 4

Project Management: Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: $55,040 per year when fully completed.

4.26 Rillito Race Track

Location: 4502 North First Avenue, Tucson, Arizona

Scope: This project will include the relocation of two stables, construction of two soccer fields, security lighting, entry and parking lot, ramadas, picnic facilities, lighting for four soccer fields, maintenance compound, landscaping, expanded and improved parking and trail connections to the Rillito River Park. The park's concept plan has been approved by the Pima County Parks and Recreation Commission.

Benefits: This existing park provides active and passive recreational opportunities in north central Tucson and the unincorporated urban foothills areas of Pima County. The proposed improvements will increase the County park agency's ability to meet public demand for playfields in this area. This project will also provide access to the existing Rillito River Park's regional trail.

Cost: $2,250,000, with Administration being $57,000, Planning being $135,000, Design being $270,000, Construction being $1,724,280, Capital Equipment being $42,000, and Public Art being $21,720.

Bond Funding: $2,250,000

Other Funding: None identified at this time, however, efforts to obtain State and Federal grants will be explored.

Project Duration: Planning/Design at 12 to 24 months and Construction at 15 to 30 months.

Implementation Period: 3, 4, 5

Project Management: Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: $49,458 per year when fully completed.

4.27 Kino Public Sports Field Lighting

Location: 2500 East Ajo Boulevard, Tucson, Arizona

Scope: This project entails the lighting of the number "3" and "5" public use baseball fields at the Kino Sports Complex.

Benefits: The installation of these new light fixtures is in response to public demand for increased field use. The lighting of sports fields results in the agency being able to increase field use by a factor of two to three times, while taking advantage of the existing playfields. This increases use while minimizing new development and operational costs. The new fixtures will comply with Pima County's Dark Skies Ordinance.

Cost: $650,000, with Administration being $16,250, Planning being $39,000, Design being $78,000, and Construction being $516,750.

Bond Funding: $650,000

Other Funding: None identified at this time, however, efforts to obtain State and Federal grants will be explored.

Project Duration: Planning/Design at 10 to 15 months and Construction at 12 to 24 months.

Implementation Period: 4, 5, 6

Project Management: Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation

Future Operating and Maintenance Costs: $25,000 per year when fully developed.

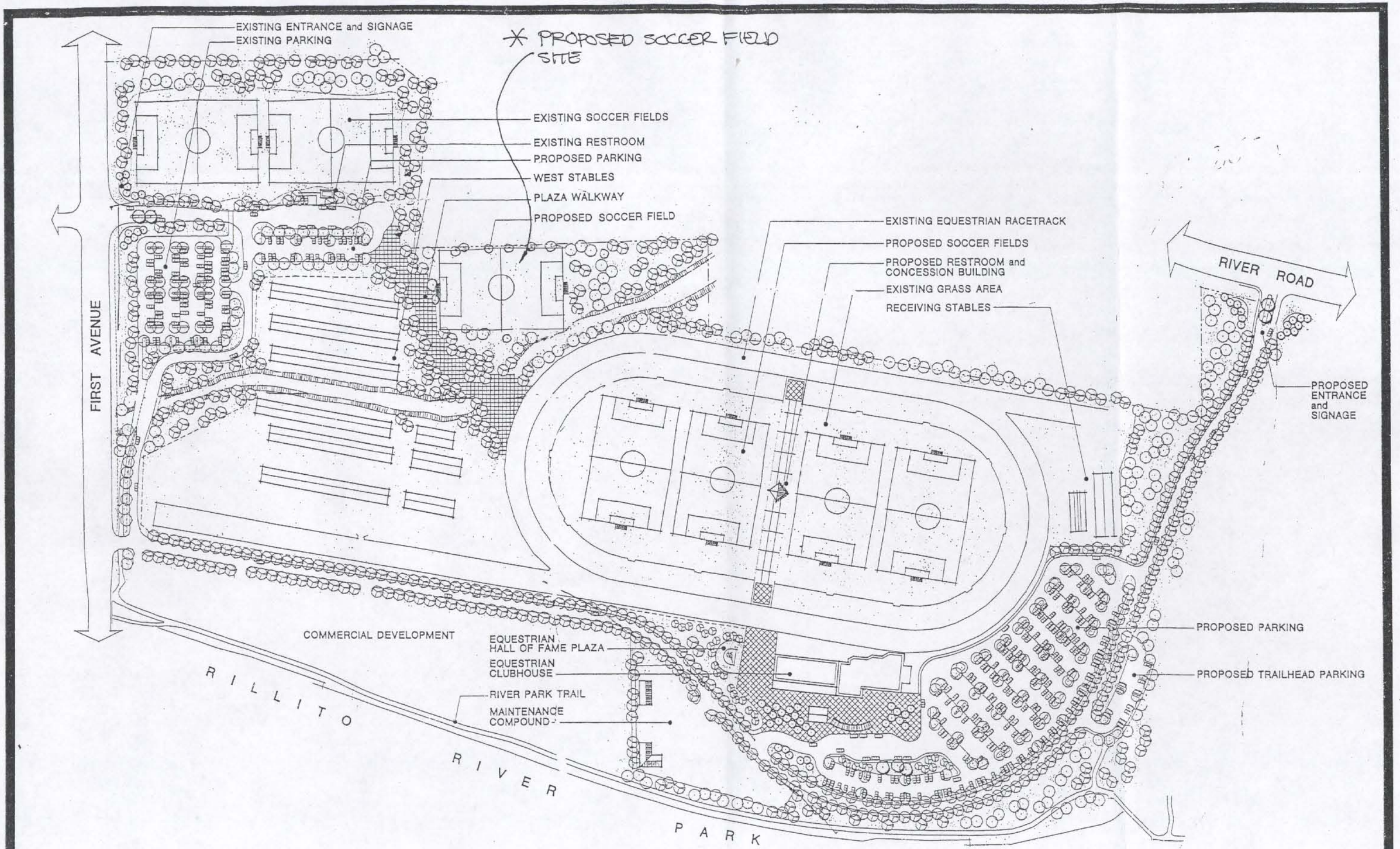
4.28 Feliz Paseos Universal Access Park

Location: This new park is located west of Tucson, near Gates Pass Road on Camino de Oeste, on County-owned open space acquired for this purpose with 1997 open space bonds.

Scope: The project site is incorporated into the foothills of Tucson Mountain Park and may include the development of approximately 1.5 miles of universal accessible trails within a natural environmental setting. Feliz Paseos will feature a universally accessible trail system enhanced by interpretive signs, and will include a parking area and a small plaza with a ramada. The park will also include over a mile of native soil tread trails and over a quarter of a mile of hard surface trails, and wildlife observation points overlooking Camino de Oeste

CIP Budget Summary - FY 2005/06 To 2009/10

CIP No.	Bond No.	Status	District	Prior Years	2004/05 Projected	5-Year CIP 2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	5 Year Total	Beyond 2009/10	Project Total
PR-04-421 Curtis Park - Flowing Wells East	PR4.21	Active	3		344,029	328,556	1,577,415				1,905,971		2,250,000
PR-04-422 Catalina Community Park	PR4.22	Active	1		46,249	134,251	504,000	1,315,500			1,953,751		2,000,000
PR-04-423 Dan Felix Memorial Park - Pegler Wash	PR4.23	Future	1				295,000	1,455,000			1,750,000		1,750,000
PR-04-424 Brandi Fenton Memorial Park (River Bend)	PR4.24	Active	1	176	90,433	1,671,567	1,237,824				2,909,391		3,000,000
PR-04-425 Mehl-Foothills Park	PR4.25	Active	1		43,000	8,000	224,000	861,300	863,700		1,957,000		2,000,000
PR-04-426 Rillito Race Track	PR4.26	Active	1 3		268,000	659,000			338,000	985,000	1,982,000		2,250,000
							BALANCE:		$1,323,000				
PR-04-427 Kino Public Sports Field Lighting	PR4.27	Future	1 2 3 4 5							650,000	650,000		650,000
PR-04-428 Feliz Paseos Universal Access Park 2004 Authorization	PR4.28	Active	1 2 3 4 5		72,925	927,075					927,075		1,000,000
PR-04-429 Picture Rocks Pool	PR4.29	Active	3		243,453	724,797	1,031,750				1,756,547		2,000,000
PR-04-430 Eastside Sports Complex and Senior Center	PR4.30	Active	4		5,000		4,035,000	350,000	1,610,000		5,995,000		6,000,000
PR-04-431 Northside Community Park	PR4.31	Active	1 3		5,000		4,545,000	175,000	775,000		5,495,000		5,500,000
PR-04-432 Southeast Community Park	PR4.32	Future	4		5,000		4,035,000		350,000	1,610,000	5,995,000		6,000,000
PR-04-433 Houghton Greenway	PR4.33	Active	4		5,000	405,000	135,000	855,000			1,395,000		1,400,000
PR-04-434 Julian Wash Linear Park	PR4.34	Active	2		5,000	1,505,000	88,500	174,000	128,500	1,103,500	2,999,500	695,500	3,700,000
PR-04-435 Arroyo Chico	PR4.35	Future	2					45,000	85,000	90,000	220,000	780,000	1,000,000
PR-04-436 Atturbury Wash Sanctuary	PR4.36	Active	2 4		5,000	1,005,000		15,000	110,000	215,000	1,345,000	650,000	2,000,000



RILLITO REGIONAL PARK

Pima County Natural Resources, Parks & Recreation Department

Structural Report

Rillito Grandstand Structural Analysis
Rillito Racetrack Building

Pima County, Arizona

Registered Professional Engineer (Structural)
CERTIFICATE NO.
6161
JERRY A.
CANNON
Date signed 7/11/05
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

July 8, 2005

TRANSYSTEMS CORPORATION

Structural Report

Rillito Grandstand
Structural Analysis

Rillito Racetrack Building
Pima County, Arizona

Prepared for:
Michael J. Powers, Project Architect
Pima County Facilities Management
150 W. Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701
Tel: (520) 790-3614

Prepared by:
Jerry A. Cannon, P.E., Structural Engineer
TranSystems Corporation
406 South Fourth Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85701
Tel: (520) 792-2200
P605050019

July 8, 2005

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APPENDIX

Appendix A – Plans by M3 Engineering & Technology (1992)

Appendix B – Plans by RGA Consulting Engineers (1980)

Appendix C – Plans by Holben & Martin (1979)

1.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

On Monday, May 16, 2005, we visited the Rillito Racetrack Grandstands with Michael Powers to observe and review as-built conditions. We also reviewed as-built documents as provided by Pima County. See Appendices A, B, and C. The Grandstand structure is a steel frame building with masonry walls at the Mezzanine level. The Grandstand roof structural system consists of steel trusses with a metal deck. The Grandstand seating area consists of a bent metal plate supported steel beams. The Mezzanine floor framing consists of a concrete floor supported on open web steel joists that frame into the steel beams and a masonry wall. The Ground Floor level is a concrete slab on grade. The south masonry wall is a concrete block masonry wall that has some settlement cracking. The steel framing appears to be adequate to support vertical loads.

This structural evaluation of the Rillito Racetrack Grandstand Building was based on my recent visual observations of the building, as well as my previous experience in 1979 when I was employed by Holben & Martin Structural Engineers. See Appendix C.

2.0 PREVIOUS STRUCTURAL REPAIR WORK

The Rillito Racetrack Grandstand has been studied and evaluated by other structural engineers. We were provided with the structural repair plans prepared by Holben & Martin in 1979. The repairs recommended by them were not implemented. The Holben & Martin repairs consisted of providing diagonal bracing that were needed to strengthen the lateral bracing system that they felt was deficient.

Then in 1980, RGA Structural Engineers prepared plans for strengthening the Grandstand to resist lateral loads. The work was completed and consists of diagonal braces on the outside of the building along with boxing in the columns at each end of the building. These repairs provided additional strengthening to resist lateral loads.

3.0 EVALUATION OF THE GRANDSTAND STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

The Rillito Racetrack Grandstand is a multi-story building with a grandstand barrel vault roof, grandstand seating area, a mezzanine floor, and a ground floor. See Photo 1 on Page 5. The main grandstand barrel vault is about 160 feet by 66 feet with a height of approximately 40 feet. See Sheet 1 of Appendix A and Photos 2 and 3 on pages 5 and 6. Our evaluation consisted of the grandstand roof system, grandstand seating area, and the mezzanine floor. We focused on the areas where we observed the greatest structural deficiencies, which is the lateral force resisting system that resists forces from wind and seismic (earthquake), has the greatest deficiency. We were unable to observe the foundations for the structure, but did observe settlement cracking in the south masonry wall which would indicate that there are structural deficiencies with the foundations.

3.1 Grandstand Roof – Lateral Force Resisting System

The lateral force resisting system for the Grandstand roof consists of steel trusses spaced at 20 feet on center that spans the grandstand area. See Photos 4, 5, and 6 on pages 6 and 7. The steel trusses are supported on steel columns that are not continuous as they need to be, but are discontinuous and are not capable of acting as a frame due to the type of connections and size of the members. See Photo 7 on page 8. The roof diaphragm consists of a weak metal deck

along with diagonal rods, a system that doesn't work for this type of structure. It is too flexible. There are walkways and roof mounted structures on the roof that add to the problem. See Photo 8 on page 8.

The strengthening of the Grandstand roof needs to include the following:

1. Strengthen the columns by steel plating them to the full height of the column.
2. Provide horizontal beams with moment connections that are welded to the new plated columns to provide moment resisting frames for the building.
3. The roof diaphragm needs to be strengthened by providing new stronger metal decking and added diagonal bracing.
4. Strengthen the trusses and the connections to the trusses.
5. Strengthen the framing under the roof mounted structures and walkway.

3.2 Mezzanine and Grandstand Floor Lateral Force System

The lateral force system for the Mezzanine consists of steel beams and columns and the exterior masonry wall on the south side of the building. The connections of the beams and columns need to be moment connections to resist the lateral forces. These connections are not strong enough and the beams to columns are not properly welded together. There was some effort made to make these work at moment frames, but the connections are not adequate. See Photo 9 on page 9.

The strengthening of the Mezzanine framing needs to include the following:

1. Strengthen the columns by steel plating them to the full height of the columns.
2. Provide moment connections that are welded to the new steel plated columns to resist lateral loads.
3. Strengthen the concrete block wall and attach the walls to the floor and low roof framing members.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Rillito Racetrack Grandstands has serious structural deficiencies that need to be addressed to prevent a failure of this building as a result of not having an adequate lateral force resisting system. The structure was built structurally deficient and was never strengthened adequately to resist lateral forces. When this building was originally built, the design was like one that you would use to design a "hay barn" on a farm, not a racing facility that can hold thousands of people. The columns are neither continuous nor are they strong enough to resist lateral forces. The beam to column connections is not adequate. The beam supports vertical loads, but not lateral forces from wind or earthquake that are required by the current building codes. The masonry walls have diagonal cracking in them and appear not to be reinforced and are not adequately connected to the floor framing.

The Rillito Racetrack Grandstand has served the public well over the years, but does need to be strengthened.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In my professional opinion, there are two options. One would be to replace the existing building with a new structure that could be designed to meet current building code requirements. This is probably the best approach for the County since the current strengthening work will be extensive and may impact the use of the building. The other option would be to strengthen all the columns and the beams to column connections. This will require providing steel plates on the sides of the column and then providing new moment frames on those columns to resist lateral forces. The metal deck on the roof would be replaced with a stronger metal deck and the trusses strengthened to support the roof mounted structure and catwalks. The south masonry wall needs to be strengthened and reinforced and connected to the floors.

6.0 CONSTRUCTION COST

We have provided a cost estimate for strengthening the existing building to resist lateral forces. Both structural repair schemes, the one by Holben & Martin and the other by RGA, restrict the use of the building and do not adequately address the structural deficiencies. We propose the strengthening of existing beams and columns and not use diagonal braces; provide a new roof diaphragm for the Grandstand; strengthening of the masonry walls and connecting them to the floors; strengthening the roof mounted walkway and structures; foundation stabilization; and other miscellaneous structural work.

7.0 STATEMENT OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COST FOR STRUCTURE WORK

Description	Estimated Cost
1. Strengthen Grandstand columns and frames (Provide full height moment frames)	$250,000.00
2. Replace roof diaphragm with new metal deck and add additional diagonal bracing, modify the walkways and support for roof mounted structures	$175,000.00
3. Strengthen beams and beam to column connections and trusses	$180,000.00
4. Repair masonry walls and connect it to the roof and floor framing and foundation stabilization	$120,000.00
Subtotal	$725,000.00
Contingency 20%	$145,000.00
Construction Documents Phase I	$68,000.00
Construction Administration Phase II	$25,000.00
TOTAL COST FOR STRUCTURAL WORK	**$963,000.00**

No allowance for foundations, architectural, mechanical, electrical, or environmental.

8.0 PROPOSAL FOR PROFESSIONAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING SERVICES

Task 1.0 Construction Documents Phase I

Prepare a detailed structural analysis and evaluation of the structural features of the Rillito Racetrack Grandstand structure. Verify steel member sizes; foundation depth and sizes; obtain geotechnical report; test existing masonry, concrete, and steel materials; and perform necessary structural calculations for the structure. Prepare bid documents including construction plans and specifications for the rehabilitation of the structure. Assist with bids during the rehabilitation work. We estimate 15 plan sheets for this work.

Task 2.0 Construction Administration Phase II

Construction Administration Services shall include review of shop drawings, on-site inspection services, and responding to contractor requests for information and clarifications. These services would be provided on an hourly basis.

Photo 1 - Rillito Racetrack: Grandstand structure looking east.

Photo 2 - Rillito Racetrack: The rear wall of the Mezzanine is concrete block. It is not adequately connected to the roof and mezzanine framing. It appears to be unreinforced masonry wall.

Photo 3 - Rillito Racetrack: Front wall of the Grandstand is glass. The diagonal braces provide temporary strengthening of the structure and were added in 1980. They provide some lateral bracing, but do not meet current building code requirements.

Photo 4 - Rillito Racetrack: Grandstand Roof - the steel trusses span between the rear columns and the interior columns. The steel columns do not provide the needed frame action to resist lateral forces. The columns and beams need to be strengthened to provide for frame action.

Photo 5 - Rillito Racetrack: The metal decking lacks strength to transfer lateral loads. Some of the bays are diagonally braced while others are not. The metal deck needs to be replaced to provide a stronger lateral force diaphragm.

Photo 6 - Rillito Racetrack: The metal deck is supported with roof purlins.

Photo 7 - Rillito Racetrack: Roof Column – the base is bolted to the beam. The column is not continuous to the column below.

Photo 8 - Rillito Racetrack: The walking platform on the roof needs to be strengthened. The trusses support the walking platform and roof mounted buildings.

Photo 9 - Rillito Racetrack: Mezzanine column to beam – the connections between the beam and columns are not strong enough to resist lateral forces.

Appendix A – Plans prepared by M3 Engineering & Technology in 1992

Appendix B – Plans prepared by RGA Consulting Engineers in 1980

Appendix C – Plans prepared by Holben & Martin in 1979

APPENDIX A

Plans prepared by M3 Engineering & Technology
1992

Plan Sheet Description	Sheet No.
Roof Plan Location Map	1 of 6
1st Floor Plan & Section	1 of 6
Mezzanine Plan & Elevation	2 of 6
Grandstand Upper Level	3 of 6
Grandstand Section	6 of 6

	Description	Estimated Cost
1	Strenghthen Grandstand columns and frames (Provide full height moment frames)	$250,000.00
2	Replace roof diaphragm with new metal deck and add additional diagonal bracing. Modify the walkways and support for roof mounted structures	$175,000.00
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	Subtotal	$725,000.00
	Contingency 20%	$145,000.00
	Construction Documents Phase I	$68,000.00
	Construction Administration Phase II	$25,000.00
	TOTAL COST FOR STRUCTURAL WORK	**$963,000.00**

MEMORANDUM

Risk Management Department

Date: August 10, 2005

To: Nanette Jenkins, Assistant County Administrator
Public Works Policy

From: David Parker, Director
Risk Management Department

Re: Rillito Racetrack Grandstand Structural Deficiencies

The Pima County Self-Insurance Trust Fund is a statutory Trust regulated by A.R.S. § 11-981 and Pima County Resolution Number 1987-175. The state law provides the framework and limitations, and the resolution implements the state law. A.R.S. § 11-981 provides, in part, that:

> *"A. In addition to authority granted pursuant to other provisions of law ... any ... county ... may procure insurance from any insurer authorized by the director of the department of insurance or may establish a self-insurance program for the management and administration of a system for direct payment of benefits, losses or claims or any combination of insurance and direct payments, and including risk management consultation, to provide: … 2. Payment of any property loss sustained or lawful claim of liability or fortuitous loss made against the ... county ... or its elected or appointed officials, employees or officers if such elected or appointed officials, employees or officers are acting within the scope of employment or authority."*
>
> *B. If any ... county ... establishes a self-insurance program for the management and administration of a system for direct payment of benefits, losses or claims pursuant to subsection A, the governing body ... shall place all funds into a trust fund for the purposes of this section in amounts as determined appropriate by the governing body ... except that the any ... county ... establishing such a trust fund shall: … 4. Not make any expenditure from the trust fund for any purpose not specified in this article."*

The Trust is responsible for funding liability claims for damage or injury to others, and property losses to County property. Routine maintenance and normal wear and tear are not covered, nor is the Trust the funding source for capital improvements to county properties. If it were, state law would require all funds appropriated for those purposes to be placed in the Trust.

A question has been raised about using a 'friendly claim' as a mechanism to tap Trust funds to replace the facility under the concept that the Board of Supervisors is 'liable' for not appropriately maintaining the structure as required by the Initiative. A.R.S. § 11-981 was enacted as a response to an insurance crisis and provides an alternative to commercial insurance. While liability 'coverage' can be somewhat broader than traditional insurance coverage, it cannot be stretched to provide coverage where causes of action do not exist. A citizen would have had to have suffered bodily injury to themselves or damage to 'their' personal property, not the County's property, to file a liability claim. Likewise, the County cannot sue itself for negligent maintenance of its own buildings.

Risk Management is funding construction fencing to restrict access to the grandstand and eliminate the potential for injury to the public. Risk Management may also provide limited funding to remove the roof to protect the structure (initial estimate $50,000), as a loss control measure, reducing the risk of a catastrophic loss. Trust funds, however, are not an appropriate funding source for rehabilitation of the facility for operational use. A.R.S. § 11-981 prohibits expending Trust funds for purposes other than those prescribed by the statute.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

MEMORANDUM

Date: September 9, 2005

To: The Honorable Chair and Members
Pima County Board of Supervisors

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

Re: **Rillito Racetrack Rehabilitation or Relocation**

Enclosed please find a memorandum from the Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department discussing the conceptual cost of rehabilitating the existing Rillito Racetrack at its present location or relocating it to the Fairgrounds. This proposal increases the square footage of the existing structures at Rillito from approximately 41,000 square feet to 70,000 square feet, which would still be less than Yavapai County's 85,000 square foot facility, or Turf Paradise at 150,000 square feet.

Given the constraints of the present site and, due to increased parking requirements if the facility remains at First and River, it will require at least a 500 car parking garage. The total cost to reconstruct a new grandstand, clubhouse, stables, events center, and parking garage is estimated to be $29 million. To provide the same facilities at the Fairgrounds is estimated to cost $22 million.

We will continue to examine the alternatives and provide cost estimates and other information to a committee to be appointed by the Board to examine all of the alternatives available for Rillito.

CHH/jj

Attachment

c: John Bernal, Deputy County Administrator - Public Works
Nanette Jenkins, Assistant County Administrator for Policy - Public Works
Mike Tuinstra, Facilities Management Director
Rafael Payan, Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Director

M E M O R A N D U M

PIMA COUNTY
NATURAL RESOURCES
PARKS & RECREATION

TO: C. H. Huckelberry, County Administrator

FROM: Rafael Payan, Director

DATE: August 22, 2005

SUBJECT: Rillito Race Track Relocation

Background

At present, the grandstand and clubhouse building at Rillito Regional Park is closed to the public due to structural issues. John Micena, Facilities Management architect, estimates requiring at least $1.5 million to address the structural issues alone, without investigating functional, aesthetic, or ADA access issues.

Case studies of two successful racing facilities – Yavapai Downs in Prescott Valley (part of Yavapai County's fairgrounds) and Turf Paradise, a private facility in Phoenix -- indicate that such facilities, to be financially viable, must provide a number of community amenities and sources of revenue generation. These amenities include meeting rooms, restaurants, special suites, and an attractive, well-landscaped and maintained facility. The ability to board horses for extended periods is also helpful. The Rillito facility presently offers none of these. In fact, the existing structure's 41,000 square feet falls far behind Yavapai's 85,000 square feet, and is dwarfed by Turf Paradise's estimated 150,000 square feet.

Recommendation

Staff explored two options: The first involves demolishing the existing 41,000 square foot structure and replacing it with a modest facility of 70,000 square feet, remaining at Rillito. Further, an event center similar to that at Yavapai Downs (an indoor arena seating 5,000) would be constructed. The loss of parking space and increased parking requirements could necessitate construction of a 500-space parking garage. Available land at this location is very limited and highly valued.

Estimated expenditures for this option:

Demolition, Design, Construction of Grandstand/Clubhouse:	$19,000,000
Upgrades to Existing Stables:	$ 500,000
Event Center:	$ 3,500,000
Surface Parking:	$ 350,000
Parking Garage:	$ 5,500,000
Total:	$28,850,000

This does not include previously-approved 2004 Bond Program expenditures of $1,200,000 for Rillito.

The second option involves two phases. The first phase consists of building a new racing facility west of the existing equestrian center at the Fairgrounds. A grandstand/clubhouse complex

similar to that at Yavapai Downs (85,000 square feet) would be constructed, and the existing stables and event facilities would be upgraded. This would allow for a synergy between the current 24 horse shows at the Fairgrounds (2005 schedule) and the racing season, plus provide facilities for community groups, private parties, and corporate affairs in the rapidly-growing southeastern portion of Pima County. This massing of facilities would increase the likelihood of economic viability for the facility, while increasing its positive impacts upon the County's economy. If needed, space exists for expansion of facilities.

Estimated expenditures for the first phase of this option:

Design and Construction of Grandstand/Clubhouse:	$21,000,000
Upgrades to Existing Stables and Event Facilities:	$ 650,000
Surface Parking:	$ 350,000
Total:	$22,000,000

The second phase of this option, the redevelopment of Rillito Regional Park, involves the installation of an additional eleven soccer fields, paving of parking, removal of the old grandstand/clubhouse, and the construction of a 20,000 square foot community center.

Estimated expenditures for the second phase:

Demolition of Old Grandstand/Clubhouse/Stalls/Racetrack:	$ 500,000
Design and Installation of Eleven Soccer Fields:	$ 3,675,000
Surface Parking:	$ 350,000
Design and Installation of Community Center:	$ 5,500,000
Total:	$10,025,000

The grand total expenditure for this option is estimated at $32,025,000.

While the second option requires an estimated $3,175,000 more than the first, it provides many more facilities for the community than the first option, while combining similar uses and potentially achieving critical mass for each use type at each location. This additional investment may be offset by the economic benefits to Pima County of attracting races of national renown, as well as regional or national soccer tournaments. Conversely, the existing Rillito facility has not been economically self-sustaining for decades.

An attached spreadsheet breaks down these expenditures in somewhat more detail, and provides references for particular numbers. The construction estimates were reviewed by Facilities Management Director Mike Tuinstra, who concurred with their general accuracy as estimates.

c: John Bernal, Deputy County Administrator
Nanette Jenkins, Assistant County Administrator

First Option: Rebuild Rillito Downs at Rillito Regional Park

Demo Grandstand	$500,000.00		
Redesign	$500,000.00		
Rebuild Grandstand	$18,000,000.00 *		Modestly expanded capacities and amenities
Upgrade Stables	$500,000.00		
Event Center	$3,500,000.00 *		
Parking	$350,000.00		Pave surface parking
Subtotal	$23,350,000.00		
Complete 2004 Bond	$1,200,000.00		
Subtotal 2	$24,550,000.00		
Parking Garage	$5,500,000.00	$11,000.00	per space, 500 spaces (Cost per University of Arizona, Sixth Street parking garage)
Total First Option	$30,050,000.00		

Second Option, First Phase - Relocate Rillito Downs to Fairgrounds

Design and Build	$21,000,000.00 *		Increased capacities, additional meeting and party rooms, special suites, etc.
Parking	$350,000.00		Paved surface parking
Upgrade Stables/Arena	$650,000.00		
Total Phase One	$22,000,000.00		

Second Option, Second Phase - Soccer and Community Complex at Rillito

Infrastructure	$200,000.00		Additional utilities, per C. DiPilato
Design	$175,000.00		Construction drawings only, in-house master plar
Field Construction (11)	$1,925,000.00	$175,000.00	per field, per C. DiPilato
Field Lighting (11)	$1,375,000.00	$125,000.00	per field, per C. DiPilato
Demo Grandstand	$500,000.00		
Parking	$350,000.00		Pave surface parking
Recreation Center	$5,500,000.00		Per Flowing Wells Community Center estimate
Total Second Option	$10,025,000.00		

* Estimate based upon Yavapai Downs construction costs, inflation-adjusted. $250 per square foot cost concurred upon by M. Tuinstra.

MEMORANDUM

Date: September 16, 2005

To: The Honorable Chair and Members
Pima County Board of Supervisors

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

Re: **Rillito Racetrack Grandstands**

On September 13, 2005, I asked the Facilities Management Director to review, with the structural engineer, the possibility of using the grandstands with partial occupancy. The attached letter from Warren White, structural engineer, advises against any use of the grandstands until they are either repaired or replaced.

CHH/jj

Attachment

c: John Bernal, Deputy County Administrator - Public Works
Nanette Jenkins, Assistant County Administrator for Policy - Public Works
Mike Tuinstra, Facilities Management Director
Rafael Payan, Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Director

MARTIN HOLBEN & WHITE

September 15, 2005

Mr. John Micena
Pima County Facilities Management
150 West Congress
Tucson, AZ 85701

Re: Rillito Racetrack Grandstand
Structural Evaluation
HMW 05055.00

Dear John:

I have reviewed the September 13, 2005 memorandum prepared by Mr. Chuck Huckleberry, County Administrator, regarding the possibility for safe use considering partial occupancy. It is my opinion that limiting the occupancy will not increase the safety of those within the structure during a lateral load event such as wind or earthquake. The structural vulnerability is not so much influenced by the number of occupants, but rather the structural inadequacies of the lateral loading resisting system. The structural modifications recommended in our report are considered the minimum required to provide a safe structure with either partial or full occupancy.

Sincerely,

Warren L. White, PE
Structural Engineer

WLW:mjo

Lisa Matthews

From: Lisa Matthews
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2005 10:24 AM
To: Nanette Jenkins
Cc: 'ngerst@aol.com'
Subject: FW: Memo re: Rillito Racetrack Grandstands
Attachments: bd-rillito.racetrack.grandstands..pdf

This is a memo from CHH to BOS, which says, "On September 13, 2005, I asked the Facilities Management Director to review, with the structural engineer, the possibility of using the grandstands with partial occupancy. The attached letter from Warren White, structural engineer, advises against any use of the grandstands until they are either repaired or replaced." Copy was sent to You, JMB, Tuinstra and Payan.

From: Victoria Ames
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2005 10:16 AM
To: Andrea Altamirano (E-mail); Ann Day; District4 (dist4@azstarnet.com); Erik Trevino; Jacqui Miller (Jacqui Miller); Jennifer Eckstrom; Keith Bagwell (E-mail); Kiki Barcelo; Lilian Von Rago; Manuel Ruiz (Manuel Ruiz); Mark Wynn; Patrick Cavanaugh; Richard Elias (Richard Elias); Sharon Bronson (E-mail); Valerie Samoy (Valerie Samoy-Alvarado)
Cc: John Bernal; Juanita Garcia-Seiger; Lisa Matthews; Nanette Jenkins; Judi DeMarco; Mike Tuinstra; Evelyne Thorpe; Rafael Payan
Subject: Memo re: Rillito Racetrack Grandstands

Please see attached
Thank you,

Victoria Ames
County Administrator'sOffice
130 West Congress, 10th Floor
Tucson, Arizona 85701
(520) 740-8387

E (8)

DRAFT

GRENIER ENGINEERING, INC.

Structural and Civil Engineering Consultants

September 16, 2005

Pima County Horseman's Association
P.O. Box 65132
Tucson, Arizona 85728

Attn: Ms. Patricia White
Secretary/Treasurer

RE: Rillito Racetrack Grandstand
Pima County, Arizona
GSE Job Number: 05359

Dear Ms. White

Per your request, we have examined the drawings for the remedial work provided by RGA Consulting Engineers of Tucson Arizona, dated August 22, 1980; a copy of the Structural Analysis by Trans Systems Corporation, dated July 8, 2005; and a draft of the remedial proposal generated by Holben, Martin & White Structural Engineers Inc., dated August 31, 2005.

Our office provided a structural observation on September 7, 2005. We were assisted in our observation by Mr. Bill Connick, an employee at the Rillito Racetrack. The purpose of our visit was to observe the current structural condition of the Grandstand, and provide our opinion of its lateral stability and the proposed replacement or removal of the window wall system and roof deck as proposed in the Pima County Facilities Management meeting minutes dated 7/27/05.

Observations:

Limited access to the roof was provided by means of a wooden walkway which did not allow for complete observation of the roof deck and its connections. Areas adjacent to the stair access and areas directly surrounding the walkway were observed. The roof consists of corrugated metal deck which appears to be connected to existing structural members using power driven fasteners shot into individual metal clips which are attached to the primary structural framework. The power driven fasteners were observed at approximately 6 inches on center along the exterior edges of the roof and 12 inches on center at the interior. Areas of the metal deck with moderate surface rusting were observed. No apparent signs of distress were observed on the metal deck and its connection to the primary structural members.

The exterior wall located on the rear of the Grandstand above the mezzanine floor was observed and appears to have identical metal deck and steel clip connectors as used at the roof. No apparent signs of distress were observed at the metal deck or its connections.

1660 N. Alvernon ♦ Tucson, Arizona 85712 ♦ (520) 326-7082 ♦ FAX (520) 326-7508
4515 S. McClintock Dr., Ste 211 ♦ Tempe, Arizona 85282 ♦ (480) 831-1170 ♦ FAX (480) 831-1136

DRAFT

The wood penthouse structures supported off the steel roof trusses appear to be carelessly constructed with makeshift connections, and in very bad condition.

The stairs leading up to the roof access, including the roof access itself, and the roof walkway also appear to be extremely weathered and in questionable condition.

The curved steel roof trusses were observed and appear to be in good structural condition. The additional struts designed and detailed by RGA Consulting Engineers in 1980 for support of the penthouse structures appear to have been properly installed. The steel truss connections to the columns along grid line 5 were observed. No visible signs of distress were observed at the truss connections to the columns or on the truss elemental members.

The braced frames oriented in the east-west longitudinal direction of the structure, on grid line 2 between grids A-B and H-J, were observed. The modifications designed by RGA and detailed on sheets S-1 and S-2 of their 1980 drawings appear to have been properly installed. No visual distress was observed on the braced frames or on the moment connections at the base of the frame columns.

The exterior 6 inch tube braces detailed on the 1980 RGA drawings, on grid lines B, D, F, H and 2, were observed, along with their connections to the columns and the transition point of the brace where it extends down for connection to the foundation below grade. The connection at the foundation deviates from detail 2/S2 which is shown to be above grade on the RGA drawings, but appears to be acceptable in our opinion. No visible distress was observed.

The W10 bents, at grid lines B,D,F and H, used as compression/tension members by RGA in their analysis to provide lateral stability in the north-south transverse direction of the structure, were observed (refer to Section B/S2 of the 1980 drawings). No visual distress was observed on the bents or their connections.

The structure's columns were observed at the ground floor transition. Although cracks were observed in the concrete floor at several locations, the cracks do not appear to be the result of any lateral movement in the columns. The cracks in the concrete floor slab appear to be propagating in random directions, and are most likely the result of concrete shrinkage. The cracks in the slab on grade are not a concern, structurally.

The exterior masonry wall located on the south side of the Grandstand was observed. Cracks ranging from hairline to as much as ½" wide were observed. Lateral displacement of the masonry blocks was observed in several areas along the cracks. The majority of cracking propagated along block coursing and appeared to be more severe near the mezzanine floor level. The cracks also appeared more severe along the east and west ends of the wall where lateral displacement of the block was observed.

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Conclusion:

It is our opinion that the majority of the distress observed in the exterior masonry wall of the mezzanine level is due to excessive transfer of lateral forces from the stadium roof and mezzanine floor in both the east-west longitudinal and the north-south transverse directions through the roof of the mezzanine to the masonry wall. The mezzanine floor also appears to transfer lateral forces to the masonry wall. It is our opinion that the wall was also subjected to torsion induced by lateral forces, producing some of the out-of-plane movement apparent in portions of the wall.

It was not apparent if the cracks in the masonry wall occurred after the remedial work designed and detailed by RGA was completed. Based on the absence of visible distress to the structural members of the barrel vault roof, it appears that the cracks in the wall originated prior to any remedial work. It is our opinion that the south masonry wall requires strengthening, which should be provided with due haste. The possibility of the lateral loads (including torsion) impacting the masonry wall should be considered in order to maintain overall structural stability.

Based on our visual observations, it is our opinion that the roof deck appears to be capable of transferring the diaphragm shears to the vertical lateral force resisting elements as designed by RGA. Unfortunately, we were not able to obtain any information regarding physical properties of the deck, or the fastener system used to attach the roof deck, at this time. In order to determine if the roof is capable of resisting the magnitude of the lateral forces currently required by the 2003 International Building Code (IBC), or to determine if remedial work can be provided to strengthen the existing roof, we must be able to determine the capacity of the roof as installed. This analysis will require the manufacturer's data for the roof, its connectors, and the window walls, or the structural calculations provided by the original engineer of record. As an option, the existing metal deck should be removed and replaced with new steel deck and connections that can be analyzed using current materials and manufacturer's data.

Due to the lack of visible distress to the structural members supporting the window wall systems, removal of the window walls would be premature and not advised. The window walls collect wind load and help transfer the load to the various diaphragms. Removal of the window walls would create a partially enclosed structure, similar to a wind sock, allowing wind to induce uplift forces on the roof, and reverse lateral forces on the walls. Structural analysis of the window mullions and connections will be required to determine if they meet the design requirements of the 2003 IBC. In addition, removal of the window wall system would require new structural elements to be added in order to create a load path for lateral forces from the wind and seismic conditions to resisting members.

We are in agreement with the portions of the structural evaluation reports of Jerry A. Cannon, P.E., dated June 22, 2005, and of Holben, Martin, & White Structural Engineers, Inc., dated August 31, 2005, in respect to the fact that we feel this Grandstand can be repaired and renovated to a safe and functioning structure. We can not verify the

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DRAFT

methods or extent of their recommendations, as we performed no structural analysis on the Grandstand, nor did we review any previous calculations these firms completed. We feel the Grandstand roof and window walls, after considerable structural analysis and repair, should not only remain as integral parts of the structural integrity of the Grandstand, but also as important elements in the actual function and intent of the Grandstand.

Limitations:

The opinions and recommendations in this report are for the purpose of providing an opinion of the structural condition of the facility as a part of your Due Diligence process. Grenier Engineering, Inc. did not perform structural calculations on the existing Grandstand, and did not inspect the building for signs of distress other than those items discussed in this report. As with any existing building, the structural integrity cannot be warranted, and no warranty is given, either expressed or implied. The owner (current or future) assumes the responsibility for correcting deficient items that are brought to their attention and for performing on going monitoring to assure the structure is maintained, and signs of deterioration or distress are evaluated and corrected immediately as items occur.

Respectfully,
Grenier Engineering Inc.

John E. Grenier, P.E.
President

1660 N. Alvernon ◆ Tucson, Arizona 85712 ◆ (520) 326-7082 ◆ FAX (520) 326-7508
4515 S. McClintock Dr., Ste 211 ◆ Tempe, Arizona 85282 ◆ (480) 831-1170 ◆ FAX (480) 831-1136

Board of Supervisors Memorandum

October 18, 2005

Rillito Racetrack Grandstand Repair

Background

After two structural engineering reviews of the grandstands at Rillito, a number of proposed modifications are in order to make the grandstands safe for occupancy during the racing season. The cost of the necessary repairs has been reduced to $225,000, perhaps lower. The attached memorandum from the Facilities Management Director explains in detail the proposed modifications. There is no dedicated funding source for these repairs. Further, the revenues from County Fair Horse Racing barely break even with regard to operating the existing horse racing season at Rillito. Therefore, any revenues in excess of expenses cannot be counted on for making these repairs and, hence, the only funding source available is the Board Contingency Fund.

If the Board believes that these repairs are appropriate and necessary to continue horse racing at Rillito with occupancy of the grandstands, then a Contingency Fund appropriation of not less than $225,000 should be made for this purpose.

Recommendation

It is recommended the Board appropriate $225,000 from the Board Contingency Fund for the purpose of stabilizing and repairing the Rillito Racetrack grandstands for the upcoming County Fair Horse Racing Season.

Respectfully submitted,

C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

CHH/jj (October 12, 2005)

MEMORANDUM

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

DATE: October 7, 2005

TO: Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator

FROM: M. A. Tuinstra, Director, Facilities Management

SUBJECT: ***Rillito Race Track Grandstand***

Jerry Cannon & Associates is proceeding with the modifications to the Rillito Grandstand to make them temporarily available for the racing season. TranSystems, Inc. has been directed to move forward on the design of an interim bracing plan to be installed by a JOC contractor for this facility. At this time, the cost of this project is estimated at approximately $225,000. Hopefully, this cost will be reduced as the final plan for the bracing is developed.

The concept includes removal of the east and west windows and, possibly, the north window system. It will also include removing the plywood wall at the ground level so that the asphalt paving inside can be repaired. This project may make the mezzanine safe and usable for the next few racing seasons.

We will be required to totally restrict access to the roof and remove the press box and the steward's stand. With this, we exploring with Mr. Tim Kelly, of the Horseman's Association, a temporary steward's tower that could, hopefully, be placed on the infield side at the finish line to be used during the racing season.

These modifications are going to start with our JOC contractor putting temporary fencing around the facility and starting removal of the east and west window systems while the necessary documentation for the bracing is prepared.

We will forward a complete schedule of the work as it proceeds. If you have any questions, please contact me.

MAT:jd

c: Rafael Payan, Director, Natural Resources, Parks & Recreation
John Micena, Design Architect, Facilities Management
file

PIMA COUNTY
PUBLIC WORKS

MEMORANDUM

Public Works Administration

DATE: January 6, 2014

TO: C. H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

FROM: Nanette M. Slusser
Assistant County Administrator

RE: **Rillito Regional Park Grandstand**

Pima County staff endeavored to provide numerous options for retaining the historic grandstand structure at Rillito Regional Park. The following analysis was completed to determine the feasibility of using the existing structure to view soccer activities, and the recently built North Grandstand soccer tournament facility at the Kino Sports Complex was used as a benchmark for grandstand location.

The new Kino stadium is approximately 33 feet from the edge of the field. The first row of seats at the Rillito Downs Grandstand is about 20 to 22 feet from the front of the structure, unlike the newer bleachers at Kino where the seats are located against the front wall of the structure. The Rillito Downs Grandstand is slightly off center and at a right angle to the track, thus making the stand farther from the westernmost fields. The Rillito Downs Grandstand is not designed for viewing soccer fields.

The following are the minimum and maximum measurements from the face of the Rillito Downs Grandstand straight (perpendicular) to the soccer fields.

- Field 1. Face of grandstand to outside track rail: Min 48', Max 57'
- Field 2. Face of grandstand to inside track rail: Min 105', Max 115'
- Field 3. Face of grandstand to edge of existing turf line (the infield)*: Min 172', Max 182'
- Field 4. Face of grandstand to line of existing pole lights**: Min 208', Max 217'

*The buffer at the grass line appears to be about 6' wide with features and pedestals spaced around the track
**At least one of these pole lights would be inside the hypothetical soccer field.

When adding the distance from the actual grandstand seats, including the grass buffer and the 20-22 feet from the edge of the grandstand, the Rillito facility is more than seven times farther away than the Kino North Grandstand and much too far for viewing field activities. Additionally, the Rillito fields are used most often by youth soccer clubs. Parents are an integral part of the youth sporting experience. As assistant coaches, team assistants or cheering fans, the parents would not be able to engage in routine activities while seated in the Rillito Grandstand. Nor would they be able to see or hear most of the game from this grandstand. The Rillito Downs Grandstand is functionally obsolete for use as a field sport viewing platform.

NMS:lsm

c: John M. Bernal, Deputy County Administrator, Public Works
Reid Spaulding, Director, Facilities Management
Chris Cawein, Director, Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation
Nancy Cole, Manager, Public Works Project Management Office

MEMORANDUM

Date: January 10, 2014

To: Nanette Slusser
Assistant County Administrator for
Public Works Policy

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

Re: **Rillito Regional Park Existing Grandstand Reuse Compatibility with Other Public Sporting and Recreational Activities**

I appreciate your January 6, 2014 memorandum regarding this subject. It appears the existing grandstand at Rillito Regional Park cannot be used for any purpose other than horseracing. Given horseracing is only of public use a few weekends each year, it would be an inappropriate use of public monies to refurbish and/or restore the grandstand.

As you know, we have examined every alternative available to make multiple uses of this facility, and it is now obvious no reuse is practically possible. I do very much appreciate the extra effort of staff to try to develop compatible reuse of these facilities.

It is now appropriate to proceed with the original plans for converting Rillito Racetrack to a public park for multi-sport, year-round use.

CHH/anc

Attachment

c: John Bernal, Deputy County Administrator for Public Works
Reid Spaulding, Director, Facilities Management
Chris Cawein, Director, Natural Resources, Park, and Recreation
Nancy Cole, Manager, Public Works Project Management Office

PIMA COUNTY
PUBLIC WORKS

MEMORANDUM

Public Works Administration

DATE: January 6, 2014

TO: C. H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

FROM: Nanette M. Slusser
Assistant County Administrator

RE: **Rillito Regional Park Grandstand**

Pima County staff endeavored to provide numerous options for retaining the historic grandstand structure at Rillito Regional Park. The following analysis was completed to determine the feasibility of using the existing structure to view soccer activities, and the recently built North Grandstand soccer tournament facility at the Kino Sports Complex was used as a benchmark for grandstand location.

The new Kino stadium is approximately 33 feet from the edge of the field. The first row of seats at the Rillito Downs Grandstand is about 20 to 22 feet from the front of the structure, unlike the newer bleachers at Kino where the seats are located against the front wall of the structure. The Rillito Downs Grandstand is slightly off center and at a right angle to the track, thus making the stand farther from the westernmost fields. The Rillito Downs Grandstand is not designed for viewing soccer fields.

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NMS:lsm

c: John M. Bernal, Deputy County Administrator, Public Works
Reid Spaulding, Director, Facilities Management
Chris Cawein, Director, Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation
Nancy Cole, Manager, Public Works Project Management Office

MINUTES, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING

AUGUST 15, 2005

The Pima County Board of Supervisors met in regular session at the regular meeting place of the Pima County Board of Supervisors on the First Floor of the Administration Building of the Governmental Center, Tucson, Arizona, at 9:00 a.m. on Monday, August 15, 2005. Upon roll call, those present and absent were as follows:

Present: Sharon Bronson, Chair
Richard Elías, Vice Chair
Ray Carroll, Member
Ann Day, Member
Ramón Valadez, Member
Lori Godoshian, Clerk

Absent: None

1. **INVOCATION**

The invocation was given by Pastor Ben Barfield of Mt. View Baptist Church.

A moment of silence was observed for Pima County Deputy Sheriff Timothy Graham, who died in the line of duty, and Good Samaritan, Mr. Dawad Abusida, who also died assisting Deputy Graham.

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

All present joined in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Supervisor Carroll requested a point of personal privilege to acknowledge the passing of Dale Webber, who served as campaign manager for his election campaigns.

3. **PAUSE 4 PAWS**

The Pima County Animal Care Center showcased an animal available for adoption.

Supervisor Day asked for comments regarding water rights and the dam site.

Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator, responded staff believed they were negotiating with the master developer, not the sub-developer for these properties. An agreement was reached regarding the conveyance of those water rights and the dam site only to learn the proposed remedy agreed to was not valid. Staff intends to employ additional scrutiny as it relates to the master developer of the entire Specific Plan, not the individual developer who was caught up in this particular problem.

Upon the vote being taken, the motion carried unanimously by a five to zero vote.

20. **RECESS**

Without objection, the Chair declared a closed captionist recess at 10:23 a.m.

21. **RECONVENE**

The Board of Supervisors meeting reconvened at 10:37 a.m. All members were present.

22. **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

Status of Rillito Racetrack/Park. Discussion/Direction/ Action. (District 3)

Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator, stated this discussion was precipitated by a Structural Engineering Report regarding the grandstands and modifications that may be necessary for long-term safety and stability at Rillito Racetrack/Park. This inspection was not for ADA compliance or other issues dealing with electrical or mechanical issues associated with grandstands or accessory facilities. There is a need for major repairs and structural modifications, but the repairs are not deferred maintenance and the estimated cost for repairs and structural modifications was in the amount of $963,000.00. The facility must meet current Codes and be able to withstand any type of force including earthquake and wind loading. Wind loading occurred at the track in July that resulted in some stable

roofing being blown off and minor damage to the grandstand. He presented two alternatives for the Board's consideration:

"1. Rebuild and reconstruct the grandstands and clubhouse facilities at Rillito while retaining the existing geometric configuration of the horse track and reducing the number of stalls at the facility. The reconstructed facility would stress multiple uses of the grandstands and clubhouse for other public functions, preferably recreation, stadium-type athletic or tournament events. The multi-use function of the reconstructed facilities would be a basic planning and design requirement as the existing facilities provide few multiple uses other than horse racing.

2. Relocate the racing facilities and replicate the clubhouse, grandstands and stalls, we well as the track, at the Pima County Fairgrounds. This facility would also be designed for multiple uses, but stressing equestrian or other Fair-related uses. The balance of Rillito Park would then be primarily constructed for youth, athletic and recreational field development, either softball or soccer, or a combination of both."

The fully detailed alternative analyses of these options would take 12 to 18 months to complete and would include full participation from a number of long-term Rillito Park users. Any proposed future uses must consider County authorized 2004 General Obligation Bonds for further park and athletic field recreational development. He made the following recommendations for the Board's consideration:

1. Continue with 2004 bond park improvements improving access and use of infield facilities as well as a potential community recreation center. In addition, infield use of the youth soccer fields should not be impeded during the horse racing season other than scheduled race days.
2. Cooperate with the Fair Horse Racing Commission to continue to operate County Fair horse racing through the 2010 season and other than racing days authorized by the State.
3. Obtain a second structural engineering review of grandstand deficiencies and determine minimal improvements to make the grandstands safe for use.
4. Authorize planning studies on Rillito Park alternatives as outlined.
5. Form a broad-based community advisory committee representing all interests to study all aspects of and recommend alternatives for the long-term public use of Rillito Park to the Board.
6. Repair storm damage using Risk Management funding.

Mike Tuinstra, Facilities Management Director, made a PowerPoint presentation that illustrated the various repairs needed at the racetrack.

The following speakers addressed the Board:

1. Patti Shirley, Vice President of the Pima County Horsemen's Association;
2. Charlie Kendrick, Coaching Director of the Tucson Soccer Academy;
3. Diane Meroscia, citizen;
4. Michael Murray, citizen;
5. Katie Bubnekovich, citizen;

6. Mary Anne Martin, citizen;
7. Tim Kelly, President of the Pima County Horsemen's Association;
8. Yvonne Kunz, Executive Director of the Arizona Thoroughbred Breeder's Association;
9. Thomas Peterson, former Chairman of the Pima County Historical Commission;
10. John Goodman, former member of the Arizona Racing Commission;
11. John Yates, citizen;
12. Stephanie Maben, Executive Director for Fort Lowell Shootout; and,
13. Ed Moore, former Pima County Supervisor.

The speakers provided the following comments:

A. Rillito Racetrack is a jewel that needs to be treasured and preserved;
B. The preservation of horse racing at Rillito Racetrack does not mean the facility cannot be used for other organized sports or events;
C. The voters of Pima County in 1984 said they wanted horse racing in Pima County at Rillito Racetrack;
D. Some of the speakers felt the suggested use in the County's plan would accommodate 14 soccer fields, buildings, refreshment and sanitary outbuildings, walkways, parking but no racetrack;
E. Soccer fields were built without destroying the racetrack, grandstand and other buildings and it was felt this should be considered a compromise that would allow racing to continue at its present location without depriving youth of their recreation;
F. Those individuals involved in the racing industry expressed concern regarding the future of racing when the current lease expires in 2010;
G. Moving the racetrack to the fairgrounds would cause a decrease in attendance by the public due to the lack of public transportation;
H. Year after year the Pima County Horsemen's Association has put money into repairs but never saw maintenance during the critical off-season;
I. The speakers felt the current instability of the grandstands did not occur overnight and the following question was asked: When the County became proprietors of the racetrack, why, over the course of its ownership, have these issues of maintenance not been addressed?

J. Concerns were expressed that if the racetrack was moved to the fairgrounds there was no surrounding growth to support it, no public transportation or nearby hotels;
K. Yavapai Downs was cited as an example of moving a racetrack out of town because when that facility was moved it resulted in decreased attendance;
L. The Rillito Racetrack was nominated for the National Register and, at the time of its nomination, the historical architect recommended the entire track and property be placed in the National Register but that was not done but the original portion of Rillito Racetrack was granted historic landmark status;
M. Tucson once had polo fields, but the polo club was asked to move to the fairgrounds and in five years there were no polo fields in existence;
N. Support was expressed for a centrally located tournament and training facility for youth sports in Tucson;
O. More soccer fields are needed;
P. The County loses potential revenues by not having a soccer stadium to hold regional or national tournaments;
Q. It was requested that the Board direct County staff to work with the Horsemen's Association and youth soccer to work together in planning new soccer facilities at Rillito while retaining the racetrack;
R. A request was made for the Board to assist the Historic Commission who is seeking historic designation for the grandstand;
S. The County has a self insurance trust that would allow the payment of claims without affecting the budget; and,
T. Claims could be filed with the self insurance trust and those monies could be used for repairs at Rillito.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías, to accept the six recommendations of the County Administrator.

Supervisor Elías asked what methodology would be used in the selection of members to the advisory committee?

Chair Bronson responded she would direct staff to make recommendations for appointments to include the racing industry and youth sports. Organizations would be identified and those organizations would decide who would

represent their organization on the committee. The Board of Supervisors would approve those appointments.

Supervisor Carroll asked that the advisory committee also include a representative from the Southwest Fair Commission.

Upon the vote being taken, the motion carried unanimously by a five to zero vote, to accept the six recommendations of the County Administrator and direct staff to make recommendations for appointments to the community advisory committee and those appointments would be approved by the Board; the community advisory committee would also include a representative of the Southwest Fair Commission.

23. **RECESS**

Without objection, the Chair declared a closed captionist recess at 12:01 p.m.

24. **RECONVENE**

The Board of Supervisors meeting reconvened at 12:17 p.m. All members were present.

25. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: REZONING**

Co9-05-02, DALRYMPLE TRUST – ORACLE JAYNES STATION ROAD (SMALL LOT OPTION) REZONING
Request of the Dalrymple Trust, represented by Laidlaw Consulting, L.L.C., for a rezoning of approximately 7.06 acres from SH (Suburban Homestead) to CR-4 (Mixed Dwelling Type), small lot option, on property located on the south side of Oracle Jaynes Station Road approximately 900 feet east of Shannon Road. The proposed rezoning conforms to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan, Co7-00-20. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 7-2 (Commissioners Cook and Hirsch voted Nay) to recommend **APPROVAL WITH CONDITIONS.** Staff recommends **DENIAL.** (District 1)

"IF THE DECISION IS MADE TO APPROVE THE REZONING, THE FOLLOWING STANDARD AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED:
Completion of the following requirements within five years from the date the rezoning request is approved by the Board of Supervisors:

1. Submittal of a development plan if determined necessary by the appropriate County agencies.
2. Recording of a covenant holding Pima County harmless in the event of flooding.
3. Recording of the necessary development related covenants as determined appropriate by the various County agencies.

2. Reappointments of Patrick Pacheco; Barbara Stockwell, Alternate; and Lloyd Gabriel - Term expirations: 6/30/06; Nancy Armstrong; Marian Hannon, Alternate; Elizabeth Madril; and Rick Frey, Alternate - Term expirations: 6/30/07. (Committee recommendations)

B. Parks and Recreation Commission

Appointment of Anita Kellman to replace Mikel Shilling. Term expiration: 6/30/11. (District 4)

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Valadez, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to approve the appointments and reappointments as recommended.

37. **CALL TO THE PUBLIC**

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard.

Michael Toney, citizen, commented about the extensive excavation occurring on Sunset Road and the widening of River Road.

38 . **ADJOURNMENT**

As there was no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at 12:34 p.m.

Sharon Bronson
CHAIR

ATTEST:

Lori Godoshian
CLERK

MINUTES, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING

OCTOBER 18, 2005

The Pima County Board of Supervisors met in Regular Session at the regular meeting place of the Pima County Board of Supervisors on the First Floor of the Administration Building of the Governmental Center, Tucson, Arizona, at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, October 18, 2005. Upon roll call, those present and absent were as follows:

Present: Sharon Bronson, Chair
Richard Elías, Vice Chair
Ray Carroll, Member
Ann Day, Member
Ramón Valdez, Member
Lori Godoshian, Clerk

Absent: None

1. **INVOCATION**

The invocation was given by Pastor Sal Perez of Victory Outreach Ministries.

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

All present joined in the Pledge of Allegiance.

... **EXECUTIVE SESSIONS**

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Valadez, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, that the Board convene to Executive Session at 9:09 a.m.

3. **RECONVENE**

The Board of Supervisors meeting reconvened at 9:50 a.m. All members were present.

4. **LITIGATION**

Pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03 (A)(3) and (4), for legal advice and direction to seek approval to appeal the Tax Court decision regarding Southwest Gas Corporation v. Pima County, ADOR, et. al., Case No. TX2001-000473.

Amelia Cramer, Chief Civil Deputy County Attorney, stated this case involved the valuation appeal by Southwest Gas for its centrally assessed property and natural gas pipeline for tax years 2001 through 2004. The issue was

whether the natural gas pipeline replaced by Southwest Gas qualified as "environmental protection facilities" under A.R.S. §42-14154, which would require that the pipeline be valued at 50% of its depreciated cost. If the decision is not appealed, the County would have to pay out more than $1,000,000.00 in tax refunds to Southwest Gas. The Pima County Assessor and the Pima County Attorney's Office both recommended approval to appeal.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Valadez, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to accept the recommendation of the Pima County Assessor and the Pima County Attorney's Office to allow the Arizona Department of Revenue to appeal on the County's behalf.

5. **LITIGATION**

Pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431-03 (A)(3) and (4), for legal advice and direction regarding a proposed settlement of litigation between Pima County and Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc., in Court of Appeals Case No. 2CA-CV 2005-0025; and Pima County Superior Court Case No. C20051087.

This was an informational session only, no action was taken on this item.

6. **LITIGATION**

A. County Attorney - Negotiated Settlement Agreement

Staff requests approval of a settlement agreement between Pima County and Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc., in Court of Appeals Case No. 2CA-CV 2005-0025; and Pima County Superior Court Case No. C20051087, which settlement will resolve all pending and impending enforcement and condemnation actions regarding billboards owned and/or operated by Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc., in incorporated Pima County.

B. Development Services - Code Amendments

Direction to staff to prepare amendments to the Pima County Code that are legally necessary to implement a proposed settlement of litigation between Pima County and Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc., in Court of Appeals Case No. 2CA-CV 2005-0025; and Pima County Superior Court Case No. C20051087, which settlement will resolve all pending and impending enforcement and condemnation actions regarding billboards owned and/or operated by Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc., and to forward such code amendments to the Pima County Planning and Zoning Commission for consideration and recommendation at its'

November 30, 2005 meeting, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Amelia Cramer, Chief Civil Deputy County Attorney, stated these items involve a proposed settlement litigation between Pima County and Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc., and pending and impending enforcement and condemnation actions involving billboards owned and/or operated by Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc., in unincorporated Pima County. Staff and the Pima County Attorney's Office recommended approval of the Settlement Agreement presented to the Board, as modified by a small list of typographical amendments and clarifications and conditioned upon the Board's subsequent adoption of amendments to the Pima County Zoning Code and Outdoor Lighting Code legally necessary to implement the agreement. Additionally, staff and the Pima County Attorney's Office recommended the Board direct staff to prepare and present the necessary implementing amendments to the Pima County Code to the Planning and Zoning Commission for consideration at its November 30, 2005, meeting.

The Honorable Judge Larry Fleischman, Superior Court, advised the Board he was asked to mediate this dispute and was appearing at the request of the Pima County Attorney's Office. He felt this was a fair, but not perfect, resolution of this issue and litigation might or might not result in a more favorable resolution.

Chair Bronson said the Board had received a letter from Dr. Buell T. Jannuzi, Acting Director of Kitt Peak National Observatory, stating Kitt Peak had strong objections and recommended the Board not accept the proposed settlement and the item be continued for further review by the Billboard Review Committee.

The following speakers addressed the Board:

1. Dave Sitton, Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc.;
2. Hy Kaplan, Chair of the City of Tucson-Pima County Outdoor Lighting Code Committee;
3. Jeff Nordensson, Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc.;
4. Dan Brocious, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, also speaking for the Kitt Peak National Observatory and the Mt. Graham Large Binocular Telescope;
5. John Munger, attorney for Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc.; and,
6. Joy Herr-Cardillo, Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest.

The speakers provided the following comments:

A. Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc., worked with the Pima County Attorney Office staff for thousands of

hours over several years with the goal of arriving at an acceptable Settlement Agreement;

B. Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc., billboards that remain in place would be monitored by the County and every single major repair item or physical address of a billboard would be permitted;

C. This is an opportunity to settle a long standing dispute in an equitable manner;

D. The billboard industry thrives world-wide but in Tucson has become part of a discussion about whether Tucson likes business or not;

E. The settlement includes thirteen unlighted billboards that would become illuminated and just one lighted billboard that would become unlit;

F. Section 6.2 of the Outdoor Lighting Code provides that electric illumination of outdoor advertising off-site signs is prohibited and this proposal violates the Code;

G. Outdoor advertising is the single most effective and cost effective means of advertising;

H. Astronomy has a large economic impact as a clean industry in Southern Arizona and it asks for Outdoor Lighting Code protection from stray lighting in the night sky;

I. The Pima County Attorneys represented Pima County and the interests of the Billboard Review Committee very well, and a conclusion was reached that is the best alternative available for everyone;

J. The Billboard Review Committee put together a demand letter that expressed a compromise consistent with the idea there needed to be implementation and enforcement of the Code;

K. The real danger is willingness on the part of County staff to negotiate Code provisions and to change those that benefit a violator of the Code.

L. It was stated that in the Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest proposal, they called for the removal of over 70 billboards which was the appropriate remedy in an enforcement action. If that was what could be achieved in court, then that should be the goal: and,

M. The number 70 was a conservative number and there were additional billboards for which the Billboard Review Committee thought removal was appropriate and viable in an enforcement action, but they compromised on the 70.

Supervisor Elias stated he felt the Board was very pro-business. He said that a bill in the state legislature would have pre-empted this matter but it was vetoed by the Governor and has caused some ill will.

Carmine DeBonis, Development Services Director, stated Mr. Kaplan was correct that in the proposal there were thirteen additional billboards that would be lighted; however, the lighting would only be temporary on seven of those slated to be removed.

Supervisor Carroll stated he reviewed the documents and there was some conflict regarding the numbers that had come across his desk.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Valadez, to deny the settlement.

No vote was taken at this time.

A substitute motion was moved by Supervisor Carroll, seconded by Supervisor Day, to accept the Settlement Agreement with the caveat that the number of billboards to be removed be increased from 47 to 50.

No vote was taken at this time.

Supervisor Day stated she had never before seen a judge come to speak and recommend a settlement. She said the County Attorney's Office worked hard on this settlement, and she felt this is a significant improvement from the last proposed settlement. No future settlement would be better than what they had now and to continue litigating would be an unfair waste of taxpayer dollars.

A roll call vote was requested. Upon the roll call vote being taken, the motion failed by a two to three vote, Supervisors Elias, Valadez and Chair Bronson voting "Nay."

Chair Bronson offered a friendly amendment to the original motion that in the event the county moved forward with litigation they also ask staff to consult with the City of Tucson to determine the appropriateness of consolidating City and County litigation against Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc.

A roll call vote was requested. Upon the roll call vote being taken, the motion was approved by a three to two vote, Supervisors Carroll and Day voting "Nay."

7. **RECESS**

The Chair declared a closed captionist recess at 10:24 a.m.

8. **RECONVENE**

The Board of Supervisors meeting reconvened at 10:32 a.m. All Board Members were present.

9. **CONSENT CALENDAR**:

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Valadez, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, that the Consent Calendar be approved as presented subject to the following:.

* * * *

PULLED FOR DISCUSSION BY SUPERVISOR CARROLL:

1. **CONTRACTS AND AWARDS**

E. **PROCUREMENT**

10. Change Order No. 1 to Purchase Order No. 49729, with Stewart and Stevenson Power, Inc., to provide labor, parts, freight and technical assistance to rebuild and/or install Waukesha equipment and increase the award in the amount of $150,000.00. Funding Source: WWM Operating Fund. Administering Department: Wastewater Management.

Supervisor Carroll said he would like to find out at what treatment facilities engine work and major maintenance was being performed. He said he would like more detail in future reports particularly considering the amount of the expenditure.

* * * *

PULLED FOR SEPARATE ACTION:

6. **REAL PROPERTY**

B. Communication Facility Sharing Agreement Amendment

Amendment to the Communication Facility Sharing Agreement between Tucson Electric Power and Pima County, approved by the Board of Supervisors on July 5, 2005, to provide delegation of signature authority for site specific addendums and designate County Administrator as the authorized representative. (All Districts)

Supervisor Day asked if different entities could co-locate on a communications tower. She also asked if authority to make these decisions was being shifted to the County Administrator?

Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator, said that was up to the Board. He suggested the item be continued until Real Property could provide specific information.

Without objection this item was continued to the November 1, 2005, meeting.

CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. **CONTRACTS AND AWARDS**

   A. **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION**

      1. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-254, approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Tucson, to provide for the installation of two speed humps for traffic mitigation needed for the Julian Wash Neighborhood Reinvestment Project, Bond Fund, contract amount $5,000.00 (01-70-T-137178-1005)

      2. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-255, approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Tucson, to provide for lighting improvements needed for the Julia Keen Neighborhood Reinvestment Project, Bond Fund, contract amount $150,000.00 (01-70-T-137179-1005)

      3. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-256, approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Tucson Unified School District, to provide a seating wall, kiosk, ramada, landscaping and security system for the Pueblo Gardens Elementary School Neighborhood Reinvestment Project, Bond Fund, contract amount $38,000.00 (01-70-T-137180-1005)

      4. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-257, approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Tucson Unified School District, to provide for improvements to the playground equipment for the Cavett Elementary School Neighborhood Reinvestment Project, Bond Fund, contract amount $32,750.00 (01-70-T-137181-1005)

B. **COUNTY ATTORNEY**

5. Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, to provide intervention and advocacy services to victims of domestic violence, GDW Grant Fund, contract amount $93,274.00 revenue (02-70-G-137195-0105)

6. Arizona Board of Regents, University of Arizona, Amendment No. 4, to provide for a cost reimbursable sub-grant to the Restorative Justice Program, extend contract term to 9/29/06 and amend contractual language, Board of Regents Grant Fund, contract amount $3,340.00 revenue (02-02-A-132151-0303)

C. **FLEET SERVICES**

7. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-258, approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Town of Marana, to provide for fuel and vehicle maintenance, contract amount $30,000.00 estimated revenue (01-75-M-137165-1005)

D. **PIMA HEALTH SYSTEM**

8. University Physicians, Inc., Amendment No. 5, to provide primary care physician, specialty, OB/GYN and internal medicine services and amend contractual language, PHCS Enterprise Fund, no cost (18-15-U-132715-0603)

9. University Physicians, Inc., Amendment No. 6, to provide primary care physician, specialty, OB/GYN and internal medicine services and amend contractual language, PHCS Enterprise Fund, no cost (18-15-U-132715-0603)

E. **PROCUREMENT**

10. Change Order No. 1 to Purchase Order No. 49729 (PULLED FOR DISCUSSION)

F. **REAL PROPERTY**

11. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-259, of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, granting a water franchise to Farmers Water Company, in Section 31, T16S, R14E, and Sections 12, 13, 24 and 25, T17S R13E and Sections, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 28, 30 and 31, T17S, R14E and Sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, T18S, R13E and Sections 7,

18 and 19, T18S, R14E and Sections 2 and 3, T19S, R13E, G&SRM, no cost (11-64-F-137171-1005)

12. Catalina Foothills School District, to provide a license for right-of-way encroachment of North Sabino Canyon Road, Section 13, T17S, R15E, no cost (12-64-C-137172-1005)

2. **DIVISION OF ELECTIONS**

Pursuant to A.R.S. §16-821B, approval of Precinct Committeemen Resignations/Appointments:

RESIGNATIONS	PRECINCT	PARTY
Conger, Bryant D.	017	REP
Dannemiller, Christopher	062	REP
Keene, Louise	184	REP
Filipowicz, Dorothy	308	REP

APPOINTMENTS	PRECINCT	PARTY
Hagge, Laurence	041	REP
Payne, Lynda K.	045	REP
Dannemiller, Christopher	062	REP
Caballero, Albert B.	064	REP
Conger, Bryant D.	065	REP
Abrams, Linda K.	083	DEM
Dailey, Diane D.	124	DEM
Turk, Langdon	166	REP
Buchan, Tom	171	REP
Bushnell, Aaron	176	REP
Weight, Jeanne	196	DEM
Favors, Bridgette	197	DEM
Favors, Peggy A.	197	DEM
Stuetze, Elizabeth R.	197	DEM
Conn, Ronald J.	248	REP
Contreras, Evangelina F.	262	DEM
Coley, Norris O.	273	DEM
Hasbrook, Jeanne B.	284	DEM
Gunnell, Lois	308	REP
Pipp, Dennis	317	REP
Cooper, Mildred M.	337	DEM
Smith, Judy E.	346	REP
Pesquiera, Charlene	360	DEM
Zerull, Marilyn J.	381	REP
Love, Benjamin F.	385	DEM

3. **BOARD, COMMISSION AND/OR COMMITTEE**

Rillito Regional Park Advisory Committee

Appointment of Tom Tengler, Youth Sports Representative, to replace Amy Chellevold Hillenbrand. Term expiration: 9/30/06. (Staff recommendation)

4. **SPECIAL EVENT LIQUOR LICENSES APPROVED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION NO. 2002-273**

A. Josephine Lai, Asian American Faculty, Staff and Alumni Association of the University of Arizona,

Tucson Chinese Cultural Center, 1288 West River Road, Tucson, October 8, 2005.

B. Donald Luria, Tucson Culinary Festival, Westward Look, 245 East Ina Road, Tucson, November 5, 6, and 7, 2005.

C. Mitchell Charles Wilson, AMVETS Post 770, Tucson Estates Plaza, 3015, 3017 and 3019 South Kinney Road, Tucson, October 15, 2005.

5. **TREASURER'S OFFICE** - Certificates of Clearance pursuant to A.R.S. §42-19118.

NAME OF OWNER	REFERENCE NO.	TAX YEAR
Academy Foot Clinic, Ltd.	00082000976	2000
Acosta, Marco	03011135964	2003
Acosta, Marco	04011135964	2004
American Federation of Musicians Local No. 771	04012008477	2004
Arizona Financial Group	01042104210	2001
Arizona Financial Group	03012104210	2003
Arizona Financial Group	04012104210	2004
Bailey, Don C.P.A	97102007732	1997
Banc One Mortgage Corporation	97102005665	1997
Banc One Mortgage Corporation	98092008119	1998
Bolen, Mary C.	00011007736	2000
Bolen, Mary C.	01011005299	2001
Bolen, Mary C.	02011014378	2002
Bolen, Mary C.	03011133940	2003
Bolen, Mary C.	04011133940	2004
Breitwieser, Robert	03011134964	2003
Breitwieser, Robert	04011134964	2004
C & G Tractor Tint & Detail	04012170169	2004
Canelos, Rosa Marie	03011140064	2003
Canelos, Rosa Marie	04011140064	2004
Casas Adobes Pool & Patio	04012083772	2004
Castro Appliances	97072001455	1997
Castro Appliances	98092006807	1998
Chacon, Jesus	03011164959	2003
Chacon, Jesus O.	02011002396	2002
Chacon, Jesus O.	03011127271	2003
Chacon, Jesus O.	04011127271	2004
Cigarettes Cheaper	04012083533	2004
Cigarettes Cheaper	04012083774	2004
Cuppuccino's Coffee House	03012101698	2003
D'aniello, Joseph, D.M.D.	04012165978	2004
Distel, Eddie G.	96062002528	1996
DTM Maintenance	04012097018	2004
Duncklee, Robert	03011149979	2003
Duncklee, Robert	04011149979	2004
E & G Transport	90092001309	1990
Echevaria, Maria	02011022103	2002
Echevaria, Maria	03011150801	2003
Echevaria, Maria	04011150801	2004
El Frontier M.H.P.	04011152337	2004
Esquivel, Sergio	03011135803	2003
Esquivel, Sergio	04011135803	2004
Estrada, Adrian	04011129479	2004
Faccio, Frank	03011138261	2003
Faccio, Frank	04011138261	2004
Fleming, Michael J.	03012069953	2003

Court Messenger Service, Inc.		
Garza, Carolina	04011145885	2004
Gray, Eugene	03011127286	2003
Helms, Johnny Don	04011141562	2004
Hernandez, Anna	03011163726	2003
Hernandez, Anna	04011163726	2004
Hines Auto Repair, Inc.	88052000543	1988
Home Improvement Guide	02032112406	2002
Home Improvement Guide	03012112406	2003
Home Improvement Guide	04012112406	2004
Ide, Bette A.	04011127306	2004
Jantos, Ryszard or Raquel	04011135047	2004
Joy, Franciso	04011148919	2004
Kai, John, Jr.	03011145818	2003
Kai, John, Jr.	04011145818	2004
Kyriako's Kung Fu Academy	04012097220	2004
Licea, Manuel Q.	04011160187	2004
Lighty, Michael	03011128604	2003
Marquez, Octavio	97082000371	1997
Marquez, Octavio	03012010159	2003
Marquez, Octavio	04012010159	2004
Martinez, Guadalupe G.	03011139920	2003
Martinez, Guadalupe G.	04011139920	2004
McBrayer, Lori	04011140963	2004
Merino, Leticia Garcia	03011153497	2003
Merino, Leticia Garcia	04011153497	2004
Metro Guard, Inc.	91072002900	1991
Miraflores	02032112975	2002
Miraflores	03012112975	2003
Moreno, Maria Dolores	03011155678	2003
Moreno, Maria Dolores	04011155678	2004
Moreno, Trinidad Leon	03011156608	2003
Moreno, Trinidad Leon	04011156608	2004
Northwest Body & Paint	04012170455	2004
Ortiz, Augustine F.	03011160129	2003
Ortiz, Augustine F.	04011160129	2004
Pacificare of Arizona, Inc.	99092001309	1999
Pacificare of Arizona, Inc.	99092000916	1999
Pease, Jim	03011126550	2003
Pease, Jim	04011126550	2004
Preciado, Jose Luis	03011136433	2003
Preciado, Jose Luis	04011136433	2004
Quiroz, Hilda or Jesus	03011155119	2003
Quiroz, Hilda or Jesus	04011155119	2004
Ruelas, Campana Salome	04011145282	2004
Saint Mary's Laundry	94102001033	1994
Saunders, Sarah Marie	04011134953	2004
Short Stop Auto Service	03012086590	2003
Short Stop Auto Service	04012086590	2004
Sigala, Zach	04011172279	2004
Slade, Daniel John	04011142273	2004
Soto, Jorge	03011157239	2003
Soto, Jorge	04011157239	2004
Southwestern Paint & Varnish	98092000749	1998
Southwestern Paint & Varnish	02032004075	2002
Starr Skateboard Shop	03012119488	2003
Starr Skateboard Shop	04012119488	2004
Super Mobility Center	04012165399	2004
Taqueria Mixteca	03012096914	2003
Taqueria Mixteca	04012096914	2004
Tom's TV & Video	04012061556	2004
Torres, Pedro	03011152773	2003
Torres, Pedro	04011152773	2004
Valdez, Camlio	03011135962	2003
Westermann, Robert L. or Shirley L.	03011158730	2003
Western Pacific Construction	87042003346	1987

Western Pacific Construction	88042001140	1988
Whetstone Homes	03012096895	2003
Whitt, Ben Richard	03011144858	2003
Whitt, Ben Richard	04011144858	2004
Widle, Maurice	04011143659	2004
Woloshin, Peggy H.	04011138051	2004
Yank, Stuart P.	03011141706	2003
Yank, Stuart P.	04011141706	2004
Zimmer, Peter C. or Dolores J.	03011163875	2003
Zimmer, Peter C. or Dolores J.	04011163875	2004
Zytex, Corporation	04011155249	2004
Zytex, Corporation	04011155242	2004

6. **REAL PROPERTY**

A. Condemnation

RESOLUTION NO. 2005-260, of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, authorizing the Pima County Attorney to condemn for real property or real property interests where necessary for the Santa Cruz Interceptor Sewer Project, in Section 27, T13S, R13E, and Sections 2 and 3, T14S, R13E. (Districts 3 and 5)

B. Communication Facility Sharing Agreement Amendment

Amendment to the Communication Facility Sharing Agreement between Tucson Electric Power and Pima County (PULLED FOR SEPARATE ACTION)

7. **CORRECTION FOR THE RECORD**

Correction from the Board of Supervisors Meeting of October 11, 2005:

CONTRACTS: PIMA HEALTH SYSTEM

To provide long term care provider services including a skilled nursing facility, PHCS Enterprise Fund, contract amount not to exceed amount listed for the following:

Vendor	Contract No.	Amount
Handmaker Jewish Services for the Aging	18-15-H-137063-1005 **1 year contract** ~~2-year contract~~	$1,200,000.00

10. **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION**

A. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-261, approving the allocation of $40,000.00 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Home Investment Partnership Program

for the Fair Haven South - Affordable Housing Project in Pima County, Arizona. (District 5)

B. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-262, approving the allocation of $128,421.00 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Home Investment Partnership Program for the Copper Vista I - Affordable Housing Project in Pima County, Arizona. (District 2)

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution Nos. 2005-261 and 262.

11. **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

A. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-263, of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, approving the proceedings of the Industrial Development Authority of the County of Pima, regarding the issuance of its not to exceed $17,000,000.00 Education Revenue Refunding Bonds (Pointe Educational Services Project), Series 2005 and declaring an emergency.

B. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-264, of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, approving the proceedings of the Industrial Development Authority of the County of Pima, regarding the issuance of its not to exceed $30,000,000.00 Education Facility Revenue Bonds (Choice Education and Development Corporation), Series 2005 and declaring an emergency.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution Nos. 2005-263 and 264.

12. **NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION**

RESOLUTION NO. 2005-265, of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, to provide guidance on the management of invasive plant and animal species in Pima County.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Valadez, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution No. 2005-265.

13. **TRANSPORTATION: ACCEPTANCE OF PROJECTS/ROADWAYS FOR MAINTENANCE**

A. P1201-164, Eagle Point Estates, Lots 1-274 and Common Areas A and B. Developer: The Estes Company. (District 3)

B. P1203-013, Star Valley, Block 10, Lots 1-228. Developer: U.S. Home Corporation. (District 3)

C. P1203-041, Tucson Avra West III, Lots 1-71 and Block A. Developer: Heater Investments, Inc. (District 3)

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Valadez, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to approve the acceptance of the roadways/projects for maintenance.

14. **WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT: PRETREATMENT SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS**

Staff recommends approval of the following proposed Pretreatment Settlement Agreements, Wastewater Management Enterprise Fund:

A. Rigel, Inc., an Arizona Corporation, d.b.a. Krispy Kreme, (Krispy Kreme Store No. 806) No. 2005-17. Proposed settlement amount is $974.32.

B. Arizona Alpha Pi Beta Phi, an Arizona Non-Profit Corporation, No. 2005-20. Proposed settlement amount is $555.28.

C. L'Chiam Kosher Catering, L.L.C., an Arizona Limited Liability Corporation, d.b.a. Oy Vey Kosher Café, No. 2005-21. Proposed settlement amount is $1,110.56.

D. Alpha Phi Sorority and Beta Epsilon House Corporation Board of Alpha Phi, Inc., d.b.a. Alpha Phi Sorority, No. 2005-22. Proposed settlement amount is $555.28.

E. Main Street Restaurant Group, Inc., a Delaware Corporation, d.b.a. The Bamboo Club Asian Bistro, No. 2006, No. 2005-24. Proposed settlement amount is $4,209.12.

F. Kenneth Rubinstein and Nicolas Heddings, Franchisee of AZPCO, L.L.C. and d.b.a. Arizona Pizza Company, No. 2005-25. Proposed settlement amount is $400.00.

G. Nes W. Plotke, d.b.a. Cinnabon, No. 2005-36. Proposed settlement amount is $1,709.12.

H. General Growth Properties, Inc., an Illinois Corporation, d.b.a. The Park Place Mall, No. 2005-37. Proposed settlement amount is $1,709.12

I. Mrs. Fields Cookies Park Place, Inc., an Arizona Corporation, d.b.a. Mrs. Fields Cookies/Pretzel Maker, No. 2005-38. Proposed settlement amount is $1,709.12.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Valadez, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to approve the Pretreatment Settlement Agreements.

15. **FRANCHISES/LICENSES/PERMITS: LIQUOR LICENSE**

05-29-8811, Ryan Michael Schoff, 58 Degrees & Holding Company, 4280 N. Campbell Ave., No. 27, Tucson, Series 10, Beer and Wine Store License, New License.

The Chair inquired if anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was thereupon moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Valadez, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve the liquor license and forward the recommendation to the State Liquor Control Board.

16. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT**
P21-05-012, COTTONWOOD DE TUCSON - W. SWEETWATER DRIVE
Request of Engineering and Environmental Consultants, Inc., applicant, on property located at 4210 W. Sweetwater Drive, in an SR zone, requests a Conditional Use Permit for a residential substance abuse diagnostic and treatment facility including equine therapy facilities. Chapter 18.97 in accordance with Section 18.17.03.D.2 of the Pima County Zoning Code allows a residential treatment facility as a Type III conditional use in an SR zone. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 8-0(Commissioner Membrila was absent) to recommend **APPROVAL WITH CONDITIONS.** The Hearing Administrator recommends **APPROVAL WITH CONDITIONS.** (District 3)

"After closing the public hearing, the Commission voted 8-0 to recommend approval of the CUP request to the Board of Supervisors, subject to the following conditions as suggested by the Hearing Administrator and as further amended by the Commission:

1. Obtaining an approved Development Plan.
2. The subject parcel for this expansion shall remain under the same ownership as the remainder of the Cottonwood de Tucson complex in order for the use permit to remain valid.
3. Use of the existing residential structure at 4210 W. Sweetwater Drive will be limited to staff offices and therapy rooms for individual and/or group sessions for patients in residence at Cottonwood de Tucson. No new patient rooms shall be allowed in the existing residential structure. The construction of any additional treatment facilities beyond the existing structure will require a new conditional use application, public notice, and public hearings.
4. No new outdoor paging or loudspeaker system will be installed or otherwise established on the 4210 W. Sweetwater Drive property.
5. Equestrian structures and facilities on the property are limited to those as shown on the revised Development Plan submitted in conjunction with this Conditional Use Permit (CUP) request and are for the use of patients in residence at Cottonwood de Tucson only. Any expansion of the equestrian facilities beyond those shown on

the aforementioned Development Plan will require a new CUP application, public notice, and public hearings.

6. Total number of horses on the premises shall be limited to eight (8) at any one time.
7. Outdoor lighting shall fully conform to the Pima County Outdoor Lighting Code and shall be located and directed to eliminate light trespass on adjacent streets and residential properties.
8. All structures that are visible from outside the property boundaries shall be earthtone in color and shall blend in with the natural setting. Colors shall not exceed a light-reflective value of 60 percent.
9. Landscaping shall be limited to the use of plants that are listed on the Pima County Zoning Code Buffer Overlay Zone approved plant list."

Jim Portner, Hearing Administrator, stated this is an existing residential structure the applicant would like to use for staff offices and group therapy. He said both the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Hearing Administrator recommend approval subject to standard and special conditions.

Chair Bronson said the Tucson Mountain Association concurred provided the conditions were included.

The following speakers addressed the Board:

1. Donna Smith, CDG Architects, representing the applicant;
2. Marie Calkins, speaking for herself and her son, neighboring property owners; and,
3. Gail Houston, neighboring property owner.

The speakers provided the following comments:

A. The facility would be used for the same program the applicant currently operates;
B. This is a small neighborhood and residents would like to keep it as residential;
C. Residents of Cottonwood de Tucson come onto neighboring property; and,
D. Neighboring property owners want to know where the horses would be located and how the applicant was going handle the dust and manure generated?

Chair Bronson read a letter from Tucson Mountain Association supporting the conditions, that are part of the agreement, for the Conditional Use Permit approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission.

On consideration it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and carried by a four to zero vote, Supervisor Valadez not present for the vote, to close the public hearing and approve P12-05-012 subject to conditions recommended by the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Hearing Administrator.

17. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: REZONING CLOSURE**
Co9-96-44, RUEGER - EAST SUMMER TRAIL REZONING Request of Edward Park, to close Co9-96-44, a rezoning from SR (Suburban Ranch) to CR-1 (Single Residence) on 1.0 acre located on the south side of Summer Trail approximately 800 feet east of Soldier Trail. This rezoning was approved in 1997 and has no expiration date. Staff recommends **CLOSURE.** (District 4)

Jim Portner, Hearing Administrator, said this is a request to close a 1996 rezoning case that was from SR to CR-1, and staff had no objection.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Carroll, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and carried by a four to zero vote, Supervisor Valadez not present for the vote, to close the public hearing and approve Co9-96-44.

18. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT**
Co7-05-04, PIMA COUNTY - N. AJO-GILA BEND HIGHWAY (AJO) PLAN AMENDMENT
Request of Pima County, to amend the Pima County Comprehensive Plan from Medium Intensity Urban (MIU) to Multifunctional Corridor (MFC). The subject portions of properties total approximately 82.82 acres and are located on both sides of N. Ajo-Gila Bend Highway from W. Solana Avenue north to W. Briggs Road in the Town of Ajo. The subject portions of properties are those of existing lot configurations in which a portion of the property is designated MIU and the remainder is MFC. The properties are within Section 15, T12S, R6W and Section 10, T12S, R6W in the Western Pima County Subregion. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 8-0 (Commissioner Membrila was absent) to recommend **APPROVAL.** Staff recommends **APPROVAL.** (District 3)

"Staff recommends **APPROVAL OF AN AMENDMENT FROM MEDIUM INTENSITY URBAN (MIU) TO MULTIFUNCTIONAL CORRIDOR (MFC) OF THE FOLLOWING PARCELS:** 401-14-1090 (Parcel #1), 401-14-1080 (Parcel #2), 401-14-1070 (Parcel #3), 401-14-1-6- (Parcel #4), 401-13-146x (Parcel #5), 401-13-138a (Parcel #8), 401-13-134d (Parcel #10), 401-13-134c (Parcel #11), 401-15-198a (Parcel #12), 401-15-195a (Parcel #13), 401-13-1330 (Parcel #14), 401-13-1310 (Parcel #15), 401-17-178a (Parcel 18), 401-17-1740 (Parcel #20), 401-17-1430 (Parcel #21), 401-17-142a (Parcel #22) 401-12-0770 (Parcel #23), 401-12-014a (Parcel #26), 401-12-013a (Parcel #27), 401-12-0120 (Parcel #28) **SUBJECT TO THESE REZONING POLICIES:**

1. Access for non-residential uses shall be from the Ajo-Gila Bend Highway, not from internal, residential streets.
2. Additional buffering of residences shall be required where necessary (e.g. particularly where a non-residential use is immediately adjacent to a residential use)."

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, Supervisor Valadez not present for the vote, to close the public hearing and approve Co7-05-04 subject to rezoning policies

19. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT**
Co7-05-06, VANDERVORT - W. CRANBROOK STREET PLAN AMENDMENT
Request of Jerry and Gay Vandervort, to amend the Pima County Comprehensive Plan from Low Intensity Urban 1.2 (LIU-1.2) to Low Intensity Urban 3.0 (LIU-3.0). The subject property is approximately 1.0 acre and is located on the south side of W. Cranbrook Street, 1/4 mile east of Cardinal Avenue, in Section 21, T15S, R13E, in the Southwest Subregion. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 8-0 (Commissioner Membrila was absent) to recommend **APPROVAL WITH A REZONING POLICY.** Staff recommends **APPROVAL WITH A REZONING POLICY.** (District 5)

"Staff presented the amendment request for approximately one acre on the south side of Cranbrook Street, with a recommendation of **APPROVAL WITH A REZONING POLICY**, which allows only the two existing homes on the property."

Ben Changkakoti, Comprehensive Plan Administrator, stated this was a request to amend approximately 1 acre from LIU-1.2 to LIU 3.0. Staff recommended approval with a rezoning condition allowing only the two existing homes on the property.

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Chair Bronson, and carried by a four to zero vote, Supervisor Valadez not present for the vote, to close the public hearing and approve Co7-05-06 with a rezoning policy allowing only the two existing homes on the property.

20. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT**
Co7-05-09, NORVELLE, ET. AL. - S. KINNEY ROAD PLAN AMENDMENT
Request of Melvin Norvelle, Michael Norvelle and Marianne Birenbaum, to amend the Pima County Comprehensive Plan from Resource Transition (RT) to Neighborhood Activity Center (NAC). The subject property is approximately 4.0 acres and is located on the southeast corner of S. Donald Avenue and S. Kinney Road in Section 27, T14S, R12E, in the Southwest Subregion. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 8 - 0 (Commissioner Membrila was absent) to recommend **DENIAL.** Staff recommends **DENIAL.** (District 3)

Ben Changkakoti, Comprehensive Plan Administrator, stated this was a request to amend approximately four acres from RT to NAC and staff recommended denial.

Mel Norvelle, applicant, said he felt there were statements made in the staff report that were misrepresentations of the property. He stated this was not a good spot for commercial development and, at this time, they can not tell a potential buyer what can be done with the property. He said there was nothing wrong with this request with the restriction it only be for residential use.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and carried by a four to zero vote, Supervisor Valadez not present for the vote, to close the public hearing and deny Co7-05-09.

21. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT**
Co7-05-10, TUCSON ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY - S. WILMOT ROAD PLAN AMENDMENT
Request of Tucson Electric Power Company, to amend the Pima County Comprehensive Plan from Medium High Intensity Urban (MHIU) to Multifunctional Corridor (MFC). The subject property is 17.65 acres and is located on the west side of S. Wilmot Road, approximately one mile south of Interstate 10 in Section 25, T15S, R14E, in the Rincon Southeast/Santa Rita Subregion. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 7-0 (Commissioner Smith recused herself; Commissioner Membrila was absent) to recommend **APPROVAL.** Staff recommends **APPROVAL SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS.** (District 2)

"Staff presented the amendment request for approximately 18.1 acres to Multifunctional Corridor (MFC) with a recommendation of **Approval** subject to the applicant confirming these two conditions:

1. The applicant does not foresee any possibility of using the remainder of the acreage for utility expansion; and,
2. The remainder of the acreage can be viably developed without compromising any of the conditions under which the utility substation was approved and without requiring any variances from standard development requirements."

Ben Changkakoti, Comprehensive Plan Administrator, stated this was a request to amend approximately 18 acres from MHIU to MFC. The property lies outside the Conservation Lands System but within the known range of Pima Pineapple Cactus. He said staff recommended approval.

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Valadez, seconded by Supervisor Carroll, and carried by a five to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve Co7-05-10 subject to additional conditions.

22. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT**
Co7-05-21, ROADRUNNER ASSOCIATES - W. IRVINGTON ROAD PLAN AMENDMENT
Request of Roadrunner Associates, represented by The Planning Center, to amend the Pima County Comprehensive Plan from Low Intensity Urban 0.3 (LIU-0.3) to Medium Intensity Urban (MIU). The subject property is approximately 20 acres and is located on the northeast corner of W. Irvington Road and N. Camino de Oeste, in Section 31, T14S, R12E, in the Southwest Subregion. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 7-1 (Commissioner Gungle voted **NAY**; Commissioner Cook was absent) to recommend **APPROVAL WITH A SPECIAL AREA POLICY**. Staff recommends **APPROVAL WITH A SPECIAL AREA POLICY**. (District 5)

"Special Area Policy Recommendations:

Unless Development Services is provided with information from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service which indicates a site survey is not necessary, the site shall be surveyed for Pima Pineapple Cactus prior to the submittal of any subsequent rezoning. The survey shall be conducted by an entity qualified to perform biological surveys. Surveys shall be done according to the most recent protocol approved by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. A report containing the results of these surveys and copies of any data collected shall be provided to Development Services as part of any subsequent rezoning application. The date of the survey should not exceed one year prior to the submittal of any subsequent rezoning. If Pima Pineapple Cactus are found to be present on the project site, a copy of the report shall also be sent to the Arizona Game & Fish Department's Heritage Data Management System."

Ben Changkakoti, Comprehensive Plan Administrator, stated this was a request to amend approximately 20 acres from LIU-0.3 to MIU. Staff recommended approval with a Special Area Policy requiring a survey for Pima Pineapple Cactus prior to rezoning.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Chair Bronson, and carried by a four to zero vote, Supervisor Valadez not present for the vote, to close the public hearing and approve Co7-05-21 with a Special Area Policy.

23. **REAL PROPERTY: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EL CAMINO DEL CERRO IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT**

A. Pursuant to A.R.S. §48-905 and §48-906, public hearing on the establishment of the El Camino del Cerro Improvement District.

* * * *

B. Upon finding that the petitions have met the statutory requirements for establishment of the district, pass and adopt:

RESOLUTION NO. 2005-266

Chair Bronson noted, for the record, she had received a number of letters and emails regarding this proposal from property owners stating they had initially signed the petition but now wished to withdraw their names. Also concerns were raised about the validity of signatures on the petition. Further, there was a memo from the County Administrator recommending the item be continued in order to address those concerns.

Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator, said Improvement Districts are a process established by statute and require certain deadlines, actions and prescriptions to be followed. He noted this District was previously proposed and there was some controversy among potential participants. He said there is concern with regard to the validity of signatures. He stated Tucson Water was asked to advance some of the planning funds and engineering, and they confirmed they have no interest which makes the Improvement District more problematic.

Chair Bronson said they could consider redrawing the boundaries to determine if that would result in a financially viable District.

Cathy Segneri, Improvement District Coordinator, stated it was possible for the Board to amend the boundaries but, just because someone did not want to participate, was not a valid reason for removing them from the District.

The following speakers addressed the Board:

1. Sherri Simmons, area resident;
2. Larry Malcolmson, area resident; and,
3. Lloyd Perper, area resident.

The speakers provided the following comments:

A. Of the 79 homeowners in the proposed district, 59 agreed and signed the petition, 13 were opposed and 5 could not be contacted;
B. A lot of the wells have gone dry and many of the homeowners are desperate to get water;
C. A majority of the people want to get into the district;
D. Those with working wells do not need City water;
E. Everyone who moved into that area understood water would be an issue;
F. There is no statute provision requiring that cost be based on "buildable" lots; and,
G. The Board should consider an equitable means of charging people for the costs.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to continue the item until November 8, 2005, and to direct staff to work with area residents to determine what is acceptable and what is not.

24. **TRANSPORTATION: TRAFFIC ORDINANCE**

ORDINANCE NO. 2005-95, an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, limiting pedestrian traffic at the intersection of Skyline Drive and Orange Grove Road in Pima County, Arizona. Staff recommends **APPROVAL**. (District 1)

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elias, and carried by a four to zero vote, Supervisor Valadez not present for the vote, to close the public hearing and to pass and adopt Ordinance No. 2005-95.

25. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR**

A. Quarterly Management Report on Collections

Staff recommends the Board accept the Quarterly Management Report on Collections for the period ending June 30, 2005 and approve the write-off request in the amount of $175.00.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Carroll, and carried by a four to zero vote, Supervisor Valadez not present for the vote, to accept the report.

B. Rillito Racetrack Grandstand Repair

Staff requests appropriation of $225,000.00 from the Board Contingency Fund for stabilization and repair of the Rillito Racetrack Grandstands for the upcoming County Fair Horse Racing Season.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Day, and carried by a four to zero vote, Supervisor Valadez not present for the vote, to approve the appropriation from the Board Contingency Fund.

Supervisor Elías stated it was important they look at improving handicapped accessibility at that building and make modifications for the restrooms.

26. **CONTRACTS - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT**

A. Curley School Housing Partners, L.L.C., to provide a loan agreement for the acquisition of the Curley School site to be developed into a 30 unit apartment complex for low income persons, HOME Program Fund, contract amount $700,000.00 (11-70-C-137175-1005)

B. Curley School Housing Partners, L.L.C., to provide for the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions needed for the acquisition of Federal Funds for the Curley School Project Phase 1, no cost (11-70-C-137174-1005)

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and carried by a four to zero vote, Supervisor Valadez not present for the vote, to approve the contracts.

27. **PROCUREMENT - AWARD**

Low Bid: Award of Contract, Requisition No. 87652, in the amount of $945,296.76 to the lowest responsive bidder, Southern Arizona Paving and Construction Co., (Headquarters: Tucson, AZ) for the Palo Verde Road: Gas Road to 44th Street Project. Funding Source: Transportation Special Revenue Fund. Administering Department: Transportation.

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to approve the award of contract.

28. **COMMUNTY DEVELOPMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION**

A. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-267, approving the allocation of $280,000.00 from 2004 General Obligation Bonds to Sylvester Drive, L.L.C., for the Sylvester Drive Estates Affordable Housing Project in Pima County, Arizona. (District 5)

B. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-268, approving the allocation of $400,000.00 from 2004 General Obligation Bonds to Habitat for Humanity Tucson, for the Corazon Del Pueblo Affordable Housing Project in Pima County, Arizona. (District 2)

C. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-269, approving the allocation of $476,364.00 from 2004 General Obligation Bonds to Design Development Group, Inc., for the Ghost Ranch Lodge Affordable Housing Project in Pima County, Arizona. (District 3)

D. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-270, approving the allocation of $184,611.00 from 2004 General Obligation Bonds to Design Development Group, Inc., for the Casa Bonita III, IV and V Affordable Housing Project in Pima County, Arizona. (District 2)

E. RESOLUTION NO. 2005-271, approving the allocation of $595,467.00 from 1997 General Obligation Bonds to Chicanos Por La Causa, for the Copper Vista II Affordable Housing Project in Pima County, Arizona. (District 2)

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Valadez, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to pass and adopt Resolution Nos. 2005-267, 268, 269, 270 and 271.

29. **DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: FINAL PLAT WITH ASSURANCES**

P1204-057, Nido Del Aguila, Lots 1-16 and Common Areas A and B. (District 4)

On consideration, it was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to approve the Final Plat with Assurances.

30. **NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION**

Staff requests approval to rename Old Nogales Park the Dan Eckstrom Summit Neighborhood Park.

On consideration, it was moved by Supervisor Valadez, seconded by Supervisor Elías, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to rename Old Nogales Park the Dan Eckstrom Summit Neighborhood Park.

31. **FRANCHISE/LICENSE/PERMIT: FIREWORKS PERMIT**

Troy Finley, Tucson Country Club, 2950 N. Camino Principal, Tucson, October 28, 2005, at approximately 8:30 p.m.

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was thereupon moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Valadez, and unanimously carried by a five to zero vote, to close the public hearing and approve the fireworks permit.

32. **CALL TO THE PUBLIC**

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard.

Michael Toney, citizen, addressed the Board on the subjects of the forthcoming City Council Election and evidence of extra-terrestrial life.

33. **ADJOURNMENT**

As there was no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at 12:10 p.m.

Sharon Brenson

CHAIR

ATTEST:

Lori Godoshian

CLERK

From: Regina L. Nassen [mailto:Regina.Nassen@pcao.pima.gov]
Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2016 2:36 PM
To: Nanette Slusser <Nanette.Slusser@pima.gov>
Subject: RE: Rillito Racetrack

Well … there's no real "legal" answer to that (I'm not sure what Ted was getting at). The BOS's action was merely to accept a recommendation and set a policy direction for staff. They didn't direct any *specific* action. So, if this is absolutely the last statement from the BOS about Rillito, then I suppose it is in some sense still "in effect." And the BOS was clearly committed to getting horse racing moved so that the property could be utilized for sports, but if none of the ideas about how to make that happen have panned out, it seems to me you need to seek new direction from the BOS.

Regina L. Nassen
Deputy Pima County Attorney
Pima County Attorney's Office
32 North Stone Ave., 21st Floor
Tucson, Arizona 85701
Direct Line: (520)724-5411
Cell Phone: (520)400-4818
regina.nassen@pcao.pima.gov

From: Nanette Slusser [mailto:Nanette.Slusser@pima.gov]
Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2016 11:13 AM
To: Regina L. Nassen <Regina.Nassen@pcao.pima.gov>
Subject: Rillito Racetrack

Can you give me your opinion on whether this Board action regarding the 2006 Rillito Park Committee recommendations remains valid? I just had another meeting with all the Rillito constituencies. Ted Schmidt who represents the soccer interests says that the Board action says that racing must move. I shared with him that since all of the items on the recommendation list were done and failed, that the recommendation is no longer valid. He disagrees. The representative from the District 1 Office asked if I could include a County Attorney opinion on the validity of this recommendation in my report. Hence this email.

Nanette Slusser
Assistant County Administrator
130 W. Congress, 10th Floor
Tucson, Arizona 85701
(520)724-8055 (office)
(520)419-6755 (cell)

This message has been prepared and sent on resources owned by Pima County, Arizona. It is subject to the Computer Use Policy of the Pima County Attorney's Office, as well as the computer and electronic mail policies of Pima County and the Pima County Board of Supervisors.

REAL PROPERTY/ACQUISITION COVER SHEET

ACQUISITION COVER SHEET

DOCKET 04148
PAGE 00513
SEQ. #
LEASE #
REC.DATE 12/22/1971
RP AGENT
FILE #
GRANTOR: EMPRISE CORPORATION

☐ RE-RECORDED DEED

Township	Range	Section
13	14	19

GRANTEE:
- ☐ Public
- ☒ Pima County
- ☐ Pima County Dot-FCD
- ☐ Pima County Flood Control District

DOCUMENT CATEGORIES

RIGHT-OF-WAY	PROPERTY	STATE LEASE	FEDERAL/BLM
☐ ROAD	☐ ROAD	☐ ROAD	☐ ROAD
☐ DRAINAGE	☐ DRAINAGE	☐ DRAINAGE	☐ DRAINAGE
	☐ PARK	☐ PARK	☐ PARK

☐ OPEN SPACE ☐ PUBLIC ACCESS (by deed) ☐ BASIN

☐ EASEMENT

COMMENTS: Rillito Race Track Deed

FOR DOT/EIM MAPPING & RECORDS USE ONLY

Township	Range	Section
13	14	19

Plotted By: Date:
Checked By: Date:
Polygon ID: bb131419_04

LONGITUDE/LATITUDE COORDINATES

(X) (Y)

STATE OF ARIZONA } ss
COUNTY OF PIMA
Witness my hand and Official Seal.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in Pima County, State of Arizona

No. 103815
Book 4148 Page 513
Date 1971 DEC 22 PM 12 35
Request of Record Abstract

IDA MAE SMYTH
County Recorder
By Deputy
Fee

Indexed	Paged	Blotted

GIFT DEED

EMPRISE CORPORATION, a New York corporation, intending to make a gift, does hereby convey to PIMA COUNTY the following described property situated in Pima County, Arizona:

See Exhibit A annexed hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular, the said premises, together with the appurtenances and privileges thereunto incident unto the said Grantee, its successors in interest and assigns, forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor has caused this deed to be duly executed and delivered this 17TH day of December, 1971.

EMPRISE CORPORATION

By _____
Its President

ATTEST:

J. Sorg
Its Secretary
ASST.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.
County of Erie)

On this, the 17TH day of DECEMBER, 1971, before me, the undersigned officer, personally appeared J. M. JACOBS and J. SORG, who acknowledged themselves to be the President and Secretary, respectively, of EMPRISE CORPORATION, a New York corporation, and that they, as such officers, being authorized so to do, executed the foregoing Gift Deed for the purposes therein contained by signing the name of the corporation by themselves as such officers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

Nelson H. Kraus
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

NELSON H. KRAUS
Notary Public State of New York
Qualified in Erie County
My Commission expires Mar. 30, 1972

Plotted 2/7/73 WLL

4148 513

34

34

PARCEL NO. 1:

That part of the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen, Township Thirteen South, Range Fourteen East, of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Pima County, Arizona, described as follows, to-wit:

COMMENCING at the Southwest corner of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen, Township Thirteen South, Range Fourteen East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Pima County, Arizona, said point being the division line between the North half and the South half of Lots One to Nineteen, inclusive, of Baker's Subdivision of record in the office of the County Recorder of Pima County, Arizona, in Book 3 of Maps and Plats at page 13; thence North 89° 59' 40" East along said division line a distance of 1600.5 feet to the East line of said Lot Nineteen; thence North 0° 41' 40" East, along the East line of said Lot Nineteen a distance of 484.58 feet to the true point of beginning; thence South 0° 41' 40" West a distance of 55.34 feet to a point; thence North 80° 04' 20" West a distance of 274.86 feet to the beginning of a curve to the left, whose radius is 400 feet; thence along said curve to the left a distance of 463.65 feet to a point; thence North 78° 45' 15" West to a point on the West line of said Section Nineteen; thence North along the West line of said Section Nineteen to the point of intersection with a line drawn North 80° 04' 20" West from the true point of beginning; thence South 80° 04' 20" East to the true point of beginning.

EXCEPT any portion thereof lying within the boundaries of North First Avenue as now established.

PARCEL NO. 2:

That part of the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen, Township Thirteen South of Range Fourteen East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Pima County, Arizona, described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Southwest corner of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of said Section Nineteen, said point being on the division line between the North half and the South half of Lots One to Nineteen, inclusive of Baker's Subdivision, according to the plat thereof of record in the office of the County Recorder of Pima County, Arizona, in Book 3 of Maps andPlats at page 13; thence North 89° 59' 40" East along said division line, 1600.05 feet to the East line of Lot Nineteen of Baker's Subdivision; thence North 00° 41' 40" East along said East line 484.58 feet to the true point of beginning; thence North 80° 04' 20" West 1585.29 feet to a point on the East line of North First Avenue as now established; thence Northerly along said East line 353.39 feet to a point 200 feet Southerly from the North line of the Northwest quarter of said Section Nineteen; thence South 89° 49' 50" East 803.93 feet to a point on the Southerly line of River Road as now established; thence Southeasterly along said Southerly line on a curve to the left whose radius is 3304.05 feet and central angle 1° 16' 17" a distance of 73.31 feet; thence South 11° 41' 38" West 424.72 feet; thence South 89° 40' 10" East 783.1 feet to the East line of Lot Nineteen of said Baker's Subdivision; thence Southerly along said East line 174.3 feet to the true point of beginning.

EXHIBIT A

A-81-50-59

PARCEL NO. 3:

That portion of the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen, Township Thirteen South of Range Fourteen East, of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Pima County, Arizona, also known as Baker's Subdivision, according to the map or plat thereof of record in the office of the County Recorder of Pima County, Arizona, in Book 3 of Maps and Plats at page 13, described as follows, to-wit:

COMMENCING at the Southwest corner of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen, Township Thirteen South of Range Fourteen East, being a point on the Westerly prolongation of the line dividing the North half and the South half of Lots One to Thirty-one inclusive of said Baker's Subdivision, according to the map or plat thereof of record in the office of the County Recorder of Pima County, Arizona, in Book 3 of Maps and Plats at page 13; run thence South 0° 41' 40" West along the West line of Section Nineteen, a distance of 100 feet to a point; thence South 80° 20' 40" East, a distance of 1369.62 feet to a point on the East line of Lot Sixteen; thence South 0° 41' 40" West along the East line of said Lot Sixteen, a distance of 990 feet to a point on the South line of the Northwest quarter of said Section Nineteen, being the Southwest corner of Lot Seventeen of said Baker's Subdivision; thence North 89° 46' 40" East to the Southeast corner of the Northwest quarter of said Section Nineteen; thence North 0° 56' 58" East along the East line of said Northwest quarter, a distance of 1548.06 feet to a point; thence North 80° 01' West, a distance of 1120.46 feet, more or less, to a point on the East line of Lot Nineteen of said Baker's Subdivision; thence North 0° 41' 40" East along the East line of said Lot Nineteen, a distance of 10.14 feet to a point which is distant 429.24 feet Northerly from the South line of the North half of said Lot Nineteen; thence North 80° 04' 20" West, a distance of 274.86 feet to the point of tangency of a curve to the left having a radius of 400 feet; thence along said curve to the left, a distance of 571.42 feet to a point; thence North 78° 45' 15" West, a distance of 895.76 feet to a point on the West line of said Section Nineteen; thence South 0° 41' 40" West along the said West line of said Section Nineteen, a distance of 390 feet to the point of beginning.

EXCEPTING from the above described property that portion thereof lying within the boundaries of North First Avenue as established by Map of record in the office of the County Recorder of Pima County, Arizona, in Book 4 of Road Maps, page 100;

AND FURTHER EXCEPTING the South 16½ feet of Lots Seventeen and Eighteen and Nineteen in Baker's Subdivision to be used as a public road.

TOGETHER WITH an easement for ingress and egress over the East 30 feet of that portion of the Northwest quarter of said Section Nineteen lying between the Northerly line of the property hereinabove described and the Southerly line of River Road.

EXHIBIT A

PARCEL NO. 4:

That part of the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen, Township Thirteen South, Range Fourteen East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Pima County, Arizona, described as follows, to-wit:

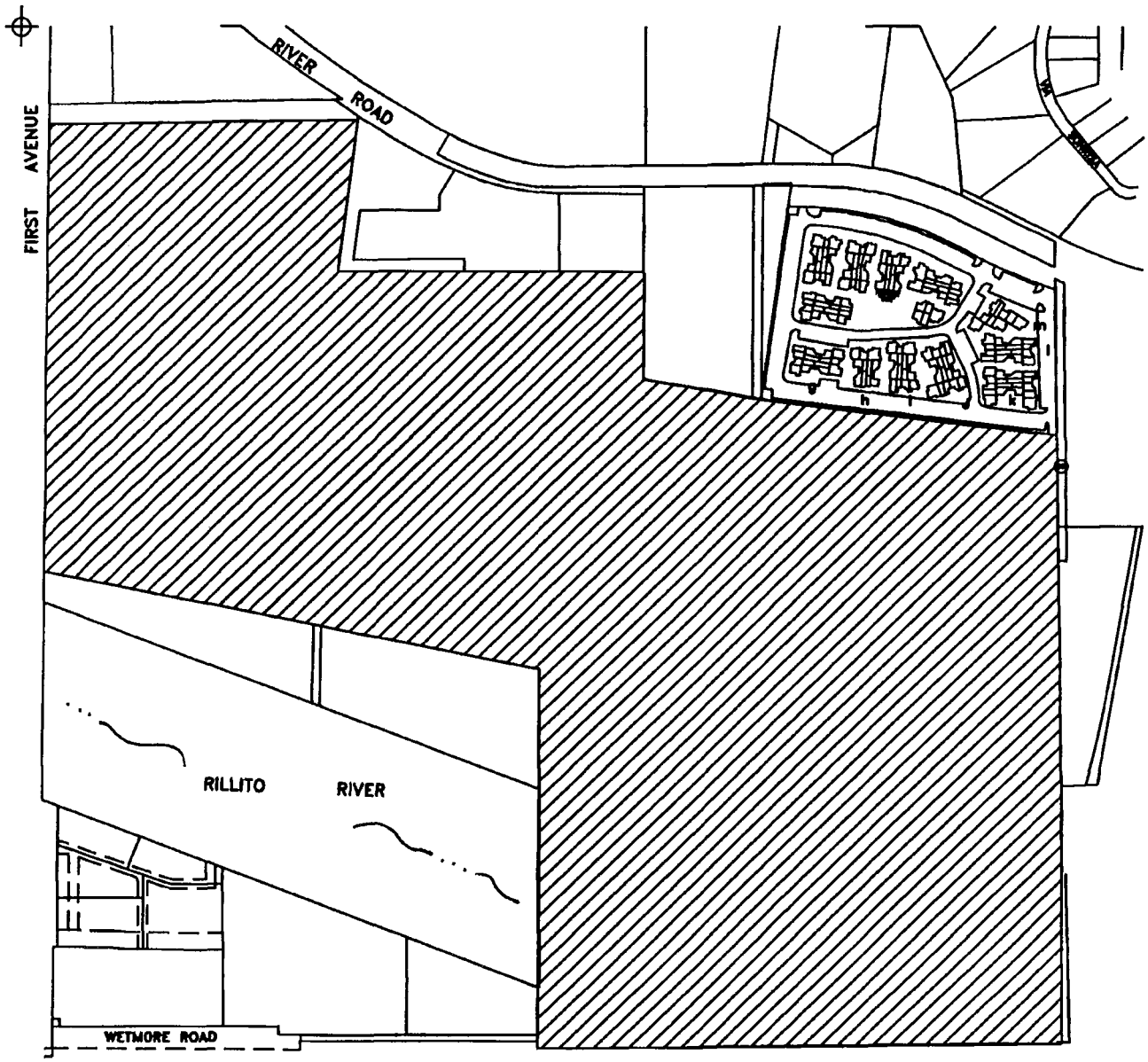
COMMENCING at the Southwest corner of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen, Township Thirteen South, Range Fourteen East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Pima County, Arizona, said point being the division line between the North half and the South half of Lots One to Nineteen inclusive of Baker's Subdivision of record in the office of the County Recorder of Pima County, Arizona, in Book 3 of Maps and Plats at page 13; thence North 89° 59' 40" East along said division line a distance of 1600.5 feet to the East line of said Lot Nineteen, thence North 0° 41' 40" East, along the East line of said Lot Nineteen a distance of 429.24 feet; thence North 80° 04' 20" West a distance of 274.86 feet to the beginning of a curve to the left, whose radius is 400 feet; thence along said curve to the left a distance of 463.65 feet to the true point of beginning; thence continuing along said curve a distance of 107.77 feet to a point; thence North 78° 45' 15" West to a point on the West line of said Section Nineteen; thence North along the West line of said Section Nineteen to the point of intersection with a line drawn North 78° 45' 15" West from the true point of beginning; thence South 78° 45' 15" East to the true point of beginning;

EXCEPT any portion thereof lying within the boundaries of North First Avenue as now established.

EXHIBIT A

SECTION 19
TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH
RANGE 14 EAST
NE 1/4

SUBJECT PROPERTY



N

PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

DRAWING NOT TO SCALE | DRAWN BY: B R. KISIEL | DATE: 02/17/98

12-21-71

36. B&P-RE: RILLITO RACETRACK

The Board's Special Counsel presented a Gift Deed from Enterprise Corporation covering property referred to as the Rillito Racetrack. He stated it is an outright gift, with no strings attached. After a brief discussion, it was moved by Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Jay, and carried that any action on acceptance or rejection of the Gift Deed be deferred to December 22, 1971.

41. B&P-RE: RILLITO RACETRACK

The Board's Special Counsel presented a Gift Deed to Pima County covering the Rillito Racetrack property (See foregoing Item 36). It was moved by Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Jay, and carried that the Board accept the Gift Deed from Enterprise Corporation, a New York corporation. The property is described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1:

That part of the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen, Township Thirteen South, Range Fourteen East, of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Pima County, Arizona, described as follows, to-wit:

COMMENCING at the Southwest corner of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen, Township Thirteen South, Range Fourteen East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Pima County, Arizona, said point being the division line between the North half and the South half of Lots One to Nineteen, inclusive, of Baker's Subdivision of record in the office of the County Recorder of Pima County, Arizona, in Book 3 of Maps and Plats at page 13; thence North 89° 59' 40" East along said division line a distance of 1600.5 feet to the East line of said Lot Nineteen; thence North 0° 41' 40" East, along the East line of said Lot Nineteen a distance of 484.58 feet to the true point of beginning; thence South 0° 41' 40" West a distance of 55.34 feet to a point; thence North 80° 04' 20" West a distance of 274.86 feet to the beginning of a curve to the left, whose radius is 400 feet; thence along said curve to the left a distance of 463.65 feet to a point; thence North 78° 45' 15" West to a point on the West line of said Section Nineteen; thence North along the West line of said Section Nineteen to the point of intersection with a line drawn North 80° 04' 20" West from the true point of beginning; thence South 80° 04' 20" East to the true point of beginning.

EXCEPT any portion thereof lying within the boundaries of North First Avenue as now established.

Rillito Park (Racetrack Complex) - Improvements and Renovations

Rillito Racetrack Complex Projects	Estimated Project Cost	RPF / Repp Mclain	P.C. Priority	Priority 1 Costs	Comments
Barns					
Relocate horse washing stations	*10,000*	*x*			
Reconstruct 56 horse stalls	*84,000*	*x*			
Clubhouse					
Clubhouse Roof Renovation	93,000		1	93,000	
Clubhouse Kitchen Counter Upgrades to Stainless Steel	20,000				Remodel Clubhouse Kitchen
Clubhouse Kitchen Hood upgrade	20,000				Remodel Clubhouse Kitchen
Clubhouse Kitchen Floor Replacement	15,000				Remodel Clubhouse Kitchen
Remodel Clubhouse Kitchen	*66,382*	*x*			
ADA Elevator (Lift) to Access Clubhouse/Grandstand	117,000				
Add elevator to facade of Clubhouse	*48,000*	*x*			
Install ramp between Clubhouse and Grandstand	6,000				
Strengthen wall at southwest corner of 2-story Clubhouse	5,000		1	5,000	
Renovate Clubhouse seating for ADA & Code Compliance	130,000				
Raise ceiling mounted TV stands at Clubhouse	1,300				
Remediate clearance issues at Concession Area 7 & 8	8,600				
Provide secondary means of egress at Concession Areas 6,7 & 8 and Betting Counter 3	2,800		1	2,800	
Update food-service finishes at north end of Concession Area 8	2,800				
Add mini-splits to lower office areas	4,500				
Convert Clubhouse coolers to HVAC	*72,000*	*x*			
Add ADA bathroom to Clubhouse	*12,000*	*x*			
Grandstand					
Strengthen masonry mezzanine enclosure walls	80,000		1	80,000	
Strengthen sloping Grandstand support beam	7,000		1	7,000	
Strengthen mezzanine support beam	7,000		1	7,000	
Replace countertops at Concession Area 1	7,000				
Install ADA-compliant work surfaces at Concession, Betting and Offices	9,000				

Rillito Park (Racetrack Complex) - Improvements and Renovations

Rillito Racetrack Complex Projects	Estimated Project Cost	RPF / Repp Mclain	P.C. Priority	Priority 1 Costs	Comments
Correct headroom issues at Concession Areas 2&3	5,300				
Remediate doorway clearances at Office 1,2&3	200				
Remediate floor surfaces at Betting Counter and Betting Office 1,2 & 3	600				
Remediate level changes Lower Grandstand Floor	20,500		1*	21,100	
Correct flue at grandstand building	1,400				
Correct outside air connection for furnace	2,100				
Correct Emergency & exit lighting at Grandstand	22,000		1	22,000	
Replace all stairs	124,000				
Replace all handrails	25,000				
Renovate seating for ADA & Code compliance	19,000				
Renovate & upgrade Mens & Womens Restroom on ground floor for ADA Compliance	40,000		1	40,000	
Restore Stewards box atop of Grandstand	*88,949*	*x*			
Add additional box seating to Grandstand	*70,000*	*x*			
Relocate Clubhouse coolers to Grandstand	*12,250*	*x*			
Restore Glass Panels to ends of Grandstand	*70,000*	*x*			
General Facility					
Install Standpipes at all stairways	30,000				
Replace non-compliant doors	39,000				
Remove restroom accessories and mount at correct height	1,200				
Correct ventilation at Jockey building	11,300				
Remove & replace wiring, panel boards and receptacles in Grandstand & Clubhouse as needed	100,000		1	100,000	
Replace plumbing fixtures at Grandstand*	124,000				
Refurbish beer lines in all bars	*12,500*	*x*			
Miscellaneous repairs to facility allowance	*40,000*	*x*			
Clean and repaint facility	*165,000*	*x*			
Additional ADA improvements allowance	*40,000*	*x*			
Update bathrooms throughout	*40,000*	*x*			
Overhead, coordination, and general conditions	*125,337*	*x*			
Jockey Building Potable Water Repiping	5,000		1	5,000	
Sales Tax	*50,592*	*x*			

11/30/2016

Rillito Park (Racetrack Complex) - Improvements and Renovations

	Rillito Racetrack Complex Projects	Estimated Project Cost	RPF / Repp Mclain	P.C. Priority	Priority 1 Costs	Comments
	Outside Track Viewing and Overflow Area by Clubhouse and around Grandstand - Patch, Crack Seal and Seal Coat Asphalt	50,000		1*	28,900	
	Portable ADA Path to Cross Track (2)	18,000				
	Rillito Park Grandstand & Clubhouse Access Asphalt Path Improvements	30,000				
		$ 2,211,610			$ 411,800	
	italicized items preferred by RPF					
	*combined ground surface leveling items totalling $50,000					

11/30/2016

Tucson Celtic Festival
&
Scottish Highland Games

November 4 - 6, 2016

P.O. Box 40665
Tucson, Arizona 85717
www.TucsonCelticFestival.org

Tucson Celtic Festival Association

2016 Board of Directors

Dale Pederson, President
Steve Mackie, Vice President
Erin Haugen, Secretary
Sarah Mackie, Treasurer
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Ponch Green, Member at Large
Charles Gilbert, Member at Large

January 4, 2017

Nannette Slusser
Assistant County Administrator
130 West Congress Street, 10th Floor
Tucson, AZ 58701

Dear Ms. Slusser,

Thank you for holding this meeting to address the best interests of all citizens of Pima County.

The Tucson Celtic Festival is proud to have supported the communities in Pima County for 30 years, bringing family-oriented entertainment, athletics and festival events for over 30 years. As a 501(c) (3) organization, our only goal is to serve the community. We have no paid employees and involve over 100 people a year volunteering their time to serve the community.

Clearly, this is a debate between the certain soccer teams as part of PCJSL and all other interested parties, including Rillito Racetrack, Rillito Foundation, Heirloom Farmers Market, and numerous special event organizations such as the Tucson Celtic Festival.

I think everyone believes in supporting our youth and providing healthy athletic and entertainment opportunities for them, including soccer, football, baseball, lacrosse, etc. I am a former soccer coach for 10 years, as well as a retired Police Officer, and I heartily endorse soccer fields for youth. With 119 soccer fields locally available (plus school soccer fields), I fail to see a major "shortcoming" of opportunities. Pima County controls only 30 of those fields, yet we are led to believe that Pima County must unilaterally be responsible and spend taxpayer dollars to meet the desires of PCJSL for a convenient tournament location. This is NOT a question of denying adequate soccer fields to our Pima County youth. This is a question of convenience for soccer families who shuttle their kids to and from soccer fields.

The argument seems to be that they want all of the fields that they need to be located only at Rillito Park. This would make it "more convenient" for the youth soccer families to drive to Rillito Park, instead of alternative fields that may be 10 or 20 minutes further drive for some (but closer for others). Of note, the PCJSL representatives offered that each some youth soccer families pay $120 a month for participation in there league. I fail to see how a family that can pay $120 a month per child, cannot afford gas for the additional 5-7 miles that some (but not all) might have to drive. Nor, can I accept the argument that the "economically challenged families" cannot afford the drive, if they can already afford $120 a month to their team. While demolishing the facilities at Rillito Park to build 4 more soccer fields at $1m - $2m apiece, (plus the cost of financing a parking garage), might make One-Stop-Soccer more convenient for some Soccer Families and teams, it would remove many of the multi-use benefits that citizens have enjoyed at Rillito for years, including horse racing, award winning Farmers Market, and most of the other special entertainment events that are currently presented there. Those multi-use events that may still try to schedule events at Rillito around the soccer games, still face the demanding standards of maintaining the fields to PCJSL standards, thus precluding many events.

Is Rillito Park the ONLY venue for the events that occur there? The soccer league already enjoys 11 soccer fields at Rillito. They want to demolish all other facilities at Rillito Park and build another 4-6 fields and a parking garage, as a matter of convenience for soccer families. Given their space requirements, they have several alternate options, including the 162 acres at the "Prospective Soccer Tournament facility" already purchased by Pima County for that purpose. The given argument against that is a matter of <u>convenience</u>. Out of town teams may have to drive another 3-5 miles for additional accommodations.

The Horse Racing Association has <u>no other alternatives</u>. The Tucson Celtic Festival and Scottish Highland Games have <u>no other alternatives</u>. It is not a matter of "convenience" for the horse racing or the Celtic Festival. Rillito Park, as it currently exists, is the <u>only venue</u> available. Both of these organizations provide revenue to Pima County. The "convenience" factor only applies to the soccer families who pay $120 a month for participation, yet provide no revenue to Pima County and want the County to spend millions of dollars to increase the local soccer field count from 119 to 123. As was pointed out in the meeting, the "eight-figure" income projected for economic growth in Pima County from a soccer tournament will occur whether that tournament is held at Rillito Park, or the 162 acre "Kino South" facility, or at Kino Park, or at the Golf Links Sports Complex, etc.

1. In summary, the argument is,
   A. Destroy horse racing, Tucson Celtic Festival and Scottish Highland Games, and other special events at Rillito Park, and spend $8m to $10m to build a convenient complex for some soccer teams, so they don't have

to use the other 108 available fields, or
B. Support PCJSL to establish a soccer tournament facility on existing undeveloped property purchased for that purpose, or work with surrounding agencies to develop a soccer tournament capability at some of the other 119 soccer fields.

2. As was pointed out in the meeting, Pima County has no funds available to tear down the grandstands and horse racing infrastructure; no funds available to spend another $8 million on 4-6 new soccer fields, and no plans to finance a parking garage, necessitated by the additional 4-6 soccer fields. The best estimate when additional bonds funds or alternate revenue will be available is 4-6 years. Therefore granting a 5-year extension to horse racing at Rillito, will:
a. Allow the classic horse racing to continue, and maybe even thrive,
b. Allow the award-winning Farmers Market to continue to serve the community, and
c. Allow special events such as the Tucson Celtic Festival to continue.

   This will not hinder or slow down any demolition plans or field construction plans, since funds are not available for those proposals for 4-6 years, at a minimum.

   Further, the Rillito Park Foundation needs to make improvements (e.g. replace the barns that were torn down for the latest soccer fields) in order to enable a 2017 racing season. They have been offered a very generous grant of $1 million, the first $100,000 of which will ensure the replacement of the necessary horse stalls -- But ONLY if there is a guarantee of at least 5 years of venue availability at Rillito Park. This $1 million grant expires on the last business day in January 2017. Unless the park receives an extension for horse racing of at least 5 years at the January 17, 2017 meeting, the grant will not be awarded and will expire.

It seems obvious that granting a 5-year extension at Rillito Park will allow continued use of the multi-use facility with NO delay to any plans that may eventually demolish the existing park facilities to make way for a convenient soccer tournament facility. This decision will preserve the full multi-use benefits for the citizens of Pima County, continue the revenue stream into Pima County from the Rillito Park events (except soccer), and allow time for alternative PCJSL Tournament venues to be evaluated.

A few comments that specifically address the Tucson Celtic Festival and Scottish Highland Games:

1. As mentioned, we have a history of over 30 years of providing family-oriented entertainment, athletic competition and festival events to the citizens of Pima County.

2. Our schedule is fixed in coordination with similar Highland Game events throughout the Southwest and the entire country. Athletes travel to Pima County from throughout the United States and abroad to compete in these athletic events. Each Celtic Festival/Highland Games must be conducted on a separate weekend so that athletes can travel among various events. Thus, our first full weekend in November schedule is inflexible. One reason athletes travel to Pima County is that we offer the largest venue in the Southwest for Scottish Highland Games.
3. Mention was made of complaints that events wanted to stay open until midnight. That does not involve the Tucson Celtic Festival or Scottish Highland Games. We close promptly at 10pm on Friday and Saturday nights, and 5 PM on Sundays. We have no desire to extend our hours.
4. Tucson Celtic Festival Association takes great pride in our collaboration with Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department. We plan well in advance and coordinate closely with Martina Gonzalez to ensure that we are good tenants for our festival weekend.
5. In anticipation of possible changes at Rillito Park we have already investigated alternate venues. Very few locations offer the size that we require to safely conduct Scottish Highland Games, and those that do will not allow exclusive use of their facilities for the 3.5 days required to set up, execute, and pack up/clean up the area. The loss of Rillito Park would probably terminate the Tucson Celtic Festival and send all athletes, vendors and entertainers to the Maricopa County Celtic Festival and Scottish Highland Games in Phoenix.

We ask you to approve the five-year extension for horse racing at Rillito Park so that we may continue to serve the Pima County community while reasonable alternatives are evaluated and funding is identified to meet those goals.

For the Tucson Celtic Festival Board,

Dale V. Pederson II, M.Ed., FSA Scot

Gregory Landers, Board Member TCFA

Cc:

Supervisor Sharon Bronson
Supervisor Richard Elias
Supervisor Steve Christy
Supervisor Ramon Valadez
Supervisor Ally Miller

HEIRLOOM
FARMERS MARKETS

5 January 5, 2017

RE: Future Use of Rillito Park Facilities by Heirloom Farmers Markets

To Whom It May Concern:

Heirloom Farmers Market is a thriving community pillar where our primary purpose is to impact small businesses, farms, artisan food purveyors and economic diversity. Why do we care if the Farmers Market businesses thrive? Because when we lose small farms, we lose a piece of community. Farmers Markets build local economies, and have been doing so for centuries.

Our region alone is losing farms at a rapid rate. Since 1960 we have lost over 65% of our local foodshed to urban growth. With a smaller local supply, our produce needs have been outsourced. Currently $3.3 billion dollars a year is spent on food that is trucked in from areas outside of our region. $3.3 billion. Can we afford to lose our farmers? Can Tucson alone support its inhabitants from outsourced food? How about the Farmers Market, a place where Tucson's community gather with their families, friends, and neighbors - 52 weekends of the year to experience the local flavor of the city.

The Heirloom Farmers Markets mission is to support and help sustain over 120 small businesses in a diverse marketplace at Rillito Park. By facilitating such commerce, the market strives to meet the needs of the local consumer while encouraging sustainable agriculture in Southern Arizona. At the closure of 2016, Heirloom Farmers Market distributed over $28,000 of market dollars to low-income SNAP families with children 12 and under. The Rillito Park Food Pavilion averages over 2200 customers each Sunday. Market sales have climbed by 9.9% this past year and show promising revenue indicators for 2017.

Heirloom's future plans in relation to Rillito Park Multi-use facility include:

- Extension of the current Heirloom Farmers Market Lease for 5-10 additional years
- Relocating current Heirloom administrative offices to the existing clubhouse facilities
- Developing retail aggregation facilities for a medium sized food hub, including improving cold storage facilities for local produce.
- Small Economic Development and training center for small food start-ups involving minority-owned, veteran owned & farm owned businesses
- Commercial Kitchen Facilities

The Rillito Park Commercial Kitchen would be utilized year-round while providing a site for manufacturing value-added products with emphasis on local, small food businesses for minority, veteran and farming producers. The commercial kitchen will help in building a successful coalition of local food producers, local restaurateurs, and small entrepreneurs while providing revenue to support the facility.
The cold storage facility would help in establishing and supporting the collaborative outreach and help develop networks for farmers, growers, chefs and retailers by increasing the longevity of the produce. This would also be used as an outlet for local pick-up and distribution.

Heirloom Farmers Market intends to continue helping foster the economic revitalization of the Rillito Park Racetrack facilities while preserving the heritage and culture of the surrounding park. We vote in favor of keeping the park as a multi-use facility.

Sincerely,
Manish Shah
Roxanne Garcia
Co-Executive Directors
Heirloom Farmers Market

With support from: Heirloom Board of Directors:

Jaye Wells	Param Dedhia	Susan Fulton
Jason Tankersley	Janet Taylor	Frank Williams
Deborah Tenino	Ramiro Scavo	Brian Ward

Heirloom Farmers Market
225 West Flores Street Tucson, AZ 85705
www.heirloomfm.org
Heirloom Farmers Markets a Non-Profit 501(c)(3) Our mission is to connect, educate and empower our community to create vibrant food systems that support local food producers.

RILLITO PARK FOUNDATION

January 7th, 2017

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Ex-Officio - Marketing

Ed Bloom

Roman Campuzano

Joe Castillo

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Robert Villamana

Mike Weiss
Ex Officio - Racing GM

Jaye Wells
Executive Director

Nanette Slusser
Assistant County Administrator
Public Works
130 W. Congress, 10th Floor
Tucson, Arizona 85701

Dear Ms. Slusser:

The Board of Directors of the Rillito Park Foundation would like to relay our position as to the future of Rillito Regional Park. We ask that you share this letter with the Pima County Board of Supervisors by including it in your report.

Five years ago The Rillito Park Foundation was formed with the purpose of supporting the restoration and development of Rillito Park. Our vision was to support its betterment through fundraising and coordinated action between our foundation, the various constituencies that utilize the park, and Pima County government.

Since the onset of our efforts, together, we have achieved the following:

1. The restoration of the Rukin Jelks Stud Farm, with recent funding secured for the conversion of the stables into an event venue and a museum depicting the history of Rillito Race Track and the founding of modern quarter horse racing that began with the construction of Rillito.

2. The construction of pavilions and the relocation of Heirloom Farmers' Market to Rillito through support from Pima County bonds. In addition, a proposal has been submitted to convert the commercial kitchen and cold storage facilities to support farmers' prep, and facilitate distribution of produce to area restaurants and consumers.

3. The first phases of restoration and the revitalization of racing at the Historic Rillito Race Track. The foundation raised and utilized over $600,000 in funds to invigorate racing. We also formed a partnership with the U of A Race Track Management Program. While year-one was dependent on gifts to create a positive bottom line, year-two showed a predeprecitation break-even, in spite of having to deal with over $70,000 in expenses related to temporary horse stalls and costs dealing with a serious equine virus outbreak. A report of annual numbers is attached for review.

4. Supporting a variety of events at Rillito by cost-sharing many overhead expenses with one or two-day events. Through sharing assets such as our 60' x 40' tent, box-office entry machines, and the like, we have lowered the rental costs of each event with which we work. In some cases, even our liquor insurance and licenses were co-opted. The goal is to lower soft costs so that a larger portion of their budget can go into the entertainment - and they spend less time and energy making these type of arrangements. For example, lower overhead costs for the blues festival means that more of their budget goes for a better blues act.

All in all, a solid start to what we know is a long process, and to that end we are committed.

RILLITO PARK FOUNDATION

We now have a commitment of $1,000,000 from the Martin Foundation to fund projects that benefit all of the constituencies that utilize Rillito. A contingency to receiving this grant is a four year-extension of the horse racing season. One may ask why is the future of racing a stipulation to receive the $1,000,000? The answer is that racing is not only the most significant character in Rillito's history, it is also by far the largest source of revenue for activities at Rillito. In addition to Pima County taxpayers benefiting from rent and usage revenue, the jobs and economic benefit far out paces any other usage of the park. And, Rillito Racing is just getting started.

One area where the Rillito Park Foundation has earnestly tried, but so far failed, to garner support is within the ranks of Tucson Soccer Academy. Their leadership's attitude is by far the biggest obstacle to allowing the multi-use vision to move forward. And, it appears that they are wholeheartedly trying to stop our ability to garner the four-year extension, and deny the $1,000,000 capital infusion into the Rillito facility.

While the Rillito Park Foundation recognizes that their vision for an all-field tournament site may have once been an option for the park. We, like The Board of Supervisors, recognize that the times have changed. During the period when the all-sports-field proposal was being promoted by Tucson Soccer Academy principals, racing was a very short season and poorly managed. That is no longer the case. The Farmers' Market was not located in the Park, and many new events and festivals have come along.

Furthermore, in the years that this debate has been going on, the rules and regulations for hosting tournaments have evolved to where Rillito does not meet the guidelines necessary to host a tournament. The reality is that there is only room for 3-4 more fields and in any layout that we have reviewed, the remaining space limits the number of parking spots to a number that does not support a tournament crowd - nor events and farmers' market patrons. Combined with the fact that the funds are just not there to tear down the track or build new fields, 11 fields are what Rillito has and can support. The focus should be on better fields - not more fields - through winter over-seeding and possibly artificial turf.

A lack of funds for constructing new fields is only part of a budget shortfall for Rillito's sports fields. They are expensive to maintain and generate very little revenue for the park. According to a report dated August 20th, 2015 by NRPR director Chris Cawein, Rillito's budget was just above $300,000 per year and the heavy majority of the budget is for field maintenance. In that report he states that with the addition of the 3 new fields that year, he required another $80,000. Yet, the fees paid for light usage by Tucson Soccer Academy and other sports in 2015 (all other youth-sports usage is free) amounted to just over $21,000 - or less than 7% of NRPR's budget. We believe there should be a reasonable adjustment to the rates they pay in order to help support Rillito's fields.

Ted Schmidt wrote an e-mail with his demands in order to agree to the extension that showed why he is a good lawyer. They were demands that burdened the multi-use vision without compromising Tucson Soccer Academy's usage of the park: first, he demands that there only be 18 days of racing in the racing season - why does he care when there is no weekend use during that time period even when horses are not on the track; second, he states racing cannot be staged in October - there is no NRPR calendar that shows they ever held a tournament in the month of October; and third, he demands that NRPR maintain control of the clubhouse and grandstand year-round - what possible reason for this demand other than to burden Rillito's potential to succeed? After several meetings where agreements were made, only to be retracted by Mr. Schmidt, it is clear his main objective in negotiations is to drag them out to impair Rillito Park Foundation's ability to succeed - and a chance to succeed is all we ask.

To close, it is time that Pima County end this decades old fight for three simple reasons: one, Rillito Park is now, and has been, functioning as a multi-use facility, two, the amount of time and money that the Rillito Park Foundation has expended in these negotiations is at the expense of forward progress, and three, in spite of the ongoing struggle, we have made steady progress and now have a chance to attract a minimum of $1,000,000 to go to support the facility - and none of these monies are out of Pima County's budget or the taxpayers' pocket.

Sincerely,

Jaye H. Wells, President

RILLITO PARK FOUNDATION, INC. 1090 EAST RIVER ROAD TUCSON, AZ 85718 520-360-2049 www.rillitoparkfoundation.org

Comparison of Critical Numbers

	2014	2015	2016
	PIMA COUNTY HORSEMEN'S ASSOCIATION	RILLITO PARK	RILLITO PARK
LIVE RACE DAY ATTENDANCE			
Live Race Days	14	19	12
Total Attendance	58291	48927	48165
Average Daily Attendance	4164	2575	4014
Total Paid Attendance	25065	38962	27221
Average Daily Paid Attendance	1790	2051	2268
WAGERING			
Rillito Wagering (both on and off site)	$ 995,850	$ 1,483,215	$ 1,017,764
Simulcast Wagering	$ -	$ 222,965	$ 221,991
Total Wagering	$ 995,850	$ 1,706,180	$ 1,239,755
Average Daily Handle	$ 71,132	$ 89,799	$ 103,313
Average Daily Wagering per Patron	$ 17.08	$ 34.87	$ 25.74
SALES, MARKETING, & HOSPITALITY			
Gate Receipts, Parking, Merchandise	$ 113,922	$ 260,573	$ 193,073
Gate Receipts, Parking, Merchandise per Race Day	$ 8,137	$ 13,714	$ 16,089
Reserved Seating	$ 58,232	$ 64,334	$ 59,451
Reserved Seating per Race Day	$ 4,159	$ 3,386	$ 4,954
Sponsorships & Advertising	$ 37,501	$ 71,455	$ 74,099
Sponsorships & Advertising per Race Day	$ 2,679	$ 3,761	$ 6,175
CONCESSIONS			
	$ 299,014	$ 491,061	$ 332,101
Average Daily Ticket per Patron	$ 5.13	$ 10.04	$ 6.90
GROSS REVENUE			
Total Race Day Gross Revenue	$ 566,908	$ 1,418,813	$ 906,675
Average Race Day Gross Revenue	$ 40,493	$ 74,674	$ 75,556

PIMA COUNTY JUNIOR SOCCER LEAGUE
PCJSL

January 11, 2017

Ladies & Gentleman,

I am very glad to see Mr. Pederson's letter on behalf of the Celtic Festival. He has raised a number of misconceptions and misunderstandings which I welcome the opportunity to correct and clarify. Here are the seven most glaring faulty assumptions:

1. This is a debate between "certain soccer teams and all other interested parties." This simply is not true. This is a debate between the Rillito Park Foundation and youth and adult soccer, lacrosse, football, rugby, ultimate Frisbee and other field sport recreation as well as hundreds of thousands of taxpaying families across our county who care more about the health of our children than having horse racing 18 days a year in the middle of town. These youth and adult sports alone represent between 15 and 20,000 folks living throughout Pima County. Kids and teams throughout Pima County and living in every District play regularly at Rillito.

2. Youth soccer wants to convert Rillito to soccer fields instead of using the 119 other fields throughout the city and county. This is just flat wrong. Youth soccer already uses all 119 fields available to capacity. We have as many as four different teams all using the same field to practice on many fields. Clubs ability to add kids is hampered by the lack of places to play. As our county grows in population we are unable to accommodate significant growth in the sport because there simply aren't enough fields to accommodate more teams. If we had the maximum number of fields at Rillito and a tournament facility at Kino we would still have far fewer fields than we need. Why? As Pima County grew over the last 50 years we did not require developers to leave real estate for parks. Consequently, it has been estimated that Pima County has only 40% of the available field and park space that it should for a community of our size. Believe me convenience and underutilization are not issues.

3. Youth sports should use fields at the local high schools. This cannot be done. We would love to have access to high school fields. However, there is no school district in Pima County which will allow outside leagues and teams to use their fields. Liability, wear and tear and maintenance are just a few of the reasons given. Bottom line, high school fields are not available to outside youth or adult sports.

4. Youth sports want to convert Rillito to sports fields as a matter of convenience. Wrong again. With a need for 60% more park space, a growing population and the health needs of our community, park space at Rillito is important regardless of where the kids who play there live. Right now families south and west of I-10 regularly trek to Rillito. We have every field in town reserved to capacity and we desperately need more fields. Additionally, the neighborhood closes to Rillito happens to be a low to low middle class neighborhood. Many families without a car or only one car shared by several in the family—a car not available week nights to drive children across town for sports, not mention other difficulties in their lives which make such travel impossible. More fields within walking and bicycling distance and right on the bus route would enable more under privileged kids the chance to play.

5. Soccer families pay $120 a month in registration fees so surely they can afford to drive across town for practice. In fact, families pay at most $75 A YEAR or $6.25 a month in registration fees to play recreational soccer and at the very highest level of competition $375 A YEAR or $31.25 a month. This

includes uniforms. On top of that PCJSL provides scholarship financial help to families that have trouble paying even this much. With the help of the Conquistadores PCJSL will pay out roughly $10,000 in scholarship money this year. On top of that, individual clubs (all Pima County AYSA clubs and the AYSO Challenge program are part of PCJSL) run fundraisers like tournaments to raise additional scholarship funds. For example, last year the Tucson Soccer Academy paid out $55,000 in financial aid helping over 120 families enroll their kids in soccer who otherwise could not afford to play.

6. A new tournament site near Kino can fill the youth sports needs that exist at Rillito. This premise shows a complete misunderstanding of soccer and the county's plans for the real estate at Rillito. If a tournament site is built at Kino it will be managed for tournaments and not weekly practices and league play. There will be cost prohibitive charges to use the fields for anything other than tournaments. This is quite simply an "apples and oranges" comparison. Additionally, while it is true that clubs run tournaments in Tucson to raise money for the kids that couldn't otherwise play, tournaments are a small part of what youth soccer provides our kids. Youth soccer provides opportunities for kids at every level from recreational to the highly competitive level. Only a small percentage of our kids play at the higher level. Most of our kids play in the less competitive even recreational levels where they practice and play games on weekends in Tucson. 90% or more of the use that Rillito and the other 119 fields get from youth sports is for practices and league games played on Saturdays by strictly local teams, as opposed to tournaments. This league schedule is far more important to our kids than tournaments.

7. Moving the race track will destroy other uses of Rillito such as special events and the farmers market. Actually the very opposite is true. Moving the race track and thus freeing up 40% of the real estate, will enhance ALL other uses of the park. No one has ever suggested eliminating the Farmers Market should the race track be moved. In fact, moving the race track would give space for expanding the Farmers Market. Removing the race track would not eliminate special events, it would enhance them. It would create more space for all users and thus more flexibility for NRPR in scheduling a variety of uses there including special events. On the other hand if the race track stays and is allowed to conduct fall racing, that race schedule will most certainly conflict with special event planning. Fall racing was originally proposed to occur between mid-October and mid-November. That schedule would eliminate the "inflexible" Celtic November date and kill the Celtic Festival in Tucson.

Thankfully, Mr. Pederson has submitted his letter as it brings to the forefront the many misconceptions, and lack of understanding regarding how youth soccer and other sports operate, the significance of the need to develop Rillito as a park and the reasons why horseracing is in direct conflict with virtually every other use of the facility including special events.

Sincerely,

Ted Schmidt
PCJSL Pres.
1790 E. River Road, Suite 300
Tucson, AZ. 85718
520-241-2794
tschmidt@KSS-Law.Com

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING MINUTES

The Pima County Board of Supervisors met in regular session at their regular meeting place in the Pima County Administration Building (Hearing Room), 130 West Congress Street, Tucson, Arizona, at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, December 15, 2015. Upon roll call, those present and absent were as follows:

Present: Sharon Bronson, Chair
Richard Elías, Vice Chair
Ramón Valadez, Acting Chair
Ally Miller, Member
Ray Carroll, Member

Also Present: Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator
Thomas Weaver, Chief Civil Deputy County Attorney
Robin Brigode, Clerk of the Board
Eric Johnson, Sergeant at Arms

1. INVOCATION

The invocation was given by Pastor Brian Steely, Sahuarita Baptist Church.

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

All present joined in the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. PAUSE 4 PAWS

The Pima County Animal Care Center showcased an animal available for adoption.

4. PRESENTATION

Presentation of the Small Business Awards for 2015: the Urban Award to Aztera, L.L.C. and the Rural Award to Bling by Design.

The presentation was made to Bling by Design for the Rural Award, by the Small Business Commission members and staff. The Board took no action on this item.

5. CALL TO THE PUBLIC

The following speakers addressed the Board regarding the curtailment of the Freeport-McMoran Sierrita Mine.

- Richard Bark, Freeport-McMoran
- Colette Brown, Freeport-McMoran

They offered the following comments:

- Thank you to the Board for their assistance during the curtailment and for the One Stop Program.
- The County had lessened the impact to employees and the community and the Town of Sahuarita worked with Pima County One Stop to provide a location for services.

Davya Cohen thanked the Board for the information provided to her regarding the homeless issue which had been presented at a previous meeting and submitted petitions from neighbors.

Dennis Currie addressed the Board regarding the purchase of property owned by St. Demetrious Greek Orthodox Church.

Elizabeth Kelly spoke regarding an international appeal signed by scientists for a peer review of Electromagnetic Radiation submitted to the United Nations, World Health Organization and the United Nations Environmental Program.

Geri Ottoboni addressed the Board regarding Supervisor Carroll receiving the Hero's Taxpayer Award from the organization, American's for Prosperity.

Christopher Cole spoke regarding Constitution Day and an increase in taxes caused by the purchase of land by the County.

The following speakers addressed the Board regarding the Value of Federal Public Lands Resolution:

- Kevin Dahl, National Parks Conservation Association
- Carolyn Campbell, Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection

They offered the following comments:

- It would be a disaster if the public lands were handed over to the State.
- Voters opposed legislation in defeat of a similar proposition and the State was strategizing to bring it back again.

Jill Malick, Tucson Metro Chamber of Commerce and Southern Arizona Leadership Council, addressed the Board regarding success in small business companies.

The following speakers addressed the Board regarding the Rillito Park Foundation, Inc., contract:

- Ebie Aldaghi, Tucson Soccer Academy
- Ted Schmidt

They offered the following comments:

- 10 years ago the future of Rillito was discussed and the Board voted it would become a soccer field.
- Promises had been made by the County that there wouldn't be any fall racing because the maximum use of the soccer fields were in October.

Larry Audsley submitted written support of the Federal Public Lands Resolution.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

6. **Value of Federal Public Lands**

RESOLUTION NO. 2015 - 91, of the Board of Supervisors, recognizing the value of Federal Public Lands in Pima County to the County's heritage, economy and quality of life; opposing any effort to transfer those lands to the State of Arizona or local governments. (District 5)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías and seconded by Supervisor Carroll, to adopt the Resolution. No vote was taken at this time.

Supervisor Elías spoke to the good partnership with the Federal government and supported the continuance of their oversight of the public lands.

Supervisor Carroll said his vote reflected that of the Arizona County Supervisors Association to not transfer these lands, especially as the State was now considering auctioning off State land.

Supervisor Valadez stated although the current system may be flawed, the State does not have the resources to be the custodian of these lands.

Supervisor Miller stated she did not believe the door should be closed to the option of the State taking over Federal lands and would not support the resolution.

Chair Bronson stated the State had not done a good job in the management of lands and she did not want to use taxpayer resources defending either side of a constitutionality challenge with the transfer of these lands.

Upon roll call vote, the motion carried 4-1, Supervisor Miller voted "Nay."

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

7. **2016 Legislative Agenda**

RESOLUTION NO. 2015 - 92, of the Board of Supervisors, adopting a Pima County Legislative Program for 2016.

(Note: See Minute Item No. 22 for discussion/action on this topic.)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

8. **Premier Charter High School**

RESOLUTION NO. 2015 - 93, of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, approving the proceedings of the Industrial Development Authority of the County of Pima regarding the issuance of its not to exceed $8,000,000.00 Education Facility Revenue Refunding Bonds (Premier Charter High School Project, 7544 W. Indian School Road, Phoenix, AZ), Series 2015 and declaring an emergency.

It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to adopt the Resolution.

HUMAN RESOURCES

9. **Classification/Compensation**

The County Attorney's Office requests approval to create the following new classification, associated costs will be borne by the department from within its current budget:

Class Code/Class Title/ Grade Code (Range)/ EEO Code/ FLSA Code
7656/ Law Clerk - Unclassified/ U1($21,424-$67,476)/ 5/ NE*
*NE = Non-Exempt (paid overtime)

At the request of staff and without objection, this item was removed from the agenda.

10. **Classification/Compensation**

The Health Department requests approval to create the following new classification, associated costs will be borne by the department from within its current budget:

Class Code/Class Title/ Grade Code (Range)/ EEO Code/ FLSA Code
4128/ Medical Assistant/ M1($25,958-$57,720)/ 9/ NE*
*NE = Non-Exempt (paid overtime)

It was moved by Supervisor Miller, seconded by Chair Bronson and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

11. **Revisions to Merit System Rules and Personnel Policies**

Staff requests approval of the revisions to the following Merit System Rules and Personnel Policies:

- Merit System Rule 6 - Recruitment Process
- Merit System Rule 8 - Promotion, Demotion, Reappointment, Open Range Reappointment, Reassignment and Detail

- Merit System Rule 10 - Probation
- Merit System Rule 11 -Terminations
- Merit System Rule 12 - Disciplinary and Other Personnel Actions
- Merit System Rule 15 - Employee Performance Appraisal
- Personnel Policy 8-102 - Premium Pay
- Personnel Policy 8-103 -Civic Duty Leave and Uniformed Services Leave
- Personnel Policy 8-107 -Special Leaves of Absence with Pay
- Personnel Policy 8-108 - Leaves of Absence without Pay
- Personnel Policy 8-120 - Reallocation/Reclassification

It was moved by Supervisor Valadez, seconded by Chair Bronson and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

12. **Meet and Confer Memorandum of Understanding**

Ratification of the revised Meet and Confer Memorandum of Understanding with Service Employees International Union (SEIU), Arizona Local 48, for Fiscal Years 2015 - 2017.

It was moved by Supervisor Valadez, seconded by Supervisor Elías and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

TRANSPORTATION

13. **Acceptance of Project/Roadway for Maintenance**

P14SI00050, New Tucson, Unit 5, Lots 56-94, 116-130, 137-146 and 257-262. Developer: New Tucson Unit 5 Homeowners Association. (District 4)

It was moved by Supervisor Carroll, seconded by Supervisor Valadez and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

FRANCHISE/LICENSE/PERMIT

14. **Hearing - Liquor License**

03103027, Scott Alan Petersen, Green Feet Brewing, 3669 E. 44th Street, Tucson, Series 3, Microbrewery, New License.

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board. No one appeared. It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing, approve the license and forward the recommendation to the Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control.

15. **Hearing - Liquor License**

12104398, Kevin Arnold Kramber, Goodness Fresh Food and Juice Bar, 6370 N. Campbell Avenue, No. 160, Tucson, Series 12, Restaurant, New License.

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board. No one appeared. It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing, approve the license subject to the Sheriff's Report and forward the recommendation to the Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control the item.

16. **Hearing - Liquor License**

11103093, Thomas Robert Aguilera, Embassy Suites La Paloma, 3110 E. Skyline Drive, Tucson, Series 11, Hotel/Motel, New License.

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board. No one appeared. It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing, approve the license and forward the recommendation to the Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control.

17. **Hearing - Fireworks Permit**

Michelle Schuyler, Skyline Country Club, 5200 E. Saint Andrew Drive, Tucson, December 31, 2015 at 10:00 p.m.

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board. No one appeared. It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing and approve the permit.

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

18. **Hearing - Appeal of Hearing Administrator's Decision**

The Board of Supervisors on November 17, 2015, continued the following:

<u>P21-15-008, NORTHWEST FIRE DISTRICT - N. CAMINO DE OESTE</u>
In accordance with Section 18.97.030 of the Pima County Zoning Code, Paul Weiner, a property owner in the noticed area, appeals the Hearing Administrator's decision in Case No. P21-15-008, on property located at 3220 N. Camino De Oeste, in the SR Zone, for a conditional use permit for a communication tower. (District 3)

Chair Bronson recused herself due to ex parte communication with the appellants. She asked Vice Chair Elías to preside over the hearing.

Jim Portner, Hearing Administrator, provided the staff report and summarized that the appeal dealt with the manner of camouflage of the communication tower. He stated that his decision had been weighted by the responses of those located most closely to the property.

Paul Weiner, appellant, stated the options currently provided by cellphone providers for camouflage were limited and a solution should be worked on with engineers of Verizon to provide a design in an artful, more relevant manner. He requested the project be put on hold to re-engage with Verizon for a redesign process.

The following speakers addressed the Board:
●Barbara Fleming
●Gram Goldman
●Joe Durco
●Todd Daoust, Pinnacle Consulting
●John Murray

They offered the following comments:
● An informal poll of neighboring homeowner association residents was conducted with the majority objecting to the water tower design.
● The tower design was inappropriate and did not conform to the County land use code requirements.
● Neighbors that had participated in the public hearing and meeting at the fire house felt the faux water tower would least impinge on the view from their home.
● Property values around the area would decrease.
● Additional time should be provided to find the best option.

Vice Chair Elías made a motion to continue this matter to work on a better design. The motion died for a lack of a second.

It was then moved by Supervisor Valadez, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and carried by a 3-1 vote, Vice Chair Elías voted "Nay," to close the public hearing and deny the appeal of the Hearing Administrator's Decision.

19. **Hearing - Rezoning**

P15RZ00006, SCHOCKET - E. INA ROAD REZONING NO. 2
Request of Evis Schocket, represented by Michael Marks, MJM Consulting, Inc., for a rezoning of approximately 7.37 acres from the CR-1 (Single Residence) zone to TR (Transitional) zone, on property located at the southeast corner of the intersection of North First Avenue and East Ina Road. The proposed rezoning conforms to the Pima Prospers - 2015 Pima County Comprehensive Plan (Co7-13-10), which designates the property for Medium Intensity Urban (MIU). On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 8-0 (Commissioners Cook and Neeley were absent) to recommend APPROVAL WITH STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. Staff recommends APPROVAL WITH STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. (District 1)

Completion of the following requirements within five years from the date the rezoning request is approved by the Board of Supervisors:

1. Submittal of a development plan if determined necessary by the appropriate County agencies.
2. Recording of the necessary development related covenants as determined appropriate by the various County agencies.
3. Provision of development related assurances as required by the appropriate agencies.
4. Prior to the preparation of the development related covenants and any required dedication, a title report (current to within 60 days) evidencing ownership of the property shall be submitted to the Development Services Department.
5. ~~There shall be no further lot splitting or subdividing without the written approval of the Board of Supervisors.~~ A decorative masonry wall, at least 40 inches in height, shall be installed on the south side of parking lot, on the south side of the project.
6. Adherence to the preliminary development plan as approved at public hearing.
7. Adherence to Rezoning Policy RP-12, which includes:
   A. Landscaping buffers are promoted between the higher-intensity development area and the existing neighborhoods.
   B. Building height shall be limited to one story, not to exceed 24 feet.
   C. Development will be limited to office uses.
   D. Architectural design, materials, signage, and colors shall be such that they blend with the natural desert landscape and topography of the area.
8. Transportation condition:
   The property shall be limited to 3 access points as indicated on the preliminary development plan.
9. Flood Control conditions:
   A. First flush retention (retention of the first ½ inch of rainfall) shall be provided for all newly disturbed and impervious surfaces. This requirement shall be made a condition of the Site Construction Permit.
   B. Floodplain and Erosion Hazard Setbacks shall be contained in permanently identified open space through easement or dedication.
   C. Water conservation measures identified in the Preliminary Integrated Water Management Plan shall be implemented with the development. Where necessary, some measures may also be required to be included in the project's CC&Rs and a Final Integrated Water Management shall be submitted to the District for review and approval at the time of development.
   D. A Pre-Annexation & Development Agreement for provision of service by Tucson Water is required.
10. Wastewater Reclamation conditions:
    A. The owner / developer shall not construe any action by Pima County as a commitment to provide sewer service to any new development within the rezoning area until Pima County executes an agreement with the owner / developer to that effect.
    B. The owner / developer shall obtain written documentation from the Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department (PCRWRD) that treatment and conveyance capacity is available for any new development within the rezoning area, no more than 90 days before submitting any tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer improvement plan, or request for building permit for review. Should treatment and / or conveyance capacity not be available at that time, the owner / developer shall enter into a written agreement addressing the option of funding, designing, and constructing the necessary improvements to Pima County's public sewerage system at his or her sole expense or cooperatively with other affected parties. All such improvements shall be designed and constructed as directed by the PCRWRD.
    C. The owner / developer shall time all new development within the rezoning area to coincide with the availability of treatment and conveyance capacity in the downstream public sewerage system.

D. The owner / developer shall connect all development within the rezoning area to Pima County's public sewer system at the location and in the manner specified by the PCRWRD in its capacity response letter and as specified by PCRWRD at the time of review of the tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer construction plan, or request for building permit.

E. The owner / developer shall fund, design, and construct all off-site and on-site sewers necessary to serve the rezoning area, in the manner specified at the time of review of the tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer construction plan, or request for building permit.

F. The owner / developer shall complete the construction of all necessary public and/or private sewerage facilities as required by all applicable agreements with Pima County, and all applicable regulations, including the Clean Water Act and those promulgated by ADEQ, before treatment and conveyance capacity in the downstream public sewerage system will be permanently committed for any new development within the rezoning area.

11. Environmental Planning condition:
Upon the effective date of the ordinance, the owner(s)/developer(s) shall have a continuing responsibility to remove buffelgrass (Pennisetum ciliare) from the property. Acceptable methods of removal include chemical treatment, physical removal, or other known effective means of removal. This obligation also transfers to any future owners of property within the rezoning site and Pima County may enforce this rezoning condition against the property owner. Prior to issuance of the certificate of compliance, the owner(s)/developer(s) shall record a covenant, to run with the land, memorializing the terms of this condition.

12. Cultural Resources conditions:

A. Submit the associated archaeological survey document to Pima County Cultural Resources prior to development of the parcel.

B. A caution must be noted concerning human burials: archaeological clearance recommendations do not exempt the development from compliance with State burial protection laws. In the event that human remains, including human skeletal remains, cremations, and/or ceremonial objects and funerary objects are found during excavation or construction, ground disturbing activities must cease in the immediate vicinity of the discovery. State Laws ARS 41-865 and/or ARS 41-844 require that the Arizona State Museum be notified of the discovery at (520) 621-4795 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for the repatriation and reburial of the remains by cultural groups who claim cultural or religious affinity to them. The human remains will be removed from the site by a professional archaeologist pending consultation and review by the Arizona State Museum and the concerned cultural groups.

13. The property owner shall execute and record the following disclaimer regarding Prop 207 rights: "Property Owner acknowledges that neither the rezoning of the Property nor the conditions of rezoning give Property Owner any rights, claims or causes of action under the Private Property Rights Protection Act (Arizona Revised Statutes Title 12, chapter 8, article 2.1). To the extent that the rezoning or conditions of rezoning may be construed to give Property Owner any rights or claims under the Private Property Rights Protection Act, Property Owner hereby waives any and all such rights and/or claims pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-1134(I)."

14 In the event the subject property is annexed, the property owner shall adhere to all applicable rezoning conditions, including, but not limited to, development conditions which require financial contributions to, or construction of infrastructure, including without limitation, transportation, flood control, or sewer facilities.

15. Urgent care use shall be prohibited.

16. Lighting shall be low-profile and directed away from surrounding properties.

Chris Poirier, Assistant Planning Director, provided the staff report and said that although protests had been received a super majority requirement had not been

met. He stated staff also recommended Condition No. 5 be removed as it should not have been placed on a commercial rezoning.

Supervisor Carroll questioned the commercial market in the area and the last time the area was upzoning for office use.

Mr. Poirier stated it had been over five years for this type of request and that there were properties developed in the area that had been previously rezoned.

Michael Marks, MJM Consulting, explained the project, that it was in conformance with the area plan and the two applicable rezoning policies. He recounted meetings conducted with the neighbors which resulted in the addition of a condition for a decorative masonry wall at least 40" in height to be built along the south side of the project.

The following speakers addressed the Board:

- Cybelle Egan
- Ray Rogers
- Rebekah Smith
- Robert Fellrath

They offered the following comments:

- Neighbors were concerned about noise abatement and traffic safety.
- Traffic would be become more congested with all the office use in the area.
- Ina Road was already over capacity, the accident rate was 8 per mile on North First Avenue and 35 per mile on Ina Road.
- There were currently vacant office buildings in the area.
- Neighbors did not want possible additional development by owner.
- There should be a decrease in the percentage of medical use.
- Traffic ingress and egress should only be allowed as right in and right out.
- The development should have trees and the hours of operation kept to 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Noah Dray did not speak but submitted a card in opposition of the rezoning.

Supervisor Elías questioned the road capacity issues that had been raised.

Priscilla Cornelio, Transportation Director, explained that using traffic projections counts from 2012 and 2013 it was found that traffic in major arterials in the County have decreased. She added that the traffic volume generated from this development would not occur during peak hours and did not believe this development would over burden the surrounding roadways.

Supervisor Miller asked about the accident rate along Ina Road.

Ms. Cornelio explained that the Traffic Engineering Division had been working on traffic flows and added speed enforcement signs to improve safety along Ina Road. She added they didn't have the specifics on accident rate over a period of time.

Mr. Marks explained the 40" wall would help with noise abatement, the Transportation Department had reviewed this rezoning and that the code required trees in the parking lot. He stated the requested percentage of medical use and hours of operation would stay the same.

It was moved by Supervisor Miller, seconded by Chair Bronson and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing and approve P15RZ00006, subject to standard and special conditions; to eliminate Condition No. 5; and to include the additional condition submitted by the developer that read, "A decorative masonry wall, at least 40 inches in height, shall be installed on the south side of parking lot, on the south side of the project."

20. **Hearing - Rezoning**

P15RZ00007, ESTATE OF EMILY STOWELL STRATTON - W. ANKLAM ROAD REZONING

Request of David Stowell and Gloria Stowell Hastie Stueland, for a rezoning of approximately 1.0 acres from the SR (BZ) (Suburban Ranch - Buffer Overlay) zone to the CR-1 (BZ) (Single Residence - Buffer Overlay) zone, on property located approximately three-quarters of a mile southeast of W. Speedway Boulevard and W. Anklam Road intersection and approximately 750 feet south of W. Anklam Road. The proposed rezoning conforms to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan (Co7-13-10). On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 8-0 (Commissioner Holdridge abstention counts as a YES vote; Commissioners Cook and Neeley were absent) to recommend APPROVAL WITH STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. Staff recommends APPROVAL WITH STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. (District 5)

Completion of the following requirements within five years from the date the rezoning request is approved by the Board of Supervisors:

1. The owner shall:
   - A. Submit a sketch plan if determined necessary by the appropriate County agencies.
   - B. Record the necessary development related covenants as determined appropriate by the various County agencies.
   - C. Provide development related assurances as required by the appropriate agencies.
   - D. Submit a title report (current to within 60 days) evidencing ownership of the property prior to the preparation of the development related covenants and any required dedications.
2. There shall be no further lot splitting or subdividing without the written approval of the Board of Supervisors.
3. Maximum building height restriction of 24 feet as measured in accordance with the Pima County Zoning Code.
4. Adherence to the sketch plan as approved at public hearing.
5. Hillside Development Overlay Zone Natural Area shall coincide with the Conservation Land System Natural Open Space to be dedicated prior to permitting.
6. Adherence to color requirements of exposed walls, structures and roofs, and construction of fences and walls under the Buffer Overlay Zone.

7. Flood Control condition:
Driveway drainage design shall be reviewed by the Regional Flood Control District and Pima County Department of Transportation prior to permitting.
8. Wastewater Reclamation condition:
The owner/developer must secure approval from the Pima County Department of Environmental Quality (PDEQ) to use on-site sewage disposal systems within the rezoning area at the time a building permit is submitted for review.
9. Cultural Resources condition:
Prior to ground modifying activities, an on-the-ground archaeological and historic sites survey shall be conducted on the subject property. A cultural resources mitigation plan for any identified archaeological and historic sites on the subject property shall be submitted at the time of, or prior to, the submittal of any tentative plan or development plan. All work shall be conducted by an archaeologist permitted by the Arizona State Museum, or a registered architect, as appropriate. Following rezoning approval, any subsequent development requiring a Type II grading permit will be reviewed for compliance with Pima County's cultural resources requirements under Chapter 18.81 of the Pima County Zoning Code
10. The property owner shall execute and record the following disclaimer regarding Prop 207 rights. "Property Owner acknowledges that neither the rezoning of the Property nor the conditions of rezoning give Property Owner any rights, claims or causes of action under the Private Property Rights Protection Act (Arizona Revised Statutes Title 12, chapter 8, article 2.1). To the extent that the rezoning or conditions of rezoning may be construed to give Property Owner any rights or claims under the Private Property Rights Protection Act, Property Owner hereby waives any and all such rights and/or claims pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-1134(I)."
11. In the event the subject property is annexed, the property owner shall adhere to all applicable rezoning conditions, including, but not limited to, development conditions which require financial contributions to, or construction of infrastructure, including without limitation, transportation, flood control, or sewer facilities.

Mark Holden, Principle Planner, provided the staff report and stated there had been three letters received in opposition of the rezoning.

Gloria Stueland, applicant, stated that this property had been homesteaded by her great aunt and in the 1960s the property was reduced to one acre. She explained the previous GR-1 zoning had lapsed and the property was now unusable without rezoning.

Donald Uhlir addressed the Board in opposition to the rezoning. He felt it would set a dangerous precedent for other zonings in the area, septic would be required and a water supply would be needed.

David Stowell, applicant, stated that when this rezoning started it was indicated this would be a unique case and that this property was not associated with Dos Picos. He added that there was an old septic tank and an old water well on the property which would need to be investigated and that having delivered water may be an option. Mr. Stowell said they had attempted to purchase adjacent acres to develop the property under the current zoning but were not successful.

Supervisor Elías questioned the applicant's ability to obtain water and stated in the future he would not look favorably on other rezonings in the area.

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing and approve P15RZ00007, subject to standard and special conditions.

21. **Hearing - Comprehensive Plan Amendment Resolution**

RESOLUTION NO. 2015 - 94, Co7-15-01, Magee Como Development Association, L.L.C. - N. La Cholla Boulevard Plan Amendment. Owner: Craig Courtney, Magee Como Development Association, L.L.C. (District 1)

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to address the Board. No one appeared. It was moved by Supervisor Miller, seconded by Chair Bronson and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing and adopt the Resolution.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

22. **Addition to 2016 Legislative Agenda/2016 Legislative Agenda - Amended**

A. Addition to the 2016 Legislative Agenda relating to the following topic:

Traffic Safety/Brake Light Language

I. A vehicle's CHMSL is permitted to rapidly pulse up to four times for no more than three seconds when the vehicle's brake is applied and then converts to a continuous light as a normal stop lamp or reflector until the time that the brake pedal is released; and

II. The rapid pulsing described in this Subsection may not be repeated upon a subsequent application of the brakes for a lock-out time period of at least five seconds of continuous release of the brakes.

Discussion/Action. (District 4)

B. RESOLUTION NO. 2015 - 92, of the Board of Supervisors, adopting a Pima County Legislative Program for 2016.

It was moved by Supervisor Carroll and seconded by Supervisor Valadez to approve the addition of the language regarding traffic safety/brake lights and adopt the Resolution. No vote was taken at this time.

Supervisor Miller addressed each item of the legislative agenda and indicated she supported certain items such as funding for the presidential preference election, seeking protection from further state sweeps, economic development and election integrity efforts. She stated she could not support a gas tax or a sales tax.

Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator, reported on HURF diversions to the Department of Public Safety and potentially to the Border Strike Force.

Supervisor Elías stated the tax inequity that has been continually experienced by Pima County was unfair.

Supervisor Valadez addressed his legislative experience and the intention for the diversion of funds for the Department of Public Safety, and the past funding of Motor Vehicle Division by HURF monies. He added that a full third of the primary property taxes collected in Pima County go directly to the State.

Steve Huffman, Tucson Association of Realtors, stated the legislature was as much a problem as they were a solution to funding issues that arise in the State. He spoke in support of the half cent sales tax to diversify the tax stream and to lower the property tax rates. He added it was not prudent to continue to rely exclusively on property taxes for a county this large.

Upon roll call, the motion carried by a 4-1 vote, Supervisor Miller voted "Nay."

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

23. **Ratification of Memorandum of Understanding**

Staff recommends ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Tucson Airport Authority, Raytheon Missile Systems, Pima County and the City of Tucson regarding property for safety buffers and expansion areas.

It was moved by Supervisor Valadez and seconded by Supervisor Carroll to approve the item. No vote was taken at this time.

Supervisor Miller questioned the language of the contract on the acquisition of the property by either the city or the county.

Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator, stated the acquisition agreement will provide final language that the City of Tucson would buy the land from their annexation fund.

Without objection, to the motion carried unanimously, 5-0.

NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION

24. **Governmental Liquor Licenses**

RESOLUTION NO. 2015 - 95, of the Board of Supervisors, authorizing the Directors of the departments of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation, and Economic Development and Tourism to apply for governmental liquor licenses in connection with Rillito Park, Canoa Ranch and Colossal Cave.

It was moved by Supervisor Carroll, seconded by Supervisor Elías and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to adopt the Resolution.

CONTRACT AND AWARD

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION

25. Sunnyside Pointe Development, L.L.C., Amendment No. 2, to provide for the Sunnyside Point Phase I Project and assign all rights to La Frontera Partners, Inc., no cost (CT-CD-14-234)

It was moved by Supervisor Valadez, seconded by Supervisor Elías and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

26. **Contract**

Rillito Park Foundation, Inc., to provide an agreement for the non-exclusive operation of Rillito Regional Park, contract amount $250,000.00 revenue/5 year term (CT-ED-16-163)

Chair Bronson questioned approval of this contract for 25 years, the policy issue of supporting soccer at this location as the language seemed to curtail play during horse racing, and provisions that listed the County as being financially responsible for several improvements to the property. She stated the County did not have funding for the additional soccer fields so how would it finance the improvements.

Tom Moulton, Economic Development and Tourism Director, stated the contract had identified projects which were general upgrades to be completed over a 10 year period as funding became available.

Supervisor Valadez clarified that the Board had previously chosen a policy direction for Rillito Regional Park which was contradictory to several provisions of the contract.

Supervisor Miller stated the contract required an annual plan be submitted and it had not been included, and that there were no dollar amounts associated to the projects. She questioned the ADA compliance projects and asked whether they needed to be completed for the facility to open. She stated it looked to be millions of taxpayer dollars to help a specific group do business. She pointed out that the fixture and asset listing, business and marketing plan, and food permitting and contracting information had also not been provided as required. Supervisor Miller then questioned whether liquor revenues would come back to the County as we would be holding the license, and discussed issues raised by the audit.

Mr. Moulton stated the contract had provisions for the County to receive a portion of the gross proceeds for liquor and the designated manager would carry liquor liability insurance.

Chair Bronson raised the question of whether this caused a gift clause issue as the operation now consisted of commercial racing, off track betting and the contract was for less than market value.

Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator, stated the policy question needed to be decided regarding the best use of the facility.

It was moved by Supervisor Valadez and seconded by Supervisor Elías to continue the item to the Board of Supervisors' Meeting of February 2, 2016. No vote was taken at this time.

Chair Bronson offered a friendly amendment to the motion that County staff conduct stakeholder meetings to include soccer and horseracing to discuss the highest and best use of the facility. She directed the Board members be noticed on those meetings.

Supervisor Carroll offered a friendly amendment to the motion that the Fairgrounds be included as part of the stakeholder group in these meetings.

Supervisors Valadez and Elías accepted the amendment to the motion made by Chair Bronson.

Upon roll call vote, the motion carried unanimously, 5-0.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

27. Green Valley Lions Club, Amendment No. 2, to provide a lease for the Green Valley Lions Club located at 601 N. La Cañada Drive, Green Valley, extend contract term to 1/1/26 and amend contractual language, contract amount $100.00 revenue (CTN-FM-16-75)

    It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Valadez and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

28. Arizona Board of Regents, The University of Arizona, Amendment No. 1, to provide a lease agreement for property located at 44 N. Stone Avenue and 10 E. Pennington Street, extend contract term to 12/31/40 and amend contractual language, contract amount $2,500.00 revenue (CTN-FM-12-560)

    It was moved by Chair Bronson and seconded by Supervisor Valadez to approve the item. No vote was taken at this time.

    Supervisor Miller stated the University should be required to make their own improvements to the facility, questioned why the option was given to purchase the property, and questioned the crediting of costs. She felt the County was not receiving a return on investment.

Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator, explained this was an extenuation of a short term lease which allowed them to determine their utilization and whether or not they desired a long-term presence in downtown. He stated the County had a conservation easement that would protect the façade investments. He said that an additional sentence needed to be incorporated into the lease which stated that the option to purchase must be done at fair market value and by unanimous vote of the Board, and if not voted unanimous by the Board that it go to public auction.

Supervisor Elías offered a friendly amendment to the motion to include the language addition to the contract as recommended by the County Administrator.

Chair Bronson and Supervisor Valadez accepted the amendment to the motion. Upon the vote, the motion carried by 4-1, Supervisor Miller voted "Nay."

PROCUREMENT

29. Amendment No. 2, to provide solar covered parking and amend contractual language, no cost (Facilities Management):

Vendor/(Contract No.)
SUNE DB36, L.L.C./(MA-PO-16-58)
SUNE DB33, L.L.C./(MA-PO-16-63)
SUNE DB34, L.L.C./(MA-PO-16-64)
SUNE DB28, L.L.C./(MA-PO-16-88)
SUNE DB35, L.L.C./(MA-PO-16-89)
SUNE DB31, L.L.C./(MA-PO-16-90)
SUNE DB31, L.L.C./(MA-PO-16-91)
SUNE DB32, L.L.C./(MA-PO-16-92)
SUNE DB37, L.L.C./(MA-PO-16-93)
SUNE DB29, L.L.C./(MA-PO-16-94)
SUNE DB30, L.L.C./(MA-PO-16-95)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Chair Bronson and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

30. **Awards of Contract**

A. Award of Contracts: Master Agreement No. MA-PO-16-178, for OEM new printer and fax toner/ink cartridges to Rasix Computer Center, Inc., d.b.a. Academic Supplier (Headquarters: Chula Vista, CA). Annual award amount $251,000.00. Master Agreement No. MA-PO-16-179, for remanufactured printer and fax toner/ink cartridges to B2B Supplies USA, d.b.a. Printing Supplies USA (Headquarters: Plainsboro, NJ). Annual award amount $32,000.00. Contracts are for an initial term of one-year in the aggregate amount of $283,000.00 and include four (4) annual renewal options. Funding Source: Various Funds. Administering Department: Information Technology.

B. Award of Contract: Master Agreement No. MA-PO-16-181, multi-functional devices and maintenance to Toshiba Business Solutions, d.b.a. Toshiba America Business Solutions, Inc. (Headquarters: Tempe, AZ). Contract term is for the period 12/15/15 to 6/1/18 in the not-to-exceed amount of $3,027,868.81. Funding Source: Various Funds. Administering Department: Information Technology.

C. Amendment of Contract: Master Agreement No. MA-PO-14-46, Cox Arizona Telecom, L.L.C., d.b.a. Cox Communications, for telecommunications carrier services and retroactively increase the award and contract amount by $197,100.00. Funding Source: Internal Service Fund. Administering Department: Information Technology.

Supervisor Elías stated the next couple of years would see a lot of investment in information technology and that there seemed to be a problem procuring and/or paying for services. He requested a delay in approval of these items.

Supervisor Miller supported the request for delay and asked for an accounting of the payments made on the Cox Arizona Telecom contract and the reason for the increase to the contract.

Chair Bronson asked that any questions regarding these matters be forwarded to Mr. Huckelberry and that if there were no objections, these items would be continued to the first meeting in January.

Jesse Rodriquez, Information Technology Director, introduced Kristin Jiroudek, IT staff, who explained there would be a potential problem with a delay to the contract for the toner cartridges that could affect several users.

Supervisor Elías stated he would be prepared to take action on the contract for toner cartridges but said this was indicative of the problem.

The motion for continuance of the three awards was withdrawn.

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the award of contracts for MA-PO-16-178.

It was then moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to continued awards MA-PO-16-181 and MA-PO-14-46 to the Board of Supervisors Meeting of January 5, 2016.

31. **Award**

Award of Contract: Master Agreement No. MA-PO-16-77, Polydyne, Inc. (Headquarters: Riceboro, GA), for Polymer. Contract is for an initial term of one year in the annual amount of $390,260.00 and includes four (4) one-year renewals. Funding Source: Enterprise Fund. Administering Department: Regional Wastewater Reclamation.

It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

REAL PROPERTY

32. RESOLUTION NO. 2015 - 96, of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, accepting a donation of a 27 acre parcel of undeveloped real property from PRF3, L.L.C., Tax Parcel No. 218-10-005V, and designating the donation parcel as part of the County Parks System (Special Warranty Deed and assignment of grazing Lease), General Fund, contract amount not to exceed $2,500.00 (CT-PW-16-164)

It was moved by Supervisor Carroll, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to adopt the Resolution.

GRANT APPLICATION/ACCEPTANCE

33. **Acceptance - Health**

Arizona Department of Health Services, Amendment No. 2, to provide for sexually transmitted disease services at the Juvenile Detention Center, no cost (GTAM 16-44)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

34. **Acceptance - Community Services, Employment and Training**

Arizona Department of Economic Security, Amendment No. 3, to provide for the Employment and Training Program (WIOA), no cost (GTAM 16-45)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

35. **Acceptance - Transportation**

Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety, to provide for STEP speed enforcement equipment, U.S. Department of Transportation Fund, $20,000.00 (GTAW 16-43)

Supervisor Miller questioned whether the administrative, maintenance and operation costs were budgeted for the equipment received from this grant.

Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator, explained that typically the Sheriff's Department budgeted for personnel and maintenance in their department budget.

It was moved by Supervisor Miller, seconded by Supervisor Elías and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

BOARD, COMMISSION AND/OR COMMITTEE

36. **Pima County Fair Commission**

- Reappointment of Judy Patrick. Term expiration: ~~12/31/20~~ **12/31/19**. (Commission recommendation)
- Appointment of Mark Cowley, to fill a vacancy created by Rocco William Bene. Term expiration: ~~12/31/20~~ **12/31/19**. (Commission recommendation)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Miller and carried by a 4-0 vote, Supervisor Carroll not present for the vote, to approve the item as amended.

37. **Library Advisory Board**

Appointment of Edward D. Buster, to fill a vacancy created by Shirley Geile. Term expiration: 6/30/19. (District 4)

It was moved by Supervisor Miller, seconded by Chair Bronson and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

CONSENT CALENDAR

38. **Approval of the Consent Calendar**

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the Consent Calendar in its entirety.

* * *

CONTRACT AND AWARD

Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation

1. Arivaca Coordinating Council Human Resource Group, Inc., Amendment No. 1, to provide roof replacement for property located at 17252 W. 5th Street, Arivaca, AZ and amend scope of work, CDBG Fund, contract amount $39,000.00 (CT-CD-16-97)

2. Drexel Heights Fire District, to provide for two fire hydrants, CDBG Fund, contract amount $18,855.00 (CT-CD-16-154)

Facilities Management

3. C-Cubed Unlimited, Inc., d.b.a. Quik Print, Amendment No. 9, to provide a lease for property located at 33 N. Stone Avenue, Suite 145, to include temporary space in Suite 1610 and amend contractual language, contract amount $4,525.44 revenue (CTN-FM-CMS141917)

Health

4. University of Arizona, to provide for the Social Media Monitoring Project, Ebola Grant Fund, contract amount $49,900.00 (CT-HD-16-142)

Procurement

5. KE & G Construction, Inc., Amendment No. 10, to provide for the Valencia Road: Alvernon Way to Wilmot Road Project and amend contractual language, RTA (94%), City of Tucson (4%), 1997 HURF Bond (1%) and RWRD (1%) Funds, contract amount $37,652.03 (CT-TR-14-48) Transportation

GRANT APPLICATION/ACCEPTANCE

6. **Acceptance - Health**
Arizona Department of Health Services, Amendment No. 1, to provide for the Healthy People Healthy Communities Program, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Title V-Maternal Child Health Block Grant and Arizona Lottery Funds, $102,783.00 (GTAM 16-40)

7. **Acceptance - Health**
Arizona Department of Health Services, to provide for Arizona's Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention Program, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control Fund, $51,067.00 (GTAW 16-39)

8. **Acceptance - Sheriff**
Arizona Department of Public Safety, to provide for border crimes and human smuggling enforcement, $350,000.00 (GTAW 16-41)

BOARD, COMMISSION AND/OR COMMITTEE

9. **Flood Control District Advisory Committee**
Ratification of Town of Oro Valley appointment: Fernando Laos, alternate representative, to replace Phil Trenary. No Term Expiration. (Jurisdictional recommendation)

SPECIAL EVENT LIQUOR LICENSE/TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF PREMISES/ PATIO PERMIT APPROVED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION NO. 2015-64

10. **Special Event**
Mary Jane Cera, Kino Learning Center, d.b.a. Kino School, 6625 N. First Avenue, Tucson, December 5, 2015.

11. **Special Event**
Nicoll Daly, Community Food Bank of Southern Arizona (Green Valley Food Bank), The Shoppes at La Posada - Posada Java, 665 S. Park Centre Avenue, Green Valley, December 4, 2015.

ELECTIONS

12. Pursuant to A.R.S. §16-821B, approval of Precinct Committeemen resignations and appointments:

APPOINTMENT-PRECINCT-PARTY
Suzanne Y. Oviedo-093-DEM; Brandon C. Patrick-103-DEM; Matthew D. Schwoebel-108-DEM; George M. Hubbard-166-DEM

FINANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

13. **Duplicate Warrants - For Ratification**
Francisco A. Grijalva $78.72; Wist Office Products Co. $855.97; Wist Office Products Co. $23.01; Metro Water District $361.25; Donald J. Bertsch $765.00; Treatment Assessment Screen Center $513.40; Tele-Interpreters, L.L.C. $71.50; Christopher C. Browning $130.00; Empire Southwest, L.L.C. $1,607.43; Morris, Hall, Kinghorn, P.L.L.C. $280.00; City of Tucson $632.11.

SPECIAL TAXING DISTRICT

14. **Irrigation District Canvass**
Pursuant to A.R.S. §16-642(B), presentation of the certified copy of the official canvass for the November 10, 2015 Election conducted by the following:
- Cortaro-Marana Irrigation District
- Flowing Wells Irrigation District

RATIFY AND/OR APPROVE

15. Minutes: November 10 and 17, 2015

* * *

39. **ADJOURNMENT**

As there was no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at 12:49 p.m.

Shannon Blanson

CHAIR

ATTEST:

Robin Brigode

CLERK

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING MINUTES

The Pima County Board of Supervisors met in regular session at their regular meeting place in the Pima County Administration Building (Hearing Room), 130 West Congress Street, Tucson, Arizona, at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, January 19, 2016. Upon roll call, those present and absent were as follows:

Present: Sharon Bronson, Chair
Richard Elías, Vice Chair
Ramón Valadez, Acting Chair
Ally Miller, Member
Ray Carroll, Member

Also Present: *****Chuck Huckelberry, County Administrator
Thomas Weaver, Chief Civil Deputy County Attorney
Robin Brigode, Clerk of the Board
Eric Johnson, Sergeant at Arms

*****Jan Lesher, Deputy County Administrator, was seated on the dais from 10:26 a.m. to 11:22 a.m.

1. **INVOCATION**

The invocation was given by Reverend Larry DeLong, Valley Presbyterian Church.

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

All present joined in the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. **PERSONAL POINTS OF PRIVILEGE**

Supervisor Elías recognized the Martin Luther King Jr. Day community celebrations.

Supervisor Carroll offered condolences to the Baker family for the loss of Donald L. Baker, and his wife, Dawn Elizabeth Hunter.

4. **PAUSE 4 PAWS**

The Pima County Animal Care Center showcased an animal available for adoption.

PRESENTATION/PROCLAMATION

5. Presentation of a proclamation to recognize and commend the winner and the runners-up in the Taking Action Against Graffiti (TAAG) Poster Contest. Winner: Bethany Fierro. Runners-up: Mariyah Cañedo, Hailey Myers, Jillian Smith and Gianna Alvarenga.

It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Valadez and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item. Supervisor Valadez made the presentation.

6. Presentation of a proclamation to Mindae Russell, Director; and Erin Coulter, Digital Communications Manager; Salpointe Catholic High School Advancement Office proclaiming the day of Thursday, January 28, 2016 to be: "SISTER JEANNE BARTHOLOMEAUX DAY"

It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item. Supervisor Elías made the presentation.

7. **CALL TO THE PUBLIC**

Kevin Kubitskey, Pima County Deputy Sheriff Association and Fraternal Order of Police, addressed the Board regarding salary decompression and other compensation issues. He stated that their families and families in the community were suffering due to these issues. He requested that the pay package submitted by the Sheriff and Commanders be suspended until a meeting could be conducted directly with the Board of Supervisors.

Sheldun Gutman spoke to the Board regarding the security check when entering and exiting the Board room, problem with an investment fund and difficulty paying rent due to financial fraud. He stated that he was in opposition of soccer taking over Rillito Racetrack.

Geri Ottoboni addressed the Board regarding the gift clause and no cap on business taxes.

Art Mendoza, SEIU Local 48, spoke to the Board in support of the Trans Pacific Partnership resolution and the new classification of a non-merit nurse practitioner. He requested that classifications outside the merit system be brought to the Meet and Confer Committee in the future.

Denise Curry addressed the Board regarding ongoing Star Valley issues and litigation with the County.

Raquel Baranow spoke to the Board regarding Steve Russo of the Industrial Development Authority and the Sycamore Vista Subdivision.

The following speakers addressed the Board regarding the renewal of the contract for horseracing at Rillito:

- Manish Shah
- Jaye Wells, Rillito Park Foundation
- Frank DeFazio
- Ted Schmidt
- Dewayne Holman

- Josefina Cardenas
- Gary Davidson
- Stephanie Maben
- Mike Cusak
- Dale Pederson, Tucson Celtic Association
- Bryan Sanders
- Yolanda Herrera
- Mick Ravelich
- Diek Augur
- Ann Gilkerson
- Diana Hadley
- Terry McWilliams
- Sami Hamed

They offered the following comments:

- The Farmer's Market was completely full, it created grants that would double SNAP benefits and promote Rillito Park.
- Rillito Park Foundation believed that a multi-use facility was good for the park and was in support of approval of the contract.
- Both soccer and horseracing were welcome at Rillito Park as were additional events that would be good for the park.
- The government was suppose to provide for the health and welfare of the community, the community has grown and the need for additional soccer fields increased.
- There was a lack of compromise with the County for soccer, other sports needed consideration, and an annual contract didn't make sense.
- The Rillito Park Foundation deserved appreciation for their hard work and represented a diverse community.
- There was no land in the area to build a regional park and horseracing was not a government service.
- Racing should pay their own maintenance and operation expenses, and the public should be compensated.
- The Rillito Park Advisory Committee had recommended horse racing be moved, that the racetrack was an architectural nightmare and old.
- Horseracing only benefited the horseracing community and not Pima County as a whole.
- Tucson Celtic Association was in support of Rillito Park as a multi-use facility and their championship games have brought people from all over the world.
- There should be one plan to have many different activities at the park.
- The racetrack had provided a future for the people in racing.
- Retirees moved to Tucson because they fell in love with Southern Arizona, they lost spring training baseball and don't want to lose horseracing.
- Rillito Racetrack was the birth place of quarter horse racing and the cultural heritage should be retained.
- Rillito Racetrack supports the National Federation of the Blind with 50/50 raffle tickets.

The following speakers addressed the Board regarding the Trans Pacific Partnership resolution:

- Mary DeCamp
- Fred Yamashita, United Food and Commercial Workers Union and Pima Area Labor Federation
- Jenise Porter, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

They offered the following comments:

- The Trans Pacific Partnership privileged profit over people.
- Labor was against the TPP because of deindustrialization and the continued outsourcing of American manufacturing and service jobs.
- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was in support of the TPP resolution.

8. **CONVENE TO EXECUTIVE SESSION**

It was moved by Supervisor Valadez, seconded by Supervisor Elías and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to convene to Executive Session at 1:00 p.m.

9. **RECONVENE**

The meeting reconvened at 1:19 p.m. All members were present.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

10. Pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03(A) (3) and (4), for legal advice and direction regarding Pima County v. Rosemont Copper Company, Pima County Superior Court Case No. C20151842.

Thomas Weaver, Chief Civil Deputy County Attorney, stated the County Attorney's Office sough direction on whether to proceed as discussed in Executive Session.

It was moved by Supervisor Carroll, seconded by Chair Bronson and carried by a 4-1 vote, Supervisor Miller voted "Nay," to proceed as discussed in Executive Session.

11. Pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03(A) (3) and (4), for legal advice and direction regarding Michael Schuoler v. Christopher Nanos, et al., Pima County Superior Court Case No. C20140079.

Thomas Weaver, Chief Civil Deputy County Attorney, stated the County Attorney's Office sought direction on whether to proceed as discussed in Executive Session.

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to proceed as discussed in Executive Session.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

12. Renewal of Rillito Racing, Inc. Contract

Discussion/Action for renewal of Rillito Racing, Inc., Contract No. CT-ED-14-537, for a term dating from June 30, 2015 on the same terms and conditions to conduct racing for the planned Winter Meet with the opening day scheduled for January 30, 2016. (District 3)

It was moved by Supervisor Valadez, seconded by Supervisor Elías to approve the contract with a term expiration of July 1, 2017. No vote was taken at this time.

Chair Bronson offered a friendly amendment to the motion that Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation be the source of the unitary calendar. Supervisors Valadez and Elías accepted the amendment to the motion made by Chair Bronson.

Supervisor Miller offered a friendly amendment to the motion that Board policy be revisited during the two year contract extension and discussed next time this matter came before the Board. Chair Bronson agreed that a policy discussion was needed and that the matter would need to come back to a future Board meeting to provide staff further direction on process.

Upon the vote, the motion carried unanimously, 5-0 vote.

HUMAN RESOURCES

13. Classification/Compensation

The Health Department requests approval to create the following new classification, associated costs will be borne by the department from within its current budget:

<u>Class Code/Class Title/ Grade Code (Range)/ EEO Code/ FLSA Code</u>
7548 / Nurse Practitioner - Unclassified / U4($67,620-$149,989) / 2 / E*
*E = Exempt (not paid overtime)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Valadez and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item and direct staff to have the positions that will be removed from the Merit System discussed in the Meet and Confer process.

FRANCHISE/LICENSE/PERMIT

14. Hearing - Liquor License

12104403, James C. Counts, Nimbus Brewing Company, 3850 E. 44th Street, No. 138, Tucson, Series 12, Restaurant, New License.

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing, approve the license subject to the Sheriff's Report and forward the recommendation to the Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control.

HEALTH

15. **Hearing - Code Text Amendment**

ORDINANCE NO. 2016 - 5, of the Board of Supervisors, relating to the regulation of tobacco retail sales; amending the Pima County Code by adding a new chapter 8.52.

At the request of staff and without objection, this item was removed from the agenda.

16. **Hearing - Code Text Amendment**

ORDINANCE NO. 2016 - 6, of the Board of Supervisors, relating to animals; amending Pima County Code Chapter 6.04 to allow enforcement of the County rabies vaccination requirement; amend senior citizen, service dog and law enforcement working dog exemptions and eliminating certain unaltered dog license provisions.

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing and adopt the Ordinance.

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

17. **Hearing - Rezoning**

P15RZ00001, LAWRENCE C. LUENG, INC. - N. THORNYDALE ROAD REZONING
Request of Lawrence C. Lueng, Inc., represented by Projects International, Inc., for a rezoning of approximately 18.01 acres from the SR (Suburban Ranch) zone to the CR-4 (Mixed Dwelling Type) (5 acres) and CR-5 (Multiple Residence) (13.01 acres) zone, on property located at the southeast corner of N. Thornydale Road and W. Linda Vista Boulevard. The proposed rezoning conforms to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan which designates the property for Neighborhood Activity Center (5 acres) and Medium Intensity Urban (13.01 acres). On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 8-0 (Commissioners Cook and Peabody were absent) to recommend APPROVAL SUBJECT TO STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. Staff recommends APPROVAL SUBJECT TO STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. (District 1)

Completion of the following requirements within five years from the date the rezoning request is approved by the Board of Supervisors:

1. The owner shall:
   - A. Submit a development plan if determined necessary by the appropriate County agencies.
   - B. Record the necessary development related covenants as determined appropriate by the various County agencies.
   - C. Provide development related assurances as required by the appropriate agencies.
   - D. Submit a title report (current to within 60 days) evidencing ownership of the property prior to the preparation of the development related covenants and any required dedications.
2. There shall be no further lot splitting or subdividing of residential development without the written approval of the Board of Supervisors.
3. Transportation conditions:
   - A. The property owner/developer shall dedicate 45 feet of right-of-way for Thornydale Road <u>within six (6) months of Board of Supervisors approval</u>.
   - B. The property is limited to 2 access points, one on Thornydale Road and one on Linda Vista Boulevard, as depicted on the preliminary development plan.
   - <u>C. No building permit final inspections shall be approved prior to completion of construction of the Thornydale Road improvements, or entering into an acceptable Development Agreement with the Department of Transportation.</u>
4. Regional Flood Control District conditions:
   - A. First flush retention (retention of the first ½ inch of rainfall) shall be provided for all newly disturbed and impervious surfaces. This requirement shall be made a condition of the Site Construction Permit.
   - B. If improvements modify the Special Flood Hazard Area, a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) and a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) will be required.
   - ~~C. FEMA Floodplain and Pima County Regulated Riparian Habitat including mitigation area shall be contained in permanently identified natural open space through easement or dedication and shall be identified on the subdivision plat. This open space shall be protected by covenant and management responsibility shall be identified on the subdivision plat. The disturbance of riparian habitat shall be nominally avoided, however, boundary modifications are permitted.~~
   - <u>C. The following shall be contained in permanently identified natural open space through easement or dedication and be identified on the subdivision plat. This open space shall be protected by covenant and management responsibility shall be identified on the subdivision plat.</u>
     - <u>1) Post-development FEMA and developer mapped floodplains.</u>
     - <u>2) Pima County Regulated Riparian Habitat. Boundary modifications may be made to accurately map the existing habitat. Nominal disturbance of riparian habitat is acceptable.</u>
   - D. Water conservation measures identified in the Preliminary Integrated Water Management Plan shall be implemented with the development. Where necessary, some measures may also be required to be included in the project's CC&Rs and a Final Integrated Water Management shall be submitted to the District for review and approval at the time of development.
5. Regional Wastewater Reclamation conditions:
   - A. The owner shall not construe any action by Pima County as a commitment to provide sewer service to any new development within the rezoning area until Pima County executes an agreement with the owner to that effect.
   - B. The owner shall obtain written documentation from the Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department (PCRWRD) that treatment and conveyance capacity is available for any new development within the rezoning area, no more than 90 days before submitting any tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer improvement plan, or request for building permit for review. Should treatment and/or conveyance capacity not be available at that time, the owner shall enter into a written agreement addressing the option of funding,

designing and constructing the necessary improvements to Pima County's public sewerage system at his or her sole expense or cooperatively with other affected parties. All such improvements shall be designed and constructed as directed by the PCRWRD.

C. The owner shall time all new development within the rezoning area to coincide with the availability of treatment and conveyance capacity in the downstream public sewerage system.

D. The owner shall connect all development within the rezoning area to Pima County's public sewer system at the location and in the manner specified by the PCRWRD in its capacity response letter and as specified by PCRWRD at the time of review of the tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer construction plan, or request for building permit.

E. The owner shall complete the construction of all necessary public and/or private regulations, including the Clean Water Act and those promulgated by ADEQ, before treatment and conveyance capacity in the downstream public sewerage system will be permanently committed for any new development within the rezoning area.

6. Environmental Planning conditions:

A. The property owner/developer shall achieve compliance with the Maeveen Marie Behan Conservation Lands System conservation guidelines by providing a total of 33 acres as Natural Open Space (NOS). No less than 7 acres NOS will be provided on-site; the difference between the total 33 acres NOS and NOS provided on-site will be provided off-site. Off-site NOS must conform to the CLS Off-site Mitigation Policies (Pima County Comprehensive Plan 2015, Chapter 3 Use of Land Goals and Policies, Section 3.4 Environmental Element, Policy 11 Conservation Lands System Mitigation Lands) and comply with all of the following:

1) The site areas of plan amendment cases Co7-13-04, 05, and 06 are not eligible to serve as off-site NOS;

2) Off-site NOS is acceptable to the Pima County Planning Official or their designee; and

3) Prior to the approval of the final plat, off-site NOS will be permanently protected as natural open space by a separately recorded legal instrument acceptable to the Pima County Planning Official or their designee.

B. Upon the effective date of the Ordinance, the owner(s)/developer(s) shall have a continuing responsibility to remove invasive non-native species from the property, including those below. Acceptable methods of removal include chemical treatment, physical removal, or other known effective means of removal. This obligation also transfers to any future owners of property within the rezoning site and Pima County may enforce this rezoning condition against the property owner. Prior to issuance of the certificate of compliance, the owner(s)/developer(s) shall record a covenant, to run with the land, memorializing the terms of this condition.

<u>Invasive Non-Native Plant Species Subject to Control</u>

Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven
Alhagi pseudalhagi	Camelthorn
Arundo donax	Giant reed
Brassica tournefortii	Sahara mustard
Bromus rubens	Red brome
Bromus tectorum	Cheatgrass
Centaurea melitensis	Malta starthistle
Centaurea solstitalis	Yellow starthistle
Cortaderia spp.	Pampas grass
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass (excluding sod hybrid)
Digitaria spp.	Crabgrass
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive
Eragrostis spp.	Lovegrass (excluding *E. intermedia*, plains lovegrass)
Melinis repens	Natal grass
Mesembryanthemum spp.	Iceplant

Peganum harmala	African rue
Pennisetum ciliare	Buffelgrass
Pennisetum setaceum	Fountain grass
Rhus lancea	African sumac
Salsola spp.	Russian thistle
Schinus spp.	Pepper tree
Schismus arabicus	Arabian grass
Schismus barbatus	Mediterranean grass
Sorghum halepense	Johnson grass
Tamarix spp.	Tamarisk

7. Cultural Resources condition: Prior to ground modifying activities, an on-the-ground archaeological and historic sites survey shall be conducted on the subject property. A cultural resources mitigation plan for any identified archaeological and historic sites on the subject property shall be submitted at the time of, or prior to, the submittal of any tentative plan or development plan. All work shall be conducted by an archaeologist permitted by the Arizona State Museum, or a registered architect, as appropriate. Following rezoning approval, any subsequent development requiring a Type II grading permit will be reviewed for compliance with Pima County's cultural resources requirements under Chapter 18.81 of the Pima County Zoning Code.
8. Adherence to the preliminary development plan as approved at public hearing.
9. In the event the subject property is annexed, the property owner shall adhere to all applicable rezoning conditions, including, but not limited to, development conditions which require financial contributions to, or construction of infrastructure, including without limitation, transportation, flood control, or sewer facilities.
10. The property owner shall execute and record the following disclaimer regarding Proposition 207 rights. "Property Owner acknowledges that neither the rezoning of the Property nor the conditions of rezoning give Property Owner any rights, claims or causes of action under the Private Property Rights Protection Act (Arizona Revised Statutes Title 12, chapter 8, article 2.1). To the extent that the rezoning or conditions of rezoning may be construed to give Property Owner any rights or claims under the Private Property Rights Protection Act, Property Owner hereby waives any and all such rights and/or claims pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-1134(I)."

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was moved by Supervisor Miller, seconded by Chair Bronson and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing and approve P15RZ00001, subject to standard and special conditions including the additional condition made by the Department of Transportation.

18. **Hearing - Rezoning**

P15RZ00003, HARDY-THORNYDALE 1 ASSOCIATES, ET AL. - W. HARDY ROAD REZONING

Request of Hardy-Thornydale 1 Associates, et al., represented by Projects International, Inc., for a rezoning of approximately 30 acres from the SR (Suburban Ranch) zone to the CR-5 (Multiple Residence) zone, on property located on the south side of W. Hardy Road, approximately 1,300 feet east of N. Thornydale Road. The proposed rezoning conforms to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan which designates the property for Medium Intensity Urban. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 7-0 (Commissioners Cook, Membrila and Peabody were absent) to recommend APPROVAL SUBJECT TO STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. Staff recommends APPROVAL SUBJECT TO STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. (District 1)

Completion of the following requirements within five years from the date the rezoning request is approved by the Board of Supervisors:

1. The owner shall:
   - A. Submit a development plan if determined necessary by the appropriate County agencies.
   - B. Record the necessary development related covenants as determined appropriate by the various County agencies.
   - C. Provide development related assurances as required by the appropriate agencies.
   - D. Submit a title report (current to within 60 days) evidencing ownership of the property prior to the preparation of the development related covenants and any required dedications.
2. There shall be no further lot splitting or subdividing of residential development without the written approval of the Board of Supervisors.
3. Transportation conditions:
   - A. The property owner/developer shall dedicate 45 feet of right-of-way for Hardy Road.
   - B. The property is limited to 2 access points as depicted on the preliminary development plan.
4. Regional Flood Control District conditions:
   - A. First flush retention (retention of the first ½ inch of rainfall) shall be provided for all newly disturbed and impervious surfaces. This requirement shall be made a condition of the Site Construction Permit.
   - B. Modifications to the Public Drainageway in Sunnyvale Subdivision required to convey flows from this project into the drainageway shall be completed at no cost to Pima County.
   - C. 100-Year Floodplain and Pima County Regulated Riparian Habitat including mitigation area shall be contained in permanently identified natural open space through easement or dedication and shall be identified on the subdivision plat. This open space shall be protected by covenant and management responsibility shall be identified on the subdivision plat. The disturbance of riparian habitat shall be nominally avoided, however, boundary modifications are permitted.
   - D. Water conservation measures identified in the Preliminary Integrated Water Management Plan shall be implemented with the development. Where necessary, some measures may also be required to be included in the project's CC&Rs and a Final Integrated Water Management Plan shall be submitted to the District for review and approval at the time of development. The FIWMP shall include a demonstration that no hydrologic connectivity exists between the wells serving the project and shallow groundwater areas per the Site Analysis Requirements OR additional conservation measures shall be identified to offset the increased use per Pima Prospers Policy.
5. Regional Wastewater Reclamation conditions:
   - A. The owner shall not construe any action by Pima County as a commitment to provide sewer service to any new development within the rezoning area until Pima County executes an agreement with the owner to that effect.
   - B. The owner shall obtain written documentation from the Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department (PCRWRD) that treatment and conveyance capacity is available for any new development within the rezoning area, no more than 90 days before submitting any tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer improvement plan, or request for building permit for review. Should treatment and/or conveyance capacity not be available at that time, the owner shall enter into a written agreement addressing the option of funding, designing and constructing the necessary improvements to Pima County's public sewerage system at his or her sole expense or cooperatively with other affected parties. All such improvements shall be designed and constructed as directed by the PCRWRD.

C. The owner shall time all new development within the rezoning area to coincide with the availability of treatment and conveyance capacity in the downstream public sewerage system.

D. The owner shall connect all development within the rezoning area to Pima County's public sewer system at the location and in the manner specified by the PCRWRD in its capacity response letter and as specified by PCRWRD at the time of review of the tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer construction plan, or request for building permit.

E. The owner shall complete the construction of all necessary public and/or private regulations, including the Clean Water Act and those promulgated by ADEQ, before treatment and conveyance capacity in the downstream public sewerage system will be permanently committed for any new development within the rezoning area.

6. Environmental Planning conditions:

A. The property owner/developer shall achieve compliance with the Maeveen Marie Behan Conservation Lands System conservation guidelines by providing a total of 75 acres as Natural Open Space (NOS). No less than 9 acres of NOS will be provided on-site; the difference between the total 75 acres of NOS and NOS provided on-site will be provided off-site. Off-site NOS must conform to the CLS Off-site Mitigation Policies (Pima County Comprehensive Plan 2015, Chapter 3 Use of Land Goals and Policies, Section 3.4 Environmental Element, Policy 11 Conservation Lands System Mitigation Lands) and comply with all of the following:

1) The site areas of plan amendment cases Co7-13-03, 04, and 05 are not eligible to serve as off-site NOS;

2) Off-site NOS is acceptable to the Pima County Planning Official or their designee; and

3) Prior to the approval of the final plat, off-site NOS will be permanently protected as natural open space by a separately recorded legal instrument acceptable to the Pima County Planning Official or their designee.

B. Upon the effective date of the Ordinance, the owner(s)/developer(s) shall have a continuing responsibility to remove invasive non-native species from the property, including those below. Acceptable methods of removal include chemical treatment, physical removal, or other known effective means of removal. This obligation also transfers to any future owners of property within the rezoning site and Pima County may enforce this rezoning condition against the property owner. Prior to issuance of the certificate of compliance, the owner(s)/developer(s) shall record a covenant, to run with the land, memorializing the terms of this condition.

<u>Invasive Non-Native Plant Species Subject to Control</u>

Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven
Alhagi pseudalhagi	Camelthorn
Arundo donax	Giant reed
Brassica tournefortii	Sahara mustard
Bromus rubens	Red brome
Bromus tectorum	Cheatgrass
Centaurea melitensis	Malta starthistle
Centaurea solstitalis	Yellow starthistle
Cortaderia spp.	Pampas grass
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass (excluding sod hybrid)
Digitaria spp.	Crabgrass
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive
Eragrostis spp.	Lovegrass (excluding E. intermedia, plains lovegrass)
Melinis repens	Natal grass
Mesembryanthemum spp.	Iceplant
Peganum harmala	African rue
Pennisetum ciliare	Buffelgrass
Pennisetum setaceum	Fountain grass
Rhus lancea	African sumac

Salsola spp.	Russian thistle
Schinus spp.	Pepper tree
Schismus arabicus	Arabian grass
Schismus barbatus	Mediterranean grass
Sorghum halepense	Johnson grass
Tamarix spp.	Tamarisk

7. Cultural Resources condition: Prior to ground modifying activities, an on-the-ground archaeological and historic sites survey shall be conducted on the subject property. A cultural resources mitigation plan for any identified archaeological and historic sites on the subject property shall be submitted at the time of, or prior to, the submittal of any tentative plan or development plan. All work shall be conducted by an archaeologist permitted by the Arizona State Museum, or a registered architect, as appropriate. Following rezoning approval, any subsequent development requiring a Type II grading permit will be reviewed for compliance with Pima County's cultural resources requirements under Chapter 18.81 of the Pima County Zoning Code.
8. Adherence to the preliminary development plan as approved at public hearing, <u>including the one-story limitation on three lots located on the northeast portion of the site.</u>
9. In the event the subject property is annexed, the property owner shall adhere to all applicable rezoning conditions, including, but not limited to, development conditions which require financial contributions to, or construction of infrastructure, including without limitation, transportation, flood control, or sewer facilities.
10. The property owner shall execute and record the following disclaimer regarding Proposition 207 rights. "Property Owner acknowledges that neither the rezoning of the Property nor the conditions of rezoning give Property Owner any rights, claims or causes of action under the Private Property Rights Protection Act (Arizona Revised Statutes Title 12, chapter 8, article 2.1). To the extent that the rezoning or conditions of rezoning may be construed to give Property Owner any rights or claims under the Private Property Rights Protection Act, Property Owner hereby waives any and all such rights and/or claims pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-1134(I)."

Gilbert Williams addressed the Board and stated they would lose significant desert due to the change of the Comprehensive Plan and that future mitigation was unclear. He requested the zoning be unchanged to preserve the desert and the privacy of the neighbors.

Will De Boer spoke in opposition to the proposed mitigation issue and questioned the standard and special conditions.

Chris Poirer, Assistant Planning Director, explained there were ten rezoning conditions including the requirement for mitigation and adherence to the preliminary development plan. He stated the next step of the development would include a site review and those agreements in place would be reflected in the approved subdivision plat.

Jim Portner, Projects International, explained they had taken steps to ensure privacy, the County had regulations in place that addressed the situation, and they have more than doubled those requirements in terms of setback and separation.

Supervisor Carroll asked the developer to identify any restrictions for one-story only lots.

Mr. Portner offered that a restriction for three one-story lots could be made at the northeastern bank of the subdivision.

It was moved by Supervisor Miller, seconded by Supervisor Elías and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing and approve P15RZ00003, subject to standard and special conditions, including the condition of one-story limitations to three lots located on the northeast portion of the site.

19. **Hearing - Rezoning**

P15RZ00004, MANDARIN ASSOCIATES - N. THORNYDALE ROAD REZONING
Request of Mandarin Associates, represented by Projects International, Inc., for a rezoning of approximately 17.77 acres from the SR (Suburban Ranch) zone to the CR-5 (Multiple Residence) zone, on property located at the northwest corner of N. Thornydale Road and W. Magee Road. The proposed rezoning conforms to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan which designates the property for Medium Intensity Urban. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 6-1 (Commissioner Holdridge voted Nay, Commissioners Peabody, Membrila and Cook were absent) to recommend APPROVAL SUBJECT TO STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. Staff recommends APPROVAL SUBJECT TO STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. (District 1)

Completion of the following requirements within five years from the date the rezoning request is approved by the Board of Supervisors:

1. The owner shall:
   - A. Submit a development plan if determined necessary by the appropriate County agencies.
   - B. Record the necessary development related covenants as determined appropriate by the various County agencies.
   - C. Provide development related assurances as required by the appropriate agencies.
   - D. Submit a title report (current to within 60 days) evidencing ownership of the property prior to the preparation of the development related covenants and any required dedications.
2. There shall be no further lot splitting or subdividing of residential development without the written approval of the Board of Supervisors.
3. Transportation conditions:
   - A. The property owner/developer shall dedicate 45 feet of right-of-way for Magee Road.
   - B. The property is limited to two access points as depicted on the preliminary development plan. No direct access to Thornydale Road shall be permitted.
4. Flood Control conditions:
   - A. First flush retention (retention of the first ½ inch of rainfall) shall be provided for all newly disturbed and impervious surfaces. This requirement shall be made a condition of the Site Construction Permit.
   - B. If improvements modify the Special Flood Hazard Area, a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) and a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) will be required.
   - C. Flows from the eastern drainage channel shall be directed to the public drainageway in Orangewood Estates, and required infrastructure within the right-of-way or at the entrance to the drainageway shall be completed at no cost to Pima County.
   - D. Post development floodplains and riparian habitat shall be preserved as open space and be identified on the rezoning subdivision plat. This open space shall be protected by covenant and management responsibility shall be identified on the subdivision plat or development plan.

E. Water conservation measures identified in the Preliminary Integrated Water Management Plan shall be implemented with the development. Where necessary, some measures may also be required to be included in the project's CC&Rs and a Final Integrated Water Management Plan shall be submitted to the District for review and approval at the time of development. The FIWMP shall include a demonstration that no hydrologic connectivity exists between the wells serving the project and shallow groundwater areas per the Site Analysis requirements or additional conservation measures shall be identified to offset the increased use per Pima Prospers Policy.

5. Wastewater Reclamation conditions:

A. The owner/developer shall not construe any action by Pima County as a commitment to provide sewer service to any new development within the rezoning area until Pima County executes an agreement with the owner/developer to that effect.

B. The owner/developer shall obtain written documentation from the Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department (PCRWRD) that treatment and conveyance capacity is available for any new development within the rezoning area, no more than 90 days before submitting any tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer improvement plan, or request for building permit for review. Should treatment and/or conveyance capacity not be available at that time, the owner/developer shall have the option of funding, designing, and constructing the necessary improvements to Pima County's public sewerage system at his or her sole expense or cooperatively with other affected parties. All such improvements shall be designed and constructed as directed by the PCRWRD.

C. The owner/developer shall time all new development within the rezoning area to coincide with the availability of treatment and conveyance capacity in the downstream public sewerage system.

D. The owner/developer shall connect all development within the rezoning area to Pima County's public sewer system at the location and in the manner specified by the PCRWRD in its capacity response letter and as specified by PCRWRD at the time of review of the tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer construction plan, or request for building permit.

E. The owner/developer shall fund, design, and construct all off-site and on-site sewers necessary to serve the rezoning area, in the manner specified at the time of review of the tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer construction plan, or request for building permit.

F. The owner/developer shall complete the construction of all necessary public and/or private sewerage facilities as required by all applicable agreements with Pima County, and all applicable regulations, including the Clean Water Act and those promulgated by ADEQ, before treatment and conveyance capacity in the downstream public sewerage system will be permanently committed for any new development within the rezoning area.

6. Environmental Planning conditions:

A. The property owner/developer shall achieve compliance with the Maeveen Marie Behan Conservation Lands System (CLS) conservation guidelines by providing a total of 38 acres as Natural Open Space (NOS). No less than six acres of NOS will be provided on-site; the difference between the total 38 acres of NOS and NOS provided on-site will be provided off-site. Off-site NOS must conform to the CLS Off-site Mitigation Policies (Pima County Comprehensive Plan 2015, Chapter 3 Use of Land Goals and Policies, Section 3.4 Environmental Element, Policy 11 Conservation Lands System Mitigation Lands) and comply with all of the following:

1) The site areas of plan amendment cases Co7-13-03, 04, and 06 are not eligible to serve as off-site NOS;

2) Off-site NOS is acceptable to the Pima County Planning Director or their designee; and

3) Prior to the approval of the final plat, off-site NOS will be permanently protected as natural open space by a separately recorded legal instrument acceptable to the Pima County Planning Director or their designee.

B. Upon the effective date of the ordinance, the owner(s)/developer(s) shall have a continuing responsibility to remove invasive non-native species from the property, including those below. Acceptable methods of removal include chemical treatment, physical removal, or other known effective means of removal. This obligation also transfers to any future owners of property within the rezoning site and Pima County may enforce this rezoning condition against the property owner. Prior to issuance of the certificate of compliance, the owner(s)/developer(s) shall record a covenant, to run with the land, memorializing the terms of this condition.

Invasive Non-Native Plant Species Subject to Control:

Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven
Alhagi pseudalhagi	Camelthorn
Arundo donax	Giant reed
Brassica tournefortii	Sahara mustard
Bromus rubens	Red brome
Bromus tectorum	Cheatgrass
Centaurea melitensis	Malta starthistle
Centaurea solstitalis	Yellow starthistle
Cortaderia spp.	Pampas grass
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass (excluding sod hybrid)
Digitaria spp.	Crabgrass
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive
Eragrostis spp.	Lovegrass (excluding E. intermedia, plains lovegrass)
Melinis repens	Natal grass
Mesembryanthemum spp.	Iceplant
Peganum harmala	African rue
Pennisetum ciliare	Buffelgrass
Pennisetum setaceum	Fountain grass
Rhus lancea	African sumac
Salsola spp.	Russian thistle
Schinus spp.	Pepper tree
Schismus arabicus	Arabian grass
Schismus barbatus	Mediterranean grass
Sorghum halepense	Johnson grass
Tamarix spp.	Tamarisk

7. Prior to ground modifying activities, an on-the-ground archaeological and historic sites survey shall be conducted on the subject property. A cultural resources mitigation plan for any identified archaeological and historic sites on the subject property shall be submitted at the time of, or prior to, the submittal of any tentative plan or development plan. All work shall be conducted by an archaeologist permitted by the Arizona State Museum, or a registered architect, as appropriate. Following rezoning approval, any subsequent development requiring a Type II grading permit will be reviewed for compliance with Pima County's cultural resources requirements under Chapter 18.81 of the Pima County Zoning Code.
8. Adherence to the preliminary development plan as approved at public hearing.
9. The property owner shall execute and record the following disclaimer regarding Prop 207 rights. "Property Owner acknowledges that neither the rezoning of the Property nor the conditions of rezoning give Property Owner any rights, claims or causes of action under the Private Property Rights Protection Act (Arizona Revised Statutes Title 12, chapter 8, article 2.1). To the extent that the rezoning or conditions of rezoning may be construed to give Property Owner any rights or claims under the Private Property Rights Protection Act, Property Owner hereby waives any and all such rights and/or claims pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-1134(I)."

10. In the event the subject property is annexed, the property owner shall adhere to all applicable rezoning conditions, including, but not limited to, development conditions which require financial contributions to, or construction of infrastructure, including without limitation, transportation, flood control, or sewer facilities.

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was moved by Supervisor Miller, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve P15RZ00004, subject to standard and special conditions.

20. **Hearing - Rezoning**

P15RZ00005, PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL PROPERTIES, L.L.P. - NORTH THORNYDALE ROAD REZONING

Request of Pacific International Properties, L.L.P., represented by Jim Portner, Projects International, Inc., for a rezoning of approximately 8.19 acres from the SR (Suburban Ranch) zone to the CB-1 (Local Business) zone, and approximately 46.7 acres from the SR (Suburban Ranch) zone to the SR® (Suburban Ranch - Restricted) zone, on property located at the northwest corner of the intersection of N. Thornydale Road and W. Cortaro Farms Road. The proposed rezoning conforms to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan which designates the property for Neighborhood Activity Center. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 7-0 (Commissioners Cook, Membrila and Peabody were absent) to recommend APPROVAL SUBJECT TO STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. Staff recommends APPROVAL SUBJECT TO STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. (District 1)

1. The owner shall:
   - A. Submittal of a development plan if determined necessary by the appropriate County agencies.
   - B. Recording of the necessary development related covenants as determined appropriate by the various County agencies.
   - C. Provision of development related assurances as required by the appropriate agencies.
   - D. Prior to the preparation of the development related covenants and any required dedication, a title report (current to within 60 days) evidencing ownership of the property shall be submitted to the Development Services Department.

~~2. There shall be no further lot splitting or subdividing of residential development without the written approval of the Board of Supervisors.~~

2~~3~~. Adherence to the preliminary development plan as approved at public hearing.

3~~4~~. Transportation conditions:
   - A. The property is limited to 3 access points as depicted on the preliminary development plan.
   - B. The property owner / developer shall dedicate 45 feet of right-of-way for Cortaro Farms Road within six (6) months of Board of Supervisors approval.
   - C. The property owner / developer shall dedicate 45 feet of right-of-way for Thornydale Road within six (6) months of Board of Supervisors approval.
   - D. No building permit final inspections shall be approved or certificates of occupancy issued prior to completion of construction of the Thornydale Road and Cortaro Farms Road improvements, or entering into an acceptable Development Agreement with the Department of Transportation.

4~~5~~. Flood Control conditions:

A. First flush retention (retention of the first ½ inch of rainfall) shall be provided for all newly disturbed and impervious surfaces. This requirement shall be made a condition of the Site Construction Permit.

B. Post development floodplain and Pima County Regulated Riparian Habitat shall be contained in permanently protected on-site Natural Open Space identified for the rezoning site under Maeveen Marie Behan Conservation Lands System conservation guidelines and shall be identified on the development plan.

C. Water conservation measures identified in the Preliminary Integrated Water Management Plan shall be implemented with the development. Where necessary, some measures may also be required to be included in the project's CC&Rs and a Final Integrated Water Management Plan shall be submitted to the District for review and approval at the time of development.

5~~6~~. Wastewater Reclamation conditions:

A. The owner / developer shall not construe any action by Pima County as a commitment to provide sewer service to any new development within the rezoning area until Pima County executes an agreement with the owner / developer to that effect.

B. The owner / developer shall obtain written documentation from the Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department (PCRWRD) that treatment and conveyance capacity is available for any new development within the rezoning area, no more than 90 days before submitting any tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer improvement plan, or request for building permit for review. Should treatment and / or conveyance capacity not be available at that time, the owner / developer shall enter into a written agreement addressing the option of funding, designing and constructing the necessary improvements to Pima County's public sewerage system at his or her sole expense or cooperatively with other affected parties. All such improvements shall be designed and constructed as directed by the PCRWRD.

C. The owner / developer shall time all new development within the rezoning area to coincide with the availability of treatment and conveyance capacity in the downstream public sewerage system.

D. The owner / developer shall connect all development within the rezoning area to Pima County's public sewer system at the location and in the manner specified by the PCRWRD in its capacity response letter and as specified by PCRWRD at the time of review of the tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer construction plan, or request for building permit.

E. The owner / developer shall fund, design and construct all off-site and on-site sewers necessary to serve the rezoning area, in the manner specified at the time of review of the tentative plat, development plan, preliminary sewer layout, sewer construction plan or request for building permit.

F. The owner / developer shall complete the construction of all necessary public and / or private sewerage facilities as required by all applicable agreements with Pima County, and all applicable regulations, including the Clean Water Act and those promulgated by ADEQ, before treatment and conveyance capacity in the downstream public sewerage system will be permanently committed for any new development within the rezoning area.

6~~7~~. Environmental Planning conditions:

A. The property owner/developer shall achieve compliance with the Maeveen Marie Behan Conservation Lands System conservation guidelines by providing a minimum of 46 acres on-site as Natural Open Space (NOS). Prior to the approval of the Development Plan, the 46-acre on-site NOS will be permanently protected as natural open space by a separately recorded legal instrument acceptable to the Pima County Planning Official or their designee.

B. Upon the effective date of the Ordinance, the owner(s)/developer(s) shall have a continuing responsibility to remove invasive non-native species from the property, including those below. Acceptable methods of removal include chemical treatment, physical removal, or other known effective means of removal. This obligation also

transfers to any future owners of property within the rezoning site and Pima County may enforce this rezoning condition against the property owner. Prior to issuance of the certificate of compliance, the owner(s)/developer(s) shall record a covenant, to run with the land, memorializing the terms of this condition.

Invasive Non-Native Plant Species Subject to Control:

Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven
Alhagi pseudalhagi	Camelthorn
Arundo donax	Giant reed
Brassica tournefortii	Sahara mustard
Bromus rubens	Red brome
Bromus tectorum	Cheatgrass
Centaurea melitensis	Malta starthistle
Centaurea solstitalis	Yellow starthistle
Cortaderia spp.	Pampas grass
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass (excluding sod hybrid)
Digitaria spp.	Crabgrass
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive
Eragrostis spp.	Lovegrass (excluding E. intermedia, plains lovegrass)
Melinis repens	Natal grass
Mesembryanthemum spp.	Iceplant
Peganum harmala	African rue
Pennisetum ciliare	Buffelgrass
Pennisetum setaceum	Fountain grass
Rhus lancea	African sumac
Salsola spp.	Russian thistle
Schinus spp.	Pepper tree
Schismus arabicus	Arabian grass
Schismus barbatus	Mediterranean grass
Sorghum halepense	Johnson grass
Tamarix spp.	Tamarisk

C. The property owner/developer shall provide safeguards for the natural open space parcel as follows:

1) Light standards shall be located and fixtures shall be oriented so as to allow no light scatter onto the adjacent open space parcel.

2) The western and northwestern boundary of the commercial development shall be buffered from the on-site natural open space. Buffering will employ techniques and materials suitable for mitigating noise and discouraging wildlife access to the commercial development; suitable buffering techniques and materials may include, but are not limited to, structures, natural materials, wildlife-exclusionary fencing, or vegetative screening. Suitable buffering techniques and materials will be authorized by the Planning Official in consultation with the Office of Sustainability and Conservation prior to approval of the development plan.

7~~8~~. Cultural Resources condition: Prior to ground modifying activities, an on-the-ground archaeological and historic sites survey shall be conducted on the subject property. A cultural resources mitigation plan for any identified archaeological and historic sites on the subject property shall be submitted at the time of, or prior to, the submittal of any tentative plan or development plan. All work shall be conducted by an archaeologist permitted by the Arizona State Museum, or a registered architect, as appropriate. Following rezoning approval, any subsequent development requiring a Type II grading permit will be reviewed for compliance with Pima County's cultural resources requirements under Chapter 18.81 of the Pima County Zoning Code.

8~~9~~. The property owner shall execute and record the following disclaimer regarding Prop 207 rights: "Property Owner acknowledges that neither the rezoning of the Property nor the conditions of rezoning give Property Owner any rights, claims or causes of action under the Private Property Rights Protection Act (Arizona Revised Statutes Title 12, chapter 8, article

2.1). To the extent that the rezoning or conditions of rezoning may be construed to give Property Owner any rights or claims under the Private Property Rights Protection Act, Property Owner hereby waives any and all such rights and/or claims pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-1134(I)."

9~~10~~. In the event the subject property is annexed, the property owner shall adhere to all applicable rezoning conditions, including, but not limited to, development conditions which require financial contributions to, or construction of infrastructure, including without limitation, transportation, flood control, or sewer facilities.

Carolyn Campbell, Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection, spoke to the Board regarding adding Condition No. 7.C., to provide a better buffer for the development and better protection for the habitat.

It was moved by Supervisor Miller, seconded by Chair Bronson and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing and approve P15RZ00005, subject to standard and special conditions, the addition of Condition No. 7 C from the Coalition and the addition of the condition from the Department of Transportation.

21. **Hearing - Rezoning**

P15RZ00009, MAGEE COMO DEVELOPMENT ASSOC., L.L.C. - N. LA CHOLLA BOULEVARD REZONING

Request of Magee Como Development Assoc., L.L.C., represented by Craig Courtney, for a rezoning of approximately 0.88 acres at 7791 N. La Cholla Boulevard from the TR (Transitional) zone to the CB-2 (General Business) zone for office, restaurant and retail uses. The property is Lot 4 of Magee Center (Book 56 and Page 94) located approximately 150 feet north of W. Magee Road and 600 feet west of N. La Cholla Boulevard. The proposed rezoning conforms to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan which designates the property for Neighborhood Activity Center. On motion, the Planning and Zoning Commission voted 6-1 (Commissioners Peabody, Membrila and Cook were absent, Commissioner Holdridge voted Nay) to recommend APPROVAL SUBJECT TO STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. Staff recommends APPROVAL SUBJECT TO STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. (District 1)

At the request of the developer and without objection, this item was continued to the Board of Supervisors' Meeting of February 2, 2016.

22. **Hearing - Plat Note Waiver**

Co12-72-112, RANCHO DEL SOL LINDO (LOT 348)

Request of Ricky and Julie Stephenson, for a waiver of plat note No. 15 for Lot 348 of the Rancho del Sol Lindo Subdivision, Lots 123 thru 438 (Bk. 25, Pg. 47) which states, "Density will be no more than one mobile home per lot until public sewers are available." The applicant requests to place a second dwelling on the lot which is approximately 1.02 acres zoned SH (Suburban Homestead) and is located on the south side of Calle Carmela, approximately 340 feet east of Derringer Road and 2,050 feet west of Anway Road. Staff recommends APPROVAL SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS. (District 3)

Staff recommends approval of the plat note waiver to allow a second residence on Lot 348 of Rancho del Sol Lindo, subject to the following conditions:

1. A Floodplain Use Permit is required.
2. The owner/developer must secure approval from the Pima County Department of Environmental Quality to use on-site sewage disposal systems on the subject property at the time a request for a building permit is submitted for review.
3. All proposed residential lots must have a minimum area of 43,560 square feet. A maximum of one-half of adjacent rights-of-way or easements may be used in the calculation of the area. The adjacent rights-of-way or easements must be suitable to absorb effluent; and all other design requirements must be satisfied.
4. The subject parcel shall be of sufficient size and designed in such a manner to accommodate the existing and proposed development, primary and reserve leach fields and septic tanks, while meeting all applicable setbacks for on-site sewage disposal.

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing and approve Co12-72-112, subject to conditions.

23. **Hearing - Rezoning Ordinance**

ORDINANCE NO. 2016 - 7, Co9-15-02, PRF3, L.L.C. - W. Briar Rose Land Rezoning. Owner: PRF3, L.L.C. (District 1)

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing and adopt the Ordinance.

24. **Hearing - Rezoning Ordinance**

ORDINANCE NO. 2016 - 8, P15RZ00002, Jewell Revoc TR - N. Hidden Valley Road Rezoning. Owner: Jewell Revoc TR. (District 1)

The Chair inquired whether anyone wished to be heard. No one appeared. It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to close the public hearing and adopt the Ordinance.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

25. **Legislative District 9**

Appointment to fill the vacancy in the Arizona House of Representatives, Legislative District 9.

Robin Brigode, Clerk of the Board, read the following list of nominees provided by the Arizona Democratic Party into the record:

Pamela Powers Hannley; Ted Prezelski; and Matt Kopec

It was moved by Supervisor Elías and seconded by Supervisor Valadez to approve the appointment of Matt Kopec to fill the vacancy for Arizona Legislative District 9. Upon roll call, the motion carried by a 4-1 vote, Supervisor Miller voted "Nay."

26. **Trans Pacific Partnership**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016 - 2, of the Board of Supervisors, opposing the proposed Trans Pacific Partnership, any similar new trade agreements, and the extension of disastrous past trade agreements. (District 5)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías and seconded by Supervisor Valadez to adopt the Resolution. Upon roll call, the motion carried by a 5-0 vote.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

27. **World View Enterprises, Inc., Corporate Headquarters in the County Aerospace, Defense and Technology Research and Business Park**

Staff recommends the following:

1. Approve the Lease/Purchase Agreement, including the Purchase Option, between Pima County and World View Enterprises, Inc., for the development of their manufacturing and administrative headquarters in the Aerospace, Defense and Technology Business and Research Park. The Lease/Purchase Agreement contains a provision for a separate first right of refusal purchase option for six acres immediately west of World View's manufacturing and administration complex for future expansion.
2. Approve the issuance of Certificates of Participation in an amount not to exceed $15 million for the development, design, and construction of the World View Enterprises, Inc. manufacturing and administrative headquarters.
3. Approve the SpacePort Operating Agreement related to World View's operation of the spaceport on behalf of Pima County and authorize all necessary actions of the County to apply for a spaceport license and approval from the Federal Aviation Administration, as well as a construction-in-aid grant from the Aeronautic Division of the Arizona Department of Transportation to supplement County funding for construction of the spaceport.
4. Make the following awards:
   A. Swaim Associates, Ltd. Architects, AIA (Headquarters: Tucson, AZ); not to exceed $850,000.00, including a $50,000.00 contingency; contract term January 19, 2016 through February 28, 2017; for architectural and engineering design services.
   B. Barker Morrissey Contracting, Inc. (Headquarters: Tucson, AZ); not to exceed $12,400,000.00, including attached fixtures and equipment and an $800,000.00 contingency; contract term January 19, 2016

through February 28, 2017; for construction manager at-risk services for both preconstruction and construction services.

5. Approval for the Procurement Director to execute any and all contracts, amendments and change orders to the contracts listed above within the dollar and term limits awarded by this action. Any amendment or change order resulting in a contract value or term in excess of the Board award will be submitted to the Board for approval.

Jayne Poynter and Taber MacCallum, World View Enterprises, Inc., provided a presentation on World View Enterprises to the Board.

The following speakers addressed the Board:

- Keith Van Heyningen
- Brad Johns
- Adriana Moerkerken
- Joe Booggart
- Justin Williams
- Carol Kovalik
- Joe Snell, President, Sun Corridor

They offered the following comments:

- It was unwise to spend taxpayer dollars on the property because the County was in debt and the road conditions were not good. This was a risky project, there was a substantial market risk with commercialization and data did not show how big the market was.
- This was a profit based business that expected help with County tax dollars and there were not enough private investors.
- The company expected high-based returns which shouldn't be the burden of the taxpayer.
- Research shows that all growth in jobs are started with these types of companies.
- Due diligence was a concern.
- The Sun Corridor Board of Directors were in support of the project, which would provide opportunity for more business

It was moved by Supervisor Valadez and seconded by Supervisor Carroll to approve the item. Upon roll call, the motion carried by a 4-1 vote, Supervisor Miller voted "Nay."

FINANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

28. **Request for Exemption**

Staff requests approval of the Request for Exemption from Requirement to Post Statutory Deposit for submission to the Industrial Commission of Arizona.

It was moved by Chair Bronson, seconded by Supervisor Elías and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION

29. **Support for University of Utah Pay for Success Application**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016 - 3, of the Board of Supervisors, authorizing support for an application by the University of Utah Sorenson Center to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice for the Pay for Success Supportive Housing Demonstration Grant and authorizing participation by County in the project.

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to adopt the Resolution.

CONTRACT AND AWARD

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION

30. Catholic Community Services of Arizona, Inc., to provide for the Casa Alitas and Merilac Lodge Facility Improvements Project, HUD Fund, contract amount $80,000.00 (CT-CD-16-193)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

31. Town of Marana, Amendment No. 1, to provide for the management and implementation of Marana Heritage Park CDBG Program and extend contract term to 12/31/16, no cost (CT-CD-15-166)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION

32. John F. King and Sons, an Arizona Corporation, Amendment No. 1, to provide management of King 98 Ranch, Old Hayhook Ranch and associated State and BLM Grazing Leases, extend contract term to 1/31/21 and amend contractual language, no cost (CTN-PR-16-99)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

PROCUREMENT

33. Conmed Healthcare Management, Inc., Amendment No. 4, to provide for correctional healthcare services, extend contract term to 6/30/17 and amend

contractual language, General Fund, contract amount $12,037,181.00 (MA-PO-13-580) Health

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

REAL PROPERTY

34. City of Tucson, Amendment No. 1, to provide an Intergovernmental Agreement for the transfer of equipment and property in furtherance of the PCWIN Network and amend contractual language, no cost (CT-IT-15-171)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

TRANSPORTATION

35. Regional Transportation Authority, Amendment No. 4, to provide design and construction of improvements for the Valencia Road: Ajo Highway to Mark Road Project, extend contract term to 3/31/20 and amend contractual language, contract amount $10,057,000.00 revenue (CTN-TR-CMS139818)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

GRANT APPLICATION/ACCEPTANCE

36. **Acceptance - Sheriff**

Arizona Department of Homeland Security, to provide for the Operation Stonegarden Grant Program - Overtime and Mileage, $1,184,528.00 (GTAW 16-51)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

37. **Acceptance - Community Services, Employment and Training**

Pima Community College District, to provide for the Educational Activities - HPOG HOPES Program, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Fund, $587,205.00 (GTAW 16-52)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

BOARD, COMMISSION AND/OR COMMITTEE

38. **Board of Adjustment, District 1**

Appointment of Gary DeGeronimo, to replace Charles Geoffrion. Term expiration: 1/19/20.

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

39. **Board of Health**

- Appointment of Mike Humphrey, to replace Christina McComb-Berger. Term expiration: 1/19/20. (District 1)
- Reappointment of Charles Geoffrion. Term expiration: 6/30/19. (District 1)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

40. **Fair Horse Racing Commission**

Reappointment of Geronimo Ramirez, Jr. Term expiration: 1/18/18. (District 5)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

41. **Parks and Recreation Commission**

Appointment of Stephen W. Christy, fill a vacancy created by Thomas F. Purdon. Term expiration: 6/30/22. (District 4)

It was moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Carroll and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

CONSENT CALENDAR

42. **Approval of the Consent Calendar**

Upon the request of Supervisor Miller to divide the question, Consent Calendar Item No. 11 was set aside for separate discussion and vote.

It was then moved by Supervisor Elías, seconded by Supervisor Miller and unanimously carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the remainder Consent Calendar.

* * *

PULLED FOR SEPARATE ACTION

CONTRACT AND AWARD

Procurement

11. Greeley and Hansen, L.L.C., Amendment No. 2, to provide for the Struvite Recovery Facility Alternative Delivery Project and amend scope of services, RWRD Obligation Fund, contract amount $95,000.00 (CT-WW-14-110) Regional Wastewater Reclamation

    Supervisor Miller asked a question regarding the departments' projection on savings and the request for additional money.

    Jackson Jenkins, RWRD Director, reported operations were now at a steady state and the firm would validate the projections and reconfirm the numbers used at the start of the project.

    It was moved by Supervisor Miller, seconded by Chair Bronson and carried by a 5-0 vote, to approve the item.

* * *

CONTRACT AND AWARD

Constables

1. Arizona Constable Ethics, Standards and Training Board, to provide for a cordless teleconferencing phone system, contract amount $913.33 revenue (CTN-CO-16-76)

2. Arizona Constable Ethics, Standards and Training Board, to provide for a television/monitor, contract amount $6,298.00 revenue (CTN-CO-16-79)

3. Arizona Constable Ethics, Standards and Training Board, to provide for Garmin GPS units, contract amount $1,300.00 revenue (CTN-CO-16-80)

4. Arizona Constable Ethics, Standards and Training Board, to provide for two laptop computers, contract amount $7,910.86 revenue (CTN-CO-16-81)

5. Arizona Constable Ethics, Standards and Training Board, to provide for one laptop computer, contract amount $3,955.43 revenue (CTN-CO-16-82)

6. Arizona Constable Ethics, Standards and Training Board, to provide for one ballistic vest, contract amount $775.89 revenue (CTN-CO-16-83)

7. Arizona Constable Ethics, Standards and Training Board, to provide for two ballistic vests, contract amount $1,551.78 revenue (CTN-CO-16-84)

8. Arizona Constable Ethics, Standards and Training Board, to provide for three digital cameras, contract amount $909.00 revenue (CTN-CO-16-85)

Health

9. Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), to provide a local match to secure federal funds for disproportionate share hospitals, General Fund, contract amount $770,350.60 (CT-HD-16-175)

Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation

10. Arizona Superior Court in Pima County, Juvenile Court Center, Amendment No. 2, to provide juvenile work crew services, extend contract term to 6/30/18 and amend contractual language, General Fund, contract amount $50,000.00 (CT-PR-14-10)

Procurement

11. Greeley and Hansen, L.L.C., Amendment No. 2, (PULLED FOR SEPARATE ACTION)

Real Property

12. Level 3 Communications, L.L.C., to provide a Nonexclusive Right-of-Way Use License Agreement for a communications system located within unincorporated Pima County, contract amount $1,980.00 revenue (CTN-IT-16-98)

BOARD, COMMISSION AND/OR COMMITTEE

13. **Board of Adjustment, District 5**
Reappointments of Bruce Gungle and Victoria Khalidi. Term expirations: 8/31/19.

SPECIAL EVENT LIQUOR LICENSE/TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF PREMISES/PATIO PERMIT APPROVED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION NO. 2015-64

14. **Temporary Extension**
07100326, David A. Zugerman, Tucson Hop Shop, 3230 N. Dodge Boulevard, Tucson, Temporary Extension of Premises for January 30 and 31, 2016.

15. **Temporary Extension**
07100326, David A. Zugerman, Tucson Hop Shop, 3230 N. Dodge Boulevard, Tucson, Temporary Extension of Premises for February 6 and 7, 2016.

16. **Temporary Extension**
03103012, Myron Christopher Squires, 1055 Brew Works, L.L.C., 3810 E. 44th Street, No. 315, Tucson, Temporary Extension of Premises for February 6, 2016.

17. **Temporary Extension**
12104140, Steven Alex Dunn, The Parish, 6453 N. Oracle Road, Tucson, Temporary Extension of Premises for February 9, 2016.

18. **Special Event**
William Dean Woodruff, Knights of Columbus Council 12696, Corpus Christi Catholic Church, 300 N. Tanque Verde Loop Road, Tucson, January 23, 2016.

ELECTIONS

19. Pursuant to A.R.S. §16-821B, approval of Precinct Committeemen resignations and appointments:

APPOINTMENT-PRECINCT-PARTY
Gabriel P. Davila-120-DEM; Mark D. Schmidt-079-REP; Steven A. Murray-189-REP; Andrew R. Graham-225-REP

20. **Polling Places**
Pursuant to A.R.S. §16-248, designation of polling places for the March 22, 2016 Presidential Preference Election.

RECORDER

21. Pursuant to Resolution No. 1993-200, ratification of the Document Storage and Retrieval Fund for the month of November, 2015.

RATIFY AND/OR APPROVE

22. Minutes: December 15, 2015

* * *

43. **ADJOURNMENT**

As there was no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at 2:01 p.m.

Sharon R Hanson

CHAIR

ATTEST:

Robin Brigode

CLERK