

# Brookings Parks Master Plan

2011 Update





## **Acknowledgements**

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# Brookings Parks Master Plan

## 2011 Update

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#### **2002**

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Parks & Recreation Commission: August, 2002

#### **2011**

City Council: July 25, 2011  
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**\*\*NOTE TO READER: Text in magenta signifies that data is either incomplete, unverified, or unedited. Changes will be addressed in future draft revisions.**

# Table of Contents.....v

Executive Summary.....vi

## Chapter 1

Introduction.....10  
Regional Context.....10  
Map 1-1. Park Use Region of Brookings-Harbor  
The Parks Planning Process.....12  
Methods.....14

## Chapter 2

Community Profile.....16  
Demographic Trends.....16  
Housing Trends.....19  
Economy.....20  
Community Profile Summary.....20

## Chapter 3

Park Classifications.....22  
Brookings & PUR Park Classifications.....22

## Chapter 4

Park Facility Inventory.....28  
Parks & Open Space Facilities.....28  
Map 4-1. Park Use Region Park Sites  
Urban Growth Area Park Inventory.....30  
Map 4-2. City of Brookings Park Sites  
City of Brookings Park Inventory.....36  
School District 17-C Park Inventory.....38  
Summary of Park Concerns .....46

## Chapter 5

Community Park Needs.....48  
2002 Community Involvement.....48  
2010/11 Community Involvement.....52  
Baseline Level of Service.....52  
Map 5-1. Park Service Areas  
Map 5-2. Park Need Areas

## Chapter 6

Capital Improvement Program...56  
Goals and Actions.....56  
Capital Improvement Projects by Park.....57  
Overall Priorities.....66

## Chapter 7

Park Planning Strategies.....68  
Current and Future Park Service.....68  
Approximate Cost to Maintain Standard.....68  
Parkland Acquisition Strategies.....69  
Map 7-1. Contour Map  
Map 7-2 Access  
Map 7-3. Zoning + Platt Map  
Map 7-4. Urban Renewal Area  
Map 7-5. Bicycle Master Plan  
Map 7-6. PUR Private Park Sites  
Map 7-7. City of Brookings Private Park Sites  
Map 7-8. Potential Park/Open Space Sites  
Map 7-9. Walkability Map  
Map 7-10. Potential Access  
Planning Study Areas.....72  
Recommendation Summary.....80

## Chapter 8

Funding Strategies.....82  
Recommended Funding Strategies.....82

Appendix A.....88  
Lone Ranch DDP, Downtown Vision Master Plan

Appendix B.....90  
USGS Soil Survey

Appendix C.....91  
Natural Hazards

Appendix D.....93  
Community Survey Results

Appendix E.....97  
Funding Information

# Executive Summary

In 2002 the University of Oregon's Community Planning Workshop (CPW) submitted the first Parks Master Plan (PMP) to the City of Brookings. The foundational document provided a formal approach to addressing current and future park needs of the Brookings-Harbor area. The City has a substantial park system but no authoritative Parks Department, and until then it did not have a PMP. The purpose of the Master Plan was to create a long-term strategy for the City of Brookings to adequately meet the needs of residents and to ensure the future of parks.

Adopted August 26, 2002, the Brookings PMP provided a wealth of resources to the community and the City, and many improvements outlined then have since been completed. As of 2011, the original PMP was almost 10 years old, was outdated, and an increased need to inventory resources again and compile new community projects had arisen. As the City of Brookings lacked adequate staff to pursue this project, a decision was made to contract out the task of updating the Parks Master Plan.

In June 2010, the City contracted with the University of Oregon's Community Service Center 'Resource Assistance for Rural Environments' (RARE) Program to update the PMP. The RARE Program's mission is to increase the capacity of rural communities to improve their economic, social, and environmental conditions. Assistance is provided through the placement of trained graduate-level participants who live and work in communities for 11 months (1,700 hours). In this instance, assistance was in the form of compiling park resources, gathering community input, and the publishing and adoption of a new PMP.

The 2011 Parks Master Plan builds upon the previous plan and is intended to deliver more detailed, technical studies for use by City officials and the public. The existing document has been reviewed, summarized, and updated to reflect current trends and needs of the community.

The Executive Summary highlights various sections of the 2011 Parks Master Plan and gives a summary of each chapter found in this document.

## Park Inventory

As of June 2010, Brookings owned and maintained 54.4 acres of parkland. City parks offer a range of opportunities from open space connections between two neighborhoods to community parks that provide amenities for all groups. Important to the character of the city, these parks contribute to the overall sense of place for residents. The City of Brookings recognizes the parkland classifications of mini-park, neighborhood park, community park, linear and special-use park, and beach and/or river sites as set forth by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA). The parks inventoried in the area include those owned and maintained by the City of Brookings, Port of Brookings-Harbor, the State of Oregon, private entities, and the Brookings-Harbor School District.

## Community Needs

In 2002, CPW engaged the community in an extensive public involvement process that included a household survey, a public workshop, high school focus groups, and work sessions with the Brookings Park and Recreation Commission. Through this process, several common needs for the Brookings-Harbor community were expressed:

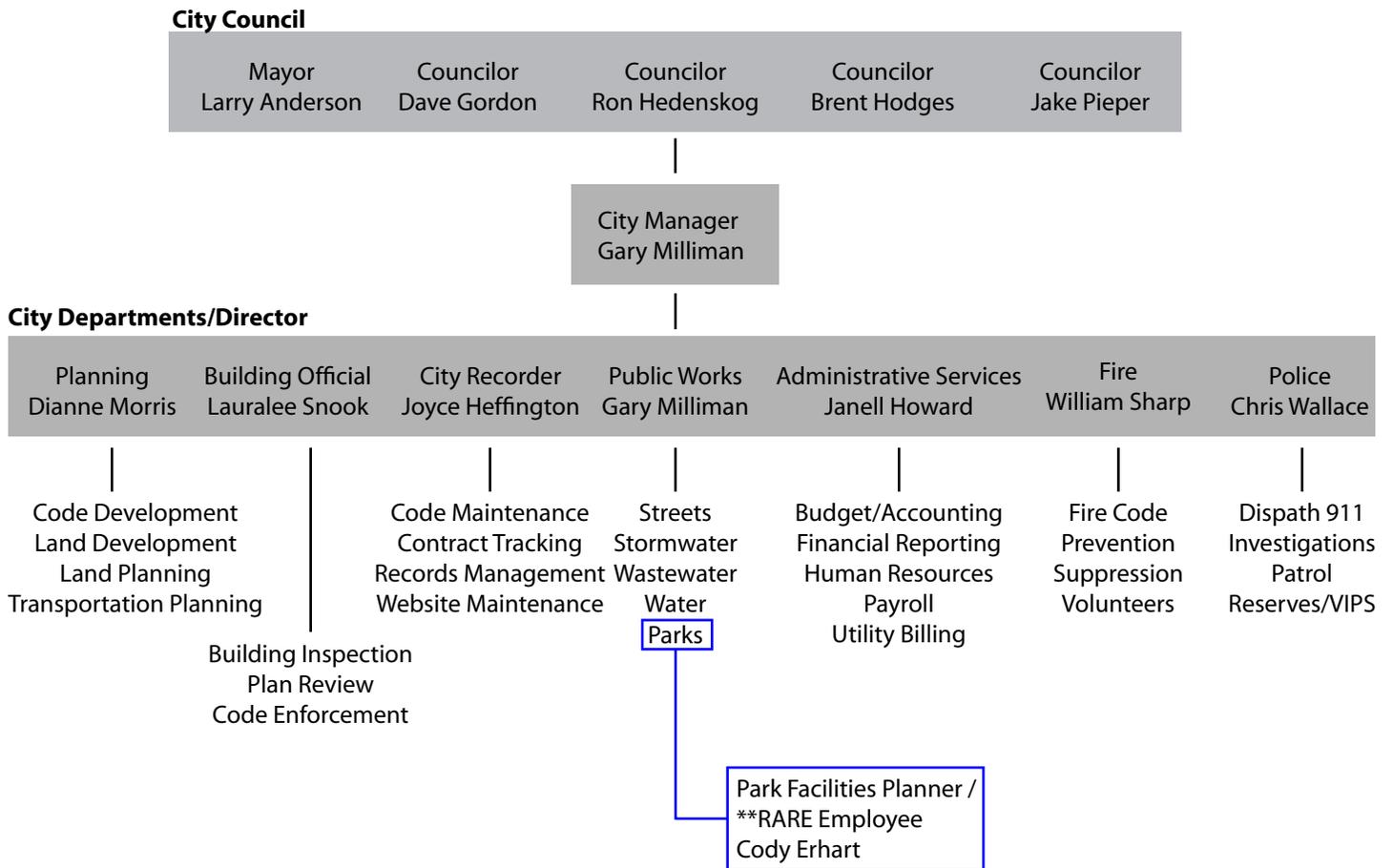
- A swimming pool for year-round use
- Better maintenance of facilities, particularly bathrooms
- Sports fields, courts, etc. with activities/amenities for all ages
- A community/recreation center
- Trails for walking, jogging, biking, etc.

The 2011 PMP has continued community input through numerous stakeholder interviews, meetings with City staff, public speaking events, dialogue with high school students, and work sessions with the Parks and Recreation Commission. Through these methods it was determined that the common needs of the community stand as they were in 2002.

## Park and Recreation Goals

The Brookings Park and Recreation Commission (P&RC) assisted in identifying ten goals to address the findings of the 2002 PMP. Meetings with the current Commission reviewed and updated these goals. Together with the action plan, they provide a framework to plan for the future of Brookings's parks. The goals are highlighted below.

**Figure ES-1. FY 10/11 City of Brookings Department Organization**



**Relevant Citizen Committees**

- Parks & Recreation Commission
- Planning Commission
- Lower Stout Beautification Committee
- Public Art Committee
- Urban Renewal Advisory Committee

\*\* The title of RARE Employee Cody Erhart is that of Park Facilities Planner in the Public Works Department for the FY 2010/11.

As a temporary staff member, the RARE Employee attended weekly Public Works, Site Plan, and Department Head Meetings, submitted minutes for Weekly Report, City Council, and Parks & Recreation Commission Agendas, and represented the City's Parks and Recreation Department in civic and municipal affairs for term of employment from Sept. 2010-July 2011.

The goals provide objectives that the City should work towards to meet the community’s current and future park needs. The goals respond to suggestions and concerns that arose through the process of developing this plan. The goals are:

- Goal 1. Actively Promote Parks and Recreation
- Goal 2. Conduct Needed Park Maintenance
- Goal 3. Improve Public Safety in City Parks
- Goal 4. Increase Public Outreach
- Goal 5. Provide Adequate Parkland and Facilities
- Goal 6. Build New Indoor Pool and Community Center
- Goal 7. Ensure Adequate Access to Parks
- Goal 8. Secure Long-term Funding
- Goal 9. Ensure the Future of Parks
- Goal 10. Identify and Preserve Unique Natural and Cultural Sites in Brookings

### Capital Improvement Program

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) provides a detailed roadmap for implementing needed improvements and additions to the park system. As part of this program, goals and actions for the City of Brookings were identified, and then specific projects to target these goals were developed.

The CIP reflects community priorities and resources. Input has been gathered from the 2002 household survey, public forums, the P&RC, stakeholder interviews and professional opinion. The CIP prioritizes projects and provides cost estimates for projects on a park-by-park basis. It also identifies system-wide improvements for parks and amenities.

### Funding Strategies

This Plan recognizes three elements that constitute the City’s park expenditures for the forthcoming years: operations and maintenance, system improvements, acquisition and development of new parkland. Currently, the City receives revenues for parks in the form of two sources: General Fund revenue and System Development Charges (SDC’s).

Table ES-1. provides estimated costs for the suggested capital improvement projects in existing parks in Brookings. The total estimated cost for these improvements between \$864,114 and \$984,480 shows the need to develop a funding strategy to pay for these improvements. Funding options such grants, partnerships, donations, and various other strategies may be used to leverage City funds for

**Table 6-1. Cost Estimates for Capital Improvement Projects for Existing Parks**

| Park              | Low              | High             |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Azalea Park       | \$359,500        | \$381,100        |
| Bankus Fountain   | \$0              | \$0              |
| Boulder Park      | \$7,000          | \$7,000          |
| Bud Cross Park    | \$371,755        | \$373,245        |
| Chetco Point Park | \$98,352         | \$185,628        |
| Easy Manor Park   | \$5,350          | \$15,350         |
| Fleet Street      | \$1,428          | \$1,428          |
| Stout Park        | \$20,729         | \$20,729         |
| Tanbark Road      | \$0              | \$0              |
| <b>Totals:</b>    | <b>\$864,114</b> | <b>\$984,480</b> |

park improvements as well as acquisition.

### Park Planning Strategies

A critical factor in the park planning process is providing adequate facilities and parkland for current generations while planning and incorporating the needs of future generations in vision formation. This PMP adopts parkland standard of 10 acres parkland/1,000 persons as set forth by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA). The parkland planning strategies provide an in depth look at parkland acquisition scenarios in Brookings, the potential for connectivity in the community, and opportunities for partnerships with organizations in the area.

### Organization of This Plan

This plan is organized into eight chapters, including this chapter, and five appendices. The chapters are as follows:

- Chapter 1: Introduction provides an overview of the document, organization of city structure, and an explanation of the parks planning process, methods utilized in this report and the purpose of creating a PMP.
- Chapter 2: Community Profile examines trends in population, housing, age composition, school enrollment, racial composition, income levels, poverty rates, and employment as they relate to parks planning.
- Chapter 3: Park Classifications includes information on all park types available to Brookings-Harbor

residents. The basic service, functions, and design criterion of each classification is discussed. NRPA classification standards, as well as local standards, are used.

- Chapter 4: Park Facility Inventory provides an inventory of parks available in the Brookings-Harbor area. This inventory includes facilities owned and maintained by the Brookings-Harbor School District, the State of Oregon, and private landowners. The inventory provides information on the condition, amenities, and classification of each facility.

- Chapter 5: Community Park Needs examines park and recreation needs for the Brookings-Harbor community based on results from the inventory, the CPW household survey, P&RC meetings, and stakeholder interviews. This chapter also includes a baseline level-of-service analysis for existing facilities.

- Chapter 6: Funding Options identifies funding options available to finance the CIP and parkland acquisition.

- Chapter 7: Capital Improvement Program presents the goals and actions set forth by the Brookings Parks and Recreation Commission and a capital improvement plan. The CIP focuses on specific park improvements with cost estimates and a priority ranking for each project.

- Chapter 8: Park Planning Strategies identifies potential land acquisitions to keep pace with growth in Brookings and presents findings and investigations into various options for acquisition. This chapter also investigates various planning studies involving community accessibility, a local trails network, and opportunities for private-public partnerships.

The plan also includes five appendices:

- Appendix A: Lone Ranch Detailed Development Plan shows the proposed neighborhood for the Borax property at the northernmost area of the Brookings city limits.

Downtown Vision Master Plan shows the final recommendations made in the Brookings Downtown Master Plan, and provides an overview map of the

suggestions made.

- Appendix B: USGS Soil Survey map shows all soil classifications found in the Brookings area.

- Appendix C: Natural Hazards maps shows various landslide, floodplain, and tsunami hazards for the Brookings area.

- Appendix D: Community Survey Results provides a more detailed summary of the results of the 2002 Community Parks Survey.

- Appendix E: Funding Information lists contact names, organizations, phone numbers, and websites for all the funding options listed in Chapter 8.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

Brookings, Oregon, is situated at the mouth of the Chetco River and the Pacific Ocean in Southwestern Oregon in Curry County, just 6 miles north from the border with California. The famous US Highway 101 bisects the town in a North/South direction. Included in the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) of Brookings is the unincorporated community of Harbor. Harbor is a census-designated place that occupies 1.9 square miles and is nearly equal in population to Brookings. Collectively, this community is known as the Brookings-Harbor area.

For the purpose of this document, two study areas are delineated the City of Brookings and the Park Use Region (PUR). The City of Brookings, Brookings city limits, the Brookings area, or simply, Brookings, encompasses all lands within the political boundary of Brookings' city limits- excluding the Lone Ranch DDP<sup>1</sup>. The PUR includes all lands within the UGB excluding the city limits, extends north from the UGB to Lone Ranch and south to the state line with California, and extends roughly 9 miles up the Chetco River. The entire PUR study area is shown in Map 1-1 with major cultural and landscape features.

The Brookings-Harbor area is not only on the Oregon coast, but also within an easy drive of the California Redwoods and the Klamath Mountain Range, home of the Siskiyou National Forest and Kalmiopsis Wilderness. The Chetco River, with its headwaters in the Klamaths, runs between the communities of Brookings and Harbor and is roughly bisects the two communities in an East-West direction.

### History

The Chetco Indians are believed to have come to the area sometime around 3,000 to 1,000 years ago. The name Chetco comes from the word meaning "close to the mouth of the stream" in their own language.<sup>2</sup> A hunter-gatherer society, the Chetco Indians had nine villages on the lower 14 miles of the Chetco River prior to European settlement in the mid 19th century.

Following settlement by Europeans, the town thrived on the lumber and commercial and sports fishing industries. Farming of lily bulbs was introduced in

the 1920s and today are still an important industry in the area—more than 90% of the lily bulbs grown in North America are produced in a twelve-mile area between Brookings and the town of Smith River, California.

Although they have declined in recent years, lumber and fishing are still strong factors in the city's economy. These stable industries allow Brookings to be less dependent on the tourist trade than many of the cities along the Oregon coast.

Since its incorporation in 1951, Brookings' population has grown to 6,336—making it the largest city in Curry County. In the late 1980's, Brookings was "discovered" as a desirable place to retire, and much of the population growth has been retirees in the past few decades. The Brookings-Harbor area grew quickly during the 1990's and considerable development has occurred over the last 20 years.

## **Regional Context**

### **Climate**

"The study area has a marine-influenced climate with summer temperatures moderated by cooler air blowing in over the Pacific Ocean. The near coastal area averages two days per year of temperatures equal to or over 90° F. Winter temperatures are also moderate with approximately six days equal to or less than 32° F. Mean temperatures range from 48.3° F in December to 60.1° F in August. Fog is also common, occurring on approximately 100 days each year.

Rainfall accumulations are heaviest during the period of November through March. Transition in the fall from relatively dry "summer" conditions to wet "winter" conditions is often abrupt and associated with the advent of large storms originating over the Pacific. Average annual rainfall is 73.48 inches. There have been seven years (1937, 1945, 1950, 1953, 1983, 1996, 1998) since 1914 with annual rainfall totals in excess of 100 inches. (The highest recorded annual total was 123.90 inches in 1996.) For the same period, the highest monthly accumulation was 30.60 inches in December 1996. (December mean rainfall is 11.99 inches for the period 1971-2000.)"<sup>3</sup>

### **Landscape Features**

"Key landscape features include the Pacific Ocean to

the west, the Chetco River that approximately bisects the study area in an east-west direction, the coastal hills that parallel the coast, and the inland hills that which define the catchments tributary to the Chetco River in the area of the easternmost extension of the UGA.

The coastal hills north of the Chetco extend to an elevation of approximately 1700 feet. Major drainages in this area include, from north to south: Lone Ranch Creek and its major tributary Duley Creek, Ram Creek, Taylor Creek, Shy Creek, Harris Creek, Eiler Creek, Ransom Creek, and Macklyn Creek. These are all tributary to the Pacific Ocean. The Macklyn Creek drainage includes much of the highly developed portions of the City of Brookings.

Many of the creeks located in the more developed areas of Brookings and Harbor, and in some agricultural areas of the Harbor Bench, have been redirected to flow in pipelines and culverts to permit development or utilization of the riparian land for other purposes.”<sup>3</sup>

Most development is confined to gently sloping terraces that end abruptly at the coastal cliffs above the Pacific and by the coastal hills that generally begin within 0.5-1.0 miles of the coastline. The major drainages of the area starkly define each of these marine terraces.

“The coastal hills south of the Chetco River extend to an elevation of approximately 1340 feet. Major drainages include, from south to north, McVay Creek, Camilla Creek, Johnson Creek, Pedrioli Creek, and Dahlia Creek. These are all tributary to the Pacific. The hillsides extend down to Highway 101; west of the highway, the land slopes gently toward cliffs along the Pacific Ocean. The area west of Highway 101 is known as the Harbor Bench and is an agricultural area of national significance, growing most of the nation’s Easter lily bulbs.

The coastal hills extend inland. Major drainages entering the Chetco River from the north include Ferry Creek and Joe Hall Creek. The Ferry Creek drainage includes a municipal water impoundment, Ferry Creek Reservoir. Several smaller drainages originate within the City of Brookings and flow south to the Chetco; however, most of the City drains

directly to the Pacific.

The Chetco River originates in the mountainous Kalmiopsis Wilderness and flows approximately 55.5 miles to the Pacific Ocean. It drains an area of 271 square miles. There are no dams and little development or agriculture upstream from Brookings and Harbor. 44.5 miles of the upper Chetco was designated as a Wild and Scenic River in 1988.”<sup>3</sup>

### **Soil Characteristics**

The study area has been mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The full document (1,044 pages) is available through web searches for the National Cooperative Soil Surveys.

Soils maps are included with the above mentioned organizations and with Curry County’s GIS mapping. Approximately 40 different soil classifications occur across the study area. (See Appendix B)

### **Hazards**

Current Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mapping indicates that both the North Bank Road and the South Bank Road, that follow the river upstream, are outside the 100-year floodplain with the exception of a short stretch of the North Bank Road opposite and slightly downstream of the confluence with Jacks Creek.

Notable recent flooding within the city limits occurred in the vicinity of City Hall at the end of December 2005, in 2006, and early November 2010 in the Macklyn Creek drainage.

Landslide hazards exist in limited areas within the Brookings city limits, along the Ransom Creek drainage, in isolated locales along the coastal bluffs, and in significantly higher frequency in the harbor hills.

Significant portions of the Brookings coastline lie within current tsunami evacuation areas. Appendix C shows floodplain, landslide, and tsunami hazards in the UGA.

## **The Parks Planning Process**

### **Why Plan for Parks?**

Park facilities are key services that meet demand for recreational experiences and enhance a community's quality of life. Providing adequate park facilities is a challenge for many growing communities. Lack of resources—both staff and money—limits many communities' ability to develop and maintain adequate parks systems. Identifying system priorities and matching them with available resources requires careful planning. Many communities develop and adopt park system master plans to guide development of their parks system.

As our country moves into the 21st century, public agencies are being challenged to maintain and create livable communities in spite of the environmental challenges, economic pressures, and social trends that make planning increasingly complex. Planners must respond in a way that provides equitable, high quality parks and services.

Parks provide a variety of resources and opportunities for communities. These include passive and active recreation opportunities, preservation of open space and wildlife habitat that may include environmentally sensitive land such as wetlands or coastlines, flood control and stormwater management, and preservation of historic, cultural, and natural resources. In addition, parks may serve as informal meeting places in a community—drawing residents together and creating a sense of cohesiveness.

Increasingly, parks are being documented in cities as providing mental and social health benefits as well. Parks and open space in cities are shown to relieve stress, reduce anger, provide mental calming, reduce crime, and increase the mental well-being of users.

Local governments may prepare and adopt local parks master plans pursuant to Statewide Planning Goal 8: Recreational Needs and OAR 660-034-0040. These plans may be integrated with local comprehensive land use plans. Parks master plans help to give a community direction in developing future parks and making improvements to existing parks to meet residents' needs. Table 1-1 summarizes how the PMP is intended to be used.

### **Purpose of This plan**

The purpose of this Master Plan is to create a strategy for the Brookings area to provide the type of land and amenities for the scale and services of park space that the citizens of Brookings desire. More specifically, the purpose of this plan is to:

- Inventory existing park facilities in the Brookings UGA, include an analysis of appropriate park classifications and standards
- Identify park needs based on current technical data and extensive citizen input—including public workshops and a community survey
- Identify a capital improvement program that addresses specific improvements for each park with estimated project costs and target completion dates
- Provide park planning strategies that address short and long-term acquisition strategies
- Identify potential funding sources to execute the capital improvement program and ensure the future of parks in Brookings

### **Steps in the Planning Process**

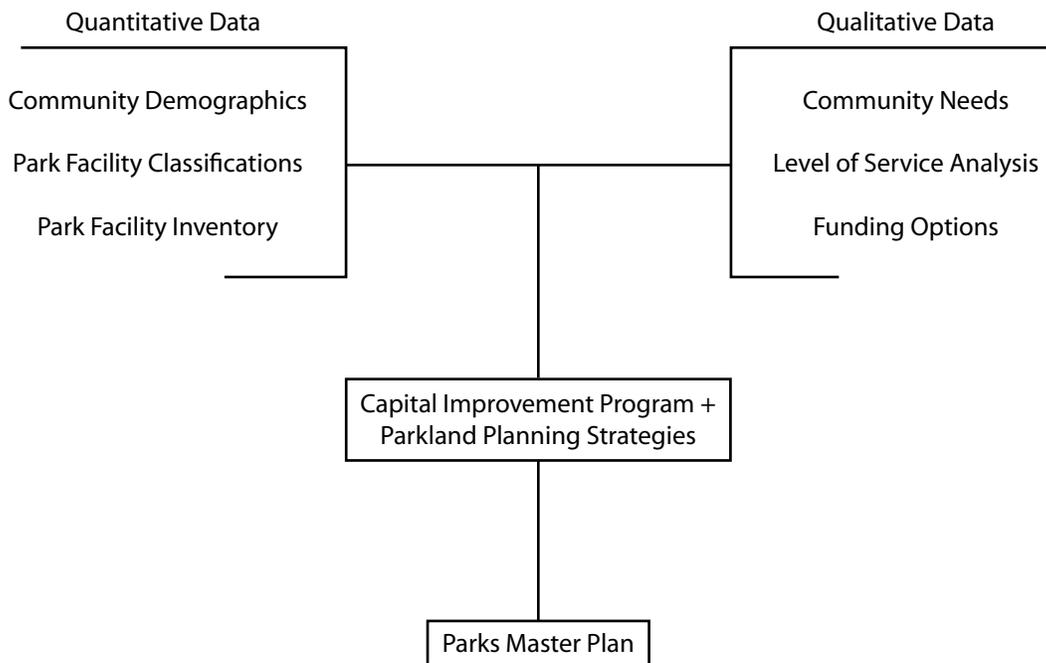
The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) recommends taking a systems approach to parks planning. This approach "places importance on locally determined values, needs, and expectations . . . The systems planning approach is defined as the process of assessing the park, recreation, and open space needs of a community and translating that information into a framework for meeting the physical, spatial and facility requirements to satisfy those needs." NRPA standards are guidelines that may be adapted by individual communities to best suit local needs. The systems plan is then integrated into planning decisions and strategies that address other community needs such as housing, commerce, schools, environmental management, transportation, and industry.

As shown in the Figure 1-1, the park planning process involves many steps. An inventory of the city's current park facilities is one of the first steps. This involves looking at the amenities offered at each park and assessing the condition of the park itself and its amenities. Also, an important early step is obtaining community input. Public input assists planners in determining the appropriate level of service (LOS) provided by current and future facilities. The LOS

**Table 1-1. How the Parks Master Plan Will Be Used**

| <b>by the Public</b>                                     | <b>by City Staff</b>                               |
|--|--|
| learn about parks and recreation facilities and services | plan workload and resource needs                   |
| understand the decisions the City makes                  | guide daily decisions based on adopted policy      |
| give feedback and advise on decisions                    | plan for future parkland needs                     |
| learn about the Parks Planning Process                   | plan for ways to fill services gaps                |
| understand benefits of services                          | baseline to measure success                        |
|  | promote benefits of parks and recreation           |
| <b>by City Partners</b>                                  | <b>by City Council</b>                             |
| meet identified gaps in facilities/programs/workloads    | understand the public's issues and desires         |
| have a policy framework for partnerships with the City   | direct priorities for park and recreation services |
| compare service to avoid duplication                     | guide planning for expected growth                 |
|  | develop policy guiding land use & public services  |
|  | identify funding gaps and direct meeting them      |
| <b>by Developers</b>                                     | <b>by Parks &amp; Recreation Commission</b>        |
| definitions of park/recreation facilities                | advocate for priorities from public survey/input   |
| baseline development standards for facilities            | tool to promote parks and recreation in the City   |
| understand park development process                      | plan workload and resource needs                   |
| guidance for project/community design                    | policy framework for PRC business/priorities       |
|  | baseline to measure success                        |

**Fig. 1-1. The Parks Planning Process**



approach is “based on the premise that parkland alone cannot meet the full range of recreation needs. Rather, the LOS is an expression of the instances of use of activity areas, and the facilities that are necessary to actually satisfy demand.”

These first steps all feed into the community needs analysis. This analysis determines what improvements need to be made to current facilities and the type and size of additional facilities needed for the future.

The needs analysis is then used to create a capital improvement program (CIP) in which policy-makers and planners make specific recommendations for improvements and land acquisition, determine the cost of each of these recommendations, and prioritize them. This is followed by research on possible funding options for the community, allowing the CIP to be implemented.

All of these components together make up the parks master plan for a community.

## **Methods**

A variety of methods were used to create this plan. The general process undertaken involved the following steps:

1. Background research on the demographics and park resources of Brookings.
2. An inventory of the condition and amenities of each of Brookings’ parks and school facilities, as well as State and private parks in the area.
3. Research on park standards and classifications and development of a classification system specific to Brookings opportunities and constraints.
4. Gathering of current information on community park needs through review of 2002 CPW Survey, LOS analysis individual interviews, stakeholder meetings and presentations, discussions with staff, and involvement on citizen-led committees.
5. Action plan for capital improvement projects with identified key stakeholders, community resources, and funding options for associated costs.
8. Investigation into various parkland planning strategies to increase public accessibility, plan for future growth, and address LOS gaps.
9. Research on possible funding options for capital

improvement plan and acquisition strategies

## **References to Other Documents**

As parks are a complex, technical, and integral infrastructure component of the City of Brookings’ public facilities and services, the following municipal, county, and state documents have been reviewed, cited, and/or incorporated into the 2011 PMP to aid in research and report preparation:

- Azalea Park General Plan, 1992
- Bicycle Master Plan, 2011
- Bud Cross Park Master Plan, 2011
- Chetco Point Park General Plan, 1998
- Comprehensive Plan, 2009
- Curry County State Parks Master Plan, 2003
- Downtown Master Plan, 2002
- Economic Opportunities Analysis, 2009
- Harris Beach State Park Rocky Shoreline Site Management Plan, 2010
- Storm & Surface Water Facilities Plan, 2007
- Stout Park General Plan, 1993
- Transportation System Plan, 1996

<sup>1</sup>The Lone Ranch DDP has been excluded from the study area as part of the City Limits because, as of 2011, the area is undeveloped minus the new community college site. All references to the area in question are included in the UGA definitions.

<sup>2</sup>Hodge, Frederick Webb, ed (September, 1912). Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, Part 1 (Fourth ed.). Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Government Printing Office. pp. 108–111, 249.

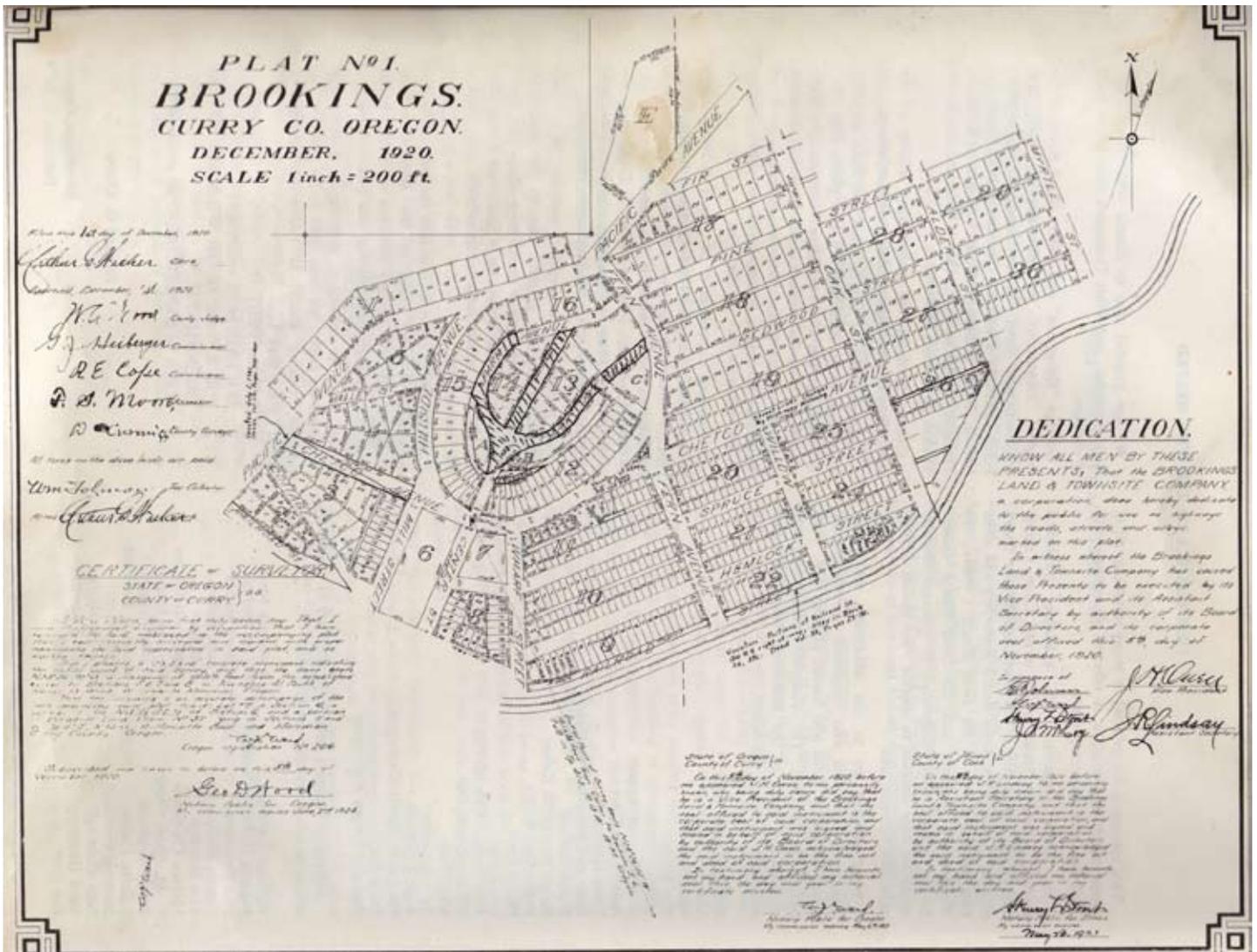
<sup>3</sup>Excerpts from “Storm & Surface Water Facilities Plan, 2007”

**Table 1-2. Quick Facts for Brookings**

|                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>City:</b>         | Brookings                   |
| <b>County:</b>       | Curry                       |
| <b>State:</b>        | Oregon                      |
| <b>Incorporated:</b> | 1951                        |
| <b>Area:</b>         | 3.75 sq. mi.<br>2,513 acres |
| <b>Elevation:</b>    | 129 ft                      |
| <b>Population:</b>   | 6,336                       |
| <b>Pop. Density:</b> | 1,731 persons/sq. mi.       |
| <b>Zip Code:</b>     | 97415                       |
| <b>Area Code:</b>    | (541)                       |
| <b>Time Zone:</b>    | Pacific DST                 |
| <b>Website:</b>      | www.brookings.or.us         |

PSU Population Research Center,  
Planning Dept.

**Fig. 1-2. 1920's Town Plan for Brookings**



# Chapter 2

## Community Profile

Brookings' location and characteristics present opportunities and constraints for the community's park system. This chapter describes socioeconomic data and development trends in the Brookings-Harbor area. Demographic trends provide an understanding of present and future park need. Development trends provide information on the rate, type, and location of growth. All of these factors should be considered when siting future park facilities and in prioritizing capital improvements.

**Table 2-1. Population Trends of Brookings, Harbor, Curry County, and Oregon, 1960-2010**

| Year | Brookings | AAGR* | Harbor | AAGR  | Curry County | AAGR  | Oregon    | AAGR |
|------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------|------|
| 1960 | 2,637     | -     | -      | -     | 13,983       | -     | 1,768,687 | -    |
| 1970 | 2,720     | 0.3%  | -      | -     | 13,006       | -0.7% | 2,091,553 | 1.8% |
| 1980 | 3,384     | 2.4%  | 2,856  | -     | 16,992       | 3.1%  | 2,633,105 | 2.6% |
| 1990 | 4,400     | 3.0%  | 2,143  | -2.5% | 19,327       | 1.4%  | 2,842,321 | 0.8% |
| 2000 | 5,447     | 2.4%  | 2,622  | 2.2%  | 21,137       | 0.9%  | 3,421,399 | 2.0% |
| 2010 | 6,336     | 1.6%  | _____  | ____% | 22,364       | 0.6%  | 3,831,074 | 1.2% |

PSU Population Research Center, US Census

### Demographic Trends

#### Population

Table 2-1 shows population trends between 1960 and 2010 for Brookings, Harbor, Curry County, and Oregon. Brookings grew at an average annual growth rate (AAGR) of 2.3% between 1990 and 2010. Harbor also grew/shrank     % from 1990 to 2010. These growth rates are higher than the 1.0% AAGR of Curry County as well as Oregon's growth rate of 1.3%.

State law requires incorporated cities to develop "coordinated" population forecasts<sup>1</sup>. In general, the statutory requirement is that forecast growth for all cities and rural areas sum to a county control total forecast developed by the State Office of Economic Analysis.

The City's adopted Comprehensive Plan gives an average growth rate of 3.0% through 2013, and 2.0% thereafter. Using these figures, a coordinated 2020 population forecast for Brookings is 7,790 persons. The coordinated population forecasts adopted by the City of Brookings have been used to estimate future parkland need for the City. The projections

presented later in Chapter 7: Park Planning Strategies use these projections.

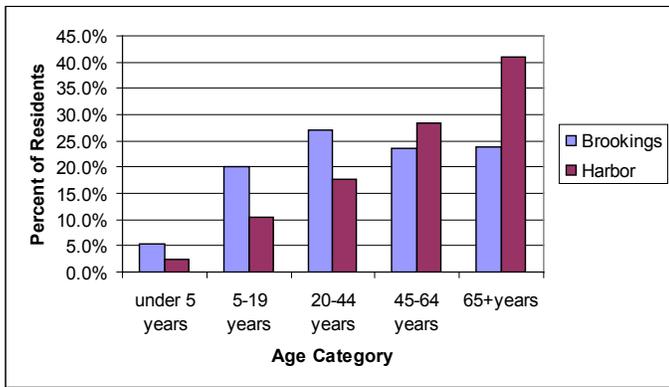
The implication of future population growth is increased demand for infrastructure—specifically parks—for Brookings. In short, by 2020 the existing parks system will be servicing a larger population and will not be adequate. The City will need to acquire new parkland if it desires to maintain the current level of service.

#### Age Characteristics

Age is an important factor in parks planning. Each age group has different needs and desires. Current and future age distribution of a community should influence the facilities and amenities offered in parks.

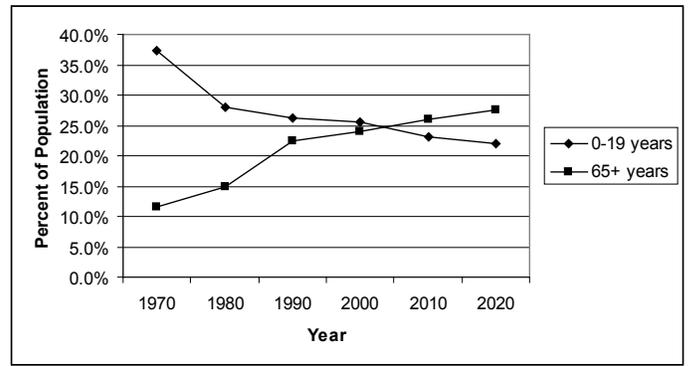
The US Census shows that in 2000, Brookings' median age was 43.1 and Harbor's was 59.5. Differences between the age compositions of these two communities are reflected in Figure 2-2. The data show a striking difference between the populations of Brookings and Harbor—over 40% of Harbor

**Figure 2-1. Brookings' and Harbor's Age Distribution in 2000**



2000 US Census

**Figure 2-2. Percent of Brookings' Population Under Age 19 and 65+ from 1970 to 2020**



2000 US Census

**Table 2-2. Race and Ethnic Composition in Brookings, Harbor, and Oregon in 1990, 2000, and 2010**

| Race/Ethnicity                    | Brookings |       |      | Harbor |       |      | Oregon |       |      |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|
|                                   | 1990      | 2000  | 2010 | 1990   | 2000  | 2010 | 1990   | 2000  | 2010 |
| White                             | 96.1%     | 90.5% | -    | 96.9%  | 94.2% | -    | 92.8%  | 86.6% | -    |
| Black                             | 0.4%      | 0.2%  | -    | 0.1%   | 0.3%  | -    | 1.6%   | 1.6%  | -    |
| Hispanic or Latino Origin         | 2.0%      | 4.7%  | -    | 1.5%   | 3.1%  | -    | 4.0%   | 8.0%  | -    |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 1.9%      | 2.4%  | -    | 2.2%   | 2.2%  | -    | 1.4%   | 1.3%  | -    |
| Asian or Pacific Islander         | 1.2%      | 1.4%  | -    | 0.6%   | 0.3%  | -    | 2.4%   | 3.2%  | -    |
| Other Race                        | 4.5%      | 1.4%  | -    | 0.2%   | 0.9%  | -    | 1.8%   | 4.2%  | -    |
| Two or More Races                 | N/A       | 4.0%  | -    | N/A    | 2.1%  | -    | N/A    | 3.1%  | -    |

US Census

residents are age 65 or over.

Brookings has experienced a significant age shift over the past several decades. This shift can be partially explained by the City's popularity as a retirement community. Figure 2-3 shows that between the years of 1970 and 2000 the population over 65 grew rapidly in Brookings. This age group represents the largest portion of Brookings-Harbor residents.

Two areas that reflect recent trends of aging in Brookings are the growing proportion of people 45-64 years of age and the declining proportion of children under 20 years old. According to the US Census, the percentage of people between the ages of 45 and 64 grew 32% during the years of 1990-2000. By contrast, the population of children 5 and under dropped 11% from 330 (1990) to 296 (2000).

In creating a parks master plan, all age groups should be considered so that their needs may be appropriately met; these trends can help the community decide what amenities future parks should include. Inevitably, different age groups desire

and need different types of park facilities. Figure 2-3 shows that there is an increasing proportion of senior citizens ages 65 and over, and a decreasing proportion of children. From a practical standpoint, this data indicates that the city should focus its resources on services and amenities for older adults. This is reflected in the need for walking/jogging/biking trails identified by the community survey.

### Race and Ethnicity

Brookings and Harbor are gradually becoming more diverse in their ethnic and racial composition. Table 2-2 summarizes these trends and shows that both Brookings and Harbor are less diverse than the State of Oregon. Similar to Oregon, both Brookings' and Harbor's Hispanic population nearly doubled over the last decade, but the vast majority of the population is white. It is also interesting to note that larger segments of the population in Brookings and Harbor are American Indian and Alaska Natives than in the State. This is may be due to the close proximity

**Table 2-3. Brookings Harbor School District Enrollment**

| Year | Grades K-4 |        | Grades 5-8 |        | Grades 9-12 |        | District 17-C Total |       |
|------|------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------------------|-------|
|      | Enrollment | AAGR   | Enrollment | AAGR   | Enrollment  | AAGR   | Enrollment          | AAGR  |
| 1989 | 593        | -      | 483        | -      | 467         | -      | 1,543               | -     |
| 1990 | 666        | 12.3%  | 494        | 2.3%   | 502         | 7.5%   | 1,662               | 7.7%  |
| 1991 | 679        | 2.0%   | 507        | 2.6%   | 531         | 5.8%   | 1,717               | 3.3%  |
| 1992 | 689        | 1.5%   | 497        | -2.0%  | 543         | 2.3%   | 1,729               | 0.7%  |
| 1993 | 700        | 1.6%   | 582        | 17.1%  | 506         | -6.8%  | 1,788               | 3.4%  |
| 1994 | 727        | 3.9%   | 616        | 5.8%   | 511         | 1.0%   | 1,854               | 3.7%  |
| 1995 | 759**      | 4.4%   | 619        | 0.5%   | 523         | 2.3%   | 1,901               | 2.5%  |
| 1996 | 740        | -2.5%  | 644        | 4.0%   | 561         | 7.3%   | 1,945               | 2.3%  |
| 1997 | 729        | -1.5%  | 597        | -7.3%  | 531         | -5.3%  | 1,911               | -1.7% |
| 1998 | 736        | 1.0%   | 567        | -5.0%  | 617         | 16.2%  | 1,920**             | 0.5%  |
| 1999 | 698        | -5.2%  | 611        | 7.8%   | 606         | -1.8%  | 1,915               | -0.3% |
| 2000 | 625        | -10.5% | 617        | 4.4%   | 587         | -3.1%  | 1,829               | -4.5% |
| 2001 | 633        | 1.3%   | 650**      | 5.3%   | 590         | 0.5%   | 1,873               | 2.4%  |
| 2002 | 631        | -0.3%  | 642        | -1.2%  | 576         | -2.4%  | 1,849               | -1.3% |
| 2003 | 604        | -4.3%  | 641        | -0.2%  | 565         | -1.9%  | 1,810               | -2.1% |
| 2004 | 599        | -0.8%  | 600        | -6.4%  | 657         | 16.3%  | 1,856               | 2.5%  |
| 2005 | 578        | -3.5%  | 549        | -8.5%  | 681**       | 3.7%   | 1,808               | -2.6% |
| 2006 | 561        | -2.9%  | 552        | 0.5%   | 651         | -4.4%  | 1,764               | -2.4% |
| 2007 | 546        | -2.7%  | 532        | -3.6%  | 653         | 0.3%   | 1,731               | -1.9% |
| 2008 | 560        | 2.6%   | 536        | 0.7%   | 573         | -12.3% | 1,669               | -3.6% |
| 2009 | 538        | -3.9%  | 494        | -7.8%  | 554         | -3.3%  | 1,586               | -5.0% |
| 2010 | 639        | 18.7%  | 393        | -20.4% | 545         | -1.6%  | 1,586               | 0%    |

\*\*Highest enrollment year from 1989-2010

Oregon Department of Education

### School Enrollment

While the US Census shows that the median ages of Brookings and Harbor are higher than the State of Oregon’s median age, children still represent a significant percentage of the population in the Brookings-Harbor area. According to the 2000 Census, 19.8% of the Brookings-Harbor population was under age 18. In 2000, school-aged children represented approximately 15.4% of Brookings and Harbor’s total population. This is only slightly higher than in 1990 when school-age children accounted for about 15.1% of the total population in the area. In summary, the percentage of children in the Brookings-Harbor population did not change significantly over the last decade although the population has continued to grow.

The Brookings-Harbor School District 17-C has experienced both years of growth and years of loss in enrollment. On average, however, the District grew about 1.2% per year between 1989 and 2000, and has

since shrunk about 1.3% per year from 2000 through 2009, as shown in Table 2-3.

In 1997, the Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State University (PSU) created a school enrollment forecast for the District. While it is now apparent the forecast was inaccurate, it raises important concerns. The District has seen an almost equal decline in enrollment during the 2000’s as it saw growth during the 1990’s. The current District enrollment is nearly equal to that of the pre-1990 enrollment rates, even while the community of Brookings has grown significantly during this time. The PSU report recognizes that enrollment declines may be due to an increasing popularity of home schooling and/or declines in in-migration.

## Housing Trends

### Housing Tenure

Housing characteristics provide information that can be useful for parks planning. The rate, type, and location of housing development are important variables that provide information on where future parks should be located. Moreover, this data is useful for parks planning because it gives insight into the potential funding base (e.g. property taxes and systems development fees).

According to the 2000 US Census, the majority of occupied housing units in both Brookings and Harbor are owner-occupied, although this proportion is significantly higher in Harbor as indicated in Table 2-4. The ratio of owner-occupied to renter-occupied units in both Brookings and Harbor has not changed significantly in the last decade. Brookings experienced a slight increase in owner-occupied units (55.1% to 56.9%), and Harbor experienced a slight decrease in owner-occupied units (84.5% to 80.4%) between 1990 and 2000.

### Vacancy Rates

In 1990, the US Census shows that Brookings experienced a residential vacancy rate of 12.9%, which dropped slightly to 11.7% in 2000. Harbor's vacancy rate was 19.6% in 1990, but this increased to 21.2% in 2000. The combined Brookings-Harbor vacancy rate has remained constant at 15.4% over the last decade. A portion of the overall vacancy can be attributed to dwellings used for seasonal or recreational use.

Brookings and Harbor differ substantially in the percentage of residences that are used primarily for seasonal or recreational use. The US Census shows that in 1990, 2.9% of Brookings' residences were primarily used for seasonal or recreational use. This increased to 4.6% by 2000. By contrast, 13.5% of the residences in Harbor were used seasonally in 1990. This dropped to 10.1% in 2000. Combined, in the Brookings-Harbor area, 6.7% of residences were used seasonally and/or recreationally in the year 2000.

### Building Permits

Table 2-5 shows that from 1996-2010 new building permits fluctuated between 9 and 93 per year, with an average of 43 permits being issued each year. The peak was in 2003, when a total of 93 permits were

**Table 2-4. Housing Tenure in Brookings and Harbor in 2000**

|                 | Brookings | Harbor |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| Owner-Occupied  | 56.9%     | 80.4%  |
| Renter-Occupied | 43.1%     | 19.6%  |

US Census

**Table 2-5. New Building Permits Issued in Brookings 1996-2010**

| Year | Building Permits | Units Built |
|------|------------------|-------------|
| 1996 | 32               | 92          |
| 1997 | 53               | 57          |
| 1998 | 35               | 75          |
| 1999 | 43               | 60          |
| 2000 | 49               | 79          |
| 2001 | 61               | 71          |
| 2002 | 62               | 69          |
| 2003 | 93               | 120         |
| 2004 | 62               | 69          |
| 2005 | 64               | 78          |
| 2006 | 55               | 64          |
| 2007 | 13               | 21          |
| 2008 | 11               | 11          |
| 2009 | 9                | 14          |
| 2010 | 9                | 9           |

Building Dept.

issued and a total of 120 units built. The number of units exceeds the number of building permits, indicating that many multi-family residences were built.

In recent years, economic downturn has crippled new building in the Brookings area and across the nation as a whole.

This data gives an indication of how housing starts contribute to the Systems Development Charge (SDC). SDCs are funds collected from new development to accommodate the increased capacity of infrastructure. Brookings currently receives \$1,351 towards parks per new construction permit<sup>2</sup>. For more information on SDCs please refer to Chapter 8: Funding Options.

**Table 2-6. Median Household Income in Brookings, Harbor Curry County, and Oregon 1990-2010**

| Location  | 1990     | 2000     | 2010 | % Change |
|-----------|----------|----------|------|----------|
| Brookings | \$32,524 | \$31,656 | \$ - | -%       |
| Harbor    | \$29,189 | \$22,829 | \$ - | -%       |
| Curry Co. | \$30,484 | \$30,117 | \$ - | -%       |
| Oregon    | \$36,790 | \$40,916 | \$ - | -%       |

US Census

**Table 2-7. Percentage of Persons Below Poverty Level in Brookings, Harbor, Curry County and Oregon 1990-2010**

| Location        | 1990  | 2000  | 2010 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|
| Brookings       | 8.6%  | 11.5% | %    |
| Harbor          | 8.6%  | 14.8% | %    |
| Curry County    | 12.4% | 12.2% | %    |
| State of Oregon | 12.4% | 11.6% | %    |

US Census

## Economy

The City of Brookings' Comprehensive Plan indicates that the economy has undergone considerable structural change in the last two decades. The traditional lumber and wood products economic base has lost dominance to the servicing of a large and growing retirement population, an expanding tourist industry, and a strong fishing industry.

The area's moderate climate, scenic beauty, the Chetco River with its sheltered harbor, and the service facilities drive this "new economy." These facilities and services include the Port of Brookings and the parks system (including city, county, state, and school facilities). Given the area's unique landscape and climate, the City's park system can serve an important role in maintaining the quality of life that Brookings-Harbor residents seek. Parks and open spaces may benefit the economy of Brookings by enhancing the livability of the area and thus drawing in businesses and tourists.

## Income and Poverty

In 1990 and 2000, the median household income for Brookings residents was higher than the median household income for Harbor and Curry County, but lower than that of the State of Oregon. The median household income for Harbor residents fell below that of both Curry County and the State of Oregon in 1990 and 2000. Despite an increase in the median household income at the state level, the years between 1990 and 2000 saw a decrease in the median household income at the local and county levels, as shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-7 shows that the percentage of persons below the poverty level in Brookings and Harbor increased between 1990 and 2000, although it decreased for Curry County and the State of Oregon. Brookings' percentage of persons below poverty

level remained slightly below Curry County's and the State of Oregon's percentages in 2000. Harbor's percentage of persons below the poverty level grew above Brookings', Curry County's, and the State of Oregon's.

## Community Profile Summary

- Brookings-Harbor is a growing community. As such, population demands on parks and recreation facilities need to be addressed in future planning processes.
- Brookings-Harbor has a maturing, or "greying," population that needs to be considered in the planning process. Specifically, it should be looked into how their needs differ from those of younger generations.
- The majority of Brookings-Harbor residents are year-round residents. This is important to consider when determining the funding base for future parks projects.
- Brookings-Harbor is developing at a steady rate despite recent economic downturn. Parks should be incorporated into neighborhoods as they are built to ensure equal accessibility to these community resources
- Despite having a lower average income than the State of Oregon as a whole, Brookings' poverty rate is approximately the same as the State while Harbor's is greater. Poverty and income need to be considered in the parks planning process, as they can affect the public's willingness to pay for new facilities.
- Demographic trends should be periodically reviewed to ensure parks planning keeps pace with community needs.

<sup>1</sup>. ORS 195.036

<sup>2</sup>. City of Brookings Building Department Fee Sheet

# Chapter 3

## Park Classifications

Park classifications serve as guidelines to evaluate Brookings' current park system and future needs. A thorough classification generally includes park type, size, specific uses, and the benefits or functions of the park. This PMP uses the National Recreation and Park Association's (NRPA) classification system and definitions as a reference guide to benchmark with other communities.

The NRPA is a non profit 501(c)3 that is a "leading advocacy organization for the advancement of public parks and development of best practices and resources to make parks and recreation indispensable elements of American communities."

The NRPA's national ratings system allows communities to use a common dialogue in defining the kinds and types of parks they have, thus allowing communities to more effectively understand their resources and allocate time and money to their development.

The NRPA's classification system has been adopted, scrutinized, and adjusted from the 2002 PMP. In addition to the classifications defined by NRPA, this Master Plan has adopted local classifications to better reflect Brookings' unique location on the Oregon coast and proximity to the Chetco River.

For example, under the Beach Bill, HB 1601, all beaches are public access. Brookings has multiple beaches in the area, and these contribute to the quality of the parks system. The same goes for forested lands. Although not all are formal park sites, the abundance of nature and hiking opportunities contribute to the level of service seen in Brookings.

Park properties owned by the State of Oregon, School District 17-C, and private parties are included within the classification system to represent the full range of recreation opportunities in and around Brookings.

In creating these guidelines, the function was considered a more important factor than size. It should also be noted that some parks fall into multiple categories—for instance, Harris Beach State Park could be considered both a Beach Site and a Regional Park.

### **Brookings & PUR Park Classifications**

See Table 3-1 for complete details of all categories.

#### **Mini-Parks**

Mini-parks are the smallest unit of the parks system. These offer limited recreational opportunities and provide a balance between open space and residential development in neighborhoods. Mini-parks are 0.75 acres or less. Brookings has five mini-parks:

- Bankus Fountain 0.2 acre
- Boulder Park 0.8 acre
- Fleet Street 0.1 acre
- Richard Street 0.4 acre
- Tanbark Road 0.1 acre

#### **Neighborhood Parks**

Neighborhood parks are considered the basic unit of a park system. These parks provide accessible recreation opportunities for residents of all ages. Neighborhood parks contribute to the neighborhood character and create a sense of place. These parks are usually 0.75 to 5 acres. Brookings has two neighborhood parks:

- Easy Manor Park 0.8 acre
- Stout Park 3.4 acres

#### **Community Parks**

Community parks serve a wide base of residents with recreational and social opportunities. These often include facilities for organized group activities and may serve as a community focal point while preserving open spaces and unique landscapes. Community parks are usually 5 to 50 acres in size. Brookings has three community parks:

- Azalea Park 33.2 acres
- Bud Cross Park 6.4 acres
- Chetco Point Park 8.9 acres

#### **Regional Parks**

Regional parks are larger than community parks, and serve residents as well as people from outside the

area. As such, they often offer overnight opportunities. Regional parks preserve large amounts of open space and are usually over 50 acres in size. There are four regional parks in the Brookings area:

- Alfred A. Loeb State Park 320.0 acres
- Crissey Field State Recreation Site 55.0 acres
- Harris Beach State Park 173.0 acres
- Samuel H. Boardman Scenic Corridor 1,471.0 acres

### School Parks

School facilities offer the potential for partnerships between the Brookings-Harbor School District and the City of Brookings. School grounds are accessible to residents during non-school hours and are an efficient and cost-effective way to expand recreational opportunities for residents, as they may serve many of the same functions as neighborhood parks. There are four schools in the Brookings-Harbor area that could potentially be used as open space:

- Azalea Middle School 6.0 acres
- Brookings-Harbor High School 21.0 acres
- Kalmiopsis Primary School 14.0 acres
- Upper Chetco Primary School 5.0 acres

### Beach / River Recreation Sites

Beach and/or River Recreation Sites highlight Brookings' unique location in Southwestern Oregon along the Wild Rivers Coast. These recreation spaces offer residents the opportunity to connect with the natural resources of the area. These sites vary in size and may or may not have developed park facilities. The Brookings area has thirteen Beach and/or River Recreation Sites:

- Alfred A. Loeb State Park 320.0 acres
- Chetco Cove Beach 2.1 acres
- Chetco Point Park 8.9 acres
- Crissey Field State Recreation Site 55.0 acres
- Harris Beach State Park 173.0 acres
- McVay Rock State Park 19.0 acres
- Mill Beach / Macklyn Cove 7.0 acres
- North Jetty Beach 2.0 acres
- Pump Station 1.8 acres
- Samuel H. Boardman Scenic Corridor 1,471.0 acres
- Social Security Bar 10.0 acres
- Sporthaven Beach 13.8 acres
- Winchuck State Recreation Site 17.0 acres

### Special-Use Parks

Special-use parks are recreation sites occupied by a specific or single-use facility designed to serve a specific function. They also include sites allowed for public use under special provisions. Facilities typically included in this classification are cemeteries, community gardens, aquatic centers, golf courses, community centers, and amphitheatres. There are eleven special-use parks in the Brookings UGA:

- Airport Property acres
- Brookings-Harbor Botanical Garden 2.5 acres
- City Hall 2.2 acres
- Ferry Creek Reservoir 42.5 acres
- Hilside / Chetco Ave. >0.1 acre
- Oceanview Pioneer Cemetery 0.1 acre
- Old County Road Cemetery 0.6 acre
- Port of Brookings Harbor 56.0 acres
- Salmon Run Golf Course 188.0 acres
- W.J.Ward Memorial Cemetery 22.0 acres
- Van Pelt Indian Cemetery 0.5 acre

### Linear Parks, Trails, and Access Points

Trails and connectors are public access routes and vegetated corridors that emphasize safe travel and connectivity for pedestrians around the community. These facilities offer a variety of trail-oriented recreational opportunities such as walking, biking, and running in addition to providing vistas and views. Brookings has several major trails, linear parks, and access points:

- Bankus Fountain 0.2 acre
- 5th & Easy Street 0.3 acre
- Mill Beach Access ---
- North Jetty Beach Access ---
- Pump Station 1.8 acres
- Redwood Nature Trail 1 mile
- River Overlook 0.2 acre
- Riverview Trail 0.75 mile
- Social Security Bar Access 1.6 acres
- Tanbark Court Overlooks ---

**Table 3-1. Brookings Park Classification System**

| Type of Facility   | Definition  | Benefits + Function  | Size Criteria |
|--------------------|---|--|---------------|
| Mini-Parks         | Mini-parks offer open space within neighborhoods, providing passive or limited active recreational opportunities. Mini-parks may simply be open lots within neighborhoods or may be more developed with a limited number of amenities. These should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, or low-traffic streets.   | Mini-parks provide a balance between open space and residential development. They offer opportunities for passive and/or limited active recreation opportunities for nearby residents. Mini-parks add activity and character to neighborhoods and may be an appropriate space for neighborhood gatherings.                             | 0-0.75 acres  |
| Neighborhood Parks | Developed Neighborhood Parks offer accessible recreation and social opportunities to nearby residents. These should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, low-traffic residential streets. These should accommodate the needs of a wide variety of age and user groups.   | Neighborhood parks provide access to basic recreation activities for nearby residents of all ages; contributes to neighborhood identity and creates a sense of place.  | 0.75-5 acres  |
| Community Parks    | Community Parks provide a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities for all age groups. These parks are larger in size and serve a wider base of residents than neighborhood parks. Community parks often include facilities for organized group activities as well as facilities for individual and family activities. Community parks also preserve open spaces and unique landscapes. | Community parks provide a variety of accessible recreation opportunities for all age groups. They also provide educational opportunities, serve recreational needs of families, preserve open spaces and landscapes, and provide opportunities for community social activities and events. These can serve as a community focal point. | 5-50 acres    |
| Regional Parks     | Regional Parks provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities for persons of all ages and serve to preserve unique landscapes. These parks are larger than community parks and attract people from outside of the community. As such, they offer overnight opportunities--such as camping. These are generally state owned parks.   | Regional Parks offer opportunities for large expanses of open space that draws both residents and visitors. These offer opportunities to attract tourists to the community while also benefiting residents.  | 50+ acres     |
| School Parks       | School Parks may be established through a relationship with the school district which allows neighboring residents to use school grounds during non-school hours. These can serve many of the same functions as Neighborhood Parks.   | School Parks offer an opportunity to expand recreational, social, and educational opportunities in an efficient and cost effective manner.   | Varies        |

| Service Area               | Design Criteria   | Existing Parks of this Type   |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|
|                            |   | Name  | Acreage/Length  |
| 1/4 mile or less           | Mini-parks may offer low-intensity facilities such as benches, picnic tables, multi-purpose paved trails, landscaping, and public art. If the mini-park also offers active recreation it may include children's play areas, community gardens, or a limited number of sports courts.  | Bankus Fountain<br>Boulder Park<br>Fleet Street<br>Richard Street<br>Tanbark Road   | 0.2 acre<br>0.8 acre<br>0.1 acre<br>0.4 acre<br>0.1 acre  |
| 1/4-1/2 mile               | Neighborhood parks should include both passive and active recreation opportunities such as children's play areas, sports courts and fields, picnic facilities, public art, open turf areas, sitting areas, landscaping, community gardens, restrooms, and pathways. Security lighting and off-street parking may be provided if necessary.              | Easy Manor Park<br>Stout Park   | 0.8 acres<br>3.4 acres                                    |
| 1/2-5 miles                | In addition to amenities offered at neighborhood parks, community parks may also offer sports facilities for large groups, amphitheaters, swimming pools, group picnic areas, botanical gardens, event space, interpretive facilities, and community centers. Higher quality children's play areas may be provided to create a family play destination. | Azalea Park<br>Bud Cross Park<br>Chetco Point Park  | 33.2 acres<br>6.4 acres<br>8.9 acres                      |
| Citywide and beyond        | Regional Parks should offer a variety of recreation opportunities such as camping, natural areas, and access to nature as well as provide amenities for day use including benches, picnic tables, multi-purpose trails, landscaping where appropriate.  | Alfred A. Loeb State Park<br>Crissey Field State Recreation Site<br>Harris Beach State Park<br>Samuel H. Boardman Scenic Corridor | 320.0 acres<br>55.0 acres<br>173.0 acres<br>1,471.0 acres |
| School district boundaries | School Parks offer varying amenities such as children's play areas, open turf, sport courts and fields, running tracks, benches, picnic tables, landscaping, and multi-purpose trails.  | Azalea Middle School<br>Brookings-Harbor High School<br>Kalmiopsis Primary School<br>Upper Chetco Primary School                  | 6.0 acres<br>21.0 acres<br>14.0 acres<br>5.0 acres        |

**Table 3-1. Brookings Park Classification System**

| Type of Facility                        | Definition  | Benefits+Function   | Size Criteria |
|---|---|---|---------------|
| Beach / River Recreation Sites          | Beach and River Recreation Sites offer residents of the whole community access to these natural resource areas. These parks may or may not be located in close proximity to residential areas. These parks should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, and streets.  | Beach and River Recreation Sites offer unique opportunities to connect residents to the natural features of the area. These contribute to community character/identity, create a sense of place, and instill stewardship of these resources.  | Varies        |
| Special-Use Parks                       | Special-use Parks are recreation sites or open space that are occupied by a single function or are available for use under special provision. Some of these may have a facility designed to serve a specific use, in other cases these may be spaces simply utilized by the public for a specific purpose. Facilities may include community centers, community gardens, skate parks, aquatic centers, golf courses, and cemeteries.                 | Special-use parks provide unique, specialized functions through parkland services that would otherwise not be present. Functions vary depending on the type of facility. Historic preservation, active recreation sites, passive recreation sites, and preservation of open space are examples of some of the benefits of Special-use Parks.                              | Varies        |
| Linear Parks, Trails, and Access Points | Trails, Linear Parks, and public Access Points are connectors for the flow of pedestrians and cyclists in a city. Linear parks are developed landscaped areas that follow corridors such as streets or streams, and any combination of trails may accompany them. Trails may take the form of sidewalks, multi-use paths, bikeways or nature trails. They emphasize connectivity and safe travel for pedestrians to parks and around the community. | Linear parks, trails, and access points provide opportunities for connections between park facilities and neighborhoods, trail-oriented activities, and reduce auto-dependency. They also allow access to unique landscape features or locations, add to sense of place for the community, and provide relief from automobile traffic and serve as an aesthetic resource. | Varies        |

| Service Area  | Design Criteria  | Existing Parks of this Type         |                |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|
|   |  | Name                                | Acreage/Length |
| Citywide and beyond   | Beach and River Recreation Sites offer active recreation activities through access to beaches and/or river's edge to provide opportunities for fishing, swimming, clamming, boating, and surfing. Passive recreation opportunities such as sitting areas, picnic tables, wildlife viewing, and trails are also key criterion.  | Alfred A. Loeb State Park           | 320.0 acres    |
|   |  | Chetco Cove Beach                   | 2.1 acres      |
|   |  | Chetco Point Park                   | 8.9 acres      |
|   |  | Crissey Field State Recreation Site | 55.0 acres     |
|   |  | Harris Beach State Park             | 173.0 acres    |
|   |  | McVay Rock State Park               | 18.0 acres     |
|   |  | Mill Beach / Macklyn Cove           | 7.0 acres      |
|   |  | North Jetty Beach                   | 2.0 acres      |
|   |  | Pump Station                        | 1.8 acres      |
|   |  | Samuel H. Boardman Scenic Corridor  | 1,471.0 acres  |
|   |  | Social Security Bar                 | 10.0 acres     |
|   |  | Sporthaven Beach                    | 13.8 acres     |
| Winchuck State Recreation Site                                | 17.0 acres   |                                     |                |
| No defined service area exists                                | Special-use parks can have a variety of criteria to identify their use. Generally, these parks serve only one purpose or use, activities can either be passive or active, and the facilities within are purely dependent on the intended purpose of the park or open space site.   | Airport Property                    | 7.3 acres      |
|   |  | Brookings-Harbor Botanical Garden   | 2.5 acres      |
|   |  | Chetco/Hillside Ave.                | <0.1 acre      |
|   |  | City Hall                           | 2.2 acres      |
|   |  | Ferry Creek Reservoir               | 42.5 acres     |
|   |  | Oceanview Pioneer Cemetery          | 0.1 acre       |
|   |  | Old County Rd. Cemetery             | 0.6 acre       |
|   |  | Port of Brookings-Harbor            | 56.0 acres     |
|   |  | Pump Station                        | 1.8 acres      |
|   |  | Salmon Run Golf Course              | 188.0 acres    |
|   |  | W.J. Ward Memorial Cemetery         | 22.0 acres     |
| Van Pelt Indian Cemetery                                      | 0.5 acre   |                                     |                |
| Linkages determined by location of trails and park facilities | A variety of pathway types are needed to accommodate activities such as walking, running, biking, dog walking, rollerblading, skateboarding, and horseback riding. Trails may be located within parks or be designed as part of the citywide transportation system. Each type of trail should be designed to safely accommodate users, and meet recognized design standards. | Bankus Fountain                     | 0.2 acre       |
|   |  | Bombsite Trail                      | 2 miles        |
|   |  | 5th & Easy Street                   | 0.3 acre       |
|   |  | Mill Beach Access                   | ---            |
|   |  | North Jetty Beach Access            | ---            |
|   |  | Pump Station                        | 1.8 acres      |
|   |  | Redwood Nature Trail                | 1 mile         |
|   |  | River Overlook                      | 0.2 acre       |
|   |  | Riverview Trail                     | 0.75 mile      |
|   |  | Social Security Bar Access          | 1.6 acres      |
|   |  | Tanbark Court Overlooks             | ---            |

# Chapter 4

## Park Facility Inventory

A critical aspect of planning for the future of a city’s park system is to inventory and assess the condition of all existing facilities and amenities. This chapter provides information on City of Brookings’ parks, as well as parks and facilities owned by the Brookings-Harbor School District, the State of Oregon, and other entities. There is a condition assessment, including a list of concerns, provided for the city-owned facilities.

City staff aided in materials and resource gathering to undertake the inventory and condition assessment of the City’s park facilities. The following inventory establishes what amenities each park contains, what activities occur in each, as well as a condition assessment of the facilities and amenities.

As stated Chapter 1, two study areas have been defined for the purpose of this report. The Urban Growth Area (UGA) and the City of Brookings. The Park Facility Inventory uses these two delineations to describe the park resources found in the Brookings area.

### **Parks & Open Space Facilities**

Table 4-1 shows park facilities in the Brookings city limits and the Brookings PUR by classification, size, and ownership. Map 4-1 shows all parks and open space within Brookings PUR and Map 4-2 shows the location of all park sites in Brookings’.

#### **City Parks**

The City of Brookings owns and maintains 54.2 acres of parkland. This parkland is classified as mini-parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, beach/river recreation sites, access points, and special-use and linear parks. City parks offer a range of opportunities from open space as a connection between two neighborhoods to community parks that provide amenities for all groups. Important to the character

of the city, these parks contribute to the overall sense of place for residents.

#### **School District 17-C Sites**

The Brookings-Harbor School District owns 47 acres of land that could potentially serve as parkland during non-school hours. These facilities can provide a variety of passive and active recreation opportunities. Partnering with the School District may offer Brookings the opportunity to expand recreational, social and educational opportunities in an efficient and cost effective manner.

#### **State Parks**

Regional parks, often owned by the County or State, offer opportunities for large expanses of open space that draw both residents and visitors. These offer opportunities to attract tourists to the community while also benefiting residents. Regional parks in the Brookings-Harbor area encompass 2,054 acres.

#### **Beach & River Recreation Sites**

Beach and/or River Recreation Sites are a unique category of parks given the distinct location of the Brookings area. As such, ownership varies from City, County, or State responsibility. There is approximately 2,149 acres of Beach & River Recreation Sites between the City and PUR.

#### **Special-use Parks**

Special-use parks are a unique classification of parks in the Brookings-Harbor area. Within the PUR there are many kinds of special-use parks; cemeteries, golf courses, forested properties, privately owned sites and the Brookings-Harbor Botanical Garden. In the area there are 336.6 acres of Special-use Parks.

#### **Linear Parks, Trails, & Access Points**

Linear parks, trails, and access points promote connections in and around the City of Brookings and take the form of paths, multi-use trails, and nature trails as well as landscaped areas and overlook points. There are 2.3 acres of linear parks and about 4 miles of trails in the area.

**Table 4-1. Parks & Open Space in Brookings-Harbor Area**

| <b>Park or Recreation Site</b> | <b>Park Classification</b> | <b>Acreeage</b> | <b>Ownership</b> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Park Use Region</b>         |                            |                 |                  |
| Airport Property               | Special-use Park           | 7.3             | City             |
| Alfred A. Loeb State Park      | Regional Park, River Site  | 320.0           | State (OPRD)     |

**Table 4-1. Parks & Open Space in Brookings-Harbor Area**

| <b>Park or Recreation Site</b>               | <b>Park Classification</b>        | <b>Acreeage</b> | <b>Ownership</b>                       |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| <b>Park Use Region</b>                       |                                   |                 |  |
| Crissey Field State Recreation Site          | Regional Park, River & Beach Site | 55.0            | State (OPRD)                           |
| Ferry Creek Reservoir                        | Special-Use Park                  | 42.5            | City                                   |
| McVay Rock State Park                        | Special-Use Park, Beach Site      | 18.0            | State (OPRD)                           |
| Oceanview Pioneer Cemetery                   | Special-Use Park                  | 0.1             | S. Curry Cemetery Maintenance District |
| Port of Brookings-Harbor                     | Special-Use Park, River Site      | 56.0            | Port of Brookings-Harbor               |
| Pump Station                                 | Access Point, River Site          | 1.8             | City                                   |
| Salmon Run Golf Course                       | Special-Use Park                  | 188.0           | City                                   |
| Samuel H. Boardman Scenic Corridor           | Regional Park, Beach Sites        | 1,471.0         | State (OPRD)                           |
| Social Security Bar                          | Access Point, River Site          | 10.0            | City                                   |
| Sporthaven Beach                             | Beach Site                        | 13.8            | State (OPRD)                           |
| Upper Chetco School                          | School Site                       | 5.0             | School District 17C                    |
| Van Pelt Indian Cemetery                     | Special-Use Park                  | 0.5             | S. Curry Cemetery Maintenance District |
| Winchuck Recreation Site                     | River & Beach Site                | 17.0            | State (OPRD)                           |
| W. J. Ward Memorial Cemetery                 | Special-Use Park                  | 22.0            | S. Curry Cemetery Maintenance District |
|  | Subtotal                          | 2,228.0         |  |
| <b>City Limits</b>                           |                                   |                 |  |
| Azalea Middle School                         | School Park                       | 6.0             | School District 17C                    |
| Azalea Park                                  | Community Park                    | 33.2            | City                                   |
| Bankus Fountain                              | Mini Park, Linear Park            | 0.2             | City                                   |
| Boulder Park                                 | Mini Park                         | 0.8             | City                                   |
| Brookings-Harbor Botanical Garden            | Special-Use Park                  | 2.5             | State (ODOT)                           |
| Brookings-Harbor High School                 | School Park                       | 21.0            | School District 17C                    |
| Bud Cross Park                               | Community Park                    | 6.4             | City                                   |
| Chetco Cove Beach                            | Beach Site                        | 2.1             | State (OPRD)                           |
| Chetco Point Park                            | Community Park, Beach Site        | 8.9             | City                                   |
| City Hall                                    | Special-Use Park                  | 2.2             | City                                   |
| Easy Manor Park                              | Neighborhood Park                 | 0.8             | City                                   |
| 5th & Easy St.                               | Linear Park                       | 0.3             | City                                   |
| Fleet Street                                 | Mini Park                         | >0.1            | City                                   |
| Harris Beach State Park                      | Regional Park, Beach Site         | 173.0           | State (OPRD)                           |
| Hillside / Chetco Ave.                       | Special-Use Park                  | >0.1            | Private                                |
| Kalmiopsis Primary School                    | School Park                       | 14.0            | School District 17C                    |
| Mill Beach                                   | Access Point, Beach Site          | 7.0             | State (OPRD)                           |
| North Jetty Beach                            | Beach Site                        | 2.0             | State (OPRD)                           |
| Old County Road Cemetery                     | Special-Use Park                  | 0.6             | S. Curry Cemetery Maintenance District |
| Pacific Avenue                               | Linear Park                       | >0.1            | City                                   |
| Richard Street                               | Mini Park                         | 0.4             | City                                   |
| River Overlook                               | Access Point                      | 0.2             | State (ODOT)                           |
| Stout Park                                   | Neighborhood Park                 | 3.4             | City                                   |
| Tanbark Court Overlooks                      | Access Point                      | --              | City                                   |
| Tanbark Road                                 | Mini Park                         | 0.1             | City                                   |
|  | Subtotal                          | 280.9           |  |
| <b>Total acres of parks &amp; open space</b> |                                   | <b>2,508.9</b>  |  |

## Park Use Region Park Inventory

The following section identifies and describes all park sites in the Park Use Region of Brookings. They include park sites maintained and owned by the city, state, county districts, as well as private entities (Each parks classification is indicated in parenthesis).

### ① Samuel H. Boardman State Scenic Corridor (Regional Park, Beach Sites, Trails, Access Points)-

Table 4-1.

Samuel H. Boardman State Scenic Corridor is a 1,471-acre, 12 mile long protected coastline and linear park extending north from the Rainbow Rock Codominiums. The Pacific Coast Trail follows through the whole length of the park. Starting with the Lone Ranch beach and day-use area, the Boardman Corridor encompasses about 13 viewpoints and/or beach sites that include Lone Ranch Beach, Cape Ferrello, House Rock, Whaleshead Beach, Indian Sands, Thomas Creek Bridge, China Beach, Natural Bridges, Thunder Rock Cove, Secret Beach, Deer Point, and ends with Arch Rock.

### ② Redwood Nature Trail (Trail, Access Point)-

Table 4-2.

Redwood Nature Trail is a 1-mile loop through an old growth, mixed conifer, hardwood forest. The northern most stand of Redwoods, *Sequoia sempervirens*, in the United States is located here. This loop is located 8 miles up the Chetco River, 3/4 mile past Alfred A. Loeb State Park.

### ③ Riverview Trail (Trail)-

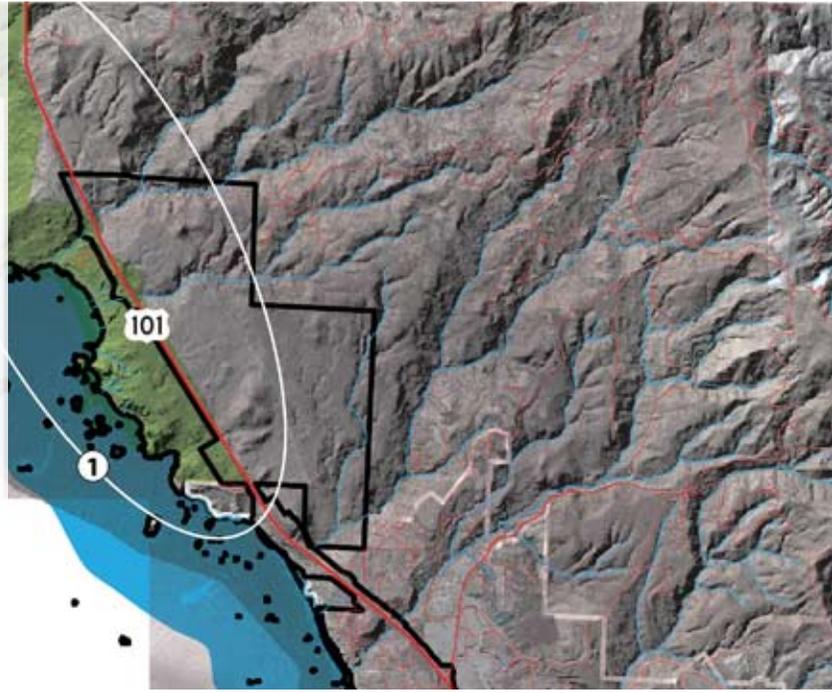
Table 4-3.

The Riverview Trail is a three-quarter mile trail that parallels the Chetco River and the North Bank Chetco River Road. It serves to connect Alfred A. Loeb State Park and the Redwood Nature Trail. Many unique species of plants are found on this hike and there are brochures available that give the hiker a walking tour of the native vegetation.

### ③ Alfred A. Loeb State Park (Regional Park, River Site)-

Table 4-4.

Alfred A. Loeb State Park is a 320-acre area about 10 miles northeast of Brookings off North Bank Chetco River Road. The park is located in a myrtlewood grove and is within a 0.75-mile walk of the northernmost redwood grove in the United States. The park offers tent/cabin camping and RV hookup, access to the



Chetco River, and is open year round for day or overnight use. Hiking, wildlife watching, river fishing, and rafting are popular activities at this park.

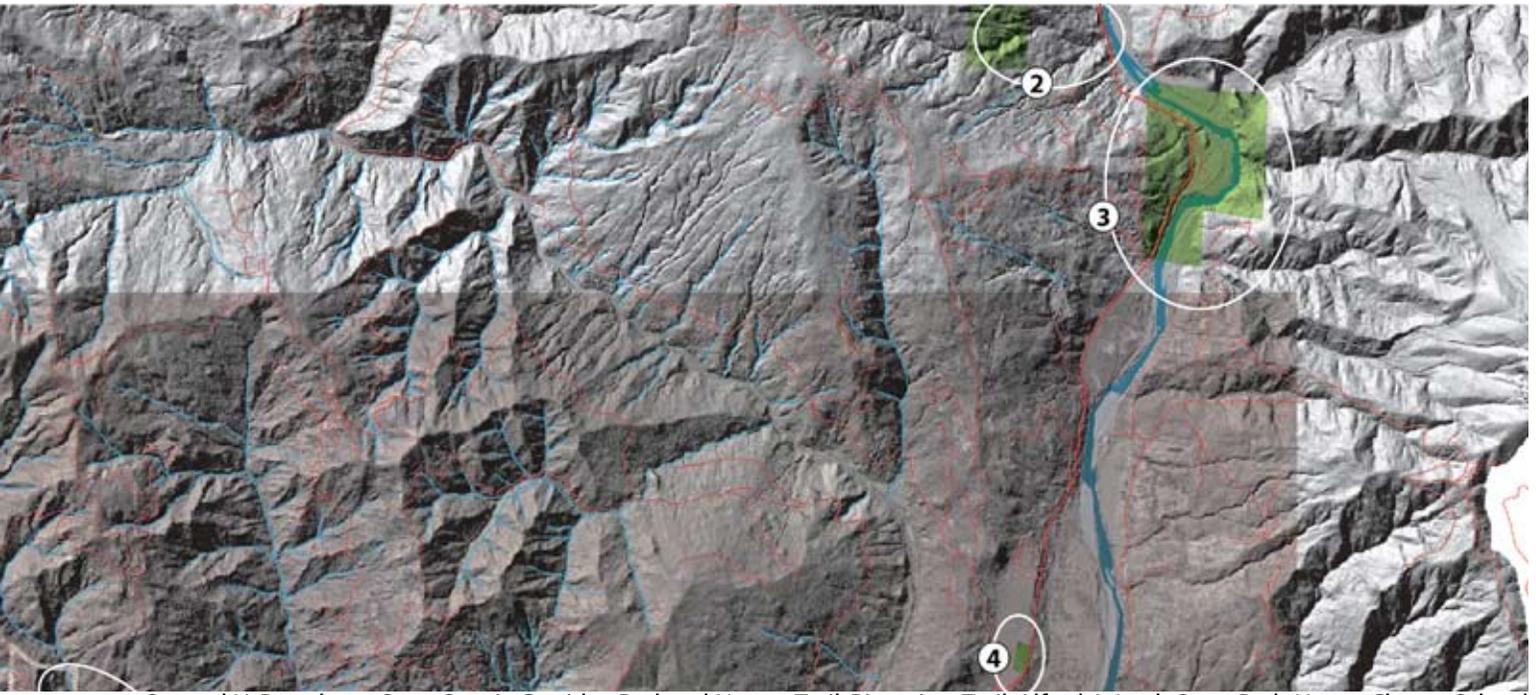
### ④ Upper Chetco School (School Park)-

Table 4-5.

Upper Chetco School is a 5.0 acre site owned by School District 17-C but no longer serves as an operating school for K-12 students. It is roughly 6 miles up North Bank Chetco River Road and has several amenities.

Table 4-1. Samuel Boardman Scenic Corridor Amenities

|  |
|--|
| 13 qty. scenic turnouts from Highway 101                     |
| surf fishing, clamming, swimming, boating, and diving        |
| marine wildlife and bird watching                            |
| beach and walking trail access                               |
| parking, picnic, and restroom facilities (depending on site) |



Samuel H. Boardman State Scenic Corridor, Redwood Nature Trail, Riverview Trail, Alfred A. Loeb State Park, Upper Chetco School

| Park or Recreation Site            | Park Classification        | Acreage/Length | Ownership           |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Samuel H. Boardman Scenic Corridor | Regional Park, Beach Sites | 1,471.0 acres  | State (OPRD)        |
| Redwood Nature Trail               | Trail, Access Point        | 1 mile         | State (OPRD)        |
| Riverview Trail                    | Trail                      | 0.75 mile      | State (OPRD)        |
| Alfred A. Loeb State Park          | Regional Park, River Site  | 320.0 acres    | State (OPRD)        |
| Upper Chetco School                | School Site                | 5.0 acres      | School District 17C |

**Table 4-2. Redwood Nature Trail Amenities**

|                                       |
|---------------------------------------|
| 1 mi. loop hiking trail               |
| 1 qty. picnic table                   |
| 1 qty. year-round restroom facilities |
| interpretive/informational signage    |

**Table 4-3. Riverview Trail Amenities**

|   |
|---|
| 0.75 mi. hiking trail through myrtle groves             |
| interpretive/informational signage                      |
| links Alfred A. Loeb State Park to Redwood Nature Trail |

**Table 4-4. Alfred A. Loeb State Park Amenities**

|  |
|--|
| 48 qty. electric sites with water                |
| 3 qty. log cabins                                |
| day-use area with picnic sites and facilities    |
| river and gravel bar access                      |
| swimming, fishing, wildlife watching             |
| walking trails through myrtle and redwood groves |
| paved parking areas                              |
| year-round restroom facilities                   |

**Table 4-5. Upper Chetco School Amenities**

|   |
|---|
| 1 qty. basketball court, 2 qty. nets                  |
| 1 qty. large multipurpose grass area                  |
| jungle gym structures with gravel as surface material |
| 1 qty. gynasium                                       |

**⑤ Airport Property (Special-use Park)**

The City owns a 7.3 acre property on the ocean-side of the airport. It is aligned with the airport and dissected by a drainage of Ransom Creek. It is completely forested, and no amenities exist

**Table 4-6.**

**⑥ W.J. Ward Memorial Cemetery (Special-use Park)-**

Ward Memorial Cemetery, accessible from upper 7th St., is the largest cemetery in Brookings' UGB and also one of the highest points immediately accessible from the city limits. The park is over 20 acres of multi-tiered grave plots and open space. It also has a crematorium stand, unique markers and tombstones, and a working yard.

**Table 4-7.**

**⑦ Ferry Creek Reservoir (Special-use Park)-**

Ferry Creek Reservoir is a 42.5 acre site that was built as a water resource for the City of Brookings decades ago with an earthen dam structure. It now serves primarily as a fish acclimation research station for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). Access is via Marine Dr. and several private property easements. It has no amenities.

**Ferry Creek Reservoir Concerns**

- The dam is in disrepair and needs replacing
- There is no public access to the site

**⑧ Pump Station (Access Point, River Site)**

A 1.8 acre City-owned property providing access to the Chetco River. No amenities exist

**Table 4-8.**

**⑨ Social Security Bar (Access Point, River Site)-**

Social Security Bar is 3.5 miles up N. Chetco River Rd. and is a 1.6 acre city-owned property providing access to a 10 acre river bar along the Chetco River. There are regulatory signs and an outhouse and no other amenities.

**Social Security Bar Concerns**

- No permanent restrooms exist
- No amenities exist

**Table 4-9.**

**⑩ Salmon Run Golf Course (Special-use Park)-**

Salmon run Golf Course is a 188 acre course located 3.5 miles up the S. Bank Chetco River Rd. off Highway 101. The course is located within the Brookings UGB

and is city-owned property, however the land is leased and is privately run and maintained. Salmon Run is an 18-hole course with a full range of golf activities.

**Salmon Run Golf Course Concerns**

- The land is city-owned but privately managed
- City retains partial management rights

**Table 4-10.**

**⑪ Port of Brookings-Harbor (Special-use Park)-**

The Port of Brookings-Harbor is a 56 acre site owned and operated by the Port off Lower Harbor Rd. and on the East bank of the Chetco River. It has many public amenities including a 0.5 acre day-use area with picnic tables, a 3.0 acre multipurpose field for kite-flying, a 200 ft. long boardwalk and shopping district, and multiple fishing spots, piers and points.

It also serves the local fishing industry through a 4-lane boat launch, 650 slips for boat parking, dry dock storage, fishing cleaning stations, while being home to the local Coast Guard branch, the Chetco Cove Yacht Club, and several commercial fisheries.

**⑫ Sporthaven Beach (Beach Site)-**

**Table 4-11.**

Sporthaven Beach is a 13.8-acre beach site located off Boat Basin Road adjacent to the Port of Brookings-Harbor. Surfing, beachcombing, picnicking, camping, and wildlife watching are popular activities at this beach park. Camping and parking is available at the Beachfront RV Park adjacent to Sporthaven Beach.

**⑬ Van Pelt Indian Cemetery (Special-use Park)**

Van Pelt is an old pioneer cemetery accessible off Hoefeldt Ln. In its present state it only has one tombstone.

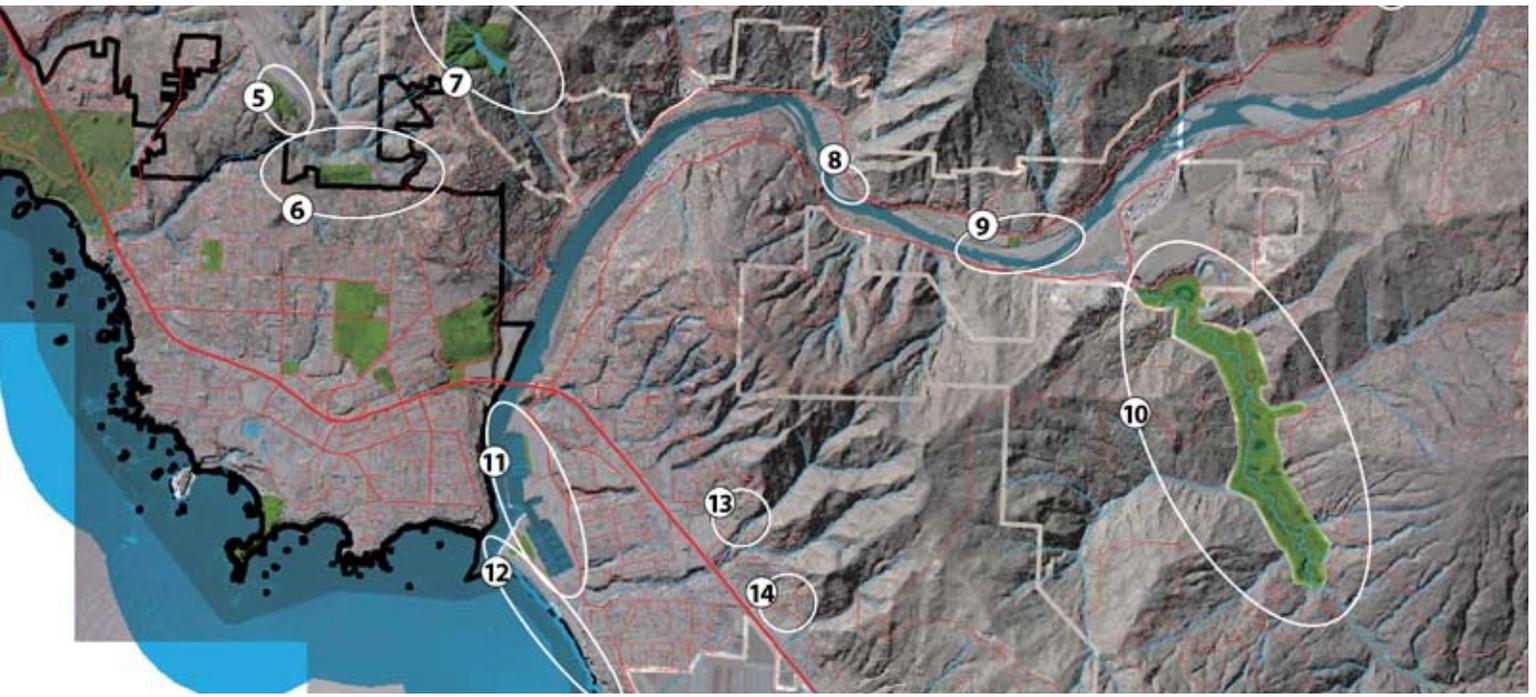
**⑭ Oceanview Pioneer Cemetery (Special-use Park)**

Oceanview Pioneer Cemetery has about 30 graves and one marker off E. Benham Ln.

**Table 4-9. Salmon Run Golf Course Amenities**

|   |
|---|
| full 18-hole course with driving range, proshop |
| restaurant                                      |





Airport Property, Ward Memorial Cemetery, Ferry Creek Reservoir, Pump Station, Social Security Bar, Salmon Run Golf Course, Port of Brookings-Harbor, Sporthaven Beach, Van Pelt Indian Cemetery, Oceanview Pioneer Cemetery

| Park or Recreation Site      | Park Classification          | Acreage | Ownership                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--|
| Airport Property             | Special-Use Park             | 7.3     | City                                   |
| W. J. Ward Memorial Cemetery | Special-Use Park             | 22.0    | S. Curry Cemetery Maintenance District |
| Ferry Creek Reservoir        | Special-Use Park             | 42.5    | City                                   |
| Pump Station                 | Access Point, River Site     | 1.8     | City                                   |
| Social Security Bar          | Access Point, River Site     | 10.0    | City                                   |
| Salmon Run Golf Course       | Special-Use Park             | 188.0   | City                                   |
| Port of Brookings-Harbor     | Special-Use Park, River Site | 56.0    | Port of Brookings-Harbor               |
| Sporthaven Beach             | Beach Site                   | 13.8    | State (OPRD)                           |
| Van Pelt Indian Cemetery     | Special-Use Park             | 0.5     | S. Curry Cemetery Maintenance District |
| Oceanview Pioneer Cemetery   | Special-Use Park             | 0.1     | S. Curry Cemetery Maintenance District |

**Table 4-6. W. J. Ward Memorial Cemetery Amenities**

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| 100+ gravesites, crematorium |
| gazebo/ gathering space      |
| walking, jogging trails      |

**Table 4-7. Ferry Creek Reservoir**

|  |
|--|
| earthen dam and outfall slide            |
| Dept. of Agr., ODFW fishing holding pond |
| wildlife and bird watching               |

**Table 4-8. Social Security Bar**

|  |
|--|
| 10 acre gravel bar accessible via unpaved driveway |
| 1 qty. portable restroom                           |
| fishing, boating, swimming,                        |
| rules/regulation signage                           |

**Table 4-10. Port of Brookings-Harbor**

|  |
|--|
| 650 qty. slips                                       |
| 1 qty. boat launch (4 lanes)                         |
| 15 qty. benches                                      |
| 0.5 acre day-use field, 3.0 acre multi-purpose field |
| 200 ft. boardwalk with shops/restaurants             |
| 4 qty. fish cleaning stations                        |
| dry boat storage                                     |
| 'Pendleton Point' fishing pier                       |

**Table 4-11. Sporthaven Beach**

|                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| beach access,                       |
| surfing, swimming, fishing, boating |
| marine wildlife and bird watching   |

**15 McVay Rock State Park (Beach Site, Special Use) - Table 4-12.**

McVay Rock State Recreation Site is an 18-acre beach site about 4 miles south of Brookings off Oceanview Drive. The park has a gravel parking area near a large grassy open space that serves as a dog unleash area. with trails leading to the beach. Marine animal and bird watching, beachcombing, clamming, picnicking, and surf fishing are popular activities at this park.

**16 Winchuck Recreation Site (River & Beach Site) - Table 4-13.**

Winchuck State Recreation Site is 5.5 miles south of Brookings off Hwy 101. It is a 17-acre beach and river access area with a 1.2-acre restored estuary at the mouth of the Winchuck River. A parking area provides access to ocean beach and river fishing, beachcombing, clamming, and marine wildlife watching.

**17 Crissey Field State Recreation Site (Regional Park, River & Beach Site) - Table 4-14.**

Crissey Field State Recreation Site is a mirror park for Winchuck State Recreation Site, located south of the Winchuck River estuary off Highway 101. The site is about 55 acres and has a large beach area spanning the coastline for beach combing, clamming, wildlife watching and swimming.

Crissey Field is also home to the Oregon Visitor Welcome Center. This 4,500 sq. ft. structure serves as a reception and exhibition space, coffee bar, and office for the USFS, and is a model of sustainable building practices for the area.

**Table 4-12. McVay Rock State Park Amenities**

|  |
|--|
| 7,500 sq. ft. dog unleash area               |
| marine wildlife and bird watching            |
| beach and walking trail access               |
| picnic area                                  |
| year-round restroom facilities               |
| surf fishing, clamming, swimming and boating |

**Table 4-13. Winchuck Recreation Site Amenities**

|  |
|--|
| surf fishing, clamming, swimming and boating |
| marine wildlife and bird watching            |
| beach and walking trail access               |

**Summary of Urban Growth Area Park Concerns**

There are only three city-owned properties inventoried outside Brookings' city limits:

**Airport Property**

- No amenities exist
- There is no public access to the site

**Ferry Creek Reservoir Concerns**

- The dam is in disrepair and needs replacing
- There is no public access to the site

**Pump Station Concerns**

- No amenities exist

**Social Security Bar Concerns**

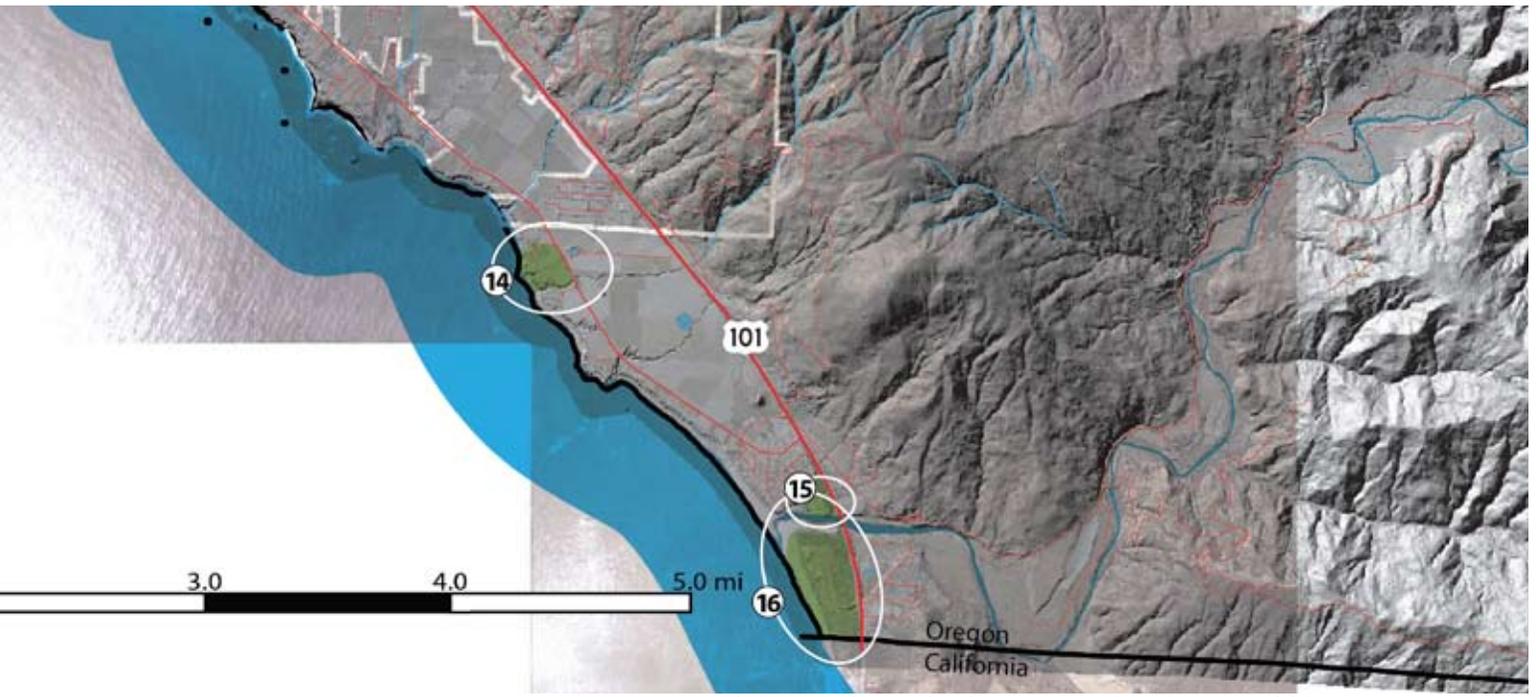
- No permanent restrooms exist
- No amenities exist

**Salmon Run Golf Course Concerns**

- The land is city-owned but privately managed
- The City retains partial management rights

**Table 4-14. Crissey Field State Recreation Site Amenities**

|  |
|--|
| 4,500 sq. ft. Oregon Visitor Welcome Center  |
| marine wildlife and bird watching            |
| beach and walking trail access               |
| surf fishing, clamming, swimming and boating |
| wetland trails, interpretage signs           |



McVay Rock State Park, Winchuck Recreation Site, Crissey Field State Recreation Site

| <b>Park or Recreation Site</b>      | <b>Park Classification</b>        | <b>Acreage</b> | <b>Ownership</b> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| McVay Rock State Park               | Special-Use Park, Beach Site      | 18.0           | State (OPRD)     |
| Winchuck Recreation Site            | River & Beach Site                | 17.0           | State (OPRD)     |
| Crissey Field State Recreation Site | Regional Park, River & Beach Site | 55.0           | State (OPRD)     |



## City of Brookings Park Inventory

The following section provides a detailed description of each park facility owned and maintained by the City of Brookings, as well as other park sites within the city limits not owned by the City. (Each park’s classification is indicated in parentheses.)

### ① Harris Beach State Park (Regional Park, Beach Site)- Table 4-16.

Harris Beach State Park is a 173-acre regional park located about 1 mile north of downtown Brookings off Highway 101. It is a State-owned park site inside the Brookings city limits. The park is accessible by car or via multi-use path from the core of Brookings. The Pacific Coast Bike Route also cuts through the park along Highway 101.

The park has pristine beaches interspersed with seawalls and rock formations. It also offers tent/ yurt camping and RV hookup areas and is open year round for day or overnight use. Marine and bird watching, hiking, biking, surfing, and sunset watching are popular activities at this park. Bird Island (also called Goat Island) is a National Wildlife Sanctuary and is off the coast of Harris Beach- it is the largest island off the Oregon Coast.

### ② Bud Cross Park (Community Park)- Table 4-16.

Bud Cross Park is a 6.4-acre community park located on one square block between Hassett Street and Ransom Avenue and on the west side of 3rd Street. The park has the majority of recreational facilities in Brookings. These include the municipal swimming pool, skate park, little league baseball fields, three tennis courts, and a basketball court.

Front-in asphalt and gravel parking areas provide about 75 parking spaces. Some additional on-street parallel parking exists on the surrounding residential roads. One bicycle rack is located near the swimming pool entrance. The pool facility includes a concrete

building for the admissions office and the shower room, while the pool is uncovered and enclosed by chain link fencing. One pair of newly constructed year-round restrooms is located near the skate park, as well as a snack shack that is open during park hours.

The two softball fields are hand-watered because no irrigation system exists. There are no fully developed trails in the park but there is a gravel path that parallels 3rd St. and connects the basketball court, tennis courts and dugouts to the snack shack and restrooms.

#### Bud Cross Park Concerns

- The swimming pool is currently open only during summer months.
- Parking is not sufficient during peak use times, particularly during the summer months when all facilities are in use.
- The skate park is not built to sustain the impact of people riding BMX bikes, this is a recurring problem.
- Drainage in the ball fields is not adequate
- No ADA access into the park
- No sidewalks along any of the streets lining the park
- The tennis court lighting needs replacing
- No picnic or seating areas exist

### ③ Old County Rd. Cemetery (Special-use Park)

As its name implies, this site is located on Old County Rd. uphill of Azalea Park. It contains four or five headstones and a new monument set amongst a grove of mature fir trees. It is fenced off from surrounding single-family residential homes to the south, west and north.



Harris Beach State Park, Carolyn Creek Park , Bud Cross Park, Old County Rd. Cemetary

| Park or Recreation Site  | Park Classification       | Acreage | Ownership                             |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Harris Beach State Park  | Regional Park, Beach Site | 173.0   | State (OPRD)                          |
| Bud Cross Park           | Community Park            | 6.4     | City                                  |
| Old County Road Cemetery | Special-Use Park          | 0.6     | S.Curry Cemetery Maintenance District |

**Table 4-16. Harris Beach State Park Amenities**

|  |
|--|
| 36 qty. full RV hookup sites                     |
| 50 qty. electrical sites with water              |
| 63 qty. tent sites                               |
| 6 qty. yurts                                     |
| hiker/biker camp                                 |
| day-use area with beach access and picnic area   |
| walking trails with benches                      |
| ADA beach access                                 |
| swimming, surfing, fishing, boating              |
| marine wildlife and bird watching                |
| paved parking areas                              |
| year-round restroom facilities                   |
| accessible via bike path from downtown Brookings |
| proximity to the Pacific Coast Bike Route        |

**Table 4-17. Bud Cross Park Amenities**

|   |
|---|
| 610 ft. unpaved walking paths                   |
| 2 qty. little league fields                     |
| 4 qty. dugouts with 4 qty. sets of bleachers    |
| 1 qty. basketball court, 2 qty. hoops with nets |
| 3 qty. tennis courts and 1 qty. backboard       |
| 1 qty. skate park                               |
| 1 qty. snack shack                              |
| 1 qty. year-round restroom                      |
| 1 qty. equipment shed                           |
| 3 qty. wood/cement picnic tables                |
| 1 asphalt parking area                          |
| rules and directional signs                     |
| 1 qty. outdoor uncovered swimming pool,         |

#### ④ Easy Manor Park (Neighborhood Park)-

Table 4-18.

Easy Manor Park is a 0.8-acre neighborhood park on Easy Street. This park has amenities suitable for young children including a jungle gym, slide, swings and a playhouse- all of which were replaced in 2010. Easy Manor Park is in close proximity to Bud Cross Park.

The play area has a bark/rubber play material groundcover while turf covers other areas of the park. The entire park is surrounded by 5-foot chain link fencing with two entrances and one maintenance access gate. The playground equipment is appropriate for children 1-10 years old. Other amenities include one wooden and two plastic/metal picnic tables and newly constructed restrooms.

Signs help locate the park at the Easy Street entrance. Front-in asphalt parking is available for approximately 10 vehicles, one of which is designated for handicapped use. There is a 25-year storm drain system but no irrigation system. The city also owns an adjacent parcel on Easy Manor Drive behind the park. Currently, this site is undeveloped.

#### Easy Manor Park Concerns

- Park would benefit from landscaping upgrades
- Parking is inadequate during peak use
- The adjacent land is undeveloped
- The fence around the park is not on the property line

#### ⑤ Richard Street (Mini-Park)

This 0.4 acre mini-park is a grassy rectangular lot with mature Douglas fir trees just off Easy St. It has no amenities.

#### Richard Street Concerns

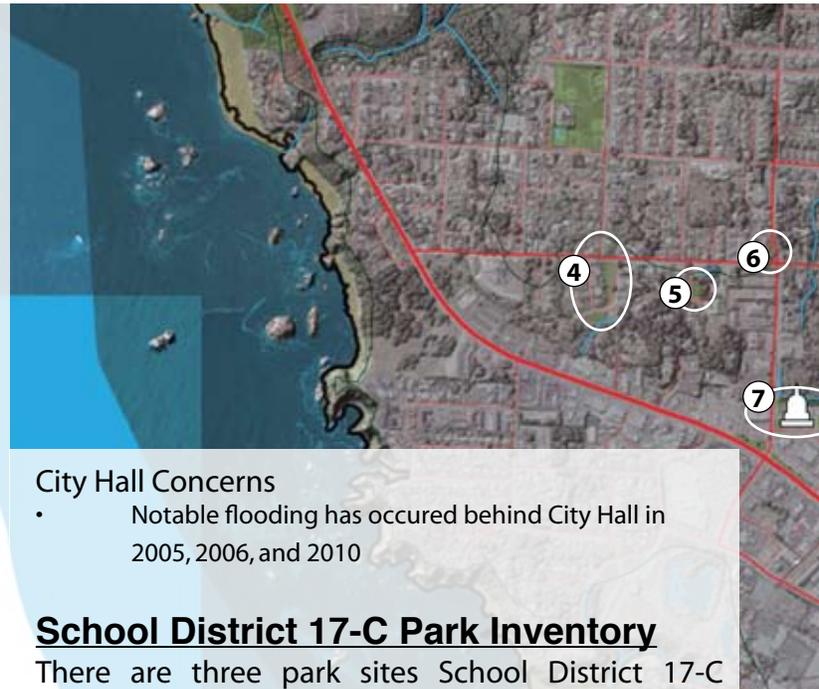
- The site has no amenities

#### ⑥ 5th & Easy Street (Linear Park)

This 0.3 acre green space is located at the intersection of 5th Street and Easy Street. It is an oblong lot with no amenities.

#### ⑦ City Hall (Special-Use Park)

The Brookings City Hall houses all municipal offices as well as the Fire Dept. and Police Station. It has a small courtyard and adjacent landscaped areas. It has no amenities but has a flagpole, multiple memorial and commemorative plaques, and a compass podium.



#### City Hall Concerns

- Notable flooding has occurred behind City Hall in 2005, 2006, and 2010

#### School District 17-C Park Inventory

There are three park sites School District 17-C maintains within the city limits. The high school and middle school grounds are adjacent to each other while Kalmiopsis is located across Easy Street. These areas are open to the public at all times there are not school-related activities taking place.

#### ⑧ Brookings-Harbor High School (School Park)- Table 4-19.

Brookings-Harbor High School is a 21-acre site that includes the multiple recreational facilities.

#### ⑧ Azalea Middle School (School Park)- Table 4-20.

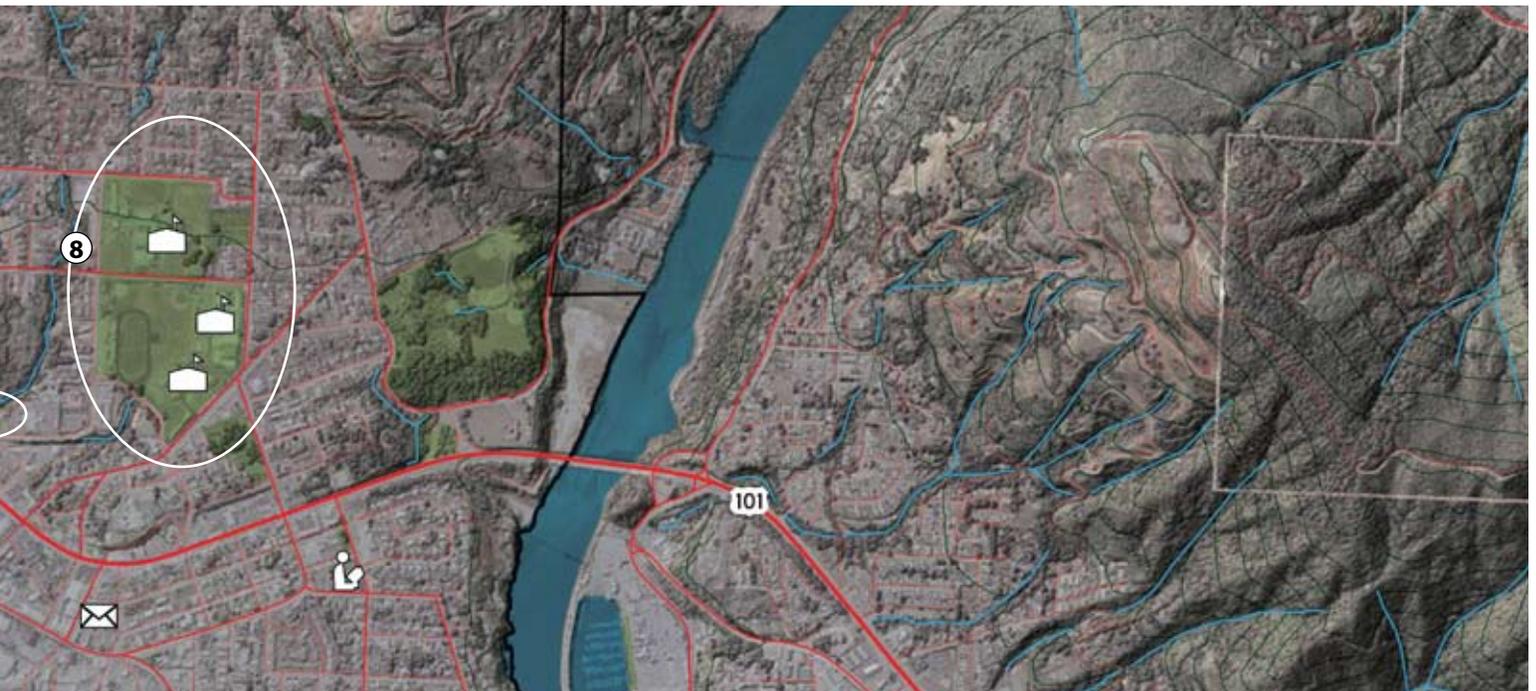
Azalea Middle School is an 6-acre site adjacent to Brookings-Harbor High School.

#### ⑧ Kalmiopsis Primary School (School Park)- Table 4-21.

Kalmiopsis Primary School is an 14-acre site across Easy Street from Brookings-Harbor High School and Azalea Middle School.

Table 4-18. Easy Manor Park Amenities

|  |
|--|
| 391 ft. paved walking paths              |
| 1 qty. new playground structure          |
| 2 qty. springy toys                      |
| 1 qty. year-round restroom               |
| 3 qty. picnic tables                     |
| 4 qty. seating benches                   |
| 2 qty. barbecue grills                   |
| 1 asphalt parking area, 1 qty. ADA space |
| rules and directional sign               |



Easy Manor Park, Richard Street, 5th & Easy Street, City Hall, Brookings-Harbor High School, Azalea Middle School, and Kalmiopsis Primary School

| Park or Recreation Site      | Park Classification | Acreage | Ownership           |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| Easy Manor Park              | Neighborhood Park   | 0.8     | City                |
| Richard Street               | Mini Park           | 0.4     | City                |
| 5th & Easy St.               | Linear Park         | 0.3     | City                |
| City Hall                    | Special-Use Park    | 2.2     | City                |
| Brookings-Harbor High School | School Park         | 21.0    | School District 17C |
| Azalea Middle School         | School Park         | 6.0     | School District 17C |
| Kalmiopsis Primary School    | School Park         | 14.0    | School District 17C |

**Table 4-19. Brookings-Harbor High School Amenities**

|  |
|--|
| "Bankus Field" multipurpose field and 8-lane track   |
| practice areas for track and field and batting cages   |
| 1 qty. scoreboard  |
| covered bleachers  |
| 1 qty. snack shack   |
| 1 qty. ticket booth  |
| 2 qty. combination baseball/softball/soccer fields, 1 qty. with dugouts, lighting, scoreboard, and announcers' booth |
| 1 qty. gymnasium, 1 qty. cafeteria/gymnasium   |
| 1 qty. indoor astroturf practice field   |
| restroom facilities near Bankus Field  |

**Table 4-20. Azalea Middle School Amenities**

|   |
|---|
| 3 qty. asphalt, full-court basketball courts, 6 hoops with nets |
| gravel play area with jungle gym-type equipment                 |
| 4 qty. picnic tables, 1 qty. under a gazebo                     |
| 1 qty. gymnasium, 1 qty. cafeteria/gymnasium                    |

**Table 4-21. Kalmiopsis Primary School Amenities**

|   |
|---|
| 2 qty. asphalt half-court basketball courts, 2 qty. hoops with nets |
| 1 qty. soccer field   |
| playground with protective rubber groundcover                       |
| large multipurpose grass area                                       |
| 1 qty. metal/plastic play structure with slide, forts, ropes, bars  |
| 1 qty. concrete handball wall                                       |
| 1 qty. picnic tables under a gazebo                                 |

**9 Stout Park (Neighborhood Park) - Table 4-22.**

Stout Park is a 3.3-acre neighborhood park located on Oak Street between Redwood Street and Pacific Avenue. Stout Park is divided into an upper section and a lower section by the parking area for the Manley Arts Center. The park is best suited for passive recreation activities, particularly walking/sitting and dog walking.

Stout Park has 60-year old bent grass and 14-year old ryegrass turf and a large open lawn area. Several varieties of mature trees, shrubs and flowering plants including madrone, Douglas fir, azaleas, ferns and fruit trees exist in the park. The City maintains a 14-year old automatic irrigation system and 13-year old French drain system.

An attraction of the park is the Stout Mountain Railway that runs periodically throughout the year. The Railway is a model railroad that is permanently installed in the park and sits atop a rock outcropping.

One sign faces Oak Street designating the main park entrance. Approximately 35 front-in parking spaces are available, with 4 designated handicapped spaces. There are no restroom facilities in the park.

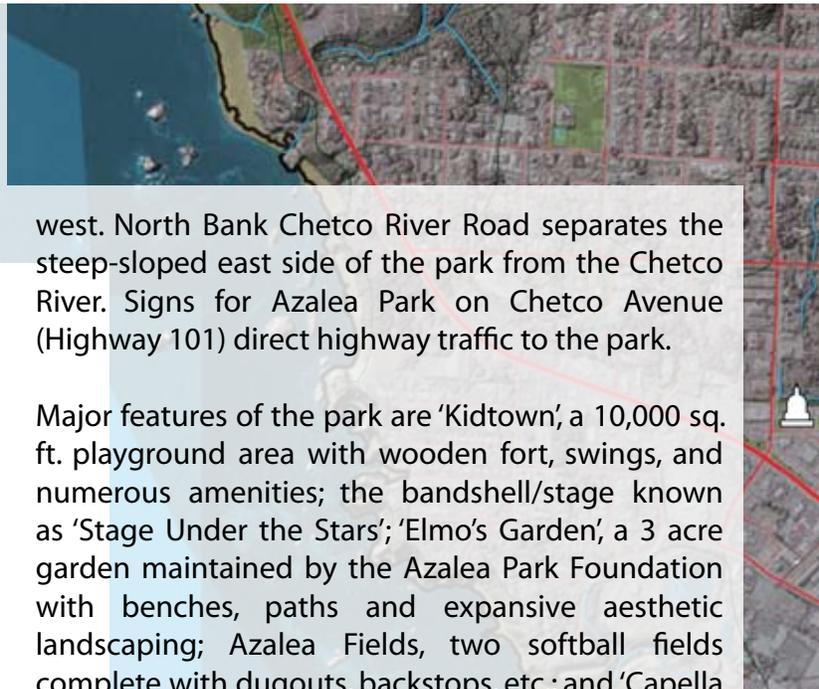
**Stout Park Concerns**

- No restroom facilities exist.
- There is a desire to bring some activity to the park
- No lighting in the park
- No electrical hookup for future improvements

**10 Azalea Park (Community Park) - Table 4-23.**

Azalea Park is a 33.2-acre community park located on Old County Road. The Park offers many active and passive recreational activities to the community while preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.

Access to the park is available at two locations off Old County Highway and at one location off Lundeen Road. Each of these access points leads to a front-in parking area. Parking is available for approximately 100 vehicles, three of which are handicapped parking spaces. Another entrance leading to a softball/baseball/soccer field exists for official vehicles. There is one bicycle rack located near Kidtown. Residential neighborhoods surround the park on the north and



west. North Bank Chetco River Road separates the steep-sloped east side of the park from the Chetco River. Signs for Azalea Park on Chetco Avenue (Highway 101) direct highway traffic to the park.

Major features of the park are 'Kidtown', a 10,000 sq. ft. playground area with wooden fort, swings, and numerous amenities; the bandshell/stage known as 'Stage Under the Stars'; 'Elmo's Garden', a 3 acre garden maintained by the Azalea Park Foundation with benches, paths and expansive aesthetic landscaping; Azalea Fields, two softball fields complete with dugouts, backstops, etc.; and 'Capella by the Sea', a natural wood structure that is used for formal ceremonies such as weddings and informal community gatherings. Most of these structures were donated and/or volunteer built.

Trees and plantings include Douglas fir, alder, spruce, cedar, plum and willow trees and a variety of fern, rhododendron, and, of course, azalea plantings. The park has an automatic irrigation system throughout most of it. A storm drain daylights in the park and runs between Kidtown and the ballfields before flowing into a 50 year old culvert and into the Chetco River.

Cement paths connect the various amenities of the park and a nature trail provides access along the edge of the south and east sides of the park

**Azalea Park Concerns**

- Kidtown is a high maintenance amenity that routinely needs new ground cover and protective coating for the wood play structure.
- The band shell area does not have any lighting for evening events.
- The volleyball courts are in need of repair
- The ballfields comprehensive plan has not seen development or been followed through with
- The ballfields have no restrooms
- There is no separate field for soccer athletics, players currently use the outfield of the ballfields
- Signage at the park entrance, Kidtown, and ballfields is not uniform nor current.



Stout Park, Azalea Park

| Park or Recreation Site | Park Classification | Acreage | Ownership |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|
| Stout Park              | Neighborhood Park   | 3.4     | City      |
| Azalea Park             | Community Park      | 33.2    | City      |

**Table 4-22. Stout Park Amenities**

|  |
|--|
| 1,591 ft. paved walking/jogging paths    |
| 260 ft. unpaved walking/jogging paths    |
| 8 qty. seating benches                   |
| concrete and gravel walking paths        |
| 1 asphalt parking area, 1 qty. ADA space |
| rules and directional sign               |
| "Stout Mountain Railroad"                |
| proximity to Manley Arts Center          |

**Table 4-23. Azalea Park Amenities**

|   |
|---|
| 3,655 ft. cement/asphalt walking/jogging paths        |
| 3,344 ft. unpaved walking/jogging/nature paths        |
| 2 qty. combination softball/baseball/soccer fields    |
| 4 qty. dugouts with 2 qty. sets of bleachers          |
| 2 qty. sand volleyball courts                         |
| 2 qty. horseshoe pits                                 |
| 1 qty. snack shack                                    |
| 2 qty. restrooms (1 qty. year-round)                  |
| 1 qty. equipment shed                                 |
| 11 qty. wood/cement picnic tables                     |
| 6 qty. seating benches                                |
| 2 qty. barbecue grills                                |
| 1 qty. wooden gazebo                                  |
| 2 asphalt, 1 gravel parking areas, 3 qty. ADA spaces  |
| rules and directional signs                           |
| bridges, slides, tires, ropes and bark groundcover    |
| 1 qty. bandshell, "Stage Under the Stars"             |
| "Capella by the Sea", ceremonial building             |
| "Elmo's Garden", maintained by Azalea Park Foundation |

### 11 Bankus Fountain (Mini-Park, Linear Park)-

Table 4-24.

Located on the corner of Chetco Avenue (Hwy 101) and 5th Street, this 0.1 acre mini-park has a focal water fountain with benches surrounded by a grassy area and plantings. It is home to the only Curry Public Transit bus stop in Brookings.

The park also parallels Highway 101 for about 700 linear feet starting in front of the Rays' parking lot and ending at Ross Rd. It is landscaped with a variety of native plants and is irrigated with a combination drip and overhead spray irrigation systems.

### 12 Pacific Avenue (Linear Park)

This park site is a landscaped bed planted with rhododendrons. It is privately owned but maintained by the city, it has no amenities.

#### Pacific Ave. Concerns

- Needs landscaping rehabilitation

### 13 Hillside/Chetco Avenue (Special-use Park)

This park is a privately owned property that the city has secured an agreement with to develop the site into a public open space. It is a triangle-shaped parcel located along Hwy 101. It currently has no amenities aside from two seating walls, and a large open plaza space for events and public art. The park consists of primarily hardscape elements and native landscaping

### 14 Fleet Street (Mini Park)

This park is a 1,000 sq. ft. acre lawn area and adjacent planting islands in the parking lot that the city owns and maintains. It has no amenities.

#### Fleet Street Concerns

- Some of the plants need replacing in the parking lot
- The site is undeveloped and has no amenities
- There is no development plan for the park

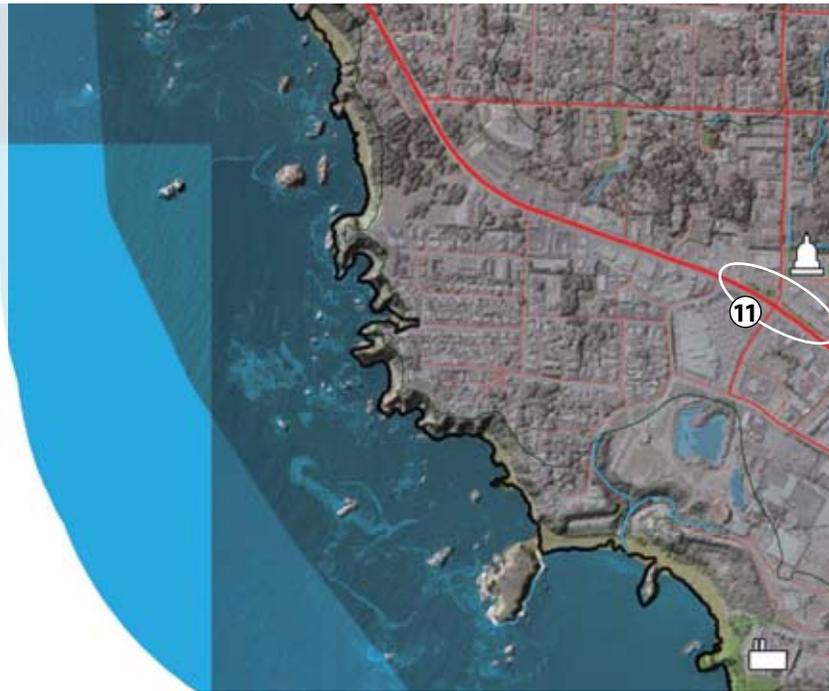
### 15 Boulder Park (Mini-Park)-

Table 4-25.

This is a 0.7 acre grassy rectangular lot on Alder Street between Spruce and Hemlock Streets. It currently houses one bench and one picnic table.

#### Boulder Park Concerns

- The park is underutilized despite basic amenities
- There are no sidewalks adjacent to the park



### 16 Brookings-Harbor Botanical Garden (Special-use Park)-

Table 4-26.

Brookings-Harbor Botanical Garden is a 2.5 acre special-use park located at the intersection of Highway 101 and N. Bank Chetco River Road. The park is in ODOT right-of-way and is maintained by the local Brookings-Harbor Garden Club. This park provides passive recreation amenities with several benches, a variety of native and exotic plants, and identification tags.

#### Botanical Garden Concerns

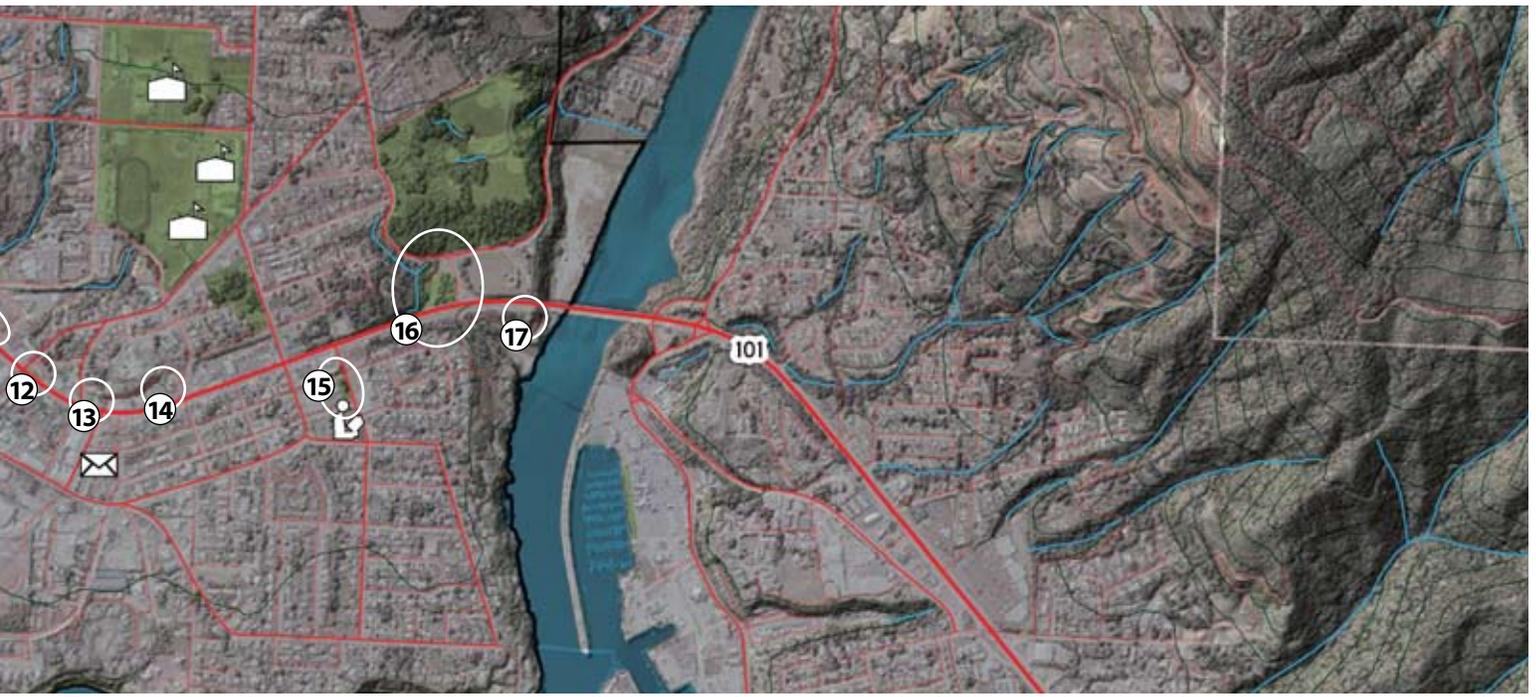
- Connection to Azalea Park could be strengthened

### 17 River Overlook (Access Point)

This noisy overlook resides in ODOT ROW and was a service project completed by a local Brookings youth. A wooden bench and a carved sign offer a view looking south at the mouth of the Chetco River, the Port of Brookings-Harbor, and the Pacific Ocean.

#### River Overlook Concerns

- The overlook is in a very noisy spot due to proximity to Highway 101



Bankus Fountain, Pacific Avenue, Hillside Oasis, Fleet Street, Medical Center Park, Botanical Garden, Chetco River Overlook

| Park or Recreation Site           | Park Classification    | Acreage | Ownership    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Bankus Fountain                   | Mini Park, Linear Park | 0.2     | City         |
| Pacific Avenue                    | Linear Park            | >0.1    | Private      |
| Hillside / Chetco Avenue          | Special-use Park       | >0.1    | Private      |
| Fleet Street                      | Mini Park              | >0.1    | City         |
| Boulder Park                      | Mini Park              | 0.8     | City         |
| Brookings-Harbor Botanical Garden | Special-Use Park       | 2.5     | State (ODOT) |
| River Overlook                    | Access Point           | 0.2     | State (ODOT) |

**Table 4-23. Bankus Fountain**

|                               |
|-------------------------------|
| Water feature                 |
| 4 qty. seating benches        |
| Curry Public Transit bus stop |

**Table 4-24. Boulder Park Amenities**

|  |
|--|
| 1 qty. bench                             |
| 1 qty. picnic table                      |
| 3 ft dia. boulders edging the grassy lot |

**Table 4-25. Botanical Garden Amenities**

|  |
|--|
| 391 ft. gravel walking paths                   |
| 4 qty. seating benches                         |
| landscaped beds with plant identification tags |
| Historical Marker on North end of garden       |
| bridge over stormwater culvert                 |
| equipment shed                                 |

### 18 Mill Beach (Access Point, Beach Site)

Mill Beach is a 7 acre beach accessible via a 25 ft. wide public access road off Macklyn Cove Rd. at the west end of Railroad Ave. It has no amenities.

#### Mill Beach Concerns

- Road surface in need of repair
- No restroom facilities exist
- No park/picnic amenities exist
- The creek experiences periodic high bacteria flushes

### 19 Chetco Point Park (Community Park, Beach Site)-

Table 4-27.

Chetco Point Park is an 8.9-acre community park and beach access park adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) on Wharf Street. A gravel lot serves as a parking area for about 15 vehicles, and entrance to the park is via a trail that hugs the perimeter of the Plant along the north and west side of the facilities. The trail opens to a large multipurpose field with turf and a 14-year old irrigation system, two picnic tables and horseshoe pits. The grassy area offers a scenic ocean viewpoint.

Signage is located at the park entrance and along Hwy 101 and Railroad Ave. No permanent restrooms are currently available. There are Escallonia, rhododendrons, and hebe plantings in the park area.

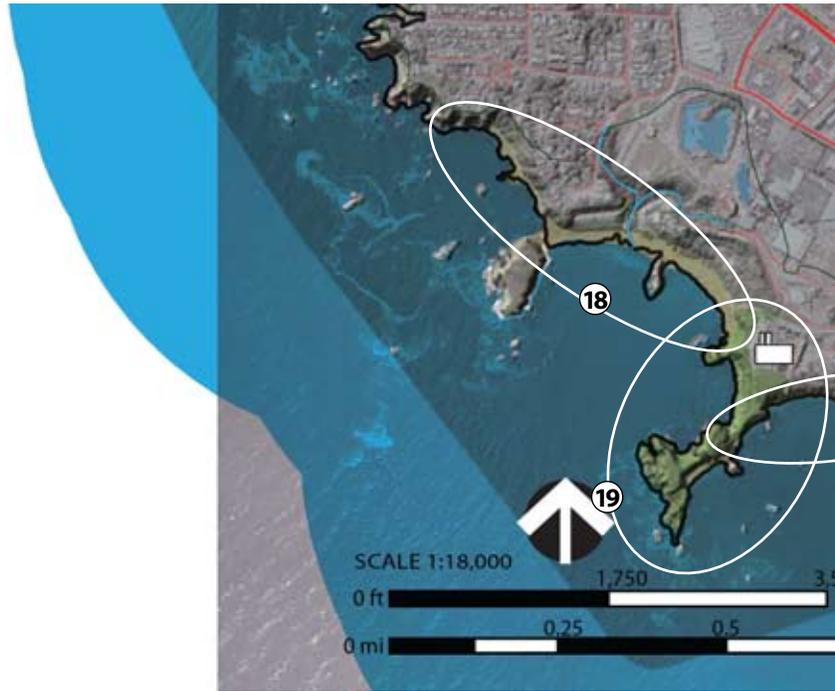
Walking trails leading south from the grass area provide beach access to Chetco Cove Beach to the east. A bridge spans a narrow gap on the main trail, facilitating access to the south end of Chetco Point with outstanding views of Mill Beach, Chetco Cove Beach and the Pacific Ocean.

#### Chetco Point Park Concerns

- No permanent restroom facilities exist
- The whole park is behind the WWTP making visibility from the street difficult
- The parking area is enclosed by a fence, thus blocking visibility to the park entrance
- The parking area exhibits ponding after storm events
- No ADA access to the multi-purpose field

### 20 Chetco Cove Beach (Beach Site)

Chetco Cove is a 2.1-acre beach site directly accessible from Chetco Point Park. Three private access points also exist in addition to the public access at Chetco Point.



### 21 Tanbark Court Overlooks (Access Points)

These overlooks are two public easements extending from Tanbark Rd. to the coastal bluffs. One looks east towards Chetco Point Park and Chetco Cove whereas the other looks south towards the Pacific Ocean. Each is about 8 feet wide and they are both undeveloped.

#### Tanbark Court Overlooks Concerns

- Both sites are undeveloped
- Homeowners have fenced off one of the overlooks as part of their backyard

### 22 Tanbark Road (Mini-Park)

This 0.1 acre mini-park is between Tanbark Road and Memory Lane. It is a small triangle lot with mature Douglas firs and has no amenities.

#### Tanbark Road Concerns

- No amenities exist
- Areas exhibit ponding after heavy storm events

### 23 North Jetty Beach (Access Point, Beach Site)

North Jetty Beach is a 2 acre beach accessible via a private right-of-way off Memory Lane. It has no amenities.

#### North Jetty Beach Concerns

- Homeowners in the past have attempted to limit public access down to the beach
- Log jams and driftwood restrict access at times



Mill Beach, Chetco Point Park, Tanback Road, Tanbark Court Overlooks, North Jetty Beach

| Park or Recreation Site           | Park Classification        | Acreage | Ownership    |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Mill Beach                        | Access Point, Beach Site   | 7.0     | State        |
| Chetco Point Park                 | Community Park, Beach Site | 8.9     | City         |
| Chetco Cove Beach                 | Beach Site                 | 2.1     | State (ODPR) |
| Tanbark Court Overlooks           | Access Point               | --      | City         |
| Tanbark Road                      | Mini Park                  | 0.1     | City         |
| Brookings-Harbor Botanical Garden | Special-Use Park           | 2.5     | State (ODOT) |
| North Jetty Beach                 | Beach Site                 | 2.0     | State        |

**Table 4-27. Chetco Point Park Amenities**

|  |
|--|
| 1,060 ft. paved walking/jogging paths          |
| 1,675 ft. unpaved walking/jogging/nature paths |
| 4 qty. horseshoe pits                          |
| 1 qty. fire pit                                |
| 5 qty. picnic tables                           |
| 4 qty. seating benches                         |
| 1 qty. large lawn area                         |
| 1 qty. year-round restroom (portable kind)     |
| 2 acres of beach access                        |
| ocean viewpoints                               |
| walking trails with wooden bridge              |
| 1 gravel parking area                          |
| rules and directional signs                    |

## **Summary of Park Concerns**

### **Park Use Region Park Concerns**

#### **Airport Property**

- No amenities exist
- There is no public access to the site

#### **Ferry Creek Reservoir Concerns**

- The dam is in disrepair and needs replacing
- There is no public access to the site

#### **Pump Station Concerns**

- No amenities exist

#### **Social Security Bar Concerns**

- No permanent restrooms exist
- No amenities exist

#### **Salmon Run Golf Course Concerns**

- The land is city-owned but privately managed
- The City maintains partial management rights

### **City of Brookings Park Concerns**

#### **Azalea Park Concerns**

- Kidtown is a high maintenance amenity that routinely needs new ground cover and protective coating for the wood play structure.
- The band shell area does not have any lighting for evening events.
- The volleyball courts are in need of repair
- The ballfields comprehensive plan has not seen development or been followed through with
- The ballfields have no restrooms
- There is no field for soccer athletics, players currently use the outfield of the ballfields
- Signage at the park entrance, Kidtown, and ballfields is not uniform nor current.

#### **Botanical Garden Concerns**

- Connection to Azalea Park could be strengthened

#### **Boulder Park Concerns**

- The park is underutilized despite having basic amenities
- There are no sidewalks adjacent to the park

#### **Bud Cross Park Concerns**

- The swimming pool is currently open only during summer months.
- Parking is not sufficient during peak use times, particularly during the summer months when all facilities are in use.
- The skate park is not built to sustain the impact of people riding BMX bikes, this is a recurring problem.
- Drainage in the ball fields is not adequate
- No ADA access into the park
- No sidewalks along any of the streets lining the park

- The tennis court lighting needs replacing

#### **Chetco Point Park Concerns**

- No permanent restroom facilities exist
- The whole park is behind the WWTP making visibility from the street difficult
- The parking area is enclosed by a fence, thus blocking visibility to the park entrance
- The parking area exhibits ponding after storm events
- No ADA access to the multipurpose field

#### **City Hall Concerns**

- Notable flooding has occurred behind City Hall in 2005, 2006, and 2010

#### **Easy Manor Park Concerns**

- Park would benefit from landscaping upgrades
- Parking is inadequate during peak use
- The adjacent land is undeveloped
- The fence around the park is not on the property line

#### **Fleet Street Concerns**

- Some of the plants need replacing
- The site is undeveloped and has no amenities
- There is no development plan for the park

#### **Mill Beach Concerns**

- Road surface in need of repair
- No restroom facilities exist
- No park/picnic amenities exist
- The creek experiences periodic high bacteria flushes

#### **North Jetty Beach Concerns**

- Homeowners in the past have attempted to limit public access down to the beach
- Log jams and driftwood restrict access

#### **Pacific Ave. Concerns**

- Needs landscaping rehabilitation

#### **Richard Street Concerns**

- The site has no amenities

#### **River Overlook Concerns**

- The overlook is in a very noisy spot due to proximity to Highway 101

#### **Stout Park Concerns**

- No restroom facilities exist.
- There is a desire to bring some activity to the park
- No lighting in the park
- No electrical hookup for future improvements

#### **Tanbark Court Overlooks Concerns**

- Both sites are undeveloped

- Homeowners have fenced off one of the overlooks as part of their backyard

#### Tanbark Road Concerns

- No amenities exist
- Areas exhibit ponding after heavy storm events

# Chapter 5

## Community Park Needs

This section describes the needs for future parkland and park amenities in Brookings-Harbor. The needs analysis builds from the characteristics of present and future Brookings-Harbor residents, the baseline level of service (LOS), the 2002 community survey, 2010 stakeholder interviews, and public input.

This chapter identifies needs derived from demographic trends, mapping of the Brookings park system, and input from residents. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) provide a framework for evaluating park system adequacy; this framework emphasizes locally identified needs when determining park adequacy. This evaluation process is used later in the plan as a basis for the acquisition plan.

### 2002 Community Involvement

#### 2002 Community Parks Survey

The needs analysis begins with a discussion of current park use based on the results of the 2002 Community Survey, a public workshop, high school focus groups, stakeholder interviews, and meetings with the Brookings's Parks & Recreation Commission. Local participation in various recreational activities is compared to statewide participation based on the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) Annual Sports Participation Survey.

The first step in conducting a needs analysis is to examine the current level at which the parks system is functioning. Community Planning Workshop (CPW) asked the following three questions to determine park need:

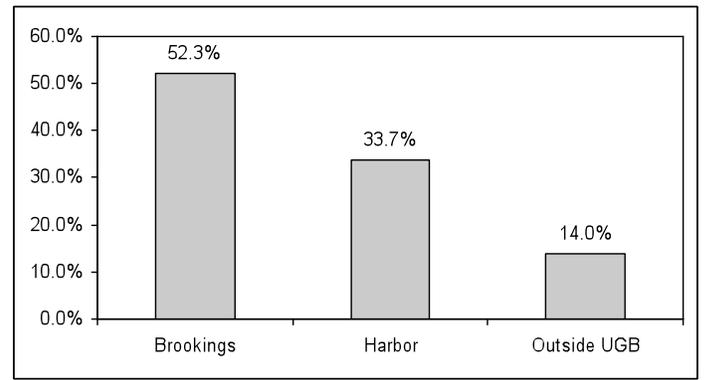
- Who uses Brookings' parks?
- How often are Brookings's parks used?
- What activities do local residents prefer?

In addition to looking at these characteristics of the Brookings parks system, CPW also evaluated barriers to usage of parks.

#### Who uses Brookings's parks?

The primary population using parks in Brookings are local residents. Larger and more prominent

**Figure 5-1. Survey Respondent's Location of Residence**



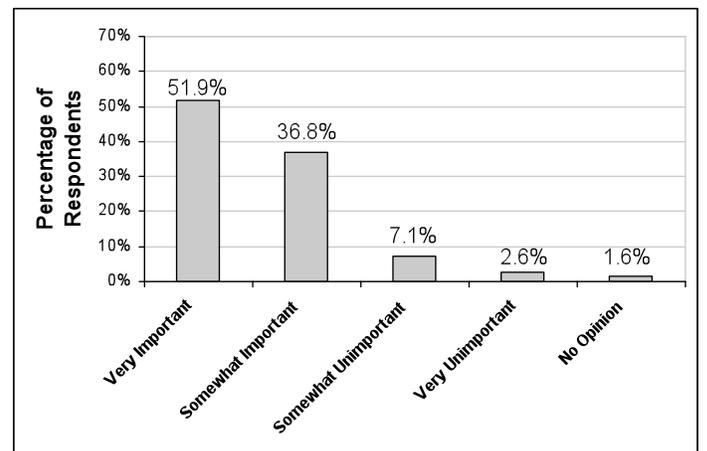
CPW 2002 Parks Survey

**Table 5-1. Percentage of Respondents Using Parks Once a Month by Age Group**

| Park             | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55-64 | 65-84 | 85+   |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Azalea Park      | 50.0% | 27.2% | 17.1% | 16.5% | 10.0% |
| Kidtown          | 45.5% | 11.2% | 5.6%  | 2.0%  | 5.9%  |
| Bud Cross Park   | 27.3% | 13.0% | 7.0%  | 5.3%  | 0.0%  |
| Harris Beach     | 63.7% | 51.9% | 47.5% | 36.9% | 25.0% |
| Sporthaven Beach | 54.6% | 40.0% | 57.2% | 54.2% | 50.1% |
| Swimming Pool    | 45.5% | 14.6% | 2.8%  | 9.7%  | 0.0%  |

CPW 2002 Parks Survey

**Figure 5-2. Importance of Parks to Residents of Brookings-Harbor**



CPW 2002 Parks Survey

facilities such as Harris Beach State Park and Azalea Park attract considerable use by travelers. The Master Plan, however, is intended to address park needs of local residents and focuses on areas within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), which includes both Brookings and Harbor.

The community survey was randomly sent to residents of both communities. According to the 2000 US Census, the population in Brookings and Harbor had a 2.1 to 1 ratio with Brookings having the higher

**Table 5-2. Household Park Usage by park**

| Park                                  | 1-3<br>Times/<br>Year | 4-12<br>Times/<br>Year | 2-3<br>Times/<br>Month | 1-3<br>Times/<br>Week | 4-7<br>Times/<br>Week | Percentage<br>not using<br>park |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Azalea Park                           | 34%                   | 42%                    | 11%                    | 6%                    | 2%                    | 49%                             |
| Bud Cross Park                        | 22%                   | 11%                    | 3%                     | 3%                    | 1%                    | 54%                             |
| Chetco Point Park                     | 27%                   | 12%                    | 5%                     | 2%                    | 0%                    | 71%                             |
| Easy Manor Park                       | 14%                   | 3%                     | 3%                     | 0%                    | 0%                    | 14%                             |
| Stout Park                            | 20%                   | 5%                     | 2%                     | 2%                    | 0%                    | 12%                             |
| Sporthaven Beach                      | 16%                   | 23%                    | 18%                    | 18%                   | 15%                   | 64%                             |
| Harris Beach State Park               | 20%                   | 34%                    | 19%                    | 18%                   | 4%                    | 6%                              |
| Afred Loeb State Park                 | 39%                   | 32%                    | 9%                     | 5%                    | 1%                    | 74%                             |
| Samuel H. Boardman<br>Scenic Corridor | 27%                   | 34%                    | 15%                    | 10%                   | 2%                    | 11%                             |
| Salmon Run Golf Course                | 18%                   | 9%                     | 5%                     | 3%                    | 0%                    | 60%                             |
| Redwood Nature Trail                  | 34%                   | 12%                    | 3%                     | 1%                    | 0%                    | 6%                              |
| Bomb Site Trail                       | 25%                   | 0%                     | 1%                     | 0%                    | 0%                    | 88%                             |
| Kidtown                               | 26%                   | 14%                    | 4%                     | 2%                    | 0%                    | 75%                             |
| Skateboard Park                       | 7%                    | 1%                     | 2%                     | 1%                    | 2%                    | 60%                             |
| Swimming Pool                         | 12%                   | 4%                     | 3%                     | 4%                    | 3%                    | 55%                             |

CPW 2002 Parks Survey

population. The Community survey respondents represent a 1.6 to 1 ratio, with Brookings again having the higher number of respondents. This shows that a proportionate number of responses came from each community. About 52% of survey respondents live within the Brookings city limits; 33% live in Harbor; and 14% live outside of the Brookings-Harbor Urban Growth Boundary (Figure 5-1).

### Park use by age

An age breakdown of survey respondents by park shows who uses local parks. However, it should be acknowledged that the survey respondents' median age was 66 compared to the 2000 median ages for Brookings (43) and Harbor (60).

Table 5-1 shows percentage of respondents that use parks once a month by age group. Sporthaven Beach and Harris Beach State Park have the highest use among all age groups. Harris Beach State Park, Azalea Park and Kidtown are used frequently among 18 to 34 year olds.

### How often are parks used?

The community survey conducted by CPW shows that parks are important to residents of Brookings-Harbor (Figure 5-2). Nearly 90% of survey respondents

indicated that parks are very important or somewhat important to them. Citizens take great pride in parks that act as focal points for the community such as Azalea Park and Harris Beach State Park.

It is clear that community residents value their parks, but how often are they used? A park allows community members to participate actively or passively in various activities. To analyze how often parks are used in Brookings-Harbor, CPW asked survey respondents, "How often do you and members of your household use the following park and recreation facilities?" Facilities listed included city parks, county parks, and state parks in the Brookings-Harbor area. Table 5-2 shows the survey response to this question.

Most survey respondents indicated that they use the state-owned parks at least once per month. According to the survey, 18% of respondents use Sporthaven Beach 1-3 times per week and 19% use Harris Beach State Park 2-3 times per year. Azalea Park ranked highest in most frequency categories for city owned parks with the exception of the swimming pool that is used slightly more on a weekly basis during its seasonal operation.

The survey conducted in high school focus groups shows somewhat different results: 38% of high school respondents say they use Bud Cross Park at least once per month; 32% use Azalea Park at least once per month, and, not surprisingly, 88% use the school facilities at least once per month. The results suggest that youth in the Brookings-Harbor community use developed parks more frequently than the overall population.

### Satisfaction with Brookings's Parks

As shown in Table 5-3, survey respondents are generally satisfied with Brookings's parks. According to the survey, 87% of respondents indicate that they are "very satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" with Azalea Park, and almost 50% of the respondents feel the same about Kidtown. Less than 10% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with any of Brookings's parks. A significant percentage of respondents answered "don't know" for many of the parks suggesting they were unaware of the park or don't use the park.

### What activities do local residents prefer?

This section describes what activities people participate in locally, comparing them to national trends. Table 5-5 shows the ten most popular activities in Brookings-Harbor as indicated by survey respondents. Over one-third of the respondents to the community survey report engaging in activities such as walking, nature enjoyment, dog walking, and exercise at least once per week. Over 80% of respondents, however, do not participate in active sports such as baseball, basketball, skateboarding, soccer, tennis, and volleyball. This could be due to the median age of survey respondents.

As was shown in Table 5-1 the age group of 18-34 used parks more consistently, especially the swimming pool, an active form of recreation. The age range of 65 and up overwhelming preferred the beach parks, a more passive form of recreation. Given these results and population trends, Brookings needs to provide passive recreation in city parks, including areas for walking and nature enjoyment. The following figure shows the most popular activities for Brookings-Harbor residents.

Table 5-6 compares the top ten activities by participation in Brookings versus Oregon and

**Table 5-3. Satisfaction with Brookings' Parks**

| Park                   | Percentage of Respondants |         |              |            |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|
|                        | Satisfied                 | Neutral | Dissatisfied | Don't Know |
| Azalea Park            | 86.7%                     | 6.9%    | 4.0%         | 2.4%       |
| Bud Cross Park         | 25.4%                     | 14.5%   | 3.9%         | 56.3%      |
| Chetco Point Park      | 19.0%                     | 1.6%    | 4.1%         | 52.4%      |
| Easy Manor Park        | 11.1%                     | 12.7%   | 2.9%         | 73.2%      |
| Stout Park             | 17.0%                     | 14.8%   | 2.9%         | 65.2%      |
| Salmon Run Golf Course | 33.9%                     | 7.4%    | 2.9%         | 55.8%      |
| Kidtown                | 48.7%                     | 13.5%   | 2.2%         | 35.5%      |
| Skateboard Park        | 15.7%                     | 9.8%    | 3.9%         | 70.5%      |
| Swimming Pool          | 14.9%                     | 13.9%   | 9.7%         | 61.5%      |

CPW 2002 Parks Survey

nationwide. Comparing the most popular activities nationally and locally, Brookings-Harbor area shares some common traits with national participation patterns. Walking, exercising, and swimming appear on both top ten lists. On the other hand, this comparison also demonstrates the need to use local data to "customize" planning. For example, boating is more popular in Brookings-Harbor than nationally. This makes sense since the community has easy access to rivers and the Pacific Ocean.

According to the NSGA's 2009 Sports Participation Survey, the five fastest growing sports nationwide are:

1. Ice Hockey
2. Yoga
3. Muzzleloading
4. Cross-country Skiing
5. Alpine Skiing

Identifying fast growing sports is relevant to parks planning because it allows the city to anticipate demand for facilities. Of course alpine and cross-country skiing and hunting with firearms are not sports that Brookings-Harbor needs to plan for in the way of parks, but skateboarding, and yoga are. For example, the community has responded to the increasing popularity of skateboarding, the second fastest growing sport nationally, by building a skate park in Bud Cross Park. The new skate park received national attention in a recent issue of Thrasher, a

**Table 5-5. Ten Most Popular Activities in Brookings**

| Activity                                     | Percentage of respondents |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Walking                                   | 75%                       |
| 2. Nature Enjoyment                          | 64%                       |
| 3. Exercise (Aerobics, Weight Lifting, etc.) | 46%                       |
| 4. Watching Sports                           | 42%                       |
| 5. Dog Walking                               | 39%                       |
| 6. Picnics/BBQ                               | 35%                       |
| 7. Bench Sitting                             | 34%                       |
| 8. Festivals/Special Events                  | 34%                       |
| 9. Arts and Crafts                           | 33%                       |
| 10. Fishing                                  | 32%                       |

CPW 2002 Parks Survey

**Table 5-6. Ten Most Popular Activities in Brookings**

| Brookings-Harbor                             | Oregon                      | Nationally                   |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Walking                                   | 1. Camping Overnight        | 1. Exercise Walking          |
| 2. Nature Enjoyment                          | 2. Canoeing                 | 2. Exercising with equipment |
| 3. Exercise (Aerobics, Weight Lifting, etc.) | 3. Alpine Skiing            | 3. Camping overnight         |
| 4. Watching Sports                           | 4. Backpack/Wilderness Camp | 4. Swimming                  |
| 5. Dog Walking                               | 5. Mountain Biking          | 5. Bowling                   |
| 6. Picnics/BBQ                               | -                           | 6. Workout at Club           |
| 7. Bench Sitting                             | -                           | 7. Bicycle Riding            |
| 8. Festivals/Special Events                  | -                           | 8. Weight Lifting            |
| 9. Arts and Crafts                           | -                           | 9. Hiking                    |
| 10. Fishing                                  | -                           | 10. Aerobic Exercising       |

CPW 2002 Parks Survey

magazine that focuses on the skateboarding world.

Popularity of activities can be used to plan for future park amenities and facilities so that a community's needs are met. Furthermore, it is important to consider who uses parks and identify any age-specific needs for amenities—for example, playgrounds for young children and benches for senior citizens.

### Results of High School Forum

In addition to the comments from the survey, participants in the high school forum said they wanted activities, such as concerts at Azalea Park, for teens. Additionally, they suggested a teen-oriented volunteer program where the Leadership Class, for example, would be responsible for clean-up after such events. Other suggestions offered by the high school students include:

- Additional picnic and barbeque amenities
- Art, sculptures, fountains, bird feeders, etc. in the parks, particularly Azalea Park
- Advertising/promotional pamphlet describing all parks, events, and activities in the area
- The addition of a park in Harbor
- Interpretative signs along trails
- Addressing safety issues associated with vandalism and loitering in Stout Park.

### Recommendations from Public Forum- Existing Park Improvements

Participants at the public forum offered the following

suggestions for improvements to existing parks:

- Landscaping upgrades in several parks
- Sculpture garden at Stout Park
- Additional parking at Bud Cross Park
- Picnic amenities at Stout Park
- Amenities such as bathroom, benches, etc. at Chetco Point
- Advertising/awareness of parks, particularly Chetco Point
- Conceal Waste Water Treatment Plant at Chetco Point
- Small lake at Azalea Park
- Enhanced volunteer program for Azalea Park

### Recommendations from Public Forum- New Facilities and Amenities

Participants of the public forum were asked to participate in a mapping exercise in which they generated the following suggestions for new facilities, amenities, and activities:

- New sports complex
- New parks in Harbor, near Harris Road, other areas of growth
- River trail
- Lighting on trails
- Better access to Chetco Point
- Picnic facilities
- Trail connecting Log Pond with Chetco Point, including exercise stations
- Snack bar at Azalea Park
- Security
- Improving city-owned vacant lots in neighborhoods

## 2002 Overarching Park Needs

From all forms of public input, several prominent community needs emerged throughout the development of the 2002 PMP:

- A swimming pool for year-round use
- Better maintenance of facilities—specifically bathrooms
- Providing a blend of recreation amenities for all ages
- A community/recreation center
- Paved and unpaved trails for walking, jogging, and biking.

## 2002 Parks & Recreation Commission Goals

In response to the findings of the 2002 CPW Survey and the comments received from public forums, the 2002 Parks & Recreation Commission set forth the following goals for the city to achieve:

- Goal 1. Establish a review process for needed maintenance and capital improvements
- Goal 2. Conduct needed park maintenance
- Goal 3. Improve public safety in city parks
- Goal 4. Increase public outreach
- Goal 5. Provide adequate parkland and facilities
- Goal 6. Build a new indoor pool and community center
- Goal 7. Ensure adequate access to parks
- Goal 8. Secure long-term funding
- Goal 9. Ensure the future of parks
- Goal 10. Identify and preserve rare and endangered plant species at Chetco Point Park

## 2010/11 Community Involvement

### Recommendations from Public Input

Over the course of several months, various methods were used to collect community input and verify existing park needs. Research included multiple individual stakeholder interviews, public speaking events at the Brookings-Harbor Botanical Club, Rotary Club, Brookings Board of Realtors, and the City Planning Commission, as well as input and comments from staff along with monthly discussions with the Parks & Recreation Commission.

Through all forms of community involvement in 2010, several current needs were suggested:

- A dog-unleash area in the Brookings city limits
- Increased access to/visibility of the multipurpose field at Chetco Point Park
- Redevelopment of the Mill Beach Access
- New rules/signage for all city parks that is consistent and current
- The development of a new sports field at Azalea Park

## Park Needs Analysis

After review and study of the CPW 2002 Parks Survey, analysis of comments and input from 2002 and 2010, several trends were apparent:

- Chetco Point Park is one of the crown jewels of the parks system in Brookings- it is repeatedly cited for increased public awareness about the park, increased visibility and access, and preservation of its unique habitat- and as such it should be a high priority for park improvements and funding allocation.
- There is a strong need for increased knowledge about the parks in Brookings' UGA. Some form of public outreach/ brochure/flyer would do well to circulate throughout the community, along with posting the PMP on the City website.
- A community recreation/swimming center is still a high need in the area. City staff are currently, and should continue to, help in whatever ways possible- sharing resources on locating of said structure, information into funding options and fiscal responsibility, and the legal issues surrounding a center, etc. At the time of this printing there is a non-profit, Friends of the Brookings-Harbor Aquatic Center, that is helping advance this item.
- Accessibility is a mounting challenge for Brookings' parks system. Opportunities to strengthen pedestrian connections to parks and link spaces to other high-profile places should be a top priority for the enhancement of the parks system. A Bicycle Master Plan is currently in development through the Planning Department; this document will greatly help to strengthen connections via bike but other options such as street and sidewalk improvements would help basic walkability of the community.

## Baseline Level of Service

The Level of Service (LOS) analysis is based on the City's park classification system (see Chapter 3) and the population of Brookings and Brookings-Harbor. The level of service analysis provides guidelines, represented by a ratio expressed as acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, for the minimum amount of parkland needed to meet recreation demands of the citizens of a community. Table 5-7 shows the baseline LOS for each park classification, based on the 2010 Portland State University (PSU) Population Research Center's population of Brookings (6,336 people) and Brookings-Harbor combined (8,069 people).

## Areas Currently Served

Map 5-1 shows the location and service areas of City-owned parks in Brookings. These service areas are based on the park classifications presented in Chapter 3. Included in the LOS analysis are only mini-, neighborhood, and community parks. Special-use parks, beach and river sites, and linear parks are not included because they do not have defined service

areas due to their unique functions and benefits. Further, the NRPA does not provide guidance to delineate a service area for these classifications and thus they are not included in these maps.

### **Areas Currently In Need**

Map 5-2 shows park need areas and locations identified as being underserved. The need areas include rapidly developing areas as well as areas isolated due to physical barriers such as Highway 101 and the Chetco River. Brookings can use this map to plan the locations of new parks as well as locate potentials for connections and public access routes.

Physical barriers to service areas may limit service to a specific park. For example, Highway 101 and the Chetco River prohibit some residents within the defined service area from accessing certain parks within a safe and easy walking distance. Thus, the service area boundaries should be reviewed as generalizations as to the real area each park serves.

For example, it is easy to assume that residents North of Hwy 101 within the Easy Manor Park service area can walk or bike to the park to recreate (Map 5-1.). The residents living South of Hwy 101 within the same service area are much less likely to walk/bike to Easy Manor to recreate because there is a large stretch of Hwy 101 with no crosswalks within the service area. In other words, Hwy 101 acts as a barrier for pedestrians from traveling to the park.

The topography of our area also complicates service area boundaries; Brookings is built on a series of stepped terraces that rise up from the coastal bluffs rather steeply, and are confined by the foothills of the Klamath Mountain Range. Travel along Hwy 101 is relatively accessible for all age groups due to its gentle topography, however if one travels perpendicular to the Hwy there is an immediate drop or gain in elevation that has a consistently steepening incline/decline.

Given the most popular activities in Brookings-Harbor (walking, people and nature watching, and picnicking), Brookings should consider providing parks in need areas and incorporate pedestrian/bicycle routes to access them.

### **Level of Service Analysis**

The areas identified as 'Need Areas' include the neighborhood South of Hwy 101 and at the West end of Railroad Avenue and at the East end of Memory Lane, the Dawson Tract and Harris Heights subdivisions, Parkview Drive, and the whole of Harbor. These areas have been identified because they are currently underserved by Brookings' current park system.

The Dawson Tract neighborhood is an example of new development without consideration of the parks needs of its residents. The subdivision contains approximately 300 homes and there are no park spaces nor playgrounds. There is a public access trail to Harris Beach State Park, but since this park is classified a Regional Park and Beach Site, it offers different amenities than those of a Mini or Neighborhood Park.

The neighborhood at the West end of Railroad Ave. and south of Highway 101 represents an area of Brookings that would benefit from a small park space in the realm of a Mini or Neighborhood Park. Residents are physically isolated from Easy Manor Park because of Hwy 101.

The Harbor area would greatly benefit from a park site at the scale of a Community or Neighborhood Park. Although the unincorporated area of Harbor is almost equal in size to Brookings, it only has public open space in the form of Sporthaven Beach, the Port, and McVay Rock State Recreation Site. Residents clearly travel to Brookings to utilize any of the three existing NRPA classified Community Parks.

For more detailed studies of these 'Need Areas,' refer to Chapter 7 Parkland Planning Strategies.

**Table 5-7. Park Acreage and LOS**

| Park Classification | Park              | Acreage | Brookings LOS (acres/1,000 residents) | Brookings-Harbor LOS (acres/1,000 residents) | NRPA recommends (acres/1,000 residents) |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Mini Park           | Bankus Fountain   | 0.2     |                                       |  |   |
|                     | Boulder Park      | 0.8     |                                       |  |   |
|                     | Fleet Street      | >0.1    |                                       |  |   |
|                     | Richard Street    | 0.4     |                                       |  |   |
|                     | Tanbark Road      | 0.1     |                                       |  |   |
|                     | Subtotal          | 1.5     | 0.2                                   | 0.2  | 0.2-0.5                                 |
| Neighborhood Park   | Easy Manor Park   | 0.8     |                                       |  |   |
|                     | Stout Park        | 3.4     |                                       |  |   |
|                     | Subtotal          | 4.2     | 0.7                                   | 0.5  | 1.0-2.0                                 |
| Community Park      | Azalea Park       | 33.2    |                                       |  |   |
|                     | Bud Cross Park    | 6.4     |                                       |  |   |
|                     | Chetco Point Park | 8.9     |                                       |  |   |
|                     | Subtotal          | 48.5    | 7.7                                   | 6.0  | 5.0-10.0                                |
| Total               |                   | 54.2    | 8.6                                   | 6.7  | 7.0-10.0                                |

**Table 5-8. Park Acreage LOS Comparison**

| City             | Developed Park Acreage | 2010 Population | LOS per 1,000 Residents |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Brownsville      | 30.5                   | 1,780           | 17.1                    |
| Lincoln City     | 90.3                   | 7,930           | 11.4                    |
| Brookings        | 55.4                   | 6,490           | 8.6                     |
| Sweet Home       | 76.4                   | 9,050           | 8.4                     |
| Bandon           | 27.3                   | 3,295           | 8.3                     |
| Turner           | 13.7                   | 1,750           | 7.8                     |
| Brookings-Harbor | 55.4                   | 8,069           | 6.7                     |
| Warrenton        | 25.3                   | 1,896           | 5.2                     |
| Troutdale        | 70.7                   | 15,535          | 4.6                     |
| Lebanon          | 50.9                   | 15,580          | 3.3                     |
| Talent           | 17.0                   | 6,680           | 2.5                     |
| Monmouth         | 23.3                   | 9,630           | 2.4                     |
| Canby            | 37.0                   | 15,230          | 2.4                     |
| Seaside          | 14.1                   | 6,480           | 2.2                     |
| Astoria          | 21.6                   | 10,250          | 2.1                     |
| Newport          | 20.0                   | 10,600          | 1.9                     |

**Brookings and Brookings-Harbor LOS comparison**

2010 City of Warrenton Parks Master Plan



# Chapter 6

## Capital Improvement Plan

An important component of a parks master plan is the capital improvement program (CIP). The CIP gives specific details and costs of projects that should be implemented to work towards the goals and actions developed through the planning process. This chapter provides a detailed roadmap for implementing suggested improvements and additions to the park system. A capital improvement program details what specific park improvements will cost and prioritizes projects. The intent is to provide the City with a capital-budgeting tool that clearly identifies costs, potential funding sources, and priorities.

The CIP reflects community priorities and resources. To develop the list of potential projects, input was gathered from public forums, the 2002 Community Survey, stakeholder interviews the Parks & Recreation Commission, and City Staff. The Brookings Parks & Recreation Commission then refined the list of potential improvements and prioritized the projects at their April 2011 meeting. The Brookings Parks & Recreation Commission then refined the list of potential improvements and prioritized the projects at their April 2011 meeting. The CIP rates projects as high, medium, or low priority. High priority projects should be addressed in the immediate forthcoming years, medium projects addressed a few years out, and low priority projects addressed several years down the road.

### Goals and Actions

In 2011, the Brookings Park and Recreation Commission updated the series of goals and actions set forth in the 2002 PMP to address the findings of this Plan. Together the goals and actions provide a framework to plan for the future of Brookings' parks. These goals and actions may be carried out through the implementation of the detailed Capital Improvement Program in the next section.

### **Goals**

The plan goals provide objectives that the City should work towards to best meet the community's current and future park needs. The goals respond to suggestions and concerns that arose through the

process of developing this plan.

### **Action Items**

The action items are detailed recommendations for activities that the City should undertake to fulfill its goals. Following are the goals and action items for the City of Brookings Parks Master Plan.

#### **Goal 1. Actively Promote Parks and Recreation**

- Implement Capital Improvement Program
- Review the CIP annually
- Conduct a complete revision every 5 years

#### **Goal 2. Conduct Needed Park Maintenance**

- Improve aesthetics of parks and enhance landscaping
- Upgrade restrooms and diligently maintain them
- Repair acts of vandalism within 48 hours or as soon as possible

#### **Goal 3. Improve Public Safety in City Parks**

- Investigate improved security options that may include increased police patrol, citizen patrol, park hosts, and/or electronic surveillance
- Use crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) strategies that increase visibility and perception of safety in current and future parks

#### **Goal 4. Increase Public Outreach**

- Develop consistent, attractive signage for all parks in the system
- Develop park pamphlets that provide a map of all parks and describe opportunities and amenities provided, possibly in unison with those maps created by the Chamber of Commerce or the Curry Pilot
- Continue to maintain and update the Brookings Parks and Recreation website
- Expand volunteer program to foster participation by all age groups- specifically including a youth volunteer program with teen-focused events.
- Invite local organizations such as the Curry Watershed Council, B-H Garden Club, Azalea Park Foundation, and Friends of the B-H Aquatic Center to give presentations to the Parks & Recreation Commission over their annual projects, objectives, and business

#### **Goal 5. Provide Adequate Parkland and Facilities**

- Acquire land to maintain the adopted standard of 7 acres per 1000 residents
- Develop multi-purpose trails and connections between parks, natural areas, and neighborhoods
- Provide facilities that are amenable to all age groups, including toddler swings, teenage appropriate activities, and senior accessible amenities
- Develop partnerships with schools and private park sites to share recreation facilities

- Assure equal distribution of park classifications throughout the City in accordance with identified need areas
- Explore use of a mandatory dedication policy to assure adequate parkland in new developments
- Research and apply for planning grants on an annual basis

**Goal 6. Build New Indoor Pool & Community Center**

- Conduct feasibility study to explore location, capital, operations and maintenance costs, and amenities to be provided
- Continue to seek public input and work with citizen groups to develop support and determine needs

**Goal 7. Ensure Adequate Access to Parks**

- Ensure the parks are accessible to residents of all ages throughout the City
- Work towards achieving compliance with the American Disability Act standards
- Provide adequate and safe trails, sidewalks, crosswalks and connections from all neighborhoods to parks
- Provide effective directional signs to parks from key roadways and pathways
- Assure adequate parking and bike racks at all major City parks

**Goal 8. Secure Long-term Funding**

- Reduce costs associated with future park development, for example, by forming partnerships with schools or purchasing land early in areas of future development
- Explore formation of a park district for the Brookings-Harbor area
- Develop partnerships with the private sector and other public agencies
- Review the City's Systems Development Charge ordinance to assure that development is paying for itself
- Continually research and apply for new grants

**Goal 9. Ensure the Future of Parks**

- Perform ongoing parks planning
- Seek ongoing input of elected officials and the public
- Make parks a public priority
- Incorporate parks planning with other city goals
- Integrate parks planning with city, regional, and state projects such as the Downtown Master Plan and the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Program

**Goal 10. Identify and Preserve Unique Natural and Cultural Sites in Brookings**

- Identify areas that are in need of special care or unique management schemes
- Develop recommended management plans- for example, no spraying of pesticides or weed killers, or managing all stormwater on site

- Ensure preservation of rare and endangered plant species
- Seek outside funding sources to implement this goal.

**Capital Improvement Projects by Park**

Table 6-2 displays the proposed capital improvement projects for each City-owned park in Brookings. Implementation of these projects will help the City to work towards the goals outlined above so that they may better serve current and future residents of Brookings. Each project is ranked as high, medium, or low priority, and a cost estimate is given with the source of the estimate.

Total costs for each park in Tables 6-1 represent an estimated range of costs for the capital improvement projects. Because there is a great deal of variation in prices and prices were unavailable for some projects, it is recommended that the City of Brookings consult with local contractors before beginning these projects. Total costs for system-wide projects and new parks and amenities were not calculated because the details, quantity, size, and location of amenities has not yet been determined. Price ranges are listed for these projects to give the City a ballpark figure when deciding what capital improvement projects to undertake.

**Table 6-1. Cost Estimates for Capital Improvement Projects for Existing Parks**

| <b>Park</b>       | <b>Low</b>       | <b>High</b>      |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Azalea Park       | \$359,500        | \$381,100        |
| Bankus Fountain   | \$0              | \$0              |
| Boulder Park      | \$7,000          | \$7,000          |
| Bud Cross Park    | \$371,755        | \$373,245        |
| Chetco Point Park | \$98,352         | \$185,628        |
| Easy Manor Park   | \$5,350          | \$15,350         |
| Fleet Street      | \$1,428          | \$1,428          |
| Stout Park        | \$20,729         | \$20,729         |
| Tanbark Road      | \$0              | \$0              |
| <b>Totals:</b>    | <b>\$864,114</b> | <b>\$984,480</b> |

**Table 6-2. Capital Improvement Projects, Costs, Priority, and Funding Options per Park**

| <b>Park</b>                    | <b>Priority</b>           | <b>Capital Improvement Project</b>        | <b>Year</b> | <b>Cost [Estimate]</b> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------|
| Azalea Park                    | COMPLETED                 | Capella by the Sea                        | 2009        | ---                    |
|                                | COMPLETED                 | Restroom Replacement                      | 2007        | \$33,000 ea.           |
|                                | COMPLETED                 | Snack Shack                               | 2004        | ---                    |
|                                | COMPLETED                 | Security Lighting + Cameras               | 2007        | \$50,000               |
|                                | COMPLETED                 | Replace Bandshell Cover                   | 2007        | \$6,947                |
|                                | COMPLETED                 | Tool Shed- Azalea Park Foundation         | 2006        | \$8,000                |
|                                | ONGOING                   | Landscaping + Maintenance                 | ONGOING     | [\$10,177/yr]          |
|                                | ONGOING                   | Fertilizing of Ballfields #1, 2           | ONGOING     | [\$1,500/yr]           |
|                                | LOW                       | Caretaker Residence                       | ---         | [\$78,000]             |
|                                | LOW                       | Lighting for Bandshell                    | ---         | [\$10,000-\$20,000]    |
|                                | ---                       | Replace Gazebo Roof                       | ---         | [\$2,200]              |
|                                | LOW                       | Replace Wooden Picnic Tables              | ---         | [\$2,000 ea.]          |
|                                | MEDIUM                    | Resurface Nature Trail- Red Alder Chips   | ---         | [\$2,100]              |
|                                | LOW                       | Resurface Nature Trail- Asphalt Grindings | ---         | [\$___.]               |
|                                | LOW                       | Security Cameras                          | ---         | [\$7,800-\$10,200 ea.] |
|                                | LOW                       | SOD Interpretive Signage                  | --          | [\$2,000-\$3,000]      |
|                                | LOW                       | Sports Fields- Topographic Survey         | ---         | [\$5,000]              |
|                                | MEDIUM                    | Sports Fields- Site Grading/Drainage      | ---         | [\$95,000]             |
|                                | MEDIUM                    | Sports Fields- Restrooms                  | ---         | [\$33,000]             |
|                                | LOW                       | Sports Fields- Snack Shack                | ---         | [\$87,000]             |
| MEDIUM                         | Trail to Botanical Garden | ---                                       | [\$___.]    |                        |
| ---                            | ---                       | ---                                       | ---         |                        |
| ---                            | ---                       | ---                                       | ---         |                        |
| ---                            | ---                       | ---                                       | ---         |                        |
| ---                            | ---                       | ---                                       | ---         |                        |
| Total Cost for Azalea Park     |                           |   |             | [\$359,500-\$381,100]  |
| Bankus Fountain                | COMPLETED                 | Landscaping Rehabilitation                | 2010        | \$300                  |
|                                | ONGOING                   | Bus Passenger Shelter                     | ---         | [\$10,000]             |
|                                | ---                       | ---                                       | ---         | ---                    |
|                                | ---                       | ---                                       | ---         | ---                    |
| Total Cost for Bankus Fountain |                           |   |             | [\$10,000]             |
| Boulder Park                   | MEDIUM                    | Sidewalk Installation Along Alder Street  | ---         | [\$7,000]              |
|                                | ---                       | ---                                       | ---         | ---                    |
|                                | ---                       | ---                                       | ---         | ---                    |
|                                | ---                       | ---                                       | ---         | ---                    |
| Total Cost for Boulder Park    |                           |   |             | [\$7,000]              |

| <b>Deliverable</b>   | <b>Source of Estimate</b>         | <b>Funding Options</b>                 |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 qty. new building  | Janell Howard, Financial Services | Donations                              |
| 1 qty. new restroom  | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman         | Parks Budget                           |
| 1 qty. snack shack, 1 qty. restroom                                | Brookings-Harbor Rotary Club      | Grant, Partnerships                    |
| 4 qty. cameras, 2 qty. light poles                                 | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman         | SDC's, Partnerships                    |
| 1 qty. new cover   | Janell Howard, Financial Services | Partnerships, Grants, Donations        |
| 1 qty. new building  | Janell Howard, Financial Services | Partnerships, Grants, Donations        |
| 7hrs/wk clean restrooms, 5hrs/wk mow, 1hr/wk edge, 1hr/wk weed eat | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman         | Parks Budget                           |
| 50 bags/yr   | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman         | Parks Budget                           |
| 1 qty. year-round residence  | Gary Milliman, City Manager       | SDC's, Grants, Donations, Partnerships |
| 1 qty. lighting scaffolding, fixtures, hookup                      | 2002 CIP                          | Partnerships, Grants, Donations        |
| 1 qty. new metal roof  | Myer Roofing                      | Grants, Donations, Partnerships        |
| 6 qty. tables  | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman         | Parks Budget, Grants                   |
| 500 linear feet of new trail surface                               | Cody Erhart, Park Planner         | Grants, Partnerships, Donations, SDC's |
| 500 linear feet of new trail surface                               | Cody Erhart, Park Planner         | Partnerships, Donations                |
| 4 qty. new security cameras, poles, hookup                         | 2002 PMP Capital Improve. Plan    | SDC's, Parks Budget                    |
| 2 new signs telling story of SOD                                   | Cody Erhart, Park Planner         | Grants, URA, Partnerships              |
| 1 qty. CAD file  | Roberts & Associates,             | SDC's, Parks Budget                    |
| regrading of ballfields, replace culvert, etc.                     | Mike Erickson, Dyer Partnership   | Grants, Partnerships, SDC's, URA       |
| 1 qty. restroom, water, sewer, electrical hookup                   | Cody Erhart, Park Planner         | Grants, Partnerships, SDC's, URA       |
| 1 qty. building, water, sewer, electric hookup                     | Gary Milliman, City Manager       | Grants, Partnerships, SDC's, URA       |
| ___ linear feet of trail surface                                   | Cody Erhart, Park Planner         | Donations, Grants, Parks Budget        |
| ---  | ---                               | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---                               | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---                               | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---                               | ---                                    |
| replacement plants around fountain                                 | Don Vilelle, P&RC                 | Parks Budget                           |
| 1 qty. shelter   | Joann, Curry Public Transit       | Grants                                 |
| ---  | ---                               | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---                               | ---                                    |
| 200 linear feet of sidewalk, curb, gutter                          | Mike Erickson, Dyer Partnership   | SDC's, URA,                            |
| ---  | ---                               | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---                               | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---                               | ---                                    |

| <b>Park</b>                      | <b>Priority</b> | <b>Capital Improvement Project</b>             | <b>Year</b> | <b>Cost [Estimate]</b>       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------|------------------------------|
| Bud Cross Park                   | COMPLETED       | Restroom Replacement                           | 2007        | \$33,000 (\$100,000)         |
|                                  | COMPLETED       | Skate Park- Construction                       | 2006        | \$37,814                     |
|                                  | COMPLETED       | Skate Park- Rehabilitation                     | 2010        | \$7,500                      |
|                                  | COMPLETED       | Sports Fields- Topographic Survey              | 2011        | [\$2,500]                    |
|                                  | ONGOING         | Landscaping + Maintenance                      | ONGOING     | \$10,177yr                   |
|                                  | MEDIUM          | ADA Accessible Pathways                        | ---         | [\$48,480]                   |
|                                  | HIGH            | ADA Entrance Stairs + Ramp                     | ---         | [\$71,820]                   |
|                                  | MEDIUM          | ADA Sidewalk Along Third Street                | ---         | [\$30,150]                   |
|                                  | MEDIUM          | Basketball Court Retaining Wall                | ---         | [\$1,021]                    |
|                                  | LOW             | BMX Park                                       | ---         | [\$__._]                     |
|                                  | MEDIUM          | Sports Fields- Picnic Area                     | ---         | [\$879/bench][\$2,000/table] |
|                                  | MEDIUM          | Sports Fields- Site Grading/Drainage           | ---         | [\$__._]                     |
|                                  | HIGH            | Sports Fields- Backflow Device/Meter           | ---         | [\$3,795]                    |
|                                  | LOW             | Street Skate Area                              | ---         | [\$20,000]                   |
|                                  | MEDIUM          | Tennis Court Lighting                          | ---         | [\$17,500-\$19,000]          |
|                                  | MEDIUM          | Tent Structure for Swimming Pool               | ---         | [\$173,526]                  |
|                                  | ---             | ---  | ---         | ---                          |
|                                  | ---             | ---  | ---         | ---                          |
|                                  | ---             | ---  | ---         | ---                          |
|                                  | ---             | ---  | ---         | ---                          |
| Total Cost for Bud Cross Park    |                 |  |             | [\$371,755-\$373,245]        |
| Chetco Point Park                | COMPLETED       | Trail to Point & Beach, Overlook Area, Seating | 2005        | \$98,000                     |
|                                  | ONGOING         | Landscaping                                    | ONGOING     | \$1,454/yr                   |
|                                  | HIGH            | Bike Rack Installation                         | ---         | [\$549]                      |
|                                  | HIGH            | Bridge- Replacement                            | ---         | [\$8,500-12,700]             |
|                                  | LOW             | Bridge- Handrailing Along Path                 | ---         | [\$3,500]                    |
|                                  | LOW             | Educational/Historical Signage                 | ---         | [\$4,000]                    |
|                                  | LOW             | New Restroom                                   | ---         | [\$30,000-100,000]           |
|                                  | HIGH            | Parking Lot- Fence Removal                     | ---         | [\$__._]                     |
|                                  | LOW             | Parking Lot- Asphalt Paving                    | ---         | [\$35,000]                   |
|                                  | MEDIUM          | Parking Lot- Permeable Pavers                  | ---         | [\$21,924]                   |
|                                  | MEDIUM          | Pathway to Multipurpose Field                  | ---         | [\$25,000]                   |
|                                  | HIGH            | Picnic Areas                                   | ---         | [\$879/bench][\$2,000/table] |
|                                  | ---             | ---  | ---         | ---                          |
|                                  | ---             | ---  | ---         | ---                          |
|                                  | ---             | ---  | ---         | ---                          |
|                                  | ---             | ---  | ---         | ---                          |
| Total Cost for Chetco Point Park |                 |  |             | [\$98,352-\$185,628]         |

| <b>Deliverable</b>                                  | <b>Source of Estimate</b>         | <b>Funding Options</b>                    |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 qty. new restroom                                 | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman         | Parks Budget                              |
| 1 qty. skate park                                   | Janell Howard, Financial Services | Donations, Parks Budget                   |
| repaired copings, resurfacing                       | Gary Milliman, City Manager       | Parks Budget                              |
| 1 qty. topographic map                              | Roberts & Associates              | SDC's, Parks Budget                       |
| 3hrs/wk clean, 2hrs/wk mow, .5hr/wk weed eat        | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman         | Parks Budget                              |
| 700 l.f. of asphalt paths around outfields          | Richard Christensen, PW           | Parks Budget, SDC's, Grants,              |
| new park entrance, access stairs, & ramp            | Richard Christensen, PW           | Parks Budget, SDC's, Grants               |
| 300 l.f. sidewalk along Third Street                | Richard Christensen, PW           | Parks Budget, SDC's, Grants               |
| 130' l.f. CMU seating wall @ 3' high along 3rd. St. | Tony Baron, P&RC                  | SDC's,                                    |
| ___ linear feet of track/ ___ acre park             | ---                               | ---                                       |
| 2 qty. new benches, 3 qty. new tables               | Cody Erhart, Park Planner         | SDC's, Grants, Donations                  |
| regrading of ballfield #1                           | Mike Erickson, Dyer Partnership   | SDC's, Grants, Partnerships, Parks Budget |
| 1 qty. backflow device/water meter/etc.             | Bob Schaefer, Public Works        | Parks Budget, SDC's                       |
| rails, ramps, and obstacles for flat asphalt area   | Cody Erhart, Park Planner         | Partnerships, SDC's, Grants, Donations    |
| 5 qty. new lighting poles and furnishings           | Ray Page, Public Works            | Parks Budget, Grants, Partnerships        |
| 1 qty. tent structure                               | Dave Edmonson, Creative Tent      | Grants, SDC's, Partnerships               |
| ---   | ---                               | ---                                       |
| ---   | ---                               | ---                                       |
| ---   | ---                               | ---                                       |
| ---   | ---                               | ---                                       |
| ---   | ---                               | ---                                       |
| trail improvements, view points, ADA access         | Gary Milliman, City Manager       | Grant, Parks Budget                       |
| 1hr/wk mow  | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman         | Parks Budget                              |
| 1 qty. bike rack                                    | Cody Erhart, Park Planner         | SDC's, URA, Donations, Grants             |
| 1 qty. new bridge, foundation, etc.                 | Gary Milliman, City Manager       | Parks Budget, Grants, Donations, URA      |
| 100 l.f. handrail on WWTP end of bridge             | Wagner Companies                  | Parks Budget, SDC's, URA, Grants          |
| 2-3 qty. new signs about WWII and WWTP              | Gary Milliman, City Manager       | Grants, Partnerships, URA                 |
| 1 qty. new restroom                                 | Gary Milliman, City Manager       | Parks Budget, SDC's, Grants               |
| Removal of fence along Wharf, retain WWTP fence     | Bob Schaefer, Public Works        | Parks Budget                              |
| 9,600 sq. ft. asphalt paving                        | Gary Milliman, City Manager       | Grants, SDC's, URA                        |
| 9,600 sq. ft. permeable pavers                      | Boddingtons Inc.,                 | Grants, SDC's, URA, Partnerships          |
| ADA pathway up to field                             | Mike Erickson, Dyer Partnership   | Parks Budget, SDC's, URA, Grants          |
| 2 qty. new tables, 1 qty. new bench                 | Cody Erhart, Park Planner         | SDC's, URA, Grants                        |
| ---   | ---                               | ---                                       |
| ---   | ---                               | ---                                       |
| ---   | ---                               | ---                                       |
| ---   | ---                               | ---                                       |
| ---   | ---                               | ---                                       |

| <b>Park</b>                         | <b>Priority</b>               | <b>Capital Improvement Projects</b>         | <b>Year</b> | <b>Cost [Estimate]</b>       |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------|
| City Hall                           | LOW                           | Stormwater Detention Ponds                  | ---         | [\$116,000]                  |
|                                     | ---                           | ---   | ---         | ---                          |
|                                     | ---                           | ---   | ---         | ---                          |
| Total Cost for City Hall            |                               |   |             | [\$116,000]                  |
| Easy Manor Park                     | COMPLETED                     | Restroom Replacement                        | 2007        | \$100,000                    |
|                                     | COMPLETED                     | Playground Replacement                      | 2010        | \$113,527                    |
|                                     | COMPLETED                     | New Bench                                   | 2011        | Donated                      |
|                                     | ONGOING                       | Landscaping + Maintenance                   | ONGOING     | \$3,635/yr                   |
|                                     | LOW                           | Development of Adjacent City-owned Property | ---         | [\$5,000-15,000]             |
|                                     | MEDIUM                        | Fence Realignment                           | ---         | [\$____]                     |
|                                     | MEDIUM                        | Landscaping Enhancements                    | ---         | [\$350]                      |
|                                     | ---                           | ---   | ---         | ---                          |
|                                     | ---                           | ---   | ---         | ---                          |
|                                     | ---                           | ---   | ---         | ---                          |
| Total Cost for Easy Manor Park      |                               |   |             | [\$5,350-\$15,350]           |
| 5th & Easy St.                      | ---                           | ---   | ---         | ---                          |
|                                     | Total Cost for 5th & Easy St. |   |             | \$0.00                       |
| Fleet Street                        | ONGOING                       | Landscaping                                 | ONGOING     | [\$1,817]                    |
|                                     | LOW                           | Bench Installation                          | ---         | [\$879 ea.]                  |
|                                     | LOW                           | Bike Rack Installation                      | ---         | [\$549]                      |
|                                     | ---                           | ---   | ---         | ---                          |
|                                     | ---                           | ---   | ---         | ---                          |
| Total Cost for Fleet Street         |                               |   |             | [\$1,428]                    |
| Hillside / Chetco Ave.              | COMPLETED                     | Base Materials                              | 2011        | \$739                        |
|                                     | COMPLETED                     | Landscaping                                 | 2011        | \$500                        |
|                                     | COMPLETED                     | Mural Materials                             | 2011        | \$1,266                      |
|                                     | COMPLETED                     | Site Grading                                | 2011        | [\$____]                     |
|                                     | ---                           | Bench Installation                          | ---         | [\$879]                      |
| Total Cost for Hillside/Chetco Ave. |                               |   |             | [\$879]                      |
| <b>Park</b>                         | <b>Priority</b>               | <b>Capital Improvement Projects</b>         | <b>Year</b> | <b>Cost [Estimate]</b>       |
| Mill Beach Access                   | ONGOING                       | Land Acquisition                            | ---         | [\$39,000]                   |
|                                     | MEDIUM                        | Picnic Area                                 | ---         | [\$879/bench][\$2,000/table] |
|                                     | MEDIUM                        | Restroom Addition                           | ---         | [\$30,000-\$100,000]         |
|                                     | MEDIUM                        | Roadway Reconditioning                      | ---         | [\$60,000]                   |
|                                     | ---                           | ---   | ---         | ---                          |
| Total Cost for Mill Beach Access    |                               |   |             | [\$136,776-\$206,776]        |

| <b>Deliverable</b>                             | <b>Source of Estimate</b>       | <b>Funding Options</b>                 |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 2 qty. stormwater detention ponds              | Mike Erickson, Dyer Partnership | SDC's, URA, Grants, Partnerships       |
| ---  | ---                             | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---                             | ---                                    |
| 1 qty. new restroom                            | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman       | Grants, Parks Budget                   |
| new playstructure, paths, etc.                 | Gary Milliman, City Manager     | Grants, Parks Budget                   |
| 1 qty. new bench                               | Gary Miliman, City Manager      | Donations                              |
| 1hr/wk clean, 1hr/wk mow/weed eat              | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman       | Parks Budget                           |
| development plan for vacant property           | Cody Erhart, Park Planner       | Grants, Donations, SDC's, Partnerships |
| move fence to reflect actual property boundary | Bob Schaefer, Public Works      | Parks Budget                           |
| 3-5 qty. 3" caliper trees                      | Cody Erhart, Park Planner       | Partnerships, Donations                |
| ---  | ---                             | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---                             | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---                             | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---                             | ---                                    |
| .5hrs/wk mow, .5hr/wk weed eat                 | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman       | Parks Budget                           |
| 1 qty. new bench                               | Cody Erhart, Park Planner       | Parks Budget                           |
| 1 qty. new bike rack                           | Cody Erhart, Park Planner       | SDC's, Donations, Grants               |
| ---  | ---                             | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---                             | ---                                    |
| aggregate, washsand, and blowsand              | Cody Erhart, Park Planner       | URA                                    |
| Variety of native trees, shrubs, and ferns     | Cody Erhart, Park Planner       | URA                                    |
| 15' x 40' wall mural                           | Pete Chasar, Public Art Comm.   | URA                                    |
| regrade contours, install retaining wall       | Bob Schaefer, Public Works      | Parks Budget                           |
| 1 qty. new bench, pour concrete pad            | Bob Schaefer, Public Works      | Parks Budget                           |
| <b>Deliverable</b>                             | <b>Source of Estimate</b>       | <b>Funding Options</b>                 |
| 25' ROW + triangle parcel                      | Gary Manager, City Manager      | Grants, SDC's, Partnerships            |
| 3 qty. new tables, 2 qty. new benches          | Cody Erhart, Park Planner       | Grants, SDC's, Partnerships            |
| 1 qty. new restroom                            | Cody Erhart, Park Planner       | Grants, SDC's, Partnerships            |
| 1 qty. new restroom                            | Cody Erhart, Park Planner       | Grants, SDC's, Partnerships            |
| --   | --                              | --                                     |

|                                  |   |   |         |                     |                           |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| North Jetty Beach                | LOW   | Bike Rack Installation                      | ---     | [\$549]             |                           |
|                                  | ---   | ---   | ---     | ---                 |                           |
|                                  | ---   | ---   | ---     | ---                 |                           |
| Total Cost for North Jetty Beach |   |   |         | [\$549]             |                           |
| <hr/>                            |   |   |         |                     |                           |
| Richard St.                      | ---   | ---   | ---     | ---                 |                           |
|                                  | Total Cost for Richard St.                    |   |         |                     | \$0.00                    |
| <hr/>                            |   |   |         |                     |                           |
| Stout Park                       | ONGOING                                       | Landscaping + Maintenance                   | ONGOING | \$7,270/yr          |                           |
|                                  | HIGH  | Bench Installation                          | ---     | [\$879 ea.]         |                           |
|                                  | MEDIUM  | Dog Unleash Area- Fence                     | ---     | [\$1,200]           |                           |
|                                  | MEDIUM  | Dog Unleash Area- Base Material             | ---     | [\$950]             |                           |
|                                  | MEDIUM  | Electrical Transformer Box                  | ---     | [\$2,000]           |                           |
|                                  | MEDIUM  | Lighting                                    | ---     | [\$3,500 ea.]       |                           |
|                                  | HIGH  | Picnic Areas                                | ---     | [\$2,000 ea.]       |                           |
|                                  | ---   | ---   | ---     | ---                 |                           |
|                                  | ---   | ---   | ---     | ---                 |                           |
|                                  | ---   | ---   | ---     | ---                 |                           |
|                                  | ---   | ---   | ---     | ---                 |                           |
|                                  | Total Cost for Stout Park                     |   |         |                     | [\$20,729]                |
|                                  | <hr/>   |   |         |                     |                           |
| Tanbark Rd.                      | ---   | ---   | ---     | ---                 |                           |
|                                  | Total Cost for Tanbark Rd.                    |   |         |                     | \$0.00                    |
| <hr/>                            |   |   |         |                     |                           |
| Non-Park Specific                | ONGOING                                       | Fertilizing                                 | ONGOING | [\$900/yr]          |                           |
|                                  | ONGOING                                       | Weed Control                                | ONGOING | [\$1,500-2,000/yr]  |                           |
|                                  | LOW   | Acquire Adjacent Land North of Lundeen Lane | ---     | [\$1,500,000]       |                           |
|                                  | MEDIUM  | City Signage Replacement                    | ---     | [\$10,000]          |                           |
|                                  | LOW   | Community Garden- Rain Barrel Installation  | ---     | [\$100]             |                           |
|                                  | LOW   | Community Garden- Raised Garden Beds        | ---     | [\$2,000]           |                           |
|                                  | LOW   | Indoor Tennis Courts                        | ---     | [\$__._]            |                           |
|                                  | MEDIUM  | Land Acquisition in Dawson Tract            | ---     | [\$100,000-300,000] |                           |
|                                  | ---   | Outdoor Gym Equipment                       | ---     | [\$__._]            |                           |
|                                  | MEDIUM  | Seasonal Work Crews                         | ---     | [12,000]            |                           |
|                                  | ---   | Develop Mill Pond Site                      | ---     | [\$100,000]         |                           |
|                                  | ---   | ---   | ---     | ---                 |                           |
|                                  | Total Cost for Non Park-Specific Improvements |   |         |                     | [\$1,724,100-\$1,924,100] |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 1 qty. bike rack                           | Cody Erhart, Park Planner                              | Grants, Partnerships, Donations        |
| ---  | ---  | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---  | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---  | ---                                    |
| 3hrs/wk mow, 1hr/wk weed eat               | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman                              | Parks Budget                           |
| 2 qty. new benches                         | Cody Erhart, Park Planner                              | SDC's, URA, Grants                     |
| 500 l.f. of fencing material               | Cody Erhart, Park Planner                              | Parks Budget, SDC's                    |
| 50 cubic yds of 3/4" - aggregate           | Cody Erhart, Park Planner                              | Parks Budget, SDC's, Donations         |
| 1 qty. new electrical hookup               | Tony Parrish, P&RC                                     | SDC's, Donations, Grants               |
| 3 qty. new light poles                     | Cody Erhart, Park Planner                              | SDC's, Donations, Grants               |
| 2 new picnic tables                        | Cody Erhart, Park Planner                              | SDC's, URA, Grants                     |
| ---  | ---  | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---  | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---  | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---  | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---  | ---                                    |
| ---  | ---  | ---                                    |
| 30 bags/yr<br>gallons of weed killer       | Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman<br>Dave Lentz, Parks Foreman | Parks Budget<br>Parks Budget           |
| 5 additional acres of parkland             | Gary Milliman, City Manager                            | SDC's, Donations, URA, Grants          |
| 5 qty. new rules/reg. signs for City parks | Cody Erhart, Park Planner                              | Grants, Partnerships, URA, Donations   |
| 1 qty. rain barrels                        | Cody Erhart, Park Planner                              | SDC's, Donations, Partnerships, Grants |
| wooden posts, wood panels, furnishings     | Cody Erhart, Park Planner                              | SDC's, Donations, Partnerships, Grants |
| ---  | ---  | Grants, Partnerships, URA, Donations   |
| 0.75-5.0 acres for Neighborhood Park       | Cody Erhart, Park Planner                              | SDC's, Grants, Partnerships            |
| ---  | Cody Erhart, Park Planner                              | SDC's, URA, Grants, Partnerships       |
| 1 qty. worker @ 40 hrs/wk @ 5 mo.          | Janell Howard, Financial Services                      | Parks Budget                           |
| new wetland park/interpretive boardwalk    | Cody Erhart  | SDC's, URA, Partnerships, Grants       |
| ---  | ---  | ---                                    |

## **Overall Priorities**

As part of the development of a Capital Improvement Plan, Commissioners from the P&RC were asked to prioritize projects based on their assumed importance and pertinence. Commissioners rated each capital improvement as either Low, Medium, or High and each rating was given a weighted value of 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

Through this process, Commissioners were essentially able to 'vote' for their desired use of Parks funding and see an overall picture of how the Commission felt funds should be allocated.

### **High (10-12 points)**

(12 points)

Chetco Point Park- Bike Rack Installation

(11 points)

Chetco Point Park- Bridge Replacement

(10 points)

Bud Cross Park- ADA Entrance (stairs/ramp)

Bud Cross Park- Sports Fields backflow device/water meter

Chetco Point Park- Fence Removal

Chetco Point Park- Additional Picnic Areas

Mill Beach Access- Land Acquisition

Stout Park- Bench Installation

Stout Park- Picnic Areas

### **Medium (7-9 points)**

(9 points)

Bud Cross Park- ADA Accessible Pathways around outfields

Bud Cross Park- ADA Sidewalk along Third St.

Chetco Point Park- Pathway to Multipurpose Field

Mill Beach Access- Picnic Area

Mill Beach Access- Roadway Reconditioning

(8 points)

Azalea Park- Resurface Nature Trail w/ Redwood Chips

Azalea Park- Sports Fields Restrooms

Azalea Park- Trail to Botanical Garden

Boulder Park- Sidewalk along Alder St.

Bud Cross Park- Basketball Court Retaining Wall

Bud Cross Park- Sports Fields Picnic Area

Bud Cross Park- Sports Fields Site Grading/Drainage

Bud Cross Park- Tennis Court Lighting

Easy Manor Park- Fence Realignment

Easy Manor Park- Landscaping Enhancements

Mill Beach Access- Restroom Addition

Stout Park- Dog Unleash Area Fence

Stout Park-Dog Unleash Area Base Material

Stout Park-Electrical Transformer Box

(7 points)

Azalea Park- Sports Fields Relocation Site Grading/Drainage

Bud Cross Park- Tent Structure for Swimming Pool

Chetco Point Park- Parking Lot Permeable Pavers

Stout Park-Lighting

Non Park Specific- Land Acquisition in Dawson Tract

Non Park Specific- Seasonal Work Crews

### **Low (4-6 points)**

(6 points)

Azalea Park- Acquire Adjacent Land on Lundeen Ln.

Azalea Park-Lighting for Bandshell

Azalea Park-Replace Wooden Picnic Tables

Azalea Park-Sports Fields Topographic Survey

Azalea Park-Sports Fields Snack Shack

Bankus Fountain- Bus Passenger Shelter

Chetco Point Park- New Restroom

Easy Manor Park- Development of City-owned Property

Non Park Specific- City Signage Replacement

(5 points)

Azalea Park- Caretaker Residence

Azalea Park- Security Cameras

Chetco Point Park- Handrailing Along Path

Chetco Point Park- Educational/Historical Signage

City Hall- Stormwater Detention Ponds

North Jetty Beach- Bike Rack Installation

(4 points)

Azalea Park- Resurface Nature Trail w/ Asphalt Grindings

Azalea Park- SOD Interpretive Signage

Bud Cross Park- BMX Park

Bud Cross park- Street Skate Area

Chetco Point Park- Parking Lot Asphalt Paving

Ferry Creek Reservoir- Feasibility Study

Ferry Creek Reservoir- Earthen Dam Repair

Fleet Street- Bench Installation

Fleet Street- Bike Rack Installation

Non Park Specific- Community Garden Rain Barrel

Non Park Specific- Community Garden Raised Garden Beds

Non Park Specific- Indoor Tennis Courts



# Chapter 7

## Park Planning Strategies

Annual park maintenance and replacement of old facilities will not suffice to keep up the LOS seen in Brookings. Planning strategies must be in place to keep pace with population growth and development, as well as address specific challenges of the area. This chapter describes various strategies for the City of Brookings to pursue in achieving the desired LOS of 10 acres/1,000 residents as well as a series of investigations into opportunities for local trails, partnerships with local organizations, and ideas for consideration.

### **Current and Future Park Service**

This section analyzes Brookings park system in several ways including (1) current total park acreage, (2) current park acreage by park classification, and (3) future level of service with population forecasts. If annexation of Harbor occurs, the needed parkland will be higher.

The NRPA suggests 7 to 10 acres/1,000 residents as an adequate amount of parkland system-wide. It is recommended that the City work to achieve the maximum standard put forth by the NRPA, 10 acres parkland/1,000 persons. This is due to the fact that projected LOS in 2020 is already at 7.0 acres/person, or rather, the recommended minimum. If the City adopted the minimum standard then it would not need to acquire additional parkland to meet the needs of the future population of Brookings. This is undesirable as the park needs of the community will inevitably rise as the population grows, and thus, the minimum standard is not acceptable. Additionally, if annexation of Harbor ever occurs, the City will need to greatly increase its acreage of parks to satisfy the new LOS, and thus adopting the maximum standards will set the City on course to preparing for expected growth.

As of June 2011, Brookings had approximately 8.6 acres of City-owned parkland per 1,000 residents. In 2020, more parkland will be needed to serve the growing population of Brookings. Table 7-1 shows NRPA's suggestions by park type and current and future levels of service. If Brookings reaches its 2020 population forecast of 7,790 persons, it will need a

total of 77.6 acres of parkland by 2020 to meet its standard of 10 acres per 1,000 residents. The total new land needed to satisfy the standard LOS is 23.4 new acres.

Not accounted for in the LOS analysis are all the additional park and beach sites found in the Brookings area (Ch.4 Park Facility Inventory). Because these sites meet separate recreation demands than the NRPA standard classifications, they do not contribute to the LOS analysis. However, it would be shortsighted to not acknowledge the role these sites play in meeting the demands of the community.

Table 7-1 shows how much parkland would be needed by type if the City desired to meet the maximum LOS for Mini and Neighborhood Parks, and meet the overall standard of 10 acres parkland/1,000 persons. The largest need is in the neighborhood park classification. This is because in 2011, Brookings LOS is already deficient in Neighborhood Parks. The increased acreage needed for Community Parks is equivalent to the construction of roughly one new community park for the area. The increased need for mini-parks can be manifest as several large mini-parks, or many small ones.

Future parks do not necessarily need to conform to the historical distribution of parks over time. The importance is to understand that the City should work to acquire an additional 23.4 total acres of parkland by 2020. Public input during the development of this plan indicated a preference for more neighborhood parks. Future parkland acquisition should consider demonstrated needs and public desires.

### **Approximate Cost to Maintain Standard**

This section presents a rough estimate of how much it will cost to acquire 23.4 additional acres of parkland. The estimates are based off of vacant land values derived from the Curry County Assessment database. These land values are then used to approximate how much it will cost to acquire the land needed to achieve and maintain the parkland standard. The estimates are based on the assumption that different types of land have different values:

- Vacant land inside the UGB is more expensive than the vacant land outside the UGB

**Table 7-1. Comparison of Recommended Park Standards and Level of Service in 2010 and 2020**

| Park Classification | 2011 City Park Acreage | NRPA Recommends (acres/1,000 residents) | 2011 City LOS (acres/1,000 residents) | 2020 Projected LOS (acres/1,000 residents) | Park Acres Needed to Acquire |
|---------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Mini Park           | 1.5                    | 0.2-0.5                                 | 0.2                                   | 0.2  | 2.3                          |
| Neighborhood Park   | 4.2                    | 1.0-2.0                                 | 0.7                                   | 0.5  | 11.7                         |
| Community Park      | 48.5                   | 5.0-10.0                                | 7.5                                   | 6.2  | 9.4                          |
| Total LOS           | 54.2                   | 7.0-10.0                                | 8.6                                   | 7.0  | 23.4                         |

**Table 7-2. Average Cost to Maintain Current Level of Service**

| Scenario | Average \$\$/ acre | Acres Needed 2011-2020 | Estimated Acquisition Cost |
|----------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Low      | \$50,000           | 23.4                   | \$1,170,000                |
| Medium   | \$80,000           | 23.4                   | \$1,872,000                |
| High     | \$150,000          | 23.4                   | \$3,510,000                |

Curry County Assessors Records

- Serviced land is more valuable than land without services
- Platted residential lots in subdivisions are more valuable than residential tracts
- Lands closer to existing developed areas are more valuable than lands further from development

There will always be exceptions to the patterns described above. This discussion is not intended to provide an empirical formula for determining land costs—rather; it is intended to underscore the tradeoffs that exist when evaluating specific lands for acquisition.

The assessment data show that land value inside the UGB ranges from \$50,000 to over \$200,000 an acre depending on zoning, size, and location. Land outside the UGB is generally valued at less than \$50,000 per acre<sup>1</sup>. The data indicate that land inside the UGB is more valuable than land outside the UGB, and that unserviced land in tracts is more valuable land serviced land in subdivisions.

Table 7-2 shows estimates of how much it would cost if the City were to purchase all of the land needed to maintain its current level of service of 10 acres per 1,000 residents. This value excludes the population of Harbor.

Acquisition cost for 23.4 acres of parkland is estimated

at between \$1.1 and \$3.5 million. This represents a very broad range of potential acquisition costs. The estimates, however, reflect the reality of tradeoffs that exist in land acquisition—prime sites often command premium prices. The implications of these estimates are that the City should think long-range and strategically about acquisition.

### **Parkland Acquisition Strategies**

Currently, Brookings does not require the dedication of parkland in lieu of their systems development charge (SDC). At a minimum, the City should explore modification of its development ordinances to allow dedication of land in lieu of SDCs. As a long-term strategy, it is recommended Brookings explore the potential of mandatory dedication and increasing the SDC to provide parks in new developments. Mandatory dedications are mechanisms that allow localities to require that a portion of land shall be dedicated for park purposes during development. In the short-term, Brookings can acquire land through purchase, partnerships, and donations.

This section provides guidance on how to determine the suitability of potential parkland, when using both short and long-term strategies. The City shall assess the following criteria when they decide to accept land:

- The topography, geology, access to, parcel size, and location of land in the development available for dedication
- Potential adverse/beneficial effects on environmentally sensitive areas
- Compatibility with the Parks Master Plan in effect at the time of dedication
- Vehicular and pedestrian access to the site
- Availability of previously acquired property
- Parkland need based on maintaining the 10 acres per 1,000 residents level of service

Other land may become part of the Brookings park system through donation. The following maps may be used to determine land suitable for parks, recreation, or open space. The maps showcase the environmental attributes of sites and compatibility with the goals of the Parks Master Plan, with the intent to draw attention to the many opportunities and constraints which affect parks development in the Brookings-Harbor area. Parcels that meet a variety of criteria should be further considered for acquisition.

### Community Scale

As a means of analysis through abstraction, Bankus Fountain (Mini-park, Linear Park) is shown as the approximate center of our community in Figure 7-1. As the approximate center of Brookings, four quadrants thus exist in Brookings; NE, SE, SW, and NW. Bankus Fountain is near equidistant from the entrance to Harris Beach State Park and the Chetco River bridge -about 1 mi. from each- and for most of developed Brookings, Hwy 101 (which includes Bankus Fountain) is about 0.5 mi. from Mill Beach and the Pacific Ocean at any point (Figure 7-2). Approximated scale has implications when assimilating the following studies in this chapter.

### Contours, Land-use, Platts, Zoning Themes, URA

Map 7-2 shows the contours for Brookings with a 5' contour interval. 100' index contours are shown in dark green. Note that the northernmost extents of Brookings (W.J.Ward Cemetery, north end of 5th St.) is roughly at the 300' elevation mark, the airport at 450', and City Hall at 135'.

Map 7-3 shows principal access through Brookings and as it relates to green space, blue space, and elevation. Maps 7-4 and 7-5 show platt boundaries, zoning themes, and the Urban Renewal Area

Figure 7-1. Community Scale of Brookings

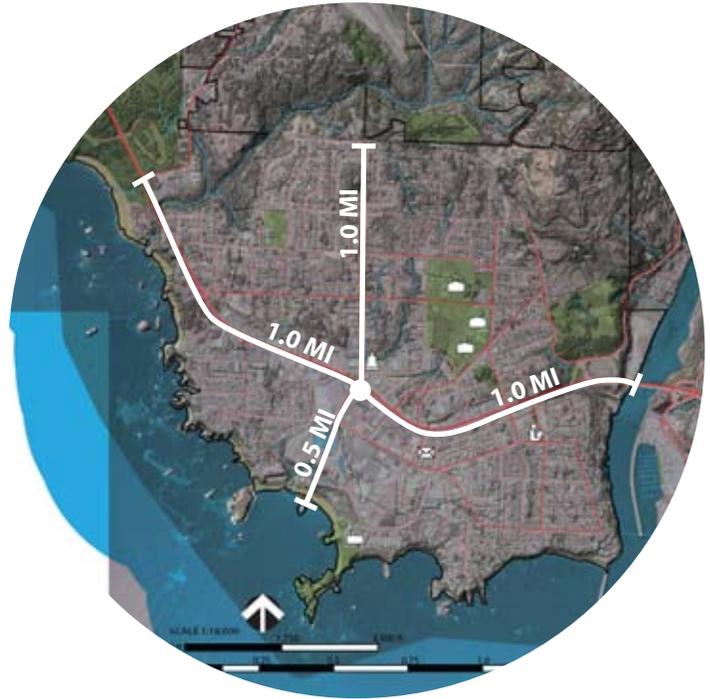
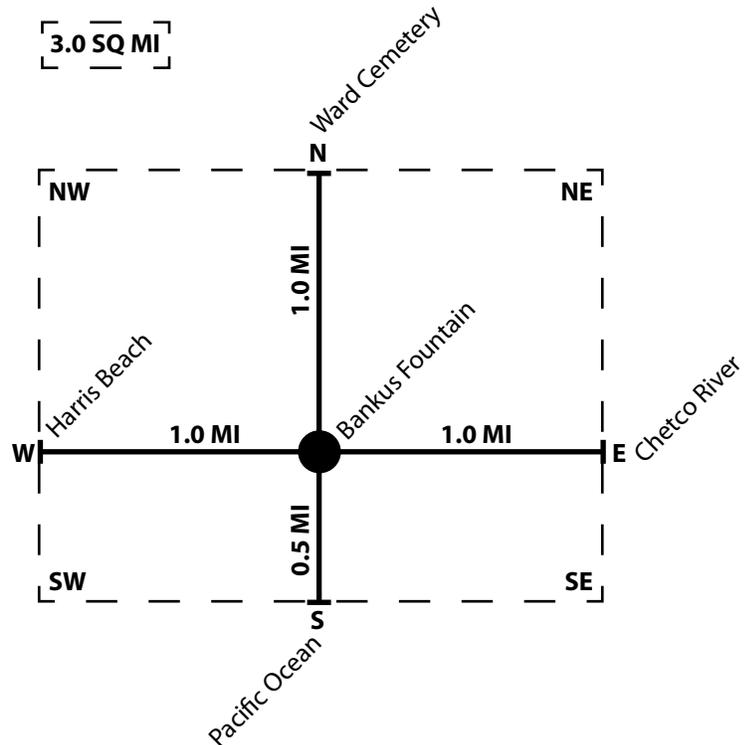


Figure 7-2 Four Quadrants of Brookings



boundary in Brookings. Map 7-6 shows the Bicycle Master Plan for the City of Brookings.

### Private Park Sites

Map 7-7 and 7-8 identifies privately-owned park or recreation sites in Brookings' city limits and the PUR, respectively. These various sites contribute to the

LOS seen in Brookings, although only on a limited scale. Opportunities to develop public-private partnerships should be explored.

### **Potential Park Sites**

Map 7-9 shows properties that are currently undeveloped or unimproved and offer potential for recreational opportunities. Most of these sites are privately owned, and initial contact with the property owners would precede any advancement of acquisition. There are multiple locations and sizes of properties around town that offer potential, although not all have the same value for recreation or open space.

### **Walkability in Brookings**

Map 7-10 is a study delineating near-uniform blocks with a 0.75-1.0 mile circumference. Routes are classified as either public or private access, and they connect all major features in Brookings including City Hall, all Community and Neighborhood Parks, schools, beaches, and natural features of the area. In classifying these routes an attempt is being made to identify those streets that are most highly utilized by the general public, and for the purpose of developing a local access plan and walkability map. Identification of such streets can aid in prioritization of curb, gutter, and sidewalk improvements, street repair and resurfacing, development of secondary bicycle routes, and walkable of sections of Brookings.

A secondary feature of this study are routes that circumnavigate these 'blocks' or provide access to geographically unique areas. In many cases, these secondary routes are already used as "cattle paths" by local youth and area residents. In other instances, these routes are old logging roads that are used for hiking trails by those who know of them. In either case, the identification of these primary and secondary routes is a first attempt at developing a local trails access plan in the urban core of Brookings and in the surrounding natural areas.

Below is an excerpt from the OPRD "Oregon Trails 2005-2014: A Statewide Action Plan:"

"In 2003, OPRD completed a series of nine regional trail issues workshops across the state. Trail issues were defined as any high-impact issue related to providing recreational trail opportunities within

the region. At each regional workshop, meeting participants voted to identify top priority issues.

The following top non-motorized trail issues were identified for the Southwest Trails Planning Region which includes Coos, Curry, Josephine, Jackson, and Douglas Counties.

- Need for trail connectivity in the region including making trail connections within urban areas and to trails in adjacent public lands to connect communities with nearby parks and open spaces and connect land-based trails with water trails
- Need for funding and technical assistance for easements, permitting fee title, and acquisitions for trail projects. Population growth has increased the cost of land acquisition and easements and reduced the supply of available land acquisition opportunities
- Need for additional funding for trail maintenance within the region. Increased grant funding priority should be given to maintaining what we currently have before adding additional trail facilities

These issues point out the importance of a joint trails planning effort between OPRD and adjacent landowners (private, federal or state) to identify opportunities for trail linkages between systems. It also suggests that OPRD should, if funding is limited, focus on improving and maintaining existing trails before adding new trails. OPRD is currently working on improving connections in the region and will continue to do so in the future."<sup>2</sup>

The City of Brookings should work to provide access through partnerships with private individuals or entities, private easements or purchasing of property through the help of OPRD. The City's Site Plan Committee would serve as an ideal avenue to explore options in the future.

**Figure 7-2. Dawson Tract**



### **Planning Study Areas**

The following studies are opportunities currently present in the City of Brookings and identified in Map 7-11. Potential Access. They include considerations for land acquisition and new park development, trails planning and location, and acquisition options. Combined, these studies incorporate data from the previous maps to provide a comprehensive look at multiple strategies present in Brookings today.

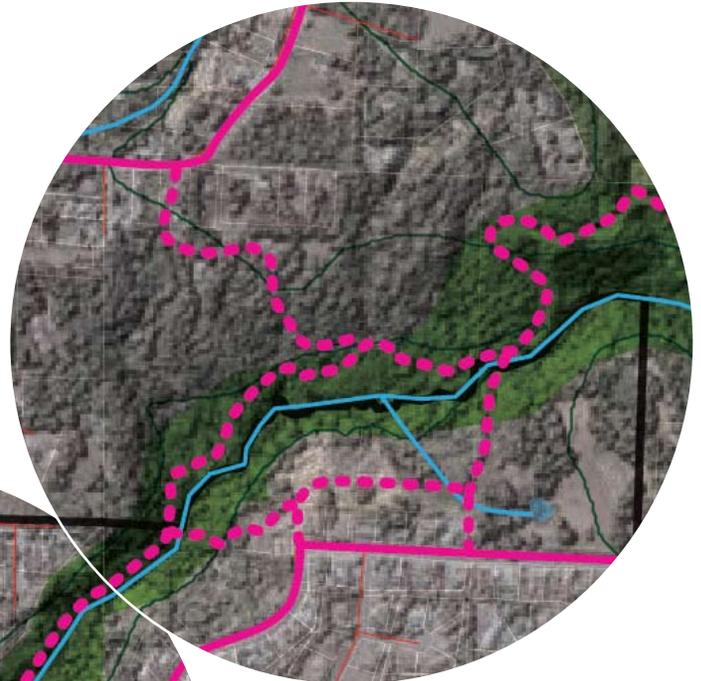
### **Dawson Tract**

Dawson Tract neighborhood houses about 200+ homes and lies adjacent to the north end of Harris Beach State Park (Fig. 7-2, large circle). As identified in Chapter 5, it is an area underserved by park resources, however there are many undeveloped plots in the subdivision that could potentially offer recreation potential for residents. Nearly all these plots are already serviced by electricity, water and sewer, a factor that increases the purchasing

price of the land but also saves on initial infrastructure investments for developing them into park sites. The Planning Department, in unison with the Parks and Recreation Commission, would do well to undertake a thorough inventory of these parcels to investigate prices, acreage, location, and possibility for dedications/partnerships with land owners to make a recommendation on the purchasing of property for the development of a 0.75-5.0 acre neighborhood park.

An important access trail exists at the south eastern portion of Dawson Tract off Ridgeway Dr. and Passley Rd (inset). Here a foot trail leads down to Harris Creek and follows it all the way to the Pacific Ocean. The trail lets out onto Harris Beach just north of the day-use area. The trail also connects to the old highway roadbed that is slated for redevelopment into a multi-use path in the coming years.

**Figure 7-3. Ransom Creek Trails**



### **Ransom Creek Trails**

Ransom Creek crosses Highway 101 between Parkview Dr. and Ransom Ave., and serves as a natural division in the landscape between Parkview Dr. and Harris Beach State Park and the urban core of Brookings. Consequentially, the same factors that limit development to create this green corridor are those that readily lend Ransom Creek to a network of trails that connect Parkview

Drive to sections of Brookings, and Ward Memorial Cemetery to Hwy 101 and Harris Beach State Park (Fig. 7-3, 7-4).

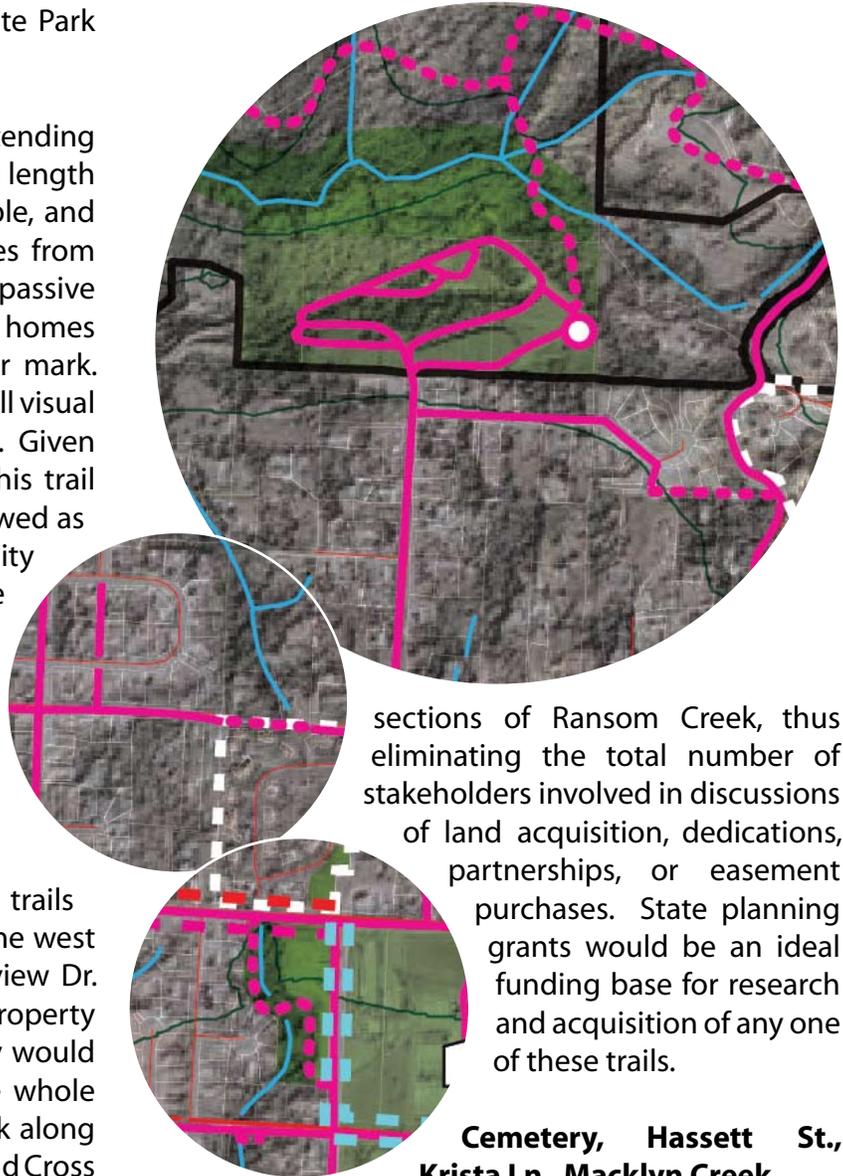
Development of an interpretive trail extending from Hwy 101 to the cemetery along the length of Ransom Creek is easily technically feasible, and would provide for a broad range of services from environmental education, local stewardship, passive and active recreation, and accessibility. Most homes are nearly 100' above the creek high water mark. Dense vegetation and steep slopes mitigate all visual impacts or safety concerns near nonexistent. Given proper design and well-planned linkages, this trail would open areas of Brookings currently viewed as 'wild' into an intensive recreational opportunity to reconnect people with their local landscape features and their community. Along with a trail leading from the existing Harris Beach State Park multi-use path (the ideal access point is the Nazarene Church property) to the backside of W.J. Ward Memorial Cemetery, several cross-connections are proposed:

The most ideal cross-connection in this trails network would be the linkage between of the west end of Hassett St. (Bud Cross Park) to Parkview Dr. via the Coos-Curry Electric Co-operative property off Hampton Rd. (Fig. 7-3, bottom). Not only would it allow residents of Parkview access to the whole of Brookings without having to drive or walk along Highway 101, it would strengthen access to Bud Cross Park, one of three Community Parks in Brookings. This cross-connection, depending on design, would cross only three to four property boundaries.

Further upstream in the extreme NW corner of Brookings another cross-connection could link residents of Dodge Ave. to the rest of Brookings via Brooke Ln. and 5th St (Fig 7-3, top). From here, the main Ransom Creek trail follows an existing logging road towards the headwaters of Ransom Creek to connect to the Ward Memorial Cemetery, and potentially Old County Rd (Map 7-11).

An important factor to note in this study is the limited number of property owners that would be potentially involved in the development/planning of any one of these trail sections. As seen in Figure 7-3, large tracts of private property encompass long

**Figure 7-4. Cemetery, Hassett St., Krista Ln., Macklyn Creek**



sections of Ransom Creek, thus eliminating the total number of stakeholders involved in discussions of land acquisition, dedications, partnerships, or easement purchases. State planning grants would be an ideal funding base for research and acquisition of any one of these trails.

**Cemetery, Hassett St., Krista Ln., Macklyn Creek**

The William James Ward Memorial Cemetery is an example of open space not necessarily thought of as a park site. However, cemeteries are arguably one of the oldest forms of open spaces available to the general public in that they provide a space for passive recreation, rest and relaxation. Ward Cemetery is no exception and, in fact, is laden with multiple formal walking paths as well as several unofficial trails (Fig. 7-4). It has been observed that youth in the community are using these informal trails as a BMX trails. The City should support any efforts to retain this area as publicly available for rest, relaxation, jogging, walking, dog walking, BMXing and the like. Additionally, the cemetery could serve as an access point to the Ransom Creek trails network, and the potential for opening up access to this property should be thoroughly explored with the cemetery district.

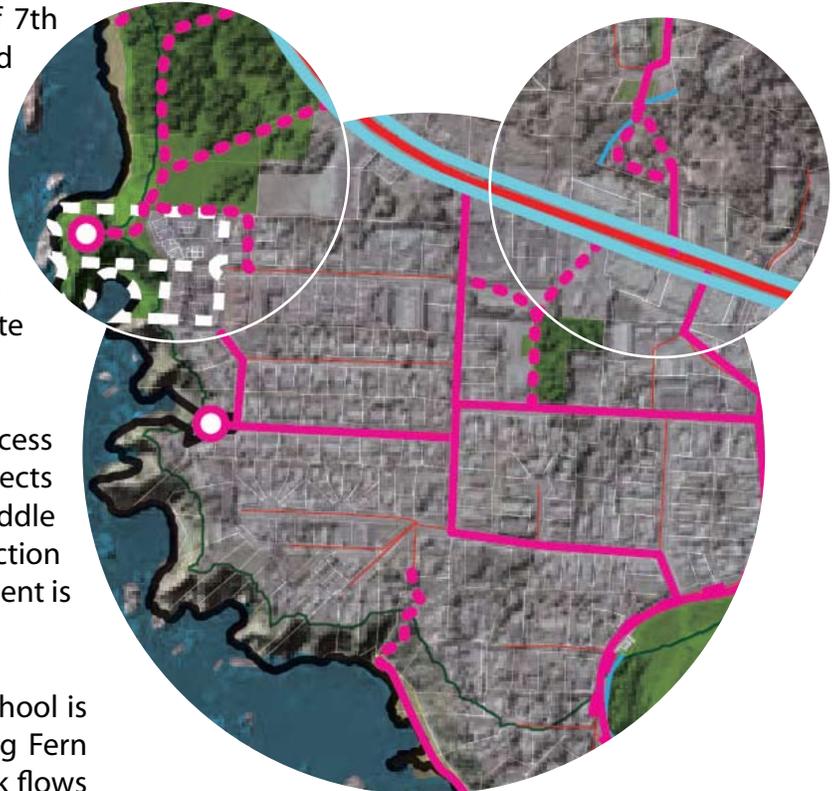
**Figure 7-5. Southwest Brookings**

Close to the entrance of Ward Cemetery off 7th St. is an access way off connecting two 'dead end' sections of the Hassett St. (Fig. 7-4, inset, middle). Residential development has precluded Hassett St. from connecting through this area, however a 8' pedestrian and cyclist right of way was saved to allow for foot traffic to move between these two areas. It is not clear if this is a public or private easement.

Just to the West of the aforementioned access way is a public utility easement that connects Krista Ln. and Jodee Ln. to Hassett (Fig. 7-4, middle inset). While not serving as crucial a connection as the aforementioned access way, this easement is apparently used by residents and youth alike.

Across the street from Kalmiopsis Primary School is a large daylight section of Macklyn Creek along Fern Ave. and Easy St. The property Macklyn Creek flows through is currently serving as a part commercial/ industrial storage yard for large machinery although the property is zoned R-2, and much of the property is unimproved. Given the recurrent concerns of downstream flooding (Ch. 4, Park Concerns), this upstream section of Macklyn Creek is an ideal location to develop flood control measures to mitigate downstream flooding. The creation of a stormwater holding pond, wetland cells, or similar would slow the rate of runoff water during heavy rain events and thus reduce the impact of peak flows downstream. The City should work with the property owner to either acquire the whole property or to develop the currently unimproved portion of it. Although there is more concentrated development along the section of Macklyn Creek downstream of Easy St., this area might also afford opportunities for stormwater management.

Given the close proximity of the schools to these sections of Macklyn Creek, there is educational merit in developing sustainable stormwater techniques in this area to teach students practical means of stormwater management. Regional, state, and federal grants are available to fund the development of such stormwater measures, and the City ought to explore options in the future in lieu of recurrent flooding problems.



### **Southwest Brookings, Lucky Ln.**

The large circle in Fig. 7-5 is identified as an 'area in need' of park facilities by or LOS analysis (Ch. 5). Unfortunately, much of this neighborhood is developed, minus a handful of properties.

The largest area of available land at present is the collection of properties adjacent to Hwy 101 (inset, top left). Comprising about 10+ acres with multiple properties and owners, this area is zoned C-3 commercial but as yet is undeveloped. While construction of businesses should be encouraged, it should also be encouraged to secure public access along the coastal bluffs in unison with the submittal of development permits. This is one of the last sections of coastline not yet developed in Brookings' city limits.

This trail could easily link up to the already existing overlook spot and 'point of interest' (Map 7-10) owned by the Sea Cove and Cliff Cove Condo Associations. Although owning access to this rocky seastack and having installed several benches on top, the spot is not available for use by the general public and is in fact fenced off. Future strategies should work to preserve access to the cliffs in this unique location and open access to those areas currently fenced off for private use.

Another potential overlook spot to investigate is the public ROW on Iris St. ('point of interest,' Map 7-10). The West end of the ROW extends all the way down the cliffs to the vegetation line, and development of an overlook or park site could help mitigate the LOS deficiency seen in this area of town.

Aside from the aforementioned properties, the next most promising site in Fig. 7-5 is the L-shaped property on Fifield St. This forested site, currently undeveloped, is centrally located in the neighborhood, is adjacent to the private BMX ramp owned by Living Waters Foursquare Church, and serves as an access route for area residents. It is a prime candidate for a park site and should be investigated to acquire.

Yet another undeveloped site that is well used for both recreation and access is that off Lucky Ln. (inset, top right). This property serves as a crucial linkage from Easy Manor Drive and Easy Street to Highway 101 via Lucky Lane. This access cuts right across the undeveloped City-owned property adjacent to Easy Manor Park. A wooden bridge has been built across a small drainage channel to secure access across the property, and youth have mounded up earth as yet another makeshift BMX site. Whenever development of this private property occurs, securing an easement to save this access is a critical factor in providing access to Highway 101 from Easy Street where no other access is available, and in delineating walkable 'blocks' (Map 7-10. Walkability, Ch. 5 Baseline LOS).

### Mill Pond, Mill Beach

The South Coast Lumber Co. is the sole landholder for each of the properties labeled as potential park sites in Fig. 7-6. In total, these properties encompass 24.5 acres and include Mill Pond, the large field adjacent to the pond, and the forested hillsides between the pond and Chetco Point Park that drop down towards Mill Beach. While no development is yet planned for these properties, they should be considered as high priority properties given their size, centrality in the community, natural features, and their location within the Urban Renewal Area. The City should start early on building a cooperative relationship with South Coast so that hindsight is given to these prime sites when they are up for development.

The construction of a trail to link Railroad Ave. and Mill Pond to Chetco Point Park poses an enormous

Figure 7-6. Mill Pond, Mill Beach



planning opportunity. Not only would the trail break up the monotony of the S. Coast-owned 'super blocks' (Map 7-10), but the added benefit of providing recreation around the pond and making this piece of stormwater infrastructure 'visible to the general public, in unison with the added education awareness, make this one of the strongest recommendations the City could potentially undertake.

The pond collects a large percentage of all the stormwater runoff in urban Brookings, and it plays a major role in nutrient cycling, particle settling, and water quality before discharging into the Pacific Ocean. The availability of this property to teachers and students for lessons on water cycling and city services is invaluable.

The forested property between Mill Pond and Chetco Point used to have an access road down to Mill beach, but has since been long neglected. Investigations into clearing a new beach access trail to Mill Beach to open access to Chetco Point for residents of Southwestern Brookings is another strong step in increasing accessibility and use of Mill Beach, Chetco Point Park, and our coastal resources.

The Wharf St. ROW is one additional area where a linkage could be made between the end of Wharf St. and the Mill Beach access Rd. Here the ROW extends to approximately 100 feet away from the Macklyn

**Figure 7-8. Southeastern Brookings**

**Figure 7-7. Wharf St., Tanbark Rd.**



Cove Dr. ROW.

The current Bicycle Master Plan makes mention of this link, and it is a strong candidate as it connects our beaches and parks.

**Wharf St., Tanbark Rd.**

Two private beach access ways to Chetco Cove/Chetco Beach are present along Wharf St. and are located within the two gated developments, The Cove and Chetco Point Terrace. While not serving as principal access to Chetco Beach (Chetco Point Park serves this function), investigations into partnerships with these two entities could provide additional access to the beach.

The Cove condominiums also could potentially serve as through-access from Wharf St. to Cove Rd. if they were to open their gates for pedestrians. An access route exists at the end of Cove Rd. via a public utility easement that provides direct access to Tanbark Rd. At the time of this printing, Habitat for Humanity is looking into developing this property, and the City should work with Habitat to protect this access.

One additional access exists off Buena Vista Loop that connects to Cushing Ct. and Tanbark Rd. In unison, these three access ways represent the best possible scenario for a direct route for residents of Southeastern Brookings to cut across to Chetco Point Park or simply to create a route that most directly

follows the coastal bluffs. The City is encouraged to explore options in securing or preserving these routes.

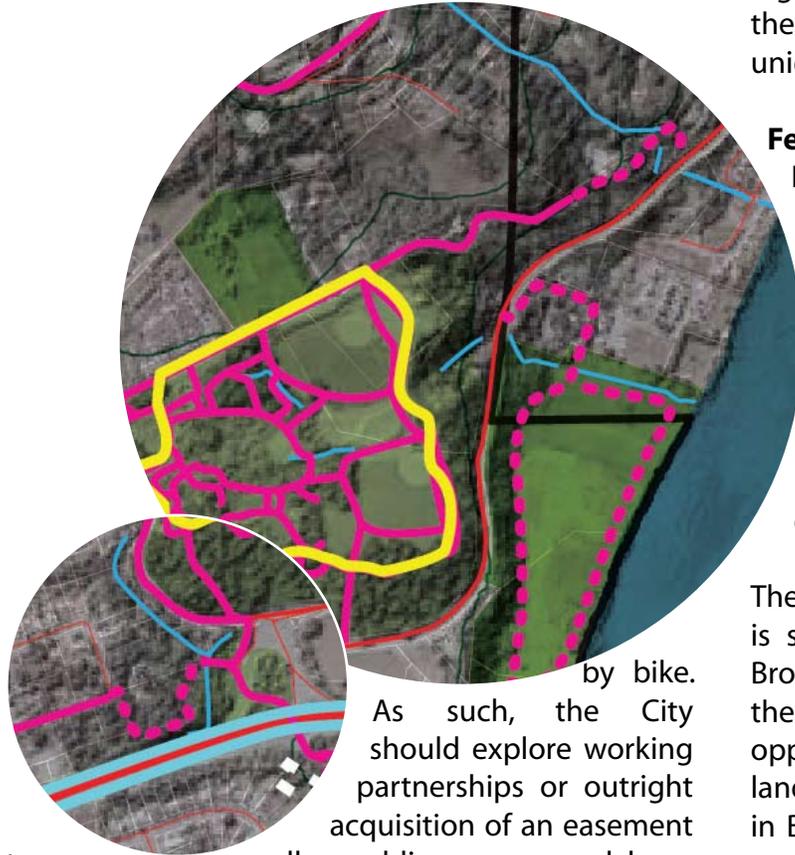
**Southeast Brookings**

Figure 7-8 has been identified as an 'area in need' as defined by our LOS analysis (Ch.5). Currently, there is only one known property (aside from those available properties within the gated community of Seacliff Terrace, which have been excluded because of their expected cost to acquire) that is undeveloped in this need area. A 0.5 acre property on the corner of Memory Ln. and Alder St. is an ideal size for a mini-park. Argumentation for acquiring this property include its easy visibility and access, its location along one of the Bicycle Master Plan routes, and the observation that this is a neighborhood with many families and children.

**Azalea Park, Botanical Garden, Chetco Bridge**

Two key access points exist in the vicinity of Azalea Park and the Brookings-Harbor Botanical Garden. The first of which is a trail leading from the end of Lundeen Ln. down to North Bank Chetco River Rd. The ROW extends down a steep slope towards the Chetco River (Fig. 7-9, large circle) and is paved and in good condition. About halfway down the hill the trail crosses two private properties before exiting on N. Bank Chetco River Rd., immediately up river of the Riverside RV Park. This utility easement, although rather steep, could be a key access way to allow residents living along the Chetco River quick and easy access into Brookings as well as Azalea Park on foot or

**Figure 7-9. Azalea Park, Botanical Garden, Chetco Bridge**



to allow public access up and down the embankment.

A second easement extends from Pine St., parallel to Hwy 101, down the hill towards the Chetco River and into the West side of the Botanical Garden (inset). This access point is part public, part private. The uphill portion that begins on Pine St. follows a utility easement for power lines. However, the trail crosses into private property before exiting at the bridge in the Botanical Garden. This access way gives users a chance to walk from the core of Brookings towards the Chetco River, the Botanical Garden, and Azalea Park without having to walk along the noisy and intimidating stretch of Highway 101, and, as such, should be explored as a potential walking trail in the future. One strength for this strategy is the single property-owner needed to work with in the development of this trail.

A third opportunity in this area is the large commercial property underneath the Chetco Bridge and along the Chetco River water's edge. This large, 17 acre property poses potential as a wetland, nature park for visitors and residents, not unlike that seen at Crissey Field State Recreation site. Given its close proximity to the mouth of the Chetco River, this park site has a

high wildlife potential, and the City could work with the local Curry Watershed Council to determine the unique value of this site.

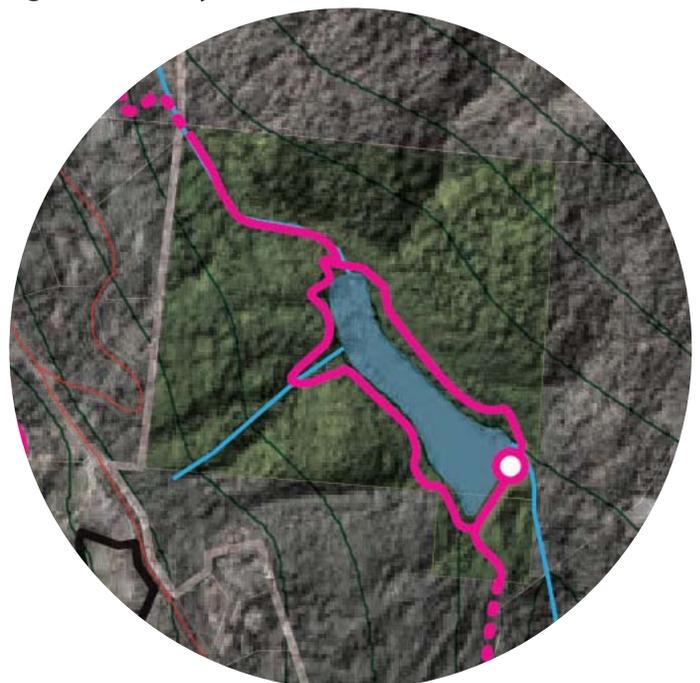
### **Ferry Creek Reservoir**

Ferry Creek Reservoir at one time served as a municipal water source for the City of Brookings, but has since been replaced. This 42-acre property is City-owned, inaccessible to the public, and in need of either repair or removal (estimates for these services are in the range of hundreds of thousands of dollars). The principal access off Marine Dr. is private and the homeowners are adamantly opposed to the general public hiking up to the reservoir.

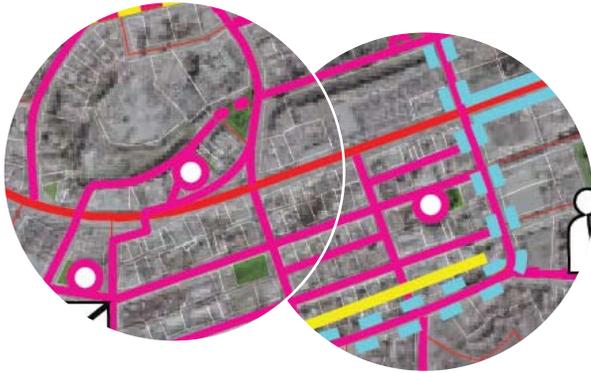
The property has many redeeming qualities: it is situated in a forested draw near the heart of Brookings, it is within a 15 minute walk of downtown, the water is clean, and there are great wildlife viewing opportunities in the area. It is a significant parcel of land that could tremendously add to the LOS seen in Brookings if it were developed as a recreational amenity for the community.

The property could easily be transformed into a swimming hole for local area residents, and if removal of the dam proves to be cost prohibitive, this could be the best direction for the City to take. At the least, a first step would be to work with property owners in the vicinity to allow public access to the property,

**Figure 7-10. Ferry Creek Reservoir**



**Figure 7-11. Downtown Brookings**



whether through easements, agreements, or acquisition of the service road leading off of Marine Drive to the reservoir. If the dam were removed and the reservoir drained, the property could still serve as a great hiking amenity for area residents.

### **Downtown Brookings**

The downtown area of Brookings has several notable features as identified by Fig. 7-11.

“Artwalk Alley” is an alleyway that has been transformed reminiscent of a European pedestrian way. It is situated between Oak and Willow St., just off Highway 101. A second alley, located between Willow St. and Fern Ave., two blocks south of the highway, is yet undeveloped but offers the same potential. This alley has been identified in the Downtown Master Plan as a future project for the City to undertake, and it is recommended that the City continue exploring this option.

A ‘point of interest’ in downtown is the large seastack located on Hemlock St. This natural rock outcropping is privately owned, and is apparently being used by the public for seating, smoke breaks, and playing. The city would do well to investigate acquiring this property to preserve it as a unique natural feature in the heart of downtown Brookings.

The City owns a small portion of the parking lot across the street from the cinema and adjacent to the Fleet Street mini-park. The parking lot, itself, could function as a festival space, open air market. Fleet Street is currently an access to this parking lot and could accommodate additional venues, etc. If a development proposal for Fleet Street is proposed, special note should be given to plan adequate and appropriate facilities. Since this area is the site of the

historic City Hall, there is added reason to transform this historic space into a usable public space.

Center St. is another quaint back alleyway/ROW that could be readily visualized as something more functional. Most notably, it could easily be transformed into a bicycle/pedestrian path to link Stout Park to areas south of Highway 101 in downtown. Future planning studies should investigate ways to redefine this historic and cultural alleyway, as well as the general area around the parking lot on Fleet Street.

The only building in Brookings on the National Historic Registrar of Buildings is the Central Building in downtown Brookings (Fig. 7-11, left). Already mentioned in the Downtown Master Plan, the large parking lot on the south side of this building could be redeveloped as a central plaza. The added benefit of having a central square immediately next to a historic structure adds to the justification for such a project. The City could pursue ideas and funding options for the acquisition and development of this space.

### **Recommendation Summary**

Table 7-1 summarizes the planning recommendations made in the planning studies sections. In a June 2011 workshop, the Parks and Recreation Commission prioritized these proposals to give recommendations for the City to pursue in the future.

Commissioners rated each planning recommendation as either Low, Medium, or High, and each rating was given a weighted value of 1, 2, and 3, respectively. The following shows the final number of ‘votes’ each planning recommendation received:

#### **High Priority (9-10 points)**

(10 points)

Mill Pond- Railroad Ave. to Wharf St.

(9 points)

SW Brookings- Mini Park on Fifield

SW Brookings- Lucky Ln. to Easy Manor Dr.

SE Brookings- Land Acquisition

#### **Medium Priority (7-8 points)**

(8 points)

Ransom Creek Trail- Hasset St. to Hampton Rd.

**Table 7-1. Planning Recommendations**

| <b>Project Recommendation</b>                 | <b>Priority</b> | <b>Description</b>   |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Dawson Tract Land Acquisition                 | Medium          | Purchase 0.75 - 5.0 acres for the development of a neighborhood park site. Look into various funding options; SDC's, OPRD Grants, Trust for Public Land, etc.  |
| Ransom Creek Trail-Hwy 101 to Cemetery        | Low             | 1.5 mile trail leading from Nazarene Church site located on Highway 101 to the W. J. Ward Memorial Cemetery off 7th St. Planning studies to include land acquisition, technical feasibility, design options, and private-public partnerships.                                  |
| Ransom Creek Trail- Hasset St. to Hampton Rd. | Medium          | 0.25 mile trail linking Bud Cross Park and Hasset St. to lower Parkview Drive residents via trail leading to CCEC property off Hampton Rd. Planning studies to include land acquisition, technical feasibility, design options, and private-public partnerships.               |
| Ransom Creek Trail-Brooke Ln. to Dodge Ave.   | Low             | 0.25 mile trail linking the Brooke Ln./Timberline Dr. to Dodge Ave., Airport, and upper Parkview Dr. residents. Planning studies to include land acquisition, technical feasibility, design options, and private-public partnerships.  |
| Macklyn Creek-Stormwater Solutions            | Medium          | Design and construction of alternative stormwater management solutions to address issues of downstream flooding and overload of existing pipe/culvert system. Planning studies to include land acquisition, design/planning, partnerships.                                     |
| SW Brookings-Coastal Access                   | Medium          | Secure easements or protect access to the coastal bluffs on C-3 zoned properties. Discussion held at Site Plan committee meetings as development permits are being considered.   |
| SW Brookings-Coastal Overlook                 | Low             | Develop design proposals for overlook spot on Iris St. in already existing City ROW.   |
| SW Brookings- Mini Park on Fifield            | High            | Purchase land directly or form partnership with property owner to develop L-shaped property on Fifield with park amenities, access easements.  |
| SW Brookings-Lucky Ln. to Easy Manor Dr.      | High            | Retain access route from Easy Manor Park, and Easy St. to Lucky Ln./Highway 101. Site Plan committee to make recommendations when development permits are in discussion.   |
| Mill Pond- Railroad Ave. to Wharf St.         | High            | Construction of trail leading around west side of Mill Pond towards Chetco Point Park and Wharf St. Planning studies to include acquisition costs, easement, technical feasibility, design options, work with private-public partnerships.                                     |
| Chetco Point Park to Mill Beach               | Medium          | Trail leading from entrance of Chetco Point Park down to Mill Beach. Planning studies to include acquisition costs, technical merit, design options, private-public partnerships.  |
| Tanbark- Buena Vista Loop to Cushing Ct.      | Low             | Secure access, easement, or property for shortcut from Buena Vista to Cushing Ct., Tanbark Loop  |
| SE Brookings- Land Acquisition                | Medium          | Acquire unimproved property on Memory Ln. and Alder St., develop into a mini-park/ neighborhood park for area residents.   |
| Lundeen Ln. to N. Bank Chetco River Rd.       | Low             | Work with property owners to secure easement, access, or property outright extending from City ROW off Lundeen Ln. down hillside to N. Bank Chetco River Rd. Develop multi-use trail.  |
| Pine St. to Botanical Garden                  | Low             | Work with property owners to secure easement/accessway trail from end of Pine St., along utility easement, to backside of botanical garden. Planning studies to address design options, technical feasibility, funding options.  |
| Chetco Riverfront Land Acquisition            | Medium          | Acquire property to develop nature/wetland park for wildlife viewing, water quality enhancement, ecotourism. Planning studies to involve land acquisition, tech. feasibility, wildlife potential, environmental impact. Work with USFS, ODFW, EPA, or local orgs. for funding. |
| Ferry Creek- Marine Dr. to Reservoir Site     | Low             | Build public-private partnership with homeowners to acquire rights to open public access to Ferry Creek, regardless of whether the dam is removed or not. Maintain trails around site.   |
| Downtown- Willow St. to Fern Ave. Alley       | Medium          | Partner with URA, URAC Public Art Committee, etc. to put together design proposals for development of alley way into a pedestrian corridor.  |
| Downtown- Fleet St. Proposal                  | Medium          | Partner with URA, URAC Public Art Committee, etc. to put together design proposals for development of Fleet St. mini park into a community gathering space.  |
| Downtown- Center St. Reconditioning           | Medium          | Recondition Center St., upgrade with park/urban amenities including benches, lighting, furnishing to accommodate crowd and fair-type events- work in unison with Fleet St. proposal.   |
| Downtown- Central Building Plaza              | Low             | Look into acquiring or working with property owner into transforming parking lot into a central gathering space for downtown. Research joint partnerships, design options, etc.  |

Macklyn Creek- Stormwater Solutions  
SW Brookings- Coastal Access  
Chetco Point Park to Mill Beach  
Chetco Riverfront Land Acquisition

(7 points)

Dawson Tract Land Acquisition  
Downtown- Willow St. to Fern Ave. Alley  
Downtown- Fleet St. Proposal  
Downtown- Center St. Reconditioning

**Low (4-6 points)**

(6 points)

SW Brookings- Coastal Overlook  
Tanbark- Buena Vista Loop to Cushing Ct.

(5 points)

Ransom Creek Trail- Hwy 101 to Cemetery  
Ransom Creek Trail- Brooke Ln. to Dodge Ave.  
Lundeen Ln. to N. Bank Chetco River Rd.  
Pine St. to Botanical Garden  
Downtown- Central Building Plaza

(4 points)

Ferry Creek- Marine Dr. to Reservoir Site

<sup>1</sup>: The value estimates presented in this section are based on Assessment data. Assessment data is used as a proxy for estimating real market value of land. Actual values, however, may be somewhat different.

<sup>2</sup>: Harris Beach State Park Rocky Shoreline Management Plan. PG 30,31



# Chapter 8

## Funding Options

The previous chapters described park needs and priorities for Brookings' park system. Brookings may pursue new and ongoing funding sources to fulfill these capital improvement and maintenance goals. A funding strategy may also help meet the City standard of 10 acres of city parkland per 1,000 residents. Brookings should strive to have a diversified funding and support strategy that is comprised of short and long-term sources.

This chapter presents recommended funding and support strategies. This includes an evaluation of public (federal, state, and local) and private funding sources. Non-monetary support in the form of partnerships and volunteerism as well as monetary support are presented.

In addition to considering the source of funding and support, the City should also consider strategies that seek to minimize costs. For example, in seeking to acquire new parkland the City should consider the difference in cost of land inside the UGB and outside the UGB. Certain recreational needs may be more efficiently met by purchasing land outside the UGB. Key questions the City should ask as it pursues a funding and support strategy are:

- How much funding is needed to maintain existing park and recreation facilities?
- How much will be needed to maintain future park and recreation facilities?
- What stable, long-term funding sources can be created for ongoing maintenance, land acquisition and capital improvement needs?
- What long-term partnerships can be pursued?
- Where should future parks be located that maximize the use of available funding?

Table 8-1. summarizes the funding and support strategies. Contact information for each category is provided in Appendix E.

Each funding strategy has differing implementation time requirements. Staff can immediately act upon short-term strategies. However, before action is taken, staff should consider the time and effort necessary to proceed with each strategy. Long-term strategies will likely take 5 or more years to implement. In some

cases, a funding strategy can be pursued immediately, and provide ongoing support. These sources have the advantage of providing support or funding over an extended period of time. In other cases, a funding strategy will provide support for a limited period. Some sources, such as grants are available for only specified periods and require renewal.

### Recommended Funding Strategies

#### **Partnerships**

Partnerships can play an important role in the acquisition of new park and recreation facilities and in providing one-time or ongoing maintenance support. The Azalea Park Foundation provides an example of the City of Brookings partnering with a non-profit citizen group to provide ongoing maintenance, beautification and support activities.

Public and private for-profit and non-profit organizations may be willing to partner with the City, to fund outright or work with the City, to acquire additional parks and recreation facilities and services. Certain organizations may be interested in improving or maintaining an existing facility through a sponsorship. This method is a good way to build cooperation among public and private partners in Brookings.

The specific partnering process used depends on who is involved. Potential partners include State agencies such as the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (especially for acquisition of lands with habitat potential), local organizations such as the Azalea Park Foundation, land trusts, and national organizations such as the Nature Conservancy. Although partnerships may not yield monetary benefits, there are other important benefits including:

- Efficiencies involving the removal of service duplication or use of complementary assets to deliver services
- Enhanced stability because future service is more probable when multiple parties make a commitment to it
- Organizational legitimacy of one or more partners
- The ability to pursue projects that the City may not have the resources to complete
- Identification of opportunities through partner organizations

The key problem with partnerships is that there is

**Table 8-1. Funding and Support Services**

| <b>Funding Source</b>       | <b>Implementation Time</b> | <b>Duration</b> | <b>Pros</b>  | <b>Cons</b>  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Partnerships                | Short-term                 | Varies          | Builds cooperation   | Requires ongoing coordination  |
|                             |                            |                 | Increases ability to pursue projects through sharing of resources  | No guarantee of success  |
| Donations                   | Short-Term                 | Ongoing         | Can be a win-win situation   | Requires continuous time and effort  |
|                             |                            |                 | May include land, financial, or materials  | One-time inputs of money or resources  |
| Grants                      | Short-term                 | Varies/limited  | Good track record with grants often leads to more grants   | Requires staff time for applications with no guarantee of award                                      |
|                             |                            |                 | Often support new, one-time expenditure  | Often short-term and only for specific projects  |
|                             |                            |                 |  | Often require matching funds   |
| Parks & Recreation District | Long-term                  | Ongoing         | Provides on-going source of funds  | Long-time to form  |
|                             |                            |                 | All area park users would pay for services (not only City residents)   | Some citizens may oppose   |
|                             |                            |                 | Fund source would directly and only benefit parks  | Could mean loss of revenue (control) for city  |
| Land Trusts                 | Long-term                  | Ongoing         | Good way of working with landowners  | Often have very specific projects in mind  |
|                             |                            |                 |  | Lengthy process  |
|                             |                            |                 |  | Land trusts may have limited resources   |
| Bonds                       | Long-term                  | Limited         | Distributes costs over life of project   | Debt burden must not be excessive  |
|                             |                            |                 | Can generate substantial capital   | May require voter approval   |
| Levies                      | Long-term                  | Ongoing         | Can generate reduced-interest funding  | Intergenerational inequity (levies are carried by current users, although future users will benefit) |
|                             |                            |                 | Can provide substantial funding for short-term projects  | Requires voter approval (double majority)  |
| Mandatory Dedication        | Long-term                  | Ongoing         | Ensures parkland is located near or within future developments   | Requires legally defensible methodology  |
|                             |                            |                 | In conjunction with fee-in-lieu of dedication provides flexible way for City to provide parkland for new residents |  |

no guarantee of success. Developing projects with partners requires considerable time and energy.

### **Donations**

Two key motives for donation are philanthropy and tax incentives. These benefits should be emphasized when collaborating with landowners. There are many strategies for courting donations including building public relations, creating a healthy community, boosting employee morale, and existing tax structures that have built in incentives for donating land. It is important to note that for some potential donors, tax considerations are the primary reason for contemplating a major land donation.

Soliciting donations, like partnering, takes time and effort on the part of City staff, but can be mutually rewarding. Generally, donations are not stable sources of land or finances. Donations have played a large role in the development of Brookings's parks; both Chetco Point and Stout Park were acquired through generous donations of land.

Pursuing donations through partnerships may provide advantages to all parties involved. For example, working a land transaction through a non-profit organization may provide tax benefits for the donor, can provide flexibility to the City, and can reap financial benefits for the non-profit. Azalea Park Foundation plays this role for Azalea Park (See text box).

### **Grants**

Grants are a good strategy to supplement park acquisition and development funds. Many grant organizations throughout the country fund park acquisition and improvements, although few provide funds for ongoing maintenance activities. Two factors that make grants challenging are (1) most grant organizations have lengthy processes that will require staff time and effort, and (2) grants usually have very specific guidelines and only fund projects that specifically address their overall goals. Moreover, grants should not be considered a long-term stable funding source.

Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund grants administered by the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, for example, require that the proposed project be consistent with the outdoor

recreation goals and objectives contained in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Because grants are usually highly competitive, staff time should be allocated carefully to apply for grants that are a good fit.

Because many grant agencies look favorably upon collaborative projects, a potential benefit of grant proposals is that they can foster partnerships between agencies, organizations, and the City. Appendix A outlines organizations' goals and provides contacts for state, regional, and federal grant opportunities.

### **Dedications and Brookings's Systems Development Charge (SDC's)**

The City of Brookings already has an adopted Systems Development Charge Ordinance (Ordinance No. 91-0-477). This establishes the authority to impose a portion of the cost of capital improvement upon those developments that create a need for or increase the demands on capital improvements. Currently, a Systems Development Charge (SDC) can be charged for parks and recreation improvements including neighborhood parks, community parks, public open space and trails systems, buildings, courts, fields and other like facilities (Ord. Section 6)

SDCs should be periodically reviewed to assure that they are actually meeting the costs of park development. Table 7-2 shows the account balance for SDC's over the past 10 years. The methodology for assessing SDCs in the future should be reviewed to assure that fees will be sufficient to meet the projects specified in the Capital Improvement Program (Chapter 7) and the goal of providing 10 acres per 1,000 residents as the city grows over the next 20-years.

Another option that the City is currently investigating to meet future parkland need is mandatory dedications. Local ordinance can specify that during development, a portion of land shall be dedicated for park and recreation purposes. Dedications can be done in a variety of ways. Dedication of land can be formulated based on (1) a percentage of the total development, (2) the number of proposed lots or units, or (3) the number of people per lot or per unit in a proposed development. Because the third option is based on the number of people who would potentially access the new parkland, it is the method

**Table 7-2. SDC's Account Balance**

| Year | End-of-Year Balance |
|------|---------------------|
| 1998 | \$124,679.25        |
| 1999 | \$134,074.86        |
| 2000 | \$144,654.86        |
| 2001 | \$158,603.86        |
| 2002 | \$166,160.86        |
| 2003 | \$174,530.86        |
| 2004 | \$167,745.26        |
| 2005 | \$174,164.00        |
| 2006 | \$106,912.68        |
| 2007 | \$105,681.57        |
| 2008 | \$123,846.57        |
| 2009 | \$130,450.65        |
| 2010 | \$142,041.50        |

Financial Services Dept.

most likely to provide enough recreation space.

Fee in-lieu of dedication is a mechanism cities can use when dedication is not feasible due to the size, type, or location of a new development. Some communities write a minimum development size into their ordinance.

An acquisition plan and a local parks standard (number of acres/1,000 residents) are key components of a mandatory dedication policy. The acquisition plan should include a list of criteria for land parcel acceptance or rejection (Chapter 7). The standard helps establish a legal nexus between mandatory dedication and the expected public welfare; however, measures should be taken to assure that the dedication policy is not too onerous for the developer. Mandatory dedications, if adopted, will only be one of the multiple strategies employed by the City to develop new parkland.

### **Park and Recreation District**

Many cities utilize a parks and recreation district to fulfill park development and management needs. This may have merit in a city such as Brookings, where many park-users live outside the city limits. ORS Chapter 266 enables the formation of a park and recreation district. According to statute, there are several initial steps required to form a park and recreation district.

Formation of a parks and recreation district should involve all interested citizens within the area proposed to be served by the district. The City and interested residents should consider the following:

- The area to be served (rough boundaries should be established, specific boundaries will be required with the formal proposal)
- The assessed valuation of the area to be served
- Sources of potential revenue, such as taxes, user fees, grants, etc.
- The anticipated level of services to be provided
- The cost to provide these services

One aspect associated with forming a park and recreation district is that city staff would give all or partial control of parks and recreation to another organization. This could be viewed as a drawback as the City loses control over park acquisition and maintenance or a benefit as the City's parks facilities would be maintained and paid for through a separate source.

A benefit of a park and recreation district is the potential formation of a permanent tax base from property tax assessments specifically for parks. Upon formation of a district, the chief petitioners must complete an economic feasibility statement for the proposed district. That statement forms the basis for any proposed permanent tax rate. The assessment must include:

- A description of the services and functions to be performed or provided by the proposed district
- An analysis of the relationships between those services and functions and other existing or needed government services
- A proposed first year line item operating budget and a projected third year line item operating budget for the new district that demonstrates its economic feasibility<sup>1</sup>

Based on this analysis, the chief petitioners can determine the permanent tax rate for the district. If there is a formation election held, the permanent tax rate, if any, must be included in that election.

Park and recreation districts require a commitment from residents and staff. Outreach and surveying are two important aspects of delivering needed services. If Brookings-Harbor residents are interested in pursuing a park and recreation district, they should also consider who would make up the board

and what other funding mechanisms would be pursued—such as a park and recreation foundation.

In Brookings, it may be worthwhile to explore the possibility of combining a park and recreation district with the established library district or creating a district that is limited to the provision of only a covered pool and community center.

### Land Trusts

Land trusts use many tools to help landowners protect their land's natural or historic qualities. Land in land trusts may provide open space for aesthetic, visual or recreation purposes. Tools used by land trusts include:

- Conservation easements (which allow land to be protected while a landowner maintains ownership)
- Outright land acquisition by gift or will
- Purchases at reduced costs (bargain sales)
- Land and/or property exchanges

A landowner can donate, sell, or exchange part of their land rights to a land trust, in cooperation with the City. There is a tax incentive to donate the land as a charitable gift, although it is the responsibility of the landowner to pursue the tax deduction.

Collaborating with land trusts and landowners takes considerable time and effort. Steps included in the process are:

- Determining the public benefit of a landowner's property for preservation. This step identifies the natural or historic values of the land
- Working with the landowner to develop goals and objectives for the land
- Gathering information including, title and deed information, maps, photographs, natural resources information, structural features, and land management and mining history
- Conducting an environmental assessment for evidence of hazardous materials or other contaminants
- Determining whether a new survey is needed to establish easement boundaries
- Designing the terms of the easement

Several statewide or regional land trusts that might potentially have interest in working with Brookings-Harbor include: South Coast Land Conservancy, Southern Oregon Land Conservancy, and the Wetlands Conservancy. National land trusts, such

as The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land, may also be potential partners.

Contact information for land trusts that operate in the Brookings area Oregon is in Appendix F.

### Bonds

To issue long-term debt instruments (bonds), a municipality obtains legal authorization from either the voters or its legislative body to borrow money from a qualified lender. Usually the lender is an established financial institution, such as a bank, an investment service that may purchase bonds as part of its mutual fund portfolio, or sometimes, an insurance company.

Issuing debt is justified based on several factors:

- Borrowing distributes costs and payments for a project or improvement to those who will benefit from it over its useful life, rather than requiring today's taxpayers or ratepayers to pay for future use.
- During times of inflation, debt allows future repayment of borrowed money in cheaper dollars.
- Borrowing can improve a municipality's liquidity to purchase needed equipment for project construction and improvements. Debt issuance also does not exhaust current cash-on-hand, allowing such general fund revenues to be used for operating expenses.<sup>2</sup>

The longer the maturity term, the higher the interest rate required to borrow for that period of time because borrowers have to compensate investors for locking up their resources for a longer time.

Oregon law requires that all Unlimited-Tax General Obligation (ULTGO) bonds be authorized by a vote of the people. The *Oregon Bond Manual – 4th Edition*<sup>3</sup>, recommends municipalities hire a bond counsel prior to the bond election to ensure that all requirements are met for a legal bond election.

The Bond Manual also notes that approval of an ULTGO bond requires considerable effort. Some examples of ways to gain public support include attitude polls, forming a bond issue citizens' committee, holding public meetings, leaflets, and door-to-door canvassing. Note that under Oregon law, no public resources may be used to advocate a pro or con position regarding a ballot measure. Accordingly, any printed materials must be purely explanatory in nature.

A fundamental rule associated with issuing long-term debt instruments is that they may not be issued for maturity longer than the project's useful life. People should not be paying for a major park or recreational facility after it is no longer in use.<sup>4</sup> Furthermore, Brookings should be very clear about the specific actions to be carried out with the bond revenue. Working with the community is an important aspect of passing a bond.

The key benefit of bonds for park acquisition is that the City can generate a substantial amount of capital. This capital can then be used to purchase parkland to accommodate needs far into the future.

### **Levies**

A local option levy for capital improvements provides for a separate property tax levy outside the City's permanent rate limit. This levy may be used to fund a capital project or a group of projects over a specified period of time, up to 10 years. Revenues from these levies may be used to secure bonds for projects or to complete one or more projects on a "pay as you go" basis.

The advantages of levies include reduced interest, increased flexibility, enhanced debt capacity, improved borrowing terms, and increased fiscal responsibility. The major disadvantages of this approach are insufficient funding, intergenerational inequity (if, for example, long-term facilities are paid for disproportionately by current users), inconsistency of funding requirements, and use of accumulated reserves. There are also legal requirements for Brookings, including property tax limitations imposed by Article XI, Section 11 of the Oregon Constitution.<sup>5</sup>

Local option levies require voter approval and are subject to the double majority requirement. In addition, increases in the assessed valuation of each property are limited to three percent per year (Section 11(1)(b)), with special exemptions for property that is improved, rezoned, subdivided, or ceases to qualify for exemption. In combination with the fixed permanent rate, the limitation on the growth in assessed value will limit the growth of taxes on individual properties to an average of 3% per year. Due to these limitations, local option levies are not

generally considered to be a good alternative to the use of general obligation bonds for large projects or groups of projects.

Property tax levies can be used for facility operations and maintenance, land acquisition, and capital improvements.

<sup>1</sup> Special Districts Association of Oregon, Formation, Alteration and Dissolution of Speical Districts p 141.

<sup>2</sup> Oregon Bond Manual- 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1998, Oregon State Treasury and Municipal Debt Advisory Commission.

<sup>3</sup> Oregon Bond Manual- 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1998, Oregon State Treasury and Municipal Debt Advisory Commission.

<sup>4</sup> Crompton, John L. 1999. Financing and Acquiring Park and Recreation Resources. Champaign, IL, Human Kinetics

<sup>5</sup> Section 11 was created via House Joint Resolution 85, 1997 and adopted by the people of Oregon, May 20, 1997 via Measure 50.

# Appendix A

## Lone Ranch DDP

As of Spring 2011, the Lone Ranch property (~500 acres owned by Borax Corporation) had been annexed into the City of Brookings city limits, but as yet, is undeveloped aside from area 'B' in Figure A-1. below. Area 'B' is the home of Southwestern Oregon Community College building complex and is expected to be in operations by Summer/Fall 2011. The rest of Lone Ranch is forested and in an undisturbed state. For this reason, it has been excluded from study as part of the Brookings' city limits in this Master Plan, and instead grouped with those sites in the UGA.

Figure A-1. Lone Ranch DDP



# Appendix A

## Downtown Vision Master Plan

The City of Brookings adopted the Downtown Master Plan in 2002. The strategic document gives analysis and recommendations on how to redevelop the downtown area, spur economic growth, make the downtown more attractive, and outline capital improvement projects.



\*This Plan is Conceptual Only. Final Design And Location Of Projects May Differ.\*

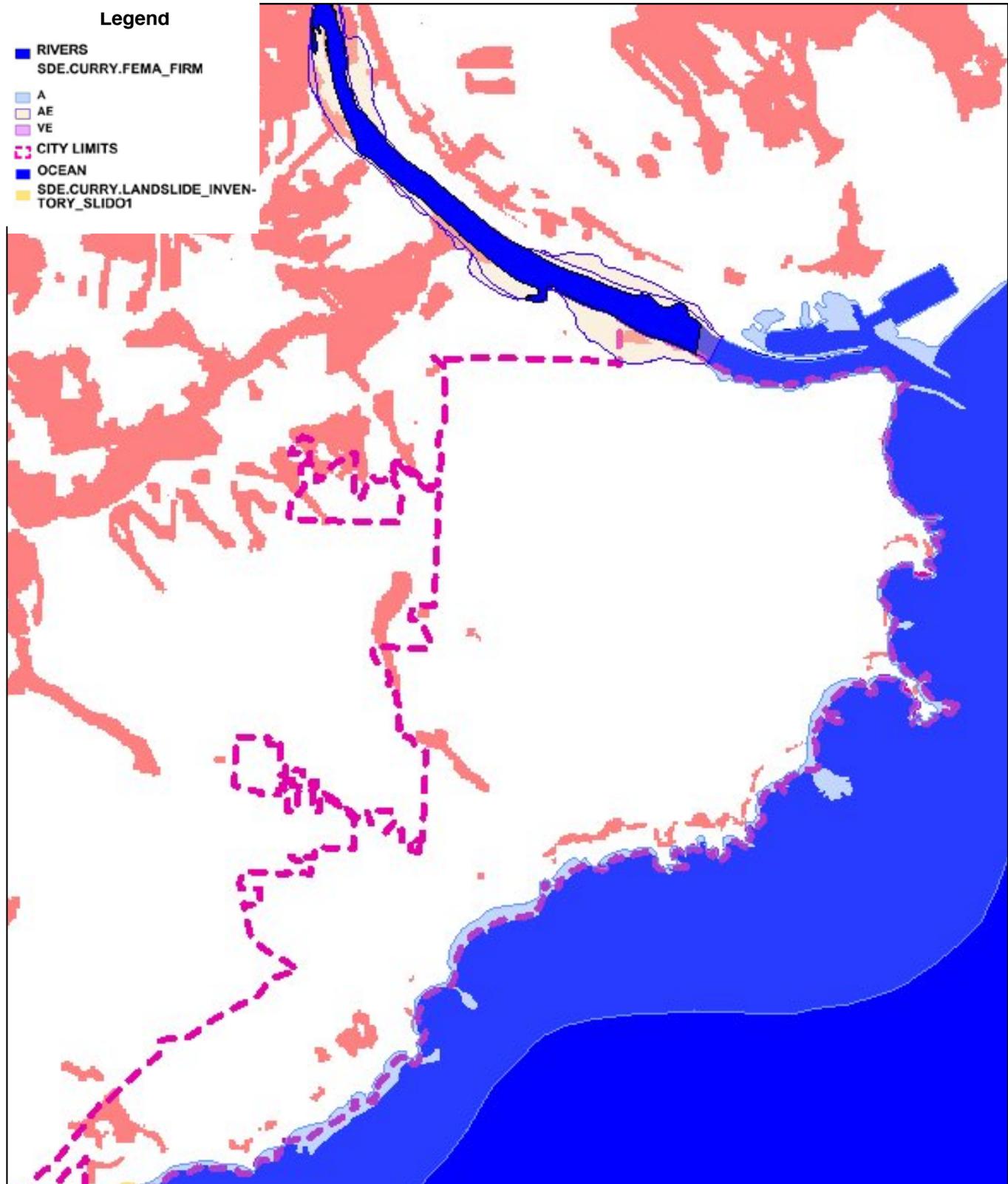
**Exhibit 2-1: Downtown Brookings Vision Plan**



# Appendix C

## Natural Hazards

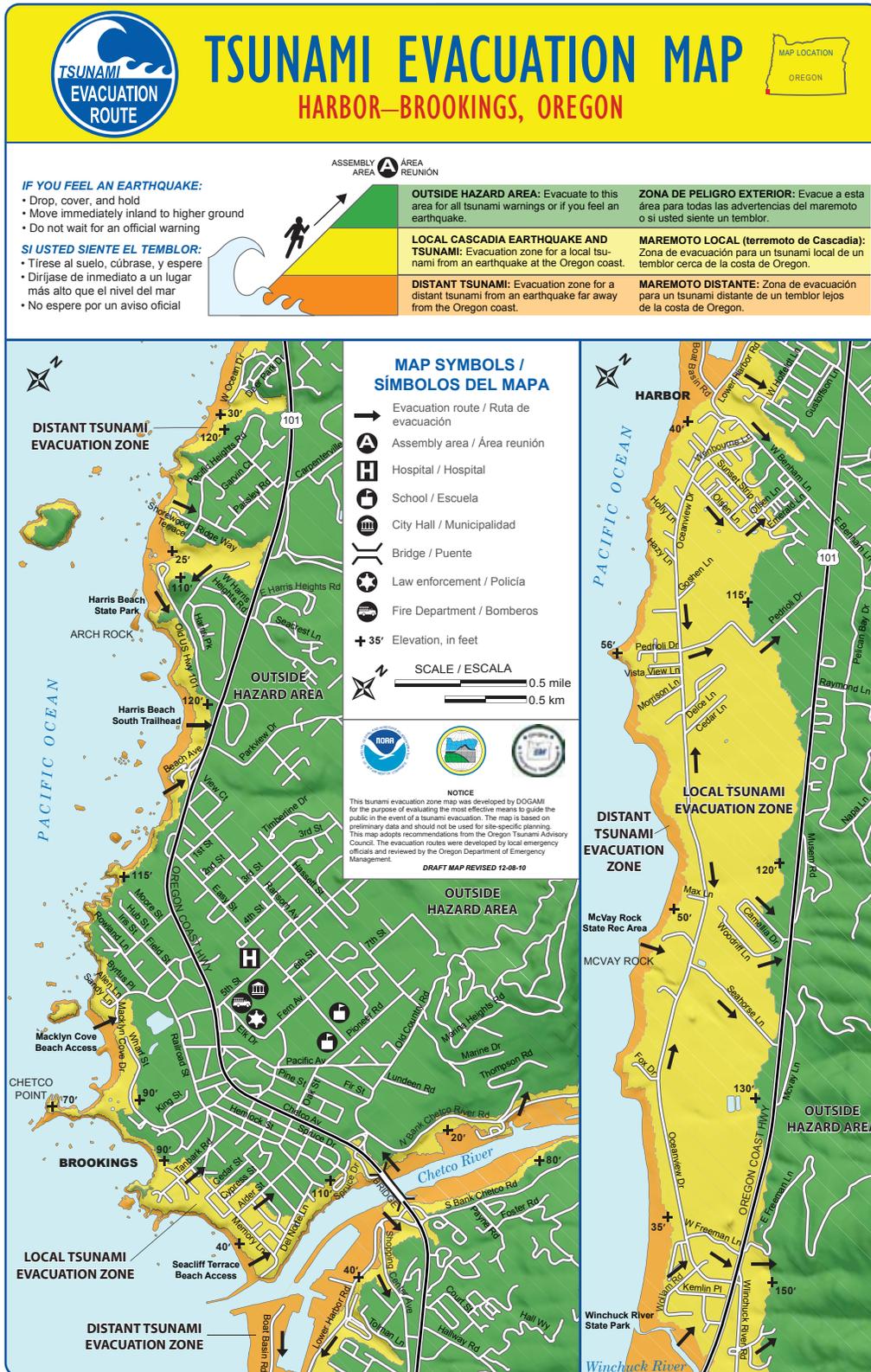
Below map is off landslide hazard zones and Chetco River floodplain zones from the county GIS server. These maps should be periodically reviewed to assure they utilize the most current data.



# Appendix C

## Natural Hazards

The map at below is the 2011 DOGAMI Tsunami Evacuation Map. Not to be confused with tsunami inundation zones, this evacuation zone map depicts areas of Brookings that should be evacuated in the event of near shore or off shore earthquakes.



# Appendix D

## Community Survey Results

### Survey Methodology

To conduct the household survey Community Planning Workshop (CPW) created an eight page survey containing questions about the use of Brookings's parks, improvements citizens would like to see in specific parks, important characteristics about parks, the proposed new public activities center, willingness to fund parks, and demographics. These questions were based upon previous park needs surveys and conversations with city staff. City staff and the Brookings Parks Commission reviewed the survey before it was distributed.

The survey was sent to 1200 randomly selected households inside the Brookings UGB (using names from a private firm that provides mailing lists). The mailing was sent from the City of Brookings on City letterhead and contained a letter from the mayor, the survey instrument, and a postage-paid return envelope. Completed surveys were returned to CPW. A second mailing was distributed approximately two weeks after the first one to households that had not responded.

CPW contracted the data entry to a private contractor. CPW then used the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer program to analyze the data using both frequency distributions and cross-tabulations.

CPW also conducted a written survey at the High School Forum held with 16 high school students on March 21, 2002. The survey consisted of 10 questions similar to those asked in the public survey and was completed by 16 high school students. All of the students who attended the forum were from Brookings High School Leadership Class.

### Survey Results

#### Importance of Parks

As illustrated in Figure D-1, over 76% of survey respondents indicate that parks are either "very important" or "somewhat important" to them. Conversely, only 8% feel that parks are "very unimportant" or "somewhat unimportant."

Figure D-1. Importance of Parks

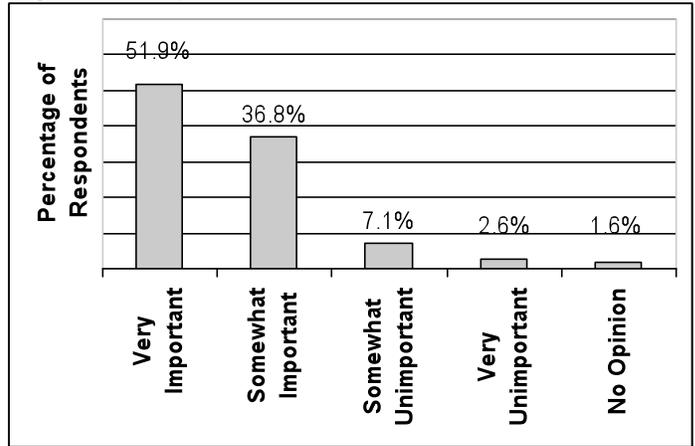


Figure D-2. Household Park Usage

| Park                        | Rarely<br>1-3 Times/<br>Year | Occasionally<br>4-12 Times/<br>Year | Sometimes<br>2-3 Times/<br>Month | Often<br>1-3 Times/<br>Week | Da<br>4-7 Ti<br>We |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Azalea Park                 | 34%                          | 42%                                 | 11%                              | 6%                          | 2 <sup>o</sup>     |
| Bomb Site Trail             | 25%                          | 0%                                  | 1%                               | 0%                          | 0 <sup>o</sup>     |
| Bud Cross Park              | 22%                          | 11%                                 | 3%                               | 3%                          | 1 <sup>o</sup>     |
| Chetco Point Park           | 27%                          | 12%                                 | 5%                               | 2%                          | 0 <sup>o</sup>     |
| Easy Manor Park             | 14%                          | 3%                                  | 3%                               | 0%                          | 0 <sup>o</sup>     |
| Harris Beach State Park     | 20%                          | 34%                                 | 19%                              | 18%                         | 4 <sup>o</sup>     |
| Kidtown                     | 26%                          | 14%                                 | 4%                               | 2%                          | 0 <sup>o</sup>     |
| Loeb State Park             | 39%                          | 32%                                 | 9%                               | 5%                          | 1 <sup>o</sup>     |
| Redwood Nature Trail        | 34%                          | 12%                                 | 3%                               | 1%                          | 0 <sup>o</sup>     |
| Salmon Run Golf Course      | 18%                          | 9%                                  | 5%                               | 3%                          | 0 <sup>o</sup>     |
| Samuel H. Boardman Corridor | 27%                          | 34%                                 | 15%                              | 10%                         | 2 <sup>o</sup>     |
| Skateboard Park             | 7%                           | 1%                                  | 2%                               | 1%                          | 2 <sup>o</sup>     |

#### Use of Parks

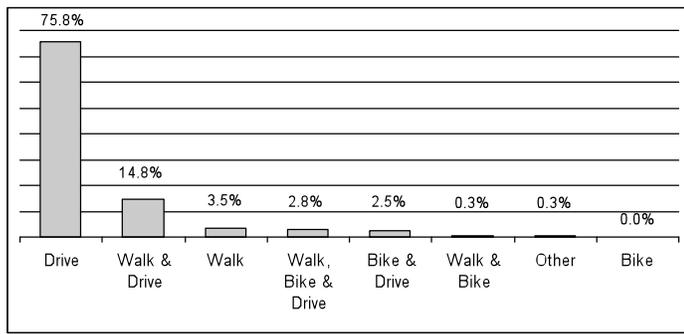
In the question that asks, "how often respondents and members of the household use local park and recreation facilities," most respondents indicated they use the state-owned parks at least once per month. About 51% of respondents use Sporthaven Beach at least once per month and 40% use Harris Beach State Park at least once per month. This compares to 19% who use Azalea Park (the highest ranking city-owned park) at least once per month. Figure D-2 exhibits this trend.

However, 38% of respondents of a survey completed in the High School Forum say they use Bud Cross Park at least once per month. About 32% use Azalea Park at least once per month, and, not surprisingly, 88% use the school facilities at least once per month. These usage rates show that the Brookings-Harbor area is rich in parks and respondents utilize all of these resources.

#### Participation in Activities

Over one-third of respondents engage in activities such as walking, nature enjoyment, dog walking, and exercise at least once per week. However, over 80% of respondents do not participate in sports such as

**Figure D-3. How Respondants Get to Parks**



**Figure D-4. Respondant’s Satisfaction with Brookings’ Parks**

| Park                   | Satisfied | Neutral | Dissatisfied | Don't Know |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|------------|
| Azalea Park            | 86.7%     | 6.9%    | 4.0%         | 2.4%       |
| Bud Cross Park         | 25.4%     | 14.5%   | 3.9%         | 56.3%      |
| Chetco Point Park      | 19.0%     | 1.6%    | 4.1%         | 52.4%      |
| Easy Manor Park        | 11.1%     | 12.7%   | 2.9%         | 73.2%      |
| Kidtown                | 48.7%     | 13.5%   | 2.2%         | 35.5%      |
| Salmon Run Golf Course | 33.9%     | 7.4%    | 2.9%         | 55.8%      |
| Skateboard Park        | 15.7%     | 9.8%    | 3.9%         | 70.5%      |
| Stout Park             | 17.0%     | 14.8%   | 2.9%         | 65.2%      |
| Swimming Pool          | 14.9%     | 13.9%   | 9.7%         | 61.5%      |

baseball, basketball, skateboarding, soccer, tennis, and volleyball. This is not surprising when considering which parks respondents most frequently use.

**How Respondents Get to Parks**

In order to get to parks, over 75% of respondents drive, as Figure D-3 indicates. A very small percentage of respondents use other methods to get to parks, an interesting finding given that 61% of respondents say they participate in walking.

**Satisfaction with Parks**

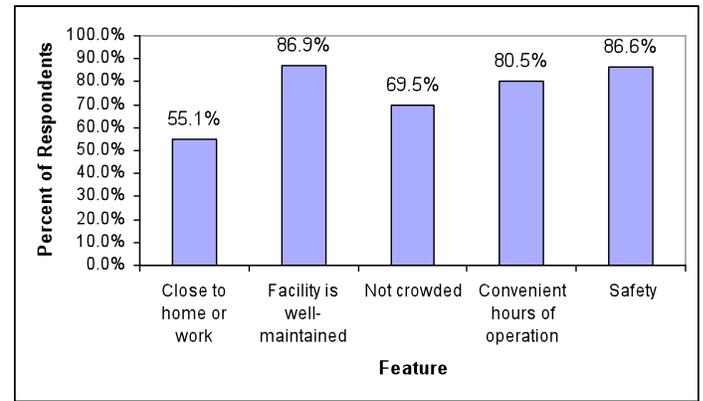
When asked how satisfied with the overall quality of the parks in Brookings, 87% of respondents say they are “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” with Azalea Park, and almost 50% of the respondents feel the same about Kidtown. Low percentages of less than 10% for each park in the categories of “very dissatisfied” and “somewhat dissatisfied” indicate that respondents are generally satisfied with Brookings parks or don’t know enough about the parks to answer the question. See Figure D-4.

**Importance of Various Park, Facility, and Program Characteristics**

**Population Served**

When asked how important it is to serve children, teenagers, adults, senior citizens, families, low-income residents, and disabled residents, well over half of survey respondents indicated that it is important or

**Figure D-5. Percent of Respondants Who Feel Each Feature is Important or Very Important to Park Facilities**



very important to serve all of these groups. Of these groups, serving families and senior citizens are the most important to Brookings residents with 75.3% and 76.1%, respectively, ranking these populations as either very important or important.

**Features**

Over 80% of survey respondents value safety, keeping a facility well maintained, and convenient hours of operation as important or very important characteristics. See Figure D-5.

**Facilities**

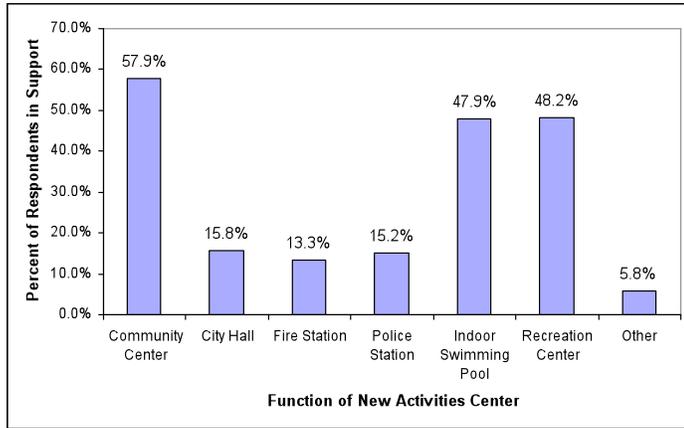
When asked about the importance of various types of facilities, beach access is clearly the most important to residents with 61% of respondents ranking this as very important and another 22% ranking it as important. River access and picnic areas are the next two types of facilities that residents feel are most important—with 74% and 73% of respondents ranking these as important or very important.

Community gardens, activity center, paved trails, playgrounds, and special events facilities are also supported by over half of the residents in terms of their importance. Comparatively, sports fields, sports courts, skate parks, BMX bike parks, and unpaved trails are viewed as important or very important by less than half of the survey respondents.

**Park Types**

Survey respondents identify community parks—defined as 10.1 to 50 acres—and neighborhood parks—defined as 1.1 to 10 acres—as the most important types of parks. Undeveloped open space is also viewed as important or very important by 59% of respondents.

**Figure D-6. Percent of Survey Respondants in Support of Each Function of Proposed New Activities Center**



**New Public Activities Center**

**Location**

A question was asked about building a new public activities center. When asked about preferred locations for this facility, there was no location that was clearly preferred above others. All locations—near city hall, downtown, and near the high school—were ranked as “most preferred” or “more preferred” by 32% and 35% of respondents respectively.

**Function**

Survey respondents clearly favor some functions that the activities center could provide over others. Over half (58%) of respondents indicate that they would like to see the center function as a community center, 48% would like it to have an indoor swimming pool, and 48% would like it to serve as a recreation center. On the other hand, only 16% support having city hall at the center, 13% would like to see the fire station located there, and 15% think that the police station should be included in the activities center. See Figure D-6.

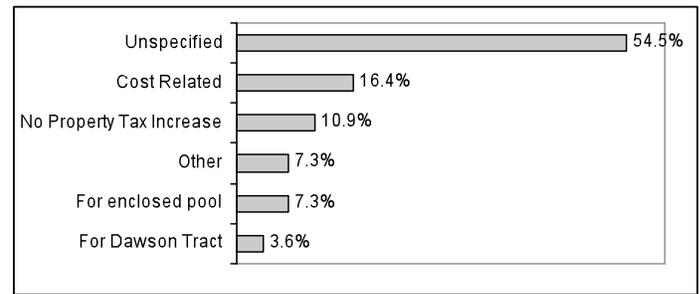
**Funding**

Next CPW asked a series of questions regarding funding and willingness to pay for parks facilities in Brookings.

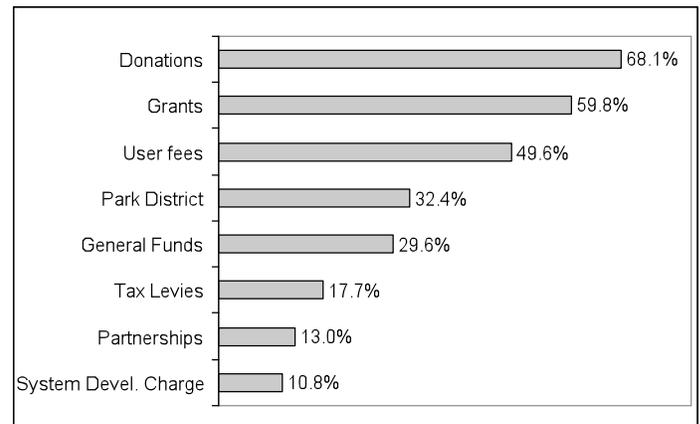
**Willingness to Pay for New Parks**

This section of the survey started with a very general willingness to pay question. The results were basically evenly split between “Yes,” “No” and “It depends.” Those willing to pay more for parks, open space and facilities represent 34% of the respondents. Those unwilling to pay more represent 35% of the population. The remaining 31% responded, “It

**Figure D-7. Respondents’ Support of a Park District**



**Figure D-8. Respondents’ Preferred Funding Options**



depends.” The top categories for the “It Depends” respondents were:

- Cost related- i.e. It depends on how much (19%)
- For a swimming pool (8%)
- For teenagers (2%)
- Put to public vote (2%)

**Park District**

When asked whether or not the household would support funding to create a park district for the Brookings area, 44% responded “Yes,” 34% responded “No” and 22% responded “It depends.” Aside from those who did not specify, cost and property taxes were the top criteria for those who responded “It depends.” (Figure D-7)

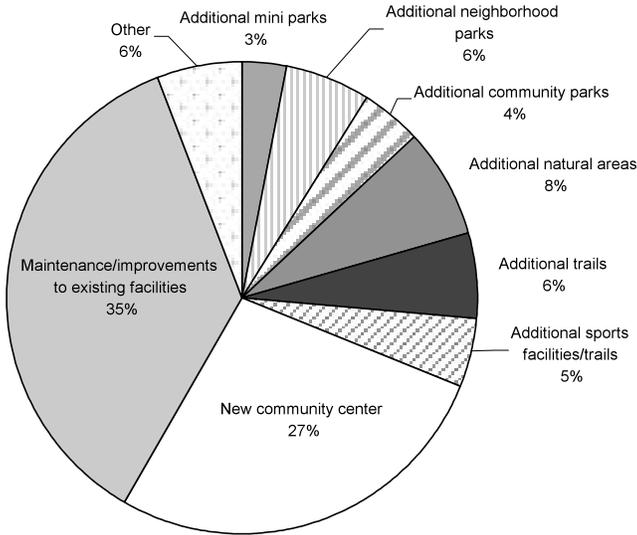
**Funding Options**

Survey respondents were given a list of funding options and asked to indicate which they would support. Figure D-8- displays the results. Donations, grants, and user fees received the most support.

**Allocation of Money**

The last funding question asked survey respondents if they had \$100.00 to spend on parks, facilities, and open spaces, how they would divide it among a list of provided categories. An average dollar amount from all of the responses is displayed in Figure D-9.

**Figure D-9. Respondents' Allocation of Monies for Parks**



**Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents**

**Residence**

The average length of time respondents have lived in the Brookings area is 14.3 years. Table A-1 shows that more than 60% have lived in the area for more than 10 years, and more than 80% have lived in the area for more than 5 years.

Slightly more than half of the respondents live within the Brookings city limits; and the remainder within the Urban Growth Boundary. See Figure D-10.

Ninety-two percent of respondents own their home; 7% rent; and 1% live in other situations. Nearly 94% of respondents are year-round residents of Brookings. This is nearly identical to the 2000 Census, which lists 7% of residences in Brookings as being used as seasonal or recreational homes.

**Income**

The mean household income of survey respondents is \$40,000 and the median income is between \$30,000 and \$39,999. See Table D-2. This compares to the U.S. Census 2000 median income for Brookings of \$31,656 and for Harbor of \$22,829

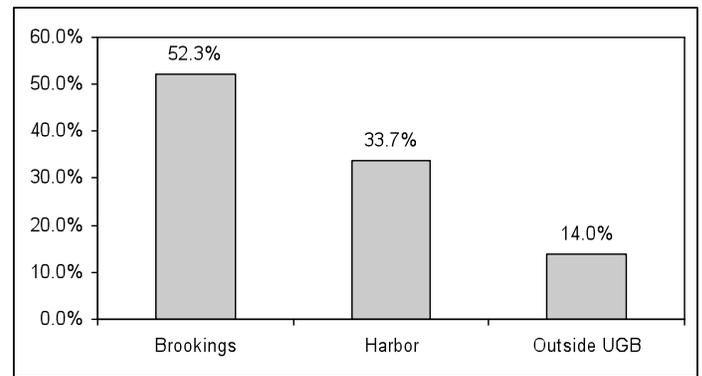
**Age**

Over half of survey respondents are 65 years or older. The median age of survey respondents is 67 years. While the median age of Brookings residents in the 2000 US Census was 43 years, it should be noted that the US Census counts residents of all ages while

**Table D-1. Length of Residency**

| Length of Residence | Number of Responses | Percentage of Total |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 year or less      | 7                   | 2                   |
| 2-5 years           | 91                  | 26.5                |
| 6-10 years          | 81                  | 20.2                |
| 11-20 years         | 104                 | 30.3                |
| 21-30 years         | 36                  | 10.7                |
| More than 30 years  | 24                  | 10.3                |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>343</b>          | <b>100</b>          |

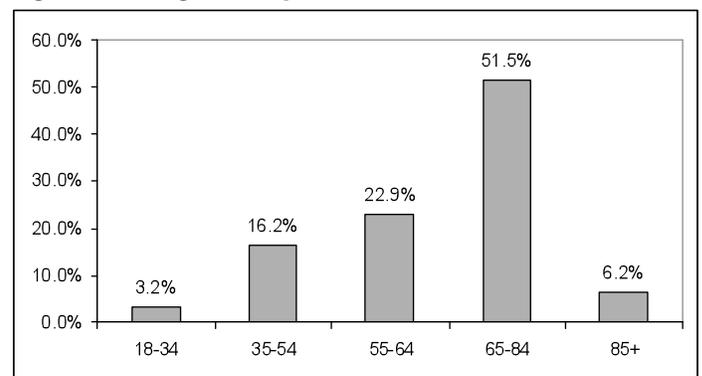
**Figure D-10. Where Respondents Live**



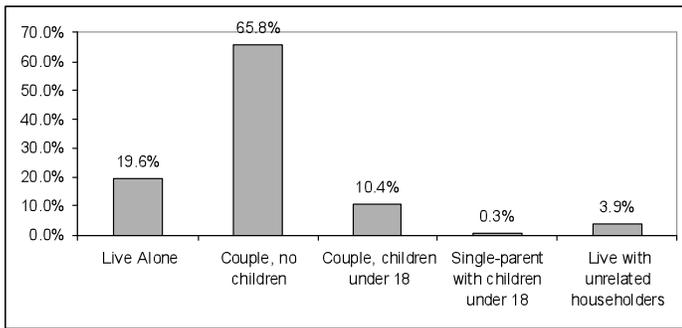
**Table D-2. Household Incomes of Respondents**

| Household Income    | Number of Responses | Percentage of Total |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| \$150,000 or more   | 6                   | 2.2%                |
| Less than \$10,000  | 8                   | 2.9%                |
| \$10,000-\$19,999   | 44                  | 16.2%               |
| \$20,000-\$29,999   | 49                  | 17.2%               |
| \$30,000-\$39,999   | 39                  | 13.8%               |
| \$40,000-\$49,999   | 45                  | 15.8%               |
| \$50,000-\$59,999   | 37                  | 13.1%               |
| \$60,000-\$74,999   | 23                  | 8.1%                |
| \$75,000-\$99,999   | 20                  | 7.1%                |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 11                  | 3.9%                |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>282</b>          | <b>100.3%</b>       |

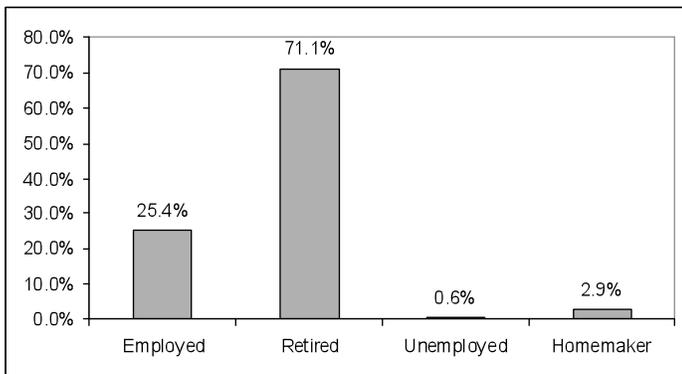
**Figure D-11. Age of Respondents**



**Figure D-12. Household Composition of Survey Respondents**



**Figure D-13. Employment Status of Respondents**



CPW's surveys were only sent to residents over the age of 18. According to the 2000 US Census, 23.9% of all Brookings residents are 65 years or over. See Figure D-11.

### Gender, Household Composition, Voting and Employment Status

Nearly 58% of respondents are male; 42% are female. The 2000 US Census indicated a slightly different breakdown of 47.5% male and 52.5% female. This discrepancy may be due, at least in part, to the mailing list used for the surveys.

The vast majority of the household respondents are couples living with no children, followed by those living alone, and couples with children. (Figure D-12.)

The mean number of people over 65 years per household is 1.1; the mean number of people per household is 2.1. Ninety-five percent of respondents are registered voters.

A large majority of respondents are retired; though one-quarter are currently employed. See Figure D-13.

# Appendix E

## Funding Information

The following list provides brief descriptions and contacts for the funding strategies presented in Chapter 8.

### Partnerships

#### Federal

##### Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM manages a wide variety of public land uses in Oregon including land for wildlife, recreation, timber harvest, livestock grazing, mineral resource extraction, and other public uses. The BLM offers grants for land acquisition requiring that it be used for public and recreation purposes. Local governments can also obtain parklands at very low or at no cost if there is a developed park plan.

Contact:

Salem District Office  
Bureau of Land Management  
1717 Fabry Rd. SE  
Salem, OR 97306

Phone: (503) 375-5646 Fax: (503) 952-6308

Website: <http://www.or.blm.gov/>

##### United States Forest Service (USFS)

The Pacific Northwest Region of the USFS offers urban and community forestry funds and assists with economic diversification projects.

Contact:

Group Leader, Grants and Agreements  
USDA Forest Service - Pacific Northwest Region  
333 SW First Avenue, P.O. Box 3623  
Portland, Oregon 97208

Phone: (503) 808-2202

Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/>

##### United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Assistance available through the USFWS include the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program that promotes conservation and habitat protection by offering technical and financial assistance to private (non-federal) landowners to voluntarily restore wetlands and other fish and wildlife habitats on their land.

Contact:

Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Oregon  
911 NE 11th Ave.  
Portland, OR 97232-4181

Phone: (503) 231-6156

Website: <http://www.partners.fws.gov/>

#### State

##### Oregon Youth Conservation Corps

The Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC) helps communities receive needed services and unemployed youth be placed in gainful activities. OYCC funding is distributed in equal amounts to each county in Oregon every summer. The

program funds individual projects ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The OYCC program consists of grants of labor and capital financing. These grants generally support conservation or environment-related projects proposed by non-profit organizations.

Contact:

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps

255 Capital St. NE, Third Floor

Salem, Oregon 97301

Phone: (503) 378-3441

Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/ccdd/oycc/>

## Local

Public, private, and non-profit organizations may be willing to fund outright or join together with the City of Brookings to provide additional parks and recreation facilities and services. This method may be a good way to build cooperation among public and private partners in the Brookings-Harbor area. A list of potential partners besides police and fire departments, utility providers, and the school district include:

- Azalea Park Foundation
- Boy Scouts of America
- Girl Scouts
- Kiwanis Club
- Lions Club
- Religious organizations
- Rotary Club
- The Audubon Society
- 4-H

Local businesses may also be willing to partner with the city to provide park services. The Chamber of Commerce would be a good place to begin to form such partnerships.

Contact:

Brookings-Harbor Chamber of Commerce

Phone: (503) 469-3181

Website: [www.brookingsor.com/](http://www.brookingsor.com/)

## Not-for-Profit Organizations

### American Farmland Trust

(For agricultural lands only)

Contact:

American Farmland Trust

1200 18th Street, NW, Suite 800

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 331-7300

Fax: (202) 659-8339

Website: <http://www.farmland.org/>

### The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy is a national environmental organization focused on the preservation of plants, animals, and natural communities. They have worked in direct land acquisition and in obtaining conservation easements for protection of wilderness and agricultural lands.

Contact:

The Nature Conservancy of Oregon

821 S.E. 14th Avenue

Portland, Oregon 97214

Phone: (503) 230-1221

Fax: (503) 230-9639

Website: <http://nature.org/>

### Oregon Recreation and Park Association

ORPA is a non-profit organization that serves as a network offering information and contacts directly related to the parks and recreation system. ORPA's mission is to provide a network of support through professional development and resources in order to enhance the quality of recreation and parks services.

Contact:

Oregon Recreation and Parks Association

309 Lexington Ave.

Astoria, OR 97103

Phone: (503) 325-6772

Website: <http://orpa.org/>

### UO Community Service Center RARE Program

The RARE Program's mission is to "increase the capacity of rural communities to improve their economic, social, and environmental conditions through the assistance of trained graduate-level members." Community pre-applications are due in early spring every year for the upcoming term of service.

Contact:

Megan Smith

RARE Program, Community Service Center

1209 University of Oregon

Eugene, OR 97403

Phone: (541) 346-0259

Website: [csc.uoregon.edu/rare/](http://csc.uoregon.edu/rare/)

## Grants

### National Grants

#### American Greenways Dupont Awards (Private Org.)

This program is a partnership between Dupont, The Conservation Fund, and the National Geographic Society. The Conservation Fund forges partnerships to protect America's legacy of land and water resources. Through land acquisition, community initiatives, and leadership training, the Fund and its partners demonstrate sustainable conservation solutions emphasizing the integration of economic and environmental goals.

Contact:

The Conservation Fund

1800 N. Kent Street, Suite 1120

Arlington, Virginia 22209-2156

Phone: (703) 525-6300

Fax: (703) 525-4610

Website: <http://www.conservationfund.org/conservation/>

#### Bikes Belong (Private Org.)

Bikes Belong is sponsored by the U.S. bicycle industry with the goal of putting people on bicycles more often. All proposals must encourage ridership growth, support bicycle advocacy, promote bicycling, and leverage funding with other grants.

Contact:

Bikes Belong Coalition

P.O. Box 2359  
Boulder, CO 80306  
Phone: (303) 449-4893  
Website: <http://www.bikesbelong.org>

## **Federal Grants**

### National Park Service (Public Org.)

#### **National Heritage Areas Program**

A national heritage area is a place where “natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography.” Through strategic public and private partnerships, federal grant money is available to leverage funding opportunities for nationally designated heritage sites.

Contact:

National Heritage Areas Program

1201 Eye St., NW

Washington D.C., 20005

Phone: (202) 354-2222

Website: <http://www.nps.gov/history/heritageareas/>

### Land and Water Conservation Fund (Public Org.)

This program uses federal dollars from the National Park Service, that are passed down to the states for acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of park and recreation areas and facilities. To be eligible, grants must be consistent with the goals and objectives outlined in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

Contacts:

725 Summer Street NE, Suite C

Salem, OR 97301

Phone: (503) 378-4168 Ext. 241

Fax: (503) 378-6447

Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/grants/lwcf.shtml>

### U.S. Department of Transportation (Public Org.)

Through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), the U.S. Department of Transportation authorizes federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit. The TEA-21 provides funding for parks and connections that include:

- Bicycle transportation and pedestrian walkways;
- Recreational trails program;
- National Scenic Byways Program;
- Transportation and Community and System

Contact:

U.S. Department of Transportation

400 7th Street, S.W.

Washington, D.C. 20590

Phone: (202) 366-4000

Website: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/index.htm>

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (Public Org.)

CELCP was established to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical, or aesthetic values. The program provides state and local governments with matching funds to

purchase significant coastal and estuarine lands, or conservation easements on such lands.

Contact:

Department of Land Conservation and Development

635 Capitol Street NE, Suite 150

Salem, OR 97301

Phone: (301) 713-3155 ext103

Website: <http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/land/>

### US Fish and Wildlife Service

#### **National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program**

The Coastal Wetlands Conservation Program provides grants to be used to acquire, restore or enhance coastal wetlands and adjacent uplands to provide long-term conservation benefits to fish, wildlife, and their habitat.

Contact:

Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation

4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 840

Arlington, VA 22203

Phone: (703) 358-2161

Website: [www.fws.gov/coastal/coastalgrants/index.html/](http://www.fws.gov/coastal/coastalgrants/index.html/)

#### **North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grant Program**

Provides matching grants to organizations who have developed partnerships to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the US, Canada and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife.

Contact:

Division of Bird Habitat Conservation

4401 N. Fairfax Dr.

Mailstop MBSP 4075

Arlington, VA 22203

Phone: (703) 358-1784

Website: [www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/grants/nawca/index.shtml/](http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/grants/nawca/index.shtml/)

## **State Grants**

### Oregon Community Foundation Grants (Private Org.)

Proposals to the Oregon Community Foundation (OCF) are prioritized for funding based on their fit with a set of basic guiding principles and four specific funding objectives.

- To nurture children, strengthen families and foster the self-sufficiency of Oregonians (40-50% of OCF Grants);
- To enhance the educational experience of Oregonians (15-20% of OCF grants);
- To increase cultural opportunities for Oregonians (15-20% of OCF grants);
- To preserve and improve Oregon's livability through citizen involvement (10-15% of OCF grants);

Grants tend to be made only for projects that are an exceptionally good fit with OCF priorities, have a broad scope of impact, and address an area to which OCF's board has decided to give special attention.

Contact:

Oregon Community Foundation

1221 SW Yamhill, #100

Portland, Oregon 97205

Phone: (503) 227-6846

Fax: (503) 274-7771

Website: <http://www.oregoncf.org/receive/grants/>

### The Oregon Historic Trails Fund (Private Org.)

The purpose of the fund is to develop interpretive, educational, and economic projects to preserve and protect the cultural and natural resources of Oregon's historic trails. Grants may be awarded also for marketing, education, advocacy, and research related to historic trails.

Contact

c/o the Oregon Community Foundation

1221 SW Yamhill, #100

Portland, Oregon 97205

Phone: (503) 227-6846

Fax: (503) 274-7771

Website: <http://www.oregonhistorictailsfund.org/>

### The Collins Foundation (Private Org.)

The Collins Foundation's purpose is to improve, enrich, and give greater expression to the religious, educational, cultural, and scientific endeavors in the State of Oregon and to assist in improving the quality of life in the state. In its procedures, the Foundation has not been an "Operating Foundation" in the sense of taking the initiative in creating and directing programs designed to carry out its purpose. Rather, the trustees have chosen to work through existing agencies and have supported proposals submitted by colleges and universities, organized religious groups, arts, cultural and civic organizations, and agencies devoted to health, welfare, and youth.

Contact:

Director of Programs

1618 SW First Avenue, Suite 505

Portland, Oregon 97201

Phone: (503) 227-7171

Website: <http://www.collinsfoundation.org/>

### Division of State Lands, Wetland Grant Program

The Wetland Grant Program provides technical and planning assistance for wetland preservation efforts. Elements of the program include wetland mitigation, public information and education.

Contact:

Wetland mitigation specialist

Division of State Lands

775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100

Salem, Oregon 97301-1279

Phone: (503) 986-5299

Website: <http://statelands.dsl.state.or.us/>

### Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

#### **State Pedestrian and Bicycle Grants**

ODOT provides grants to cities and counties for pedestrian or bicycle improvements on state highways or local streets. These grants require the applicant to administer project and projects must be situated in roads, streets or highway right-of-ways. Project types include sidewalk infill, ADA upgrades, street crossings, intersection improvements, minor widening for bike lanes. These grants are offered every two years.

Contact:

Bicycle and Pedestrian Program

255 Capital St. NE, Fifth Floor

Salem, OR 97301

Phone: (503) 986-3555

Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/odot/hwy/bikeped>

#### **Transportation Enhancement Program**

Funds are available from ODOT for projects that enhance the cultural, aesthetic and environmental value of the state's transportation system. Eligible activities include bicycle/pedestrian projects, historic preservation, landscaping and scenic beautification, mitigation of pollution due to highway runoff, and preservation of abandoned railway corridors. A minimum of 10.27% match is required. The application cycle is every two years.

Contact:

Transportation Enhancement Program Manager

Phone: (503) 986-3528

Website: [www.oregon.gov/odot/hwy/lgs](http://www.oregon.gov/odot/hwy/lgs)

#### **Transportation Safety Safe Routes to Schools Grants**

This ODOT program works to increase the ability and opportunity for children to walk and bicycle to school through facilitation of the planning, development, and implementation of projects and activities that will improve safety and reduce traffic within two miles of schools.

Contact:

Safe Routes to Schools Program Manager

235 Union St. NE

Salem, OR 97301

Phone: (503) 986-4196

Website: [www.oregon.gov/odot/ts/saferoutes.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/odot/ts/saferoutes.shtml)

### Oregon Dept. of Land Conservation & Development

#### **Transportation Growth Management**

The TGM Program supports community efforts to expand transportation choices for people by linking land use and transportation planning. TGM works in partnership with local governments to help update bicycle master plans, create waterfront linkages, and plan other project updates. Grants are for the planning phases of projects, only.

Contact:

Oregon Transportation and Growth Management Grants

Phone: (503) 986-4349

Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/lcd/tgm>

### Oregon Tourism Commission

#### **Travel Oregon**

Travel Oregon focuses on tourism related projects and can include marketing materials, market analysis, signage, and visitor center development planning. The grant requires local match and money does not include funding for construction.

Contact:

Industry Relations Manager

Phone: (503) 378-8850

Website: [industry.traveloregon.com/departments/toursim-development/matching-grants-program.aspx](http://industry.traveloregon.com/departments/toursim-development/matching-grants-program.aspx)

## Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

### **Water Quality Nonpoint Source Grants**

The DEQ offers grants for nonpoint source water quality and watershed enhancement projects that address the priorities in the Oregon Water Quality Nonpoint Source Management Plan. Grants require a minimum 40% match of non-federal funds and a partnership with other entities.

Contact:

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

811 Sixth Ave.

Portland, OR 97204-1390

Phone: (503) 229-5088

Website: [deq.state.or.us/wq/nonpoint/grants.htm](http://deq.state.or.us/wq/nonpoint/grants.htm)

## Oregon Division of State Lands

### **Easements**

The Oregon Division of State Lands grants easements for the use of state-owned land managed by the agency. An easement allows the user to have the right to use state-owned land for a specific purpose and length of time, and this does not convey any proprietary or other rights of use other than those specifically granted in the easement authorization. Uses of state-owned land subject to an easement include, but are not limited to gas, electric and communication lines (including fiber optic cables); water supply pipelines, ditches, canal, and flumes; innerducts and conduits for cables; sewer, storm and cooling water lines; bridges, skylines and logging lines; roads and trails; and railroad and light rail track.

Contact:

Land Management, Waterway Leasing and Ownership

775 Summer St. NE, Suite 100

Salem, OR 97301

Phone: (503) 986-5200

### **Wetland Grants Program**

The Oregon Division of State Lands's Wetlands Program staff implement the wetland program elements contained in the 1989 Wetlands Conservation Act. They also help implement the Removal-Fill Law. The program has close ties with local wetland planning conducted by cities, providing both technical and planning assistance.

Contact:

Wetland Mitigation Specialist

775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100

Salem, Oregon 97301-1279

Phone: (503) 378-3805, Ext. 285

Website: <http://oregonstatelands.us/dsl/permits/pil.html>

## Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

### **Local Government Grants**

Local government grants are provided for the acquisition, development and rehabilitation of park and recreation areas and facilities. Eligible agencies include city and county park and recreation departments, park and recreation districts, and port districts. The Local Government Grant program provides up to 50 percent funding assistance.

Contacts:

Grant Program Coordinator

Phone: (503) 986-0711

Website: [www.oregon.gov/oprd/grants/](http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/grants/)

### **Recreation Trail Grants**

Every year, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department accepts applications for Recreational Trail Program (RTP) grants. Types of projects funded include maintenance and restoration of existing trails, development and rehabilitation of trailhead facilities, construction of new recreation trails, acquisition of easements and fee simple titles to property. Grant recipients must provide a minimum 20% match.

Contact:

Senior Grants Program Coordinator

725 Summer St. NE, Suite C

Salem, OR 97301

Phone: (503) 986-0711

Website: [www.oregon.gov/oprd/grants/](http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/grants/)

## Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) administers a grant program that supports voluntary efforts by Oregonians seeking to create and maintain healthy watersheds. Types of grants provided by OWEB include: upland erosion control, land and/or water acquisition, vegetation management, watershed education, and stream habitat enhancement.

Contacts:

Small Grant Team Contact Officer

750 Commercial St., Rm 207

Astoria, OR 97103

Phone: (503) 325-4571

Website: <http://www.oweb.state.or.us/>

## Oregon State Marine Board

### **Facility Grant Program**

The Oregon State Marine Board provides facility grants to cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, and state agencies. Funds are awarded each fiscal year to priority projects. This is a matching fund program of 75% state and 25% by local or state agencies. Eligible projects include acquisition and construction of public recreational motorized boating facilities, such as: boat ramps, boarding floats, restrooms, access roads, parking areas, transient tie-up docks, dredging and signs.

Contact:

Grants/Contracts Coordinator

Phone: (503) 373-1405 Ext. 251

Website: [www.boatoregon.com/OSMB/BoatFac/index.shtml](http://www.boatoregon.com/OSMB/BoatFac/index.shtml)

## Park and Recreation District

Special districts, such as a park and recreation district, are financed through property taxes or fees for services, or some combination thereof. SDAO was established to pursue the common interests and concerns of special districts. SDAO has outlined to the process of forming a special district.

Contact:

Executive Director

Special Districts Association of Oregon

PO Box 12613

Salem, Oregon 97309-0613

Phone: (503) 371-8667; Toll-free: 1-800-285-5461

Website: [www.sdao.com](http://www.sdao.com)

## Regional Grants

### Paul G. Allen Forest Protection Fund (Private Org.)

The Paul G. Allen Foundation focuses its grant making on the acquisition of old growth and other critical forestlands. Priority is given to projects that protect forestlands with a strategic biological value that extend or preserve wildlife habitat, and, where possible, offer opportunities for public recreation and education. The foundation is particularly interested in landscape-scale projects that provide optimal potential for protection of ecological integrity, functional and intact ecosystems, connectivity, and biodiversity conservation.

Contact:

Grants Administrator

PGA Foundations

505 5th Ave South Suite 900

Seattle, Washington 98104

Website: <http://www.pgafoundations.com>

### Bonneville Environmental Foundation (Private Org.)

Bonneville Environmental Foundation (BEF) watershed project grants to date have ranged from \$5,000 to \$40,000. Any private person, organization, local or tribal government, located in the Pacific Northwest (OR, WA, ID, MT) may submit a proposal to BEF. Proposals will only be considered, however, from applicants proposing to complete a watershed biological assessment or applicants operating within the context of a previously completed watershed biological assessment.

Contact:

Bonneville Environmental Foundation

133 SW 2nd Avenue, Suite 410

Portland, Oregon 97204

Phone: (503) 248-1905

Website: <http://www.b-e-f.org/>

### Ben B. Cheney Foundation (Private Org.)

The Foundation makes grants in communities where the Cheney Lumber Company was active. The Foundation's goal is to improve the quality of life in those communities by making grants to a wide range of activities. Letters of inquiry outlining the proposed project are required. Full applications are accepted only from those whose inquiry letters are of interest to the foundation. There are no deadlines.

Contact:

Ben B. Cheney Foundation

1201 Pacific Avenue, Suite 1600

Tacoma, Washington 98402

Phone: (206) 572-2442

Website: [www.benbcheneyfoundation.org](http://www.benbcheneyfoundation.org)

## Land Trusts

There are local and national land trusts that may be interested in helping to protect land in the Brookings-Harbor area.

### **Regional/State/National**

#### Trust for Public Land

The Trust for Public Land helps public agencies and communities create city parks through working with community leaders to

identify opportunities for park creation, secure park funding, and acquire parklands.

Contact:

National Office

16 New Montgomery St., 4th Floor

San Francisco, CA 94105

Phone: (415) 495-4014

Website: [www.tpl.org](http://www.tpl.org)

### The Wetlands Conservancy

The Wetlands Conservancy is a non-profit land trust. It is dedicated to preserving, protecting, and promoting the wildlife, water quality and open space values of wetlands in Oregon.

Contact:

Executive Director

PO Box 1195

Tualatin, Oregon 97062

Phone: (503) 691-1394

Website: <http://www.wetlandsconservancy.org/>

### Land Trust Alliance

The Land Trust Alliance assists nonprofit land trusts and organizations that protect land through donation and purchase through working with interested landowners.

Contact:

Western Director

P.O. Box 8596

Missoula, MT 59807

Phone: (206) 522-3134

Website: [www.landtrustalliance.org](http://www.landtrustalliance.org)

### Northwest Land Conservation Trust

Contact:

Northwest Land Conservation Trust

P O Box 18302

Salem, Oregon 97305-8302

Email: [nwlct@open.org](mailto:nwlct@open.org)

Website: <http://www.open.org/~nwlct/>

## Local

### South Coast Land Conservancy

Contact:

South Coast Land Conservancy

63840 Fossil Point Rd

Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

### Southern Oregon Land Conservancy

The mission of the Southern Oregon Land Conservancy is to improve the quality of life through land conservation. It was founded in 1978.

Contact:

Southern Oregon Land Conservancy

PO Box 954

Ashland, Oregon 97520-0032

Phone: (541) 482-3069



