AGENDA
CITY OF BROOKINGS
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION MEETING
Council Chamber - 898 Elk Drive
June 25, 2020 - 7:00 pm

I. CALL TO ORDER – PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

II. ROLL CALL

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
   Minutes of May 28, 2020

IV. PUBLIC APPEARANCES

V. COMMISSION BUSINESS

VI. REGULAR AGENDA
   A. Parks Master Plan Approval

VII. INFORMATION UPDATES/DISCUSSION ITEMS

VIII. COMMISSIONER REPORTS/COMMENTS

IX. ADJOURNMENT
CALL TO ORDER
Jay Trost, Deputy PWDS Director called the meeting to order at 7:00 pm followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

ROLL CALL – Introduction of new Park & Rec Commissioner Jaime Armstrong
Present: Commissioners Jaime Armstrong, Trace Kather, Lonnie Nalls, and Lex Rau
Also present: Deputy PWDS Director Jay Trost and RARE participant Erik Orta

As the previous Chair Brad Alcorn has resigned from the Parks & Recreation Commission to take a position on the City Council, the election of officers was moved to the top of the agenda to conduct meeting.

COMMISSION BUSINESS
A. Election of Officers – Trace Kather volunteered as Commission Chair. Motion made by Lonnie Nalls to appoint Trace Kather as Commission Chair; motion seconded and Commission voted; the motion carried unanimously.

Lonnie Nalls volunteered as Commission Vice Chair. Motion made by Lex Rau to appoint Lonnie Nalls as Commission Vice Chair; motion seconded and Commission voted; the motion carried unanimously.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES
Motion made by Commissioner Nalls to approve the minutes of January 23, 2020; motion seconded and Commission voted; the motion carried unanimously.

PUBLIC APPEARANCES – None

REGULAR AGENDA
A. Review Initial Draft of Parks Master Plan - Jay Trost and Erik Orta presented the draft plan encouraging commissioners to review and provide comments and recommendations so document can be finalized by June 30th. The document has been updated with current demographics, community needs, projects and goals. Survey and community outreach information has been included. Information has been condensed and focused on the parks. Many major park projects have been completed recently and small projects are proposed so focus can be on needed park maintenance like KidTown.

INFORMATION UPDATES/DISCUSSION ITEMS
A. Naming of Chetco Point Dog Park - the dog park at Chetco Point is complete and scheduled to open. Jay Trost requested ideas to name the park and suggested incorporating resident Dick Wilson in the naming as he is a very active supportive and contributor to the police K9 dog program, a retired teacher, and proponent of the local Humane Society. The Dick Wilson Dog Park at Chetco Point Park was suggested and Jay to move forward with that recommendation.

B. Naming of Azalea Park Exercise Fitness area – the fitness project is almost complete and Erik is coordinating installation of the equipment with the current COVID19 phasing guidelines. Azalea Fit Park was suggested and Jay to move forward with that recommendation.

COMMISSIONER REPORTS/COMMENTS
Jay Trost updated Commission on current park conditions and what parks are currently open during the pandemic. Presently kids parks, basketball courts, and the swimming pool are closed. He gave the commission an idea of when and what facilities will be open with the COVID19 phase II process approaching.

ADJOURNMENT
Next meeting scheduled for July 23, 2020. With no further business, meeting adjourned at 7:47 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Trace Kather, Chair
(Approved at the June 25, 2020 meeting)
City of Brookings
Parks and Recreation
Master Plan

2020 Update
Acknowledgements

The development of the Brookings Parks Master Plan would not have been possible without the assistance of the following individuals:

City Staff
Janell Howard: City Manager
Amber Nalls: City Recorder
Garrett Thomson: Building Official
Tim Rettke: Public Works Supervisor
Tim Brush: Public Works Foreman
Lauri Ziemer: Public Works and Developmental Services Planning Tech
Tony Baron: Public Works and Developmental Services Director
Jay Trost: Public Works and Developmental Services Deputy Director
Erik Orta: Parks and Planning Coordinator | RARE Participant

Parks and Recreation Commission
Lex Rau
Trace Kather
Alonzo Nalls
Jaime Armstrong

City Council
Jake Pieper: Mayor
Brad Alcorn: Councilor
Brent Hodges: Councilor
John McKinney: Councilor
Ron Hedenskog: Councilor

Planning Commission
Ray Hunter
Michelle Morosky
Cody Coons
Gerald Wulkowitz
William Dundom
Tim Hartzell
Clayton Malamberg

RARE Staff
Titius Tomlinson: Program Director
Aniko Drlik-Muehleck: Project Coordinator
Victoria Binning: Program Coordinator
Ashley Adelman: RARE Program Assistant
Julie Foster: Grants Administrator
Submitted to:
Janell Howard
City Manager City of Brookings
898 Elk Drive
Brookings, OR
97415

Project Manager:
Erik Orta
Parks and Planning Coordinator
RARE Participant
City of Brookings

Resource Assistance for Rural Environments
Institute for Policy Research and Engagement
1209 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR
97403

City Approvals/Adoptions
2020
Parks and Recreation Commission: _________
City Council: __________
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Executive Summary

Mission: To improve the quality of life in Brookings through providing safe, fun, accessible, and well-maintained parks and public spaces for all in the community.

Vision: To encourage the use of parks and enhance community well being.

In June of 2011 an update to the 2002 Parks Master Plan (PMP) was adopted by the City of Brookings City Council. The document served as a formal approach to address the current and future park needs in the Brookings-Harbor area. The City has a substantial park system that needs appropriate planning to insure proper improvements and development can be made. The purpose of this update to the Parks Master Plan is to bring up to date the long-term strategy to adequately meet the current needs of residents and ensure the future of parks.

The 2011 update has helped to guide the past nine years of parks development in Brookings. Many of the projects and goals outlined in the 2011 update have been completed or advanced. The success of the previous plan is one of the driving forces behind this update. The City hopes to carry on the forward momentum of development and park enhancements. Some notable improvements over the past decade include the development of state of the art ball fields, snack shack, and play structure at Azalea park and a paved path and bridge to enhance the trail at Chetco Point Park. Numerous other projects have also been completed.

As of 2020, the 2011 Parks Master Plan is outdated, prompting this updated version. The need to update community data, inventory resources, seek community input, and develop a strategy to complete the new projects and goals of the parks is evident.

In 2019, 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 and analyzing community input, and developing an update to the Parks Master Plan.

The 2020 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 2020 Parks Master Plan and gives a summary of each chapter found in this document.

Park Inventory
As of March 2020, Brookings owned and maintained over 60 acres of parkland. City Parks offer a range of amenities. Important to the character of the city, these parks contribute to the overall sense of place for residents. The City of Brookings recognize the parkland classifications of mini-park, neighborhood park, community park, linear and special use park, and beach and/or river site as set for 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
The 2020 PMP has continued community input through surveys and community workshops. The community was able to weigh in on both improvements to be made to the current parks system as well as ideas for new amenities to be added. The input showed a diverse set of ideas while also pinpointing key areas of interest within the community. All of these responses have been taken into account in developing this plan for the future of the Brookings parks and recreation system.

Parks and Recreation Goals
The Brookings Parks and Recreation Commission (PARC) assisted in identifying ten goals to address the findings of the 2020 PMP. The goals from the 2011 update were analyzed to determine their relevance. A majority of the 2011 goals were upheld for the 2020 update. Together with the action plan, they provide a framework for the future of Brookings's parks.

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

The CIP reflects community priorities and resources. Input has been gathered from the 2020 surveys, community workshops, and input from the Parks and Recreation Commission. The CIP prioritizes projects along the metrics of cost, need, time frame, and relevance to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. It also identifies system-wide improvements for parks and amenities.

Funding Strategies
This Plan recognizes four 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 via two sources: General Fund revenue and System Development Charges (SDC’s).

* It is is important to note that this is a living document and should be treated as such. The content in this plan is based of data and situational to the year 2020, using best practices to plan for the future. As changes arise, they should be contextualized within the plan to guide decision making.*
Chapter 1: Introduction

Introduction
Brookings is coastal city situated at the mouth of the Chetco River in Southwestern Oregon, just six 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.

Brookings-Harbor 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 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. 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 sport 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.

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.

The Parks Planning Process
Park facilities are key services that meet demand for recreation experiences and enhance a community’s quality of life. Lack of resources – both staff and money – limit growing communities’ ability to develop and maintain adequate park 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. 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.

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 city owned park facilities in the Brookings UGA, include an analysis of park classifications and standards
- Identify park needs based on current technical data and extensive citizen input – including public workshops and community surveys
- 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 improvements 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 park 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.

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

- Background research on the demographics and park resources of Brookings
- 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
- Research on park standards and classifications and development of a classification system specific to Brookings opportunities and constraints
- Gathering of current information on community park needs through review of 2020 Survey, LOS analysis, stakeholder meetings and presentations, and discussion with staff.
- Action plan for capital improvement projects within identified key stakeholders, community resources, and funding options for associated costs
- Investigation into various parkland planning strategies to increase public accessibility, plan for future growth, and address LOS gaps
- Research on possible funding options for capital
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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 needs. Development trends provide information on the rate, type, and location of growth. All of these factors should be considered when citing future park facilities and in prioritizing capital improvements.

- Brookings has a large aging population
- Brookings' population growth is slowing
- Brookings is embracing a more diverse population
- Brookings has many lower-income residents
Population

2019 estimates placed the population of Brookings at 6,645. Brookings grew at an average annual growth rate (AAGR) of 0.96% between 2000 and 2018. Over the past few years the growth rate has declined, some stretches even showing a decrease in population.

State law requires incorporated cities to develop “coordinated” population forecasts. 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.

Current estimates for the UGB population, which includes the unincorporated town of Harbor, has the population at 11,490. The 10 year projection estimates that the total population of the UGB will be 11,994 by 2030. This shows very slow growth over the next decade.

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 2030 the existing parks system will be servicing a slightly larger population. The City will need to determine if acquiring new parkland is necessary 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 estimates show that in 2017, Brookings’ median age was 49.0 and Harbor’s was 66.0. In both communities, median age has increased over time.

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.

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.

Approximately 16% of the population is under 18 years old
Approximately 55% of the population is between 18 and 65 years old
Approximately 29% of the population is over 65 years old

49.2
39.6
37.7
Brookings Median Age
Oregon Median Age
United States Median Age

*US Census Bureau
Race and Ethnicity
Brookings and Harbor are gradually becoming more diverse in their ethnic and racial composition. Although largely white, recent years have shown a slight increase in the Latinx population.

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 tourism 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.” 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
The median income in Brookings was estimated to be $53,000. This is lower than the national average. The majority of households in Brookings made between $50,000 and $99,000 as estimated in 2018. Overall, median income in Brookings was higher than median income in Harbor, and Curry County, but lower than that of the state of Oregon.

2018 estimates show the poverty rate in Brookings to be 11.0%. This is slightly lower than the national average and Curry County.

11.0%

of Brookings families are below the poverty line

*US Census Bureau
Chapter 3: Park Classification

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 nonprofit 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 rating 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 2011 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.
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 acre 0.75 acres or less. Brookings has five mini-parks:

- Bankus Fountain 0.2 acres
- 625 Chetco Avenue >0.1 acre
- Tannbark Road 0.1 acres
- Oasis Park >0.1 acre
- Fleet Street Park >0.1

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhod 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 three neighborhood parks:

- Easy Manor Park 0.8 acres
- 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
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
- North Jetty Beach 2.0 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 amphitheaters. There are eleven special-use parks in the Brookings UGA:

- Brookings-Harbor Botanical Garden 2.5 acres
- Airport Property acres 95.6 acres
- City Hall 2.2 acres
- 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 acres

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 acres
- 5th & Easy Street 0.3 acres
- Mill Beach Access
- North Jetty Beach Access
- Pump Station 1.8 acres
- Redwood Nature Trail 1 mile
- River Overlook 0.2 acres
- Riverview Trail 0.75 miles
- Social Security Bar Access 1.6 acres
- Tanbark Overlooks
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Facility</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Benefits &amp; Function</th>
<th>Design Criteria</th>
<th>Size Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mini-Parks</td>
<td>Mini-parks offer open space within neighborhoods, providing small, accessible recreational opportunities for nearby residents. They are designed to be safe, aesthetically pleasing, and provide opportunities for passive or limited active recreation.</td>
<td>Mini-parks provide a balance between open space and access to limited active recreation. They are designed to be safe, aesthetically pleasing, and provide opportunities for nearby residents.</td>
<td>Mini-parks may offer amenities such as benches, picnic tables, and public art if the mini-park also offers active recreation or is limited to children's play areas, community gardens, sidewalks, and streets.</td>
<td>0.75 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Parks</td>
<td>Neighborhood parks offer accessible recreation opportunities for nearby residents. These should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, or low-traffic streets.</td>
<td>Neighborhood parks provide a variety of accessible recreation opportunities for nearby residents. They are designed to be safe, aesthetically pleasing, and provide opportunities for passive or limited active recreation.</td>
<td>Neighborhood parks should include both passive and active recreation opportunities. They may be more developed with limited number of amenities.</td>
<td>0.75-5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Parks</td>
<td>Community parks provide a variety of accessible recreation opportunities for nearby residents and larger residential neighborhoods. They should accommodate a wide variety of age and user groups.</td>
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<td>5-50 acres</td>
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<td>Regional Parks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beach &amp; River Recreation Sites</td>
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<td>Varies</td>
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</tbody>
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Chapter 3: Park Classifications
Chapter 4: City Owned Parks

Azalea Park
Community Park

The City accepted ownership of Azalea Park from the State of Oregon in 1992. The native azaleas had long been overgrown with berry vines and needed restoration when the City took ownership of the park. A group of volunteers and the City’s Department of Parks and Recreation began restoring the plants. Today, 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.

Major features of the park include ‘Kidtown’, a 10,000 sq. ft. playground area with a wooden fort, swings, and numerous amenities; the bandshell/stage known as ‘Stage Under the Stars’; ‘Elmo’s Garden’, a 3 acre garden with benches, paths and expansive aesthetic landscaping; athletic fields, including two softball fields and a soccer field; an 18-hole disk golf course; basketball courts with four basketball hoops; 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.

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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 60 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 perimeter of the park.

Azalea Park Concerns
- Kidtown needs to be replaced
- The bandshell area does not have lighting for evening events
- Stormwater collection and discharge
- The park does not offer a covered picnic area
- There needs to be an increase in accessible parking
- The safety/security efforts need to be bolstered

Azalea Park Amenities
- Kidtown play structure
- Kidtown restrooms
- Gazebo
- Bandshell
- Bandshell concession stand
- Capella by the Sea
- Soccer field
- Ballfields
- Basketball courts
- 18-hole disk golf course
- Ballfields play structure
- Restroom
- Ballfields concession stand
- Picnic tables/Benches
- Paved walking path
- Un-paved walking trail
- Formal garden
- Four parking lots (Lundeen, Kidtown, Capella, lower)
- Horseshoe pits
- Tool shed
- Workshop
- Water fountain
- Developed camp host parking area
- BBQ pit
- Outdoor fitness area
Bud Cross Park
Community Park

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 is home to many of recreational facilities in Brookings. These include the municipal swimming pool, skate park, little league baseball fields, three tennis courts, and a basketball court.

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
• No play structure exists

Bud Cross Park Amenities
• Basketball Court
• Tennis Court
• Skate park
• Concession stand
• Restrooms
• Ballfields
• Picnic area
• Parking lot
• Pool
Chetco Point Park
Community Park/Beach Site

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 paved lot serves as a parking area. Entrance to the park is via a trail that hugs the perimeter of the WWTP along the northwest side of the facilities. The trail opens to a large pet unleashed area with a restroom. The pet unleashed area offers a scenic ocean view. The trail continues to an outlook that provides a nearly 360 degree ocean view.

A notable improvement to Chetco Point park is been the paving of the trail and the building of a new bridge in 2018. The bridge received a Master Engineering Excellence Award.

Walking trails leading south from the dog park 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
• 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

Chetco Point Park Amenities
• Restroom
• Picnic area
• Paved walking trail
• Pet unleashed area
• Beach access
• Benches
• Bridge
• Parking lot
Easy Manor Park
Neighborhood Park

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. The playground equipment is appropriate for children 1-10 years old. Other amenities include one wooden and two picnic tables and a restroom. Easy Manor Park is in close proximity to Bud Cross Park.

Signs help locate the park at the Easy Street entrance. Front-in asphalt parking is available for approximately 5 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
- The bathrooms should be updated

Easy Manor Park Amenities
- Play structure
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Restrooms
- Swings
Stout Park
Neighborhood Park

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 several varieties of mature trees, shrubs and flowering plants including madrone, Douglas fir, azaleas, ferns and fruit trees exist in the park.

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 four designated handicapped spaces. There are no restroom facilities in the park.

Stout Park Concerns
• No restroom facilities exist.
• There is no street signage indicating the parking area
• There is a desire to bring some activity to the park
• There is a lack of picnic areas

Stout Park Amenities
• Walking paths
• Benches
• Pet unleased area
• Model train tracks
• Parking lot
Mill Beach Access
Access Point/Beach Site

Mill Beach is a beach accessible via a 25 ft. wide public access road off Macklyn Cove Rd. at the west end of Railroad Ave. Amenities include paved parking, a restroom, and picnic tables.

Mill Beach Concerns
- The creek experiences periodic high bacteria flushes

Mill Beach Amenities
- Picnic tables
- Restroom
- Benches
- Beach access
- Parking

Oasis Park
Mini-Park

Oasis Park is a mini-park located on the corner of Chetco Avenue and Hillside Avenue. The City leased the property from a private owner, renovated it in 2011, and in 2017 the Brookings-Harbor Lions Club adopted the park and currently maintains the amenities of the park, including a free book exchange library. The park also hosts the annual lighting of the Christmas tree.

Oasis Park Amenities
- Benches
- Outdoor Library/Book Box
- Sculpture
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.

Airport Property
Special-use Park

The City owns a 7.3 acre property on the Oceanside 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.

Fleet Street Park
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

Bankus Park
Mini-Park

Located on the corner of Chetco Avenue (Hwy 101) and 5th Street, the 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 was adopted by Curry Coast Community Radio in 2017.

Bankus Park Concerns
• The park has a dated design
• Reflecting ponds are leaky
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
Park Amenities Summary

Azalea Park
- Kidtown play structure
- Kidtown restrooms
- Gazebo
- Bandshell
- Bandshell concession stand
- Capella by the Sea
- Soccer field
- Ballfields
- Basketball courts
- 18-hole disk golf course
- Ballfields play structure
- Restroom
- Ballfields concession stand
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Paved walking path
- Un-paved walking trail
- Formal garden
- Four parking lots (Lundeen, Kidtown, Capella, lower)
- Horseshoe pits
- Tool shed
- Workshop
- Water fountain
- Developed camp host parking area
- BBQ pit
- Outdoor fitness area

Chetco Point Park
- Restroom
- Picnic area
- Paved walking trail
- Benches
- Pet unleashed area
- Beach access
- Bridge
- Parking lot

Stout Park
- Walking paths
- Benches
- Pet unleashed area
- Model train tracks
- Parking lot

Mill Beach Access
- Picnic tables
- Restroom
- Benches
- Beach access
- Parking

Easy Manor Park
- Play structure
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Restrooms
- Swings
- Grill
- Parking lot

Oasis Park
- Benches
- Outdoor library/Book box
- Sculpture
Chapter 5: Community Needs

Community 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 2020 community survey, community workshops, and other 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.
2020 Community Parks Survey
The City conducted several focus groups and administered hundreds surveys in an effort to involve the public in future park development. The focus groups and survey was administered with the goal of receiving feedback from a collective that represented the Brookings community and the primary park users in the community. For this reason, surveys were given to local school students and individuals at the Chetco Activity Center. Additional surveys were filled out by other community members. Over 200 survey responses were returned.

The feedback recorded focused on improvements and additions to the current parks and their amenities. Largely, the feedback focused on general aspects that relate to many of the parks. In some cases, specific park improvements were suggested. Upon reviewing and aggregating the survey responses, several suggestions were prominent.

The overarching request from the community members regarded the cleanliness and maintenance of the restroom facilities. Another area that had strong support was the request for a community center or recreational center. This stems from the lack of an indoor recreation facility in the Brookings area. Based on the community members’ requests, it would be ideal if the community center were able to include basketball, pickleball, walking/jogging, gym equipment, and an indoor pool. An indoor pool was a large request in itself. The surveys highlighted that there are many in the community who would like to be able to use a pool year round. For the City of Brookings, this would require for there to be an indoor pool.

The survey results also indicated a large interest in maintaining and increasing the amount of natural elements in the park. This includes trees, shrubs, flowers, azaleas, and more. The community feels strongly that parks systems should continue to work to preserve natural elements in the parks and add more when possible.

Over 130 more specific requests were brought up in the surveys. A majority of these were not reiterates in other responses and therefore are not being taken to the forefront in this planning process. Each response however, has been analyzed to determine its plausibility to implement. It is the job of the city to work within its means to accomplish what is in the best interest of the community.

“Beautiful parks! I enjoy seeing people using them”
-Brookings Community Member

“You have been making some nice improvements”
-Brookings Community Member

“Parks are lovely! You do a good job of developing them and maintaining them!”
-Brookings Community Member
From Public Survey - New Parks Facilities or Amenities
Community members responded with a variety of suggestions regarding new facilities or amenities to be implemented into the Brookings parks systems. The following are the most prevalent responses:
- Bigger swings
- A pond
- An indoor recreation facility
- Add more natural elements
- A bike park
- New slides

From Public Survey - Improvements to Current Parks Facilities and Amenities
Community members responded with a variety of suggestions regarding improvements to current facilities or amenities in the Brookings parks systems. The following are the most prevalent responses:
- Cleaner bathrooms
- Maintain natural elements of parks
- Improve water fountains
- Improve basketball courts
- Trail maintenance
State of Oregon Planning Goals
Oregon set forth 19 land use planning goals to be followed by organizations. Goal 1 and Goal 8 are the most relevant to the efforts of this master plan update.

Goal 1: Citizen Involvement
• Public involvement for land use planning
• Public involved in all phases of planning process
• Making technical information easy to understand

Goal 8: Recreation Needs
• Coordinate at all levels of government and with private entities to meet needs of recreation
• Plan for recreation needs of residents and visitors
• Priority of non-motorized forms of recreation
• Serve populations with low access to transportation
• Recreation areas that are free or low cost

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Goals
The 2019-2023 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) identified several key areas for recreation providers to focus on. These five areas should be kept in mind while planning updates to the Brookings parks system. The five demographic changes are as follows:

1. An aging population
2. An increasingly diverse population
3. Lack of youth engagement in outdoor recreation
4. An underserved low-income population
5. The health benefits of physical activity

Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals & Guidelines
Level of Service
The Level of Service (LOS) analysis is based on the City's park classification system and population. 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. The National Recreations and Parks Association (NRPA) set a standard of offering 10 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents. Every community is different and should be evaluated on its own needs and ability to reach those needs. The City of Brookings should use the 10 acres per 1,000 residents as a guide in assessing its own level of service.

Given the current population and city owned amenities, the City of Brookings offers just over 9 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. This is under the threshold provided by the NRPA, however, there are numerous park properties owned by other entities that greatly increase the total acreage of parkland per resident. Most notable among these are school parks and state parks.

Areas Currently Served
The service areas of city owned parks are determined by their park classification. 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.

Community parks have the largest service area with a service radius of 2 miles. Neighborhood parks have a service radius of half a mile. Mini-parks have a service radius of a quarter mile. By this standard, the entirety of Brookings should be covered by the current parks. There are, however, several barriers that limit the accessibility of the current park system to certain areas of the communities.

Barriers
Despite having a parks system that is able to reach a majority of the Brookings community, it is important to note several barriers that limit the current parks system. 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. 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.
**Underserved Areas**

There are several areas throughout the Brookings Community that are identified as being underserved. The need areas include developing areas as well as areas isolated due to physical barriers such as Highway 101 and the Chetco River.

The areas identified as underserved 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 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 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 neither 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 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.
Chapter 6: Capital Improvement Plan

Capital Improvement Plan
An important component of a parks master plan is the capital improvement program (CIP). The CIP gives specific details 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. 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 2020 Community Survey, stakeholder interviews, the Parks & Recreation Commission, and City Staff. 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 Action Items
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.

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 programs 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

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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 storm water on site
- Ensure preservation of rare and endangered plant species
- Seek outside funding sources to implement this goal.
Capital Improvement Projects by Park

Table 6-1 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.

Costs for each project in Table 6-1 represent an estimated range of costs for the capital improvement project. 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.

Suggestions from the City

Replacement of Kidtown Playground
Kidtown is the main play structure that the City of Brookings offers. The playground spans approximately 9,000 square feet in the north west corner of Azalea Park. Initially built in 1994, it is in need to be replaced. Although considerably expensive, this project is a high priority. It needs to be replaced for the safety of its users. The process for replacing it should begin with understanding the options from various equipment providers. The initial company that custom built it, Leathers and Associates, or a new equipment provider should be selected based on their cost, equipment resiliency in the climate, and community preference. Funding for a Kidtown replacement should be sourced from several areas. A combination of grants (such as from OPRD), city funds, and other donations should be utilized to complete this project. This project should be completed before the end of 2021.

Expansion of the Lower Parking Lot at Azalea Park
The lower parking lot (across from Saint Timothy’s) at Azalea Park is in need to be expanded. The parking lot currently does not have the capacity to serve the park during peak times of use. Initial planning phases of this project would have to determine both where the expansion would be as well as how many new parking spots are desired. Determining these aspects will help finalize a budget for the project. This project should be able to be completed by the end of 2022 with funding coming from the City parks improvement budget.

Resurfacing the Tennis Courts
The Tennis courts at Bud Cross park could stand to be resurfaced. The tennis courts are one of the most utilized aspects of the parks, especially at Bud Cross park. Brookings has a high number of individuals who play either tennis or pickleball. As a result, the courts have seen a tremendous amount of wear and tear. It is recommended that tennis courts are resurfaced every 4 to 8 years. Using this metric as a guide, the tennis courts at Bud Cross park are in need of resurfacing. In resurfacing the tennis courts, updates to the lines on the courts should be made. With the high number of pickleball players in the community, pickleball lines should be added to the resurfaced courts along with the typical tennis lines. This will add utility to the courts and enhance user experience overall in the park. Funding for this project should be sourced from the City’s parks budget and grant funding.

Sheltered Picnic Area
The City of Brookings does not have a sheltered picnic area in their parks system. The addition of one would enhance the amenities of the park and create a space for groups to convene for events such as a picnic or birthday party. The thought is to build a structure off of the back side of the restroom building by Kidtown. The intent is for there to be a roofed area that is open on all sides except the wall where it is attached to the restroom building. Ideally, picnic tables would be arranged underneath the covering. Determining the desired size of the covered space will ultimately decide the cost. This would be a great project to tie into a grant linked to the replacement of Kidtown.
Patio for the Capella by the Sea
The Capella by the Sea draws numerous events such as wedding to Azalea Park each year. The addition of a patio would greatly enhance the Capella as an event space. The patio would consist of a concrete slab outside of the entrance. This would provide an open space for socializing which the smaller interior of the Capella does not offer. Completing this project would have to take into account the seasonality of when the Capella is in use, and schedule its implementation during the ‘off season’. Although this is not a dire improvement that needs to be made, it is a simple and cost effective one that would better the Capella and Parks system as a whole. Funding would likely come from the Parks improvement budget.

Lights for the Basketball Courts in Azalea Park
The basketball courts are the latest addition to Azalea Park, being constructed in the fall of 2019. As with the ballfields in the park, lights are the next addition to enhance the courts so they are able to be safely used during low-light times. Erecting two light fixtures to illuminate the courts would be best for this enhancement. The light poles could also serve as a location for cameras to be mounted, increasing the safety and security in the park.

Land Acquisition for Neighborhood Parks
The City of Brookings should look for land to acquire for new parks. Although the current acreage is close to the standards for the population, the issue is with access. Acquisition of parkland should focus on areas that are underserved or currently do not have access to a park such as the Dawson community. It is unlikely to find large lots to develop in these areas. The development of smaller parks, similar to Easy Manor Park, should be the target if land is acquired. The City should also look to acquire larger open field track of land. Open areas for sports fields is in demand in the community.

From Community Parks Survey

Pond Water Feature
The community survey brought out interest in having a pond like water feature added to the parks systems. The addition of a natural setting water feature such as a pond may be difficult to implement into the current parks system, as well as being potentially costly to maintain. There is currently not a promising location to implement a pond feature on current park land. This project should be reserved for future parkland acquisition. The addition of a water feature within the current parks systems should instead come in the form of a fountain, similar to the one in Bankus Park. This project is not a high priority and does not address the major goals of the city.

Bike Park
A bike park would supplement the current skateboard park that the City already offers. Bikes are not allowed to use the skate park due to wear and tear as well as safety issues due to its design. A standalone bike park would allow bike riders the same experience as skateboarders. There was substantial request from the community youth for the implementation of a bike park to the parks system. The development of a bike park would be an expensive project. The logical location for a bike park would be adjacent to the current skateboard park. This project has a lower priority and should be slated for later development.

Skate Park Improvements
Further improvements to the skate park was one of the larger request of the community survey, especially among youth who took the survey. Request ranged from adding a few more amenities, to building an entire new section of the skate park. Evaluating funding should largely determine the extent to which improvements are made. Adding several new amenities such as a rail or ramp would be fairly in expensive as compared to a whole new built out park section. It should also be noted that these improvements are not a top priority when evaluated with City goals as well as SCORP criteria. Improvements for the skate park should be left for after higher priority projects are completed and land use of Bud Cross park is evaluated.
**Volleyball Courts**
The City of Brookings’ parks system does not offer volleyball as a recreation option. Previous volleyball courts had issues given that the sand was difficult to maintain and keep clean. Nonetheless, the community survey showed interest in bringing back volleyball courts to the park. Planning for a new round of volleyball courts should look to mitigate the challenges that the previous ones posed. Instead of sand, a surfacing such as grass could be used. Finding a location for the volleyball courts would be the biggest challenge, given that many of the parks are running out of land to develop. Implementing volleyball courts would be a relatively inexpensive project, once the location is selected. Funding should likely come from the parks improvement budget.

**Improvement to Current Park Amenities from Community Survey**

**Restroom Maintenance**
The community survey highlighted that many in the community think that the bathroom in the parks system lack cleanliness. Further efforts should be taken by the City and parks staff to develop a strategy for keeping the bathrooms cleaner and better maintained.

**Natural Elements**
Many in the community would like to see an emphasis on increasing and maintaining the natural elements in the parks. This could come in the form of enhancing the gardens and planting new garden beds throughout the parks. Planting more trees is another aspect that the community survey mentioned. Determining new locations for trees in the parks system would help address this as well as provide shaded areas to the park long term. Partnering with local gardening organizations is one strategy that could be utilized to help with these types of efforts.

**Walking Paths**
An expanded walking path or trail system would greatly benefit the community. Form the community survey, it was clear that many community members walk as a form of exercise and desired to see more walking trails or path in the community. Looking at current park land and new areas to acquire for the purposes of trail building to enhance walkability is something that the City should consider. Other methods of creating a connected community trails system could bolster current infrastructure. This could come in the form for providing maps and distances between parks or other city landmarks that individuals could walk to and from.

**Seating**
The community survey highlighted a want for more seating areas throughout the parks. The current parks system already offers many benches and picnic tables. Replacing older seating areas with new could improve the aesthetic of the parks while maintaining the amenities. Seating areas should be strategically placed throughout the parks in areas such as playgrounds, courts, and designated picnic areas.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>SCORP Rating (how many factors are addressed out of 5)</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Ranking Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of Kidtown</td>
<td>Kidtown is in need to be replaced in its entirety. The play structure has outlasted its life span and is now unfit to safely serve the public.</td>
<td>$$$</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More natural elements</td>
<td>More trees, gardens, bushes, flowers, and other natural elements should be added and maintained within the park system.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of the lower parking lot at Azalea Park</td>
<td>The lower parking lot (across from St. Tim) needs to be expanded to better serve the public. The current parking lot does not have the capacity to serve the park during peak times.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resurfacing of the tennis courts</td>
<td>The tennis courts across at Bud Cross are becoming worn down and should be resurfaced.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheltered picnic area at azalea</td>
<td>A designated picnic area is looking to be developed in Azalea Park. The idea is to build a pavilion style shelter off of the back of the bathroom by Kidtown.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patio for the Capella</td>
<td>A patio space would be a great addition to enhance the functionality of the Capella as an event space. The idea for the patio would consist of a paved section in front/behind the Capella.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lights for the basketball courts at Azalea Park</td>
<td>Lighting for the new basketball courts in Azalea Park.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball courts</td>
<td>A development of volleyball courts for the parks system. Prior courts used sand which proved problematic, so grass courts could be an alternative.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restroom maintenance</td>
<td>A large complaint that the bathrooms were dirty and not well maintained throughout the park system. Efforts to address this moving forward should be taken.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded trail system</td>
<td>The development of walking/hiking trails for people to utilize should be looked into. There are currently several within the parks system, but more are being requested by the general public.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land acquisition opportunities for neighborhood parks</td>
<td>There are several underserved neighborhoods in the Brookings Community. The goal is to recognize where these are and identifying potential land acquisition to develop parks.</td>
<td>$$$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>Community input pushed for a the parks system to include a water feature such as a pond. The location and logistics of this might be difficult, but if the right situation presents itself, it could contribute to the development of a pond.</td>
<td>$$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike park</td>
<td>The development of a bike park with tracks and jumps.</td>
<td>$$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved skate park</td>
<td>Updates/maintenance and an expansion of the current skate park in Bud Cross 's Park.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seating</td>
<td>More benches and sitting areas throughout the parks system.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 7: Park Planning Strategies

Annual park maintenance, replacement, and development are all large components of improving the level of service seen with the Brookings park system. These park planning strategies are largely guided by the community survey as well as goals put forward by the other components of this plan. Building off efforts from the previous plan, this plan’s strategies focus more on the maintenance of operations and amenities as opposed to acquisition and development. This comes as a result of more parkland being developed and in turn forcing the need for more maintenance.

Maintenance
This plan calls for a large focus on the maintenance of the current parks. The current park system has become quite developed. As a result, there is a new push to focus on efforts to maintain the ways the parks have been built out. This does not mean that new projects and amenities should not be developed. Rather, in conjunction with new amenities, the maintenance and improvement of the current ones have a heightened priority.

Maintenance within the parks has been ongoing; however the previous plan did not recognize a specific maintenance guide or plan. This section has the intention of filling that void. There are many aspects that make up the maintenance efforts that go into the parks. With the development of new amenities, the projects and processes are ever changing.

At the most basic level, the grounds maintenance should continue. This includes actions such as mowing, edging, seeding, and fertilizing. These efforts rely on several factors including the equipment and availability of products to effectively maintain the grounds. Increasing the amount of seeding and fertilizing has been mentioned to help improve the vibrancy of the grass areas in the parks. The overarching component to successful maintenance is to have a productive and quality parks staff, which the City currently exceeds at.

Other maintenance actions are more specific to the numerous areas and amenities that the parks system has to offer. These can be broken down into several categories. For the purposes of this plan they will be as follows: play structures, buildings, natural elements, field maintenance, paths and trails, infrastructure, and safety.

Play Structures
The City of Brookings Parks system offers three play structures. It is necessary for play structures to be maintained properly to ensure that their users, largely children, have a safe space to enjoy these amenities. These structures should be regularly checked for their structural soundness. Any complaints or comments from the public should be acted on quickly. Two of the play structures (Easy Manor Park and the Azalea Ball Fields structure) are newer and made of metal and plastic components. These structures should be more resilient to the elements and stay structurally sound for the near future.

Kidtown, the main play structure that the Brookings parks systems offers, is in dire need of an update. Kidtown has already lasted longer than expected. At this point, it is in need of a complete overhaul. This revamp is on the radar and tentative planning for its replacement is already underway. The new structure should look to keep the same aesthetic of the current play structure and increase its resilience and safety.

The surfacing for the play structures is another important feature that needs to be maintained. For two of the structures, Kidtown and the ballfields play structure, the surfacing is engineered wood fiber. This will need to be added to over time to maintain a proper level of impact protection. The playground at Easy Manor Park uses rubbers tiles which are a more resilient playground surfacing. Regardless, the tiles should be monitored for any spots that might need to be replaced.
Natural Elements
The natural elements of the parks are another area that is of great importance to maintain. The parks are ultimately an outdoor space that is meant to preserve the natural elements contained within their boundaries. This includes trees, bushes, plants, and other natural features. Maintenance for these natural elements involves preservation and removal depending on the situation. Unless a clear reason arises, a majority of the natural elements within the parks should be preserved. The instances where removal will be considered involve issues of safety and threats to other natural elements.

Field Maintenance
The fields deserve special attention for their maintenance given that they are often heavily used for large stretches of the year. The parks system offers primarily baseball/softball fields and a soccer field. These are used by both adults as well as many youth teams. Upkeep on mowing, aerating, seeding, and fertilizing should be emphasized leading up to times of heavy use as well as throughout the seasons. A focus on building up the infields of the ball fields should also be emphasized in effort to increase their longevity, quality, and safety to use.

Trails and Paths
The Brookings parks system offers several trails and paths. These are a mix of hard surface paths and trails made of natural surfacing such as wood chips. The city should work to maintain, improve, and expand its trail and path systems. Walking and jogging are among the most popular activities within communities, especially among older age groups, which is in line with Brookings' demographics.

Looking to the future Brookings should look to expand its trail and paths system to increase connectivity between parks.

Basic Infrastructure
Maintenance with buildings in the Brookings parks systems refers to the maintenance of several key structures related to the parks. Among these are bathrooms, storage sheds, snack shacks, and the Capella by the Sea. Bathrooms require general cleaning, restocking of soap, toilet paper, and paper towels, and plumbing maintenance. From community feedback, the area that should be focused on the most is cleaning. Public areas and especially bathrooms are difficult to keep clean. The current cleaning schedule and procedure may want to be revamped given the concern about cleanliness from the public. Given that all of the things in this category are physical structures, any maintenance efforts to ensure that all parts are structurally sound should be taken. This includes making sure doors, windows, concession windows, and internal parts are working properly. Ensuring these measures will help with the longevity of them and limit costs of large scale replacements and maintenance.

Another area that should be maintained in the parks systems is parking. Easy Manor, Bud Cross, and Stout Park all lack sufficient parking for peak use. For these parks, ideas to increase parking availability through development or other means should be looked into. For existing parking lots efforts to make sure they are free of debris, clearly lined, and well paved should be continued to be focused on.

Safety and Security Measures
The safety features of the parks system are among the most important parts to keep properly maintained. These elements are present in the form of lights, cameras, and locks on doors. Each of these should be regularly checked to ensure functionality. If any of these shows signs of malfunction it should be addressed as quickly as possible. For example, if a light goes out, it should be replaced. If a camera stops working, it should be looked into and fixed or replaced. The same goes for locks keys to buildings and service areas of the parks system. The City should work to develop a method to track various organizations and individuals that are loaned keys for events.
Current and Future Park Service
This section analyzes the Brookings park system in several ways including (1) current total park acreage, (2) current 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 10 acres/1,000 residents as an adequate amount of parkland system-wide; seven as a minimum. The minimum acreage put forward is 7 acres/1,000 residents, which the Brookings already achieves. Looking to the future, Brookings should work toward achieving the 10 acres/1,000 residents even as the population continues to slowly rise. This will require further land acquisition for park development.

As of January 2020, the City of Brookings had approximately 8.5 acres of City-owned parkland per 1,000 residents. By 2030, Brookings is expected to have a slightly larger population. This population change will not be substantial enough to warrant large amounts of land acquisition. Land acquisition to address underserved populations should suffice to increase the LOS to meet the 10 acres/1,000 residents standard. In total, approximately 12 more acres of parkland would be required to meet the suggested LOS.

Table 7-1 shows how much parkland of each type would be needed if the city desired to meet the minimum and maximum NRPA standards of acres/1,000. The largest need is in the Neighborhood Park classification. This is because in 2020, Brookings LOS is already deficient in Neighborhood Parks. The increased acreage needed for Community parks is equivalent to the construction of one new community park for the area. Another option would be the development of several neighborhood parks or large mini-parks.

Future parks do not need to conform to the historical distribution of parks over time. The importance is to understand that the City should work to acquire additional park acreage by 2030. Future parkland acquisition should consider demonstrated needs and public desires.

Not accounted for in the LOS analysis are all the additional park and beach sites found in the Brookings area. Because these sites meet separate recreation demands than the NRPA standard classification, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Classification</th>
<th>2020 City Acreage</th>
<th>NRPA Recommended (Acres/1,000 Residents)</th>
<th>2020 City LOS (Acres/1,000 Residents)</th>
<th>2030 Projected LOS (Acres/1,000 Residents)</th>
<th>Park Acres Needed to Acquire (Min) 2030</th>
<th>Park Acres Needed to Acquire (Max) 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mini Park</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.2-0.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Park</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.0-2.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Park</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>5.0-10.0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Parks</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>7.0-10.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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 modifications 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 dedications 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 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 the land is 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 parks system through donations.
Chapter 8: Funding Strategies

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 consists 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?

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 five 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.

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 nonprofit 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 no guarantee of success. Developing projects with partners requires considerable time and energy. Additionally, the continuity of a project is determined by the duration of the partnership.

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 nonprofit organization may provide tax benefits for the donor, can provide flexibility to the City, and can reap financial benefits for the non-profit.

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. 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 needs 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 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 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 parks 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 parks 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

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 parks and recreation district, they should also consider who would make up the board and what other funding mechanisms would be pursued—such as a parks and recreation foundation.

In Brookings, it may be worthwhile to explore the possibility of combining a parks 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.

**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.

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, 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. 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.
### Funding Sources

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

*Table 8-1*
Appendix A

Below is the format of the survey that was used to collect community feedback for the 2020 Master Plan Update. Over 200 surveys were administered.

2020 Brookings Parks Master Plan Update

We would like your input on what community members would like to see in Brookings' parks. We are interested in hearing feedback about how to improve the current amenities as well as ideas for new developments. All feedback will be taken into consideration in developing the Master Plan to guide the future of the parks.

Please list any improvements that could be made for amenities currently in the park.

1.______________________________________________________________________________________
2.______________________________________________________________________________________
3.______________________________________________________________________________________

Please list any new developments that you would like to see added to the parks.

1.______________________________________________________________________________________
2.______________________________________________________________________________________
3.______________________________________________________________________________________

Please provide any additional feedback regarding the Brookings parks.
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________

City of Brookings Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2020 Update 53
The following chart shows projects and activities taken on by the 2011 Parks Master Plan Update. A large portion have been completed or are routine work that is ongoing. The incomplete projects can be added to the updated capital improvement plan if they are still relevant to current park system needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Cost (estimate)</th>
<th>Deliverable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replace Gazebo Roof</td>
<td>Azalea Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($2,200)</td>
<td>1 qty. new metal roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace Wooden Picnic Tables</td>
<td>Azalea Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($2,000 ea.)</td>
<td>6 qty. tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resurface nature trail – Asphalt Grindings</td>
<td>Azalea Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($___)</td>
<td>500 linear feet of new trail surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resurface Nature Trail – Red Alder Chips</td>
<td>Azalea Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($2,100)</td>
<td>500 linear ft of new trail surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Cameras</td>
<td>Azalea Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($7,800-$10,200 ea.)</td>
<td>4 qty. new security cameras, poles, hookups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Fields - Restrooms</td>
<td>Azalea Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($33,000)</td>
<td>1 qty. restroom, water, sewer, electrical hookup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Fields - Site Grading/Drainage</td>
<td>Azalea Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($95,000)</td>
<td>Re-grading of ballfields, replace culvert, ect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Fields - Snack Shack</td>
<td>Azalea Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($87,000)</td>
<td>1 qty. building, water, sewer, electric hookup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Fields - Topographical Survey</td>
<td>Azalea Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($5,000)</td>
<td>1 qty. CAD file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail to Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Azalea Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($___)</td>
<td>___ linear feet of trail surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Passenger Shelter</td>
<td>Bankus Fountain</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>(10,000)</td>
<td>1 qty. shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidewalk Installation Along Alder Street</td>
<td>Boulder Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($7,000)</td>
<td>200 linear ft of sidewalk, curb, gutter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA Accessible Paths</td>
<td>Bud Cross Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($48,480)</td>
<td>700 l.f. of asphalt paths around outfields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA Entrance Stairs and Ramp</td>
<td>Bud Cross Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($71,820)</td>
<td>New park entrance, access stairs, and ramp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA Sidewalk Along 3rd Street</td>
<td>Bud Cross Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($30,150)</td>
<td>300 l.f. sidewalk along 3rd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball Court Retaining Wall</td>
<td>Bud Cross Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($1,021)</td>
<td>130' l.f. CMU seating wall @ 3' high along 3rd St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Fields- Backflow Device/ Meter</td>
<td>Bud Cross Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($3,795)</td>
<td>1 qty. backflow device/water meter/ect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Fields- Picnic Area</td>
<td>Bud Cross Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($879/Bench) ($2,000/Table)</td>
<td>2 qty. new benches, 3 qty. new tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Fields- Site Grading /Drainage</td>
<td>Bud Cross Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($___)</td>
<td>Re-grading of ballfield #1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Court Lighting</td>
<td>Bud Cross Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($17,500-$19,000)</td>
<td>5 qty. new lighting poles and furnishings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike Rack Installation</td>
<td>Chetco Point Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($549)</td>
<td>1 qty. bike rack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge- Hand Railling Along Path</td>
<td>Chetco Point Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($3,500)</td>
<td>100 l.f. handrail on WWTP end of bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge- Replacement</td>
<td>Chetco Point Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($8,500-$12,700)</td>
<td>1 qty. new bridge, foundation, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Restroom</td>
<td>Chetco Point Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($30,000-$100,000)</td>
<td>1 qty. new restroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking Lot- Asphalt Paving</td>
<td>Chetco Point Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($35,000)</td>
<td>9,600 sq. ft. asphalt paving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking Lot- Fence Removal</td>
<td>Chetco Point Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($___)</td>
<td>Removal of fence along Warf, retain WWTP fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathway to Multipurpose Field</td>
<td>Chetco Point Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($25,000)</td>
<td>ADA pathways up to field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Areas</td>
<td>Chetco Point Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($879/Bench) ($2,000/Table)</td>
<td>2 qty. tables, 1 qty. new bench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seismic Retrofit</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($___)</td>
<td>Seismic retrofit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaping Enhancements</td>
<td>Easy Manor Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($350)</td>
<td>5-5 qty. 3” caliper trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bench Installation</td>
<td>Fleet Street Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($879 ea.)</td>
<td>1 qty. new bench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike Rack Installation</td>
<td>Fleet Street Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($549)</td>
<td>1 qty. new bike rack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bench Installation</td>
<td>Hillside/ Chetco Ave.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($879)</td>
<td>1 qty. new bench, pour concrete pad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Area</td>
<td>Mill Beach Access</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($879/Bench) ($2,000/Table)</td>
<td>2 qty. new tables, 1 qty. new benches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restroom Addition</td>
<td>Mill Beach Access</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($30,000-$100,000)</td>
<td>1 qty. new restroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Project Shortlist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Cost Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roadway Reconditioning</td>
<td>Mill Beach Access</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($60,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Signage Replacement</td>
<td>Non-Park Specific</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($10,000) 5 qty. new rules/regulations signs for City parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal Work Crews</td>
<td>Non-Park Specific</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($12,000) 1 qty. worker @ 40 hrs/wk for 5 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike Rack Installation</td>
<td>North Jetty Beach</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($549) 1 qty. bike rack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bench Installation</td>
<td>Stout Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($879 ea.) 2 qty. new benches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Unleash Area-Base Material</td>
<td>Stout Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($950) 500 cubic yards of ¾” - aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Unleash Area-Fence</td>
<td>Stout Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($1,200) 500 l.f. of fencing material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Transformer Box</td>
<td>Stout Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($2,000) 1 qty. new electrical hookup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>Stout Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($3,500 ea.) 3 qty. new light poles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Areas</td>
<td>Stout Park</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>($2,000 ea.) 2 qty. new picnic tables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any additional projects can be noted in this section.
Appendix C

Parks and Recreation Resource List

National Recreation and Parks Association
https://www.nrpa.org/
22777 Belmont Ridge Road
Ashburn, VA 20148-451
PH: 800.626.6772

Oregon Recreation and Parks Association
https://www.orpa.org/default.aspx
PO Box 202
Lake Oswego, OR 97034
PH: 503.534.5673

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/Pages/index.aspx
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem, OR 97301
PH: 583.986.0707
Appendix D

Funding Resources

Federal
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/

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: https://www.oyccweb.com/

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: https://brookingsharborchamber.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/](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/](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/](http://orpa.org/)

**UO Institute for Policy Research and Engagement 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:
Titus Tomlinson
RARE Program, Community Service Center
1209 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403
Phone: (541) 346-5770
Fax: (541) 346-2070
Email: RARE@uoregon.edu
Website: rare.uoregon.edu
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/

People for Bikes (Private Org.)
People for Bikes 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:
People For Bikes Foundation
P.O. Box 2359
Boulder, CO 80306
Phone: (303) 449-4893
Website: www.peopleforbikes.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).
Contact:
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem, OR 97301
Phone: (503) 986-0707
Website: https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/GRA/Pages/GRA-lwcf.aspx
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
Website: https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/landconservation/

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: https://www.fws.gov/coastal/coastalgrants/

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: https://oregoncf.org/grants-and-scholarships/grants/
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) 986-5200
Website: https://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WW/Pages/WetlandConservation.aspx

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 rights-of-way. 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

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
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: https://traveloregon.com/

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’ 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.
Contact:
Grant Program Coordinator
Phone: (503) 986-0711
Website: https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/GRA/pages/GRA-lggp.aspx

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
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: https://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/Pages/index.aspx

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

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 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

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

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
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

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

Northwest Land Conservation Trust
Contact:
Northwest Land Conservation Trust P O Box 18302
Salem, Oregon 97305-8302
Email: nwlct@open.org
Website: http://www.nwlct.org/

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

Other Potential Funding Sources

AARP FitLot
https://fitlot.org/

ACHIEVE Healthy Communities
http://www.achievecommunities.org/

Aegon Transamerica Foundation

AETNA Foundation
https://www.aetna-foundation.org/grants-partnerships/grants.html

Aetna Foundation Obesity Prevention Grant Program
http://www.aetna-foundation.org/foundation/index.html

Allstate
http://www.allstatefoundation.org/foundation_agency_owner.html

American Trails
http://www.americantrails.org/resources/fedfund/index.html

Bank of America
http://www.bankofamerica.com/foundation

Better Bicycling Community Grants
http://www.performancebike.com/bikes/Content_10052_10551_-1_CommunityGrants

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
http://www.gatesfoundation.org/

Challenge Cost Share Programs
http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/ccsp/index.htm

Christopher and Dana Reeve Foundation - Quality of Life Grants
http://www.christopherreeve.org/site/c.ddJFKRNo-FiG/b.4435149/k.A6F7/Program_Overview.htm

Community Development Block Grants
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs

Community Facilities Grants
https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program

CVS Caremark Community Grant
https://www cvshealth.com/social-responsibility/our-giving/foundation-giving/communityhealth-grants

Darden Restaurants Foundation Grants
https://www.darden.com/citizenship/people/community-involvement

Dog Park Fund – My Darling Theo
http://www.mydarlingtheo.org/dpfhowitworks

Doris Day Animal Foundation
http://www.dorisdayanimalfoundation.org/grants

Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Education Grants
https://www.epa.gov/education/environmental-education-ee-grants

ESSA Shape
https://www.shapeamerica.org/advocacy/ESSA_Funding.aspx

Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation
http://www.kauffman.org/

Federal Highway Administration Recreational Trails Program
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/recreational_trails/

Federal-aid Highway Program
https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/funding/

Ford Foundation
http://www.fordfoundation.org/grants/organizations-seeking-grants

Fuel Up to Play 60
https://www.fueluptoplay60.com/funding/general-information

Funding Factory
http://www.fundingfactory.com

Home Depot – Building Healthy Communities Grant Program

JC Penney
http://www.jcpenney.com/jcpcares

KaBoom! Community Partnership Grants
http://kaboom.org/grants

Kaiser Permanente
http://share.kaiserpermanente.org/group/grants/

Kate Reynolds Charitable Trust
https://kbr.org/grantmaking/funding-opportunities/
Land and Water Conservation Fund  
http://www.nps.gov/lwcf

LL Bean Charitable Giving Fund  
http://www.llbean.com/customerService/aboutLLBean/charitable_giving.html

Lockheed Martin  
http://www.lockheedmartin.com/us/who-we-are/community/philanthropy.html

M. Edward Morris Foundation Grants  
http://www.morrisanimalfoundation.org/about-maf/history.html

Mattel Children’s Foundation  

May and Stanley Smith Charitable Trust  
https://smithct.org/

Muscle Milk Recovery Grant  
http://www.musclemilcrecoverygrant.com/

People for Bikes  
http://www.peopleforbikes.org/pages/grant-guidelines

PetSafe Bark for your Pet  
https://barkforyourpark.petsafe.com/

Grants for Children with Disabilities  
http://www2.ed.gov/programs/oseppsg/index.html

Project Fit America  
http://www.projectfitamerica.org/grant_$_available.html

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation  

Rural Community Development Initiative  

Shane’s Inspiration  
http://www.shanesinspiration.org

The Coca-Cola Foundation  
http://www.coca-colacompany.com/stories/community-requests-guidelines-application

The Finish Line Youth Foundation  
http://www.finishline.com/store/youthfoundation/guidelines.jsp
Appendix E

Azalea Park 18-hole disk golf course map.
Appendix F

Azalea Park Trail Map.