

City of Eagle Point, Oregon  
**PARKS MASTER PLAN**  
2005





# Eagle Point Parks Master Plan

**Report Prepared For:**

City of Eagle Point

**Prepared by:**

**Community Planning Workshop**

Community Service Center

1209 University of Oregon

Eugene, OR 97403-1209

Email: [cpw@uoregon.edu](mailto:cpw@uoregon.edu)

<http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~cpw>

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## **CPW Staff**

### **Project Manager:**

Michelle Kunec

### **Research Team:**

Kamala Englin  
Colin McArthur  
Jonathan Pheanis  
Renuka Vasepalli

### **Faculty Advisor:**

Robert Parker, AICP



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# Executive Summary

This 2005 Eagle Point Parks Master Plan is an update to the 1998 Parks Master Plan. A parks master plan is a long-term vision and plan of action for a community's park system. Park facilities, as key public facilities, help improve a community's quality of life and meet residents' demands for recreational experiences. However, providing adequate park facilities is often a challenge for many communities. Lack of resources – both staff and money – limits their ability to develop and maintain adequate park systems. Identifying system priorities and matching them with available resources requires careful planning.

The City of Eagle Point is growing rapidly and the community is concerned about maintaining its scenic qualities and expanding its outdoor recreation possibilities to meet community needs. This plan identifies strategies and techniques for operation and development of parks, land acquisition, and funding. Through this plan, the City of Eagle Point intends to continue improving the level and quality of its parks to meet the needs of current and future residents.

This Plan guides future development and management efforts for the Eagle Point park system over the next 20 years. This Plan:

- Provides an inventory of existing parks and an analysis of appropriate park classifications and standards;
- Identifies current and future park needs using input from the community as well as technical data;
- Identifies a level of service standard that is suitable for the needs of Eagle Point;
- Provides a capital improvement program (CIP) that enables the City to achieve its goals;
- Creates a strategy for short-term and long-term land acquisition; and
- Identifies potential funding techniques and sources to execute the CIP.

This executive summary highlights existing facilities; key community needs; goals and actions; park improvements and acquisitions, and the funding strategies described in this Master Plan.

## Park Inventory

A critical aspect of planning for the future of a city's park system is to conduct an inventory and condition assessment of existing parks and open space. This section provides information on existing City parks as well as facilities owned by the Jackson County School

District #9. The City currently owns seven developed parks, including the under-construction Harnish Wayside, and five undeveloped parks. The inventory, including an assessment of conditions at each park, is located in Chapter 3. Table ES-1, below, shows park facilities by name, classification, size, and ownership.

**Table ES-1. Park Inventory**

<b>Park &amp; Recreation Site</b>	<b>Park Classification</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Ownership</b>
<b>City Parks</b>			
Bob Moore Park	Mini-Park	0.33	City
Chamberlain Park	Neighborhood	2.20	City
Covered Bridge	Mini-Park	0.40	City
Harnish Wayside	Neighborhood	2.95	City
Little Butte Creek Park	Neighborhood	4.13	City
Mattie Brown Park	Neighborhood	1.14	City
Nova Park	Mini-Park	0.30	City
Creekside Park	Undeveloped	0.42	City
Lagoon Site	Undeveloped	47.95	City
Lucas Park	Undeveloped	8.96	City
Ponderosa Park	Undeveloped	0.60	Developer*
Skate Park	Undeveloped	0.40	City
		<b>Total Parkland</b>	<b>69.78</b>
<b>School Facilities</b>			
Eagle Point High School	School Park	28.75	School District
Eagle Point Middle School & Eagle Rock Elementary School	School Park	19.03	School District
Little Butte Intermediate School	School Park	0.69	School District
Former Glenn Hale Elementary School	School Park	6.17	School District
Former Eagle Point Junior High School	School Park	9.05	School District
		<b>Total School Land</b>	<b>63.69</b>
<b>Total Acres of Park &amp; School Lands</b>			<b>133.47</b>

\* As of the time of this report, Ponderosa Park was under construction by a developer and planned for dedication to the City according to the City's SDC/Dedication Ordinance.

## Community Needs Assessment

The Eagle Point Parks Master Plan includes an assessment of community needs based on local demographic, economic, and recreation trends, a household survey, and two community workshops. This assessment identified a number of key trends: 1) Eagle Point is a fast-growing community; 2) nearly one-third of Eagle Point residents were age 19 or under in 2000; 3) the percentage of City residents with disabilities relatively high; 4) a high percentage of the City's population growth is occurring through in-migration, and in 2000, many residents were relative newcomers to the City; and 5) Eagle Point has a lower than average income and higher rate of poverty than the state of Oregon.

Parks and recreation facilities are important to communities, and to the residents of Eagle Point in particular. However, many residents see opportunities for improvement in the park system. After reviewing recreation trends, survey results, and input from the

community workshops, several key park facility needs emerge. These include the need to:

- Provide for a range of park types, including mini-parks, neighborhood, community, regional parks, and trails;
- Enhance park amenities, including facilities for community events, team sports, swimming or water play, bicycles, and dogs;
- Provide parks and facilities for all age groups;
- Enhance ADA accessibility;
- Enhance park maintenance, primarily reducing litter and dog waste problems and improving field quality;
- Increase connectivity through pedestrian and bicycle trails, particularly between parks, schools, and neighborhoods;
- Ensure adequate funding from diverse sources; and
- Increase coordination with the Eagle Point School District.

## Goals and Objectives

The Parks Master Plan identifies nine goals that define system priorities and guide implementation.

*Goal 1: Parks Planning* – Establish a coordinated process for park and recreation planning, park acquisition and development that involves citizens and institutional interests.

*Goal 2: Level of Service* – Ensure that all areas and populations within the City limits are served by a variety of recreation areas, facilities, and programs.

*Goal 3: Park Design* – Provide an environment in all of the City's park and recreation facilities that is conducive to user safety, health, enjoyment, and wellbeing through appropriate citizen involvement, design and management efforts.

*Goal 4: Land Acquisition* – Acquire additional parkland to achieve overall level of service standard and ensure that all areas of the City are adequately served.

*Goal 5: Funding* – Secure adequate funding to meet the acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance goals of the park system.

*Goal 6: Maintenance* – Manage and operate all sites to maintain a safe, clean, and attractive park and recreation system.

*Goal 7: Recreation Programs and Facilities* – Provide diverse and flexible programs and facilities to meet the recreation needs of all age groups and interests.

*Goal 8: Trails and Connections* – Explore the development of pedestrian and bike paths along appropriate street rights-of-way, utility corridors, greenways, creeks, and park access routes.

*Goal 9: Natural Resources and Open Space* – Acquire and preserve natural areas with unique ecological and regional significance.

## Park Improvements

The Eagle Point Parks Master Plan identifies system improvements as well as capital improvements for specific parks. The system improvements include the development of community and event facilities, team sports facilities, a swimming pool or water play facility, bicycle facilities, and a dog park.

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) identifies park improvements and estimates costs for the ten-year period between 2005 and 2015. Park improvements, for developed parks, included in the capital improvement program focus on improving landscaping, bringing parks up to the City’s park design standards, improving play and restroom structures, and providing improved picnic facilities. The CIP also includes projects to be included in the development of currently undeveloped parks.

Based on the capital improvement program, the estimated costs by park are as follows:

**Table ES-2: Cost Estimates for Park Improvements, by Park**

Park	Cost Estimate	
	Low	High
Bob Moore Park	\$2,150	\$2,150
Covered Bridge Park	\$6,636	\$6,636
Nova Park	\$1,200	\$1,200
Mattie Brown Park*	\$141,250	\$237,850
Little Butte Creek Park	\$381,170	\$598,170
Chamberlain Park	\$20,380	\$31,380
Harnish Wayside	\$400,971	\$420,971
Skate Park	\$111,425	\$161,425
Ponderosa Park**	\$5,700	\$5,700
Creekside Park	\$15,300	\$15,300
Lucas Park	\$346,691	\$379,191
Lagoon Site	\$797,193	\$1,030,193
Future Facilities	\$810,000	\$1,560,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,040,066</b>	<b>\$4,450,166</b>

\* Estimate includes restroom replacement already included in 2005 budget.

\*\* Most development at Ponderosa Park is being funded by the subdivision developer. This estimate is for features listed in the design standards but not expressly shown on the landscape plan.

Source: CPW

## Land Acquisition

Acquiring new parkland is paramount in developing and maintaining the Eagle Point park system. The City simply does not own enough developed (or undeveloped) parkland to meet the needs of the rapidly growing community. Acquiring open space, connector and trail routes are also critical to the function of the park system.

The Parks Master Plan's Land Acquisition Strategy provides the framework for maintaining and expanding the parks system to meet the needs of the growing population. According to the Parkland Acquisition Strategy, the City will need to acquire and develop 248 acres of parkland by 2025 to meet desired community level of service (LOS) standards. The strategy identifies key acquisition areas within the City and to the north, northeast, east, and south of the City, as well as acquisition criteria.

The Open Space Acquisition Strategy describes the rationale for acquiring open space and establishes criteria for acquisition. The Trails and Connectors Acquisition Strategy outlines the basis for acquiring trails and connectors, establishes criteria for acquisition, and identifies eleven potential trails and connectors.

Acquisition and development of new parklands will likely constitute the majority of the City's park expenditures over the next 20 years. Based on estimates of land acquisition and development costs, and the City's current graduated level of service standard, the City will likely need to spend between \$18 and \$50 million on land acquisition and approximately \$31 million on park development over the life of this plan. The actual costs to the City of acquisition and development of new parks can be reduced through mandatory dedication policies, partnerships, and land donations, trusts, and easements.

## Funding

This Parks Master Plan establishes a vision for the future park system in Eagle Point. This vision, however, is meaningless if the City cannot secure the funds to achieve the vision. Eagle Point needs to identify and pursue a variety of short and long term funding strategies to fulfill its park system goals. Moreover, strategies are also needed to help the City obtain its desire level of service of 7.5 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents.

The City should pursue a funding strategy that includes a variety of sources including grants, donations, and partnerships, as well as bonds and SDC revenues. The Plan specifically recommends that the City continue to monitor the SDC assessment rates; pursue grant opportunities for capital improvement projects, trails, and land acquisition; develop partnerships within the community; develop relationships with landowners; evaluate the feasibility of bond

measures; and employ measures to reduce acquisition, development, and operational costs.

## **Summary**

Completion of this plan is the City's first step towards the fulfillment of the City's park system vision and goals. With careful attention, Eagle Point Parks will continue to improve local resident's quality of life while adequately planning for the future park needs of the growing community.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

Eagle Point is a community of approximately 7,500 residents located in Jackson County in southern Oregon. The City is located only a few miles northeast of the county seat of Medford along Highway 62. Eagle Point's proximity to Crater Lake, Oregon's only National Park, Diamond Lake, and other high mountain lakes, makes the City known as the "Gateway to the Lakes".

The community was founded in 1852, when gold was discovered in nearby Jacksonville. When the Snowy Butte Flour Mill was built in 1872, Eagle Point became a regional trading center. The Pacific and Eastern Railroad built a new rail connection through the area by 1911. The rail line encouraged economic expansion in Eagle Point, which led to the City's incorporation in 1912. Eagle Point still contains several historic structures including the historic bridge in Covered Bridge Park and the gristmill, which is still in operation.<sup>1</sup>

Eagle Point, along with much of southern Oregon, has been experiencing rapid population growth. The City grew by 2,870 people, or nearly 75% between 1997 and 2003. Many new residents move to the area because of its rural atmosphere, high quality of life, and proximity to Medford, an employment center approximately ten miles to the south. The construction of a nationally ranked public golf course located within the city limits has also encouraged development in the area. The City is now facing the challenge of expanding and improving its park system to accommodate the needs of its growing population.

This 2005 Parks Master Plan is an update to the 1998 Parks Master Plan. A parks master plan is a long-term vision and plan of action for a community's park system. Currently, Eagle Point has twelve parks—six developed and six undeveloped. This plan identifies strategies and techniques for operation and development of parks, land acquisition, and funding. Through this plan, the City of Eagle Point intends to continue improving the level and quality of its parks to meet the needs of current and future residents.

### Why Planning for Parks Is Important

Parks can have a variety of forms and functions. In general, a park is an area set aside for use by the public. Park activities include

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<sup>1</sup>Southernoregon.com. "Eagle Point Oregon Profile." Online; available: <http://www.southernoregon.com/eaglepoint>; accessed: February 28, 2005.

passive and active recreational activities as well as the preservation of open space, wildlife habitat, and historical and cultural resources. Parks also serve aesthetic purposes and create gathering spaces for public activities and events. Parks can be outdoor spaces where children and adults play and distance themselves from the stresses of life. Parks can range in size and form from small landscaped public squares and plazas within a city to large, rural tracts of land set aside for recreational and environmental purposes.

Open space lands are lands usually set aside for the preservation of natural resources, protection of wildlife habitats and sensitive areas, and for the retention of visual aesthetics and buffers. These areas are usually less developed than parks and, depending on location, can contain such facilities as trails for hiking and wildlife viewing. Preservation of open space also enhances a community's livability and character.<sup>2</sup>

Parks provide health and psychological benefits to residents of a community. Parks are spaces where people can participate in active, outdoor activities, which encourage increased activity and can help reduce the risks of weight-related health problems.<sup>3</sup> Secondly, the trees and plants in the park help clean the air and soil from environmental contaminants, decreasing potential harm to residents.<sup>4</sup> A well-designed park encourages people to leave the solitude of their homes and make more social connections. Parks provide opportunities for residents of different generations and social classes to mix, strengthening community bonds.

Parks can also improve property values. Studies have shown that there is a statistically significant link between location of parks and property values. A study of housing values in Boulder, Colorado, found that property values increased by \$4.20 for each foot closer the property was to an open space.<sup>5</sup> In summary, parks provide a broad range of community benefits.

## The Parks Planning Process

Planning for parks ensures the City can recognize and meet the changing park and recreation needs of the community. Parks planning identifies potential areas for future parkland and open

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<sup>2</sup> Mertes, James D. and James R. Hall. *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines*. 1996. National Recreation and Park Association.

<sup>3</sup> American Diabetes Association Website. Online; available: <http://www.diabetes.org>. Accessed April 16, 2005.

<sup>4</sup> United States Environmental Protection Agency Website. Online; available: <http://www.epa.gov>. Accessed April 16, 2005.

<sup>5</sup> Walker, Chris. "The Public Value of Urban Parks." *Beyond Recreation: A Broader View of Urban Parks*. 2004.

space and suggests methods for securing and funding these areas. Parks planning works with the community to determine the best way to plan for the future.

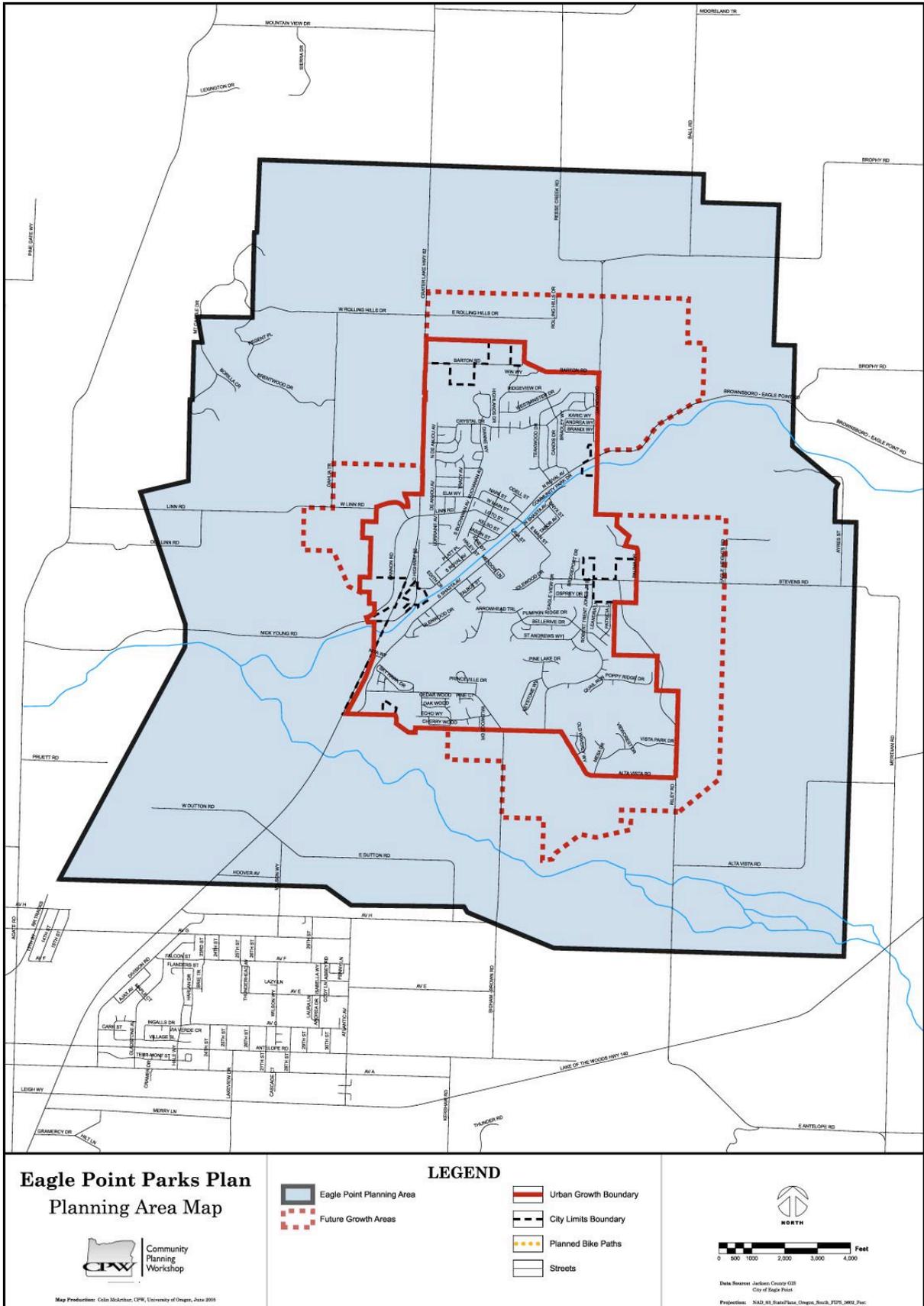
The Eagle Point parks planning process focused on a planning area consisting of the current City limits plus a two-mile buffer (see Map 1-1). The Plan considers areas outside of the current City limits since the City is currently experiencing rapid growth and will likely expand within the twenty year planning period.

The parks planning process used in creating this Plan followed a “systems approach” recommended by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA). A systems 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.”<sup>6</sup> The guidelines from the NRPA are adapted to Eagle Point’s unique local characteristics and needs through a combination of community input and technical analysis. The Parks Master Plan can also be integrated into other planning decisions and strategies addressing other community needs.

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<sup>6</sup> Mertes and Hall, pp. 12-14.

# Map 1. Eagle Point Parks Planning Area

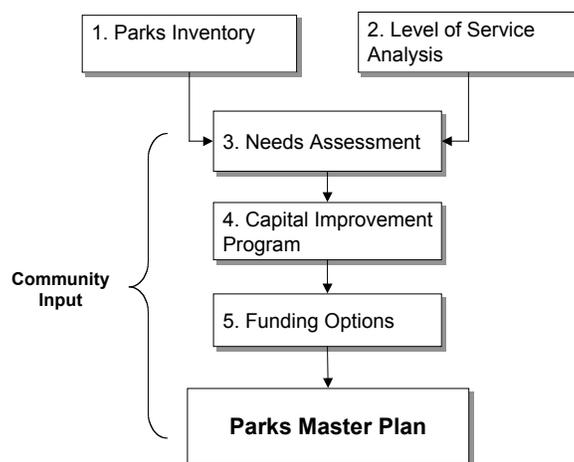


The parks planning process has five steps:.

- **Step 1** is to inventory existing parks. The inventory identifies existing park facilities, assesses general park condition, lists existing improvements, and identifies needed maintenance or additions.
- **Step 2** is a determination of level of service, usually expressed as acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents.
- **Step 3** is to conduct a needs assessment. This step focuses on identifying key needs in the community, drawing from demographic and recreational trends and community input. The needs assessment considers factors such as population growth, demographic characteristics, and activity participation trends to identify the types of facilities needed by current and future residents.
- **Step 4** is to create a capital improvement program (CIP) and land acquisition plan using the inventory of existing facilities, level of service, and needs identified in steps one through three. The CIP identifies and prioritizes projects the City will implement to meet park needs over the first ten years of the plan. The land acquisition plan identifies targeted areas for land acquisition to ensure adequate service of areas within the City in the future.
- **Step 5** is to identify potential sources and methods of acquiring funds for new park creation and maintenance and improvements to existing parks. These five steps lead to the creation of the Parks Master Plan.

Figure 1-1 summarizes the process used to develop the Eagle Point Parks Master Plan.

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



Source: Community Planning Workshop

The Eagle Point parks planning process relied heavily on the input and suggestions of residents. As is common in most complex

planning processes, there are a large number of resident interests to take into account. The “stakeholders” in the Eagle Point parks planning process include:

- The residents of Eagle Point
- Eagle Point City Council
- Eagle Point Parks and Recreation Commission
- Eagle Point Parks and Recreation Department
- Eagle Point School District
- Local recreation service providers
- Jackson County government

The Eagle Point Parks Plan used two primary methods for gathering input from the community: (1) a household survey mailed to randomly selected residents of Eagle Point and, (2) community workshops conducted with students from Eagle Point High School and members of the community.

The 2005 Parks Master Plan is the result of this planning process. The Plan expresses a cohesive and achievable synthesis of ideas from community members, stakeholders, and technical advisors. The outcome is a long-term vision for Eagle Point’s parks and recreation with clear and flexible paths for achievement.

## **Purpose of this Plan**

Parks and open spaces provide key public services to meet the recreational needs of a community and enhance quality of life. Providing adequate parks can be a challenge. Eagle Point must allocate limited resources amongst a range of city services. Planning for parks helps identify system priorities and match them with available resources to efficiently balance the community’s competing service needs.

Eagle Point residents currently enjoy a high standard of living in a semi-rural setting. Views of open spaces, mountains, and other scenic amenities are visible from within the City. Since Eagle Point is growing rapidly, the community is concerned about maintaining its scenic qualities and expanding its outdoor recreation possibilities to meet community needs. This Plan guides future development and management efforts for the Eagle Point park system over the next 20 years. This Plan:

- Provides an inventory of existing parks and an analysis of appropriate park classifications and standards;
- Identifies current and future park needs using input from the community as well as technical data;
- Identifies a level of service standard that is suitable for the needs of Eagle Point;
- Provides a capital improvement program (CIP) that enables the City to achieve its goals;

- Creates a strategy for short-term and long-term land acquisition; and
- Identifies potential funding techniques and sources to execute the CIP.

In summary, the Plan is an articulation of Eagle Point's vision for its park system and strategies for achieving the vision.

## **Organization of this Plan**

The remainder of this Plan is organized as follows:

**Chapter 2: Community Profile** – This chapter provides information on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Eagle Point, Jackson County, and Oregon.

**Chapter 3: Park Inventory** – This chapter includes an inventory and condition assessment of existing park facilities, the park classification system, and 2005 level of service. Maps of the park system are included in this chapter.

**Chapter 4: Needs Assessment** – This chapter is an assessment of the community's needs and desires. Information for this chapter was gathered from US Census data, the household survey, community workshops, and data from the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation and National Sporting Goods Association.

**Chapter 5: Goals and Objectives** – This chapter presents a set of goals and objectives that provide a framework for developing the parks plan and capital improvement program.

**Chapter 6: Park Improvements** – This chapter details system-wide improvements, including trail and connectivity enhancements; outlines a capital improvement program by park; and provides a conceptual park development plan for the Little Butte Creek Park extension.

**Chapter 7: Land Acquisition Strategy** – This chapter includes recommendations on strategies for the City to follow for acquiring new parklands.

**Chapter 8: Funding** – This chapter details techniques for acquiring funds and sources of funding available to the City.

**Appendix A: Detailed Inventory** – Includes detailed inventory sheets for each park.

**Appendix B: Parks Survey** – Includes survey methodology and detailed survey results.

**Appendix C: Community Workshop Results** – Includes detailed results from the community workshops.

**Appendix D: Park Development Plans** – Includes a development plan for Harnish Wayside and conceptual plans for the Lagoon Site, Creekside Park, and the Skate Park.

**Appendix E: Funding Strategies** – Provides detailed information on funding and land acquisition strategies, including relevant contacts.

# Chapter 2

## Community Profile

The size and characteristics of Eagle Point's population help determine the number and type of parks needed. This chapter discusses key demographic and economic characteristics as well as recent development trends in the City. Demographic factors like population and age trends, will help the City understand and plan for present and future park needs. Development trends provide information on the amount, location, and type of growth currently occurring and expected in the City. All of these factors should be considered when siting future park facilities, developing existing parklands, and prioritizing capital improvement projects.

### Demographic Characteristics

#### Population Trends

Population growth is a key determinant of need for new parks. Since 1990, Jackson County's population growth, and Eagle Point's in particular, has been outpacing that of the state as a whole. During the period from 1990 to 2003, Jackson County's population increased by 30% and Eagle Point's by 120%, as compared to 25% in the state of Oregon. During this period, the population of Eagle Point grew from 3,008 residents to 6,630 residents. Table 2-1 shows population trends of Eagle Point, Jackson County, and Oregon for the period between 1980 and 2003.

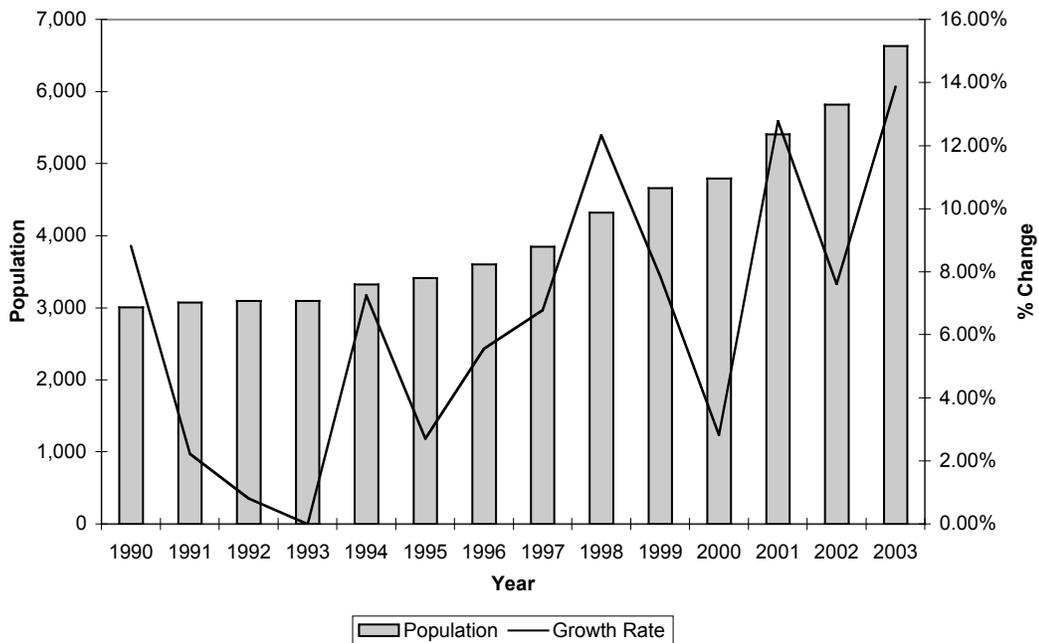
**Table 2-1: Population Trends in Eagle Point, Jackson County and Oregon, 1980-2003**

Year	Oregon		Jackson County		Eagle Point		
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	Eagle Point as a % of Jackson County
1980	2,633,156	--	132,456	--	2,764	--	2.09%
1990	2,842,337	7.94%	146,400	10.53%	3,008	8.83%	2.05%
1991	2,930,000	3.08%	151,400	3.42%	3,075	2.23%	2.03%
1992	2,979,000	1.67%	152,900	0.99%	3,100	0.81%	2.03%
1993	3,038,000	1.98%	157,000	2.68%	3,100	0.00%	1.97%
1994	3,082,000	1.45%	160,000	1.91%	3,325	7.26%	2.08%
1995	3,132,000	1.62%	164,400	2.75%	3,415	2.71%	2.08%
1996	3,181,000	1.56%	168,000	2.19%	3,605	5.56%	2.15%
1997	3,217,000	1.13%	169,300	0.77%	3,850	6.80%	2.27%
1998	3,267,550	1.57%	172,800	2.07%	4,325	12.34%	2.50%
1999	3,300,800	1.02%	174,550	1.01%	4,665	7.86%	2.67%
2000	3,431,137	3.95%	179,050	2.58%	4,797	2.83%	2.68%
2001	3,473,441	1.23%	184,963	3.30%	5,410	12.78%	2.92%
2002	3,521,515	1.38%	186,650	0.91%	5,822	7.62%	3.12%
2003	3,559,596	1.08%	190,077	1.84%	6,630	13.88%	3.49%
<b>% Change 1990 to 2003</b>		25.23%	n/a	29.83%	n/a	120.41%	n/a
<b>AAGR 1990 to 2003</b>		1.94%	n/a	2.29%	n/a	9.26%	n/a

Sources: US Census (1980, 1990, 2000) Summary File 1 (SF1) and Summary File 3 (SF3)

Figure 2-1 shows population trends in Eagle Point since 1990. The grey bars show actual persons, while the line shows the growth rate expressed as a percentage. The City's growth trend has been most marked in the five years from 1998 to 2003, during which the population increased at an average rate of 10.5% per year. The growth rate peaked in 2003, at 13.9%, making Eagle Point the fastest growing community in the state for that year. Since the City's growth is occurring at a faster rate than that of the county, the City has also increased from 2.05% of the County's population to 3.5% over the 1990 to 2003 period.

**Figure 2-1. Population Growth, Eagle Point, 1990-2003**



According to the Population Research Center, the majority of growth occurring in Jackson County during the period from 2000 to 2004 was due to net migration rather than natural increase (births exceeding deaths). The population of Jackson County increased by 9,931 residents (or 5.5%) during this period, of which 8,990 residents (91%) moved into the county from somewhere else.<sup>7</sup>

## Population Projections

The City of Eagle Point is expecting to see continued growth until 2025, the extent of the planning period. This Plan uses a projection of 20,000 residents, which is based on projections by the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis, the US Census, historical growth rates, and discussions with the City Manager and Parks Commission.

If the current growth pattern continues, the expanding population will require more public services and infrastructure including parks and recreation. In short, by 2025 the parks system will be servicing a substantially larger population than Eagle Point's current population. Eagle Point will need to acquire new parkland during this period if it desires to maintain or improve its current level of service.

## Age Characteristics

Parks and recreation facilities are important for people of all ages as places to exercise, spend time with family and friends, play, enjoy

<sup>7</sup> 2004 Oregon Population Report, Population Research Center, Portland State University.

nature, and relax. In terms of parks planning, each age group has different recreational habits, needs and desires. The current and future age distribution of a community is one factor that influences the facilities and amenities needed in a park system.

According to the U.S. Census, the average age of Eagle Point residents was 30.5 years in 2000. This represents an increase from 25.3 years in 1970, yet is still lower than the median ages for Jackson County (39.0 years) and Oregon (36.5 years). The increase in median age of Eagle Point's residents over the past three decades may be due to the popularity of the City as a retirement location and the relative lack of employment opportunities for younger families.

In terms of age distribution, approximately 33% of the population is under the age of 18, another 39% are between the ages of 18 and 44, 20% are between 45 and 64 years, and the remaining 9% are over the age of 65. The high percentage of youth is particularly notable within the context of parks planning, as youth use of parks differs from those of adults and seniors.

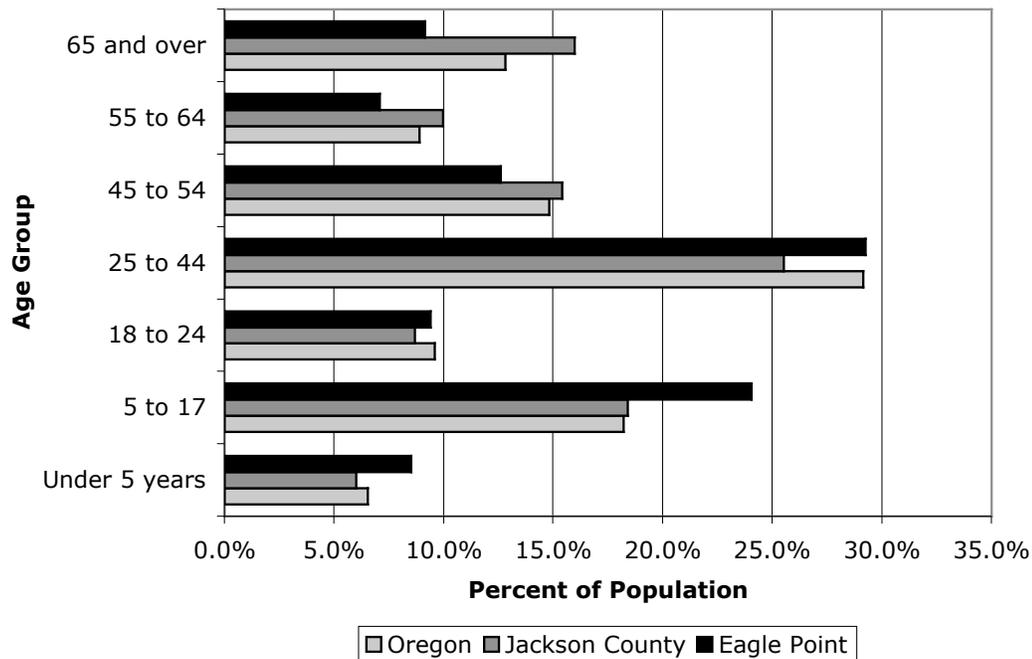
When the City's age distribution is compared to those of Jackson County and the state, it becomes apparent that Eagle Point has relatively fewer older adults (over 45 years) and more children (under the age of 18). However, both of these populations have increased since 1990 (See Table 2-2 and Figure 2-2).

**Table 2-2: Age Distribution of Eagle Point, Jackson County and Oregon, 1990 and 2000**

	Eagle Point				Jackson County				Oregon			
	1990 Pop	%	2000 Pop	%	1990 Pop	%	2000 Pop	%	1990 Pop	%	2000 Pop	%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>3,008</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>146,389</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>181,269</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,842,321</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,421,339</b>	<b>100%</b>
Total Male	1,412	46.9%	2,314	48.2%	71,481	48.8%	88,114	48.6%	1,397,073	49.2%	1,696,550	49.6%
Total Female	1,596	53.1%	2,483	51.8%	74,908	51.2%	93,155	51.4%	1,445,248	50.8%	1,724,789	50.4%
Under 5 years	252	8.4%	408	8.5%	9,758	6.7%	10,880	6.0%	201,421	7.1%	223,005	6.5%
5 to 17	777	25.8%	1,154	24.1%	26,947	18.4%	33,380	18.4%	522,709	18.4%	623,461	18.2%
18 to 24	233	7.7%	451	9.4%	12,375	8.5%	15,730	8.7%	267,528	9.4%	327,884	9.6%
25 to 44	909	30.2%	1,403	29.2%	43,897	30.0%	46,260	25.5%	926,395	32.6%	997,269	29.1%
45 to 54	259	8.6%	604	12.6%	15,942	10.9%	27,954	15.4%	296,595	10.4%	507,155	14.8%
55 to 64	230	7.6%	339	7.1%	13,758	9.4%	18,074	10.0%	236,349	8.3%	304,388	8.9%
65 and over	348	11.6%	438	9.1%	23,712	16.2%	28,991	16.0%	391,234	13.8%	438,177	12.8%

Source: U.S. Census, 1990 and 2000 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) - 100-Percent data

**Figure 2-2: Age Distribution: Eagle Point, Jackson County, and Oregon, 2000**



Source: US Census, 2000 Summary File 1

Age trends can help the City decide what park facilities and amenities will best meet the needs of the community. The large number of youth and growing population of older adults suggest that the City should provide parks and recreational services that accommodate a wide range of ages.

### Household Composition

In 2000, Eagle Point contained 1,703 households, of which the majority were family households (77.1%). The average household size was 2.82 people, and the average family size, 3.17 people.

Forty-six percent of households had children under the age of 18. Twenty-three percent of the households in Eagle Point were non-family households, of which 80% consisted of a single person living alone. Of these approximately 390 single-person households, 35%, or 7,800 households, were single persons, age 65 or older, living alone.<sup>8</sup>

When Eagle Point’s household makeup is compared to county and state averages, some key differences emerge. Eagle Point has a much higher percentage of family households (77% as compared to 68% in the county and 65% in the state). Eagle Point’s households are also larger (2.82 as compared to 2.48 and 2.52 persons respectively). Finally, the City has fewer households consisting of persons over 65 living alone (8.1% of all households as compared to 11.1% in the county and 22.9% in the state).<sup>9</sup>

### Race and Ethnicity

Although Eagle Point remains predominately ethnically homogeneous, the City is gradually becoming more diverse in its ethnic and racial composition. Table 2-3 shows race and ethnicity trends. Although existing data sources do not suggest differences in park use based on race or ethnicity, the City should monitor park use to ensure that the system continues to meet the needs of all residents. If Eagle Point’s ethnic population continues to grow, the City may want examine whether this is impacting the ways people of different ethnicities use parks.

**Table 2-3: Race and Ethnicity Composition – Eagle Point, Jackson County and Oregon, 1990 and 2000.**

Race or Ethnicity	Eagle Point		Jackson County		Oregon	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
White	95.9%	93.2%	95.8%	91.6%	92.8%	86.6%
Black or African American	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	1.6%	1.6%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.9%	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	2.4%	3.0%
Other Race	1.1%	1.1%	1.8%	2.9%	1.8%	4.2%
Two or More Races	n/a	3.0%	n/a	2.9%	n/a	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.1%	3.5%	4.1%	6.7%	4.0%	8.0%

n/a: Data not available

Source: U.S. Census, 1990 and 2000 Summary File 1, 100 percent data

### Other Demographic Characteristics

Other demographic characteristics including educational attainment, disability status, and language can impact park and recreation needs. Table 2-4 shows selected characteristics in Eagle Point for 2000, with comparison data for the county and state.

<sup>8</sup> US Census Bureau, 2000 Summary File 1

<sup>9</sup> US Census Bureau, 2000 Summary File 1

**Table 2-4: Social Characteristics of Eagle Point, Jackson County and**

	Eagle Point		Jackson County		Oregon	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Population 25 years and older	2,771	58.0%	121,155	67.0%	2,250,998	65.0%
High School Graduate or higher	2,343	84.6%	102,968	85.0%	1,916,187	85.1%
Bachelor's Degree or higher	276	10.0%	26,992	22.3%	564,566	24.4%
Civilian Veterans	649	20.1%	25,030	18.3%	388,990	12.7%
Disability Status	714	27.9%	19,167	19.1%	354,828	19.2%
Foreign Born	29	0.6%	8,849	4.9%	289,702	11.1%
Speak a language other than English at home	155	3.6%	13,088	7.7%	388,669	17.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, Summary File 3, 2000

## Oregon, 2000

Approximately 85% of the City’s residents 25 years or older had a high school degree or higher in 2000, a rate comparable to the county and state. However, only 10% of residents over 25 years old had a bachelor’s degree or higher, a rate much lower than the region. This lower educational attainment may impact desire for recreational programs and classes. Eagle Point also has a relatively high population of civilian veterans and residents with disabilities. The high number of disabled residents may impact the need for ADA accessible facilities. Finally, the City had a lower rate of foreign-born residents and residents who speak a language other than English at home. Based on this, there is likely not a great need for bi- or multi-lingual park information in Eagle Point as it may be in other parts of the state.

Understanding the full needs of the community will help the City plan and design parks and recreation programs that meet the needs of the community.

## Economic Characteristics

The economic characteristics of a community provide important insight into potential willingness and ability of the community to contribute monetarily to recreation facilities and parks. Willingness and ability to pay may become an important factor to the City in prioritizing the needs of the community. Economic data also provides the City with a basis for determining need when applying for grants and other funding.

Table 2-5, shows income and poverty data for Eagle Point, Jackson County and Oregon for the year 2000. The data indicate that although the median household income for Eagle Point residents was higher (\$37,557) than that of Jackson County (\$36,461) it was still lower than Oregon as a whole (\$40,916). Median family income and per capita income are consistently lower than those of the county and state. Additionally, Eagle Point had a higher percentage of individuals (12.8%) and families (11.4%) living below the poverty level than either the county or the state.

**Table 2-5: Income and Poverty, Eagle Point, Jackson County, and Oregon 2000.**

	<b>Eagle Point</b>	<b>Jackson County</b>	<b>Oregon</b>
Median Household Income	\$37,557	\$36,461	\$40,916
Median Family Income	\$40,598	\$43,675	\$48,680
Per Capita Income	\$15,501	\$19,498	\$20,940
% of Families below the Poverty Level	11.4%	8.9%	7.9%
% of Individuals below the Poverty Level	12.8%	12.4%	11.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3)

## Housing Trends

Housing characteristics provide information useful for parks planning. The rate, type, and location of housing are important variables in deciding where parks can be developed. Moreover, this data is useful for parks planning because it gives insight into the potential the funding sources of property taxes and system development fees.

### Housing Tenure

According to the 2000 US Census, the majority of occupied housing in both Eagle Point and Jackson County was owner-occupied, although the proportion in Eagle Point was slightly higher than in the county (Table 2-6). The ratio of owner-occupied to renter-occupied units in Eagle Point has increased during the last decade, while the ratio in Jackson County has not changed markedly.

**Table 2-6: Housing Tenure in Eagle Point and Jackson County, 1990 and 2000.**

	<b>Eagle Point</b>				<b>Jackson County</b>			
	<b>1990</b>		<b>2000</b>		<b>1990</b>		<b>2000</b>	
	<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>%</b>
Owner Occupied	732	65%	1,201	66%	37,920	63%	47,564	66%
Renter Occupied	353	32%	502	28%	19,328	32%	23,968	34%
Vacant Housing	34	3%	120	7%	3,138	5%	4,205	6%
Total Units	1,119	100%	1,823	100%	60,376	100%	71,532	100%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3)

### Householder Mobility

In 2000, the majority of householders in Eagle Point had moved into their unit within the past five years - 32% between 1995 and 1998 and 30% between 1999 and March of 2000 (see Table 2-7). This most likely reflects the high rates of population growth and in-migration in Eagle Point within the past decade.

**Table 2-7: Year Householder Moved into Unit**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>%</b>
1999 to March 2000	490	29.1
1995 to 1998	540	32
1990 to 1994	231	13.7
1980 to 1989	215	12.8
1970 to 1979	145	8.6
1969 or earlier	65	3.9

Source: US Census, 2000 Summary File 3

## Housing Type

The majority (56%) of housing units in Eagle Point in 2000 were single-family detached units (see Table 2-8). The second highest percentage, 21%, was mobile homes. It is likely that recent development, largely in the form of single-family detached homes, has further increased this percentage.

**Table 2-8: Housing Type Breakdown in Eagle Point, 2000**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Units in Structure</b>		
1-unit, detached	1,028	56.1
1-unit, attached	107	5.8
2 units	95	5.2
3 or 4 units	116	6.3
5 to 9 units	31	1.7
10 to 19 units	9	0.5
20 or more units	45	2.5
Mobile home	390	21.3
Boat, RV, van, etc.	13	0.7
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: US Census, 2000 Summary File 3

## Building Permits

The recent growth in Eagle Point can also be seen in the number of building permits approved. The City has seen a dramatic increase in the number of single-family permits approved annually, from 19 in 1995 to a peak of 260 in 2002 as shown in Table 2-9 and Figure 2-3. The number of permits approved has remained high since this peak, with 177 approved in the first three months of 2005 alone. Trends in other housing types are not as linear. A large percentage of the multi-family unit permits were approved between 2000 and 2002. The number of manufactured homes approved has been declining since a peak of 89 units in 1997. Two assisted living facilities were approved during the ten-year period, one in 1999 and one in 2001.

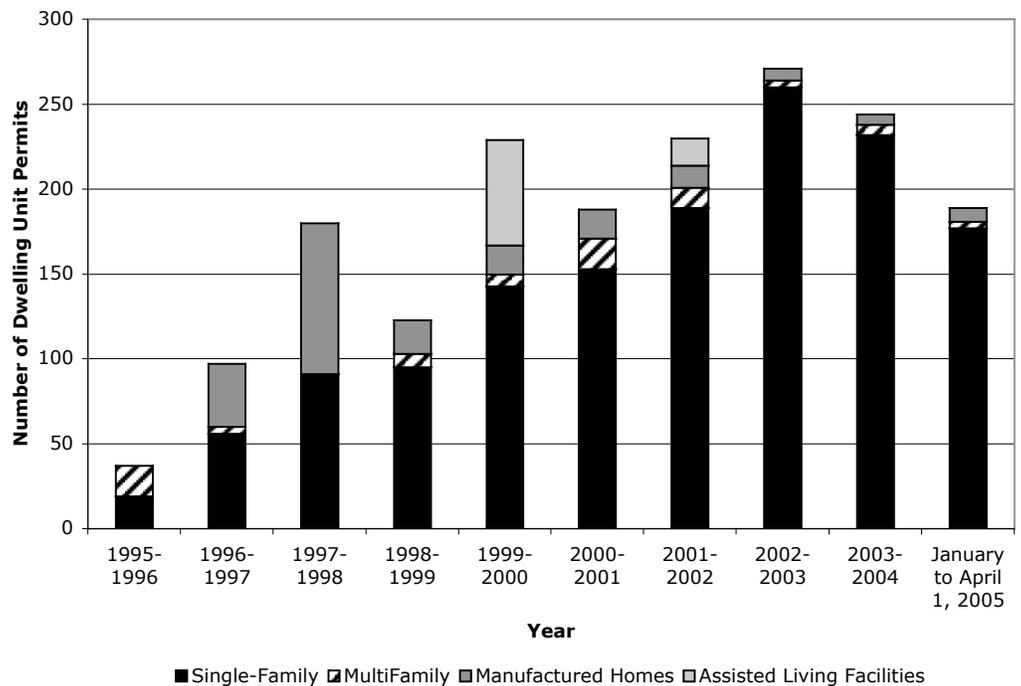
**Table 2-9: Dwelling Units Permitted by Type, 1995-2005**

Year	Single-Family	MultiFamily*	Manufactured Homes	Assisted Living Facilities	Demolitions	Total Estimated Dwelling Units Permitted
1995-1996	19	18	0	0	0	37
1996-1997	56	4	37	0	-1	96
1997-1998	91	0	89	0	-3	177
1998-1999	95	8	20	0	0	123
1999-2000	143	7	17	62	0	229
2000-2001	153	18	17	0	0	188
2001-2002	189	12	13	16	0	230
2002-2003	260	4	7	0	0	271
2003-2004	232	6	6	0	0	244
January to April 1, 2005	177	4	8	0	0	189

\* Includes duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, and apartments

Source: City of Eagle Point, 2005

**Figure 2-3. Number of Building Permits, 1995 to 2005**



Source: City of Eagle Point, 2005

## Summary

From this community profile, a number of key trends emerge:

- Eagle Point is a fast-growing community. Between 1990 and 2003, Eagle Point grew at a rate of 9.3% annually. The number of residential building permits approved has also

risen drastically since 1995. Population growth creates an increased demand for parks and recreation facilities.

- Nearly one-third of Eagle Point residents were age 19 or under in 2000. The recreational needs of youth are important to consider as Eagle Point updates and develops new parks.
- Disability status in Eagle Point is higher than Jackson County and Oregon. Parks should be designed to accommodate the needs of all residents of the community, including ADA accessibility.
- A high percentage of the City's population growth is occurring through in-migration, and in 2000, many residents were relative newcomers to the City. Residents may benefit from outreach and activities to increase park and recreation program awareness.
- Eagle Point has a lower than average income and higher rate of poverty than the state of Oregon. This may affect the public's ability and willingness to pay for new facilities. The City may need to explore alternate funding means, such as grants and partnerships.

The City should consider demographic and economic trends when planning for parks. These trends should be periodically reviewed to ensure parks planning keeps pace with community needs.



# Chapter 3

## Eagle Point Parks Inventory

Inventorying and assessing the condition of developed park facilities and amenities is an important first step in effectively planning for the City's park system. The inventory establishes what amenities each park contains, what activities occur in each park, and assesses the condition of the facilities in each park. This chapter contains the parks and recreation facilities inventory, a classification system for these facilities, and an assessment of the current level of service (LOS) provided by the system.

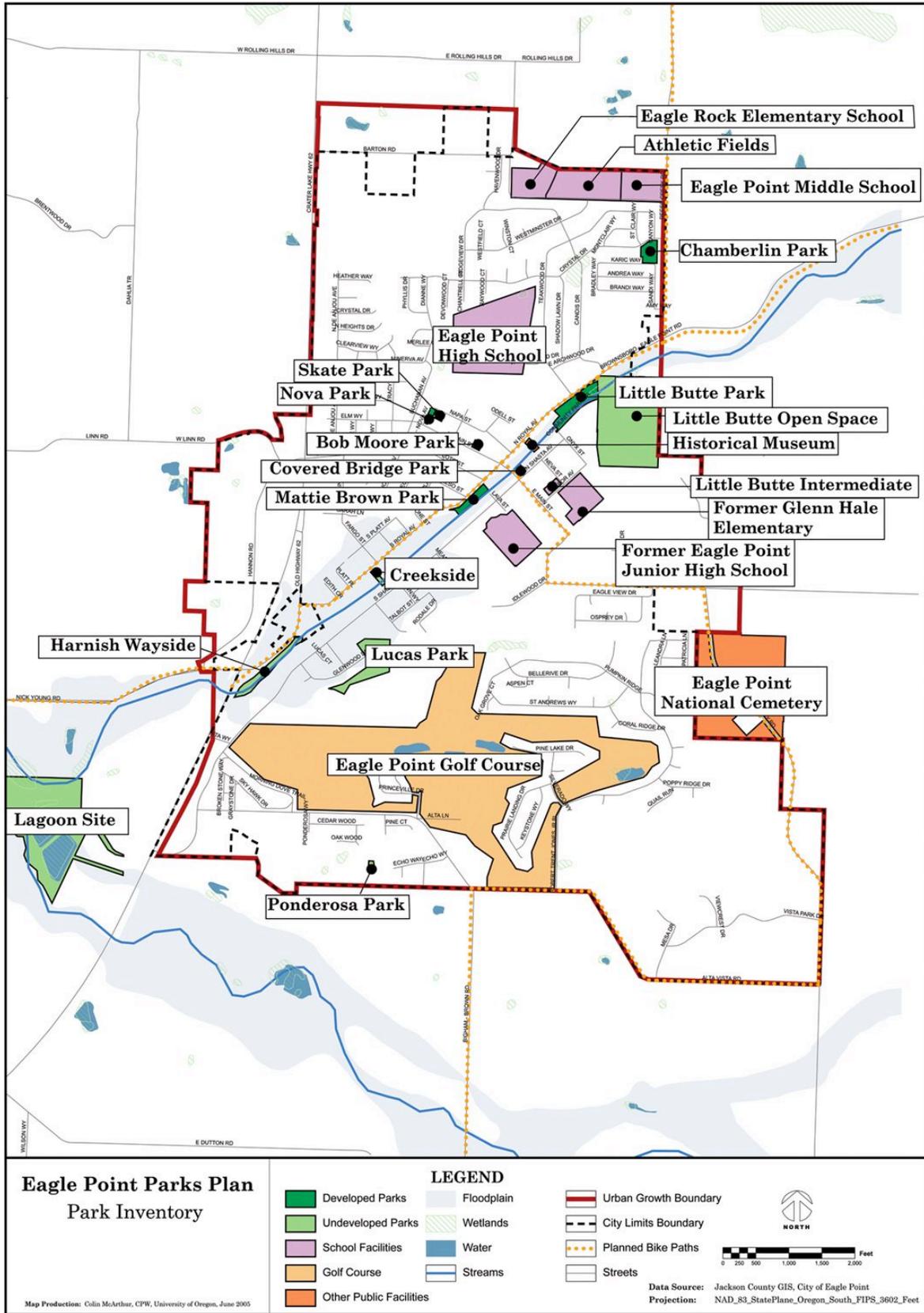
### Parks and Recreation Facility Inventory

The inventory process included a review of the inventory data from the 1998 Parks Master Plan, a meeting with City Parks and Recreation and Public Works staff, and a field visit to each of the parks. The inventory includes a description of all City-owned developed and undeveloped parklands and an evaluation of the condition of improvements in developed parks. In addition, the inventory includes other parks and recreation facilities owned and maintained by the Eagle Point School District, and state and federal agencies.

In 2005, Eagle Point contained five developed parks totaling 8.51-acres and seven undeveloped park sites (Map 3-1). The five developed parks, Bob Moore Park, Covered Bridge Park, Little Butte Creek Park, Mattie Brown Park, and Nova Park are located within one-half mile of each other in the central downtown area. Proposals exist for the development of two new parks in the 2005-06 period: Harnish Wayside and Skate Park. Harnish Wayside is located on Old Highway 62 at the southwest entrance to Eagle Point and Skate Park is located adjacent to Nova Park in the downtown area.

The City of Eagle Point owns an additional 57.93-acres of undeveloped parkland, excluding Harnish Wayside and Skate Park. The majority of this land is contained within the 47.95-acre Lagoon Site located west of Highway 62 near the confluence of Little Butte Creek and Antelope Creek. The remaining land is split between three other undeveloped parks: Creekside Park, Lucas Park, and Ponderosa Park. Creekside Park is located along the north bank of Little Butte Creek between Harnish Wayside and Mattie Brown Park. Lucas Park and Ponderosa Park are located in residential neighborhoods bordering the north and south sides, respectively, of the Eagle Point Golf Course.

**Map 3-1: Eagle Point Park Inventory**



## Developed Parks and Recreation Facilities

### Bob Moore Park

Bob Moore Park is a 0.33-acre mini park located on the north side of Main Street in downtown Eagle Point. The park is surrounded by commercial development and borders the historic Judge Stewart House. The park contains a central lawn area and concrete walkways, a covered shelter and information kiosk, and a rock water feature/fountain. Other amenities include restrooms, located in the alley behind the park; lighting; a pay phone; and several benches. In addition to grass, the park contains several large trees, shrubs, and flowerbeds, all served by underground irrigation. Parking is available on Main Street, in the lot adjacent to the Judge Stewart House, and in the alley behind the park. One of the large trees within the park is used during the holiday season as the community Christmas tree. The park is well maintained and in good condition despite reported high usage.



Bob Moore Park

### Chamberlain Park

Chamberlain Park is a 2.2-acre neighborhood park located at the intersection of Reese Creek Road and Crystal Drive. Residential neighborhoods surround the park to the north, west, and south. Reese Creek Road serves as the northeast border of the City and rural residential development abuts the park to the east. The developer of the surrounding subdivision constructed the park. The park provides active recreation opportunities and primarily serves the surrounding neighborhood and two nearby schools. Access is available along Crystal Drive. Head-in parking is available along Crystal Drive, including one marked handicapped spot. Lighted walkways also exist along Crystal Drive. Amenities include: a grassy area with drip and lawn irrigation; one full outdoor basketball court; a fenced play structure including one slide and two swing sets with wood mulch base; one picnic shelter including three picnic tables and two barbecue grills; two restrooms (one each, male and female); one water fountain; and one trash can. Concerns include after hour use; patrons keeping dogs inside fenced play areas despite signs prohibiting it; and poor drainage within the grassy area making turf maintenance difficult.



Picnic Shelter at Chamberlain Park



Grass Field at Chamberlain Park

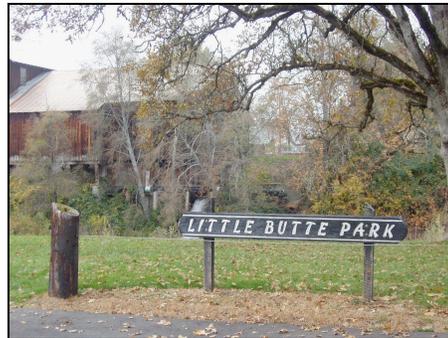
## Little Butte Creek Park

Little Butte Creek Park is a 4.13-acre neighborhood park located between Shasta Avenue North and Park Drive, off Onyx Street, and along the banks of Little Butte Creek. Access to the park is from Park Drive. The historic gristmill is located on the opposite bank of the creek. Improvements include landscaping, an entrance sign in the southern portion of the park, an irrigated turf area, a bench, a picnic table, and a trash enclosure. The park also includes a community building located near the south entrance below the forested hillside.

This park adjoins a City-owned, adjacent 30-acre parcel, which is planned for future park development. This parcel, known as the “E” hill, contains a forested hillside and water reservoir. The parcel’s location and relationship to the park provides future open space and trail potential.



Picnic area at Little Butte Creek Park



View across Little Butte Creek to the Mill

## Mattie Brown Park

Mattie Brown Park is located at the intersection of Royal Avenue and Kelso Street. The 1.14-acre neighborhood park lies adjacent to Little Butte Creek. The park includes 0.85-acre of usable space because the tax lot boundary extends to the center of Butte Creek. The park features a playground, a large lawn area, two horseshoe pits, and an ADA accessible covered picnic shelter.



Picnic area at Mattie Brown Park



Mattie Brown Park's Playground

The playground, which contains swings, a slide, and various climbing equipment, is heavily used. Other amenities include a trail

along Little Butte Creek, wildlife observation opportunities, lighting, benches, a BBQ grill, and picnic tables. The city is currently in the process of upgrading and relocating the restrooms to meet ADA accessibility standards. The playground is also not ADA accessible and will need future repair or replacement to rotting wood components. The park is used heavily by a nearby school and is in generally good condition despite the heavy usage and relatively small size.

### **Covered Bridge Park**

Covered Bridge Park is a 0.4-acre mini park located north of Main Street between Shasta Avenue and Royal Avenue. The park consists of a historic covered bridge structure, converted to a pedestrian facility, spanning Little Butte Creek. A small landscaped area surrounds the bridge containing a large rock with memorial signage, wooden fences, two U.S. flags, and tree and shrub plantings. The covered bridge structure is in good condition and well maintained. The park does not include any associated marked parking for visitors.



Covered Bridge

### **Nova Park**

Nova Park is 0.31-acre mini-park adjoining Eagle Point High School. It is located on the east side of Nova Avenue, between Main and Napa Streets. A City-owned right-of-way bisects the park. The park is landscaped with trees, shrubs, and groundcover. Amenities include a short trail accessing a memorial bench and one trash enclosure.



Nova Park

## **Undeveloped Parks and Recreation Facilities**

### **Lagoon Site**

The 47.95-acre Lagoon Site is the largest undeveloped parkland in Eagle Point planning area. In 2004, the City worked with the Rogue Valley Council of Governments (RVCOG) to develop a concept plan for the site. Currently there is expressed interest to use the ponds and the site as a multi-sport field complex (soccer/baseball/softball/football). Other proposals include hiking trails around the site and wildlife observation areas. Additional proposed amenities include benches, restrooms, water fountains and an outdoor amphitheater.



Former treatment pond at the Lagoon Site

The site lies south of the City and west of Highway 62. The site is located outside the City Limits and UGB. A City-owned, one-lane gravel road connecting to Highway 62 provides access to the site.

This road provides access to several private properties as well. Access to the site at this entrance is will be challenging due to the lack of a traffic signal at Highway 62 and a steep grade at the turn off.

The site originally served as treatment lagoons for the City's sewage treatment facility. The treatment lagoons were closed in 1995 when the city connected to the regional sewage system. The site contains two large shallow treatment ponds (now empty) that are bordered by a raised path that encompasses the pond network. Little Butte Creek and Antelope Creek converge towards the western end of the property, providing for creek access.

The topography and vegetation surrounding the Little Butte Creek is predominately vines and shrubs, with steep drop-offs to the creek itself. Some areas have small rocky beaches. Erosion due to changes in creek flow may pose challenges for development near the creek. A gravel drive runs through the property between the treatment ponds and the creek. The site has electric power infrastructure left over from the treatment facility. There is also abundant wildlife in and around the site, providing for potential bird watching and wildlife viewing opportunities.

### **Harnish Wayside**

Harnish Wayside is a 2.95-acre site located at one of the main gateways into Eagle Point along Old Highway 62, making it highly visible to local residents and tourists. The site is located east of Highway 62, and along Little Butte Creek.

The site currently contains a small gravel turnout for vehicles. A gentle grassy slope provides access to Little Butte Creek. The creek is bordered by a narrow rocky creek front, with residential development on the south side. Natural features include several mature oak trees. The site is impacted by frequent flooding from Little Butte Creek.



Future site of the Harnish Wayside



Riparian area bordering Little Butte Creek

The City is currently developing an interpretive welcome center for tourists and travelers on Highway 62 on this site. In 2004, the City developed a conceptual site plan that includes an information center, vehicle and RV parking, a walking path, and picnic tables

and barbeques. The interpretive welcome center itself will feature fish and wildlife facts; Eagle Point, Jackson County, and Rogue Valley amenities; tourist and travel information for those headed towards Crater Lake; information on historic and cultural sites, a weather station, and public restrooms. Problems and potential hazards with the existing proposal include trail and facility damage caused by flooding, vandalism, and the proximity of the information center to an on-site sewer vent.

### **Lucas Park**

Lucas Park is an 8.96-acre undeveloped park encompassing a small, forested ridge southeast of Glenwood Drive and a flat, grassy area along Aberdeen Lane. The flat, grassy area is bordered by residential development. The park currently experiences passive use and has the potential to serve the surrounding residential neighborhoods.



Treed ridge at Lucas Park site

### **Ponderosa Park**

Ponderosa Park is 0.6-acre undeveloped park located in a new residential area in southern Eagle Point. The site contains pine trees and large boulders. The park is currently owned by the subdivision's developer and will be donated to the City per system development requirements. The developer's proposal includes a bike rack, two benches, two picnic tables, and two entryway trellises.

### **Creekside Park**

The Creekside Park site is located northeast of Highway 62, past the Harnish Wayside. The 0.42-acre site lies between two residential properties. It previously contained a condemned housing structure that was acquired by the city and subsequently removed. A portion of the site is within the floodplain of Little Butte Creek. Street access is available but currently there is no parking or vehicular access. The eastern end of the site borders Little Butte Creek. The site is narrow but relatively level and is covered with grass and several oak trees. Little Butte Creek is bordered by a dense riparian corridor. The site has metered water and a sewer hookup.

The site's proximity to the Harnish Wayside site and Covered Bridge Park presents potential for a trail or path system to establish connectivity along the Little Butte Creek corridor. The City plans to use this site as a community garden. Though the City owns the site, the Eagle Point Garden Club will assist in maintaining Creekside as well. The parks residential location provides opportunities for wildlife viewing, creek access, and community gatherings; or could provide a site for a playground.



Future Skate Park site

## **Skate Park**

The proposed Skate Park is located next to Nova Park along the entrance drive to Eagle Point High School. The park will include an above ground skate park with movable features, grass, and other landscaping. Construction of the Skate Park is slated to occur within the next year. Once constructed, the park will serve the adjacent high school population.

## **School Facilities**

Schools within the Jackson County School District #9 also include recreational facilities used by the community. District facilities are available for public use during non-school hours.

### **Eagle Point High School**

Eagle Point High School is located in the downtown area near both Nova Park and Bob Moore Park. The 28.75-acre facility includes a football stadium and track, a baseball field, and three softball fields.

### **Eagle Point Middle School / Eagle Rock Elementary School**

The Eagle Point Middle School/Eagle Rock Elementary School complex is located in the northeast corner of the City along Reese Creek Road. The 19.03-acre facility includes a track, a soccer/football field, and playgrounds.

### **Little Butte Intermediate School**

Little Butte Intermediate School is located in the downtown area at Neva Street and Taylor Avenue. The 0.69-acre facility contains a play area.

### **Glenn Hale Elementary School (Former)**

The former Glenn Hale Elementary School was also located in the downtown area south of Tabor Avenue. The 6.17-acre facility includes a running/jogging track, grass fields, and a playground.

### **Eagle Point Junior High School (Former)**

The former site of the Eagle Point Junior High School is also located in the downtown area southwest of Main Street. The 9.05-acre facility contains a track and large grass fields.

**Table 3-1. Summary of Park Inventory**

	Bob Moore Park	Chamberlain Park	Covered Bridge	Little Butte Creek Park	Mattie Brown Park	Nova Park	Creekside Park	Hammish Wayside	Lagoon Site	Lucas Park	Ponderosa Park	Skate Park
<b>Size (acres)</b>	0.33	2.2	0.4	4.13	1.14	0.31	0.42	2.95	48	8.96	0.6	0.4
<b>Classification</b>	M	N	M	N	N	M	M	N	C/R	N	M	M
<b>Standards</b>												
Parking	*	*		*	*							
Signage	*	*		*	*							
<b>Amenities</b>												
BBQ Grill		*			*							
Benches	*		*		*	*						
Bicycle Rack												
Community Center												
Footbridge												
Grassy Area	*	*		*	*		*					
Interpretive Signage												
Landscaping	*	*	*	*	*	*						
Lighting	*	*	*									
Memorials	*		*			*						
Picnic Tables		*		*	*							
Pay Phone	*											
Restrooms (M/F)	*	*			*							
Shelters	*	*			*							
Trash Cans	*	*		*	*	*						
Drinking Fountains		*			*							
<b>Recreation Facility</b>												
Basketball Courts		*										
Horseshoe Pits					*							
Play Equipment		*			*							
Skate Facility												
Soccer Fields												
Softball/ Baseball Fields												
Swimming Pool												
Tennis Courts												
Trails												
Volleyball Courts												
Water Feature												
Wildlife Observation			*	*	*			*				

Classification: M= Mini-park; N= Neighborhood Park; C= Community Park; R= Regional Park  
 \* = Park has listed facility/amenity

## **Parks Classification**

Park classifications serve as guidelines to evaluate the current park system and future needs. The Parks Master Plan used the National Recreation and Park's Association's (NRPA) classifications as a reference in creating a classification system that is specific to Eagle Point's needs, resources, and facilities. The classification system categorizes developed parks based on the following characteristics: benefits, functions, size, service area, and amenities. In establishing these guidelines, the park function was considered a more important factor than park size. Table 3-1 provides details on each parks classification.

Eagle Point contains three parks classified as mini parks, three parks classified as neighborhood parks, and several school district facilities. Eagle Point did not contain any developed community parks (typically 10 to 50 acres), regional parks (typically 50+ acres), linear parks, or designated trails and connectors when this plan was updated in 2005.

### **Mini Parks**

Mini-parks are small single purpose areas designated for active use for children and passive use for adults or day use areas for employees. The facilities are usually limited to a small open grass area, a children's playground, and a small picnic area. In 2005, Eagle Point had three mini-parks:

- Bob Moore Park
- Covered Bridge Park
- Nova Park

### **Neighborhood Parks**

Neighborhood parks are a combination of playground and park areas designated primarily for non-supervised and non-organized recreation activities. They are generally about 1 to 10 acres and serve an area of approximately 0.25 to 0.5 mile radius. Typically, facilities include a children's playground, picnic areas, trails, and open grass areas for passive use, outdoor basketball and tennis courts, and multi-use sports fields. In 2005, Eagle Point had three neighborhood parks:

- Chamberlain Park
- Little Butte Creek Park
- Mattie Brown Park

### **Community Parks**

Community parks primarily provide active and structured recreation opportunities. Community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Community parks are designed to support a variety of needs ranging from those that are neighborhood scale to larger community scale activities. Community parks usually have

sport fields or similar facilities as the central focus. The service area is approximately 0.5 to 5 mile radius and they are usually between 5 to 50 acres in size.

### **Regional Parks**

Regional parks are designed to serve the entire community. Generally, they provide a wide variety of specialized facilities such as sports fields, indoor recreation areas, and large picnic areas. They typically retain large areas in their natural state to provide opportunities for walking, riding, boating, and various types of passive recreation. Regional parks also typically serve as neighborhood and community parks for their service area, and often have portions that are part of the regional open space system. They usually exceed 50 acres in size and are designed to accommodate large numbers of people.

### **Linear Parks**

Linear parks are developed landscaped areas or other lands that follow linear corridors such as streams, abandoned railroad right-of-ways, power lines, and other linear features. They typically contain trails, landscaped areas, viewpoints, and seating areas. Linear Parks can provide a natural environment to walking, jogging, and bicycling. They provide a transportation corridor linking neighborhoods to parks, schools and shopping areas. They provide a variety of passive recreational opportunities all free or relatively free from automobile interference.

### **Trails and Connectors**

Trails and Connectors are public access routes and trail-oriented recreational activities including sidewalks, bikeways, multi-use trails and paths. These emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community. Trails and Connectors provide opportunities for connections between park facilities and neighborhoods. They provide a variety of trail-oriented activities and can help reduce dependence on the automobile.

### **School District Facilities**

Special use areas are miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Special use areas include school district and community owned facilities. The Jackson County School District #9 operates four schools within the Eagle Point city limits:

- Eagle Point High School
- Eagle Point Middle School / Eagle Rock Elementary School
- Little Butte Intermediate School
- Glenn Hale Elementary School (Former)
- Eagle Point Junior High School (Former)

Table 3-1 summarizes park classifications for the City of Eagle Point's park system. The classifications define the benefits, functions, size, service area, and amenities for each park.

**Table 3-1: Classification System**

TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE	
						NAME	ACRES
<b>Mini Parks</b>	Mini parks provide passive or limited active recreational opportunities. Mini parks may simply be open lots or may be more developed with a limited number of amenities. These should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, or low-traffic streets.	Mini parks provide a balance between open space and residential development. Mini parks add activity and character to neighborhoods and may be an appropriate space for neighborhood gatherings.	0.25 - 1.0 acres	1/4 mile or less	Mini parks may offer low-intensity facilities such as benches, picnic tables, multi-purpose paved trails, landscaping, and public art. If the mini-park also offers active recreation it may include children's play areas, community gardens, and a limited number of sports courts.	Bob Moore Park	0.33
						Covered Bridge Park	0.40
						Nova Park	0.31
<b>Neighborhood Parks</b>	Neighborhood parks offer accessible recreation and social opportunities to nearby residents. These should accommodate the needs of a wide variety of age and user groups. These should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, low-traffic residential streets.	Neighborhood parks provide access to basic recreation activities for nearby residents of all ages. They contribute to neighborhood identity and create a sense of place.	1 - 10 acres	1/4 - 1/2 mile	Neighborhood parks should include both passive and active recreation opportunities such as children's play areas, sports courts and fields, picnic facilities, public art, open lawn areas, swimming pools, sitting areas, landscaping, community gardens, restrooms, and pathways. Security lighting and off-street parking may be provided if necessary.	Chamberlain Park	2.20
						Little Butte Creek Park	4.13
						Mattie Brown Park	1.14
						Harnish Wayside	2.95

**Notes:** Harnish Wayside is not currently developed at this time, however the City secured funding for development in 2005.

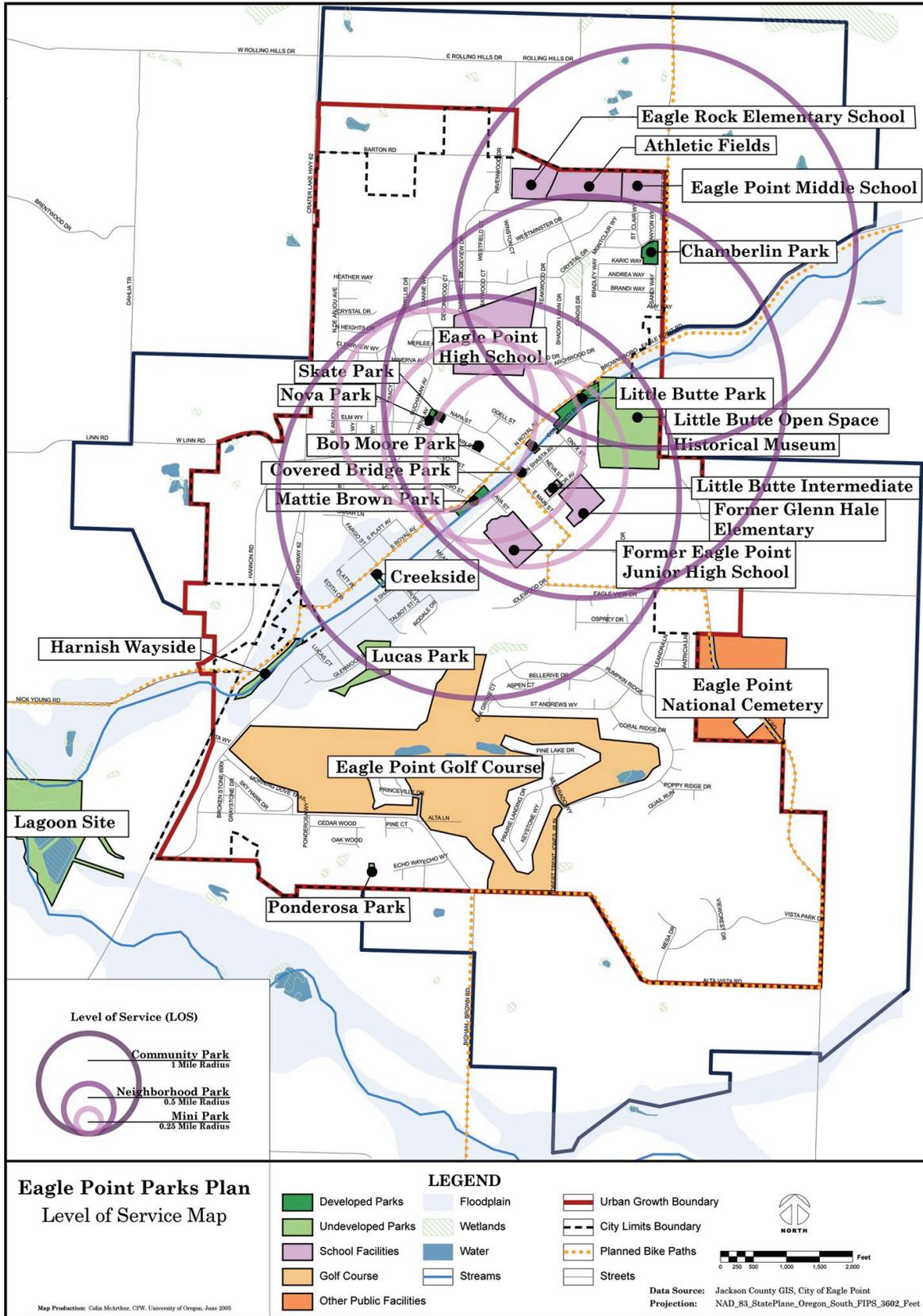
TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE	
						NAME	ACRES
<b>Community Parks</b>	Community parks provide a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities for all age groups. These parks are larger in size and serve a wider base of residents than neighborhood parks. Community parks often include facilities for organized group activities, individual, and family activities.	Community parks provide recreation opportunities for all age groups. They provide educational opportunities, serve recreational needs of families, preserve open spaces and unique landscapes, and provide spaces for community activities and events. These parks can serve as a focal point for the community.	10 - 50 acres	1/2 - 5 miles	Community parks may offer sports facilities for large groups, group picnic areas, gardens, amphitheaters, event space, interpretive facilities, and community centers. High quality play areas may be provided to create a family play destination.	None	0.0
<b>Regional Parks</b>	Regional parks provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities for all ages and serve to preserve open spaces and landscapes. These parks are larger than community parks and attract people from outside the community.	Regional parks offer recreational opportunities that benefit residents and attract visitors.	50+ acres	Determined by location, size, and amenities offered.	Regional parks should offer a variety of recreation opportunities such as benches, picnic tables, multi-purpose trails, landscaping, camping amenities, and natural areas. These parks may include sports and community facilities similar to a community park.	None	
<b>Linear Parks</b>	Linear parks are usually developed around a natural resource such as creek, river or lakeshore.	Linear parks can provide a natural environment for walking, jogging, and bicycling. They provide a transit corridor linking neighborhoods to parks, schools and shopping areas.	none	none	Existing topography and other unique natural features often determine linear park widths. Linear parks of less than 50 "usable" feet should be avoided 100-foot corridor widths or wider are preferred and give greater design flexibility.	None	0.0

TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE	
						NAME	ACRES
<b>Trails and Connectors</b>	Trails and Connectors serve for public access routes and trail-oriented recreational activities. They can include sidewalks, bikeways, multi-use trails and paths. These emphasize safe routes for pedestrians and bicyclists to and from parks and around the community.	Trails and Connectors provide opportunities for connections between park facilities, neighborhoods, and community facilities. They provide a variety of trail-oriented activities and can help reduce dependence on the automobile.	Trail or right-of-way width varies by intended use and location	Determined by location of trails and park facilities.	A variety of path and trail types are needed to accommodate activities such as walking, running, biking, dog walking, rollerblading, skateboarding, and horseback riding. Trails may be located within parks or be designated as part of the citywide transportation system. Each type of trail should be designed to safely accommodate users and meet recognized design standards.	None	
<b>School District Facilities</b>	School playgrounds and recreational facilities provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities designed to service a certain age group within the community.	Residents in the community have the potential to utilize school district facilities for active and passive uses during non-school hours.	Vary in size depending on the population	Determined by location, size, and amenities offered.	Elementary and middle or junior high schools may offer playgrounds and sports facilities. High schools tend to offer solely sport facilities.	Eagle Point High School Eagle Point Middle School Little Butte Intermediate School Former Glenn Hale Elementary School Former Eagle Point Junior High	28.75 19.03 0.69 6.17 9.05

## Service Areas

Parks of different sizes and types are needed to serve a diverse population. Currently, Eagle Point contains only developed mini- and neighborhood parks and no developed community parks. Each park type has a different service area. In general, mini parks are designed to serve those within a 0 to 0.25 mile radius, neighborhood parks 0.25 to 0.5 mile radius, and community parks 0.5 to 1 mile radius (see classification system, Table 3.1). Regional, linear, and school parks, as well as trails and connectors are designed to serve varying groups based on the park's amenities and location. When determining the need for, and possible location of, additional parks, it is important to consider these service areas and which areas are currently 'well-served' by parks. Map 3-2 displays park service areas. Each circle represents the service area for one park: the smaller are those of mini-parks and the larger, neighborhood parks.

**Map 3-2: Park Service Areas**



## Level of Service (LOS) Analysis

The Level of Service (LOS) analysis is based on existing park and recreation facilities and the 2004 population estimate for Eagle Point. This LOS evaluation provides the basis for defining Eagle Point's park needs and for subsequent capital improvements and parkland acquisition programs. The baseline LOS analysis provides guidelines, represented by a ratio expressed as developed acres per 1,000 residents, to help identify the minimum amount of parkland needed to meet present and future recreation demands. Table 3-2 shows the baseline LOS of service for each park classification based on the 2004 population estimate (6,980 people).

In 2005, the City of Eagle Point owned and maintained 8.51-acres of developed parks. The LOS provided by developed parks was 1.22-acres per 1,000 residents.

**Table 3-2: Eagle Point Park Acreage and Level of Service (LOS)**

<b>PARKS</b>	<b>ACRES</b>	<b>LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) (acres per 1000 persons)*</b>
<b>Neighborhood</b>		
Chamberlain	2.20	
Little Butte Creek	4.13	
Mattie Brown	1.14	
<b>Neighborhood Subtotal</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>1.07</b>
<b>Mini</b>		
Bob Moore	0.33	
Covered Bridge	0.40	
Nova	0.31	
<b>Mini Subtotal</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.15</b>
<b>Systemwide Total</b>	<b>8.51</b>	<b>1.22</b>

Notes: \* based on 2004 PSU Population Estimate - 6,980 residents

Two additional parks, Harnish Wayside and the Skate Park, are proposed for completion by 2007, adding 3.35-acres of developed parkland to the system. Table 3-3 displays the LOS with the addition of these two facilities.

**Table 3.3: Adjusted Eagle Point Park Acreage Level of Service (LOS)**

<b>PARKS</b>	<b>ACRES</b>	<b>LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) (acres per 1000 persons)*</b>
<b>Neighborhood</b>		
Chamberlain	2.20	
Little Butte Creek	4.13	
Mattie Brown	1.14	
<i>Harnish Wayside</i>	2.95	
<b>Neighborhood Subtotal</b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>1.49</b>
<b>Mini</b>		
Bob Moore	0.33	
Covered Bridge	0.40	
Nova	0.31	
<i>Skate</i>	0.40	
<b>Mini Subtotal</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.21</b>
<b>Systemwide Total</b>	<b>11.86</b>	<b>1.70</b>

The Eagle Point Parks Master Plan establishes a LOS standard of 7.5–acres per 1,000 residents. Both the existing LOS (1.22) and adjusted LOS (1.70) fall well below the established standard. Based on this, an additional 40.49–acres of developed parkland is required to meet the needs of the current population.

Eagle Point currently owns 57.93–acres of undeveloped parkland, excluding Harnish Wayside and the Skate Park. This total includes the 47.95–acre Lagoon Site, 8.96–acre Lucas Park, 0.60–acre Ponderosa Park, and 0.42–acre Creekside Park. The potential development of these parks, coupled with the existing park facilities, would be able to serve a population of approximately 7,700 residents at a level of service standard of 7.5 acres per 1000 persons. The development of these parks, however, would not address all underserved areas of Eagle Point.



# Chapter 4

## Needs Assessment

To effectively plan for the development and improvement of Eagle Point's park system, the City should understand the needs of the community. Social, physical, and economic factors play a complex role in determining these park needs. Factors include:

- Demographic trends and characteristics, as discussed in Chapter 2;
- Characteristics of the current park system, including the location of park facilities and recreational opportunities and the resulting level of service, as discussed in Chapter 3;
- National, state, and local recreational trends.
- Residents' current park use, perceptions of the park system, importance of current and desired park amenities, and the willingness and ability of the community to support improvements, expansions, and maintenance of the system, as determined through public input.

This chapter focuses on the last two factors. It reviews relevant national, state, and local recreational trends and assesses the park and recreational needs of the community based on household survey and community workshop results. By incorporating the needs and views of Eagle Point residents and larger recreational trends, the City can better prioritize future park improvements and maintenance of existing park facilities.

This chapter is divided into four main sections. The first section is a discussion of national, state, and regional recreation trends. The second section is an analysis of the household survey mailed Eagle Point residents. The third section is a discussion of key findings from the community workshops. The final section summarizes the findings of the previous three sections.

### Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends

Evaluating recreation trends can help determine the best possible uses of parkland within the City of Eagle Point. This section describes relevant outdoor recreation trends at the national, state, and local level.

#### National Level

The National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) collects data on national level recreation trends for 42 sports, based on a mail survey sent to a sample of US households, representative of the

entire population (294 million in July 2004).<sup>10</sup> The data represent the number of people, in millions, over the age of seven that participated in an activity in 2003. The activities with the highest rates of participation, nationwide were:

1. Exercise walking – 84.7 million participants nationwide (28.8% of total population)
2. Camping – 55.3 million participants (18.8%)
3. Swimming – 53.4 million participants (18.2%)
4. Exercising with Equipment – 52.2 million participants (17.8%)
5. Bowling – 43.8 million participants (14.9%)
6. Fishing – 41.2 million participants (14.0%)<sup>11</sup>
7. Bicycle Riding – 40.3 million participants (13.7%)

(source: National Sporting Goods Association 2005)

All of these activities are well suited to existing natural and recreation facilities Eagle Point or could provide opportunities for extension of the parks system.

The nationwide trends represent the average participation rates in the U.S. To evaluate park uses and activity participation within Oregon and Eagle Point, trends at the state and regional level better illustrate area averages.

## State and Regional Level

Data for recreation trends at the state level were collected using two sources: The National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA Index 3) and the 2003–2007 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

Regional data is based on classifications determined by the State of Oregon within SCORP. Eagle Point is located in Region Five, which includes parts of Jackson, Josephine, and Douglas Counties.

The NSGA 2003 State-by-State Index compares popularity of certain activities on a state and national level. On the Index, the national average for each sport equals 100. The index is created by dividing a state's percentage of participants in a particular activity by its percentage of the U.S. population.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> US Census Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004 (NST-EST2004-01)

<sup>11</sup> Sports Participation, 2005

<sup>12</sup> For example, Florida has 13.2% of the total participants in saltwater fishing and 5.4% of the U.S. population. This yields an index of 243, indicating Floridians are more than twice as likely (2.43 times, to be exact) to participate in saltwater fishing as the national average. (from National Sporting Goods Association 2005)

The following is a list of activities with the highest participation rates in Oregon, as compared to the national level, based from the NSGA State-by-State Index:

**Activities More Popular in Oregon than National Average**

1. Skateboarding - 257 (2.57 times greater in Oregon)
2. Snowboarding - 219 (2.19 times greater in Oregon)
3. Scooter Riding - 193 (1.93 times greater in Oregon)
4. Target Shooting - 189 (1.89 times greater in Oregon)
5. In-line Roller Skating - 183 (1.83 times greater in Oregon)

Though the NSGA statewide activities are representative of activities that require equipment use, activities such as skateboarding, scooter riding, and in-line skating are all applicable to Eagle Point. The City could further accommodate these popular activities with the addition of a trail system or skate park within Eagle Point.

The Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan provides more complete data on regional recreation trends. Table 4-1, on the next page, shows the percentage of the state's and region five's population participating in a variety of sports in 2002. The activities noted in bold are particularly adapted to the Eagle Point region.

**Table 4-1: Sports Participation, by Percent of Population, 2002**

	Oregon	Region 5
<b>Picnicking, Sightseeing, and Touring Activities</b>		
Picnicking	23.31	28.85
Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	42.13	45.03
Train or bus touring	2.94	1.75
Visiting cultural/historical sites	27.32	25.35
<b>Non-motorized Snow Activities</b>		
Downhill skiing/snowboarding/telemarking	8.04	4.81
Sledding or general snow play	9.04	11.37
<b>Fishing, Crabbing, and Clamming Activities</b>		
Fishing from a boat	15.84	18.8
Fishing from a bank or shore	18.85	20.98
Fishing from a dock or pier	4.36	4.81
Crabbing from a boat	3.85	3.06
Crabbing from a bank or shore	1.08	0.88
Crabbing from a dock or pier	3.72	4.37
Clamming	2.57	1.75
<b>Boating Activities</b>		
Canoeing	3.81	2.62
Sea kayaking	0.76	0
Whitewater kayaking	1.02	3.06
Whitewater rafting	2.88	7.43
Personal watercraft (jet ski, wave runner, etc.)	1.28	0.88
Power boating for pleasure (excludes fishing and water-skiing)	6.34	3.5
Sailing	0.61	0
Water-skiing or other towing sport	2.54	1.75
Windsurfing	0.71	0.44
<b>Hunting and Shooting Activities</b>		
Big game hunting (rifle)	8.32	16.18
Big game hunting (bow)	1.18	1.31
Waterfowl hunting	1.82	2.62
Upland bird or small game	4.1	6.56
Trapping	0.18	0
Rifle/pistol target shooting	10.9	17.92
Skeet/trap/sporting clay shooting	2.48	3.06
Archery (target shooting)	3.04	4.37
<b>Nature Study Activities</b>		
Bird watching	20.84	26.23
Nature/wildlife observation	28.63	29.29
Outdoor photography	17.94	14.42
Tracking animal signs	5.8	7.87
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries, etc.)	16.78	22.29
<b>Swimming and Beach Activities</b>		
Freshwater Beach Activities	11.08	12.41
Ocean Beach Activities	22.77	20.81
Swimming in an outdoor pool	9.45	11.32
SCUBA diving or snorkeling	1.14	2.19

**Table 4-1: Sports Participation, by Percent of Population, 2002, cont.**

	Oregon	Region 5
<b>Camping Activities</b>		
<b>Bicycle camping</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>3.06</b>
Boat camping	2.85	3.5
Horseback camping	0.77	0.44
Camping on an ocean beach	3.15	5.68
<b>RV/trailer camping</b>	<b>12.15</b>	<b>19.67</b>
ATV camping	1.48	0.88
<b>Car camping with a tent</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>16.61</b>
Snow camping	0.31	0.88
<b>Outdoor Sports and Games Activities</b>		
<b>Golf</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>11.32</b>
<b>Baseball</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.83</b>
<b>Football/rugby</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>2.56</b>
<b>Ultimate Frisbee</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Frisbee golf</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Hang gliding	0.05	0.73
Skydiving	0.39	0
Rock climbing	1.43	3.65
<b>Outdoor court games (volleyball, badminton)</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.92</b>
<b>Outdoor basketball</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>4.02</b>
<b>Outdoor Tennis</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>1.83</b>
<b>Soccer</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.02</b>
<b>Softball</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>3.29</b>
<b>Using park playground equipment</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>13.14</b>
<b>Trail, Road, and Beach Activities</b>		
<b>Backpacking</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>6.12</b>
<b>Biking</b>	<b>16.84</b>	<b>10.49</b>
Cross-country skiing/snowshoeing	2.51	1.31
<b>Hiking</b>	<b>20.61</b>	<b>17.48</b>
Orienteering	0.62	0.88
<b>Horseback riding</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.81</b>
<b>In-line skating/ skateboarding</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.56</b>
<b>Running/walking for exercise</b>	<b>24.28</b>	<b>24.91</b>
<b>Walking for pleasure</b>	<b>33.03</b>	<b>33.66</b>
All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheeler, etc.)	5.65	7.87
Dune buggy riding	1.72	0.44
Four-wheel driving (jeeps, pickups, SUVs, etc.)	6.69	11.8
Motorcycling	3.21	3.5
Snowmobile	1.05	1.31
Other snow vehicle riding	0.12	0.44

Sports and activities with high participation rates that are applicable to the City include: sightseeing and driving for pleasure (45% participation within Region Five), walking for pleasure (34%), nature or wildlife observation (29%), picnicking (29%), bird watching (26%), running/walking for exercise (25%), visiting cultural or historical sites (25%), RV/Trailer camping (20%), hiking (17%), outdoor photography (14%), using playground equipment (13%); golf (11%), and biking (11%).

Further data was available for some of the activities that are most applicable to the City of Eagle Point. Table 4-2 shows both regional and statewide participation rates and trends for these sports and activities.

**Table 4-2. Changes in Participation Rates for Key Activities, 1987-2002**

Recreation Activity Types	Statewide		Region Five	
	Participation in 2002	Percent Change From 1987-2002	Participation in 2002	Percent Change From 1987-2002
<b>Picnicking Activities</b>				
Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	12,343,859	21.40%	1,418,441	60.20%
Train or Bus Touring	140,721	-56.90%		-79.00%
Picnicking	3,998,644	-24.40%	574,302	51.10%
<b>Trail &amp; Off-Trail Activities</b>				
Day Hiking	4,506,079	0.00%	765,902	40.00%
Horseback Camping	258,600	-38.50%	97,517	268.90%
<b>Boating Activities</b>				
Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	2,210,552	137.90%	335,512	230.30%
<b>Swimming &amp; Beach Activities</b>				
Swimming in an Outdoor Pool			1,035,384	-7.00%
<b>Nature Study Activities</b>				
Nature/Wildlife Observation	17,633,495	170.00%	3,601,402	225.70%
Outdoor Photography	4,820,311	4.30%	856,867	237.90%
<b>Camping Activities</b>				
RV/Trailer Camping	11,033,241	95.50%	2,023,958	239.00%
Car Camping with a Tent	2,689,093	-23.50%	432,439	9.20%
<b>Outdoor Sports &amp; Games</b>				
Baseball	4,479,768	69.50%	500,746	103.00%
Football/ Rugby	2,005,697	122.20%	502,692	242.40%
Golf	9,635,657	188.40%	902,052	231.90%
Outdoor Basketball	3,694,109	26.80%	412,261	43.20%
Outdoor Tennis	1,193,598	-41.50%	133,067	-16.00%
Outdoor Volleyball/Badminton	978,297	-35.40%	113,871	-13.60%
Soccer	3,339,052	72.30%	219,137	-10.90%
Softball	2,523,175	5.00%	342,261	-4.00%
Using Playground Equipment	8,846,220	108.40%	989,793	83.00%

Source: Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Program

This data gives additional support to the importance of some of the activities mentioned above. Sightseeing and driving for pleasure, nature or wildlife observation, picnicking, RV/Trailer camping, hiking, outdoor photography, using playground equipment, and golf not only have high participation rates in the region, but the number of participants also increased (by between 40% and 270%) between 1987 and 2002.

Some statewide activities are decreasing in popularity. The most significant decreasing activities within the State of Oregon from 1987 to 2002 include swimming in an outdoor pool, picnicking, horseback riding, outdoor tennis/volleyball/badminton, and car camping with a tent. These activities are the activities with the most significant decreases, ranging from -24 to -33 percent in user occasions. Just as activities with increasing popularity should be considered in the parks planning process, those with decreasing participation rates should also be considered when proposing a specific park activity or facility within Eagle Point.

Using the recreation trend data from the national, state, and regional levels, various changes in participation rates can be seen. The State of Oregon shows recreational trends similar to the rates of the national level. Among these activities, walking, camping, fishing, and golf are all applicable to the state and region. Outdoor photography, RV touring, and most traditional team sports are showing an increase in participation at both the state and regional levels. To encourage these popular activities in Eagle Point, the City can include wildlife viewing opportunities and multi-use sports fields within park designs.

In Table 4-2, some regional activity participation rates differ from regional and State data. Picnicking, for example, is declining at the state level by -24%, but at the regional level it is growing by 51%. As both Tables 4-1 and 4-2 point out, outdoor photography is increasing at both levels, but much more dramatically at the regional level. While national and state participation data show recreation participation trends at a larger scale, regional data is more useful for determining growing activities and park uses appropriate for Eagle Point.

## **City of Eagle Point Parks Survey**

The City of Eagle Point Parks Survey was distributed to 1,500 randomly selected households in Eagle Point (see Appendix B for complete survey methodology). Three hundred eighty-nine households returned their completed surveys for a 26% response rate. The survey responses were an important means of gaining insight into the community's needs and desires. These ideas were incorporated into this Plan.

The purpose of this survey was to ascertain residents' opinions about: (1) the importance of parks; (2) the types of recreational options they would be most interested in; (3) the features and amenities they would like in their parks; (4) the frequency of park use, and; (5) their views towards different funding options.

The survey methodology and a complete copy of the survey with detailed results can be found in Appendix B.

## Key Survey Findings

Eagle Point residents believe that parks and open space play an important role in the quality of life of a community. Parks are important for people of all ages, incomes, and abilities. However, people were not generally satisfied in the quality of the park system.

Eagle Point residents participate in many different recreational activities. Walking is a very popular pastime as is attending festivals, special events, barbeques, and picnics. Many of the activities that received lower participation rates, such as disc golf, soccer, skateboarding, and tennis require special courts or fields that are not available in the city or, as in the case of skateboarding, tend to be pursued by children and teenagers and may therefore be underrepresented in this survey.

Mattie Brown and Chamberlain Parks received the highest use of all the parks in the City. Both of these parks offer playground equipment. Chamberlain Park has a field for playing sports and is also located near an elementary school and a middle school. Many people think that the Eagle Point region needs additional parkland.

The most popular features for improving the existing parks were picnic and community areas, playgrounds, and paved trails. Skate parks and access to Little Butte Creek received the least support. Again, this could reflect an age bias inherent in this type of survey.

Funding parks is always a difficult issue. The funding methods with the highest approval percentages were ones that do not require mandatory, out-of-pocket payments such as donations, grants, and volunteers. Not surprisingly, tax levies, system development charges, and user fees received the least enthusiasm.

## General Household Demographics

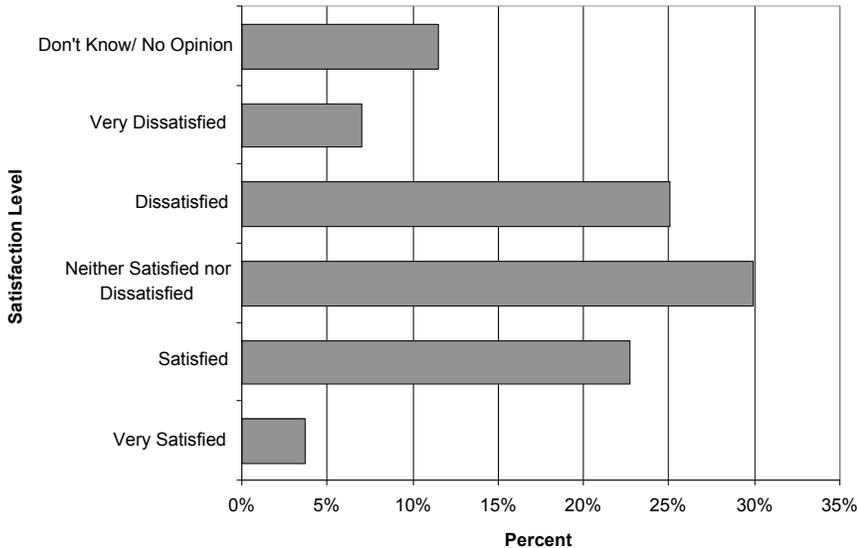
The average age of respondents was 53 years old, with a range of 21 to 93 years. Nearly 60% of the respondents were female. The average respondent had lived in Eagle Point for 11 years (range from 1 to 79 years). The average respondent also had a total household income between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The majority of respondents lives in Eagle Point and owns their homes. The average respondent's household contains two or three members, with one or fewer children under the age of 18 and one or two adults.

## Importance and Quality of Eagle Point Parks

Parks are important to the quality of life for Eagle Point residents. Of the surveys received, 90.7% of respondents agreed that parks are very important or somewhat important contributors to the quality of life in Eagle Point (Q-1). However, only 26.4% of respondents said that they were satisfied or very satisfied with the overall quality of the parks and recreation system. Almost one-third (32.1%) of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction with overall quality and 29.9% were neutral on the subject (Q-2). This is illustrated in Figure

4-1. This low level of satisfaction suggests opportunities for improvements exist.

**Figure 4-1. Satisfaction with the Parks and Recreation System**



In addition, nearly 61% of respondents agreed that the Eagle Point region needs additional parks, and 45.3% said that the City itself needs additional parks (Q-8). Many of the comments received for Q-2, park satisfaction, spoke about the need for bigger parks and more parks. For example, people wrote, “Parks are too few and far between” and “Parks are too small and next to busy roads. With population growing, parks should be bigger and nice.”

The survey also illustrates that the respondents believe that parks are important for people of all ages, incomes, and abilities. Nearly 90% of respondents agreed that parks are important or very important to children from age 0 to 12. Eighty-eight percent agreed that parks are important or very important for families. Almost 81% thought that parks are important or very important for teenagers. Respondents also recognized parks as important to disabled persons (73.4%) and low-income residents (68.9%) (Q-11).

**Eagle Point Park Use**

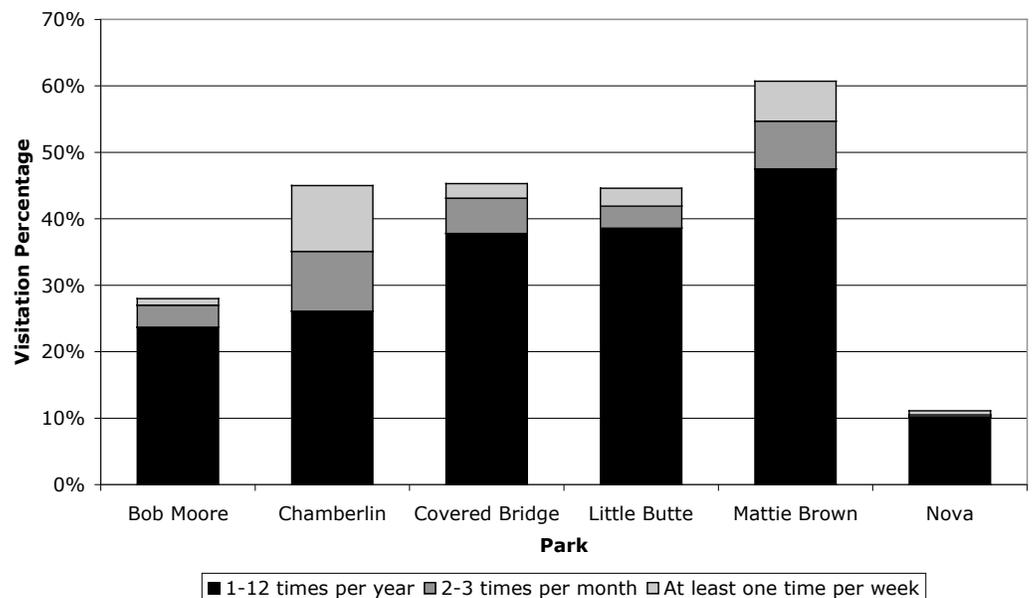
Eagle Point parks experience different amounts of use. Figure 4-2 shows the varying park use. Mattie Brown Park is the most heavily used park in the system. Well over half of the respondents (58.9%) said they visit the park at least once a year. Only 36.7% of respondents never visit the park. Mattie Brown is classified as a neighborhood park and contains playground equipment, restrooms, and benches. It serves as a destination for families and children.

Nova Park and Bob Moore Park, both located in the downtown area, received the least amount of use. Only 11.1% of respondents

declared that they visited Nova Park at least one time per year. Bob Moore Park received more annual visits than Nova Park but the percentage of visitation is still low with only 28% saying they visit the park at least once a year. Neither park contains playground equipment or other attractions for children or adults. These parks may also suffer from a lack of publicity. Both parks received over twice as many “don’t know” responses (10.2% and 12.8%) than the number Mattie Brown Park received (4.5%) indicating that residents may be unfamiliar with these parks or do not perceive these areas as destination points.

Chamberlain Park received the highest weekly use. Almost 10% of respondents stated that they use the park at least once a week and 45% reported visiting at least once a year. Chamberlain Park is located in a residential neighborhood near the Eagle Point middle and elementary schools. Many students walk through the park on their way to or from school. Mattie Brown Park had weekly visitation rate of 6%. While Covered Bridge Park and Little Butte Creek Park received about the same percentage of people who visit at least once a year as Chamberlain Park they receive fewer weekly visitors (Q-4).

**Figure 4-2. Frequency of Park Use**



### Park and Recreation Activities and Facilities

Eagle Point residents participate in many different physical activities as is shown in Figure 4-3. According to the survey results, walking/hiking was the most common activity pursued by the respondents. Almost 90% walked or hiked at least once per year and over 44% of the walkers/hikers reported walking or hiking at least once a week (Q-5).

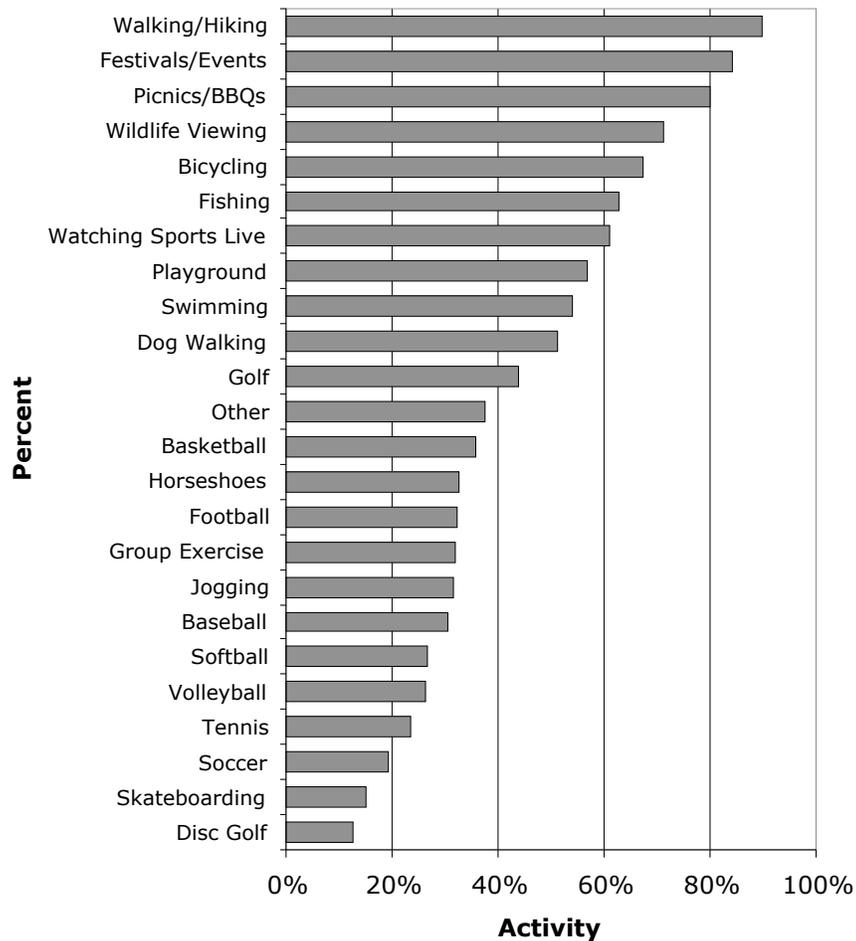
The next most popular activity was attending festivals or special events. The majority of respondents (67.8%) attend festivals between one and eleven times per year. Sixteen percent attend an event at least once per month (Q-5).

Attending picnics, barbeques, and special events were popular pastimes for Eagle Point residents. Over 80% of respondents attended picnics. Nearly half (49.8%) attended one to eleven picnics per year while almost one quarter (24.3%) attended one to three per month (Q-5). Both the popularity of picnics and festivals attest to the importance parks can play in strengthening and developing community bonds. Eighty-five percent of residents said that they attend at least one festival or special event per year.

Other popular activities for Eagle Point residents include wildlife viewing (71.4%), bicycling (67.2%), and fishing (62.9%). Playground use and swimming also received high participation totals (Q-5).

The three activities with the lowest participation rates are disc golf, skateboarding, and soccer. Each activity received less than 20% participation rates. Disc golf is the least popular with 87.5% of people surveyed stating that they do not participate. Almost 85% said that they do not skateboard and 80% do not play soccer. There are a number of possible reasons for the lower participation rates. They could be a result of a lack of local facilities or a result of the average age range of the respondents. Ten of the twelve least popular activities listed in the survey require special fields, courts, or facilities that either do not exist in Eagle Point or are only minimally provided. Besides the three sports mentioned previously, the list included: tennis, volleyball, softball, baseball, jogging, group exercise classes, football, horseshoes, and basketball (Q-5).

**Figure 4-3. Participation Rates by Activity**



Eagle Points contains a highly ranked public golf course and 44% of respondents indicated that they play golf at some point each year. Eleven percent of respondents play at least one time per week, 11.7% play at least one time per month, and 21.1% play at least once per year (Q-5).

The survey also asked residents to rate how often they currently participate in a variety of activities and how often they would participate if more facilities were available locally. Bicycling, festivals/special events, fishing, picnics/BBQ's, and swimming have the highest participation rates. Other popular activities include golf, group exercise classes, jogging, playground use, softball, tennis, walking/hiking, and wildlife viewing. Activities with lower participation rates include baseball, basketball, disc golf, dog walking, football, horseshoes, skateboarding, soccer, volleyball, watching sports live, and other activities.

Table 4-1 shows the change in the percent of respondents who would participate in a listed activity if more facilities were available

locally. For example, 41% more people said they would attend festivals or special events if more facilities were available.

**Table 4-1: Potential Participation Increase if Facilities Were Available Locally**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Potential Change in Participation</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Potential Change in Participation</b>
Festivals/Special Events	41.40%	Jogging	10.10%
Swimming	28.50%	Football	8.40%
Picnics/BBQs	27.80%	Volleyball	7.50%
Bicycling	23.00%	Watching Sports Live	6.60%
Fishing	21.90%	Basketball	6.30%
Group Exercise Class	15.80%	Horseshoes	6.10%
Playground Use	15.60%	Soccer	4.80%
Tennis	15.30%	Skateboarding	4.70%
Walking/Hiking	13.40%	Other	4.50%
Wildlife Viewing	11.80%	Baseball	2.70%
Golf	11.40%	Disc golf	0.90%
Softball	10.60%	Dog Walking	0.60%

High percentages of residents responded that they would increase their participation in festivals and special events, swimming, picnic/barbeques, and bicycling if additional facilities were available locally. These activities represent a opportunities for improvements in the Eagle Point park system. Additional event and picnic facilities, swimming or water play facilities, and bicycle trails would help meet demand.

The desire for group exercise classes is also reflected in question Q-6. Question Q-6 discusses the possibility of the Parks and Recreation offering classes to adults and asks what types of programs the residents are interested in. Forty-seven point six percent of respondents showed an interest in aerobics classes offered through the City. In addition 36.4% were interested in Pilates, 32.3% in yoga classes, and 11.3% in a seniors “sit and be fit” exercise class (Q-6).

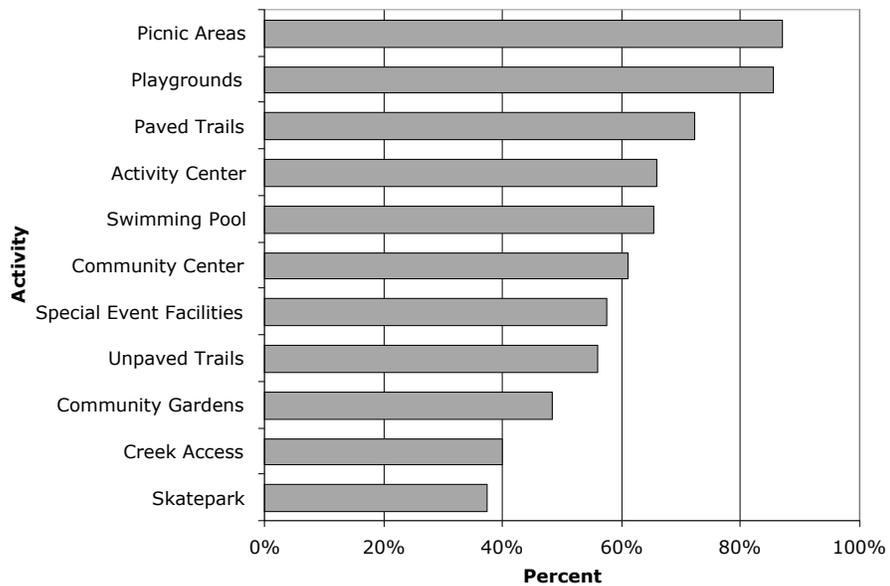
In addition to exercise classes, question Q-6 included classes in computer training, financial planning, gardening, babysitting, stargazing, art, and cooking. Computer classes show the greatest potential interest by the public. Over 80% of respondents stated that they were interested in basic and/or advanced computer classes. Gardening and landscaping classes were the next most popular with 66.7% of respondents expressing interest. Cooking, seasonal crafts, and art classes received interest ranging from 32.8% to 37.8%. About one-quarter of respondents expressed interest in dog obedience classes (25.2%), stargazing (24.6%), and financial planning (21.4%). Red Cross babysitting classes received the lowest interest, excluding the seniors “sit and be fit” with 12.1% (Q-6). The

lower percentages for youth and senior programs could reflect the age distribution of Eagle Point. There are fewer youth and seniors in the community. Babysitting classes are usually geared towards teens and pre-teens and “sit and be fit” classes are for senior citizens.

### Importance of Park Services and Features

People want facilities built and improvements made to their parks. Figure 4-4 shows the importance of various facilities for improving or maintaining the quality of Eagle Point’s parking system. According to Question Eleven, picnic areas, and playgrounds are the most important facilities to the community. More than 85 percent of respondents ranked these facilities either important or very important. Fifty to seventy-five percent of respondents rated paved trails, an activity center, a swimming pool, a community center, special event facilities, and unpaved trails as important or very important. Community gardens, access to the creek, and the skate park all ranked lower in importance. Picnic areas, playgrounds, trails, and event facilities would likely be successful additions to existing and future parks. The park facility with the most variety of responses and the lowest approval percentage is a skate park. Only 37.3% of respondents said it was important or very important, 32.5% neutral, and 27.1% said that it is unimportant or very unimportant (Q-11).

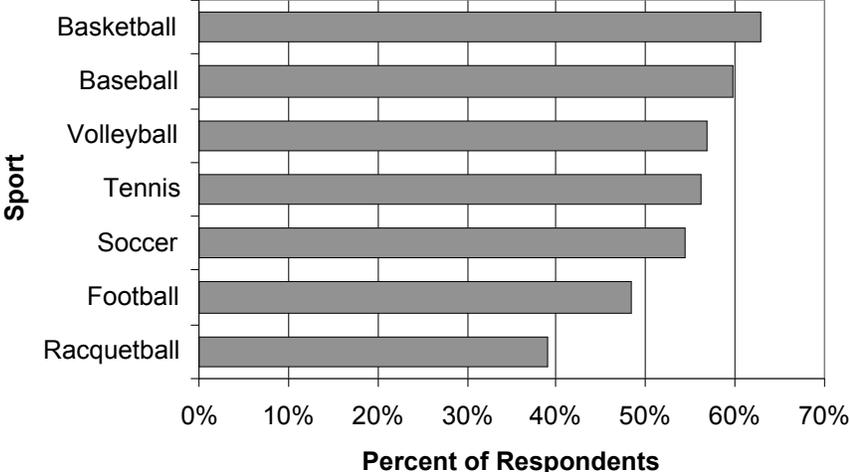
**Figure 4-4. Importance of Park Facilities: Percentage of Respondents Indicating Facility as Important or Very Important**



The responses towards the importance of different sports fields and courts were not as strong as for facilities. The percentages for the important/very important category ranged between 39.1% for a racquetball court to 62.9% for a basketball court. Figure 4-5

indicates the percentage of respondents who feel various sports facilities are important or very important (Q-11).

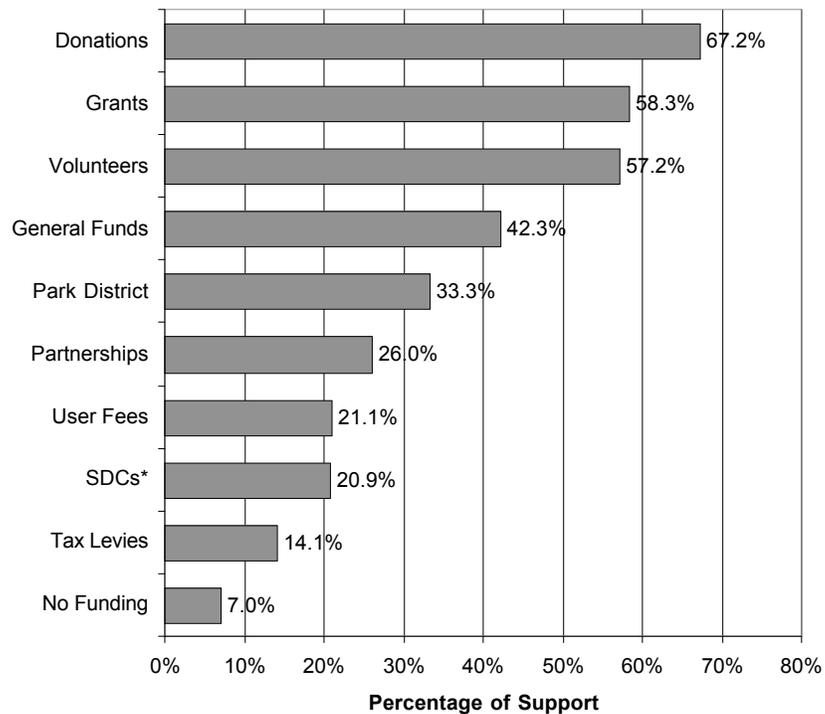
**Figure 4-5. Importance of Sport Fields and Courts: Percentage of Respondents Indicating Facility as Important or Very Important**



**Park Funding Sources**

Funding is always a contentious and complicated issue. While people are generally supportive of community improvements many are reluctant, unwilling, or unable to pay increased out-of-pocket fees or additional taxes for enhanced public services. This tendency is reflected in the choices for park funding made by the respondents. Figure 4-6 shows the percentage of support for the various funding options. The funding sources with the highest support are donations (67.2%), grants (58.3%), and volunteers (57.2%). These sources do not require extra monetary contributions from residents (Q-15). In addition 48.7% of respondents said they were not willing to pay more for new City parks, open spaces, facilities and recreation programs compared to 40.1% who said they would be willing to pay more (Q-16). Unsurprisingly, tax levies, system development charges, and user fees received the least support. Support ranged from 14.1% to 21.1%. Seven percent of respondents stated that they do not support any type of funding for parks (Q-15).

**Figure 4-6. Support for Funding Options**

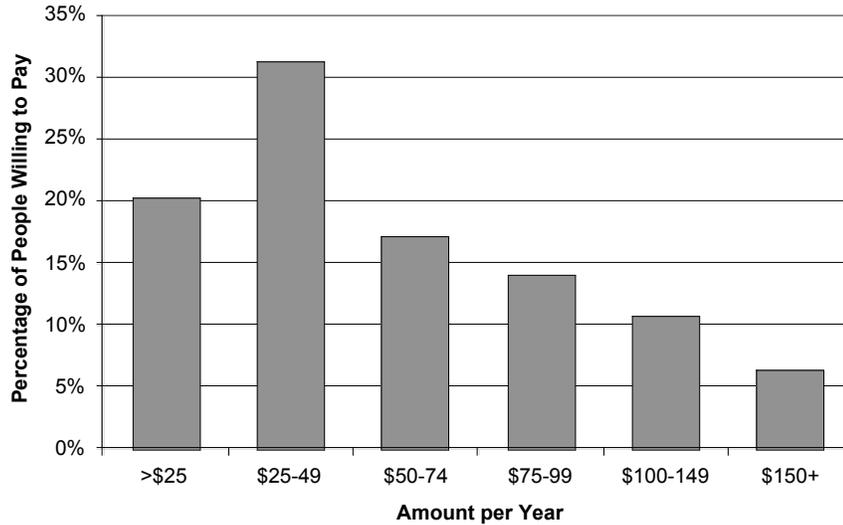


\*System Development Charges

The respondents who would not be willing to pay extra for parks were then asked if they would be willing to pay more if they could be certain that the money would go towards a specific project they wanted. Again, nearly half (48.7%) said that they would be unwilling to pay more. This amounts to approximately one quarter of the respondents unwilling to pay more in any situation (Q-16; Q-16a).

The respondents who are willing to pay more for parks were asked how much more they would be willing to pay on an annual basis. Figure 4-7 shows the proportions of people willing to pay certain amounts. Just over half (51.4%) said they would be willing to pay under \$25 to \$49 per year, 31.1% would be willing to pay between \$50 and \$99 per year, and 17.1% would be willing to pay \$100 or more per year (Q-17).

**Figure 4-6. Amount Extra Respondents are Willing to Pay Annually**



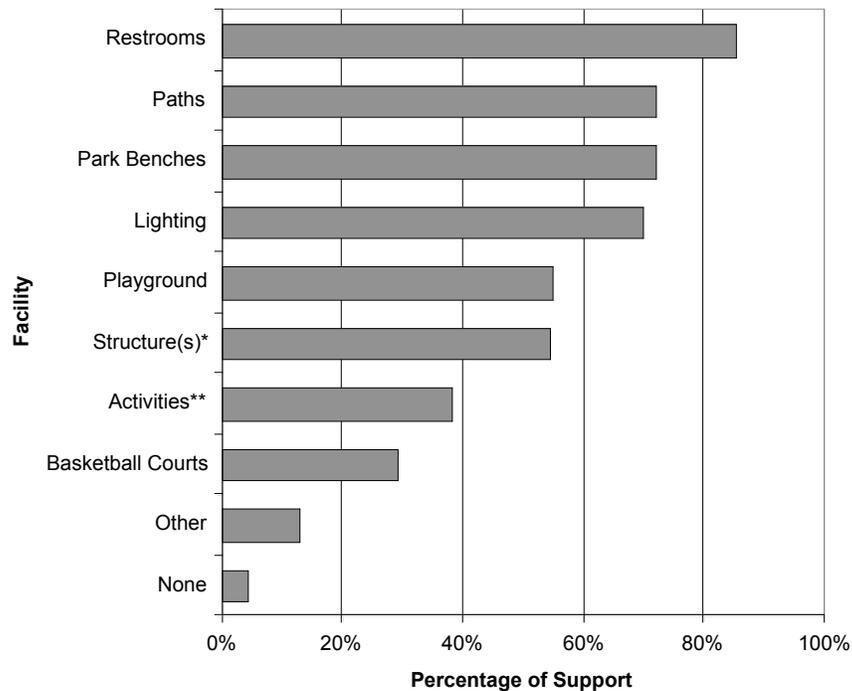
### **Little Butte Creek Park**

Little Butte Creek Park is a neighborhood park located near the intersection of Park Drive and Onyx Street. Part of the park is currently undeveloped and the City is considering making improvements to it. The survey asked the respondents specific questions about this park.

The majority of respondents (67.8%) have heard of Little Butte Creek Park. A slight majority (55.9%) would like the City to develop the existing land as a park. However, almost one quarter (24.5%) did not know if the park should be developed. The remaining people (19.4%) thought that the park should be left largely undeveloped or not developed at all (Q-13). The survey did not ask for the reasoning behind the responses.

An overwhelming majority of respondents thought that the park, if developed, should have restrooms, benches, and paths. Figure 4-8 displays the approval percentages for various facilities for the park.

**Figure 4-7. Facility Preference for Little Butte Creek Park**



\*Examples of structures include a gazebo, pavilion, or covered picnic area.

\*\*Parks and Recreation activities in the existing community building on the site.

Currently, the City of Eagle Point has no public sports fields. School fields serve as areas for sports team activities. According to the City, some team sports, such as football, do not have a field to play on. Both the 1998 Parks Plan and the Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Program (SCORP) 2003 Report recognize the need for additional sports facilities. The SCORP Report identifies the need for increased team sports facilities as a statewide issue.

According to SCORP data, team sports have increased statewide and locally since 1987. Participation in football has increased 122% statewide, soccer 72%, baseball 70%, outdoor basketball 27%, and softball 5%. For the Eagle Point region, some team sports are more increasing in popularity while others are declining in participation. Football participation increased 224% between 1987 and 2002, baseball increased 103%, and outdoor basketball 43%. The team sports that are declining in popularity are softball at -4%, and soccer at -11%. The similarities of the statewide and regional SCORP data suggest that football, baseball, and outdoor basketball are all increasing in popularity. Soccer and softball are popular within the state, but less popular in the Eagle Point region.

Most of the survey respondents indicated that they, or someone in the household, did not participate in any team sports. Less than 40% of respondents, or household members, participated in baseball, football, basketball, soccer, and softball. However, when asked how

important sports fields are to the community, between 50% and 60% of residents felt that sports facilities for baseball, football, soccer, tennis, and basketball are important to the community.

Table 6-1 points out that only 0.6 percent more residents would walk their dogs if facilities were available locally. However, 47.3 percent of survey respondents indicated that a dog park is an important facility. Only 20.8 percent indicated that off leash facilities were unimportant. Input from the community workshops also shows support for dog parks.

## **Summary of Survey Results**

To recap the key findings of the survey:

1. Parks play an important role in the quality of life of the Eagle Point community.
2. Only about one quarter of residents are satisfied with the current park system.
3. Walking and social events such as festivals, special events, barbeques, and picnics are common recreational and social activities.
4. Recreational activities and sports that require special courts or facilities tended to have the lowest participation rates. However, there are also limited facilities for these sports in the City.
5. Mattie Brown and Chamberlain Parks received the highest amount of use. This could be due to the recreation opportunities available at these parks.
6. Picnic areas, playgrounds, and paved paths were the most popular choices for improvements to the parks.
7. People generally preferred funding methods such as donations, grants, and volunteers rather than tax levies, SDC's, and user fees.

## **Key Community Workshop Results**

On Tuesday, March 29<sup>th</sup>, 2005 the Eagle Point Parks CPW team invited members of the community to provide input for park system improvements and future park locations. The team conducted two workshops: one with 25 students from the Eagle Point High School in the morning, and one with 19 members of the community in the evening. In both workshops, residents participated in two activities that allowed them to provide their input and to help them familiarize themselves with the parks of Eagle Point. The first exercise explored possible improvements and developments on

existing parkland. This exercise will be discussed during the May work session. During the second exercise participants recorded their input about future park sites on a map overlay of the city. Detailed results from the workshops can be found in Appendix C.

Input from both workshops show that additional parks are needed in Eagle Point. Overall, residents feel that more parks are needed in areas that are close to developing neighborhoods: in the south surrounding the golf course, in the east next to Eagle Point Junior High, in the north near Chamberlain Park, and in the west alongside Highway 62. In some of these areas residents indicated a need for larger regional parks to serve the population with facilities such as sports fields and dog parks. Trails are also needed throughout the City. All of the residents expressed the need for a trail connecting parks along the Little Butte Creek, as well as some requesting connectors to and from other parks throughout Eagle Point.

Input from the evening community workshop indicates that there is a need for more parks. Several of the groups expressed interest for parks within similar regions of the city. These areas include:

- Larger community parks near the golf course to the south, and to the southeast.
- The area in and around Lucas Park be either expanded or made to serve a larger area.
- To the east of Lucas Park, west of the cemetery, participants consistently located new neighborhood parks.
- To the north of Eagle View Drive and east around Eagle Point Junior High, there is also a high concentration of neighborhood parks.
- To the north of the city there is additional demand for neighborhood parks.
- To the west, along Hannon Road, there are several mini parks and one neighborhood park.

Most of the groups expressed a need for the proposed parks to be located within the city limits. However, all maps show larger regional parks outside of the city boundary with the intent of serving future development. These include regional parks to south of the golf course, to the east of Glenn Hale Elementary, to the north east next to Chamberlain Park, to the north west next to West Rolling Hills Drive, and a high concentration to the west above West Linn Road.

All five groups demonstrate an interest in a trail system connecting the parks along the Little Butte Creek. All show a trail that connects from Harnish Wayside to Little Butte Park. Other trail systems include a link to the Lagoon Site from Harnish Wayside, connecting Chamberlain and Little Butte Creek Park with other proposed and existing sites to the north, and an improved trail that circumnavigates the golf course.

Findings from the youth workshop are similar. Common themes include:

- A trail system that links the parks along the Little Butte Creek,
- Larger parks to serve the development in the north and south,
- An increase in smaller parks along the Little Butte Creek, and
- Footbridges to link the east and west sides of Little Butte Creek.

## Park Needs

Parks and recreation facilities are important to communities, and to the residents of Eagle Point in particular. However, many residents see opportunities for improvement in the park system. After reviewing recreation trends, survey results, and input from the community workshops, several key park facility needs emerge. Understanding these needs will help the balance and prioritize park improvements, park acquisition, and park maintenance.

### Provide for a Range of Park Types

A park system with a variety of parks provides the community with a wide range of active and passive recreational opportunities. As discussed in Chapter 3, Eagle Point has three mini-parks, three neighborhood parks and no community parks. Community input highlights the need for additional parks of varying sizes within the community, particularly in the north and southeast. Residents also expressed desire for natural areas for preservation of open space, protection of visual aesthetics, and passive recreation.

- *Neighborhood Parks.* Three to five additional neighborhood parks are needed within the City by 2025. These parks should be easily accessible to the surrounding neighborhood and accommodate a wide variety of age and user groups.
- *Community Parks.* The City currently lacks a community park. Park acquisition and development should focus on the creation of a community park within the planning area. Two existing, but undeveloped parks, the Lagoon Site and the Little Butte Creek Extension would qualify as community parks if developed, based on size. However, the Lagoon Site will likely be developed as a regional facility and is not easily accessible because of its location on the west side of Highway 62. Much of the Little Butte Creek Extension is located on a forested slope and is planned as open space. The City needs one additional community park by 2025.
- *Open Space and Natural Areas.* The City currently contains limited amounts of open space. Open space areas could provide opportunities for passive recreation, protect wildlife habitat, and preserve visual aesthetics.

## Enhance Park Amenities

Residents expressed a desire for increased park amenities in existing and future parks. The Plan identifies needs for the following facilities:

- *Community and Event Facilities*, including picnic, barbeque, and community gathering areas, and an outdoor amphitheater.
- *Team Sports Facilities* for football, soccer, baseball, softball, tennis, and volleyball.
- *Swimming or Water Play*, possibly including a swimming pool and spray parks.
- *Bicycle Facilities*, including bicycle racks in parks, as well as bike lanes and trails.
- *Dog Facilities*, including dog waste stations and small fenced areas in parks where dog waste is a problem and the creation of a dog park.

## Provide Parks and Facilities for All Age Groups

The accommodation of various age groups and activities is important to the success of a city's park system. A park system that provides facilities and amenities for a range of ages increases user participation and enhances quality of life in a community. The Plan identifies a need for park features for all ages, including:

- *Children*. Families with young children tend to use parks most often. To encourage park use and accommodate children, it is important to include age-appropriate, safe, and accessible play equipment.
- *Teenagers*. Residents indicated a need for proper park facilities for teens. Facilities or play equipment appropriate for teens may accommodate a greater level of physical activity compared to facilities for children. Such facilities may include a skatepark; basketball, tennis, and volleyball courts, and sports fields. Teens also indicated a desire for additional picnic locations near schools.
- *Adults and Seniors*. Many residents expressed the need for facilities and amenities to meet the recreational needs of adults. There was particular interest in increased pedestrian and bicycle trails, wildlife watching opportunities, and recreational classes.
- *All ages*. Park features like picnic areas, benches, field space, and trails can benefit all members of the community.

## Enhance ADA Accessibility

Many residents expressed a need for improved accessibility of existing park and recreation facilities in Eagle Point and a desire for additional accessible features in new parks. The facilities cited most often were ADA accessible trails and restrooms. Recreation facilities

are required to be ADA accessible under Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act. A portion of parking spaces and pathways in new parks must be accessible. The City must also ensure that new restrooms, sports fields, and swimming pools have accessible entrance routes. Improving ADA accessibility will allow a greater range of Eagle Point's residents to use and enjoy the parks without restriction.

### **Enhance Park Maintenance**

City residents had few maintenance concerns. Most concerns focused on dog waste in parks, field quality at Chamberlain Park, and litter at Bob Moore Park. These problems can be addressed through the installation of dog waste stations at parks, turf improvements, additional garbage cans, and increased enforcement of dog and littering laws. However, as the City develops and expands its park system, maintaining high-quality facilities will become more challenging. Establishing and using a maintenance tracking system will help the Parks Department prioritize and manage maintenance needs in the future.

### **Increase Connectivity through Pedestrian and Bicycle Trails**

Residents consistently expressed a desire for increased pedestrian and bicycle paths in the City, connecting parks, schools, and neighborhoods. In particular, residents supported a trail/sidewalk system linking parks located along Little Butte Creek, from Little Butte Creek Park in the northeast, to the Lagoon Site, in the southwest. These trails will enhance recreational opportunities and provide options for alternative transportation.

### **Ensure Adequate Funding from Diverse Sources**

Sufficient funding is critical to a successful park system. The City will need to access a range of funding options, which are discussed in Chapter 8. Survey results show that residents are most supportive of donations, grants, partnerships, and volunteer arrangements for the development and operation of parks. These strategies should be encouraged and complement funding through tax revenue and SDCs.

### **Increase Coordination with the Eagle Point School District**

Partnering with the Eagle Point School District would reduce operational inefficiencies by eliminating duplicated services, allow cooperation for the provision of complementary services, and assist in the leveraging of funding for capital improvement projects likely to be used by the schools and the community at large, including sports fields and a swimming pool. Partnerships can also impact community involvement with the parks system and improve the City's competitiveness in grant applications.



# Chapter 5

## Goals and Objectives

This chapter provides goals and objectives to guide the acquisition, development, and maintenance of parks and open space in the Eagle Point planning area. It is important to establish park, recreation and open space service goals and objectives to help guide implementation of the plan and to provide benchmarks to measure success. The City will implement the goals and objectives identified through the Capital Improvement Program and the Parkland Acquisition Strategy.

### Goals

Goals are intended to represent the general end toward which an organizational effort is directed. Goals identify how a community intends to achieve its mission and establish a vision for the future. The following *goals* are statements of the community's aspirations as they relate to park, recreation and open space lands and services.

### Objectives

The *objectives* are measurable statements, which identify specific steps needed to achieve the stated goal. Often one goal will have a number of objectives.

## Mission

The mission of the Eagle Point Parks Master Plan is to plan and develop opportunities for a full range of recreational facilities, activities and programs to meet the needs of all ages within our expanding community.

## Goals and Objectives

### Goal 1: Parks Planning

Establish a coordinated process for park and recreation planning, park acquisition and development that involves citizens and institutional interests.

Objective 1.1. Engage stakeholder groups in the park planning process including the residents of the City of Eagle Point, the Parks Commission, Parks and Recreation Department, Public Works, the Eagle Point School District, and other local and regional recreation providers.

Objective 1.2. Update the Parks Master Plan every five years to ensure it continues to address the needs of the community.

Objective 1.3. Provide recreation facilities within the planning area which, complement nearby county, state and national recreation areas and resources.

Objective 1.4. Develop a 5-year Capital Improvement Program and review it on an annual basis.

## **Goal 2: Level of Service**

Ensure that all areas and populations within the City limits are served by a variety of recreation areas, facilities, and programs.

Objective 2.1. Provide parks, trails, and recreation facilities to all areas within the City limits, consistent with the level of service standards established for each park classification in this Plan.

Objective 2.2. If inequities occur in the geographic distribution of park lands and facilities, the City should work to rectify the imbalance within 3 to 5 years.

Objective 2.3. Establish level of service and design standards by park classification.

Objective 2.4. Acquire and develop parklands to achieve and maintain the level of service standard of 7.5 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents.

Objective 2.5. Evaluate the level of service standard (7.5 acres/1,000 residents) every five years to ensure it remains adequate to meet the needs of the population.

Objective 2.6. Develop existing undeveloped parklands including Harnish Wayside, the Lagoon site, Creekside Park, the Skate Park, Ponderosa Park, Lucas Park, and the Little Butte Creek Park Extension.

## **Goal 3: Park Design**

Provide an environment in all of the City's park and recreation facilities that is conducive to user safety, health, enjoyment, and wellbeing through appropriate citizen involvement, design and management efforts.

Objective 3.1. Develop new parks to be ADA accessible. Wherever appropriate and possible, upgrade existing park and recreation facilities to make them ADA compliant.

Objective 3.2. Design all park and recreation facilities with park user safety as a top priority. Seek input from citizens and other organizations to ensure safety and high quality recreational facilities.

- Objective 3.3. Ensure existing and future parks meet the City's park design standards.
- Objective 3.4. Involve citizens in developing master plans for acquired lands.
- Objective 3.5. Design new parks to be attractive, low-maintenance, environmentally sensitive, and cost-efficient.
- Objective 3.6. Where appropriate, maximize long-term energy conservation and employ solar/green design and construction when developing new parks.

#### **Goal 4: Land Acquisition**

Acquire additional parkland to achieve overall level of service standard and ensure that all areas of the City are adequately served.

- Objective 4.1. Acquire land for mini- or neighborhood park development in areas within the 2005 UGB that are currently underserved by parks, primarily in the northwest and southern areas.
- Objective 4.2. Acquire two neighborhood park sites, one north of Little Butte Creek and one south of Little Butte Creek, within the next five years.
- Objective 4.3. Focus land acquisition efforts for neighborhood and/or community parks in areas outside the 2005 UGB, where future development is planned.
- Objective 4.4. Acquire and develop a community level (10+ acre) park.
- Objective 4.5. Ensure that lands acquired through purchase of dedication meet the City's parkland acquisition standards.
- Objective 4.6. Prepare master plans for the development, maintenance, and operation of parklands as soon as possible after acquisition.
- Objective 4.7. Park acquisition funds should be invested for those lands that meet the highest priority, identified needs within the planning area.
- Objective 4.8. Work with willing landowners on dedication of less-than-fee acquisition of parklands.
- Objective 4.9. Evaluate and establish a reciprocal agreement with School District #9. Encourage the joint acquisition of contiguous school and park sites for future growth.

## **Goal 5: Funding**

Secure adequate funding to meet the acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance goals of the park system.

- Objective 5.1. Evaluate the creation of a parkland dedication ordinance.
- Objective 5.2. Maintain park system development charges that accurately reflect the actual cost impact of housing upon the City's park system.
- Objective 5.3. Seek recreation funds from diverse funding sources, including grants, monetary and in-kind donations from foundations, corporations, private groups, and individuals.
- Objective 5.4. Evaluate and establish a reasonable and equitable fee schedule for specialized and limited-use facilities and recreation programs.

## **Goal 6: Maintenance**

Manage and operate all sites to maintain a safe, clean, and attractive park and recreation system.

- Objective 6.1. Design and develop facilities to minimize operation and maintenance costs.
- Objective 6.2. Work with the maintenance division to develop a comprehensive area-wide program.
- Objective 6.3. Develop a park facilities maintenance management system that tracks improvement and labor costs, anticipates lifetime of equipment, forecasts future needs, and adequately budgets for replacement.
- Objective 6.4. Provide a continuous training program for permanent employees to enhance professional maintenance operations. Ensure that seasonal staff are adequately trained for the job duties assigned to them.
- Objective 6.5. Coordinate maintenance operations with other agencies such as the Eagle Point School District. Evaluate the option to contract maintenance services.

## **Goal 7: Recreation Programs and Facilities**

Provide diverse and flexible programs and facilities to meet the recreation needs of all age groups and interests.

- Objective 7.1. Provide recreation programs that meet the needs of youth, families, adults, and seniors.

- Objective 7.2. Evaluate recreation classes on an annual basis in terms of cost and participation levels.
- Objective 7.3. Develop sports facilities to meet demand that cannot be served by existing local and regional facilities.
- Objective 7.4. Assess the financial feasibility of building a public swimming pool.
- Objective 7.5. Seek the involvement of community members who possess unique skills and experiences to assist with recreational program instruction and provision.

## **Goal 8: Trails and Connections**

Explore the development of pedestrian and bike paths along appropriate street rights-of-way, utility corridors, greenways, creeks, and park access routes.

- Objective 8.1. Design trails to be multi-use, allowing for pedestrian, bicycle, and wheelchair access where possible.
- Objective 8.2. Design and construct a sidewalk, bike path, and trail system that connects neighborhoods, schools, and parks within the City.
- Objective 8.3. Consider such limitations as topography, climate, maintenance, development costs, and intensity of use when planning for bicycle and pedestrian paths.
- Objective 8.4. Plan and develop agreements with the irrigation districts within the community to convert drainage ditches into pedestrian/bicycle paths throughout the community where possible.
- Objective 8.5. Work with Jackson County Parks, the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, the Bear Creek Greenway Foundation, and other relevant parties to extend the Bear Creek Greenway trail to Eagle Point.

## **Goal 9: Natural Resources and Open Space**

Acquire and preserve natural areas with unique ecological and regional significance.

- Objective 9.1. Maximize and protect the natural and recreation potential of Little Butte Creek by directly or cooperatively working with private sector to acquire appropriate park sites and other publicly available access ways to the creek.
- Objective 9.2. Preserve areas of open space to protect habitat and corridors that connect to regional open spaces.

Objective 9.3. Acquire areas of open space around the City to preserve key viewsheds.

# Chapter 6

## Park Improvements

This chapter provides a framework for improvements to and maintenance of existing parks and the development of new parks through 2025. It includes a discussion of system improvements, park-specific capital improvement projects, and a conceptual plan for the extension of Little Butte Creek Park. The improvements proposed in this chapter were developed through community input and the assistance of the Eagle Point Parks Commission.

### Park System Improvements

The system improvements component of the Park Plan provides recommendations for future development of the Eagle Point park system, based on needs identified in Chapter 4. Input from City residents, the City Council, and the Parks Commission suggested necessary park improvements, including additional community and event facilities, team sports facilities; water play and swimming opportunities, trails and connectors, and dog parks.

### Community and Event Facilities

Residents expressed an interest in additional community and event facilities, including picnic and barbecue facilities and an outdoor amphitheatre. Providing additional picnic facilities, including picnic shelters, tables, garbage cans, and barbecues would encourage further participation in this activity. The creation of an outdoor amphitheatre, which is currently proposed at the Lagoon Site, would also benefit the parks system.

### Team Sports Facilities

The City should consider constructing sports facilities for public use. Based on Oregon Park and Recreation standards, as noted in the 1998 Parks Master Plan, the City has an immediate need for outdoor tennis and volleyball courts, see Table 6-1. Volleyball courts are currently planned for construction at Chamberlain Park. The City should consider the need for tennis courts when acquiring and developing new parks.

In order to meet these recommendations for the expected population in 2025, the City will need to construct one football field, two soccer fields, two baseball/softball fields, three additional basketball courts, seven additional tennis courts, and three additional volleyball courts. The City has shown an interest in using the undeveloped Lagoon Site as a regional sports facility. The existing conceptual plan for the site, see Appendix C, includes two multi-purpose soccer/football fields and four softball/baseball

fields. These fields would meet the state parks and recreation recommendations for these facilities. The City will still need to acquire and develop land for additional tennis and volleyball courts. Based on the park classifications, team sports facilities are best suited to community and regional parks, whose larger sizes better accommodate sports fields.

Funding for these facilities could utilize a variety of sources. Donations of time, materials, and/or money from community members and local sports programs, like Upper Rogue Youth Sports, could help support the construction and maintenance of facilities. The City could also explore a partnership with the Eagle Point School District to provide enhanced fields at future school sites. Finally, the City should explore fee-based structures for groups or sports teams using facilities.

**Table 6-1: Need for Team Sports Facilities**

Recreational Activity	Standards (per population)	Facilities in Parks	Limited-Use Facilities at Schools	# Needed in Parks, 2005*	# Needed in Parks, 2025**
<b>Football</b>	1 field/20,000	0	exist	0	1
<b>Soccer</b>	1 field/10,000	0	exist	0	2
<b>Baseball/Softball</b>	1 field/10,000	0	exist	0	2
<b>Outdoor Basketball</b>	1 court/5,000	1	none	1	4
<b>Outdoor Tennis</b>	1 court/2,000	0	none	3	10
<b>Volleyball</b>	1 court/5,000	0	none	1	4

\* Assuming PSU population estimate of 6,980 residents

\*\* Assuming population of 20,000 residents

Source: Oregon Parks and Recreation Standards

## Water Play and Swimming

According to the community survey and workshops, swimming is important to Eagle Point residents. National recreation trends also indicate that swimming is one of the top activities for participation rates. However, according to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, swimming participation at the regional level declined by seven percent between 1987 and 2002. Furthermore, the costs to construct, operate, and maintain a swimming facility are high. In fact, it is unusual for swimming pools to break even on fees alone. Most communities address these budgetary shortfalls by subsidizing the facilities or partnering the nonprofit organizations like the YMCA.

After consultation with Parks Commission and the City Council, this Plan recommends that the City examine the feasibility of constructing a swimming facility in Eagle Point. Other options include partnerships with existing facilities in White City and the installation of water play features.

The City should construct a spray park to address community demand for a water feature. Spray parks, like those used in Medford, are much less cost prohibitive than swimming pools and require minimal supervision and maintenance. Water fountain type

features can recycle the water used and run with limited city water usage.

The Parks Commission and City Council have expressed interest in installing a surface water feature within the Little Butte Creek Park or Mattie Brown Park. Both of these sites are under consideration because of existing or expected high use by families with small children and their proximity to the creek. The construction of a water play feature near the creek will provide children with an alternative to swimming in the creek, which often suffers from bacterial contamination. Additionally, a water play feature at the northern end of Mattie Brown Park could also serve as a civic fountain/feature, depending on its design. A limited internet search yielded a variety of surface water feature manufacturers, including: Aquatic Recreation Company, Aquajoux, Emprex Watertoys, GameTime, NBGS International, Rain-Drop Products, Vortex Aquatic Structures, Waterplay Manufacturing, and Waterworks International.

## **Dog Parks**

Residents have conflicting attitudes regarding dog parks in Eagle Point. Though survey respondents made several comments in favor of an off-leash facility, dog walking ranked the lowest in participation of a proposed local facility.

The City Council and Parks Commission suggested the addition of smaller, fenced dog areas with waste stations at selected parks, including Chamberlain Park, Little Butte Creek Park, and Mattie Brown Park. These types of areas, with proper signage, enforcement, and community involvement can limit the amount of dog waste that interferes with other activities. However, they may not meet some residents' desire for a larger off-leash facility that serve exercise and socialization purposes as well. The City should install dog waste stations in existing parks to help alleviate existing waste problems and create small fenced areas for dogs at Harnish Wayside and Chamberlain Park. The City should also consider the need for a dog park in future park acquisition and development.

## **Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities**

Community input showed support and demand for additional pedestrian and bicycle trails in the City. Trails and connectors are discussed in greater detail in the "Trail and Connector Acquisition Strategy" in Chapter 7. Parks and trails within Eagle Point should allow for both pedestrian and bicycle use. The Eagle Point Transportation System Plan describes facilities and amenities needed for pedestrians and bicyclists. In accordance with this plan, trails and walkways need to be designed to encourage alternative means of transportation.

Based on the Transportation Plan, trails and multi-use paths need to be separated from motor vehicle use by a physical barrier or open

space. The plan lists different means of separation including, bicycle lanes and multi-use shoulders.

Bicycle parking is an important aspect of park and trail design. To encourage alternative transportation, bicycle racks should be located at all parks within Eagle Point. Bicycle parking should be close to building or park entrances, preferably covered, and designed for locking. Storage needs to accommodate short-term parking, and should be in highly visible, well-lit locations.

## **Capital Improvement Program**

Capital Improvement Programs (CIP) are often used as internal planning tools to identify proposed development projects and estimated costs for park development. The purpose of this CIP document is to provide specific details for proposed improvements at the park level. Implementing these park projects will help the City of Eagle Point fulfill its park system goals and objectives for the next twenty years. The CIP assists in the decision-making process and helps guide the City towards increased operational efficiencies. The CIP provides a strategy to enhance the City's ability to provide safe, healthy, and attractive recreation facilities and open space resources for its residents.

There are several reasons for developing a capital improvement program. The CIP helps allocate limited resources and provides continuity in financial decisions by linking long-term planning to an annual budgeting tool that clearly identifies priorities, costs and potential funding sources for park-related capital improvement projects. The process of developing the CIP is also a way to initiate and facilitate discussion about how to meet community needs in the development of the park system.

The 2005–2015 CIP reflects the input from three sources: (1) residents of Eagle Point, gained through the community workshop, the high school workshop, and the household survey; (2) an inventory of existing parks and facilities, as well as discussions with public works staff; and (3) the Parks Commission and City Council, who provided feedback and refinement during three work sessions.

The CIP focuses on improvement of parks based on meeting existing design standards, developing facilities of high importance to residents, and improving connectivity within the City and the park system.

Table 6–2 summarizes park-specific projects, an intended timeline for implementation, cost estimates and sources, and potential funding methods. The CIP does not include all of the system-level improvements discussed earlier, as some of these improvements, like a dog park, are not park-specific at this point. Other system wide facilities, such as bicycle racks, are included in the CIP. Table

6-3 summarizes existing and proposed facilities at the system-wide level.

The timeline used in the capital improvement program consists of four priority periods:

- Immediate: Within 1 year
- High: 1 to 3 years
- Medium: 3 to 5 years
- Low: 5 to 10 years

The prioritization schedule for improvements was developed using input from the Parks Commission.

The CIP includes improvements to existing parks and development of currently undeveloped parklands. The City would like to see these parks developed based on the following timeframe:

**Table 6-1: Proposed Park Development Timeline**

<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Park to be Developed</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Within 1 year	Chamberlain Park Mattie Brown Park Harnish Wayside	Horseshoe Pits, Volleyball Courts Restroom Replacement, ADA Compliant Full Development
1 to 3 years	Skate Park Creekside Park Ponderosa Park Little Butte Creek Park	Full Development Full Development Full Development Building Renovation and Park Development Relocation
3 to 5 years	Lucas Park Little Butte Creek Park Extension	Full Development Full Development
5 to 10 years	Lagoon Site	Full Development

Source: City of Eagle Point

The improvements reflected in this plan represent what the committee considers a reasonable program given the City's financial capacity. A discussion of total costs for implementation and potential funding source is provided in Chapter 8. Implementation of these projects will help the city to work towards the goals outlined above so that the parks can better serve current and future residents.

**Table 6-2: 2005-2015 Capital Improvement Program – Developed Parks**

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
<b>Developed parks</b>						
<b>Bob Moore Park</b>	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop (1)	1-3 years	\$150 ea	\$150	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Drinking Fountain, ADA Accessible (1)	1-3 years	\$2,000	\$2,000	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
<b>Covered Bridge Park</b>	Designated Parking (5 spaces)	3-5 years	--	--	RS Means	Donations, General funds, Grants
	<i>Asphaltic concrete pavement, 6" stone base, 2" binder course, 1" topping</i>		\$1.87/SF	\$842		
	<i>Wheel stops, precast concrete, including dowels, 6" x 10" x 6' - 8" x 13" x 6'</i>		\$50/ea	\$250		
	<i>Parking stall, paint, white</i>		\$8.70/stall	\$44		
	Install lighting - steel pole, galvanized, 20' high (2)	3-5 years	\$1,325/ea	\$2,650	RS Means	Donations, Grants, General funds
	Interpretive Signs (2)	3-5 years	\$150	\$300	EnviroSigns, <a href="http://www.envirosigns.com">www.envirosigns.com</a>	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Benches - 8' with back, Recycled Plastic, surface-mount (2)	3-5 years	\$800 ea	\$1,600	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Picnic Table - 8' with attached seats, Recycled Plastic (1)	3-5 years	\$800	\$800	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop (1)	3-5 years	\$150 ea	\$150	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds	
<b>Nova Park</b>	Install Concrete Garbage Can (1)	1 year	\$600 ea	\$600	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Picnic Table - 8' with attached seats, Recycled Plastic (1)	3-5 years	\$800	\$800	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
<b>Mattie Brown Park</b>	Trails/Walking Paths (1,000 feet)	1-3 years	--	--	Dept. of Iowa Trails <a href="http://www.dot.state.ia.us/trails">www.dot.state.ia.us/trails</a> RS Means	Grants, General funds
	<i>Wood Chip, 4 feet wide, graded, with labor</i>		\$7 per foot	\$7,000		
	<i>Paved, 6 feet wide, with labor</i>		\$42 per foot	\$42,000		
	Install Restroom (ADA compliant)	1 year	\$105,000	\$105,000	City of Eagle Point	General Funds
	Surface Grade Water Feature	1- 3 years	\$20,000	\$75,000	WaterPlay <a href="http://www.waterplay.com">www.waterplay.com</a>	Donations, Grants, General funds
	Install lighting - steel pole, galvanized, 20' high (2)	1-3 years	\$1,325/ea	\$2,650	RS Means	Donations, Grants, General funds
	Install Drinking Fountain, ADA Accessible (1)	1-3 years	\$2,000	\$2,000	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Shade Structure over Playground, UV-protective Polyethylene Fabric <i>30'L x 30'W x 15'H (peak) Rectangular</i> <i>30'L x 30'W x 15'H (peak) Tension Sails</i>	1-3 years	\$4,000	\$10,000	A to Z Playgrounds, <a href="http://www.atozplaygrounds.com">www.atozplaygrounds.com</a>	Donations, Grants, General funds
			\$4,000	\$6,000		
			\$8,000	\$10,000		
Install Concrete Garbage Can (2)	1 year	\$600 ea	\$1,200	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants	

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
Little Butte Creek Park (including Extension)	Footbridge	3-5 years	\$4,000	\$6,000	City of Eagle Point	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Trails/Walking Paths	3-5 years	--	--	Dept. of Iowa Trails www.dot.state.ia.us/trails RS Means	SDC, Grants, General funds
	Wood Chip, 4 feet wide, graded, with labor - 3/4 mile		\$7 per foot	\$27,720		
	Paved, 6 feet wide, with labor - 500 feet		\$42 per foot	\$21,000		
	Designated Parking (10 spaces)	3-5 years	--	--	RS Means	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Asphaltic concrete pavement, 6" stone base, 2" binder course, 1" topping		\$1.87/SF	\$1,683		
	Wheel stops, precast concrete, including dowels, 6" x 10" x 6' - 8" x 13" x 6'		\$50/ea	\$500		
	Parking stall, paint, white		\$8.70/stall	\$87		
	Install Picnic Table - 8' with attached seats, Recycled Plastic (6)	3-5 years	800 ea	\$4,800	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install lighting - steel pole, galvanized, 20' high (2)	1-3 years	\$1,325/ea	\$2,650	RS Means	Donations, Grants, General funds
	Landscaping Improvements	3-5 years	200,000	\$300,000	City of Eagle Point	Donations, partnerships, General funds
	New Modular Play Structure (2)	3-5 years	\$5,000-\$35,000	\$10,000-\$70,000	Outside Toys Pro, www.outsidetoypro.com	Donations, Grants, General funds, SDC
	Playground Fencing, riverside play area, Vinyl Picket-style 4', 120 feet	3-5 years	\$5/ ft	\$600	Home Depot	Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Parks & Recreation Department Building Renovation	1-3 years	\$75,000	\$100,000	City of Eagle Point	General Funds
	Surface Grade Water Feature	3-5 years	\$20,000	\$75,000	WaterPlay www.waterplay.com	Donations, Grants, General funds
	Install Drinking Fountain, ADA Accessible (2)	3-5 years	\$2,000	\$4,000	--	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Barbque Grills (4)	3-5 years	\$300	\$1,200	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General Funds, Grants
	Install Benches - 8' with back, Recycled Plastic, surface-mount (6)	3-5 years	\$800	\$4,800	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop (1)	1-3 years	\$150 ea	\$150	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds	
Interpretive Signs (3)	3-5 years	\$150 ea	\$450	EnviroSigns, www.envirosigns.com	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds	
Install Concrete Garbage Can (4)	1-3 years	\$600 ea	\$2,400	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants	
Dog-waste baggie dispensers (2)	1-3 years	\$65 ea	\$130	JJB Solutions, www.jjbsolutions.com (bags, 800 ct. \$40)	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds	

<b>Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Projects</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Funding Options</b>
<b>Chamberlain Park</b>	Volleyball Court	1 year	\$5,000	\$5,000	City of Eagle Point	General Funds
	Horse Shoe Pits (4), covered with cement pathways	1 year	\$5,000 - \$10,000 total	\$5,000 - \$10,000 total	City of Eagle Point	General Funds
	Shade Structure over Playground, UV-protective Polyethylene Fabric 30'L x 30'W x 15'H (peak) Rectangular 30'L x 30'W x 15'H (peak) Tension Sails	1-3 years	\$4,000	\$10,000	A to Z Playgrounds, www.atozplaygrounds.com	Donations, Grants, General funds
			\$4,000	\$6,000		
			\$8,000	\$10,000		
	Improve Turf - fine-grading and seeding including lime, fertilizer, seed, and equipment	1-3 years	\$2.44/SY	\$6,100	RS Means	Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Dog-waste baggie dispensers (2)	1 year	\$65 ea	\$130	JJB Solutions, www.jjbsolutions.com (bags, 800 ct \$40)	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop (1)	1 year	\$150 ea	\$150	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds	

**Table 6-2: 2005-2015 Capital Improvement Program – Undeveloped Parks**

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
<b>Undeveloped Parks</b>						
<b>Harnish Wayside</b>	Entrance Sign	1 year	\$4,000	\$4,000	City of Eagle Point	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Designated Parking (15 spaces) <i>Asphaltic concrete pavement, 6" stone base, 2" binder course, 1" topping</i>	1 year	--	--	RS Means	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	<i>Wheel stops, precast concrete, including dowels, 6" x 10" x 6' - 8" x 13" x 6'</i>		\$1.87/SF	\$2,525		
	<i>Parking stall, paint, white</i>		\$50/ea	\$750		
	Information Center with Restrooms	1 year	\$230,000	\$250,000	City of Eagle Point	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install lighting - steel pole, galvanized, 20' high (2)	1 year	\$1,325/ea	\$2,650	RS Means	Donations, Grants, General funds
	Landscaping, including paved walkways	1 year	\$150,000	\$150,000	City of Eagle Point	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Picnic Table - 8' with attached seats, Recycled Plastic (4)	1 year	\$800 ea	\$3,200	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Benches - 8' with back, Recycled Plastic, surface-mount (3)	1 year	\$800 ea	\$2,400	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Barbque Grills (2)	1 year	300 ea	\$600	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Interpretive Signs along pathways (4)	1 year	\$400 ea	\$1,600	EnviroSigns, <a href="http://www.envirosigns.com">www.envirosigns.com</a>	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Drinking Fountain, ADA Accessible (2)	1 year	2000 ea	\$4,000	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Concrete Garbage Can (4)	1 year	\$600 ea	\$2,400	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Dog-waste baggie dispensers (1)	1 year	\$65 ea	\$65	JJB Solutions, <a href="http://www.jjbsolutions.com">www.jjbsolutions.com</a> (bags, 800 ct. \$40)	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop (1)	1 year	\$150 ea	\$150	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds	

<b>Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Projects</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Funding Options</b>
<b>Skate Park</b>	Entrance Sign	1-3 years	\$200	\$200	City of Eagle Point	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install lighting - steel pole, galvanized, 20' high (2)	1-3 years	\$2,000 ea	\$4,000	RS Means	Donations, Grants, General funds
	Skateboard Area, above ground, mobile	1-3 years	\$100,000	\$150,000	Rainbow Park and Playground, OR www.123playground.com; Dreamland Skateparks, OR www.dreamlandskateparks.com, Huna Designs www.hunadesigns.com	Donations, Partnerships, General funds and Grants.
	Install fence surrounding the skate area, 4 ft vinyl	1-3 years	\$5 foot	\$1,000	The Home Depot	Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Sign with Posted Safety Rules	1-3 years	\$75	\$75		Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Benches - 8' with back, Recycled Plastic, surface-mount (2)	1-3 years	\$800 ea	\$1,600	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Picnic Table - 8' with attached seats, Recycled Plastic (1)	1-3 years	\$800 ea	\$800	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Drinking Fountain, ADA Accessible (1)	1-3 years	\$2,000 ea	\$2,000	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Landscaping	1-3 years	\$1,000	\$1,000	City of Eagle Point	Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Concrete Garbage Can (1)	1-3 years	\$600 ea	\$600	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop (1)	1-3 years	\$150 ea	\$150	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
<b>Ponderosa Park</b>	Entrance Sign	1 year	\$2,000	\$2,000	City of Eagle Point	Developer
	Landscaping	1 year	--	--		Developer
	Designated Parking (5 spaces)	1 year	--	--	RS Means	Developer
	<i>Asphaltic concrete pavement, 6" stone base, 2" binder course, 1" topping</i>		\$1.87/SF	\$842		
	<i>Parking stall, paint, white</i>		\$8.70/stall	\$44		
	Wood Arbors (2)	1 year	--	--		Developer
	In-ground Irrigation System	1 year	--	--		Developer
	Install lighting - steel pole, galvanized, 20' high (2)	1 year	\$1,325/ea	\$2,650	RS Means	Donations, Grants, General funds

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
<b>Ponderosa Park, cont.</b>	Install Benches - 8' with back, Recycled Plastic, surface-mount (2)	1 year	\$800 ea	\$1,600	Eagle Point Public Works	Developer
	Install Picnic Table - 8' with attached seats, Recycled Plastic (2)	1 year	\$800	\$1,600	Eagle Point Public Works	Developer
	Install Drinking Fountain, ADA Accessible (1)	1 year	\$2,000	\$2,000	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Barbque Grill (1)	1 year	\$300	\$300	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Concrete Garbage Can (1)	1 year	\$600 ea	\$600	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop (1)	1 year	\$150 ea	\$150	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
<b>Creekside Park</b>	Entrance Sign	1-3 years	\$1,000	\$1,000	City of Eagle Point	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Landscaping	1-3 years	\$2,000	\$2,000	City of Eagle Point	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Designated Parking (10 spaces) <i>3/4" shale with base</i>	1-3 years	-- \$1.00/ sf	-- \$900	RS Means	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General
	Install lighting - steel pole, galvanized, 20' high (2)	1-3 years	\$1,325/ea	\$2,650	RS Means	SDC, Donations, Grants, General funds
	Install Benches - 8' with back, plastic, surface-mount (2)	1-3 years	\$800	\$1,600	Eagle Point Public Works	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Drinking Fountain, ADA Accessible (1)	1-3 years	\$2,000	\$2,000	Eagle Point Public Works	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop (1)	1-3 years	\$150 ea	\$150	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Trails/Walking Paths <i>Wood Chip, 4 feet wide, graded, with labor, 500 feet</i>	1-3 years	-- \$7/foot	-- \$3,500	Dept. of Iowa Trails <a href="http://www.dot.state.ia.us/trails">www.dot.state.ia.us/trails</a>	SDC, Grants, General funds
	Tool Shed	1-3 years	\$1,500	\$1,500	City of Eagle Point	Donations

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options	
Lucas Park	Entrance Sign	1-3 years	\$500	\$500	www.envirosigns.com	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants	
	Landscaping	1-3 years	\$150,000	\$150,000	City of Eagle Point	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants, Partnerships	
	Designated Parking (5 spaces) <i>Asphaltic concrete pavement, 6" stone base, 2" binder course, 1" topping</i>	3-5 years	--	--	RS Means	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants	
	<i>Wheel stops, precast concrete, including dowels, 6" x 10" x 6' - 8" x 13" x 6'</i>		\$1.87/SF	\$842			
	<i>Parking stall, paint, white</i>		\$50/ea	\$250			
	<i>Parking stall, paint, white</i>		\$8.70/stall	\$44			
	Install lighting - steel pole, galvanized, 20' high (5)	3-5 years	\$1,325/ea	\$6,625	RS Means	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants	
	Install Benches - 8' with back, Douglas Fir, surface-mount (5)	1-3 years	\$500 ea	\$2,500	Eagle Point Public Works	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants	
	Install Picnic Tables - 8' with attached seats, Douglas Fir (5)	3-5 years	\$600	\$3,000	Eagle Point Public Works	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants	
	Install Drinking Fountain, ADA Accessible (2)	3-5 years	\$2,000	\$4,000	Eagle Point Public Works	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants	
	Barbque Grill (3)	3-5 years	\$300	\$900	Eagle Point Public Works	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants	
	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop (1)	3-5 years	\$150 ea	\$150	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds	
	Trails/Walking Paths <i>Wood Chip, 4 feet wide, graded, with labor, 1/2 mile</i>	1-3 years	--	--	Dept. of Iowa Trails	SDC, Grants, General funds	
	<i>Paved, 6 feet wide, with labor, 1000 feet</i>		\$7/foot	\$18,480			
				\$42/foot	\$42,000	RS Means	
	Install Concrete Garbage Can (4)	1-3 years	\$600 ea	\$2,400	Eagle Point Public Works	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants	
Install Restroom (ADA compliant)	3-5 years	\$105,000	\$105,000	Eagle Point Public Works	SDC, Grants, General funds		
Picnic Shelter	3-5 years	\$5,000	\$7,500	Enwood Structures, www.enwood.com	SDC, Donations, General funds, Grants		
New Modular Play Structure	3-5 years	\$5,000-\$35,000	\$5,000-\$35,000	Outside Toys Pro, www.outsidetovspro.com	Donations, Grants, General funds, SDC		
Lagoon Site	Entrance Sign	5-10 years	\$4,000	\$4,000	www.envirosigns.com	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds, SDC	
	Landscaping	5-10 years	\$300,000	\$400,000	City of Eagle Point	Donations, General funds, Grants	
	Designated Parking (40 spaces) <i>Asphaltic concrete pavement, 6" stone base, 2" binder course, 1" topping</i>	5-10 years	--	--	RS Means	Donations, General funds, Grants, SDC	
	<i>Wheel stops, precast concrete, including dowels, 6" x 10" x 6' - 8" x 13" x 6'</i>		\$1.87/SF	\$7,480			
	<i>Parking stall, paint, white</i>		\$50/ea	\$2,000			
		\$8.70/stall	\$348				

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
<b>Lagoon Site, cont.</b>	Soccer field (300x400 ft)* (2)	5-10 years	\$20,000	\$35,000	Kerr's	Donations, Grants, General funds, SDC, Partnerships
	Baseball field enhancement (includes grading and backstop; varies depending on whether seeded or sodded) *	5-10 years	Low - \$11,000, High-\$28000	Low-\$44,000, High-\$112,000	Kerr's	Donations, Grants, General funds, SDC, Partnerships
	<i>* Current conceptual designs show an overlap of baseball and football field space, which may reduce the cost of turf improvements.</i>					
	Bleachers	5-10 years				SDC, Grants, General funds, Donations
	Aluminum, 3-row, 21' long, seats 42 (other sizes available)		\$1,500	\$6,000	The Sports Authority www.thesportsauthority.com	
	Aluminum, 3-row, 21' long, seats 42 (other sizes available)		\$1,500	\$6,000	American Park and Recreation Company www.apark.com	
	Amphitheater	5-10 years	\$100,000	\$100,000	City of Eagle Point	Donations, Grants, General funds, SDC, Partnerships
	Picnic Shelter	5-10 years	\$5,000	\$7,500	Enwood Structures, www.enwood.com	SDC, Grants, General funds, Donations
	Install Picnic Tables - 8' with attached seats, Recycled Plastic (5)	5-10 years	\$800 ea	\$4,000	Eagle Point Public Works	SDC, Grants, General funds, Donations
	Install Restroom (ADA compliant)	5-10 years	\$150,000	\$200,000	Biological Mediation Systems, www.biologicialmediation.com	SDC, Grants, General funds
	Trails/Walking Paths	5-10 years	--	--		SDC, Grants, General funds
	Wood Chip, 4 feet wide, graded, with labor - 1.5 miles		\$7/foot	\$55,440	Dept. of Iowa Trails	
	Paved, 6 feet wide, with labor - 1,500 feet		\$42/foot	\$63,000	RS Means	
	Interpretive signs (6)	5-10 years	\$500 ea	\$3,000	EnviroSigns, www.envirosigns.com	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Drinking Fountain, ADA Accessible (4)	5-10 years	\$2,000	\$8,000	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants
Install lighting - steel pole, galvanized, 20' high (15)	5-10 years	\$1,325/ea	\$19,875	RS Means	Donations, Grants, General funds, SDC	
Install Benches - 8' with back, Recycled Plastic, surface-mount (5)	5-10 years	\$800 ea	\$4,000	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants, SDC	
Barbque Grill (3)	5-10 years	\$300	\$900	Eagle Point Public Works	Donations, General funds, Grants, SDC	
Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop (1)	5-10 years	\$150 ea	\$150	Eagle Point Public Works	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds	
<b>Future Facilities</b>	Tennis Courts (4 battery)	5-10 years	\$60,000	\$60,000	Kerr's	Donations, Grants, General funds, SDC, Partnerships
	Outdoor Swimming Pool	5-10 years	\$750,000	\$1,500,000	RS Means	Partnerships, Donations, SDC, Grants, General Funds

**Table 6-3. Summary of Existing Inventory and Proposed Improvements**

	Bob Moore Park	Chamberlain Park	Covered Bridge	Little Butte Creek Park	Mattie Brown Park	Nova Park	Creekside Park	Hamish Wayside	Lagoon Site	Lucas Park	Ponderosa Park	Skate Park	Future Facilities
<b>Size (acres)</b>	0.33	2.2	0.4	4.13	1.14	0.31	0.42	2.95	48	8.96	0.6	0.4	
<b>Classification</b>	M	N	M	N	N	M	M	N	C/R	N	M	M	
<b>Standards</b>													
Parking	*	*	P	*	*		P	P	P	P	P	P	
Signage	*	*	P	*	*		P	P	P	P	P	P	
<b>Amenities</b>													
BBQ Grill		*		P	*			P	P	P	P		
Benches	*		*	P	*	*	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Bicycle Rack	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	
Community Center				P									
Footbridge				P				P					
Grassy Area	*	*		*	*		*	P	P	P	P		
Interpretive Signage			P	P				P	P				
Landscaping	*	*	*	*	*	*	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Lighting	*	*	*	P	P		P	P	P	P	P		
Memorials	*		*			*							
Picnic Tables		*	P	*	*	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Pay Phone	*							P					
Restrooms (M/F)	*	*		P	*			P	P	P			
Shelters	*	*		P	*			P	P	P			
Trash Cans	*	*	P	*	*	*	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Drinking Fountains		*		P	*			P	P	P	P	P	
<b>Recreation Facility</b>													
Basketball Courts		*											
Horseshoe Pits		P			*					P			
Play Equipment		*		P	*					P	P		
Skate Facility												P	
Soccer Fields									P				
Softball/ Baseball Fields									P				
Swimming Pool													P
Tennis Courts													P
Trails				P				P	P	P			
Volleyball Courts		P											
Water Feature				P	P								
Wildlife Observation			*	*	*			*	P	P			

Classification: M= Mini-park; N= Neighborhood Park; C= Community Park; R= Regional Park  
 \* = Park has listed facility/amenity  
 P = Proposed facility/amenity

## Little Butte Creek Park Extension

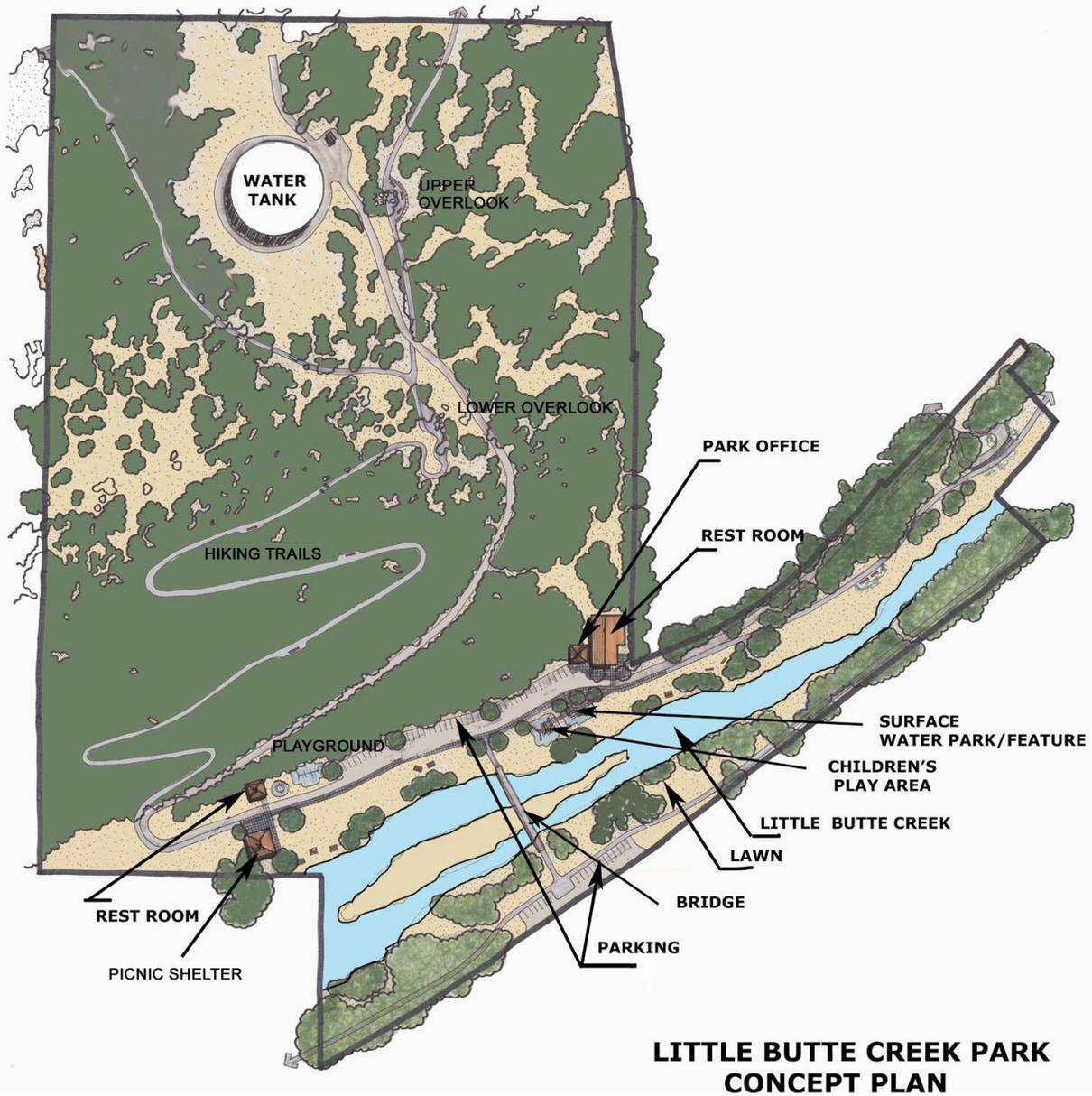
Little Butte Creek Park is a neighborhood park located on the eastern edge of Eagle Point. As Eagle Point's largest neighborhood park (approximately 4.13 acres), Little Butte Creek Park currently offers a variety of activities including fish and wildlife observation, picnicking, and family gatherings. The City owns an adjacent parcel of 30-acres, known as the "E Hill". The City has recognized the park potential of Little Butte Creek Park to become a neighborhood gathering place and is committed to further developing and extending the park.

Using community input from the survey and the community workshops, as well as discussions with the Parks Commission, the UO Community Planning Workshop created a conceptual plan for the improvement and extension of Little Butte Creek Park (see Figure 6-1). This plan reflects the community's desire for additional trails, play areas, picnic facilities, and water features. It also incorporates an existing building on site, which when renovated, will house the City's Park and Recreation Department.

The capital improvement program, Table 6-1, displayed the proposed capital improvement projects for this park. Based on the park improvements listed in the CIP, the City can expect to spend between \$85,000 and \$350,000 on park development costs, not including building renovation. Much of the difference in these estimates is due to the difference in cost between wood bark and paved trails.



**Figure 6-1: Conceptual Plan for the Extension of the Little Butte Creek Park and Open Space**



# Chapter 7

## Land Acquisition Strategy

A healthy parks system integrates parks of various sizes and types (e.g. mini, neighborhood, community) with open space, trails and connectors. Acquisition of land for parks, trails, and open space is the primary action for building a park system. A strong park and recreation system plan establishes a framework for identifying and acquiring lands for future parks, open space, trails and connectors.

This chapter provides a strategy for acquiring land to meet the needs of the growing Eagle Point population. The **Parkland Acquisition Strategy** details the type and amount of parkland to be acquired and developed within the next 20 years to meet community level of service (LOS) standards. The **Open Space Acquisition Strategy** describes the rationale for acquiring open space, establishes criteria for acquisition, and identifies future acquisition areas. The **Trails and Connectors Acquisition Strategy** outlines the basis for acquiring trails and connectors, establishes criteria for acquisition, and identifies future acquisition areas.

### Purpose

The purpose of the **Land Acquisition Strategy** is to provide Eagle Point with a framework for land acquisition over the next 20 years.

Specifically, the strategy:

1. Identifies park need at the City-wide and neighborhood level;
2. Identifies future acquisition need based on projected population and level of service;
3. Incorporates public input as a component of park, open space, and trails and connectors need;
4. Establishes a framework for evaluating parkland acquisition priorities;
5. Identifies open space, trails and connectors needs at the community and regional level;
6. Identifies open space, trail and connector acquisition areas and priorities; and
7. Identifies potential land sources for parkland and open space acquisition.

## Parkland Acquisition

Communities need parks of different sizes and types to adequately serve diverse populations. Eagle Point needs to acquire and develop new parkland to meet the needs of the current and future population over the next 20 years. Based on this Plans evaluation of the current park system, discussions with City staff, and input received from the community, acquiring new parkland is paramount in developing and maintaining the park system. The City simply does not own enough developed (or undeveloped) parkland to meet the needs of the rapidly growing community. Acquiring parkland within Eagle Point is both challenging because of the scarce availability of vacant land and the high cost as a result of development pressure.

The process for developing the parkland acquisition strategy used a combination of technical analysis and public input. Specifically, the strategy incorporated the following steps:

- Community and Youth Workshops;
- Community Survey;
- Planning Commission Work Session;
- City Council Work Session;
- GIS analysis of vacant lands within the Planning Area.

## Existing Park System

The City of Eagle Point currently owns and maintains 8.51-acres of developed parks. The developed parkland includes three mini parks and three neighborhood parks. Eagle Point's current population is 6,980 residents<sup>13</sup>, resulting in a current level of service (LOS) of 1.22-acres per 1,000 residents. Two additional parks, Harnish Wayside (neighborhood park) and the Skate Park (mini park) are proposed for completion within the next two years, adding 3.35-acres of developed parkland to the system, and raising the LOS to 1.86-acres per 1,000 residents. Eagle Point does not currently operate any developed community or regional parks.

Eagle Point's adopted community LOS standard is 7.5-acres per 1,000 residents. This standard was adopted by City Council in 2004 and represents a significant change from the previously adopted standard of 2.5 acres/1,000 residents. The City's anticipates increasing the standard as the population grows, increasing the standard to 10 acres/1,000 residents at a population of 10,000 residents and 15 acres/1,000 residents at a population of 15,000. The ordinance is scheduled for review in 2007.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Based on 2004 Portland State University (PSU) population estimates.

<sup>14</sup> City of Eagle Point Ordinance No. 2004-18

Currently, Eagle Point owns approximately 58-acres of undeveloped parkland. If all of the undeveloped parkland were developed, the park system would support a population of approximately 7,700 residents at a LOS standard of 7.5-acres per 1,000 residents. If population growth continues as projected (5.3%) the Eagle Point population could reach 7,700 sometime in 2006.<sup>15</sup>

The current park system contains multiple deficiencies. First, no developed community or regional parks exist. Second, there are large areas of the City, primarily the northwest and southeast portions, not served by parks. The Eagle Point Parks Commission provided direction in addressing these deficiencies by focusing acquisition efforts on areas that are not currently served by parks, primarily in the north and southeast. The Park Commission also indicated a preference for focusing on acquisition of parcels greater than 5-acres in size, suitable for a neighborhood or community park both in and outside the UGB, with an expressed interest in acquiring land outside the UGB, where costs are less prohibitive.

### Projected Parkland Needs

In 2025, additional parkland will be needed to serve the population, which is forecasted to grow to approximately 20,000 residents.<sup>16</sup> To support the City’s adopted LOS of 7.5-acres per 1,000 residents with the anticipated population increase, the City will need to provide approximately 155-acres of developed parkland. Table 7-1 displays the cumulative amount of developed parkland needed to reach the adopted LOS standard for every five-year period through 2025 (assuming immediate development of all existing land). This could be achieved through the development of all existing undeveloped parkland and the acquisition of an additional 94-acres of new parkland.

**Table 7-1: Projected Parkland Acquisition Needs, LOS Standard of 7.5**

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
<b>Projected Population</b>	7,350	9,515	12,319	15,948	20,647
<b>LOS Standard (acres per 1,000 residents)</b>	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Developed Parkland	8.24				
Undeveloped Parkland	61.28				
<b>Total Parkland</b>	69.52				
<b>Parkland Needed to Reach LOS Standard</b>	55.13	71.37	92.39	119.61	154.85
<b>Cumulative Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>(10.09)</b>	<b>(31.11)</b>	<b>(58.33)</b>	<b>(93.57)</b>

If the City chooses to increase the level of service standard as the population increases (to 10.0 at a population of 10,000, and 15.0 at 15,000 residents), it will likely need to provide a total of 310 acres of parkland in 2025, according to projections, see Table 7-2. This

<sup>15</sup> Based on Portland State University population projections. 2004.

<sup>16</sup> Based on 2004 PSU Population Estimate and AAGR of 5.3%.

could be accomplished through the development of an additional 248 acres of parkland.

**Table 7-2: Projected Parkland Acquisition Needs, Graduated LOS Standard**

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
<b>Projected Population</b>	7,350	9,515	12,319	15,948	20,647
<b>LOS Standard (acres per 1,000 residents)</b>	7.5	7.5	10.0	15.0	15.0
Developed Parkland	8.24				
Undeveloped Parkland	61.28				
<b>Total Parkland</b>	69.52				
<b>Parkland Needed to Reach LOS Standard</b>	55.13	71.37	123.19	239.22	309.70
<b>Cumulative Surplus / Deficit</b>	6.16	(10.09)	(61.91)	(177.94)	(248.42)

Source: CPW

Table 7-1 and 7-2 illustrate the importance of land acquisition. By 2010 the City's existing supply of undeveloped parkland will not be sufficient to meet adopted LOS standards without the acquisition and development of additional parkland.

### Current Parkland Acquisition Methods

Eagle Point currently acquires parkland primarily through dedication and direct purchase. The City's Dedication and SDC Ordinance (ORD# 2004-18) requires developers to dedicate and improve parkland of a prorated size necessary to meet the 7.5-acres/1,000 residents, based on the size of the development. The City does maintain the ability to accept fees (SDC) in lieu of dedication.

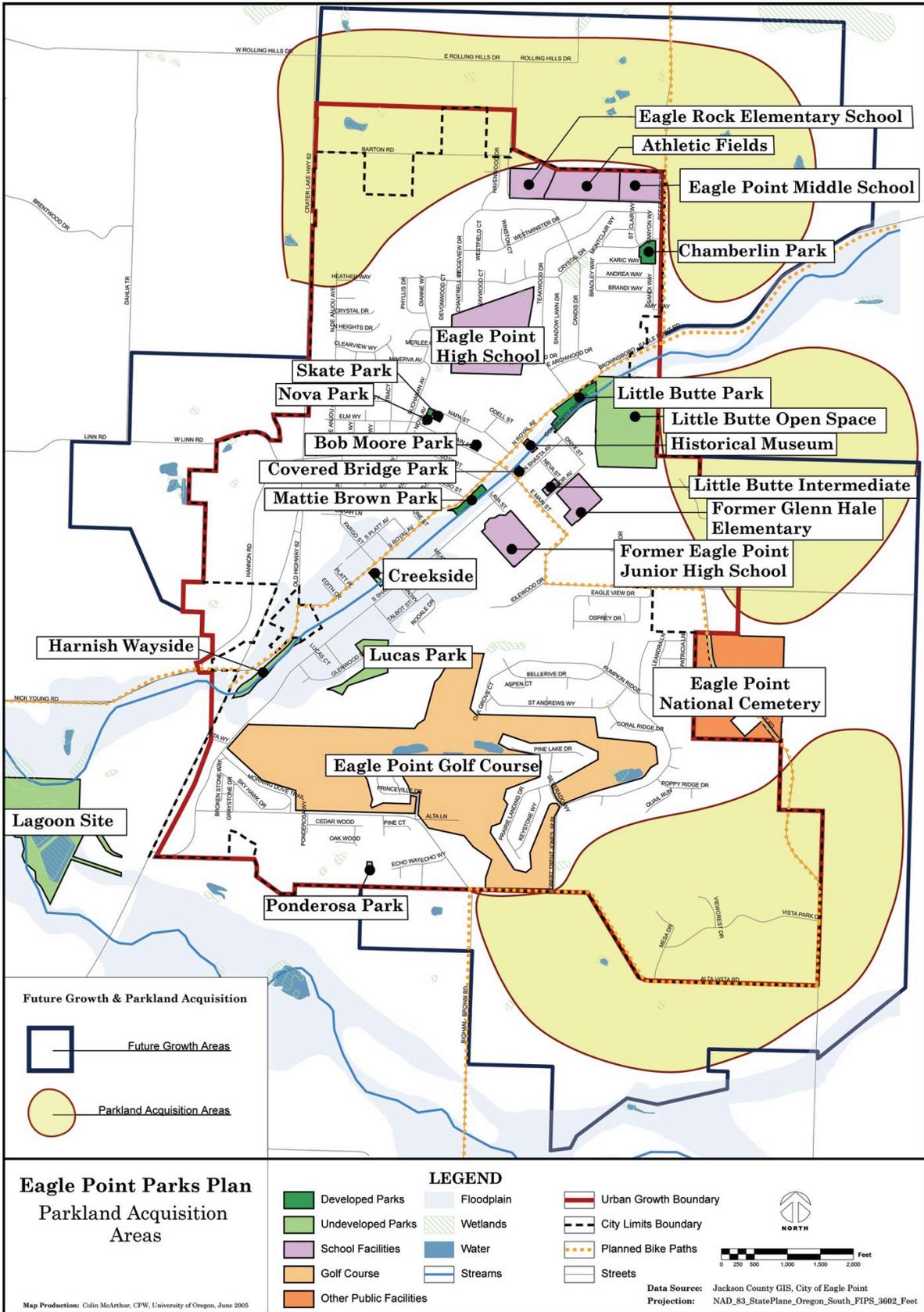
### Parkland Acquisition Areas

CPW used input from the community workshops and the Parks Commission to determine potential locations for new parks. A discussion and map synthesizing the results of the community workshop can be found in Appendix E.

Considering the service areas of existing parks and expected growth areas, the Parks Commission identified priority locations for parkland acquisition to ensure an equitable dispersal of parks within Eagle Point. The service areas represent the area from which most of the users come to use the park (see Figure 7-1). As shown on the map, large areas in the northern and southeastern portions of the City are not currently served by parks. Additional considerations are physical barriers, which may limit service in areas that appear served. For example, State Highway 62 and Little Butte Creek exist as access barriers. Based on current service areas and the existence of physical barriers the Parks Commission identified the north and southeast portions of Eagle Point as priority locations for neighborhood or community park acquisition and development. The community, during the community workshops, also reinforced the need for neighborhood parks in underserved areas of the City.

Through regional problem solving initiatives, Eagle Point has identified future growth areas outside the UGB where growth is likely to occur (see Figure 7-1). Future growth areas are located to the west along Linn Road, to the north and east, to west, and to the southeast. These areas will need to be served by parks in the future. The City will need to work with the Park Commission, City Council and residents to identify specific parcels within the general recommended acquisition areas.

Figure 7-1: Proposed Land Acquisition Areas



## Parkland Acquisition Costs

Eagle Point is experiencing rapid population growth accompanied by new residential development throughout the City. New residential development has diminished the supply of vacant land and increased the value of remaining developable vacant land. Acquiring land for parks within the urban growth boundary (UGB) has become difficult because of both competitive development pressure and prohibitive costs. The Parks Master Planning process included an evaluation of land within the UGB for potential acquisition as parks. This section summarizes that analysis and provides rough estimates of land acquisition costs in 2005 dollars.

A City has the statutory authority to acquire and develop parkland outside their designated UGB. Oregon statewide planning goals prohibit municipalities from extending key services outside the UGB, however this requirement can be waived if there is an expressed public benefit to the extension and the extension is within a proposed urbanizable area.<sup>17</sup> Parkland serving the community as a whole can be located outside of the UGB. Land values are generally lower outside the UGB than within the UGB.

For the purposes of land acquisition, available land estimates were generated for both vacant land within the UGB and vacant land outside the UGB. These estimates were derived from the County Assessment database. Vacant tax lots were determined to be those with an improvement value less than \$10,000. For vacant tax lots identified within the UGB the results were sorted into three classes based on size: 0.5 to 1.0 acre parcels, 1 to 10 acre parcels, and parcels greater than 10 acres. The classes roughly correspond to the recommended sizes for mini, neighborhood, and community parks respectively. For vacant tax lots outside the UGB, CPW identified tax lots greater than 5-acres in size, with an improvement value of less than \$10,000, and within the 2-mile planning area. Table 7-3 displays the results of the query of vacant tax lots within and outside the UGB.

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<sup>17</sup> DLCD (Division of Land Conservation and Development). Oregon Statewide Planning Goals. Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services.

**Table 7-3: Vacant Tax Lots**

	<b>Number of Tax Lots</b>	<b>Total Acreage</b>
<b>Inside UGB</b>		
<b>0.5 - 1 acres</b>	17	6.83
<b>1 - 10 acres</b>	62	49.98
<b>&gt; 10 acres</b>	10	188.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>245.08</b>

Source: Jackson County Assessment Database; Analysis CPW

Constraints affecting the City's ability to acquire land within the UGB are availability and cost. Assessment data indicates availability of 245.08-acres of vacant land for potential parkland acquisition. However, the data does not factor in limiting factors including recently approved tentative or final partitions that have not been yet incorporated in the database, and natural features such as wetlands, riparian areas, and hillsides. Despite these limitations, some vacant land still exists within the UGB that can be evaluated for parkland acquisition.

An analysis of assessment data indicates that the average cost for vacant land within the UGB is approximately five times greater per acre than the average cost for vacant land outside the UGB. This implies that acquisition funds may be utilized to obtain more acreage at a lesser cost per acre outside the UGB. Assessment data also shows that smaller tax lots, generally within the UGB, cost more per acre than larger tax lots. This implies that funds may be better utilized to acquire larger parcels within and outside the UGB, and that smaller parcels within the UGB may be better acquired through dedication.

The City's 2005 SDC Ordinance used a survey of property prices within established single family residential subdivisions, as marketed, to develop the per acre estimate. The market values of one-acre parcels ranged from \$65,000 to \$200,000 for land with no topographical constraints.

The total cost to acquire sufficient acreage to maintain a level of service of 7.5 acres per 1,000 residents (93.58 acres) is estimated at between \$7 and \$18.7 million in current dollars, see Table 7-4. Obtaining the 248.4 acres potentially needed to support a graduated increase in the level of service will likely cost between \$18.6 and \$49.7 million in current dollars, see Table 7-5. As these estimates are based on 2004 market data, the actual costs may be closer to the high end of this range, or even higher, if growth pressures cause market values to rise. The implications of these estimates are that the City needs to think long-term and strategically about acquisition. Acquiring land outside the UGB has definite cost savings benefits because of lower land prices; however sufficient undeveloped land still exists within the UGB. Acquiring and developing parkland within the UGB would better serve existing

neighborhoods through improved proximity and access. The last section of this chapter discusses possible means of land acquisition. The next chapter, Funding Strategies, also discusses funding options that could be used for the acquisition and development of parklands and trails.

**Table 7-3: Projected Costs of Land Acquisition with a Constant LOS Standard of 7.5 acres/ 1,000 residents**

Years	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	Total
Amount of Parkland Needed (acres)	10.09	21.03	27.22	35.24	93.58
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, Low Value**	\$756,750	\$1,576,928	\$2,041,521	\$2,642,991	\$7,018,190
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, High Value***	\$2,018,000	\$4,205,142	\$5,444,055	\$7,047,976	\$18,715,173
<b>Total Estimated Costs, Using Average Land Price</b>	<b>\$1,387,375</b>	<b>\$2,891,035</b>	<b>\$3,742,788</b>	<b>\$4,845,483</b>	<b>\$12,866,681</b>

\*\* Assuming average cost of \$75,000 per acre over 20 year period.  
 \*\*\* Assuming average cost of \$200,000 per acre over 20 year period.

Source: Eagle Point SDC Ordinance; analysis CPW.

**Table 7-3: Projected Costs of Land Acquisition with a Graduated LOS Standard of 7.5 to 15.0 acres/ 1,000 residents**

Years	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	Total
Amount of Parkland Needed (acres)	10.09	51.82	116.03	70.48	248.42
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, Low Value**	\$756,750	\$3,886,500	\$8,702,250	\$5,286,000	\$18,631,500
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, High Value***	\$2,018,000	\$10,364,000	\$23,206,000	\$14,096,000	\$49,684,000
<b>Total Estimated Costs, Using Average Land Price</b>	<b>\$1,387,375</b>	<b>\$7,125,250</b>	<b>\$15,954,125</b>	<b>\$9,691,000</b>	<b>\$34,157,750</b>

\*\* Assuming average cost of \$75,000 per acre over 20 year period.  
 \*\*\* Assuming average cost of \$200,000 per acre over 20 year period.

Source: Eagle Point SDC Ordinance; analysis CPW.

### Park Acquisition Criteria

The City should assess the following criteria when examining the suitability of potential parkland:

- The topography, geology, access to, parcel size, and location of land available for dedication/purchase;
- Potential adverse/beneficial effects on environmentally sensitive areas;
- Compatibility with the Parks Plan at the time of dedication/purchase;
- Size and location relative to existing developed parks;
- Vehicular and pedestrian access to the site; and
- Parkland need based on improving the level of service (LOS).

The following scoring matrix (Table 7-6) can be used to determine the suitability of land for dedication/purchase. The matrix rates the

site for its environmental attributes and its compatibility with the goals of the Master Plan. Tax lots that receive a score of three or more should be further considered for acquisition.

**Table 7-6: Scoring Matrix for Parkland Donations and Acquisitions**

Criteria	Meets Criteria (Yes = 1, No = 0, Partially = 0.5)	Comments
Within an area not currently served by a neighborhood park (refer to Service Areas Map – Figure 3-2).		
Consisting of predominantly flat topography or containing a level area > 1-acre in size.		
Compatibility with the Parks Plan and Public Facilities element of the Comprehensive Plan.		
Is the site accessible by multiple transportation modes or can it be accessible by multiple transportation modes (refer to Trails and Connectors Map – Figure 7-3)		
Potential benefits to the protection environmentally sensitive areas (wetlands, floodplain, forest land, etc.) or natural, historic, or cultural resources or scenic views.		
TOTAL	_____	_____

### Strategy Summary

A varied parkland acquisition strategy based on acquiring parkland for underserved neighborhoods within the UGB, acquiring parkland within the UGB for a central community park, and acquiring land outside the UGB in future growth areas meets the goals of this Plan. Following is a summary of the parkland acquisition strategy:

1. Acquire parkland in areas within the UGB that are currently underserved by parks, primarily in the northwest and southern portion of the City.
2. Acquire parkland for a community level park (greater than 10-acres).
3. Acquire parkland for neighborhood and/or community parks outside the UGB and within identified future growth areas.
4. Acquire lands that meet the City’s parkland acquisition standards.
5. Invest acquisition funds in lands that meet the highest priority identified needs within the planning area.

## Open Space Acquisition

Eagle Point is fortunate to have natural features such as oak woodlands, streams, wetlands, and meadows within the planning area. Preserving these natural areas is increasingly important as Eagle Point's population continues to grow. Preserving open space areas will enhance the environmental, social, and recreational benefits for both people and wildlife. These benefits include:<sup>18</sup>

- Native plant and wildlife habitat protection, including fish spawning habitat;
- Stream corridor, wetland, and forested slope preservation;
- Stormwater biofiltration for improved water quality;
- Natural flood control and improved air quality;
- Land use buffer and contrast to urban environment;
- Outdoor classrooms for environmental education;
- Providing park and open space linkages for people and wildlife;
- Hiking, canoeing, bird watching, and other forms of recreation;
- Places of tranquility for personal reflection, inspiration, and other forms of passive recreation;
- Natural beauty preservation.

**Open space** is undeveloped land primarily existing in its natural state within an urban area or on the urban fringe. Open space can include natural features such as waterways, forests, wetlands, floodplains, meadows, and hillsides or encompass lands of historical, cultural, and educational importance. Open space areas can serve as connections between existing resource areas and buffers between urban areas and resource lands. Passive recreation use is often a secondary objective. Active, organized recreation, such as sports fields, is typically not planned in open spaces.

During the community and youth workshops Eagle Point residents expressed strong preferences for the preservation of open space that functions to protect natural features or is of historical, cultural, and educational importance. Community survey respondents also placed a high degree of importance on several passive recreation activities that can be associated with open space. Over 44 percent of Eagle Point residents go walking or hiking more than one time per

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<sup>18</sup> Adapted from City of Bellevue, WA, Parks and Open Space Plan. 2003. Bellevue Parks and Community Services.

week. Over 18 percent participate in wildlife viewing activities more than one time per week and over 62 percent go fishing at least once during the year. Acquiring open space that protects resources and provides for passive recreation opportunities is a key component of this plan.

## **Existing Open Space**

The City currently owns two open space areas, the 31.4-acre Little Butte open space and the 48-acre Lagoon Site. The Little Butte Creek area contains historic oak woodland habitat, hillsides, meadows, and views overlooking Eagle Point and the surrounding area. There are opportunities for hiking and walking trails, overlooks, and wildlife viewing areas associated with this area. The Lagoon Site exists at the confluence of the Little Butte and Antelope Creeks and is adjacent to the Denman Wildlife Refuge. While this site is currently largely open space, it is slated for park development, including sports fields, and will likely no longer serve as an open space after development.

Surrounding Eagle Point exist several open space areas of regional importance. To the north, along the Rogue River, Dodge Bridge Park features 1/3-mile of river frontage, a boat launch, and a fully-accessible fishing platform. To the southwest Denman Wildlife Refuge offers habitat for migrating birds and features and self-guided interpretive trail and wildlife viewing opportunities.

## **Open Space Acquisition Criteria**

Acquiring and protecting areas with unique ecological and regional significance is a key component of this plan. This plan seeks to acquire critical parcels of open space within and surrounding Eagle Point, especially those that provide linkages to parkland or additions to existing open space holdings.

The following criteria can be used to assess a proposed sites value as an open space addition. If a potential open space acquisition contains one of the following functions or qualities, or a combination of, that site should be considered for open space acquisition.

- Native plant and wildlife habitat protection, including fish spawning habitat;
- Stream corridors, wetlands, remnant savannah or oak woodlands, and/or forested slopes;
- Potential land use buffers adjacent to urban environment;
- Potential for outdoor classrooms and environmental education opportunities;
- Park and open space linkages for people and wildlife;

- Passive recreation opportunities such as hiking, canoeing, bird watching;
- Historic or cultural importance.
- Aesthetic or natural beauty.

## Trails and Connectors Acquisition

Trails and connectors are an important component of the park system. Connecting different sites via greenways, trails, and connectors leads to more usable, accessible, and visible parkland. The park and open space system becomes better integrated, connecting neighborhoods, commercial areas, parks, schools, and other points of activity.

**Trails and connectors** include sidewalks, bike paths, and multi-use trails. These emphasize safe pedestrian travel to and from parks, residential areas, and activity centers around the community. Trails and connectors provide opportunities for connections between park facilities and neighborhoods and reduce reliance upon automobiles for travel. Citywide trails and park specific trails will also create recreational opportunities.

Data from the Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) shows that hiking participation in the Eagle Point region has increased 40 percent from 1987 to 2002.<sup>19</sup> The 2003 SCORP report also identifies the need for recreational trails and trail connectivity as a statewide issue.<sup>20</sup> The report considers the development of trail connectivity to be a priority issue within the state, involving:

- “Linking urban trails to outlying trail systems, including Federal Lands;
- Linking neighborhood, community, and regional trails;
- Connecting community parks and other recreational and public facilities; and
- Connecting neighboring communities”

Data from the community survey and workshops show there is support for multi-use trails in and around Eagle Point. According to the survey, sixty-four percent of residents within the City feel both paved and unpaved trails are important. Sixteen percent more residents rated paved trails as important than unpaved trails, but both types are important to the majority of respondents. Walking and/or hiking is also a popular activity for Eagle Point residents.

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<sup>19</sup> Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), Oregon Parks and Recreation, 2003

<sup>20</sup> SCORP, 2003

Ninety percent of residents responded that they walk or hike, and 44% said they do so frequently, or more than once a week.

Question Two on the community survey asked residents how satisfied they were with the overall quality of the parks and recreation system in the City. Several respondents indicated they were dissatisfied and would like additional trails with comments like, “We need a connecting path system to link the parks together” and “We need a park path for bike riding & walking/jogging”. Additionally, Question Ten of the survey asked respondents what kind of parks and facilities they wanted to see developed. A majority of the comments referred to additional trails and/or multi use paths. It is notable that most respondents requested trails along the Little Butte Creek.

All community and high school workshop groups demonstrated an interest in a trail system that connects the parks along the Little Butte Creek from Harnish Wayside to Little Butte Creek Park. Several comments on the survey show the same interest: “a walking path along Butte Creek would be great”. Other trail connectors from the workshops included a link to the Lagoon Site from Harnish Wayside, a trail connecting Chamberlain and Little Butte Creek Park with other proposed and existing sites to the north, and an improved trail that circumnavigates the golf course to the south of the City.

## **Existing Trails and Connectors**

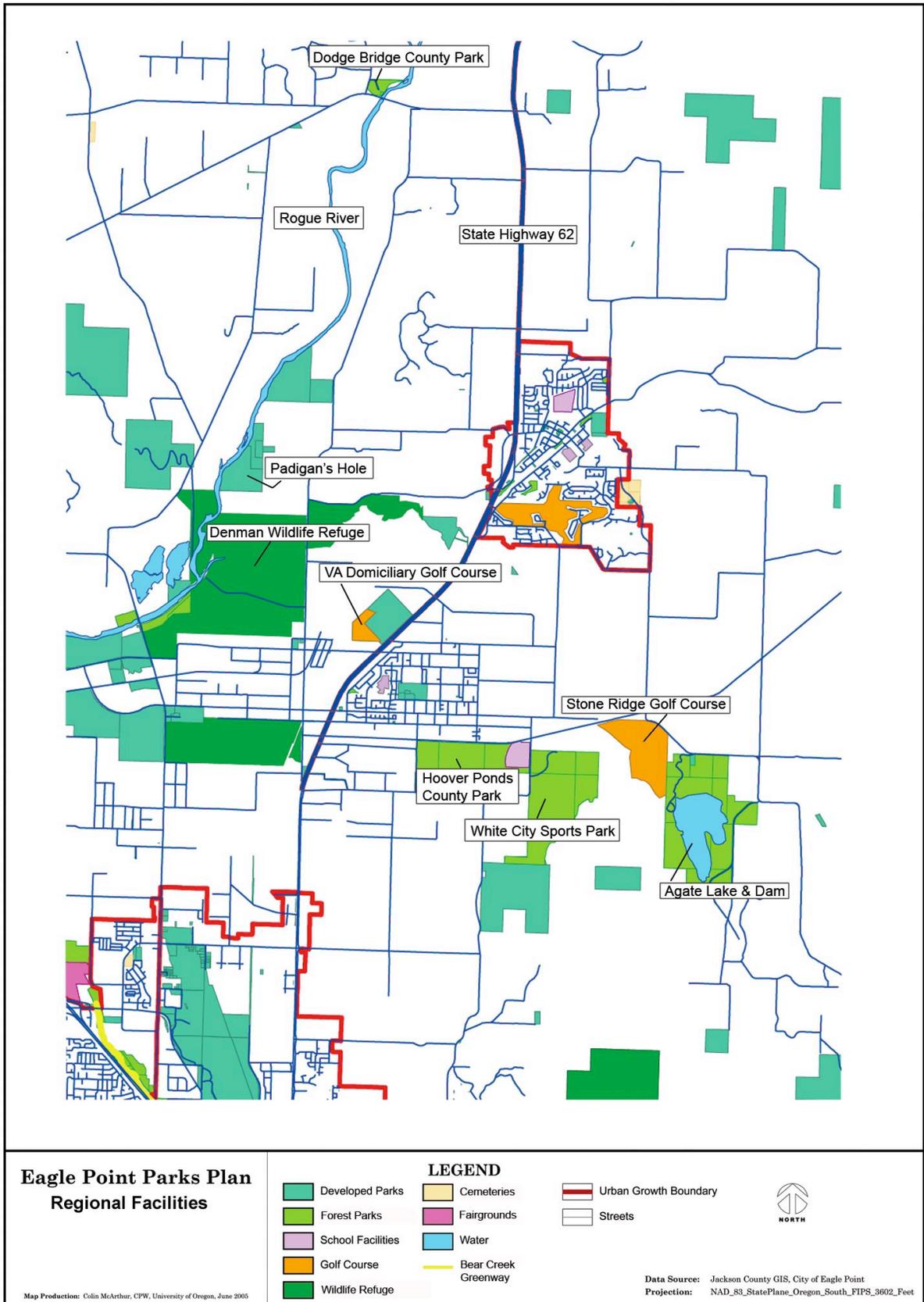
Eagle Point currently contains one developed pedestrian and bicycle trail, which follows the border of the golf course, to the south. The Eagle Point Transportation System Plan (TSP) describes facilities and amenities needed for pedestrians and bicyclists and proposed bicycle routes. Increasing pedestrian and bicycle accessibility promotes non-motorized transportation and creates recreational opportunities.

## **Regional Connectivity**

Increasing pedestrian and bicycle accessibility to destinations surrounding Eagle Point promotes non-motorized transportation and creates recreational opportunities. Nearby areas previously unreachable by pedestrian and bicycle use could be made accessible through connectors and trails. Figure 7-3 illustrates Eagle Point’s relationship to nearby parks, attractions, and open spaces, including:

- To the north – Dodge Bridge Park;
- To the south – White City Sports Park, Stone Ridge Golf Club, Agate Lake and Dam, Hoover Ponds; and
- To the west – Denman Wildlife Refuge, VA Domiciliary Golf Course, and Padigan’s Hole

**Figure 7-3: Regional Parks, Attractions and Open Spaces**



Creating a trail system linking some or all of these destinations with regional cities, would give residents additional transportation and recreation. The largest of the nearby areas is the Denman Wildlife Refuge located to the southwest of the City. The refuge can serve Eagle Point by providing additional passive recreational needs. A trail system that connects the Lagoon Site to the refuge can allow pedestrian and bicycle access to the site.

The Bear Creek Greenway provides an example of regional connectivity. The greenway connects five communities in the southern Rogue Valley, spanning from Ashland to Central Point. The greenway provides recreational opportunities and transportation amenities while emphasizing the natural features of the region. While the Greenway runs through Medford to the southwest, there is an opportunity to create a connector with Eagle Point. Community involvement combined with funding sources described in Chapter Eight can make a connector possible. Such a link is consistent with the Jackson County Comprehensive Parks Plan.

## Potential Acquisition Areas

Potential locations for trails and connectors were developed from input from the community and youth workshops, the Parks Commission meeting, and a review of the existing park system layout. Figure 7-4 displays future trail and connector locations. Following is a list of proposed trail and connector locations.

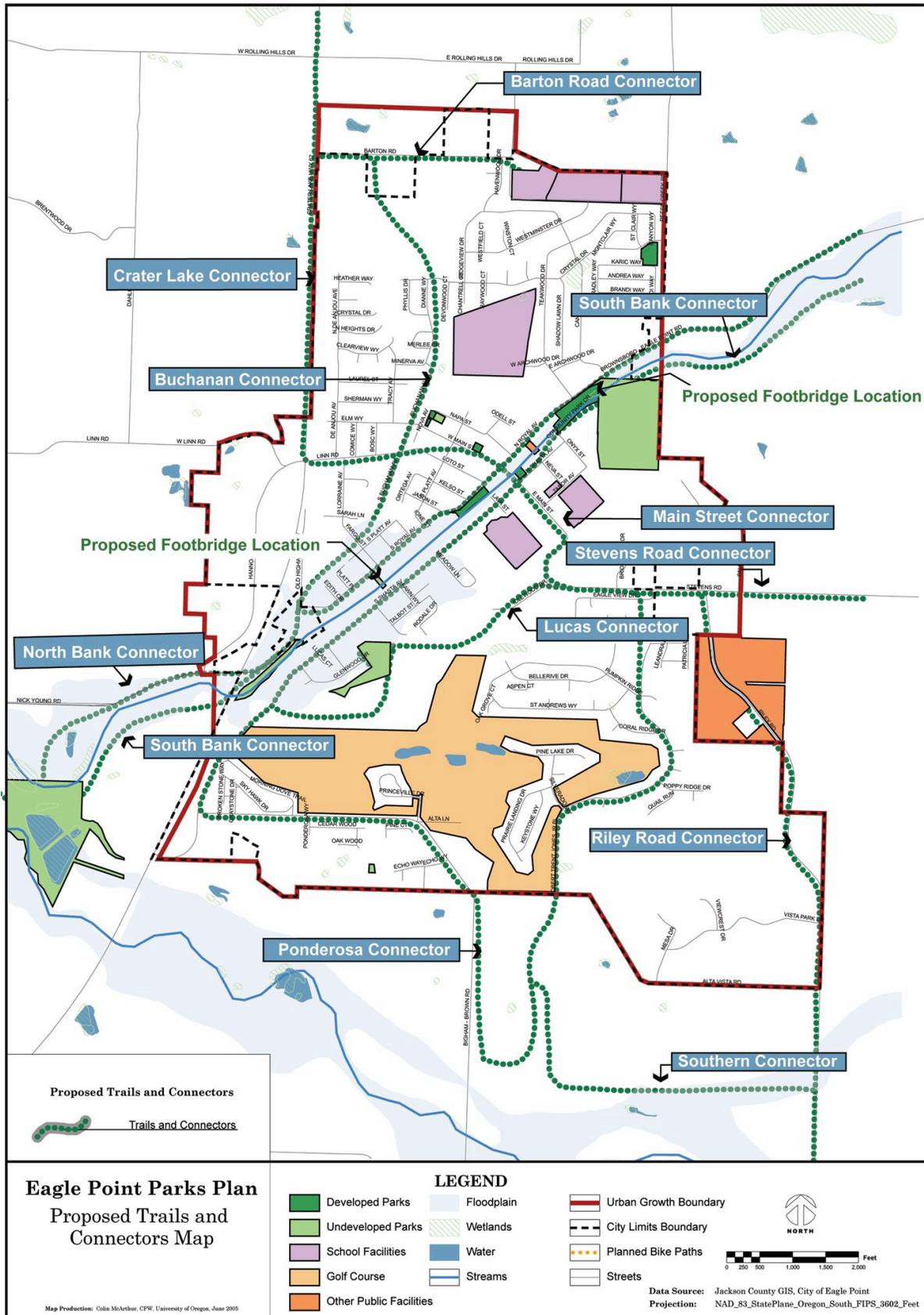
- **North Bank Connector:** Begins near the Lagoon Site, crosses Highway 62, and runs along Little Butte Creek to Harnish Wayside. It crosses Highway 62, and then moves northeast along Royal Avenue, adjacent to the north side of Little Butte Creek.
- **Buchanan Connector:** Travels north through the City, travels by the high school, and intersects with Barton Road in the northern portion of the city.
- **Barton Road Connector:** Extends west from Highway 62 along Barton Road, adjacent to the Eagle Rock Elementary School and Eagle Point Middle School. It connects with the Reece Creek Road Connector.
- **Lucas Park Connector:** Extends eastward from Lucas Park to the Barton Road Connector and westward from the Park to the South Bank Connector and Little Butte Creek.
- **Main Street Connector:** Begins along Buchanan and Nova Park and the Skate Park, runs along Main Street, crosses the Little Butte Creek onto East Main Street, where it travels south, then intersects with Idlewood Drive and Stevens Road.
- **Stevens Road Connector:** Begins at Shasta Avenue between Lucas Park and the Golf Course. The connector travels along

Lucas Park, then northeast along Idlewood Drive, and then east along Stevens Road.

- **Ponderosa Connector:** Begins south of the golf course in the southeast corner of the city. It travels along the southern boundary of the golf course then extends south along Bingham–Brown Road. It loops north outside the city boundary, then travels north along Robert Trent Jones Jr. Drive. The connector extends north from here until it connects with Stevens Road.
- **Riley Road Connector:** Begins at the intersection of Stevens and Riley Roads and then extends south down Riley Road.
- **Unnamed Southern Connector:** Extends west from Riley Road to the Ponderosa Connector.
- **South Bank Connector:** Begins at the Lagoon Site, crosses Highway 62, and then extends northeast along Shasta Avenue.
- **Crater Lake Connector:** Begins at Buchanan and Loto Streets, moves west along Linn Road, and then north along Highway 62.

These locations serve as target areas for land and right-of-way acquisition for trail and connector routes.

Figure 7-4: Proposed Trails and Connectors



## Trail and Connector Acquisition Criteria

Acquiring key linkages between existing parkland, major wildlife corridors and habitats, and open space buffers is an important focus of this Plan. Acquisitions should also focus on providing trail connections between parks and open space tracts for the movement of people and wildlife. Following are trail and connector acquisition criteria:

- Land or rights-of-way along the proposed trail and connector locations listed above;
- Land or rights-of-way between parkland and open space areas to provide for the movement of people and wildlife;
- Land or rights-of-way along major wildlife corridors, adjacent to open space areas, or along stream or wetland corridors.

Where possible, the trails and connectors network should incorporate existing sidewalks, bike paths and lanes, and trails. Incorporating these existing facilities will reduce the overall cost of a trail network and lead to a more integrated system.

## Summary

Acquiring new parkland is paramount in developing and maintaining the Eagle Point park system. The City simply does not own enough developed (or undeveloped) parkland to meet the needs of the rapidly growing community. Acquiring open space, connector and trail routes are also critical to the function of the park system. Open space areas provide passive recreation opportunities and serve as connections between existing resource areas and buffers between urban areas and resource lands. Trails and connectors provide connections between park facilities and neighborhoods, help reduce reliance upon automobiles for travel, and protect ecologically valuable natural features and habitat corridors. The community, through input from the community workshops and household survey, values a comprehensive park and open space system connected by accessible paths and trails.

The **Land Acquisition Strategy** provides the framework for maintaining and expanding the parks system to meet the needs of the growing population. The strategy provides general acquisition areas and criteria for the acquisition for parkland, open space, connectors and trails. The City needs to work with internal departments (Parks and recreation and public works), landowners, and residents to create an action plan to implement the vision of this plan.

## Land Sources

To implement the City's 7.5 acre/1,000 residents standard, the City will need to fund the acquisition of additional parklands. This section outlines funding strategies to build Eagle Point's park system. A successful acquisition strategy will likely include a variety of funding strategies that are best suited to the City's needs. The following strategies can be combined with direct City purchase of land using funds acquired through system development charges, grants, donations, and general funds, as discussed in Chapter 8. Contact information for each strategy below can be found in Appendix E.

## Partnerships

Partnerships should be the cornerstone of a successful parks acquisition strategy. Public, private and non-profit organizations may be willing to fund outright or work with the City to acquire additional parks and recreation facilities and services. This method may be a good way to build cooperation among private and public partners in Eagle Point. The specific partnering process used depends on who is involved. State agencies such as the Department of Fish and Wildlife; regional groups, such as Jackson County Parks and Recreation; local groups, like the Eagle Point Garden Club; the Eagle Point School District; local recreation providers, such as Upper Rogue Youth Sports; land trust; and national organizations like the Nature Conservancy all may prove worthwhile partners in the park acquisition and development process. In particular, the City's 2005 SDC Ordinance includes joint ventures with School District #9 (Eagle Point School District) for the future acquisition and provision of a community pool, a sports complex and education center at the Junior High Campus, a theatre/arts complex, and sports complexes at new school sites.<sup>21</sup>

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 are committed;
- Organizational legitimacy of one or more partners;
- Ability to pursue projects that the City might not have the resources to complete alone; and
- Identification of opportunities through partner organizations.

The key problem with partnerships is there is no guarantee of success. Developing projects with partners requires considerable time and energy

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<sup>21</sup> Eagle Point ORD #2004-18

## **Mandatory Dedication of Land**

A mandatory dedication of land requires the private landowner to dedicate a certain amount of land for parkland when a parcel is subdivided. 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.

The City's current SDC Ordinance 2005–2007 (ORD #2004–18) specifies that each developer of residential property and dwelling units or an RV/Trailer Park is required to dedicate usable land at a rate of 7.5 acres/1,000 residents (given an average of 3 residents per dwelling unit), improved to minimum park standards. The amount of land required for dedication is based on the level of service standard, and will rise with the LOS standard as the population increases<sup>22</sup>. Minimum park standards include a park name and sign, a sewer service tap, a water service tap with meter, engineering storm drainage system, and access to streets. In 2004, these improvements were estimated at \$27,500 per park.

Although the dedication of land should be sufficient to meet the parkland needs of the City's growing population, the ordinance does not address the location of dedicated parklands. In order to adequately serve the City's residents, parks must be located in appropriate areas and be of a sufficient size to adequately meet resident needs. However, the City does maintain discretion to accept SDC payment in lieu of land dedication in cases where the no usable land is available or where parcel size is too small or in an undesirable location to address park needs.

An acquisition plan and a level of service standard (number of acres/1,000 residents) are key components of a dedication policy. The acquisition plan includes a list of criteria for land parcel acceptance or rejection. This standard helps establish a legal nexus between the size of the dedication and the expected public welfare; however, measures should be taken to assure that the dedication policy is not so burdensome for the developer that it discourages development.

## **Land Trusts**

Land trusts use many tools to help landowners protect their land's natural or historic qualities. They also allow the City to acquire and protect key pieces of habitat from future development, increasing the City's open space reserve. Land in land trusts may provide open

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<sup>22</sup> The currently adopted SDC ordinance anticipates an increase to 10 acres/1,000 residents when the City's population reaches 10,000 residents and 15 acres/1,000 residents at 15,000 residents.

space for aesthetic, visual or recreation purposes. Tools used by land trusts include:

- 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. As this transaction usually qualifies as a charitable gift, the landowner is eligible to receive a tax deduction although it is the landowner's responsibility to pursue this.

Collaboration with land trusts and landowners can take considerable time and effort. Steps included in the process are:

- Determining the public benefit of a landowner's property for preservation including identifying 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 and;
- Designing the terms of the easement.



# Chapter 8

## Funding Strategy

The parks planning process and this Plan identify priority capital improvement projects and the need for future land acquisition. Eagle Point has limited resources for development, operation, and maintenance of its park system. Thus, the City needs to identify and pursue a variety of new and ongoing funding sources to achieve its parks vision and goals.

This chapter presents recommended funding and support strategies to implement the capital improvement and acquisition priorities identified in this plan. The funding strategy includes an evaluation of public (federal, state, local) and private (foundations, corporations, individuals) funding sources. The funding strategy also addresses non-monetary support in the form of partnerships and volunteerism.

Key questions the City should ask as it pursues a funding and support strategy are:

- How much funding is needed to improve and maintain existing park and recreation facilities?
- How much will be needed to develop and maintain future park and recreation facilities?
- What stable, long-term funding sources can be created for ongoing maintenance, land acquisition and capital improvement needs?

### Summary of Funding Needs

The City will need to acquire additional funding for acquisition, development, improvement, and operation of parks in Eagle Point to meet the vision and goals for the park system. The following section summarizes funding needs for park improvements to and maintenance of existing parkland and for the acquisition and development of additional lands.

#### Park Improvements

The City of Eagle Point will need to obtain between \$3 million and \$4.45 million for capital improvements over the next ten years, based on the capital improvement program included in this Plan, see Table 8-1. This estimate includes improvements to existing parks to meet the City's design standards and resident needs as well as the development of all existing parklands. The total costs listed include estimates for major improvements, including the

amphitheater at the Lagoon Site, renovation of the building at Little Butte Creek Park, and the skate park. However, costs for these types of projects can vary greatly and are dependent on the design of the facilities. Table 8-1 and 8-2 summarize total costs for capital improvements by park and timeframe.

**Table 8-1: Cost Estimates for Park Improvements, by Park**

Park	Cost Estimate	
	Low	High
Bob Moore Park	\$2,150	\$2,150
Covered Bridge Park	\$6,636	\$6,636
Nova Park	\$1,200	\$1,200
Mattie Brown Park*	\$141,250	\$237,850
Little Butte Creek Park	\$381,170	\$598,170
Chamberlain Park	\$20,380	\$31,380
Harnish Wayside	\$400,971	\$420,971
Skate Park	\$111,425	\$161,425
Ponderosa Park**	\$5,700	\$5,700
Creekside Park	\$15,300	\$15,300
Lucas Park	\$346,691	\$379,191
Lagoon Site	\$797,193	\$1,030,193
Future Facilities	\$810,000	\$1,560,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,040,066</b>	<b>\$4,450,166</b>

\* Estimate includes restroom replacement already included in 2005 budget.

\*\* Most development at Ponderosa Park is being funded by the subdivision developer. This estimate is for features listed in the design standards but not expressly shown on the landscape plan.

Source: CPW

Based on the Park Commission's and City's improvement timeline for existing parks, the City will need to obtain approximately \$600,000 in year 1, \$290,000 per year for years 2 and 3, \$250,000 per year for years 3 to 5, and \$495,000 per year in years 5 to 10, see Figure 8-2. These estimates are rough figures based on the capital improvement program and do not include the development of parklands not currently in the City's inventory.

**Table 8-2: Cost Estimates for Park Improvements, by Year**

	Total Costs Estimate	Average Annual Cost
Year 1	\$598,651	\$598,651
Year 1 to 3	\$578,435	\$289,218
Year 3 to 5	\$500,287	\$250,144
Year 5 to 10	\$1,979,693	\$494,923
<b>Years 1 to 10</b>	<b>\$3,657,066</b>	<b>\$365,707</b>

## Maintenance

The Parks Department currently budgets approximately \$33,350 for maintenance of the parks system, including labor; park, equipment, vehicle, and building maintenance; and supplies, see Table 8-3. This is equivalent to roughly \$4100 per developed park acre.

**Table 8-3: Annual Budgeted Maintenance Costs, 2003 and 2004**

	<b>2003-2004</b>	<b>2004-2005</b>
<b>Labor - Public Works</b>	\$11,200	\$16,600
<b>Maintenance</b>		
Parks	\$2,000	\$4,100
Equipment	\$1,000	\$1,650
Vehicles		\$7,500
Buildings	\$1,500	\$1,500
<b>Supplies</b>	\$2,000	\$2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,700</b>	<b>\$33,350</b>

Currently, the City spends an average of \$4,100 per acre of developed parks. As the City expands its park system, additional funding will be necessary for park upkeep. The City needs to budget for increased maintenance costs and may wish to explore the use of volunteer groups, such as fraternal organizations, garden clubs, and high school community service programs, for assistance with park maintenance.

## Acquisition and Development

The City's adopted park SDC (System Development Charge) requirements estimate cost to acquire new parkland at \$75,000 per acre. Due to demand pressures and inflation rates, acquisition costs between \$75,000 (the City's current expected value) and \$200,000 (the highest market value reported during the SDC realtor survey) are likely closer to actual market values over the twenty year time period of this plan. The adopted SDC Ordinance establishes a graduated level of services standard, which increases as the population grows (from 7.5 acres/ 1,000 residents at the current population, to 10 acres at a population of 10,000, and 15 acres as at 15,000 residents). The following funding discussions provide analysis using this graduated standard as well as a constant standard of 7.5 acres/1,000 residents, for comparison.

In order to acquire sufficient lands to meet the current level of service standard (7.5 acres/1,000 residents), the City will likely need to spend between \$7 and \$18 million in actual costs or dedication value, over the life of this Plan, see Table 8-4. The annual average cost increases from approximately \$278,000 in years 1-5 to \$970,000 in years 16-20. The average cost per year increases as the population, and therefore park need, increases.

**Table 8-4: Cost Estimates for Parkland Acquisition, LOS Standard of 7.5 acres/ 1,000 residents**

<b>Years</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	<b>2016-2020</b>	<b>2021-2025</b>	<b>Total</b>
Expected Population, end of period	9,515	12,319	15,948	20,647	--
Level of Service Standard	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	--
Amount of Parkland Needed (acres)	10.09	21.03	27.22	35.24	93.58
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, Low Value**	\$756,750	\$1,576,928	\$2,041,521	\$2,642,991	\$7,018,190
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, High Value***	\$2,018,000	\$4,205,142	\$5,444,055	\$7,047,976	\$18,715,173
<b>Total Estimated Costs, Using Average Land Price</b>	<b>\$1,387,375</b>	<b>\$2,891,035</b>	<b>\$3,742,788</b>	<b>\$4,845,483</b>	<b>\$12,866,681</b>

\*\* Assuming average cost of \$75,000 per acre over 20 year period.

\*\*\* Assuming average cost of \$200,000 per acre over 20 year period.

To provide adequate parkland to meet a graduated level of service standard of between 7.5 and 15 acres/1,000 residents, the City will likely need to spend approximately \$35 million over the next twenty years, see Table 8-5. This equates to an annual average investment of between \$277,000 and \$3.2 million.

**Table 8-5: Cost Estimates for Parkland Acquisition, Graduated LOS Standard**

<b>Years</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	<b>2016-2020</b>	<b>2021-2025</b>	<b>Total</b>
Expected Population, end of period	9,515	12,319	15,948	20,647	--
Level of Service Standard	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	--
Amount of Parkland Needed (acres)	10.09	51.82	116.03	70.48	248.42
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, Low Value**	\$756,750	\$3,886,500	\$8,702,250	\$5,286,000	\$18,631,500
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, High Value***	\$2,018,000	\$10,364,000	\$23,206,000	\$14,096,000	\$49,684,000
<b>Total Estimated Costs, Using Average Land Price</b>	<b>\$1,387,375</b>	<b>\$7,125,250</b>	<b>\$15,954,125</b>	<b>\$9,691,000</b>	<b>\$34,157,750</b>

\*\* Assuming average cost of \$75,000 per acre over 20 year period.

\*\*\* Assuming average cost of \$200,000 per acre over 20 year period.

## Total Costs

Total costs for park improvements, maintenance, acquisition, and development are estimated to be approximately \$615,000 for 2005. This value is based on the improvements identified in the capital improvement program and maintenance costs, based on the 2003–2005 average budget of \$4,100 per acre, see Table 8-5. Total estimated costs for five-year time periods from 2006 to 2025 were calculated using a similar method, plus the addition of land acquisition costs needed to meet level of service standards for the expected population and average costs for new park development. Total land costs were estimated using an average of the City’s current estimate of market value for a one-acre parcel (\$75,000) and the highest value noted on the realtor survey conducted by the City during the creation of the 2005 Parks SDC (\$200,000). Development costs for new parkland were estimated at \$125,000 per acre, based on the City’s SDC Ordinance’s estimates and average costs for park development in the City of Eugene and the State of Oregon.

With a constant level of service standard of 7.5 acres/1,000 residents, total costs for the five-year periods are approximately: \$4 million for 2006 to 2010; \$7.9 million for 2011 to 2015; \$7.6 million for 2016 to 2020; and \$9.9 million for 2021 to 2025. Total

expected costs for the 20-year life of this Plan are \$30 million, see Table 8-6.

**Table 8-6: Total Estimated Costs for Park Acquisition, Development and Operation, LOS of 7.5 acres/1,000 residents**

Estimated Costs with a Constant LOS Standard of 7.5 acres/ 1,000 residents						
Years	2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	Total
Estimated Cost of Capital Improvement Projects	\$598,651	\$1,078,722	\$1,979,693	--	--	\$3,657,066
Estimated Cost of Park Maintenance*	\$285,032	\$292,600	\$378,805	\$490,409	\$634,892	\$2,081,738
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, Low Value**	--	\$756,750	\$1,576,928	\$2,041,521	\$2,642,991	\$7,018,190
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, High Value***	--	\$2,018,000	\$4,205,142	\$5,444,055	\$7,047,976	\$18,715,173
Estimated Cost of New Park Development****	--	\$1,261,250	\$2,628,214	\$3,402,535	\$4,404,985	\$11,696,983
<b>Total Estimated Costs, Using Average Land Price</b>	<b>\$614,430</b>	<b>\$4,019,947</b>	<b>\$7,877,747</b>	<b>\$7,635,731</b>	<b>\$9,885,360</b>	<b>\$30,033,215</b>

\* Assuming maintenance costs equal to the 2003-2005 average of \$4,100 per developed acre.  
 \*\* Assuming average cost of \$75,000 per acre over 20 year period.  
 \*\*\* Assuming average cost of \$200,000 per acre over 20 year period.  
 \*\*\*\* Assuming average development cost of \$125,000 per acre. Estimate based on City of Eagle Point SDC Ordinance development estimates and average development cost estimates from the City of Eugene and Oregon Parks and Recreation. Costs are to develop new parklands acquired through the land acquisition program. Development of existing parklands is included in cost of capital improvement projects.

If the City increases its level of service standard as the population grows, from 7.5 acres/1,000 residents to 15 acres/1,000 residents, total costs will increase due to additional acquisition and park development costs. In this scenario, total costs for the five-year periods are approximately: \$4 million for 2006 to 2010; \$16.1 million for 2011 to 2015; \$31.4 million for 2016 to 2020; and \$19.8 million for 2021 to 2025. Total expected costs for the 20 year life of this Plan are \$72 million, see Table 8-7.

**Table 8-7: Total Estimated Costs for Park Acquisition, Development and Operation, LOS of 7.5 to 15 acres/1,000 residents**

Estimated Costs using a graduated LOS Standard of 7.5 to 15.0 acres/ 1,000 residents						
Years	2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	Total
Estimated Cost of Capital Improvement Projects	\$598,651	\$1,078,722	\$1,979,693	--	--	\$3,657,066
Estimated Cost of Park Maintenance*	\$285,032	\$292,600	\$505,074	\$980,817	\$1,269,784	\$3,333,307
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, Low Value**	--	\$750,000	\$3,886,500	\$8,702,250	\$5,286,000	\$18,624,750
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, High Value***	--	\$2,000,000	\$10,364,000	\$23,206,000	\$14,096,000	\$49,666,000
Estimated Cost of New Park Development****	--	\$1,250,000	\$6,477,862	\$14,504,366	\$8,809,969	\$31,042,198
<b>Total Estimated Costs, Using Average Land Price</b>	<b>\$614,430</b>	<b>\$3,996,322</b>	<b>\$16,087,879</b>	<b>\$31,439,308</b>	<b>\$19,770,753</b>	<b>\$71,908,693</b>

\* Assuming maintenance costs equal to the 2003-2005 average of \$4,100 per developed acre.  
 \*\* Assuming average cost of \$75,000 per acre over 20 year period.  
 \*\*\* Assuming average cost of \$200,000 per acre over 20 year period.  
 \*\*\*\* Assuming average development cost of \$125,000 per acre. Estimate based on City of Eagle Point SDC Ordinance development estimates and average development cost estimates from the City of Eugene and Oregon Parks and Recreation. Costs are to develop new parklands acquired through the land acquisition program. Development of existing parklands is included in cost of capital improvement projects.

## Recommended Funding Strategies

The City will need to obtain funding from diverse sources in order to maintain and expand its park system. Based on survey results, residents would be most likely to support the use of donations, grants, and volunteers as funding sources, see Figure 8-1. Fewer than half of respondents supported the use of general funds, park districts, partnerships, user fees, SDCs, and tax levies. However, only 7% of respondents felt that parks should receive no funding,

meaning that 93% do support continued funding of parks in the community.

**Figure 8-1: Preferred Funding Options**

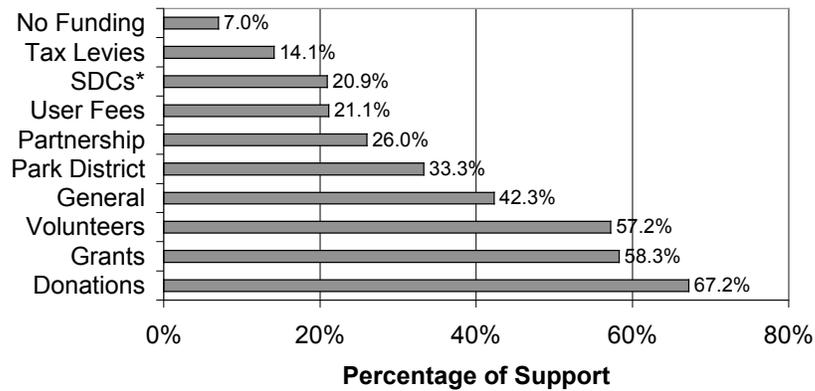


Table 8-8 summarizes the range of funding and support strategies available. Eagle Point is using a variety of strategies currently, including donations, grants, partnerships, and SDCs, in addition to general fund revenue. The City, however, has many options to expand both short and long-term parks funding.

**Table 8-8. Potential Park System Funding and Support Strategies**

Funding Source	Implementation Time	Duration	Level of Current Use	Pros	Cons
Partnerships	Short-Term	Varies	Yes	Builds cooperation Increases ability to pursue projects through sharing of resources	Requires ongoing coordination No guarantee of success
Donations	Short-Term	Ongoing	Yes	Can be a win-win situation May include land, financial, or materials	Requires continuous time and effort
Grants	Short-Term	Varies and limited	Yes	Good track record with grants often leads to more grants Often support new, one-time expenditures	Requires staff time for applications (with no guarantee) and ongoing reporting Often short-term and only for specific projects (not usually including staff time) Often require matching funds
Parks and Recreation District	Long-Term	Ongoing	No	Provides ongoing source of funds All area park users (not only City residents) would pay for services Fund source would directly and only benefit parks	Long-time to form Some citizens may oppose Could mean loss of revenue (control) for City
Land Trusts	Long-Term	Ongoing	No	Good way of working with landowners	Often have very specific projects in mind Lengthy process Land trusts may have limited resources
Bonds	Long-Term	Limited	No	Distributes cost over life of project Can generate substantial capital	Debt burden must not be excessive May require voter approval
Levies	Long-Term	Limited	No	Can generate reduced-interest funding  Can provide substantial funding for short-term (under 10 year) projects	Intergenerational inequity (levies are carried by current users, although future users will benefit.) Requires voter approval (double majority)
System Development Charge	Short-Term	Ongoing	Yes	Development helps pay for the capital improvements, which will be necessary to provide residents with adequate park services.  Ordinance in place	Can only be used for capital improvements, not for deferred or ongoing maintenance needs.

The City currently funds the majority of park expenses through system development charges. System Development Charges (SDC's) are fees imposed on new development to help fund off-site impacts projects have on the City's infrastructure. SDC's can only be used for capital improvements for transportation, water, sewer, storm water, and park facilities; maintenance needs do not qualify.

The City of Eagle Point has an adopted Parks Systems Development Charge Ordinance (Ordinance No. 2004-18). This ordinance 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 park capital improvements. Currently, the City can require dedication and minimal improvement of parkland or assess a systems development charge (SDC) for parks and recreation improvements including: mini-parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, linear parks, public open space and trail systems, bike paths, buildings, courts, fields and other like facilities (Ordinance No. 2004-18, Section 1).

The City's current SDC Ordinance 2005–2007 (ORD #2004–18) specifies that each developer of residential dwelling units or an RV/Trailer Park is required to dedicate usable land at a rate of 7.5 acres/1,000 residents (given an average of 3 residents per dwelling unit), improved to minimum park standards. The amount of land required for dedication is based on the level of service standard, and will rise with the LOS standard as the population increases<sup>23</sup>. Minimum park standards include a park name and sign, a sewer service tap, a water service tap with meter, engineering storm drainage system, and access to streets. In 2004, these improvements were estimated at \$27,500 per park.

The City maintains discretion to accept SDC payment in lieu of land dedication in cases where no usable land is available or where parcel size is too small or in an undesirable location to address park needs. The current system development charge for 2005 is \$1,892 per residential unit (Ordinance No. 2004–18, Section 8). This fee is scheduled to increase annually for three years to reach \$2,304 per dwelling unit. This assessment level was determined based on the level of service standard of 7.5 acres/1,000 residents, an estimated park development value of \$102,434/acre (per park, including land and improvement costs), and an average dwelling unit density of 3 units per acre. The assessed fee for RV spaces and trailer spaces is lower, \$1,537/unit.

Table 8–9 shows the expected SDC revenue generated annually, assuming annual population growth of 5.3%. For this estimate, the SDC assessment rate of \$2,304 per dwelling unit was held constant after 2007. This estimate also assumes average residential occupancy of 3 residents per dwelling unit and that all expected growth occurs in the form of residential units, rather than RV or trailer spaces. Recent growth in Eagle Point has been predominantly accommodated by single–family home construction.

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<sup>23</sup> The currently adopted SDC ordinance anticipates an increase to 10 acres/1,000 residents when the City's population reaches 10,000 residents and 15 acres/1,000 residents at 15,000 residents.

**Table 8-7: Expected Annual SDC Revenue**

Year	Population (projected)	Population Change	Expected Increase in Dwelling Units, 5-year period	Increase in Dwelling Units, Annually*	SDC Rate per Dwelling Unit**	SDC Revenue Generated Annually***
2002	5,822	n/a	n/a	230	\$875	\$69,165
2003	6,630	808	n/a	271	\$1,280	\$161,885
2004	6,980	350	n/a	244	\$1,686	\$296,600
2005	7,350	370	n/a	378*	\$1,892	\$379,350
2006-2010	9,515	2,535	845	169	\$2,098	\$354,562
2011-2015	12,319	2,804	935	187	\$2,304	\$430,848
2016-2020	15,948	3,629	1210	242	\$2,304	\$557,568
2021-2025	20,647	4,699	1566	313	\$2,304	\$721,613

\* Assuming 3 residents per dwelling unit (as used in the SDC Ordinance); 2005 value assumes twice the number of permits issued between January and April 2005.

\*\* Uses average adopted value for the 2006-2007 period, and a constant rate of \$2,304 after 2007. However, the City may decide to increase the SDC rate after 2007.

\*\*\* Revenue represents total revenue generated through the SDC Ordinance, including equivalent value of dedicated lands.

According to these estimates, the City will generate increasing amounts of SDC revenue annually, up to approximately \$722,000 in 2025. This generation was compared to the total costs for parkland acquisition, development, and maintenance calculated above. Table 8-8 compares the total estimated costs to the expected SDC revenue generated.

Table 8-9 and 8-10 compare the estimated costs associated with park acquisition, development, and operations to the estimated SDC revenue. For the graduated LOS scenario, Table 8-10, SDC revenues may be higher than estimated as the dedication value of land would increase as the dedication ordinance required greater amounts of lands at higher level of service standards.

**Table 8-9: Comparison of Estimated Costs and SDC Revenues**

Years	2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	Total
Estimated Cost of Park Improvements	\$598,651	\$1,078,722	\$1,979,693	--	--	\$3,657,066
Estimated Cost of Park Maintenance*	\$285,032	\$292,600	\$378,805	\$490,409	\$634,892	\$2,081,738
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, Low Value*	--	\$756,750	\$3,886,500	\$8,702,250	\$5,286,000	\$18,631,500
Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, High Value*	--	\$2,018,000	\$10,364,000	\$23,206,000	\$14,096,000	\$49,684,000
Estimated Cost of Park Development*	--	\$1,250,000	\$6,477,862	\$14,504,366	\$8,809,969	\$31,042,198
<b>Total Estimated Costs, Using Average Land Price</b>	\$614,430	\$4,019,947	\$7,877,747	\$7,635,731	\$9,885,360	\$30,033,215
<b>SDC Revenue Generated**</b>	\$379,350	\$1,772,810	\$2,154,240	\$2,787,840	\$3,608,064	\$10,702,304
<b>Potential Deficit</b>	<b>(\$235,080)</b>	<b>(\$2,247,137)</b>	<b>(\$5,723,507)</b>	<b>(\$4,847,891)</b>	<b>(\$6,277,296)</b>	<b>(\$19,330,911)</b>
<b>Average Annual Deficit</b>	<b>(\$235,080)</b>	<b>(\$449,427)</b>	<b>(\$1,144,701)</b>	<b>(\$969,578)</b>	<b>(\$1,255,459)</b>	<b>(\$966,546)</b>

\* See notes Table 8-8 and 8-9 for explanations.

\*\* Revenue represents total revenue generated through the SDC Ordinance for the given period, including equivalent value of dedicated lands.

**Table 8-10: Comparison of Estimated Costs and SDC Revenues**

Years	2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	Total
<b>Estimated Cost of Park Improvements</b>	\$598,651	\$1,078,722	\$1,979,693	--	--	\$3,657,066
Estimated Cost of Park Maintenance*	\$285,032	\$292,600	\$505,074	\$980,817	\$1,269,784	\$3,333,307
<b>Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, Low Value*</b>	--	\$750,000	\$3,886,500	\$8,702,250	\$5,286,000	\$18,624,750
<b>Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition, High Value*</b>	--	\$2,000,000	\$10,364,000	\$23,206,000	\$14,096,000	\$49,666,000
Estimated Cost of Park Development*	--	\$1,250,000	\$6,477,862	\$14,504,366	\$8,809,969	\$31,042,198
<b>Total Estimated Costs, Using Average Land Price</b>	\$614,430	\$3,996,322	\$16,087,879	\$31,439,308	\$19,770,753	\$71,908,693
<b>SDC Revenue Generated**</b>	\$379,350	\$1,772,810	\$2,154,240	\$2,787,840	\$3,608,064	\$10,702,304
<b>Potential Deficit</b>	<b>(\$235,080)</b>	<b>(\$2,223,512)</b>	<b>(\$13,933,639)</b>	<b>(\$28,651,468)</b>	<b>(\$16,162,689)</b>	<b>(\$61,206,389)</b>
<b>Average Annual Deficit</b>	<b>(\$235,080)</b>	<b>(\$444,702)</b>	<b>(\$2,786,728)</b>	<b>(\$5,730,294)</b>	<b>(\$3,232,538)</b>	<b>(\$3,060,319)</b>

\* See notes Table 8-8 and 8-9 for explanations.

\*\* Revenue represents total revenue generated through the SDC Ordinance for the given period, including equivalent value of dedicated lands.

Based on this analysis, the City will face a deficit of between \$235,000 and \$1.26 million annually during the twenty-year period, with a constant level of service of 7.5 acres/1,000 residents. With a graduated level of service standard, the City’s park deficit could range from \$235,000 to \$5.7 million, if the City continues to rely on SDC funding at the current rate. In order to meet the fiscal demands of an expanding park system, the City will need to pursue alternative funding strategies to meet this deficit. The following section discusses a variety of recommended funding options; additional information and sources can be found in Appendix E.

### 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. Most grant organizations have lengthy processes that require staff time and effort, and grants usually have very specific guidelines and only fund projects that address the granting organization’s overall goals. Moreover, grants should not be considered a long-term stable funding source. Appendix E provides contacts for state, regional, and federal granting organizations and outlines these organizations’ goals.

Grants are usually highly competitive; staff time should be allocated carefully to apply for grants that are a good fit and partnerships should be pursued for volunteer grant writing. As grant agencies often look favorably upon collaborative projects, developing partnerships between agencies, organizations, and the City will improve the City’s competitiveness in the competitive grant process.

### Private Donations

Donations of labor, land, or cash by service agencies, private groups or individuals are a popular way to raise small amounts of money for specific projects.

Two key motives for donation are philanthropy and tax incentives. These benefits should be emphasized when collaborating with landowners. Most organizations implement capital campaigns

focused on specific projects for cash donations. The City of Eagle Point would need to establish a nonprofit parks foundation to implement a capital campaign. The typical strategy for land donations is to identify target parcels and then work directly with landowners. It is important to note that for some potential donors, tax considerations are the primary reason for contemplating a major donation.

Soliciting donations, like partnering, takes time and effort on the part of City staff, but can be mutually rewarding. However, before donations are secured it is important to set up a nonprofit foundation to accept and manage them. The city should begin working on setting up such a group or recruit volunteers to provide the services. Generally, donations are not stable sources of land or finances and should not be relied upon for a major portion of funding.

Pursuing donations through partnerships can provide advantages to all parties involved. For example, working a land transaction through a non-profit organization may provide tax benefits for the donor, can provide flexibility to the City, and can reap financial benefits for the non-profit.

## **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. See Chapter 7 for a more detailed discussion of the benefits of partnerships and potential parks partners in Eagle Point.

## **Bonds**

To issue long-term debt instruments, 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 rate payers to pay for future use;
- During times of inflation, debt allows future repayment of borrowed money in cheaper dollars; and
- Borrowing can improve a municipality's liquidity to purchase needed equipment or for project construction and improvements. Debt issuance also does not exhaust current

cash-on-hand, allowing such general fund revenues to be used for operating expenses.<sup>24</sup>

- Interest rates rise as the maturity term of a bond increases, as borrowers have to compensate investors for locking up their resources for a longer period of time.

Oregon Law requires that all Unlimited-Tax General Obligation (ULTGO) bonds be authorized by a vote of the people. The *Oregon Bond Manual - 4<sup>th</sup> Edition*, recommends municipalities hire a bond counsel prior to the bond election to ensure that all requirements are met. 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 not to issue them for a maturity period longer than the project's useful life. People should not be paying for a major park or recreational facility after it is no longer in use.<sup>25</sup> Further, Eagle Point should be very clear about the specific acquisitions and other actions to be carried out with the bond revenue, as the City will be asking residents to pay for park and recreation acquisitions. Working with the community is a key aspect of a successful bond measure.

The key benefit of bonds for park acquisition and development is that they City can generate a substantial amount of capital. This capital can then be used to purchase parkland or for major capital improvements that will serve the community far into the future.

## Levies

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

The advantages of levies include reduced interest, increased flexibility, enhanced debt capacity, improved borrowing terms, and increased fiscal responsibility. The major disadvantages of the approach are insufficient funding, intergenerational inequity (if, for

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<sup>24</sup> *Oregon Bond Manual - 4<sup>th</sup> Edition*, 1998, Oregon State Treasury and Municipal Debt Advisory Commission.

<sup>25</sup> Crompton, John L. 1999. *Financing and Acquiring Park and Recreation Resources*. Champaign, IL, Human Kinetics.

example, long term facilities are paid for disproportionately by current users), inconsistency of funding requirements, and use of accumulated reserves. There are also legal requirements for Eagle Point, including property tax limitations imposed by Ballot Measure 50. Ballot Measure 50 was approved by Oregon voters at the statewide special election ballot on May 20, 1997.

Prior to Measure 50, Oregon's property tax system was a levy-based system. With it's adopted, the system was converted to a combination rate and levy-based system, eliminating the taxing districts' 'tax base' for operational purposes, which automatically increased by six percent annually. Instead, each taxing district has a frozen tax rate for operation expenses, but local jurisdictions may obtain revenue through bonds and local option levies. Revenues from local option levies are also subject to limitations under Measure 5.<sup>26</sup>

Local option levies require voter approval and are subject to the double majority requirement of Measure 50 and are not considered to be a good alternative to the use of general obligation bonds for large projects or groups of projects. Property tax levies can be used for land acquisition and capital improvements, however, they are also frequently used for facility operations and maintenance.

## **Other Funds**

### **State Highway Funds**

At least 1% of the State Highway Funds that the City receives must be spent for bicycle/pedestrian improvements and maintenance within existing street rights-of-way. Oregon Revised Statute 366.514 required the Oregon Department of Transportation and cities and counties within Oregon to "expand reasonable amounts of the highway fund to provide bikeways and walkways" and it requires "the inclusion of bikeways and walkways whenever highways, roads, streets are constructed or relocated, with three exceptions: 1) where there is no need or probable use, where safety would be jeopardized, or where cost is excessively disproportionate to the need or probable use."<sup>27</sup> ODOT also administers the Pedestrian and Bicycle Facility Improvement Grant Program, which provides grants of up to \$200,000 for sidewalk completion, ADA upgrades, crossing improvements, and minor widening for bike lanes or shoulders. Competitive projects involve no right-of-way or environmental impacts; have significant local matching funds available; consider the needs of school children, the elderly, disables, or transit users; and have support of local elected officials. Grant money may not be

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<sup>26</sup> Assessor's Office of Columbia County, Oregon. *Measure 50*. Online. Available <http://www.co.columbia.or.us/AssessorsOffice/measure50.m.asp>

<sup>27</sup> Oregon Department of Transportation. *Funding Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements*. Online <http://www.odot.state.or.us/techserv/bikewalk/funding.htm>. Accessed June 2005.

used for the completion of trails and/or bikeways within parks but can be used to help fund larger pedestrian and bicycle improvements occurring within street rights-of-way.<sup>28</sup>

## Summary

In order to create a healthy, well-funded park system, the City of Eagle Point should pursue a funding strategy that includes a variety of sources. Grants, donations, partnerships, as well as bonds, levies, and SDC revenues can all play a part in a diverse funding strategy. Specifically, the City's funding strategy should involve:

- *Continued monitoring of the SDC assessment rates.* The current SDC rates may be sufficient to allow the City to expand and develop its park system while meeting its park goals and objectives, as long as the City supplements these funds through grants, donations, partnerships, and other measures.
- *Pursuit of grant opportunities for capital improvement projects, trails, and land acquisition.* State, regional, and federal grants can provide funding for a variety of park, open space, and trail projects. The City should balance the potential application's competitiveness with required outlays of staff time when considering applying for grant funds.
- *Development of partnerships.* The City should work to develop partnerships with local recreation service providers to improve operational efficiencies and leveraging of funds. The City has expressed a desire expand its partnership with the Eagle Point School District for the provision of sports facilities, a possible community pool, and art spaces.
- *Development of relationships with landowners.* The City should cultivate relationships with landowners who may be interested in donating land to the City or allowing purchase at a reduced cost (bargain sales). Private landowners have contributed to the Eagle Point parks system in the past and may continue to do so in the future.
- *An evaluation of the feasibility of bond measures.* The City should evaluate the use of bond measures for the construction of large capital improvement projects.
- *Measures to reduce acquisition, development, and operational costs.* The City should explore ways to reduce operational costs, potentially through cost-efficient design and facilities; development costs, through the use of volunteers and donations; and land acquisition costs, by exploring alternative means of acquiring lands and including lands outside the urban growth boundary when assessing potential parklands.

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<sup>28</sup> Oregon Department of Transportation. *Funding Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements.*

# **Appendix A**

## **Detailed Park Inventories**

The CPW Team and a member of the Eagle Point Public Works staff conducted field visits to each of the parks in mid-January 2005. The following inventories detail conditions at that time.



## EAGLE POINT PARK MASTER PLAN INVENTORY

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**Park/Facility Name:** *Bob Moore Park*  
**Address and TRS:** *Main St.*  
**Directions to location:** *XXX, Right on Main St.*

### PARK DESCRIPTION

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**Acreage:** *0.33*  
**Area Description:** *Downtown*  
**Vegetation/plantings:** *Grass, Trees, Shrubs, Flowers*  
**Surrounding land use:** *Commercial*

**Class:**  Mini    Community    Neighborhood    Regional    River/Beach    School    Trails

**Ownership:**  City    State    County    School District    Other

**Signage:**     Yes     No    If yes, where? *Facing Main St.*

**Parking:**     Yes     No    If yes, number regular: *On street parking, in alley, and next to Stewart House.*    handicapped:

**Drainage:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?

**H20 system:**  Yes     No    What kind? *Underground irrigation*

### PARK AMENITIES

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Recreation Facility	Number	Condition	Comments
Basketball – Outdoor Courts			
Boat & Canoe Access			
Fishing Access			
Golf Course			
Horseshoe Pits			
In-line Skating			
Play Equipment			
Sandbox			
Slide			
Swings			
Teeter Totters			
Soccer Fields			
Softball/ Baseball Fields			
Swimming Pool			
Tennis Courts			
Trails			
Volleyball Courts			
Wildlife Observation			
Other:			

<b>Amenities</b>			
Benches	5	Good	
BBQ Grill			
Community Center/ Indoor Facilities			
Equipment Shed			
Fire Pit			
Grassy Area	1	Good	
Gazebo	1	Good	Info Kiosk
Lighting	Yes		
Memorials			
Picnic Tables			
Pay Phone	1	Average	Working
Restrooms (M/F)	1(M/F)	Average	
Shelters	1	Good	
Trash Cans	Yes		
Other:	1	Good	Water feature/fountain

**PARK CONCERNS**

- 
- Graffiti:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Litter:**         Yes     No    If yes, where? *In alley, adjacent lot*
- Vandalism:**    Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Maintenance:**  Yes     No    If yes, what?  
Where are repairs needed?

**Safety Issues:**

**Aesthetic Improvements Needed:**        *Generally in good aesthetic condition*

**Necessary Repairs:**                            *Water feature*

**OTHER NOTES**

---

*Park used a community Christmas tree area (large tree strung with lights). Alley access on east side. Next to Judge Stewart House. Water feature filled in with soil and large rocks, not in operation. Problems with adjacency to high school. Used heavily by high school students.*

Field visit conducted by: *CGM*

# EAGLE POINT PARK MASTER PLAN INVENTORY

**Park/Facility Name: Chamberlain Park**

**Address and TRS:**

**Directions to location:**

## PARK DESCRIPTION

**Acreage: 2.2**

**Area Description: Developed neighborhood park**

**Vegetation/plantings: Large grassy area, some small trees**

**Surrounding land use: Residential**

**Class:** Mini    Community    **Neighborhood**    Regional    River/Beach    School    Trails

**Ownership:** **City**    State    County    School District    Other

**Signage:**     Yes     No    If yes, where? South end of parking lot

**Parking:**     Yes     No    If yes, number regular: unmarked ~10    handicapped: **1**

**Drainage:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?

**H2O system:**  Yes     No    What kind? Drip/lawn

## PARK AMENITIES

Recreation Facility	Number	Condition	Comments
Basketball – Outdoor Courts	1 full	good	
Boat & Canoe Access			
Fishing Access			
Golf Course			
Horseshoe Pits			Planned for 2005
In-line Skating			
Play Equipment	X	good	Fenced, ADA
Sandbox			
Slide	1		
Swings	2		
Teeter Totters			
Soccer Fields			
Softball/ Baseball Fields			
Swimming Pool			
Tennis Courts			
Trails			
Volleyball Courts			Planned for 2005
Wildlife Observation			
Other:			



## EAGLE POINT PARK MASTER PLAN INVENTORY

---

**Park/Facility Name:** *Covered Bridge*  
**Address and TRS:** *Main St. & Shasta Ave.*  
**Directions to location:** *Right on Main St.*

### PARK DESCRIPTION

---

**Acreage:** *XXX.*  
**Area Description:** *Downtown*  
**Vegetation/plantings:** *Trees, Shrubs*  
**Surrounding land use:** *Commercial / Riparian (Butte Creek)*  
**Class:**  Mini    Community    Neighborhood    Regional    River/Beach    School    Trails  
**Ownership:**  City    State    County    School District    Other  
**Signage:**     Yes     No    If yes, where? *On Bridge*  
**Parking:**     Yes     No    If yes, number regular:    handicapped:  
**Drainage:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?  
**H2O system:**     Yes     No    What kind?

### PARK AMENITIES

---

Recreation Facility	Number	Condition	Comments
Basketball – Outdoor Courts			
Boat & Canoe Access			
Fishing Access			
Golf Course			
Horseshoe Pits			
In-line Skating			
Play Equipment			
Sandbox			
Slide			
Swings			
Teeter Totters			
Soccer Fields			
Softball/ Baseball Fields			
Swimming Pool			
Tennis Courts			
Trails			
Volleyball Courts			
Wildlife Observation	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Fish</i>
Other:			





<b>Amenities</b>			
Benches			
BBQ Grill			
Community Center/ Indoor Facilities			
Equipment Shed			
Fire Pit			
Grassy Area	X		
Gazebo			
Lighting			
Memorials			
Picnic Tables	X		
Pay Phone			
Restrooms (M/F)			
Shelters			
Trash Cans			
Other:			

**PARK CONCERNS**

---

- Graffiti:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Litter:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Vandalism:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Maintenance:**  Yes     No    If yes, what?  
Where are repairs needed?

**Safety Issues:**

**Aesthetic Improvements Needed:**

**Necessary Repairs:**

**OTHER NOTES**

---

Single lot along Little Butte Creek. Proposed development into community gardens.

Field visit conducted by: Michelle Kunec



<b>Amenities</b>			
Benches	1		Observed in original inv.
BBQ Grill			
Community Center/ Indoor Facilities			
Equipment Shed			
Fire Pit			
Grassy Area			
Gazebo			
Lighting			
Memorials			
Picnic Tables	1		
Pay Phone			
Restrooms (M/F)			
Shelters			
Trash Cans	1		
Other:	X		Mill across creek

**PARK CONCERNS**

---

- Graffiti:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Litter:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Vandalism:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Maintenance:**  Yes     No    If yes, what?  
Where are repairs needed?

**Safety Issues:**

**Aesthetic Improvements Needed:**

**Necessary Repairs:**

**OTHER NOTES**

---

The original inventory lists a community building on the site. This building will become the park ranger headquarters and will not be available to the general public.

This Park is long and narrow. There are no attractions other than being located next to the creek. Developments are minimal.

This site is connected to the parcel with the water tower – a potential site for another park.

Field visit conducted by: Kamala Englin



<b>Amenities</b>			
Benches			
BBQ Grill			
Community Center/ Indoor Facilities			
Equipment Shed			
Fire Pit			
Grassy Area	X		
Gazebo			
Lighting			
Memorials			
Picnic Tables			
Pay Phone			
Restrooms (M/F)			
Shelters			
Trash Cans			
Other:			

**PARK CONCERNS**

---

- Graffiti:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Litter:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Vandalism:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Maintenance:**  Yes     No    If yes, what?  
Where are repairs needed?

**Safety Issues:**

**Aesthetic Improvements Needed:**

**Necessary Repairs:**

**OTHER NOTES**

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Large flat open grassy area & hillside; potential to be a neighborhood park to serve surrounding residential development; will be ADA accessible upon completion

Field visit conducted by: Michelle Kunec

## EAGLE POINT PARK MASTER PLAN INVENTORY

**Park/Facility Name:** *Mattie Brown Park*

**Address and TRS:**

**Directions to location:** *Royal Ave.*

### PARK DESCRIPTION

**Acreeage:** *0.85 usable (1.14 to center of creek)*

**Area Description:** *Located adjacent to Butte Creek*

**Vegetation/plantings:** *Grass, Trees, Riparian Corridor along Butte Creek*

**Surrounding land use:** *Residential*

**Class:** Mini  **Community**  Neighborhood  Regional  River/Beach  School  Trails

**Ownership:**  City  State  County  School District  Other

**Signage:**  Yes  No If yes, where? *At park entrance (Royal Ave.)*

**Parking:**  Yes  No If yes, number regular: \_\_\_\_\_ handicapped: \_\_\_\_\_

**Drainage:**  Yes  No If yes, where? \_\_\_\_\_

**H2O system:**  Yes  No What kind? *Underground irrigation*

### PARK AMENITIES

Recreation Facility	Number	Condition	Comments
Basketball – Outdoor Courts			
Boat & Canoe Access			
Fishing Access			
Golf Course			
Horseshoe Pits	2	Good	
In-line Skating			
Play Equipment	1	Good	Fenced play area
Sandbox			
Slide	1		
Swings	2		
Teeter Totters			
Soccer Fields			
Softball/ Baseball Fields			
Swimming Pool			
Tennis Courts			
Trails	Yes	Good	Path along Butte Creek
Volleyball Courts			
Wildlife Observation	Yes	Average	Fish and Wildlife
Other:			

<b>Amenities</b>			
Benches	8	Good	
BBQ Grill	1		
Community Center/ Indoor Facilities			
Equipment Shed			
Fire Pit			
Grassy Area	Yes	Average	Sloping toward Creek
Gazebo			
Lighting			
Memorials			
Picnic Tables	6	Good	
Pay Phone			
Restrooms (M/F)	1(M/F)	Average	
Shelters	1	Average	Pavillion/Stage with accessible ramp and electricity
Trash Cans	Yes	Average	
Other:	1	Good	Water fountain

**PARK CONCERNS**

- 
- Graffiti:**     Yes     No    If yes, where? *Garbage can*
- Litter:**     Yes     No    If yes, where? *Leaf litter, garbage at playground*
- Vandalism:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Maintenance:**  Yes     No    If yes, what? *Gazebo, restrooms*  
Where are repairs needed?

**Safety Issues:**

**Aesthetic Improvements Needed:**    *Gazebo/pavilion needs overhaul, restrooms are planned for replacement with ADA accessible facilities*

**Necessary Repairs:**

**OTHER NOTES**

---

*City in the process of upgrading and relocating restrooms to meet accessibility standards. Playground is currently not accessible. Some age group problems (older vs. younger). Park used heavily by nearby school. Some problems with dogs (waste).*

Field visit conducted by: *CGM*

# EAGLE POINT PARK MASTER PLAN INVENTORY

---

**Park/Facility Name:** Nova Park

**Address and TRS:**

**Directions to location:**

**PARK DESCRIPTION**

---

**Acreage:** 0.31

**Area Description:**

**Vegetation/plantings:**

**Surrounding land use:** Located around the corner from city hall. Commercial/Residential

**Class:** Mini  Community Neighborhood Regional River/Beach School Trails

**Ownership:**  City State County School District Other

**Signage:**  Yes  No If yes, where?

**Parking:**  Yes  No If yes, number regular:                      handicapped:

**Drainage:**  Yes  No If yes, where?

**H2O system:**  Yes  No What kind? Drip Irrigation

**PARK AMENITIES**

---

Recreation Facility	Number	Condition	Comments
Basketball – Outdoor Courts			
Boat & Canoe Access			
Fishing Access			
Golf Course			
Horseshoe Pits			
In-line Skating			
Play Equipment			
Sandbox			
Slide			
Swings			
Teeter Totters			
Soccer Fields			
Softball/ Baseball Fields			
Swimming Pool			
Tennis Courts			
Trails	X		
Volleyball Courts			
Wildlife Observation			
Other:			

<b>Amenities</b>			
Benches	1		Memorial bench
BBQ Grill			
Community Center/ Indoor Facilities			
Equipment Shed			
Fire Pit			
Grassy Area			
Gazebo			
Lighting			
Memorials			
Picnic Tables			
Pay Phone			
Restrooms (M/F)			
Shelters			
Trash Cans	1		
Other:			

**PARK CONCERNS**

---

- Graffiti:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Litter:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Vandalism:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Maintenance:**  Yes     No    If yes, what?  
Where are repairs needed?

**Safety Issues:**

**Aesthetic Improvements Needed:**

**Necessary Repairs:**

**OTHER NOTES**

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School buses use the driveway/parking lot. Access is tight if another car is at the entryway.

This park has limited resources to attract residents. There is nothing of note.

Because of this park's location near the commercial district, schools, city hall, and the library, there is potential for increased use.

Field visit conducted by: Kamala Englin

# EAGLE POINT PARK MASTER PLAN INVENTORY

---

**Park/Facility Name:** Ponderosa Park

**Address and TRS:**

**Directions to location:**

**PARK DESCRIPTION**

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**Acreage:** 0.6

**Area Description:**

**Vegetation/plantings:** Currently only pine trees, rocks, and mud

**Surrounding land use:** New and future residential

**Class:** Mini    Community    **Neighborhood**    Regional    River/Beach    School    Trails

**Ownership:** City                  State                  County                  School District                  **Other**    Developer

**Signage:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?

**Parking:**     Yes     No    If yes, number regular:                  handicapped:

**Drainage:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?

**H2O system:**  Yes     No    What kind?

**PARK AMENITIES**

---

Recreation Facility	Number	Condition	Comments
Basketball – Outdoor Courts			
Boat & Canoe Access			
Fishing Access			
Golf Course			
Horseshoe Pits			
In-line Skating			
Play Equipment			
Sandbox			
Slide			
Swings			
Teeter Totters			
Soccer Fields			
Softball/ Baseball Fields			
Swimming Pool			
Tennis Courts			
Trails			
Volleyball Courts			
Wildlife Observation			
Other:			





<b>Amenities</b>			
Benches			
BBQ Grill			
Community Center/ Indoor Facilities			
Equipment Shed			
Fire Pit			
Grassy Area			
Gazebo			
Lighting			
Memorials			
Picnic Tables			
Pay Phone			
Restrooms (M/F)			
Shelters			
Trash Cans			
Other:			

**PARK CONCERNS**

---

- Graffiti:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Litter:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Vandalism:**     Yes     No    If yes, where?
- Maintenance:**  Yes     No    If yes, what?  
Where are repairs needed?

**Safety Issues:**

**Aesthetic Improvements Needed:**

**Necessary Repairs:**

**OTHER NOTES**

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*Located across from High School, on entrance drive, near Nova Park. Future site of the City skate park.*

Field visit conducted by: *CGM*

# Appendix B

## Eagle Point Parks Survey Results

### Survey Methodology

In February 2005, a written survey was distributed to a random sample of 1500 Eagle Point residents. A survey is an important tool in assessing community needs and a common component of Park and Recreation Facilities Plans. CPW has developed a systematic approach to survey design and analysis. The following tasks illustrate the CPW approach for mail surveys:

#### Content Development

CPW developed survey questions based upon previous park needs surveys, conversations with City staff, and the Eagle Point Parks Commission. CPW expanded upon those discussions and developed questions and responses in a format appropriate to the type of information to be gathered. The survey included demographic questions to allow analysis of responses by demographic characteristics.

#### Distribution

A total of 1500 surveys were distributed, which is an adequate sample size given the project scope. CPW distributed 1200 household surveys by mail. The random household sample was selected from utility records. An additional 300 surveys were distributed by City staff to residents in mobile home complexes and assisted living facilities, those who might not otherwise be covered by utility records

The survey mailings consisted of a cover letter that describes the nature and importance of the survey along with the confidential nature of the research, a copy of the survey, and a postage-paid return envelope. For those who did not respond after the first survey, a second survey was mailed approximately one week later, containing a cover letter, a second copy of the survey, and a postage-paid return envelope.

#### Survey Analysis

The survey responses were tabulated and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. SPSS allows for extensive statistical analysis and cross-tabulation of survey responses.

## **City of Eagle Point Parks Survey**

The following is a copy of the distributed survey and includes the responses to each question. Written comments received from the survey are listed afterwards.

# City of Eagle Point Parks Survey

**Instructions:** Your household has been randomly selected to participate in this survey about parks in the Eagle Point area. This questionnaire should be filled out by an adult in the household, someone 18 years of age or older. Please answer the questions on behalf of all members of the household. **Please return the survey in the enclosed postage-paid envelope by February 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2005.** All responses will be kept confidential.

Your participation is voluntary. If you have any questions regarding the survey, please contact Robert Parker at the University of Oregon (541-346-3801). If you have questions regarding your rights as a research participant, please contact the Office of Human Subjects Compliance call (541) 346-2510. Please mail completed surveys to CPW, 1209 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

**First, we would like to ask you some general park and recreation questions.**

Q-1 In your opinion, how important are parks to Eagle Point's quality of life?

- Very important 69.9%
- Somewhat important 20.8%
- Neither important nor unimportant 4.1%
- Somewhat unimportant 1.8%
- Very unimportant 0.5%
- Don't know/No opinion 2.6%

Q-2 How satisfied are you with the overall quality of the parks and recreation system in the City of Eagle Point?

- Very satisfied 3.7%
- Satisfied 22.7%
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 29.9%
- Dissatisfied 25.1%
- Very dissatisfied 7.0%
- Don't know/No opinion 11.5%

Please explain your response: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q-3 How do you most frequently get to parks in Eagle Point?

- Drive
- Bike
- Walk
- Other \_\_\_\_\_
- I do not use parks

Q-4 Approximately how often do you or members of your household use the following City park and recreation facilities? (Please check the appropriate box for each facility.)

Park	Never	1-3 times/ year	4-12 times/ year	2-3 times/ month	1-3 times/ week	4-7 times/ week	Don't know
Bob Moore Park	61.8%	19.4%	4.3%	3.3%	0.7%	0.3%	10.2%
Chamberlin Park	50.3%	18.3%	7.8%	9.0%	5.9%	4.0%	4.7%
Covered Bridge Park	48.1%	27.7%	10.1%	5.3%	1.3%	0.9%	6.6%
Little Butte Creek Park	48.6%	28.9%	9.7%	3.3%	1.5%	1.2%	6.7%
Mattie Brown Park	36.7%	28.7%	17.0%	7.2%	5.7%	0.3%	4.5%
Nova Park	76.0%	8.6%	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	12.8%

Q-5 How often do you or someone in your household participate in the following activities locally or elsewhere? (Please check the appropriate response for each activity.)

Recreation Activity	Do Not Participate	Infrequently (1-11 times/year)	Moderately (1-3 times/month)	Frequently (1 or more times/week)
Baseball	69.2%	19.5%	5.8%	5.2%
Basketball	63.8%	19.5%	7.9%	8.5%
Bicycling	32.4%	28.9%	19.0%	19.3%
Disc golf	87.5%	7.7%	3.2%	1.6%
Dog Walking	47.9%	10.5%	12.3%	28.6%
Festivals/Special Events	15.8%	67.8%	12.2%	4.2%
Fishing	37.1%	36.2%	17.7%	9.0%
Football	67.4%	21.0%	6.1%	5.2%
Golf	56.0%	21.1%	11.7%	11.1%
Group Exercise Class	67.6%	9.4%	8.5%	14.2%
Horseshoes	67.4%	27.6%	2.8%	2.2%
Jogging	68.2%	14.2%	10.4%	6.9%
Picnics/BBQs	19.5%	49.8%	24.3%	6.0%
Playground Use	42.8%	28.9%	16.6%	11.4%
Skateboarding	84.9%	7.4%	3.4%	4.3%
Soccer	80.4%	10.7%	5.2%	3.4%
Softball	73.4%	18.8%	4.4%	3.4%
Swimming	45.2%	26.1%	14.8%	13.6%
Tennis	76.6%	15.3%	7.5%	0.6%
Volleyball	73.8%	16.9%	5.6%	3.8%
Walking/Hiking	10.3%	22.1%	23.5%	44.1%
Watching Sports Live	38.8%	36.0%	13.0%	12.1%
Wildlife Viewing	28.6%	35.0%	18.2%	18.2%
Other: _____	62.3%	9.4%	5.7%	22.6%

Q-6 The Parks and Recreation staff is considering offering Adult Classes in the City. Please check all classes you or members of your household would be interested in:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerobics 47.6%                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Pilates 36.4%                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art 32.8%                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Red Cross Babysitting Classes 12.1% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Computer – Basic Classes 42.2% | <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal Crafts 36.4%               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Computer – Advanced 38.2%      | <input type="checkbox"/> Seniors Sit & Be Fit 11.3%          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cooking 37.8%                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Star-gazing 24.6%                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Obedience 25.2%            | <input type="checkbox"/> Yoga 32.3%                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Planning 21.4%       | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: 16.1% _____                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gardening & Landscape 66.7%    |  |

Q-7 How often would you or someone in your household participate in the following other activities if they were available locally? (Please check the appropriate response for each activity.)

Recreation Activity	Do Not Participate	Infrequently (1-11 times/year)	Moderately (1-3 times/month)	Frequently (1 or more times/week)
Baseball	62.3%	21.7%	7.0%	8.9%
Basketball	58.5%	19.0%	10.6%	11.6%
Bicycling	31.4%	18.1%	22.2%	28.3%
Disc golf	73.9%	14.0%	8.0%	4.0%
Dog Walking	46.1%	11.4%	11.4%	31.0%
Festivals/Special Events	13.0%	48.5%	26.2%	12.3%
Fishing	33.2%	27.2%	19.3%	20.3%
Football	66.4%	17.4%	8.9%	7.2%
Golf	54.9%	16.0%	14.7%	14.4%
Group Exercise Class	37.7%	16.6%	18.2%	27.5%
Horseshoes	57.2%	29.6%	8.2%	4.9%
Jogging	63.4%	11.7%	13.8%	11.1%
Picnics/BBQs	17.1%	37.3%	29.7%	15.9%
Playground Use	37.8%	23.8%	19.7%	18.8%
Skateboarding	81.8%	6.6%	5.3%	6.3%
Soccer	75.0%	11.2%	8.6%	5.3%
Softball	63.6%	18.4%	8.5%	9.5%
Swimming	32.1%	18.6%	21.7%	27.7%
Tennis	58.8%	16.6%	14.6%	10.1%
Volleyball	61.5%	19.3%	12.3%	7.0%
Walking/Hiking	12.9%	14.1%	22.8%	50.2%
Watching Sports Live	39.9%	32.2%	16.3%	11.6%
Wildlife Viewing	32.4%	27.2%	15.4%	25.0%
Other: _____	64.1%	6.3%	10.9%	18.8%

**Next, we would like to ask how important various park, facility, and program characteristics are to you and your household.**

Q-8 Do you think that the Eagle Point region and the City of Eagle Point need, or do not need, additional parks? (Check all that apply)

- The Eagle Point region needs additional parks 60.8%
- The Eagle Point region does not need additional parks 10.9%
- The City of Eagle Point needs additional parks 45.3%
- The City of Eagle Point does not need additional parks 14.5%
- Don't know 15.4%

Q-9 If you think that the City of Eagle Point, or the surrounding region, needs additional parks, where would you locate them?

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Q-10 If you think the Eagle Point region or the City of Eagle Point need additional parks, please indicate what kind of parks and the type of facilities you would like.

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Q-11 Please circle the number that best indicates the level of importance for each of the following categories of parks and recreation services for existing and/or new facilities and services in the Eagle Point region. (Circle one response for each item.)

Category	Very Important	Important	Neutral	Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Don't Know
<b>Population Served</b>						
Children (0-12)	69.5%	20.2%	4.9%	0.0%	1.7%	3.7%
Teenagers (13-19)	56.0%	24.7%	11.2%	1.4%	2.6%	4.0%
Adults (20-64)	36.0%	39.5%	16.6%	2.0%	2.0%	3.8%
Senior Citizens (65+)	35.9%	35.3%	18.1%	2.6%	3.2%	5.0%
Families	64.8%	23.2%	6.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.0%
Low-income	44.0%	24.9%	18.9%	2.1%	3.0%	7.2%
Disabled	40.4%	33.0%	15.6%	0.9%	2.4%	7.7%
<b>Features</b>						
Close to home or work	48.1%	32.9%	13.0%	0.9%	2.3%	2.9%
Facility is well-maintained	77.4%	15.9%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%
Not crowded	37.6%	38.8%	17.0%	2.3%	2.0%	DK
Convenient hours of operation	55.6%	32.5%	6.6%	0.6%	2.0%	2.8%
Safety	77.0%	15.4%	2.5%	0.3%	2.5%	2.2%
<b>Facilities</b>						
Activity Center	34.0%	32.0%	24.#5	4.4%	1.8	3.5%
Access to Creek	18.4%	21.5%	36.8%	12.8%	7.0%	3.5%
Community Center	27.3%	33.7%	27.9%	5.3%	2.9%	2.9%
Community Gardens	20.9%	27.5%	37.4%	7.2%	3.5%	3.5%
Paved Trails	38.1%	34.1%	15.2%	6.9%	2.9%	2.9%
Unpaved Trails	24.6%	31.5%	28.2%	9.0%	3.3%	3.3%
Playgrounds	52.4%	33.2%	8.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%
Picnic Areas	51.7%	35.4%	6.7%	1.1%	2.5%	2.5%
Skatepark	19.1%	18.2%	32.5%	16.7%	10.4%	3.0%
Swimming Pool	38.6%	26.7%	18.2%	8.2%	6.3%	2.0%
Special Events Facilities	26.3%	31.3%	29.2%	5.8%	4.7%	2.6%
<b>Sports Fields</b>						
Baseball	29.7%	30.0%	27.7%	3.1%	5.1%	4.3%
Football	22.3%	26.1%	35.9%	5.8%	5.2%	4.6%
Soccer	24.9%	29.4%	32.9%	3.4%	4.9%	4.6%
<b>Sports Courts</b>						
Basketball	30.7%	32.2%	24.3%	3.8%	4.6%	4.3%
Racquetball	13.4%	25.7%	40.3%	9.6%	6.6%	4.5%
Tennis	29.1%	27.1%	30.5%	4.8%	4.6%	4.0%
Volleyball	22.%	34.8%	31.0%	2.9%	4.7%	4.4%
<b>Parks</b>						
Mini parks (2,500 ff <sup>2</sup> to 1 acre)	20.02%	30.2%	27.9%	8.5%	7.0%	6.2%
Neighborhood parks (1.1 acres to 10 acres)	47.7%	31.7%	11.7%	2.6%	2.3%	4.0%
Community parks (10.1 acres to 50 acres)	39.5%	30.5%	18.2%	4.0%	2.9%	4.9%
Dog Park	24.8%	22.5%	27.4%	11.4%	9.4%	4.6%
Open space (undeveloped)	24.3%	24.6%	29.4%	8.3%	6.5%	6.8%

**Next, some questions about Little Butte Creek Park**

The City of Eagle Point is considering improvements at Little Butte Creek Park. This park is in the City limits near the intersection of Park Drive and Onyx Street. There is currently additional land adjacent to the existing park, including the community building on site, parking area, and an undeveloped hillside. The following questions address development options at the Little Butte Creek site.

Q-12 Have you heard of Little Butte Creek Park?

- Yes 67.8%
- No 31.9%

Q-13 Currently, part of Little Butte Creek Park is undeveloped. Should the city: (Check one)

- Develop the existing land as a park 55.9%
- Leave the park largely undeveloped 14.2%
- Do not develop at all 5.2%
- Don't know 24.5%

Q-14 If the City of Eagle Point develops the Little Butte Creek site, what types of facilities would you or members of your household like to see established? (Check all that apply.)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Restrooms 85.5%            | <input type="checkbox"/> Structure(s) (i.e. gazebo, pavilion, covered picnic area) 54.6%                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor bball courts 29.2% | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks & Recreation Activities in the existing community building on site 38.2% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park benches 71.9%         | <input type="checkbox"/> None 4.2%  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Playground 54.9%           | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: 12.8% _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lighting 60.7%             |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Walking Paths 71.9%        |   |

**Next, some questions about funding parks in the Eagle Point area**

Q-15 Which of the following funding options would you support to fund parks? (Check all that apply.)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I do not support any funding 7.0% | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteers 57.2%    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General funds 42.3%               | <input type="checkbox"/> Tax levies 14.1%    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Donations 67.2%                   | <input type="checkbox"/> User fees 21.1%     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> System development charges 20.9%  | <input type="checkbox"/> Grants 58.3%        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Partnerships 26.0%                | <input type="checkbox"/> Park district 33.3% |

Q-16 Would you be willing to pay more for new City parks, open space, facilities, and recreation programs?

- Yes 40.1%
- No 48.7%
- It depends (please explain): 7.7%

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Q-16a If your answer in Q-16 was *no*, would you be more willing to give money if you were sure it would go to a specific project you wanted?

- Yes, What projects would you support? 43.6% \_\_\_\_\_
- No 48.7%
- It depends (please explain): 7.7% \_\_\_\_\_

**Now skip to Q-18**

Q-17 If you answered yes or it depends in Q-16, how much **more** on an **annual basis** would you be willing to pay for a higher level of service?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$25 20.3% | <input type="checkbox"/> \$75-\$99 14.0%    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25-49 31.3%        | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100-149 10.8%    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50-74 17.1%        | <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 or more 6.3% |

Q-18 A park district is a means of providing parks within a regional service area. Park districts are typically funded through property taxes. Would you support or oppose the creation of a park district for the Eagle Point area?

- Support 39.8%
- Oppose → **SKIP TO Q-20** 40.1%
- It depends (please explain) 19.8% \_\_\_\_\_

Q-19 If the city was to establish a park district, potential boundaries could be the boundaries of the Eagle Point School District and the City limits. Which of these boundaries would you prefer?

- City Limits 30.3% (Why? \_\_\_\_\_ )
- School District Boundaries 27.6% (Why? \_\_\_\_\_ )
- Other 3.5% (explain: \_\_\_\_\_ )
- Don't know 38.6%

Q-20 If you had \$100.00 to spend on parks in Eagle Point, how would you divide it among the following categories? (You can put it all in one or in any combination of categories.)

Activities/facilities	Dollar Amount
Additional mini parks (2,500 sq. ft. to 1 acre)	\$ _____
Additional neighborhood parks (1.1 acres – 10 acres)	\$ _____
Additional community parks (10.1 – 50 acres)	\$ _____
Additional natural areas	\$ _____
Additional trails	\$ _____
Additional sports facilities/fields	\$ _____
Maintenance and improvements to existing facilities	\$ _____
Build a swimming pool	\$ _____
Other (specify) _____	\$ _____
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$100.00</b>

**Finally, some questions about your household.**

Q-21 Do you live within the Eagle Point city limits?

- Yes 95.5%
- No 2.4%
- I don't know 2.1%

Q-22 Please indicate the neighborhood in which you live. \_\_\_\_\_

Q-23 How long have you lived in the Eagle Point area? \_\_\_\_\_ years

Q-24 Do you own or rent your home?

- Own 89.0%
- Rent 10.5%
- Other 0.5%

Q-25 Please estimate your total household income, before taxes, in 2004?

*Responses to this question will be used solely for comparison to U.S. Census data. Sometimes income levels will dictate wants and desires of a Park or Recreation program. This question provides information, when reviewed with all other surveys, to tell the City whether all income levels have been served by this questionnaire. We want to ensure all areas and all income levels have offered their opinions about the future of Park & Recreation facilities and programs. Please remember, your responses are confidential and are not associated with any particular household. Self-addressed and pre-paid envelopes are provided to keep your response anonymous.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000 1.5%  | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to 59,000 16.5%  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to 19,999 8.1%  | <input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to 74,999 15.3%  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to 29,000 11.1% | <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to 99,999 12.6%  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to 39,000 11.7% | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to 149,999 7.2% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to 49,000 12.6% | <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 or more 3.6%    |

Q-26 What is your age? \_\_\_\_\_ years                      Gender?  Male 40.8%  Female 59.2%

Q-27 How many people live in your household? (Write a number in each blank; enter 0 if none.)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Under 18 years  
\_\_\_\_\_ 18-64 years  
\_\_\_\_\_ 65 years and over  
\_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL

Q-28 Please provide any additional comments or suggestions related to parks in Eagle Point in the space provided below.

**Thank you for your assistance!**

# Responses to Open-Ended Questions

## Question 2

### Very Satisfied

- (None)

### Satisfied

- We have been to the park a couple of times – so we have limited opinion
- Chamberlain Park – The city needs to enforce rules requiring dog owners to clean up after their pets!
- Excellent upkeep
- Would like to see a dog park, maybe a port sectioned off for small dogs. But we would need people to mention it.
- Have The city could offer more for the kids like Basketball hoops, skate parks volleyball courts, BMX tracks etc.
- Not having access to the bathrooms is quite annoying when the children are with us
- I would like to see some nature walking trails.
- We enjoy all the local parks. I wish the local kids would clean up more.
- My son and I enjoy the Mattie Brown and Chamberlain parks, they are both nice parks
- The parks we have are fine, Mattie Brown being my favorite
- The parks seem pretty well maintained
- Chamberlin Park, the grass area is full of animal poop
- What few there are they are well kept.
- Don't go too much
- They could be better and more to do
- We only have a few parks. It would be nice if we had more of them, but @ least they are clean & safe.
- We are OK with the parks, but would like to see picnic tables & bathrooms at the park near the old community building. That is a nice park & quiet.
- I would like to see more
- Things can always improve.
- There are enough parks now, but we need more parks for new communities.
- I've gone to one park and enjoy it very much. I don't know what else is offered.
- I dream of better and have seen worse.
- We enjoy visiting Mattie Brown Park regularly, except in the summer when it is too hot; needs more shade
- For a small town they meet needs fairly well
- The park located along Little Butte is in good shape. The facilities are painted and area clean.
- Could be better & bigger

### Neither Satisfied nor dissatisfied

- We do not use them
- We all can do better if it is possible. Like a bigger spot at the Butte Cr.

- Chamberlain Park needs to be more developed
- The parks are OK but things like fountains & restrooms need improvement. Also those who vandalize the parks should receive severe punishment.
- Too fragmented – no connection to each other
- In the summer time the equipment is too hot for the children to play on.
- I enjoy the parks we have but also would very much enjoy a park in my neighborhood
- We don't have information on what is available
- None of the parks fill the whole bill – Mattie Brown is closest but the location & size is so-so – Chamberlain has nice size & will eventually be wonderful. Bob Moore – just landscaping as is covered bridge – Little Butte Cr. Is under development.
- Little Butte Park is not a kid park, we have apts. in this area. People don't pick up garbage and dog doo on side of the road to the park, teens skipping school hiding out, smoking.
- There's 1 park & it's pretty good
- There needs to be more picnic benches & kids things to do in the old park.
- Don't use them
- Feel the park (Mattie Brown) is in a bad location – very little parking also. Do not know where these other parks (listed below) are! We need tennis courts in this community.
- Never have used a park
- We rarely if ever go to a park in EP because there is not anything to attract our age group (62 years old)
- Due to increase building, it is hard to know about existing parks and required parks in subdivisions.
- We are retired and have available open space, but we enjoy taking our visiting grandchildren to Mattie Brown Park – an excellent park for very well attended children (due to proximity of LB creek)
- When I lived outside city limits I wasn't informed of activities. Now that I live in town I still don't know about any activities.
- I believe our parks are not developed to their potential as yet
- I do believe we could use a dog park, a bigger community park, and maybe a bike trail along the creek/river
- I would like to see more landscaping & beautification. Also cleanliness is VERY important to me. Eagle Point needs a tennis court!!!
- Don't use & don't know anyone else who does
- I haven't been able to visit the parks for a long time
- The 2 parks in EP do not separate big kids from toddler equipment. My kids get trampled on.
- Appreciate current parks, but they are outdated & need updates.
- Need bigger parks
- What we presently have is pretty well maintained – although bathrooms are a problem. Most the parks are too small.
- Restrooms are there but not unlocked. The park seems neat.

- Have not had the opportunity to use any of the park facilities.
- Too many people abuse the public parks
- Restroom facilities need better care
- I personally don't have the opportunity or need to use them, but I know others who do and would like more.
- We only use Mattie Brown Park – it is w/in walking distance – have not used other or know about them!
- Don't use them
- I would like to see another one
- When our son was younger we used Mattie Brown Park at least 3x week. As we grow older, we'd like to see a park with walking trails & benches.
- We don't use the parks much personally, but it's nice for the beautification of E.P.
- We don't use the small park in E.P. as only children our children are grown and gone.

### **Dissatisfied**

- We live in the golf course community and there are no parks within walking distance.
- We need a connecting path system to link the parts together
- Seems limiter to playgrounds or just grassy areas without tables, etc.
- Not enough variety for all age groups to enjoy
- Need more picnic recreation type parks
- Not enough parks, the parks have limited uses
- Not enough central land set aside for a park large enough for activities
- Very Few and Small
- Not enough large areas with no park
- We strongly believe that a swimming pool, basketball courts, & tennis courts should be included especially in the young people.
- Not enough parks in ratio to all the new homes being built. Parks have minimal and outdated equipment.
- But new to area
- In the entire city there are only 2 playgrounds for kids and basically nothing for adults & seniors
- I am not even aware that Eagle Point has Parks
- More parks suitable for children w/ play areas, etc
- Few & far between, basically unremarkable offerings
- I would like to see more native species being used in landscaping, removal of invasive plant species along streams, and sediment protection along streams as well.
- Most parks seem to be in the downtown area. I believe developers should install 2 acre parks in the newer large subdivisions.
- Should have year-round bathrooms, as the parks are used year-round, need caution children signs on approaches to all parks.
- At my park, Chamberlaine, the street lights don't always come on at each & every night

- Our few parks are small & kites can't be flown in either one
- Small, inadequate, want natural creek type settings with paths
- Not enough park space
- Would like to have park with more things for kids & adults too!
- Parks are small, parks & rec should take over Little League
- Not enough space set aside, especially in developments
- We feel there are no parks that are suitable for kids over 7 years old
- Need more parks
- I think there needs to be a bigger park that would provide something for everyone
- Bathrooms at Chamberlain Park are locked every time I need to use them & trash all over
- Not easily accessible
- Too small, run down. Too few facilities.
- There are no tennis courts in the city.
- New to area, viewed a few the other day
- City did not require developer to provide parks at golf course community
- Parks are too few and far between
- Very few, not visible except a few pieces of playground equipment
- For the amount of growth there should be more parks already developed
- There is no public tennis court anywhere in the city
- The parks are small and limited in their offerings.
- We need more parks! The ones we have are too small for our growing population.
- We need a good size park for hiking, biking, and barbeques
- There is no quiet
- Tennis courts, basketball courts, Frisbee, golf, skateboard park; a growing community needs places like these for its youth/families to utilize
- I think the parks in Eagle Point (excluding Mattie Brown) need more trees & landscape
- Very limited park system
- Should require builders to insert small green areas for a limited # of houses
- Some are nice, others need more facilities
- Small, not much room for games; creekside parks narrow
- Very few parks
- Parks are too small and next to busy roads. With population growing, parks should be bigger and nicer. Skateboarding and etc. Tennis.

**Very dissatisfied**

- We need a park path for bike riding & walking/jogging in safety
- Inadequate space and / or recreational space
- I only see the bare essentials and no thought on design

- Aside from lawn and small playgrounds there is nothing to do. How about walking trails, gardens, tennis courts, etc?
- No hiking trails / bike trails – safe for families with kids
- We are on the golf course – there aren't any. We have three kids age 7, 11, & 13
- Parks are few, small, and lousy – too many houses, no places for children to play
- Not enough parks, not enough activities, not enough places to walk or bike
- No tables or barbecues for families to get together to socialize, no swimming for kids
- Need to have more places to do activities – tennis, more shade for kids' park areas

#### **Don't Know/No Opinion**

- We are not aware of the location of some of these parks
- At present no time to participate
- Having moved here Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>, '04, I haven't had a chance to know Eagle Point Parks.
- Recently moved to E.P.
- Are not familiar with the parks in this area
- Don't visit parks
- New in area, need to evaluate what's available
- Just moved here from Colorado where there are many open spaces & walking/bike trails
- Not advertised, where are they? Would use if known.
- Never used them, Eagle Point should promote these parks, the Chamber is lacking that info!
- Don't know any park other than Mattie Brown, and have no grandchildren here (yet) to use it.
- New to area, don't know where parks are
- Sr. citizen, don't get out of house too often.
- Have not had any experience since moving here two years ago.
- I don't know enough to say.
- Do not use parks – my opinion is that parks are dangerous – crime attractions
- We just recently moved here. We have only visited 1 park but do not know the name of it. We do not know where the other parks are.

#### **Question 3**

- We just moved to Eagle Point in September 2004
- Dog play
- Rarely use parks
- Have not used yet
- Where are the Parks?
- Every day walk with my dog I pick up all the garbage daily, keep it clean, love seeing the wild animals! Wish others would do the same!
- New in community – no parks near me

- I no longer drive so must depend on others to drive my car for me. We need public transportation.
- There's only 1 park I know of
- When someone takes me to one
- My yard is large and my extended family remain here for visits & special events. I need sidewalks & curbs.
- Rollerblade

### **Question 5**

- Rollerblade
- Things children can attend also – family based classes (art, theatre, communication, etc.)
- Relaxing – we have great asset, Little Butte Creek – viewing benches or areas but a clean creekside also is nice.
- Horseback riding
- Playground
- Parties, outdoor picnics
- Martial Arts
- Toddler classes
- Motorcycles

### **Question 6**

- We have been to the park a couple of times – so we have limited opinion
- Swimming
- First Aid Class
- Volunteering
- Swimming, Tennis, Volleyball
- Do it yourself projects; example – like fixing holes in walls, leaking faucets, etc.
- Woodworking
- Ceramics
- Fly fishing and tying
- Mac Computer class
- Red Cross – First Aide
- Spanish classes
- Photography class
- Signing for the deaf
- Dance class
- Language Spanish
- Swimming exercise class, tennis, hardball
- Self-defense
- Guitar Playing
- Bird Watching / “Lifeflow” (a combo of yoga – pilates –Tai Chi offered over in Grants Pass @ NW health club
- Low impact workouts, dancing
- Music lessons & ballet
- Photography
- Dance
- Guitar, carpentry

- Book clubs/reading clubs
- Quilting, scrapbooking
- Dance classes – modern & hip hop
- Tennis, golf
- Nutrition
- Chess, bridge
- Scrapbook
- Tai Kwondo
- Hobbies, i.e. photography, scrapbooking
- Knitting, golf, tennis
- Swimming exercises
- TENNIS!
- Daycare facility
- Water aerobics
- Music lessons (guitar), foreign language
- Self defense
- Tai Chi
- Science workshops for kids, magic classes
- Nature viewing
- Weightlifting
- Ballroom Dance
- Scrapbooking, astrology, tole painting classes
- Quilting
- Scrapbooking, wood shop, knitting, quilting, nutrition, emergency training
- Martial arts
- Spin classes
- Wildlife, outdoor activities (hiking, backpacking)
- Volleyball all comers league, dance class
- Children’s dance
- Sm. walking park for seniors
- Wheelchair
- Boat safety
- Pottery

### **Question 7**

- Rollerblade
- Horseback riding
- Drive to Klamath Falls, Crater Lake frequently
- Dance classes/events

### **Question 9**

- We have been to the park a couple of times – so we have limited opinion
- S. Shasta Ave. Area
- On the outskirts of town
- Along the creek
- Close to new sub-divisions
- One north of Jessica / Heather & DeAniou Area & one on S. Shasta Closer to Nita Way

- Surrounding outskirts and upgrade ones in town
- Near Eagle Point Golf Course
- Golf course subdivision
- Old sewage plant, along creek, Royal side by Reese Creek Rd
- On the Big E hillside, On Reese Cr. Road
- Neighborhood Areas
- Along the creek
- Off Riley Road, off 62 north of town, near the school on or off Reese Cr. How about in the old school site by the bridges
- In the area of new housing – there is plenty of room and it wouldn't be so crowded with houses
- Close enough towards the middle of town for everyone to get to, but not in the way of businesses
- The far side of new Crystal Drive
- In residential expansion areas
- I would like to see one down Nick Young Rd Along the river, To enjoy the scenery and enjoy the quiet area
- Little Butte Creek area – picnic facilities
- In every new subdivision
- Old Jr. High site or eventually LB site
- As buffer zones to residential development on outskirts
- End of Deanjou Ave and somewhere on North end of New subdivisions or Arya
- In each new subdivision
- Between Eagle View subdivision and Alta Vista
- I think the developers should put in a park for each section
- Neighborhoods, regionally, pathways for walking / riding
- Chamberlain Park could have a sand volleyball court
- Golf course community
- DK
- 1<sup>st</sup> Along Little Butte Creek; 2<sup>nd</sup> Center area by Little Butte School
- Chamberlain Park has adequate parking but more picnic tables with canopies would be nice & a BBQ near each table – eventually the city or region will need a larger area to accommodate growth in the community
- Eagle Point Golf Area
- Lucas – Hwy 62 end of Crystal
- On Shasta Ave.
- Old junior high site
- Areas where local children may access them
- Barton Rd. Area – Southside of City
- Btw Eagle view estates and the golf course community, in back of EPHS, also
- Need a park near the Golf Course; Need a pool in town
- Cinderella Subdivision
- Behind the High School on Diane St.
- One would be nice near Eagle Point Golf Course Community
- North and West of Eagle Point
- Somewhere on the west end of the city
- Old Jr. High in Eagle Point

- New development to the north of town. Parks should consist of open space as well as for recreation
- Depends on what type of park it is, but should be within walking or biking distance
- Put them around the schools in order to keep the subdivisions from crowding around our schools
- North of town around Alta Vista
- I would like a park in the neighborhood behind Subway and Figaros - DeAnjou area
- Develop along Butte Creek and clean the creek up - put walking trails, bike paths, nature, etc.
- One in each new community development - 1 or 2 in Eagle Point Golf community
- Brownsboro Area, upper Butte Creek Area, Royal & 62<sup>nd</sup>
- Along Butte Creek near golf course
- Expand Little Butte Creek Park add a larger park near or within city limits
- Area Park - North; Area park - south; (both 5 acres) Area park - East (Future growth area)
- In the heart of town and on the creeks
- Right where you would like to put a grotesque looking Walmart - What are you thinking? Or are you?
- Where accessible
- By the golf Course
- Possibly where the Elementary school was torn down, or where the old middle school is located
- Between H.S. & Campus Life, room for a big one south of Buchannen (near canal) old middle school area, ME of JCT Reese Crk & Brownsboro Rd, Across 62 (W. Side)
- In newer subdivisions that have been built in last two yrs & in new developments going in. (Barton Rd, Crystal Dr, etc.)
- End of Buchanan
- North Side
- Close to all the new housing
- Need something in Central Eagle Point or redo access to Little Butte Creek Park; also need more neighborhood parks and Bike paths. Covered Bridge Park needs to be enlarged - put proposed parking elsewhere - Why use the most beautiful park in town for parking?
- Close to downtown look to Lithia Park in Ashland as an Example for a big park so it will encourage people to gather so it would increase & create some energy in the town. Utilize natural features like the creek
- Creek side, Reese Creek Rd., Area Between New Elem. School and Middle School
- In districts close to schools (elementary) so they have somewhere to play.
- Glenwood subdivision / Echoes of the Ponderosa
- Where is available space?

- More in Eagle Rock area, there are so many kids and no place for them to play. The field behind the stadium should be a park not more condos
- Along Butte Creek/walking/bike path
- Bike and dog paths would be so nice. You can't take your dogs anywhere anymore, then they both have to be leashed together. What fun is that?
- People are getting greedy with land
- Up near golf course neighborhood, in new subdivision off Alta Vista (Ponderosa Pines)
- Near schools & off Hwy 62 somewhere
- I think we could make the ones we have better first – most people don't know where they all are as it stands now
- Across Hwy 62 between Lynne Rd & Nick Young Rd & in Cinderella subdivision area
- Greenway along Little Butte Creek from Reese Creek to Hwy 62
- In new developed area off of Crystal
- In the Eagle Point golf community. Near North Heights Dr.
- Glenwood subdivision
- I unsure – open land? A dog park in the corner without grass @ Chamberlin Park
- Out the elem. School that was torn down would be the best place!
- Downtown Eagle Point
- Where the school burned down
- In natural areas – creeks, wood covered hillsides – 25–50 acres
- In these huge subdivisions that are going up
- I would like to see one behind mg home for neighborhood BBQ, etc.
- The old park on the creek in the old Jr. Hi field
- By golf course & by newer developments
- By old Headstart building along the creek
- It would be nice to have a large park a few miles out of town with tennis courts and lots of trees.
- Little Butte Creek
- Large pieces of property – 15–20 acres
- Wetland/field area behind Ridgeview Drive & Diane. Out off road by new middle school SPMS. Anywhere near downtown.
- Between Christa & the new subdivision
- Between E.P. & Medford
- Where access is good for population, where adequate land is available & appropriate
- I think there are several nice parks in the city, but maybe the outlying area might need one.
- In residential areas
- Connect walkways to Denmen Wildlife area + Touville State Park
- Around new subdivisions
- Not on busy roads

- We would put a baseball park, skate park, bike park, indoor pool for swimming, and a nice lighted basketball court to play basketball at night.
- Off Riley, Stevens, or Reese Creek Rd.
- On the outskirts of town
- The 11 acres for sale on Reese Creek across from the new Jr. High
- Near new housing development – off Alta Vista
- At the end of Glenwood Dr.
- Old Jr. High site
- Within housing developments – or within walking distance for children/mothers
- Evenly distributed for all to have a park close
- Along Highway 62 (not too close but easily accessible)
- The old junior or middle school and the North Shasta neighborhood
- Inside the perimeter of subdivisions
- I think we should change the parks we have.
- A central location for a bigger park
- As close in as possible
- Wildlife viewing area at top of Buchanan St.
- Near schools
- In the Eagle Point Golf Course community
- Downtown
- On the newer subdivisions around the golf course or off Shasta
- We would like to have tennis court(s) in Eagle Point golf community or nearby, even at a school if open to public
- In city limits
- In local areas put the burden of building on the developers – for every house charge a fee to be put in a fund to build new parks, fire stations.
- New development areas
- Open land across from Rays Market on W. side Hwy #62, extend/develop land from Little Butte Creek Park
- Neighborhood parks – no parking w/I walk of surrounding neighborhoods
- Up Reese Creek area, more room for more facilities
- As development continues at the golf course and along Alta Vista, sometime in the future a park may be necessary.
- I'm not sure – what spaces are available?
- Bike path along the creek/river
- Evenly spaced across the community
- Within the new residential developments along Alta Vista
- Up by the new elementary school
- In neighborhoods!
- I am close to Chamberlain Park and would just like to see it improved. A swimming pool would be nice.
- Luca's old pasture off of So. Shasta
- Not so much more parks but add to them

- A nice park with day use or camping would be fantastic. Maybe bike trails like Medford. I am not sure where you would put them.
- Lorraine St has an empty space (field) towards S. Platt
- Update current location & get started on planned park near Glenwood subdivision
- Not in downtown E.P.
- By the high school
- On hill near golf course
- Old junior high site
- One in golf course community with childrens play yard
- Alta Vista & Bingham Brown
- Rural areas at edge of town, along river
- Within golf course community, expand uses along Little Butte Creek
- Southeast side
- Where new growth is being developed
- Top of Crystal/top of hills in town – with view of city and surrounding area/Rusells Ball Rd/existing parks
- Should have in the Crystal View development, there is, or was, a nice wetland area, However, the developers don't care for the environment. There's a nice field behind Crystal View development that would need trees to make a nice setting.
- Close to the new homes that are being built.
- In downtown or close
- Each new development should have park space – locate around neighborhoods
- By the AMPM in that big triangle lot, in the new subdivisions, behind the high school on Diane Way. Clear the bushes on Royal by the creek to provide walking/biking.
- In neighborhoods
- New developments such as Echos of Ponderosa and golf course developments. We need quality tennis courts.
- Alta Vista, Reese Creek
- Near the developing areas (golf course, etc.)
- I would open a park 2 doors down from me next to my neighbor in the open water drainoff lot
- One at Eagle Point Golf Community area
- Definitely park in EPGC area – no playgrounds available – no gathering area with walking distance of housing area with family demographics, e.g. Chamberlain Park area could be sight of skate park
- On Diane across from Phyllis Drive
- Along Little Butte Creek with nature trails
- I would like a park up by the cemetery (in that region) where you could barbeque/picnic/have a playground and basketball court.
- In the golf course community
- Between city center & Hwy 140
- Shasta Ave, old jr. high location, new developments by new middle school

- My children are currently using Eagle Rock Elementary for their physical parks – maybe a park close between Ridgeview, Phyllis & Crystal & Diane.
- Neighborhoods
- I would like to be able to walk or bicycle to a park near the golf course.
- I would first start by cleaning up the blackberries along the creek east of the covered bridge all the way up to Reese Creek Rd.
- Lucas & Lagoon
- Either by the golf course or off 62 around Barton Road.
- In more neighborhoods like Chamberlain Park
- In the growing areas – where the people are. Perhaps a pool off Hwy 62 & Lynn Rd.
- Near creeks, rivers, tree cover areas
- Off of Lorraine or Deanjus
- I am willing to drive 5 min or so to a destination.
- One in the Cinderella area, one in the golf course housing
- In a high child area. Hwy 62 in front of subdivision by Abbys, Subway, Figaro's Pizza
- As areas are being developed parks need to be part of the plan, and not just an acre of grass.
- One on Trent Jones Blvd.
- Around Butte Creek – across hwy from Ray's or with the Main Street area
- Intermix between new home tracts
- Not familiar enough with, but we are getting so many new neighborhoods, each one should have a small local park
- Everywhere is filling with houses too fast. Incorporate into city I guess.
- I would like to see a park with a pool like Jackson (off of Hwy 62 for easy access)
- Upstream from Dodge Bridge
- Near Eagle Rock Elem.
- South part of town has no parks, so south
- Within subdivisions
- Larger parks near new sub-divisions
- End of Glenwood
- Alta Vista; Reese Creek toward Hwy 140; across 62 from Shasta
- Old school area, Jr. High, etc.
- On the south side near Alta Vista Rd.
- Outskirts of town
- Creek area
- Where the old Junior High School was located, or across the street Glen D Hale property
- A walking/viewing park along Butte Creek from the mill to the dam. Along the mill race with places to view the creek.
- I would make sure there is one at each of the 4 corners of the city – basically so everyone has easy access.

- Just outside urban growth boundaries so you can make them big, city will grow around them in future.

## Question 10

- Outdoor basketball area, tennis, volleyball area and skateboard for the young teens, city pool
- Spray / Waterpark! Dog park skateboard park
- Tennis Cts. & softball fields
- Bike path, dog park, skateboard park, waterworks park
- Community swimming pool, covered picnic areas with restrooms
- Open spaces with tables and trees
- Swimming and walking trails
- Playgrounds, Picnic & BBQ Area, Landscape & wildlife, Walkways
- Playground Equipment
- Creek side sports park, fishing pond, Fishing access on little butte creek
- Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts
- Picnicking and Playgrounds
- Walking
- Dog Park, hiking trails, pool, probably indoors, along with exercise facilities. Please avoid placing everything near the golf course. There is already lots of greenspace there. Don't forget the people who made the town what it is.
- Swimming pool, softball diamond, big grassy areas
- Skateboarding park, bike park, free style and racing, Dog park, kids park like Bear Creek park in Medford
- Playgrounds, tennis ct., & volleyball ct.
- General public usage - Designate park area now - Population is growing - Later will be too late
- I would like to see swings, BBQ pits, tables, restrooms, etc
- Need to improve or enlarge the parks we have now
- Walking / jogging trails, Picnic areas, tennis courts, pool
- Tennis courts and walking paths
- Nature Centered, Facilities for baseball, basketball, soccer, swimming pool, tennis courts, dog parks lawn bowling, shuffle board.
- Sports skating park for older to have something to do
- Walking and wildlife trails
- A nice lawn, trees and a bathroom of some kind (lock at night) like in Medford or Ashland
- Family use: picnic tables: shaded areas: solar toilets
- We need horseshoe pits, something for seniors to enjoy also
- Family oriented places to go - BBQ & Family Picnic, playgrounds for kids, walking paths, bicycle paths, swimming pool, sports fields, music / performance shell.
- Tennis courts, Swimming pool
- Softball field, basketball courts, kids areas with swings, etc. Pool for swimming

- Playground Equipment for children – Swings – Slides – etc.  
For visiting grand kids – etc
- Tennis, Basketball, BBQ and Picnic; walking trails and biking trails
- Most residents got to the river or lake from what we notice.
- Pool–water Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Open areas for walking off or close to Shasta
- Dog Park, Basketball courts, Softball–Baseball fields
- We need large parks that can accommodate sports activities of all types
- Multi–functional parks – Kid activities
- Separate Parks: 1 for older people and families and 1 for skateboarding BMX kid park.
- Tennis Courts, Softball fields, swimming pool
- Swimming, fishing, volleyball, picnics, music
- If the Park was located near the school, it could have picnic tables, basketball court, like Chamberlain Park.
- Parks where you can picnic under trees, with grass, BBQs child play areas, swimming pool
- Bike, Walking trails or paths, softball facilities, picnic facilities, BBQs, appropriate toilet facilities.
- To me Bidwell Park in Chico, CA is the most all around park I have ever been in
- A park where more activity could happen Tennis jogging, walking track, softball fields, etc
- Ballfields {Softball, soccer, basketball}, Swimming Pool
- Mix of open space (natural areas, green belts) and recreation
- We need a large park with room for a BMX track, skateboarding park, bicycle trails, football and soccer fields, volleyball sand pits, basketball and tennis courts, picnicking areas with BBQ pits, horseshoe pits and a disc golf course.
- Bike Trails, Picnic facilities, tennis court
- Playground bicycle trails/walking trails. Public Tennis courts would also be good
- Swimming pool, tennis courts, basketball hoops. Our young people need fun things to do. The alternative is kids using drugs, getting into trouble
- Play grounds, swimming pools
- Picnic areas walking trails, ball fields
- Little Butte Creek should be cleaned up with grass and trails. Bridge across creek would be nice, picnic areas. Larger park should be established with ball fields, walk paths & trails, drive in too, picnic area, etc.
- Active sport day facilities in park noted above; expansion and enhancement of Little Butte Creek Park (hiking, nature walk, creek crossing, interpretive trails)
- Walking / jogging paths, urban landscaping and mini parks
- Open fields grassy areas for kids to RUN, not just cute climbing structures; access to nature, “naturescape” vs.

playgrounds; safe access to water play in summer, grassy hills to climb up and roll down

- Skate Park, BMX track
- Multi use facilities sports buildings w/ special functions
- Lots of grass, picnic tables, playground area, sports fields, walking paths or track
- Trails along creek & through wildlife areas
- Open and grassy trees and ornamentals (sturdy ones), Bike paths might be fun (we're lacking sidewalks where we live on Kelso) whatever is good for the children.
- Dog park, hiking paths, fields, basketball courts, playground equipment, group use areas
- Swimming, BBQ, Jogging, Horseshoes, exercise
- Areas for youth people i.e. skateboarding, walking trails
- Similar to Chamberlain Park Variety of Families
- Multi - use; town needs a swimming pool facility walking paths w/ exercise equipment, bike/walk trails, place for entertainment (music/theatre)
- Dog Park is a must locate it somewhere where it won't bother people on a less
- Dog Park, Skateboard, Pool
- The smaller parks are quiet and peaceful, mostly dedicated. Larger parks bring large dogs, Frisbees and too many people, I am for relaxing.
- Tennis, Basketball, Horseshoes, Picnic, Baseball
- One for picnics, volleyball, etc
- Walking paths around natural scenic areas w/ benches for rest and dog "leash-free" fenced area.
- Play structures and open spaces w/ lots of trees
- Along Butte Creek/walking/bike path
- Skate park, swimming, city center for fitness and crafts
- Kids playgrounds, skateboard park, community pool
- Eagle Point is growing & becoming more urban. Yards are smaller & there are more young children who will be playing in the street. We need park & play spaces, particularly where home density is increasing. Green park space also breaks up the monotony of so many new homes squished together.
- Exercise classes, maybe a fitness club
- A pool, classes, wildlife trails - natural parks
- Dog park
- Playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball, soccer, football fields (lighted), comm. Pool, rec centers for teens/community, walking/biking paths, dog run area
- Parks with RV parking, possibly overnight parking with a camp host nearby for security. Developed parks for large outdoor activities, family gatherings, etc. with ample parking.
- Recreational, walking path, play area for children, picnic area
- Clean, large covered pool
- One just for kids, one for adults only!
- Skate park, community baseball fields, women's gym, city organized sports for adults

- Large park to accommodate softball, baseball, and football for older people and younger children in organized sports
- Natural area with trails, birdlife, fishing
- Green belts
- BBQ facilities, grass areas, playground, special concerts, raffles
- BBQ, jogging, volleyball & basketball crts.
- Would like to see more trails that allowed dogs, preferably ~ 2 miles long
- Reese Creek Rd, Ball Rd, up in the newer subdivisions off Shasta
- Water park
- Bike & walking trails, “natural” preserved areas, tennis courts. Look at Bear Creek Park in Medford, it is gorgeous!
- Tennis, baseball/softball fields, soccer fields, swimming pool
- Fishing, picnicking spots, bigger parks w/shade trees, areas for basketball, tennis, BBQ & picnic areas. We need a swimming pool in Eagle Point!
- Something that would have a swimming pool
- Places for seniors to group exercise
- Easily available to E.P. population residents
- Skate park for the kids, walking and/or biking trail in town – maybe near the creek?
- Picnic & play areas – large
- More open space and walkways connecting parks and other public facilities such as golf courses & National Cemetery
- Baseball, basketball, soccer, tennis, swimming
- Water park for kids, baseball fields, swimming pools, dog park, play equipment that is not made of wood and that is shaded
- Family parks
- We would put it where G.D.H. school was and E.P.M.S. used to be
- Bend, OR has some nice examples. Something similar to Bear Creek Park in Medford. Like to bicycle trails, tennis courts, even an outdoor amphitheater as well as BBQs/picnic areas and playgrounds.
- Skateboard park
- Picnic tables, walking paths, barbecue pits, gazebos
- Swimming pool, soccer fields, basketball courts, archery range
- Family
- Children & youth – open fields for seasonal sports as soccer/football, paintball area
- Variety, possibly to sports park or combination
- Average park with bathroom facilities and picnic areas with great lighting
- A dog park would work here. Also, why not make a bass pond for a local fishing derby, mainly for kids under 13.

- Family parks with sports fields, basketball, picnic facilities, shelters and bathrooms. Lots of trees. Parks exclusively for dogs & dog owners.
- Chamberlin Park has a lot of space that does not get used much.
- A public swimming pool, some type of skate park, a large playground & picnicking, plenty of parking
- TENNIS COURTS, softball fields, swimming pool
- Picnic, playground equipment, basketball & baseball
- Perhaps more sites for picnicking & near water for viewing, not accessing
- Skateboard park, BMX bike park
- Would like to see more greenbelts or land set aside for public spaces.
- Small local parks aimed at children
- Open grass areas, play structures
- Tennis courts, pool, riparian & foothill trails, interpretive
- Sports/swimming
- Greenways, no cement/asphalt, no skateboard, sm picnic areas, walkway/jog paths, NO VEHICLES!
- Baseball, softball fields; volleyball courts
- Family park with playgrounds and picnic facilities
- I believe strongly Little Butte would support a safe and productive fishery, i.e. Little Butte Park would be perfect trout creek for the young & old
- Parks where I could walk through trees, kids could play Frisbee, a park with a tennis court
- A dog park located where the big empty lot is located behind EPHS
- Swimming pool for public
- Park by the creek. Parks with trees, shade – tennis courts, volley ball (like the one on Stewart Ave. in Medford (Lichter–Mainwaring)
- Tennis courts, dog park, exercise facilities, trails to walk/run/bike, racquetball
- Playgrounds. TENNIS COURTS! Baseball/softball diamonds. Picnic tables. Shade trees.
- Swimming pool – dog exercise park – could be put in existing parks
- Public tennis courts w/lights (on timers) for night-time play
- A tailgate park for limited sale items or to take the place of yard sales. Shelters for reunions, etc. controlled by the year reservations, with tables & bar–b–cue equipt. Plus nearby playground equipment for young & old.
- Fenced in! BBQs, picnic tables, toddler equipment, volleyball
- Fenced dog run, Frisbee lawn space, oval walking or running track that connects to path surrounding golf course. Picnic & play structure areas.
- Larger parks w/multiple activities available
- Tennis courts
- Swimming pool, disc golf & dog park

- Tennis courts, tennis practice courts, nature trails
- Childrens playground, restrooms and tennis, or basketball or volleyball and picnic tables with bar-b-que area
- Swimming pool
- Walking paths
- Picnic area, flowers/gardens, Labyrinth
- A rec park with softball field, swimming pool, tennis, community hall
- Playground, picnic/BBQ, skate park & swimming pool
- YMCA is wonderful skate park, nice baseball and football field. Fun play equipment for the kids and places to cook and gather.
- Picnics/BBQs, family activities
- Similar type as Bear Creek Park, Medford, OR – Multi-use facility – amphitheater, etc.
- A nice wide path for bikes & walkers, natural setting, bird watching, view points, garbage cans, drinking fountains, place for dogs to run.
- Skate park
- Community center w/gymnasium, playgrounds w/picnic
- Swimming pool, water slides, tennis courts, BMX bike track, skate park
- Picnic/BBQ, walking trails, playgrounds, pools
- Skate park, community pool, BBQ areas w/park
- Seating, tables, rest rooms, view points
- It would be wonderful to have a competition size swimming pool for recreation & an Eagle Point swim team! What a healthy sport to promote@ It would also be nice to have an E.P. soccer team!
- Swimming pool
- Public pools, dog parks!!! Basketball, playgrounds for young kids
- Barbecue area with benches and swings for kids and slides.
- Swimming
- Is there a swimming pool available?
- Walking path along creek – definitely
- Tennis court, dog area & picnic area
- I would like to see a swimming pool and tennis courts. A nature hiking path would be nice, too.
- More bicycle paths, picnic areas, open space, wading pool or fountain
- We need tennis facilities
- Nature trails, sport courts, dog walking, picnics
- The Butte Creek park needs improvements – playground/covered shelter for park tables/bridge across to other side by mill/benches at different intersections for seniors to rest on. The kids sit waiting for parents to pick them up. It would be nice for the benches to have a cover.
- Floral gardens, arboretum
- Sports park to support all sports

- Where they have mountain biking, hiking, BBQ facilities and a pool
- I just visited a park in Oshkosh, WI, which had disc golf, skateboard park, softball/recreation fields, playground, picnic facilities, benches, a grandstand, etc. It was awesome!
- Playgrounds for kids
- Trees, grassy areas, basketball, soccer, picnic areas, playground (colorful & interesting), not like Chamberlain Park.
- BBQ, trails, playgrounds, swimming, nature walks
- Big parks – lots of grass & trees – open area for games – pavilion
- General park area w/BBQ facilities/restrooms
- A pool, tennis courts, hiking trails
- An area with basketball courts, playground, and walking paths.
- Stevens & golf course area – Hwy 62, playgrounds, need city swimming pool, basketball, baseball, horseshoes, volleyball, picnic area, clean restroom
- I know the kids talk about a skateboard park.
- A swimming pool & tennis courts would be great!
- Lagoon Park up & going
- Playground parks for kids. Like Bear Creek in Medford. Trees, need lots of trees for shade, restrooms, covered sitting areas
- Fields and dog park would be nice
- Picnic areas, BBQ, playgrounds
- Near new housing developments for children & older adults
- A family park – like Medford's Bear Creek Park
- Sports park; tennis courts, basketball court, swimming pool, and toys for 4-yr-old and younger
- A swimming pool locally would be great.
- Family picnic areas with room for baseball & basketball hoops
- Skateboarding, small wading pool for little ones, dog walking area, sandbox
- More playground equip (Ex: Mattie Brown), natural (Ex: Lithia in Ashland)
- Big open space for outdoor things
- On rivers
- A small area for seniors and a few benches to rest on
- Skateboard park, parks for kids 0-16
- A recreation center w/pool, basketball court area that can be used for other activities – improved sidewalks/bike paths – it is impossible to walk w/a stroller in Eagle Point due to the condition or lack of sidewalks
- Green open areas – some with playground equipment
- We need open and working restrooms located at parks. The restroom at Chamberlain Park is never open for use. Why have it at all?
- More toys for the kids
- There is no way for seniors or the disabled. When the playground at Mattie Brown was put in they said it was going

to be a part for disabled kids – we are still waiting. There is no place for wheelchairs. Doesn't E.P. know there are disabled?

- Tennis, disc golf, walking/biking paths, shady areas for kids to play, picnic areas, pool, or bussing available to White City, waterslide or water park
- Bicycle & walking trails, picnic tables
- Playground w/equip for young children, roller hockey courts, city pool
- All
- Playground equipment
- A park with swimming pool & tennis courts or racquetball courts
- I would like to see tennis courts here – the closest courts are in South Medford. And Chamberlain Park could be cleaner.
- MultiUse, large parks
- Neighborhood parks with playgrounds and walking trails
- Sports; dog walking/exercise; recreation; pavilions
- Water slides/ larger! A lot of trees & landscape, creeks, ponds, etc.
- Basketball/dog park
- Picnic area with pavilion
- Barbecues & picnic area, tennis courts, restrooms
- Large parks, so they don't get crowded. That would be the only thing that would keep me away. And patrolled so they don't become hangouts for kids to deal drugs & other activities.
- Waterpark, skate park, parks to entertain the young kids and teenagers

#### **Question 14**

- Swimming pool
- Lets take care of what we already have
- Fishing in Little Butte
- Picnic tables
- Parking
- What ever happened to city agreement with Boy Scout use
- BMX racetrack
- Landscaping
- Parking
- Creek crossing, interpretive trails
- Don't know where it is
- Sand volleyball
- Develop hillside as a "wild" play area. Big rocks – gunnels – digging area. Swinging bridge – rough paths, etc.
- Lots can be done with area, especially old (Scout) bldg. Good parking with possibilities.
- Family settings & special events
- Water park
- Tennis – none in our town, fields for soccer

- Pool
- Skateboard park
- Trails
- Tennis courts, trails & pedestrian expansion bridge across to Bronsboro Hwy for alking loop, pool
- No lights = quiet after dark! No cement = no noisy destructive skateboards!!
- Pool, perhaps dog park, amphitheatre
- Skateboard park, walks
- This would need a good bridge off Royal
- Tennis courts
- Tennis court
- Tennis
- Barbecue area
- Tennis courts
- Connection to Royal by bridge to keep traffic down in residential area
- Tennis courts
- A water park for younger ones and maybe for adults also
- Whatever is needed
- Pool in the large parking area
- Skateboarding, bicycle riding
- Wheelchair path
- Horseshoes
- Tennis

## Question 16

- Yes if they are kept up, grass green and mowed; restrooms clean, Mattie Brown's restrooms are a health hazard
- The city needs to clean the weeds around the all streets first!!!
- If Everyone has a say and it is done in a timely way – as long as it accommodates many and not only a few I would
- If the money wasn't a tax but volunteer fundraisers and community involvement.
- If the money went for skate parks and the development of a real park.
- After supporting and contributing to the Ashpole center, I will not support any thing until I know that the city won't make it so expensive to use that service groups can't afford it!
- C; On how much where located
- What would the monetary costs be
- On where and what is being proposed
- If I would use it
- C; on what you would be doing to develop the parks.
- No if taxes go up
- If fund are only ear marked for Parks and recreation
- What recreation is offered. I don't play with "balls" and don't want to be taxed for the benefit of those who do.

- If all homeowners paid a small % based on property value we probably wouldn't miss it and could have access to a wonderful park / recreations program (i.e. central point is working hard on theirs)
- The city has a history of raising taxes to pay for projects & then not completing them or employing unqualified city employees to be project managers.
- On what you are paying for
- Not with the current way governments from national down to city spend the taxes they already collect.
- Keep cost down by a Loge turn and get volunteers. Done the rite way it can be done, get EP's support
- If the parks offered good activities and sports fields, etc
- With school surcharge tax is too high now to consider higher tax
- We now have a community bldg. Which we pay to use. The public should post a deposit and only pay if there is damage.
- Older persons are equals, curb wildlife. Wheelchair access, benches.
- Pay user fees, seek donations & grants
- I would be willing to pay a fee for use of a facility for reunion, wedding, etc.
- Larger parks, programs for all ages, SDCs should be used, everyone pays
- The city should have developed a "Pork Plan" already. The city is making a lot of money from all of the large housing developments. My impression of the city is that it is greedy. After building hundreds of acres of houses, isn't it a bit late to ask about parks? And, of course, now they want more money.
- If the public was told of the proposed improvement w/the funds and it was voted on
- We would give money for a swimming pool.
- If it included the facilities that my family wants
- Location & taxes
- On the programs offered and how well maintained the park is
- Hard to live in E.P. because taxes are so high
- I think builders are making a lot of m money in this city; make them give some of it back, PARKS
- Not day use but possible per activity
- This city chg'd development fees of \$1,700/house in my subdivision – but no park has been developed on land set aside for it!!!
- I think new parks or improvements should be paid for by our existing taxes. There are new homes everywhere – they have paid permits and new people pay taxes, too. More revenue for the city, more revenue for parks. Also, contractors should help pay for development of the area where their homes are.
- On everything
- Our taxes are already some of the highest in Rogue Valley! Unsure where our money is currently going . . . need a

breakdown description before committing to new or already promised projects.

- If used wisely E.P. needs a lot of other more important improvements
- Exactly how they would get the money; I would not what a tax increase, maybe a bond?
- Where located & if it is something my family & grandchildren could use
- Specifics of project
- If it's a donation I would help. If it's property taxes, mine are too high already. So I vote no on all tax increases.
- Should be required of developers for many acres and that community raises structural requirements.
- If I could afford to give I would.
- Depends on what it would be. I would support a swimming pool & soccer field. Also running clubs.
- I would pay for group facilities only. Other than that the growth system development charges and taxes already paid here should be already going to improve parks.
- We have some of the highest taxes in So. Oregon. Make the developers pay for them.
- I would like special giving. Grants, donations, etc. I am not in favor of a tax increase.
- On what the plans for the park looked like & where it was. Don't want to fund a park I'm not going to like or use.
- What exactly the proposed project is
- We pay enough now!
- How much, if volunteer - not taxed
- Being in our 80s we have limited funds, and husband is blind
- I am willing to donate, but do not want to be forced through taxes
- If there were more for seniors and disabled
- Only if kept simple
- Pay as I use such as community center
- Since I am a renter it would depend on how the money would be gathered and what exactly it would be used for.
- I would pay limited funds for specific projects if I knew where it was going. However, between tax increasing & new housing development, the city of E.P. should have money for these projects.
- If the city can fund this new park with other sources of money then we shouldn't have to help. But if the donations could help make the park that much better then yes, fundraisers or donations a must!

## Question 16a

Yes

- Bike path, dog park
- Pool
- In the Eagle Point Golf Course Community

- Fishing
- Walker path
- Bike Park, Dog park, Skate park, swimming pool
- Basketball
- Open Space
- Park benches, lighting, restrooms
- Small Playground parks
- Swimming pool, BB courts, landscaping, picnic facilities
- Swimming pool
- Community activity center
- Most
- Facilities alone! Let special activities pay their own way
- Lawn bowling
- More playgrounds fewer condos
- Children & older people
- Swimming pool
- Nature center, tennis courts, more & better parks
- Undecided at present
- New parks, swimming pool
- Little Butte Creek area
- Dot park, swimming pool & facilities
- New parks, dog parks, subdivision parks
- Softball, tennis, and swimming pool
- Projects for children and tennis
- Bike paths
- Parks recreation
- Pool, tennis courts, bridge over Little Butte Creek to Brownsburo Hwy
- Sports facilities/fields
- A nice park to walk our dog
- Youth
- Dog parks, pool, bike trails, community park
- Children & teen center activities that are somewhat supervised
- Tennis courts, swimming pool, baseball diamond
- Skate park, parks & rec
- Skateboard park, walks
- Ones that my 2 & 3 year olds could utilize
- Swimming pool
- Tennis courts
- Paved walking paths
- Obtaining more land to use for parks
- Walking paths
- Park next to my neighbor's house
- Swimming, dog obedience
- Tennis courts
- Swimming pool, dog park, skateboard park, covered benches
- Projects that are for kids
- Teen or family focused activities & more trees/landscape
- Pool, skate, tennis facilities
- Picnic area

- Most of them, as long as they help our kids in the community
- Cleaning up the city (Shasta Ave!)
- A walking path along Butte Creek
- Facilities & trails
- City pool
- Little Butte Creek Park
- Tennis courts
- Tennis courts and a larger park
- Parks, sidewalks, street lights, beautification & trails

### **It Depends**

- If I knew who actually benefits from its use
- Keep cost down, it can be done and get E.P.'s support.
- On taxes
- Taxes are already high & hard to pay if you are low income
- All other options must be pursued first, including corporate sponsorship/developers' fees & stewardship programs
- Natural projects that are responsible to habitats & storm water & streams
- Community centers yes, parks no
- I am one who really doesn't like change. I love the community and dislike developing it more because it increases population and the crime level
- Can't afford any extra expenses
- Have to see project first
- I need to know more about existing & proposed areas, etc
- On how important I thought it was. So far most of our parks are unused or run down, even the newer one.
- How much – for what??

### **Question 18**

- Not sure need to know more about it
- What kind of park & where
- Depends on how much \$ would come out of my property taxes
- How it was run
- Depends on how much they want and that its purpose is to develop parks now
- It is managed better than D9
- Cost would need to be within reason
- Size of P. District and amount of tax
- Need info of proposal of plans
- Again how much are we talking?
- Not through anymore property taxes!
- No new, additional Taxes or Fees
- On how much it would up the taxes
- Would not support park if they resemble existing parks
- It would limit over use by outsiders
- Undecided
- Capitol Improvements I would want phased in

- I already pay extremely high taxes so I do not feel that I want my taxes to go up. Between SDCS and the taxes in Eagle point it seems the money should be there?
- Taxes in this area are already way to high and a new government agency means more taxes
- Cap the amount it would increase taxes
- I would be if they were functional. Why pay for parks I would or could not use.
- Particularly a pool house, classrooms and or exercise classes. We need to improve use by adults and families.
- Depends on location
- I think everyone should share in the funding, not just property owners
- Larger area for development?
- On how much money we would pay
- Very broad area beyond city limits
- Until more commercial development is done, I do not want more taxes
- Need to know more about it. The expense is large to build a park but less to maintain.
- Kids a park & adult park for wildlife!
- No more taxes!
- Using property tax already established. Not increase E.P., too high already.
- I think developers profiting from growth should contribute.
- Easier control & maintenance in city limits
- Would it raise taxes?
- Do it w/city & school district
- On amount per home
- We support park districts, however, our property taxes should not be raised in order to fund them. Redirect use of current taxes.
- Since it is a tax it would depend on how much and what kind of facility
- Amount of the taxes
- Cost, location, who served
- After school & fire increase. I don't need another property tax hit!
- Eliminate system development charges & general fund
- Skate park
- Depends on \$ increase
- Depends on what exactly \$ is going for
- If they had tennis courts, we would support them.
- If you had developers pay for it, then yes
- Property taxes too high now
- If not too costly individually
- As long as it does not raise our property taxes.
- It was \$100 per month per dwelling
- On amount of taxation
- If well written & managed
- On how much we would be taxed & whether there is a cap

- Would it raise tax or use what is already being taxed?
- If it was for seniors & disabled
- It would come from existing taxes
- I believe developers should also build parks in the subdivisions that they propose.
- How long till finished?

## Question 19

### City Limits

- Everyone living in EP would benefit
- To cover only Eagle Point
- So it's close
- Convenience
- It is within the city and that population would more often use it
- I'm already supporting whole city! (urban renewal)
- Aren't enough within city limits
- Other stretching area too far
- Facilitation of taxing
- It would limit overuse by outsiders
- Specific for residents
- Too hard to provide for and coordinate with others
- Eagle Point is a city that needs inner development
- Limited resources, we can expand later
- We don't have kids
- Greater access
- It should be for EP
- Very broad area beyond city limits
- The region or boundaries are too big
- Easier control & maintenance
- That is the city limits
- People are more out to use the parks that are living around them.
- Should stay in Eagle Point only
- More apt to use
- Easy access for non-drivers
- If it was in any way connected to the school, even in name
- Safety & if we could fit softball fields in
- Too large & far flung
- Unless we acquire funds outside city it should stay in the city.
- Closer, more convenient
- Money from city coffers does not need to be spent elsewhere!
- Because other areas have their own facilities
- Location to residence
- Within walking distance
- Then all residents would help take ownership
- Small lots need recreation area
- More room to grow
- City parks are within city boundaries, therefore they should be paid for & governed by inside the city

- White City & Shady Cove need to pay for their own parks
- Most users would be from within the city
- More direct relationship to E.P.
- Park would possibly be too far away
- City pays taxes, outside of city goes to county

### **School District Boundaries**

- Would use parks
- Larger Area
- It's a larger area
- More people would contribute \$
- Provide for outlying families who do help pay for city.
- More people will benefit
- Broader use expected
- Larger more people to support
- More resources – more opportunities
- More people would pay for it
- More available money reducing tax burden on EP residents
- Covers a bigger area!
- Encompass Wider area
- Larger area for land use
- More open space available
- More area to work with / more homes
- Because it would make it accessible to more people
- Serve more people
- More room for a large regional Park
- Would encourage & allow broader use
- SD is a wider coverage area
- Longer trail access, I would love to see miles of trails with pets allowed
- Larger area for development?
- There are more people in the school district
- more people would be taxed
- Better utilization
- Only if not enough room in city
- To include all children within boundaries
- Bigger
- Regional responsibility
- Spread the wealth/cost!
- So the kids could use them for learning
- Within walking distance
- The kids are biggest reason to have parks, and district should have all uses included in it.
- To include schools in planning & decision-making
- Available for more people
- Because all those kids need parks
- Kids who would benefit from parks may not live in city limits!
- Think this is the larger area – correct?
- More people sharing costs
- So we have enough room to build a large park

- There would be a better chance for a bigger park.
- So many of our people live outside
- To create more outdoor activities
- To spread out tax burden
- It encompasses more people

#### Other

- Which ever is the larger area – everyone in the region will benefit. I don't know what city limit or school district entails
- Any area within 2 miles of city
- County level planning – with some planning the city could even connect to the Bear Creek Park trails. Open spaces must be maintained.
- Every area that has an Eagle Point mailing address!
- Both

### Question 20

- Develop Little Butte Creek Park
- Fishing
- Security Upgrades!
- Landscaping, proper picnic facilities
- Build a dog park
- Playground & rec area
- Tennis courts
- Tennis courts
- Tennis courts
- Skate park
- Bike park
- Recreation classes
- Develop a fishing area along Little Butte
- Dog run or area
- Tennis courts w/lights
- Tennis court
- Dog park
- Adult lap pool (separate from kids' swimming area), support new apt academy
- Skate park
- Tennis courts
- Skate park
- Community Center

### Question 22

- |  |                                 |                           |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • ½ mile from high school                                      | • Alta Vista – golf course area | • Behind the high school  |
| • ½ of a mile from Mill  | • Alta Vista Heights            | • Below the new schools   |
| • 2002 development near new middle/grade school up on the hill | • Alta Vista Heights            | • Bet. new schools & EPHS |
| • Adjacent to E.P.   | • Apt. Complex                  | • Blue Sky Sub.Div.       |
| • Alta Vista   | • Behind Eagle Rock Elem.       | • Bridgeport              |
|  | • Behind high school            | • Bridgeport              |





- Reese Creek area
- Reese Creek area
- Reese Creek Estates
- Ridgeview Dr.
- Ridgeview Dr.
- Ridgeview Dr.
- Ridgeview Dr.
- Rodale Dr.
- Rodale Dr.
- Rodale Subdivision
- Royal – Edith Circle Area
- Royal Ave
- Royal Ave
- Royal Ave.
- Royal Ave.
- Royal Ave.
- Royal Avenue
- S. Platt St.
- S. Royal
- S. Royal
- S. Royal Ave
- S. Shasta
- S. Shasta Ave.
- S.W.
- Shadow Lawn
- Shasta Ave
- Shasta Ave & Krista
- Shasta Ave South
- Shasta Ave.
- Shasta Ave.
- So. Shasta
- So. Shasta
- South
- South Royal
- Stevens Rd
- Stevens Rd area
- Stevens Rd.
- Subdivision
- Subdivision by the new schools
- Tabor
- Teakwood
- Teakwood
- Teakwood
- Teakwood Area
- Teakwood area
- Teakwood Dr
- Teakwood Dr
- Teakwood Drive
- Teakwood/Crystal
- Town
- Tracy Ave
- Tracy Ave.
- Trent Jones Golf Course
- Up by new elementary school, Havenwood
- Van Way Circle
- Vista Park Drive
- Weldwood Dr
- Westminster
- Westminster
- Westminster Area
- Westminster Dr
- Westminster Dr.
- Westminster Drive
- Whistling Hollow
- Whistling Hollow

## Question 28

- Sell some parkland that is not being used and take that money to fund parks. This also could be used for school lands not used, which could be used to fund school.
- Do not add costs to my water bill!!!
- I would like the city to install a R.V. dump station for the residents of Eagle Point. Thank you
- In order to decide what is needed or how it is to be funded it would be a good idea to explain what is happening now, what brought about the need for this survey and what direction the city is heading.
- I would like to see the park behind the flourmill received some further development. It is a peaceful and restful place that could be further enhanced. City hall is awesome on the inside and devoid of charm on the outside. Perhaps some sort of new frontage w/ greenery and Trees could tone down the ex-grocery store look?
- Love to see little Butte Creek made into a “real” park and the addition of a larger community park. We drive to Medford to enjoy Bear Creek Park, Ashland to enjoy Lithia, and Grants Pass to enjoy their River Park.
- All sub-divisions should have neighborhood parks.
- First we should put in sidewalks, curbs, & gutters – proper landscaping of value to make it more appealing & inviting. Good lawns and sprinkling system. Develop Harnish Wayside so its’ not an eyesore for entrance into the town. Tear down Dahack’s Old house or bar, whatever it was. Need to develop the entrances into

town. They're an eyesore! Get rid of muddy walking areas! Develop Royal Shasta with curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. Especially for children walking to school and elderly who would enjoy a walk on sidewalks instead of mud holes! Something has got to be done to our town to make it more inviting and user friendly. It's not attractive! It's a joke! Other small towns have been able to do things we have talked about. Why not Eagle Point!!

- More Walking & Biking trails. A park in my area, tennis courts, all would be fantastic
- No Skate-parks to much liability for the city!
- Send out or publish locations of parks that are in this questionnaire.
- Maps of parks in area; trails, etc. For new residents (If doesn't exist already) If so, maybe supplied to new residents w/ packet of info about local businesses, etc. (I think we got me...?) Thank You.
- I believe that a parks system within the Eagle Point Region is a long overdue situation that I had always hoped someone would address. I commend all individuals responsible for bringing this to our community. Thank you for choosing me to participate in your survey. If I can be of further assistance Please contact me, I would love to Help.
- It is hard to know where all the parks are as there is no map to show location.
- Recent residential development has not been planned for open space areas, except when mandated by impacts on wet lands. Mitigation in some cases is years behind permitted mitigation plans. Maintaining open spaces is critical to keeping Eagle Point's Rural feeling. It is important to understand that is why many folks moved here. Open space and parks are critical to Eagle Point's community and feeling of a special place to live. I fear at the current rate of growth and planning, this will no longer be a place I want to live.
- We are taxed/feed enough (schools - F.D. Bonds & due to "Population Explosion" more to come - water etc). We have 11 grandkids. Park activities have not kept up with the population. Kids are bored for lack of activity. Must travel - to closest Water-Closet for soccer, softball, etc. Having ruined a nice quiet community maybe a multi-plex park will somehow compensate.
- I would like to see a dog park for my neighbors. I myself do not have a dog. But, I am wary of a dog park because I see a lot of irresponsible pet owners that would/might create a problem. I think the dog owners that would benefit from it would have to come together to form some kind of committee to hold the irresponsible ones accountable, hopefully this would not involve low enforcement but I have a feeling it would. That's too bad, the older people here would like it.
- Please keep bike paths off Butte Crk, only if it is public property, do I agree with Bike paths. The Creek level comes up and down every year you would have the path right in your front room, stick to the roads. Thank You
- We need open spaces - not looking at walls and roofs would be wonderful. Trees and well maintained grass areas with modern restrooms - not out houses. Fun things - animals of concrete for the little ones to play on.

- Our junior sports programs are in need of help and more support from community.
- City employees have access to city equipment for home improvement. It would be nice if home owners could rent, lease or use equipment in the same way especially low income families for digging, etc. projects.
- Put a decent playground, picnic & tennis/basketball/racquetball area near Glen D. Hale – on that side of the bridge – save the land now – it is getting so crowded – everyone would benefit – Little Butte Park is virtually unusable, appears to be a private park – creepy & feels unsafe for kids – unimproved land beyond feels unsafe – needs too much to develop property – use for city services?
- There are enough little parks. We need a big park like the one on Stewart Ave., in Medford. It has basketball, sand volleyball, 4 tennis courts, 2–4 soccer fields, playground, picnic facilities, and BATHROOMS. That is a great Park!! Also a swimming pool would be good.
- The city staff and council is doing an outstanding job of guiding and supporting our city!
- Chamberlin Park is well used and virtually unpatrolled by the city police; if that's what they will be doing with additional facilities I wouldn't recommend building anymore.
- Get going on Voluntary help for any work. If it is planned good and in advance there would be a lot of help of all types. And put the name of volunteers in the Arya's they work it in on a wall or something. When people help they will look after the project or park. Thank you.
- I feel the community should get together and do fund raising to help our parks. We really can't afford to be taxed any more. At least if the people of Eagle Point helped raise the money it would bring them together more. There are many talented people here some could build tables and benches, put in BBQ pits. It could be like an old fashion barn rising. If each month take one of our parks and get volunteers together to do this it would be fun.
- Development of Parks in a growing community is critical. After the land is used for houses is too late. Parks create green space.
- I am newly divorced but have lived in Eagle Point for five years. I love the small town community where I can raise my kids. I think a park with tennis courts and a volleyball court would be wonderful even a pool would be nice.
- More activities are needed locally in E.P. to keep our kids out of trouble and give them a place to go so they can legally enjoy their interests of social time like free-style bike riding, skateboarding swimming, and us young adults to enjoy taking our kids and pets.
- There is a lot of new housing I am in one of them but I don't want to be surrounded by a ton of people without breathing room. I believe people would be more permanent residents if they had space. Makes it full like your house is bigger and more pleasant. When we bought our new home 1 yr ago we were told the whole back 10 acres or so would not be developed – Now they are, we bought this because of the room. We would love a park area for our children to play safely in because the lots are so small I think more people would be willing to pay these crazy prices if they knew there

was a beautiful park behind them or just around the corner. Thank You!

- I feel that sometimes those of us who have lived here for a long time and had children in schools, etc are sometimes being forgotten. The new “richer” & older & more single couple families near the golf course have truly changed the tenor of our town. Please remember what drew these moneyed people here: green space, slow easygoing lifestyle, beauty of area, small town feeling to shops and businesses. This has been a town where you knew your neighbors, nodded at acquaintances and supported local businesses. Lets don’t forget that in the rapid growth and spread of our town. Keep family oriented, inclusive of all lifestyles ages & financial status, thank you for listening
- I would like more walking paths all over the area.
- You need to fight with Oregon fish and game to reopen little butte creek for fishing, we could have a fishing derby for the kids on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July.
- Please keep pursuing this and thank you.
- No more Taxes
- Our taxes are high enough now. We just did fire dept., new schools, and library. There is a limit on how much we can do in a short time tax wise.
- Decades ago parks provided a genuine benefit for families to “get out of the house” to picnic or get lazy in the outdoors. Electronics have moved families and individuals indoors for entertainment or socializing in our current environment. The “bottom line” is that a relatively small percent of the population place parks as a priority item. This item is similar to public libraries. Lately, the county has spent a fortune on several new libraries. Hardly anyone uses them...such a waste since schools have libraries...and the existing libraries were perfectly adequate for the very few users!!
- Eagle Point needs more recreational facilities to keep its residents & encourage other people to use them, keeping our \$ in our town. It provides us with opportunities to know our neighbors and generally makes our city a nicer place to live. At the rate E.P. is growing I feel it’s imperative we put land aside for future parks and recreation use now. I’m excited to ascertain the possibility of better park facilities.
- Please keep our area natural - Do not pave over all the pervious landscaping our region has naturally. Also please be a model for homeowners to show them how planting with species native to our area can be beautiful. Let’s knock out the invasives! Also lets remember to be responsible with our riparian zones! Many of them being taken over with blackberries they are being weeded without using sediment fencing, lets take care of what we have!
- It would be great to have an all weather paved or maintained looping trail for power walkers and joggers, w/ restrooms; near the new neighborhoods
- We are excited about EP parks development, as well as business/retail development. I’ve talked with so many new, and established families who are so tired of driving to Medford. The kids of EP need things to do ... there are more and more of them every year. I t will be a real juvenile delinquent problem in the future!

- We have already paid substantial SDC' fees in new housing – where is that money being used in relation to parks? We should be a wealthy town at this time use the money wisely overspending on a library was not wise!!
- The smaller parks caught my eye first entering EP. Hugh parks with Frisbees, running dogs, boom boxes, with chaos, have their place I'm sure, as I do enjoy the park with the volleyball facilities next to the Rec. center I find charming. When I moved here the smaller, more intimate parks like the one by the bridge and Bob Moore park frequently located and comfortable to take and spare a few moments of your day. The smaller parks to which I refer are like rest stops, calming and the absolute nature of Eagle Point itself; larger parks would take away the essence of our charming Eagle Point!
- There are good models of existing parks in our valley. Lithia Park Bear Creek Park. User fees are a great way to go because then no one feels like they are paying for something that they don't use. I believe every city should have a dog park. They get used they are a great way to get to know your neighbor. And they prevent the complaints about people with dogs. The kids having something to do is important. For as many retirees in this area, I believe there are a lot of kids. Keep them busy with activities and they are less likely to get into trouble. A park downtown might spur some attention to it from the local residents. Right now there is nothing to attract someone to go downtown. There is no draw or energy.
- Needs more security so that there are less fights among junior-high schoolers at parks.
- Eagle Point needs to preserve some wild and open space before its too late and we have nothing but houses. We need something like Lithia Park in Ashland and we definitely need a POOL. Our parks are small, pitiful and chamberlain park has no shade in the summer. Mattre Brown is a really busy street. Someone's kid is going to get hit. Without parks we won't stay here we will move.
- Thanks for asking for input. Finish projects. Hold developers accountable. Tennis Courts – Life Sport. Fields for Play (Soccer, Football, Baseball, Softball). Now more mini-parks!! Put EP on the map w/ top-notch recreational activities!!
- WATER PARK!!
- Preserving a natural landscape with nontoxic fertilizers would be appreciated. Also a park with plaques about the local wildlife or history of Eagle Point or Native American history would be fun and informational to the public.
- The transients wouldn't be so unruly and hang out at little butte Creek Park if it were fixed up. Lots of people go there thinking it is established. It would help keep kids off the street and provide family entertainment if building was fixed such as local concerts there is plenty of room to put picnic benches and BBQs, horseshoes and other sports. The creek needs to be fenced off so no one could get hurt or drown.
- All city parks should be supported by surrounding community by volunteer work, donated material, funds, etc.
- No more strip parks – parks that are only a small strip of land are not good to anyone, just empty land traded by the developers.

- Eagle Point should organize city sports for adults. Example Volleyball, use gyms of schools once weekly. Donations given to city for Parks and Rec.
- It would be sooo nice to have a fenced dog park! Thank you for asking!
- We need a dog park so we can let are dogs run and play, Yet older persons can enjoy the park too to see wild life with out the teens and small kids running the show! The Apt. Owners need to make more play areas because they do have the land for a baseball or football field. Instead of watering all the green grass to mow! I do wish I lived in a more quite place even the kids need to keep out of trouble there are drug and alcohol problems in this part of town!!
- If this issue is so important as to be spending all this investigative money, why did EP city abandon Cinderella Park? Giving this land back to the developer so that the densest possible housing could be built was a travesty; a slap in the peoples face and a breach of public trust. Also where is all the tax \$ going from recent tax increases? We see no improvements and see many areas they could be made in. I'd appreciate an answer.
- I like the city the parks are hardly ever used. The money should be used to improve the existing landscape, roads etc. The more you build the more population will come, the harder it is to maintain peace - That is why I moved here to live in peace and get away from the California population of the rest of Medford area. I raised my family here in the talent/phoenix area - I have family that have lived in this community for a long time. I hope it won't be spoiled by making it bigger than can be supported in law enforcement, churches and places that encourage goodness.
- Adopt a park use this method to help offset maintenance costs. The youth are the ones who presently use them the most and teenage youth destroy them the most. Use the available labor from those who are caught or need to work off fines to help develop and maintain them. Clearing Blackberries, etc... Eagle Point is a nice town but a dirty town, lots of garbage on main roadways, around schools, alleyways, walk around or ride a bike, see for yourself. The creek is a huge asset and drawing card, a public pool would be a great asset to both the public and school system, and self sustainability. If builders i.e. chamberlain park are required to build a park. Certain specifications need to be set in place. Chamberlain Park was built with large landfill and not enough topsoil so the grass requires more to maintain it. One step at a time and Eagle Point can and will be a nice place to live.
- What happened to the park like setting in the wetland area? It was promised by a builder but it never happened
- As an elderly couple we haven't given much thought about the future of parks is the Eagle Point area. However, with such rapid growth new parks and improvement to existing parks will be required. I would say that upgrading existing parks should be the first step.
- We need more positive activities in EP for our children, to help promote wellness, keep them out of trouble and away from drugs.
- Currently I am compiling statistical analysis of park survey in Glenwood subdivision. I have attached a copy hereto. Generally we favor neighborhood parks that are for the neighborhoods

surrounding the park, 10 acres or less. Hillocks & trees to break up view and create mini environments; no parking in park; these are not designated parks but open space and peaceful spots for neighbors. Some BBQ areas; paths made of gravel or cinder (to encourage walker / joggers and discourage vehicle & skateboard traffic). We disfavor tennis, basketball courts and parking that will eat up open space, invite noise and generally detract from park setting. Simple drought resistant landscaping.

- This town is growing extremely quick & the sprawl is not interrupted well with parks or natural spaces. This needs to be addressed. Pedestrian or bicycle traffic access is severely neglected at present. I recommend a "loop" created from Covered Bridge to Little Butte Park (which needs expansion and development) to or a pedestrian suspension bridge over Little Butte Cr. to Brownsburo Hwy. and back to covered bridge. This loop can also tie in by the north end of the bridge to the huge recent residential development on the NE part of town as well as the schools (safer pedestrian access to schools).
- I worked for city government for 26 years in Calif. The city held the developers responsible for the entire cost of parks fire stations and equipment, and police substations, they were all built for our needs. They were also major contributors to additional school space needed for their houses. That's the way I feel you may call me if you would like more information.
- Eagle Point already levys too many taxes for the benefits we receive. Need to use existing taxes to better police the area - especially the downtown area and the students from the schools during school year Teenagers Vandalizing downtown area.
- I think the young and teenage children would benefit from a skateboard park and bmx bike park.
- I believe all citizens should have access to safe and clean recreational opportunities - especially children and teens. Ideally classes would also be available for this population.
- The city has 6 parks currently. This ample for now. As the city grows and only if it grows substantially would there be a need to build more parks. If the parks are now funded through property taxes, right now and the next several years there are too many other projects that had to be addressed and paid for by our property taxes. Maintaining the parks we have is ample for now. Beautifying and improving the city itself seems to me to be more important at present and bringing in new business to our quaint little city is more important it definitely needs a face lift. That's where I would like to see some of our very high property taxes used.
- Parks are important. My own use is now limited since I am a handicapped senior citizen who voluntarily quit driving to make parks and our wonderful library useful to senior citizens such as myself, we need public transportation
- What happened to our wildlife viewing, and trails behind the school?
- Eagle Point has a great opportunity to plan to plan their own future and I am glad to see parks and recreation on the table. I hope the citizens are, and will be involved in this process and support what is decided. People from the outside (including us) that are moving

into the community will make it into their vision, not yours. And the likes of the wal-mart types won't help to make this a better place.

- Eagle Point park system is disgraceful. Most communities have facilities for adult, teenagers and children recreation. This includes tennis courts (lighted), swimming pool, & softball fields. Consider appointing someone director of recreation to start working toward development!
- I'd like to see a larger park because more could be offered (playground, ball park, etc). The few small parks are just that: small. It's hard for families to picnic and enjoy the smaller parks because they're usually crowded. With a larger park, more activities can be provided for the kids, helping to keep them occupied and out of trouble.
- Eagle point needs a skate park. The facility in White City is too far away. Our kids have no place to go where they can walk to for skating. I constantly have anywhere from 2-8 kids at my house with ramps and rails in my drive way because they have no place to go.
- I know your looking for new parks but how about improving or expanding what we have without making developers any more upset. You know they just want to build more houses and make more money - but who wants to live here if there is nothing special - (like there used to be) compared to Medford, that's why we choose to live here over the years, I've seen E.P. Change so much, and I'm not a senior citizen (yet), my kids are still in schools & I love living here - so do the best for my family - watch what you do...it could change things forever! Thank you for your time.
- As far as baseball fields / football & soccer ~ the schools have these facilities, I do not see why these should be duplicated. We need a nice park that old and young can enjoy ~ plenty of space to take walks and a community bldg. for activities, etc. For whatever reason we do not have tennis courts, which would be a great asset to this community.
- Would like to find out where existing parks are located
- I think this survey is great. I have two small children that love to utilize the current parks in Eagle Point. We would really love to see a community pool and skate park.
- I think parks especially new ones are low on the list of priorities. Enhancing down town - especially sidewalks is more important. A priority Enforcing and if need be creating ordinances that prohibit garage conversions to living space / property. Eyesores (multiple vehicles, trash weeds, virtual dumpsites. I would put resources to address this not parks.
- I think the parks we have are in good locations, but they have been let go. Chamberlain Park is not that old yet my kids cannot practice baseball in the grass due to the dog poop. We could go to Mattie Brown if the creek was fenced off!! The Playground structures are great for all ages. However adding to them is never a bad idea.
- Dear Mayor Sherman: It was a pleasure to fill out the form for the development and maintenance of our parks. While my husband and I rarely use the parks, we feel they are an absolute necessity to the livability of our neighborhoods. As people's yards continue to shrink, play areas for children of all ages, and adults, are more important now than in the past. Most families have one or more dogs, as well. Dog parks can insure that these pets have ample

space to run without being a danger to people in our recreational parks. We anticipate good things to come of this survey, and we don't mind paying more for future development and maintenance. Thank You.

- I think we need to work on our existing parks to make them better (i.e. Little Butte Creek Park). We also need more parks that are "family-friendly". Some people do not want new parks or willing to do improvements on existing parks. These people also don't want to pay for any new services & feel that the city needs to budget the fees in. I think this is an informative thing because it is good to have the community's input on issues like this.
- Develop large parks with multiple use for all ages. -easier to maintain, -easier to provide a secure / safe park
- Parks should have a manicured look. Grass mowed, bushes trimmed, etc. Landscapers should beautify the park, so it would be a pleasant place for people to visit, a place residents would be proud to call their park. There are existing parks in Eagle Point that need a lot of work to be done to them. Finish those before making new ones
- Too often parks are considered the domain of the young. Forgetting that we live in a society increasingly populated by those over the age of 50. Why not concentrate some of our resources to a place of peace and beauty that even the very young can enjoy?
- The city and school system should coordinate park development.
- The park at the end of Glenwood Drive is still undeveloped. The city has the money from the developer what is the delay?
- The area to the south of the golf course along Alta Vista would be a great place for a mini park.
- I would like to reiterate how much my family would enjoy a dog park, pool (indoor) and bike trails. Of course, other items such as a community center or park would be nice. However, due to lot sizes @ Reese Creek Estates our dog could use "free" exercise like 1 (1-3) acre(s) size dog park. A pool would be nice due to physical constraints among the population of EP, so football, softball fields would not be as beneficial. I always liked the bike trails in Eugene and believe one could be developed here very similar. Thanks for asking.
- I am very much in support of more parks in E.P. Would like to see this community improve its appearance. The downtown area especially needs help. Would like to see bike & paths & pedestrian friendly streets, sidewalks.
- I don't use the parks much, but it's really important to provide for the next 20-40 years and the explosive growth that's occurred now. The kids need things to do so there's less temptation to get into trouble and our growing senior population needs activities geared to their interests, too. These, to me, are the two biggest areas of need.
- I think that this is great for improving E.P. This is a growing city so improvements and additions are needed. I would support any additional parks. I know the cities have great trails for walking/jogging/biking, etc. that would be great to have here. It is difficult to walk the more rural areas because of cars. Walking through town is okay, but it would be nice to have trails w/nature as a scenery. It is great to see this in the works.

- Lighted tennis courts would be wonderful – there are no tennis facilities currently in Eagle Point. Also some well groomed baseball or softball diamonds. We moved from a area where many neighborhoods & communities had community centers with a club house, swimming pool, tennis courts, playgrounds, etc. Some of these were maintained using a small home owners association (fees + volunteers).
- We don't use parks like we used to. Any new parks should be developed by builders, but we don't think they're used or needed. We already pay too many taxes!
- I only use Chamberlain Park (daily). I was told there could be no dog area in this park at a parks & rec meeting last March. The reason was they were starting a volleyball/horseshoe pit in two weeks. Well, still no volleyball/horseshoe area. The rock area in this park is wasted space. There is nothing you can do on the rocks, plus the rocks are now in the grass, in the playground area, and all over the basketball court and the sidewalks. I once asked some children who were playing basketball on the street right near the park why they didn't use the park. They said because of all the large rocks on the court. When the park is mowed in the summer the trash is not picked and then pieces of trash is everywhere. (He also mowed over pop cans.) There is always trash everywhere. The restrooms are usually not open at the times I was told that they would be. I use this park daily and I used to pick up trash. I had back surgery and no longer can. If I had a way to pick up trash w/o bending over I could pick up trash. If patrons of the park would pick up after themselves this trash would not be a problem, but they don't. There are many birthday parties in Chamberlain Park and most times it is an awful mess afterwards. I will be attending more parks & rec meetings and offer what I can.
- I think this survey covered everything. No additional comments.
- It takes all I have to keep my home up. Parks are great if we can keep the vandalism under control. Perhaps part of the work could be a project for school students and Boy Scouts, etc. Dole out sections to groups and award prizes to the best groups once a year. I wish the residences in many homes would have better curb appeal. Take care of weeds, trash & trash from school kids.
- Some folks have concerns about restrooms or parking spaces creating “destination” parks for homeless or crime behavior. I believe restroom & parking is a nice option if funding can allow for proper management.
- I think that the city of Eagle Point has lots of rentals and apartments when parks are paid for with property tax it's only the homeowners that pay for it. I would like it to include more of everyone if that is possible.
- We need tennis courts, please.
- It is very important to provide recreation facilities for the youth in our area. We have a good start and need to continue on this path. I would vote for a parks tax levy that amounted to .25–.50 per 1,000 of property value.
- We would really like to see a children's playground in our neighborhood, that we can walk to. This is our main request for parks in this area. Perhaps an item to forward to city planning: a walk/bike path (short span) between the new Greenmoor Estates

subdivision and R.T. Jones Blvd would greatly improve the safety & convenience for pedestrians & cyclists using this route. Thanks for asking us to participate in this survey! Green belts and walking/bike parks would be fabulous!

- Keep Eagle Point the way it is now as much as possible. I did not move here from Calif. (Santa Ana) with the intention of being part of making changes. If I need something, I'll go to it. Some people move here, asking for more things to be built. I do not believe this way. I like the rolling hills. Building on school grounds – why?
- The parks we have are very nice but the area is definitely growing and will need more. This questionnaire is a great idea. Thanks!
- We stress the need for tennis courts as they may be used by young and old. The little Butte Creek Park has great potential for being a central community park for Eagle Point. Mature trees and already existing area is a great start to a great park for Eagle Point. It's located in the heart of Eagle Point.
- Parks are an important element to add to the quality of everyone's lives. If a person doesn't use a park just the visual location of a park can create peace of mind. This day in age, parks should be promoted for stress reduction, breathe fresh air, enjoy the natural beauty of natural settings and the wildlife that surrounds it. Parks are always a plus in every neighborhood, for social gathering to peacefulness. Perhaps the wetland that we have, for once the wildlife need their parks as well – we can most certainly share the natural beauty. If destroyed we have nothing to share. Please tell the mayor “no Walmart.” Thanks!
- Having one major park where all major sports could be played and an amphitheater would be a benefit for Eagle Point and surrounding communities. And possibly three or more smaller parks for smaller functions.
- Eagle Point is an awesome place to live and raise my children. We walk and bike all the time. I say let's keep up the good work and make the area outstanding.
- I believe the more recreational opportunities we provide for our youth, the less likely they will get into trouble. Outdoor activity is healthy and promotes community when done close to home. The further away we have to go to get different types of recreation cause our community to be not as close knit as it could be. I am for supporting the community where I live 1<sup>st</sup>, and would love to see more opportunities to do so. Thanks.
- The most important thing is to keep our young people busy with good places to be. This keeps them out of trouble, and parks are great places for people to gather to have a good time. My neighbor and I are sick of looking at the weeds in the empty lot on Tracy Ave. The city says it is for runoff, but if the city turned this ugly lot into a mini-park it would help the community and families in the area to get together more often, and maybe show that the city prides itself in taking care of our neighborhoods. Just think about this.
- I am so glad I have moved away from Butte Creek Park. Its attraction to kids & vagrant-types made all of us who lived there unhappy. We would find sleeping bags & campfires in the area; & were very aware of police making arrests there. I would say do not develop this area unless you can be sure there is full time security for such a remote area.

- We would really like to see land bought for a walking/bike path along the creek with a park at each end. The creek is the city's most attractive feature and is not developed or even accessible to most people.
- Our community needs tennis courts!!
- Please develop the park system!
- I am concerned about the new subdivision planned on Stevens connecting Hammer to Main. Where will all those kids have to play? This field we have now, the kids play in and share with the deer. Is there going to be wall-to-wall houses or planned open space between? Also, the neighborhoods off Royal. Does the city consider Chamberlain park to be the only park servicing that side of the city? Havenwood & Crystal area/Diane etc. are extremely crowded with no place close for the kids.
- Developers should pay like in many communities across the U.S.
- I've seen what happens to communities that do not provide recreational facilities to its residents; you don't want that to happen to Eagle Point. Bite the bullet now - spend some money and develop these facilities now before developers consume available lands. It's an investment in your community!
- Eagle Point needs to have a master plan for the development for the ENTIRE COMMUNITY INCLUDING OUR PARKS. We need more trees & more attention given to aesthetics. I would love to hear more information about getting involved to make this happen.
- I think providing special interest classes thru the Parks Department is an excellent idea. Walking paths throughout the city is a must, especially in new areas; they must be part of the neighborhood.
- I would like to see walking paths as part of development plans - so done before, NOT AFTER - made an integral part of the community. I think the schools have facilities for kids but there is almost nothing for adults without going out of E.P. unless you golf. White City has done very well in its development of community buildings. I'm opposed to more taxes - mine has more than doubled since I moved here. There has to be a creative way to do these things. I support baseball, etc. but I think the sports park and existing facilities can be used. If something is done, it should be done well.
- North side of Little Butte Creek: I may have different feelings about parks than many people who have never put one in. Eagle Point has one of the greatest assets a community could have, it also has the greatest blight that prohibits a person from seeing the creek from the highway. Butte Creek runs through Eagle Point, however Blackberries grow up between the road so as to block any beauty the creek has to offer. Between the covered bridge east on North Royal St. up to Reese Creek there are several places, if the blackberries were cleaned out, that fill dirt could be placed to widen the area to make room for tables and benches and a little green grass along the way at different places. This would only cost a portion of what it cost to put a new park in and it would give about 7/10<sup>th</sup> of a mile of enhanced natural beauty. This is land that can't be used for building. This area has other assets, at the East end of this area is a dam with a new fish ladder proposed in the next 24 months. There is a fish counting station already in place. There is an island that runs from the dam down stream about 350 ft. that could be used as a day park with benches and/or tables; it would

be a very tranquil spot to relax in as it also has a canal between the highway and the creek which is about 25 ft. wide and carries water down to the flour mill. South side of Little Butte Creek: Looking across the creek from the flour mill is already a beautiful park that could be extended up toward the dam and make a really nice big park as well as a water feature park where the mothers can take the younger family members to play in the water, like the one going in at Fichtner Main/Waring Park off of Stewart Ave. in Medford, and also one in Garfield Park in Ashland. I feel everyone would be a winner with a water park and not to have to put in a swimming pool. There is already a building on this site that may be able to be used in some way to keep from having to build a new structure. After thinking about parks for a few days, the above is just my ideas good or bad. I am sure there are other areas to be considered BUT this area does more than make room for a good park; it cleans up the entryway into Eagle Point from the East when you are coming in or leaving our city. The entry from Hwy. 62 and South Royal is being planned now.

- Please figure out a way to fund our horrible public schools before you spend money on recreation.
- Veterans park looking better.
- I am really impressed w/the parks & rec. of Central Point, OR. We could learn a few things from them. Also, Corvallis, OR, has a great system set up. Both have activities for all ages. And education and pride are very clear. I would be willing to pay for annual passes or increase my property tax if it was a well written bill & the money was well managed. Thank you.
- Please pay attention to maintenance and cleanness. Keep the damn dogs out.
- I like the Chamberlin Park. There is enough room for many events to be happening at the same time. But there is always a waiting list to have parties there. Maybe 2 separate covered areas would make it better. Restrooms & lighting are very important at all parks. Open grassy areas are important for football, soccer, basketball, kite flying, Frisbee flying, etc. This park is great for all ages. The park on Royal is nice for small children, but not big enough for teenagers. The park across from Butte Cr. Mill is nice but it is too secluded to feel safe for women & children. A park in every housing district would be wonderful to get the children out of the streets, where families can play. We have no small children at this time, but we have used all of the E.P. parks a lot in the last 30 yrs. And with grandchildren on the way we still feel they are needed.
- There is a lot of home owners in Eagle Point region that are contractors – electricians, plumbers & some sort of business owners – that would be a good candidate to volunteer their skills and time for the community kids to get them out & off of the streets and to keep them from getting into trouble. Our areas do not do enough for kids. We need to spend more time for them & with them. The kids are our future.
- I see how much Mattie Brown Park is used daily. It is enjoyed by so many. I really feel it's a valuable asset to our community, and I enjoy having it so close. As a child we spent lots of time at Lithia Park, using all the facilities at one time or another. It would be so nice to have an area like that in our community. With the change in population type I think it could and should be a real priority.

- Put some money into cleaning up downtown & Shasta!
- How do I find out where the parks listed in Q-4 are located?
- Open park – green areas need to be incorporated into the massive building plans. This would help maintain the country feel.
- I am a widowed, retired woman and do not use the parks as such. I don't really understand why a city of almost 8,000 people has nothing to offer its citizens. No care downtown area, few restaurants, one grocery store – nothing to do and no place to go – unbelievable! Parks are nice for cities – Butte Creek Park could be charming – a walking path along Butte Creek would be great. Probably was not much help to you. I'm not familiar enough with Eagle Point to give intelligent answers to some of your questions. With so many new neighborhoods coming into being it would be nice if a few lots in each neighborhood could be set aside for a park for that particular neighborhood. I know the good old boy developers would yell like smashed cats tho because they would lose some money if they had to let go of some of their lots. Even tho the city, I'm sure, would make it most attractive to them. A walking path along Butte Creek would be a wonderful addition to this town. Cleaning up Butte Creek would be nice, too. Seeing signs that say "Danger Ecoli – don't go near the water" are a little off-putting.
- Taxes in Eagle Point are outrageously high. These are supposedly to support school bonds. Any expenditures for new parks should be shouldered by all residents of Jackson County. Jackson Co. parks are excellent and available to all. Expenses, other than normal maintenance, should be avoided. We do not need the added tax burden of paying for improvements plus maintenance on the improvements in the future.
- The burden for additional taxes should not rest on the Sr. Citizens in any city, county, or state. This type of project will be more benefit to the younger families. Retired Sr. Citizens need tax relief. We are on a fixed income, and high medical expenses.
- We are new in area & like its small-town flavor – PLEASE DON'T over-commercialize it – keep it small – work to get people to get the junk out of their yards & driveways. We like it here.
- Like to see disc golf and festivals, BBQs, more like Britt Festivals, Ashland
- If our teenagers had something to do they would get into less trouble or get off of their butts and get some exercise.
- I would like to see nice parks that are kept up & don't become run down. Easy access for all citizens, therefore placing them geographically efficient. Also, they need to be patrolled & have closing times to keep vandals & kids that are up to no good out. Also, so it is a safe environment. There should be stable funding to make sure the parks are kept nice. I would like to see a park wildlife being promoted & hiking &/or nature trails. A sports park with various types of sports to be played on would be good, too. If you build nice parks & keep them nice citizens will respond positively & will be willing to help fund them.
- We need a park in Eagle Point with lots of grass, trees, & flowers. The kids need more swings. Possible BBQ pits and a pool would be nice. If the city can afford a section for volleyball or basketball that's a plus. The maintenance & seating is needed because

families don't want to go anywhere dirty or gross and they need a place to relax. Sidewalks for roller blading.

# Appendix C

## Community Workshop Results

### Key Workshop Results

On Tuesday, March 29<sup>th</sup>, 2005 the Eagle Point Parks CPW team invited members of the community to provide input for park system improvements and future park locations. The team conducted two workshops: one with 25 students from the Eagle Point High School Leadership Class in the morning, and one with 19 members of the community in the evening. In both workshops, residents participated in two activities that allowed them to provide their input and to help them familiarize themselves with the parks of Eagle Point. The first exercise explored possible improvements and developments on existing parkland. This exercise will be discussed during the May work session. During the second exercise participants recorded their input about future park sites on a map overlay of the city.

Input from both workshops show that additional parks are needed in Eagle Point. Overall, residents feel that more parks are needed in areas that are close to developing neighborhoods: in the south surrounding the golf course, in the east next to Eagle Point Junior High, in the north near Chamberlin Park, and in the west alongside Highway 62. In some of these areas residents indicated a need for larger regional parks to serve the population with facilities such as sports fields and dog parks. Trails are also needed throughout the city. All of the residents expressed the need for a trail connecting parks along the Little Butte Creek, as well as some requesting connectors to and from other parks throughout Eagle Point.

Input from the evening **community workshop** indicates that there is a need for more parks. Several of the groups expressed interest for parks within similar regions of the city. These areas include:

- Larger community parks near the golf course to the south, and to the southeast.
- The area in and around Lucas Park be either expanded or made to serve a larger area.
- To the east of Lucas Park, west of the cemetery, participants consistently located new neighborhood parks.
- To the north of Eagle View Drive and east around Eagle Point Junior High, there is also a high concentration of neighborhood parks.
- To the north of the city there is additional demand for neighborhood parks.

- To the west, along Hannon Road, there are several mini parks and one neighborhood park.

Most of the groups expressed a need for the proposed parks to be located within the city limits. However, all maps show larger regional parks outside of the city boundary with the intent of serving future development. These include regional parks to south of the golf course, to the east of Glenn Hale elementary, to the north east next to Chamberlain Park, to the north west next to West Rolling Hills Drive, and a high concentration to the west above West Linn Road.

All five groups demonstrate an interest in a trail system connecting the parks along the Little Butte Creek. All show a trail that connects from Harnish Wayside to Little Butte Park. Other trail systems include a link to the Lagoon Site from Harnish Wayside, connecting Chamberlain and Little Butte Creek Park with other proposed and existing sites to the north, and an improved trail that circumnavigates the golf course.

Findings from the **youth workshop** are similar. Common themes include:

- A trail system that links the parks along the Little Butte Creek,
- Larger parks to serve the development in the north and south,
- An increase in smaller parks along the Little Butte Creek, and
- Footbridges to link the sides of the east and west sides of Little Butte Creek.

## Detailed Workshop Results

### Community Workshop

#### Group 1:

Most of the Group One proposed parks are outside the city limits. The Group One map shows two trail systems along the Little Butte Creek corridor and along the city limits to the east. The first trail runs along the creek from Harnish Wayside to Little Butte Park. The second trail runs along the south from a proposed regional park below the golf course to the East, connecting to two proposed mini parks to the northeast. All three parks are outside of the city limits.

Additional parks are located at the northwestern corner of the city limits. One community park and one mini park are located directly north within the city limits. Group One also requested a dog park and tennis courts at the Lagoon Site.

**Group 2:**

Parks requested by Group Two are located within the city limits. Group Two wants an increase in sidewalks as well as a trail system linking parks. Specifically, Group Two wants a greenway near the Arrowhead and Eagle View area. Additional trails connect this greenway with South Shasta Avenue, a trail from Harnish Wayside to Little Butte Park, and the museum. Group Two wants interpretive signage along this trail. A final trail links the Little Butte Creek corridor to the old house north of the City. Group Two also wants proposed parks within the new development areas to the west. In the south, Group Two wants two mini parks to the east of the golf course.

**Group 3:**

Group Three wants its parks inside the city limits. The group wants walking and biking trails to connect parks. The group specifically wants a community pool located in the downtown area. In most of the parks, the group wants a fenced-in dog park, with one large off-leash dog park. The group requests that the parks be ADA compliant, and wildfire resistant. The group wants a trail from the Covered Bridge Park to the Lagoon site, as well as walking trails at Lucas Park.

Group Three wants a regional park at the southeastern corner of the city. The group also expresses a desire for a community park on the hill above the Little Butte Creek, to provide a scenic vista of the City.

**Group 4:**

Group Four wants its parks to be both inside and outside the city boundary. The group wants an extensive trail system linking all current parks as well as proposed parks. The Groups expresses a need for parks all over the city. These include mini to community size parks south of the golf course, regional parks outside the city boundary to the northeast, neighborhood parks in the eastern area, and north of Harnish Wayside, and community parks south of the golf course, outside of the City boundary, and to the southeast of the City.

**Group 5:**

Group Five wants a trail system connecting Little Butte Creek Park with Harnish Wayside. Included in this system are two footbridges: one at Creekside Park, and the other at Little Butte Park. The Group also requests a dog park at this location. Proposed parks include mini parks at the end of Buchanan Street to the west, another park to the west inside the city boundary, and to the south and southeast.

Group Five wants community parks to be located at Lucas Park, and parks to the east and west of the City. The group wants regional parks to be located outside the city limit to the northeast, and to the northwest, outside the city limit.

## **Youth Workshop**

### **Group 1:**

Group One wants a trail connecting the Lagoon site with eastern Eagle Point, just south of the city boundary. The group also wants a footbridge, a pond, trails, and a pool to the north near Little Butte Park.

### **Group 2:**

Group Two wants parks that serve different age groups. All of the requests are system improvements.

Specifically, the group wants a park to the north containing barbeque areas, bathrooms, parking, tennis courts, various sports fields, community gardens and a duck pond. An additional park in the south is shown as housing a paintball field. The group also wants a community pool in the downtown area, with a volleyball court, and an amphitheater. The map also includes a community park on the opposite side of the Little Butte Creek, and a community to regional size park in the southeast.

### **Group 3:**

Group Three's map shows more parks. An equestrian center is located at the Lagoon site, and the existing trail that runs south of the golf course is to be improved. The group wants a community park to the south of Eagle Point, outside of the city boundary, with an increase in smaller, mini parks throughout the city. Additional larger parks are located outside the city limit, with a regional park to the northeast. Other regional parks are located to the west. The group wants a trail connecting the Lagoon site to the Little Butte Creek Park to the north.

### **Group 4:**

Group Four wants a trail connecting the parks along the Little Butte Creek, with additional parks established along the creek. The group wants a regional park to the west, outside the city boundary. The group's map shows a fish cleaning station at the Lagoon site, as well as additional parks to the north and southeast of the city.

### **Group 5:**

Group Five's map shows improved sidewalks throughout the city, with the addition of bike paths. The group wants its proposed parks located within the city boundary, with two smaller community parks to the southwest, and two regional or community parks to the east, and one in the north. The group also wants a community pool and skate park located next to the high school.

# **Appendix D**

## **Park Development Plans**

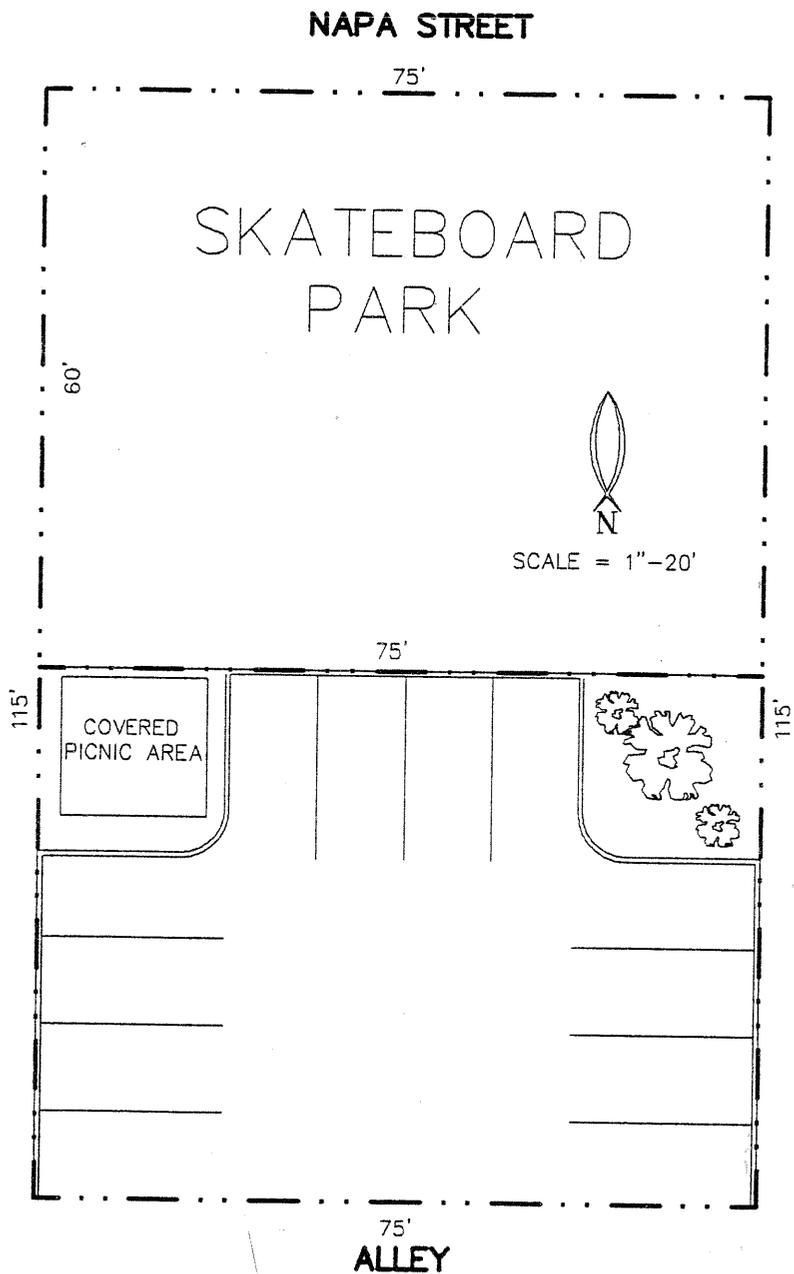
The following conceptual plans represent the most recent plans for the development of three undeveloped facilities, available from the City, as of May 2005. The following plans are for the Lagoon Site, Ponderosa Park, and the Skate Park, respectively. Plans for Harnish Wayside are not included in this document, as this park is already under construction at this time. A conceptual plan for the extension of Little Butte Creek can be found in Chapter 6 of this document.







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# Appendix E

## Funding Information

The following list provides brief descriptions and contacts for the funding strategies presented in Chapter 6. The list includes both monetary and non-monetary sources such as volunteerism and partnerships with community groups.

### Partnerships

#### Federal

##### US Fish and Wildlife Service

Assistance available through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service include the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program. Since 1987, the program promotes conservation and habitat protection by offering technical and financial assistance to private (non-federal) landowners to voluntarily restore wetlands and other fish and wildlife habitats on their land.

Contact:

Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Oregon  
26000 SE 98<sup>th</sup> Ave. Suite 100  
Portland, Oregon 97266  
Phone: (503) 231-6179  
Fax: (503) 231-6195  
Website: <http://partners.fws.gov>

##### Bureau of Land Management

The BLM manages a wide variety of public land uses in Oregon. Public land uses include 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 government can also obtain parklands at very low or at no cost if there is a developed park plan.

Contact:

Oregon State Office  
Bureau of Land Management  
333 SW First Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204  
P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208  
Phone: (503) 808-6002  
Fax: (503) 808-6308  
Website: <http://www.or.blm.gov>

## **United States Forest Service**

The Pacific Northwest Region of the U.S. Forest Service 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, Portland, Oregon 97208  
P.O. Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208-3623  
Phone: (503) 808-2202  
Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6>

## **State**

### **Division of State Lands, Wetland Mitigation Banking**

The Wetland Program provides technical and planning assistance for wetland planning efforts. Elements of the program include wetland inventory, identification, delineation, and function assessments as well as 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) 378-3805, Ext. 285  
Website: <http://statelands.dsl.state.or.us>

### **Oregon Parks and Recreation Department**

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) provides and protects outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historical and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations. OPRD administers grants and provides technical assistance to communities involved in parks planning.

### Contact:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279  
Phone: (503) 986-0707  
Website: <http://www.prd.state.or.us>

### **Oregon Youth Conservation Corps**

The Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC) provides communities with needed services, while unemployed youth are 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. Grants support conservation or environment-related projects proposed by non-profit organizations.

Contact:

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps  
25 Capital Street NE, Third Floor  
Salem, Oregon 97310  
Phone: (503) 378-3441  
Fax: (503) 373-2353  
Website: <http://www.oycc.state.or.us/Default.htm>

## Local

There are a variety of public, private, and non-profit organizations available to provide the City of Eagle Point with additional parks and recreation facilities and services. Local partnerships create cooperation among public and private partners in the area. A list of potential partners besides police and fire departments, utility providers, and the school district include:

- Cascades Rotary
- Boosters
- Community Association
- Garden Club
- Historical Society & Museum
- Lions Club
- Upper Rogue Kiwanis
- Boy Scouts of America
- Girl Scouts

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

Contact:

Eagle Point Chamber of Commerce  
P.O. Box 1539  
Eagle Point, Oregon 97524  
Phone: (541) 858-4343  
Website: <http://www.eaglepointoregon.org>

## **Not-for-Profit Organizations**

### **The Nature Conservancy**

This 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. Their grants program is usually focused on acquisition of land, but they are willing to work with communities who want to purchase land if it is to be set aside for environmental preservation.

#### Contact:

The Nature Conservancy of Oregon  
821 S.E. 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97214  
Phone: (503) 230-1221  
Fax: (503) 230-9639  
Website: <http://nature.org/Oregon>

## **Grants**

### **Private Grant-Making Organizations**

#### **National Grants**

##### **Kodak American Greenways Awards Program**

This program is a partnership of the Eastman Kodak Company, The Conservation Fund, and the National Geographic Society. The program provides small grants, a maximum of \$2,500, to stimulate the planning and design of greenways in communities throughout the U.S.

#### Contact:

The Conservancy 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>

#### **State Grants**

##### **Oregon Community Foundation Grants**

The Oregon Community Foundation (OCF) prioritizes funding based on a set of principles and four funding objectives.

- To nurture children, strengthen families and foster the self-sufficiency of Oregonians;
- To enhance the educational experience of Oregonians;
- To increase cultural opportunities for Oregonians;

- To preserve and improve Oregon's livability through citizen involvement.

OCF awards about 200 grants annually. Most Community Foundation Grants are between \$5,000 and \$35,000 but multi-year grants may range up to \$150,000 for projects with particular community impact. Around 5 percent of Community Grants are above \$50,000 and tend to be created only for projects that are an exceptionally good fit with OCF priorities, have a broad scope of impact, and address an area to which OCF's board has decided to give special attention.

Contact:

Oregon Community Foundation  
1221 SW Yamhill, #100  
Portland, Oregon 97205  
Phone: (503) 227-6846  
Fax: (503) 274-7771  
Website: [http://www.ocf1.org/grant\\_programs/grant\\_programs\\_fr.htm](http://www.ocf1.org/grant_programs/grant_programs_fr.htm)

### **The Collins Foundation**

The purpose of the Collins Foundation is to improve, enrich, and give a 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. The trustees of the Collins Foundation 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 Progress  
The Collins Foundation  
1618 SW First Avenue, Suite 505  
Portland, Oregon 97201  
Phone: (503) 227-7171  
Website: <http://www.collinsfoundation.org>

### **Oregon Department of Forestry**

This department oversees all aspects of forest policy in Oregon, appoints the state forester and adopts the rules for forestry practices in the state. Grants are available for parks programs but are restricted to development involving trees and forest canopy.

Contact:

Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Grants  
Forestry Assistance Program  
2600 State Street

Salem, Oregon 97310  
Phone: (503) 945-7391  
Website: <http://www.odf.state.or.us>

## **Public Grant-making Organizations**

### **Federal**

#### **National Park Service – National Heritage Areas Program**

The United States Congress designates a national heritage area as 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”. (National Park Service, <http://www.cr.nps.gov>) Through Strategic public and private partnerships, federal grant money is available to leverage funding opportunities for nationally designated heritage sites.

To determine if the City of Eagle Point qualifies as a National Heritage Area, the community must complete a suitability/feasibility study, using the ten guidelines developed by the National Park Service. All ten guidelines can be found at the National Park Service website.

The designation enhances local pride and includes limited technical planning and financial assistance from the National Park Service. Federal designation depends on Congressional support and the degree to which a community is engaged in a support of the designation. The four critical steps that need to be followed prior designation are:

1. Completion of a suitability/feasibility study;
2. Public involvement in the sustainability/feasibility study;
3. Demonstration of widespread public support among heritage area residents for the proposed designation;
4. Commitment to the proposal from key constituents, which may include governments, industry, and private, non-profit organizations, in addition to area residents.

(<http://www.cr.nps.gov/heritageareas/REP/criteria.pdf>)

#### Contact:

National Heritage Areas Program  
1201 Eye Street, NW  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington D.C., 20005  
Phone: (202) 354-2222  
Fax: (202) 371-6468  
Website: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/heritageareas/REP/criteria.pdf>

## **Land and Water Conservation Fund**

This fund provides federal dollars from the National Park Service that are passed down to states for acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of park and recreation areas, and facilities. To be eligible for Land and Water Conservation Fund grants, the proposed project must be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and elements of a jurisdiction's local comprehensive land use and parks master plans. Emphasis should be placed on the grants available to the State of Oregon rather than federal funds.

### Contact:

Land and Water Conservation Fund  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, Oregon 97301  
Phone: (503) 378-4168 Ext. 241  
Fax: (503) 378-6447  
Website: [http://www.prd.state.or.us/grants\\_lwcf.php](http://www.prd.state.or.us/grants_lwcf.php)

## **U.S. Department of Transportation**

Through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA-21), the U.S. Department of Transportation authorizes federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit. 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 Preservation Pilots.

### Contact:

U.S. Department of Transportation  
400 7<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W.  
Washington D.C., 20590  
Phone: (202) 366-4000  
Website: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/index.htm>

## **State**

### **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. Grants

amount up to \$200,000, with local match encouraged. Projects must be administered by the applicant, be situated in roads, streets or highway right-of-ways. Project types include sidewalk infill, ADA upgrades, street crossings, intersection improvements, and minor widening for bike lanes. Grants are offered every two years.

Contact:

Oregon Department of Transportation  
Bicycle and Pedestrian Program  
355 Capital Street N.E., Fifth Floor  
Salem, Oregon 97301  
Phone: (503) 986-3555  
Fax: (503) 986-4063

**Transportation Enhancement Program**

These funds are available from ODOT projects that enhance the cultural, aesthetic and environmental value of the state's transportation system. Some of the 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. The application cycle is every two years.

Contact:

Transportation Enhancement Program  
Oregon Department of Transportation  
Phone: (503) 986-3528

**Transportation Safety Grants**

Transportation Safety Grants promote vehicle, pedestrian, bicycle, and motorcycle safety programs. Projects are chosen by problem identification and there is no application process.

Contact:

Bicyclist & Pedestrian Traffic Safety  
ODOT Transportation Safety Division  
235 Union St N.E.  
Salem, Oregon 97301  
Phone: (503) 986-4196

Additional ODOT funding information can be found on Oregon's Economic Revitalization Team website:

[http://www.oblpct.state.or.us/Gov/ERT/about\\_us.shtml](http://www.oblpct.state.or.us/Gov/ERT/about_us.shtml)

## **Oregon Economic and Community Development Department**

### **Oregon Tourism Commission**

The Oregon Tourist Commission focuses on tourism related projects, and offers matching grants of up to \$100,000 for tourism projects. These can include marketing materials, market analysis, signage, and visitor center development planning. Grants do not include funding for construction.

Specific Oregon Economic and Community Development Department funds can be found at the Economic Revitalization website: [http://oblpcr.state.or.us/Gov/ERT/about\\_us.shtml](http://oblpcr.state.or.us/Gov/ERT/about_us.shtml)

## **Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)**

### **Water Quality Non-point Source Grants**

The DEQ offers grants for non-point source water quality and watershed enhancement projects that address the priorities in the Oregon Water Quality Non-point Source Management Plan. Grants require a minimum of 40 percent match of non-federal funds and a partnership with other entities. Approximately \$2.7 million is available each year, and applications are due around June 15<sup>th</sup> each year.

#### Contact:

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality  
Phone: (503) 229-5088

Specific Oregon Department of Environmental Quality grants can be found at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/programs.htm> or the Economic Revitalization Team's website: [http://www.oblpcr.state.or.us/Gov/ERT/about\\_us.shtml](http://www.oblpcr.state.or.us/Gov/ERT/about_us.shtml)

## **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. Easements allow the user to have the right to use state-owned land for a specific purpose and length of time. 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 and ditches, canals 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 track.

#### **Contact:**

Oregon Division of State Lands  
Phone: (503) 378-3805

### **Wetlands Program**

The Oregon Division of State Land's Wetlands Program is implemented through the 1989 Wetlands Conservation Act. The program has close ties with local wetland planning conducted by cities, providing both technical and planning assistance.

Contact:

Wetland Mitigation Specialist  
Division of State Lands  
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100  
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279  
Phone: (503) 378-3805, Ext. 285  
Website: <http://statelands.dsl.state.or.us/>

## **Oregon Parks and Recreation Department**

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department administers several grant programs including the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, Local Government, and Recreation Trails grants.

### **Local Government Grants**

These grants provide 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.

Contact:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department  
Phone: (503) 986-0711  
Grants Coordinator  
Phone: (503) 986-0712  
Fax: (503) 986-0793

### **Recreation Trail Grants**

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department accepts applications for Recreation Trial Program (RTP) grants every year. Types of projects include:

- Maintenance and restoration of existing trails;
- Development and rehabilitation of trailhead facilities;
- Construction of new recreation trails; and
- Acquisition of easements.

Grant recipients are required to provide a minimum of 20 percent in matching funds. Projects must be completed and costs billed within two years of project authorization.

Contact:

Recreation Trails Grants  
Phone: (503) 986-0750  
Fax: (503) 986-0793

General Contact:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, Oregon 97301  
Phone: (503) 986-0707  
Website: <http://prd.state.or.us/grants.php>

**Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board**

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) administers a grant program that awards more than \$20 million annually to support 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 habit enhancement.

Contacts:

Grant Program Manager  
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board  
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360  
Salem, Oregon 97301-1290  
Phone: (503) 986-0203  
Fax: (503) 986-0199  
Website: <http://www.oweb.state.or.us>

**Park and Recreation Districts**

Special districts, such as park and recreation districts, are financed through property taxes and/or fees for services. Information regarding special districts is found through the Special District Association of Oregon (SDAO). SDAO was established to pursue the common interests and concerns of special districts.

Contacts:

Executive Director  
Special Districts Association of Oregon  
727 Center Street NE, Suite 208  
P.O. Box 12613  
Salem, Oregon 97309-0613  
Phone: (503) 371-8667; Toll-free: 1-800-285-5461  
Fax: (503) 371-4781  
Website: [www.sdao.com](http://www.sdao.com)

## **Land Trusts**

Local and national land trusts may be interested in helping to protect open space in the Eagle Point area.

### **The Wetlands Conservancy**

The Wetlands Conservancy (TWC) 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  
The Wetlands Conservancy  
P.O. Box 1195  
Tualatin, Oregon 97062  
Phone: (503) 691-1394

### **Land Trust Alliance**

The Land Trust Alliance assists nonprofit land trusts and organizations that protect land through donation and purchase. This is done by working with landowners interested in donating or selling conservation easements, or by acquiring land outright to maintain as open space. Membership of the alliance is one of the qualifications for assistance from this organization.

Contact:

Program Director  
Land Trust Alliance  
3517 NE 45<sup>th</sup> St  
Seattle, Washington 98105-5640  
Phone: (206) 522-3024  
Website: [www.lta.org](http://www.lta.org)

### **Northwest Land Conservation Trust**

The trust works with Oregon land owners to establish conservation easements to preserve and protect, agricultural land, forest land, wildlife habitat, wetlands, scenic open space, and other natural resources.

Contact:

Northwest Land Conservation Trust  
P.O. Box 18302  
Salem, Oregon 97305-8302  
Website: <http://www.open.org/~nwlc/>