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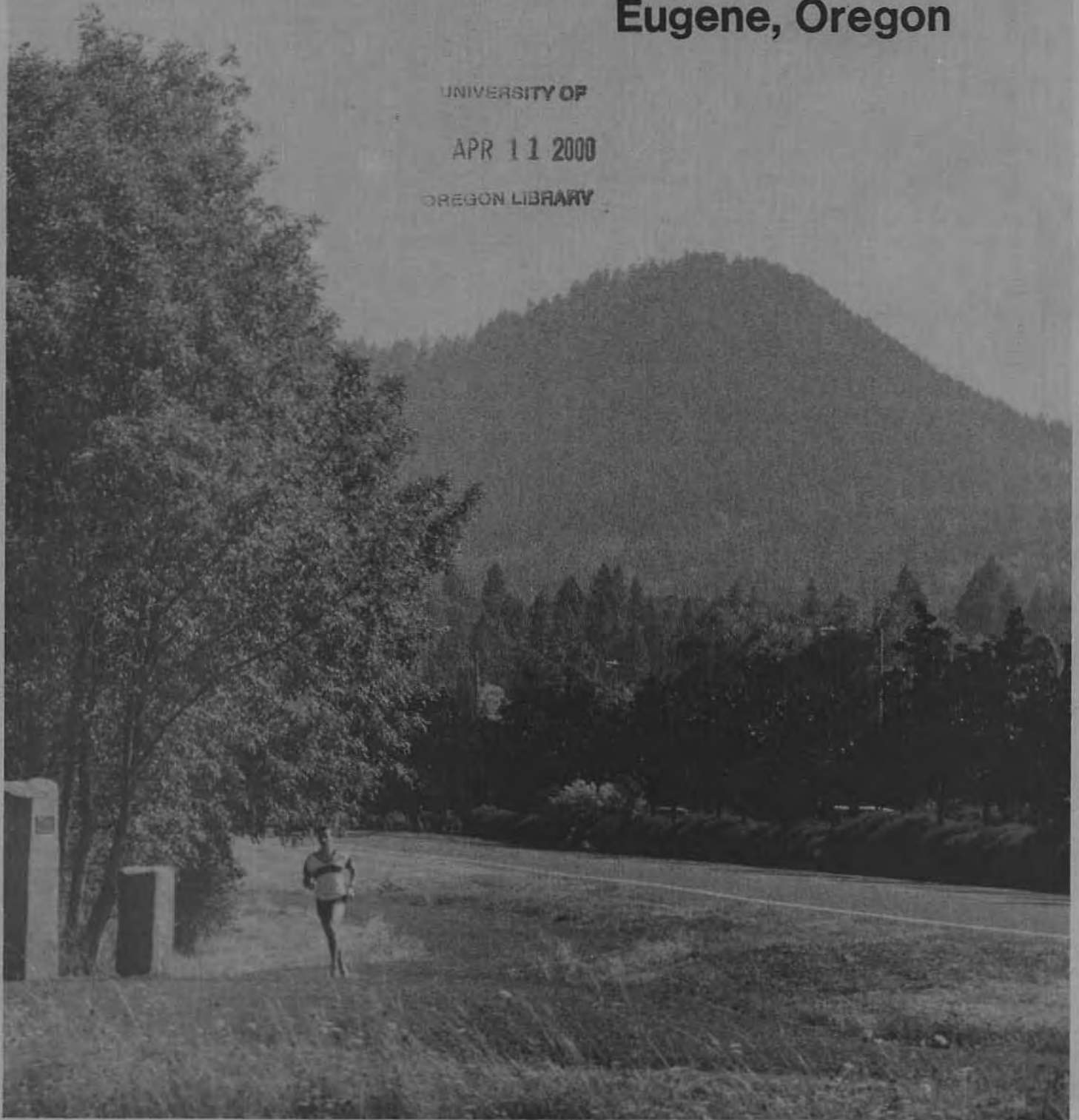
# PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

Eugene, Oregon

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# **PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN**

**CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON**

**May 1983**

Originally prepared by:  
EDAW, Inc.  
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Economic Research Associates

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# 1/INTRODUCTION



## PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The Eugene Parks and Recreation Master Plan was authorized by the City Council in February 1981 and was administered by the Eugene Parks and Recreation Department (EPRD). When adopted by the City Council, the Master Plan will be an additional component in the City's planning program.

The main purpose of the study is to develop guides and recommendations that the EPRD can use in providing parks and recreational services and facilities for the next 20 years. The Master Plan includes: 1) an analysis of existing and projected recreational demands; 2) a description of potential opportunities; 3) a set of goals and policies; and 4) a list of proposals.

Because it is a long-range planning document, the Master Plan is designed to provide a firm basis for the City's decisions and plans while allowing flexibility in its applications. The goals and policies outlined in the Plan address specific issues but are broad enough to allow a range of proposals. At the same time, the Master Plan should be reviewed and revised periodically to reflect changing conditions and circumstances. Policies may be revised or updated and amendments may occur to ensure its usefulness as a planning guide. Supporting information, such as use statistics and program attendance, should also be updated often to ensure that the public's recreational needs are accurately defined.



## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Adopt a policy of land banking--acquiring open space and park land in anticipation of population growth--to meet the City's future recreational needs.

- Acquire land in Willakenzie to enlarge existing neighborhood parks.
- Acquire land for community parks in Bethel-Danebo and Willakenzie.
- Acquire land for recreational improvements along the Willamette and McKenzie rivers.
- Acquire land adjacent to Golden Gardens for the future development of a municipal golf course.
- Acquire land for a community park, center, and aquatics facility in the Willow Creek area.

Increase the efficiency of EPRD operations.

- Establish volunteer programs for people to assist in the operations and periodic maintenance of park facilities.
- Minimize administrative, operational, and maintenance costs through the use of volunteers and energy conservation measures at all facilities.
- Modify Amazon, Echo Hollow, and Sheldon Meadow pools with energy conservation measures.

Expand the financial support base for EPRD operations and programs.

- Encourage the establishment of a foundation to support local parks and recreational development and proposals.
- Expand the use of fees to increase the percentage of costs borne directly by users.
- Explore the use of a service fee and density transfers to help finance the acquisition and development of recreational facilities in developing areas.

Emphasize the acquisition and development of parks and facilities in underserved neighborhoods.

Coordinate park development with the construction and planning of roads and bikeways.

Increase the public's awareness of the parks and recreation system and the EPRD.

- Establish a process through which citizens, staff, and public agencies can be involved in designing and planning parks and facilities.
- Maximize the visibility and public use of recreational facilities through siting and design.

Expand the existing community centers to accommodate demand and provide a greater variety of facilities.

Prepare master improvement plans for all major City parks and facilities to identify the recreational development goals for these areas.

Preserve unique geographical features, such as the South Hills and Willamette River, as major recreational areas.

- Prepare master/management plans for Delta Ponds and South Hills.
- Acquire land and easements to complete the South Hills trail system, Willamette/McKenzie River Greenway, and Amazon Channel recreational corridor.
- Develop access routes (bikeways and trails) between these features and all neighborhoods.

Emphasize the development of bicycle and pedestrian routes between major recreational areas and all neighborhoods.

Coordinate the development and use of recreational facilities between public and private providers.

- Continue the cooperative agreements with youth sports organizations.
- Explore joint venture agreements with private and public providers to develop and operate recreational facilities and programs.

Emphasize cooperation between all public agencies in the provision of recreation programs and the use of facilities.

- Develop a Public Lands Policy to encourage the use of public surplus or undeveloped land for recreation.

ACQUISITION/DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT BY PRIORITY

	PRIORITY			TOTAL
	High	Medium	Low	
Acquisition (Acres)	193	378	73	644
Development (Acres)	81	111.5	417.5	610

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT BY SUB-AREA

SUB-AREAa/	ACQUI- SITION (ac.)	DEVELOP- MENT (ac.)	NEW PARKS (no.)	PARKS EXPANDED (no.)
Willakenzie	76	77.5	6	2
Bethel-Danebo	86	143.5	9	1
Churchill/Willow Creek	85	48	6	0
South Eugene	11	30.5	2	2
Central/University	7	59.5	4	4
PROJECTS OF CITYWIDE SIGNIFICANCE	<u>380</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>4b/</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTALS	644 ac	610 ac	31	12

a/ See map of sub-areas on page .

b/ Represents acquisition of park land only; large parcels may be divided into smaller parks in the future to increase this figure.

## 2 / BACKGROUND



## THE PLANNING PROCESS

The development of the Master Plan consisted of four phases:

- Inventory and Analysis
- Formation of Preliminary Alternatives
- Public Review and Evaluation
- Program Refinement and Continuing Review

The first three phases took approximately one year, from April 1981 to March 1982. During the fourth phase, the draft of the Master Plan was refined and "finalized." The plan will be periodically updated and amended as part of a continuing review process. Detailed descriptions of each phase follow:

### Phase One: Inventory and Analysis

During this phase, base information was gathered, reviewed and organized to provide a complete picture of the existing parks and recreation system in Eugene. Among the topics studied in this initial phase were financing policies, existing EPRD plans, history of the park system, and potential recreational resources. In addition to the analysis by EDAW, other sources and methods were used to gather information: a phone survey, interviews and meetings with neighborhood groups.

Phone Survey: In August 1981, a phone survey was conducted by ERA to collect information on how citizens used parks and what improvements they wanted. Over 300 residents within the City and River Road were polled on 27 questions. Responses were processed and tabulated by computer and summary of the survey results was produced (the results are included in the Technical Appendix).

Interviews: During the summer of 1981, personal interviews were held with over 200 people connected with recreation in Eugene. Those interviewed represented a variety of interests from private campground owners to public employees in the EPRD.

Neighborhood Meetings: Along with individuals, neighborhood groups were contacted to solicit their opinions on recreation. Evening meetings and discussions were held with almost all the neighborhood groups in the City. Approximately 25 meetings were held during the summer of 1981.

### Phase Two: Formation of Preliminary Alternatives

The purpose of this phase was to analyze the base information gathered in the first phase and identify two alternatives for the Master Plan. The first task, analyzing the base information, resulted in a description of "opportunities and problems." Opportunities could expand and contribute to the growth of the City's park system. "Problems" inhibited the recreational opportunities available to residents. Freeways and busy roads, for example, were frequently mentioned problems that limit access to parks.

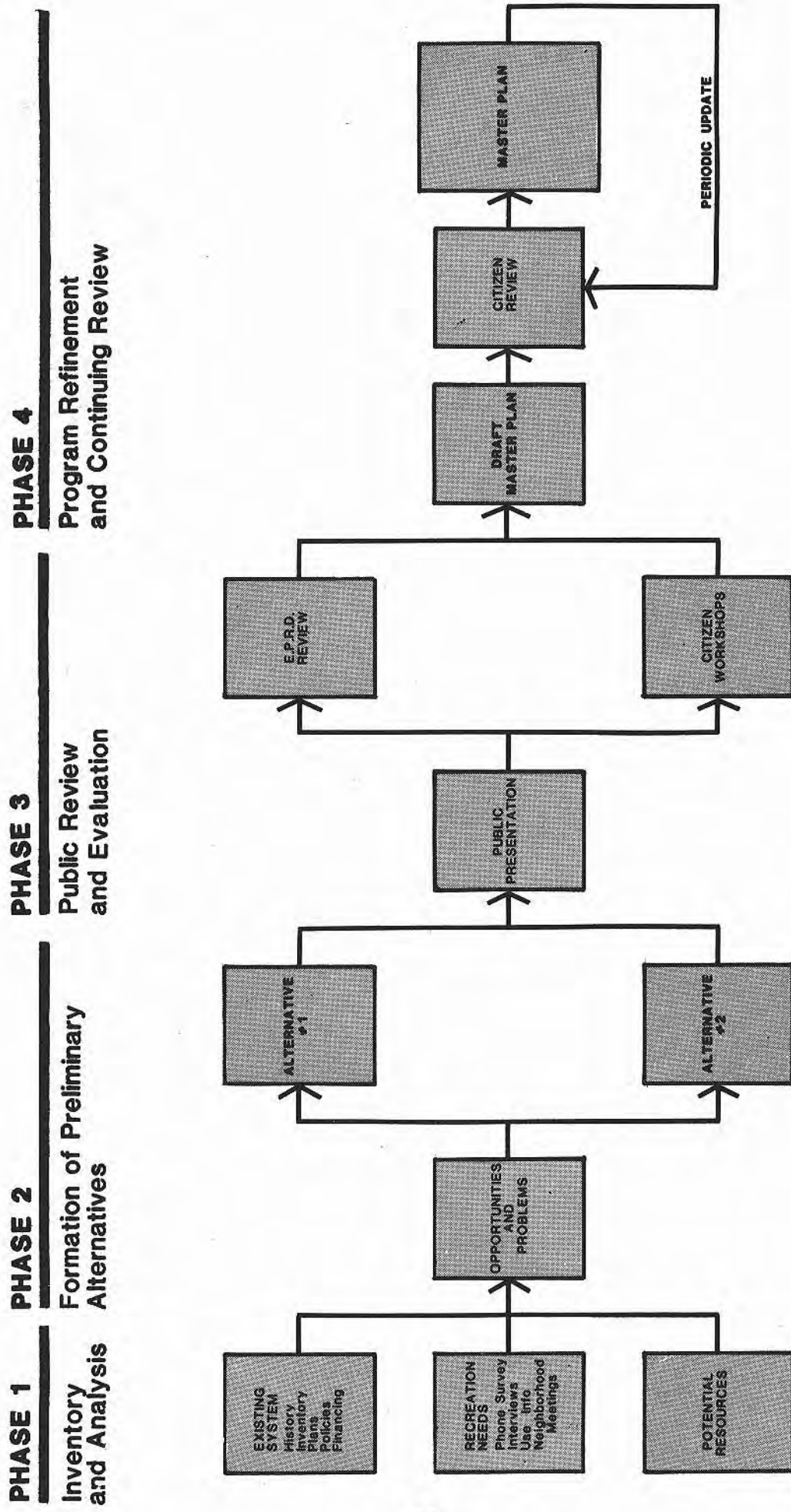


Figure 2.1  
**PLANNING PROCESS**

The second task in this phase was to develop two alternatives. The alternatives did not represent the only two options available but were used to initiate discussions during the workshops. Both were based on the opportunities and problems identified in the previous task but differed in the timing and location of actions and projects. One alternative emphasized a program of park development and improvements. The other alternative emphasized an extensive acquisition program to purchase land in projected growth areas.

### Phase Three: Public Review and Evaluation

Major public reviews of the alternatives and the base information occurred during this phase. Five presentations were held throughout the City at Laurelwood Golf Course, Petersen Barn, City Hall II, Jefferson Junior High, and Medowlark Elementary School. The purposes of these meetings were to present the inventory information and to discuss the two alternatives with the general public.

The meetings were also intended to prepare the public for their participation in the workshops to follow. The meetings began with a presentation of base information and initial findings of the study. A question and answer period followed and usually ended with an informal discussion of the alternatives.

Two citizen workshops were held shortly after the public presentations. The workshops were designed for citizens to develop a list of their choices and opinions on the future of the parks system. The product of each workshop was a list of projects and policies in order of importance that the participants developed. These lists and other comments from workshop participants were used to develop the Master Plan's goals and the action plan. A detailed summary of the workshops and their results is in the Technical Appendix.

The EPRD also reviewed the base information and the alternatives during this phase. Discussions between the EPRD staff and the consultant resulted in a listing of projects and policies they thought should be emphasized in the Master Plan.

### Phase Four: Program Refinement and Continuing Review

The final Master Plan was developed and reviewed during this phase. Following the citizen workshops and the EPRD review, a draft Master Plan was prepared which incorporated the comments and opinions of residents, neighborhood groups, and the EPRD into a set of policies and projects.

The draft Master Plan was subsequently reviewed by neighborhood groups, the EPRD, and the Joint Parks Committee. Comments from these reviewers were then used to revise the draft into the final Master Plan. Upon adoption by the Eugene City Council, the Master Plan will be added as a functional plan to the Metropolitan Area General Plan.

Although the River Road area was included in the survey, it was not judged appropriate to include with the planning boundary. If portions of the area are annexed to Eugene, the Master Plan will require an amendment.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study area is generally defined by the urban growth boundary for the City of Eugene. This boundary was, however, modified to reflect future growth areas and other jurisdictions. Lands which are under the auspices of the River Road Park District, Willamalane Park District and Santa Clara, were deleted from the study area. Additions were made in four areas: 1) in the zone defined by the Beltline Highway and the Willamette and McKenzie rivers; 2) in the "urban reserves" (as defined by the Metro Plan) that are contiguous with areas within the urban growth boundary; 3) in the Russell Creek Drainage Project (LCC area); and 4) in the area of Golden Gardens.



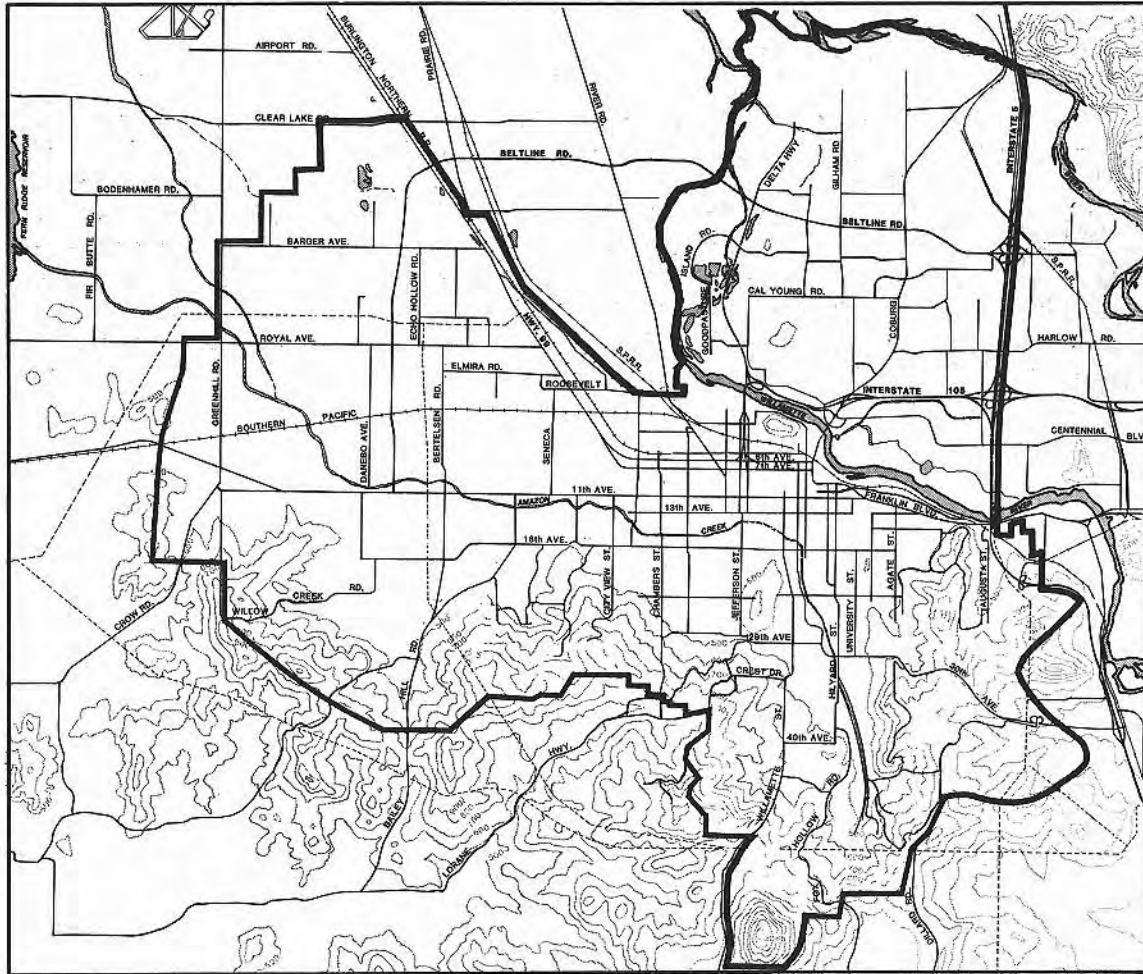


Figure 2.2  
**STUDY AREA**

## PARKS AND RECREATION IN EUGENE

Recreation in Eugene assumes many forms and encompasses a variety of meanings to its residents. It includes physical facilities such as parks and jogging trails; programs at community centers; and events such as the Harvest Fair and athletic tournaments. These are the tangible and obvious parts of the EPRD system. But recreation involves more than sports fields and games. Recreation contributes to the economy, helps define the City's identity, preserves and opens unique natural areas, and provides educational sites for its residents. In short, recreation is a vital part of what residents refer to as its "liveability."

Recreation can help in strengthening the City's economy. Attracting new industry is one way of strengthening the economic stability of Eugene. Recreation can provide an attractive environment for companies that may want to locate in Eugene and increase its potential as a tourist destination. Many industries are interested in the cultural and recreational aspects of a potential location.

Eugene's recreational offerings can be used to attract visitors within the state and throughout the country. Ashland's Shakespearean Festival, as an example, provides a four-month economic stimulus to the City's businesses. In Eugene, events such as the Olympic Trials and marathons promote the City's recreational reputation while bringing in outside money and increasing its regional exposure.

Recreation is an important part of the City's identity and life. The visual character of the entire City is defined primarily by four natural landmarks: Spencer and Skinner buttes, the South Hills, and the Willamette River.

On a smaller scale, recreation contributes to the identity and definition of neighborhoods through landscaping and open spaces in parks, along bicycle paths, and at community centers. In many cases, an open stretch of parkland may be the one feature that is large enough to provide a visual and psychological "center" in a neighborhood.

Recreation can help preserve and maintain environmentally unique areas. Spencer Butte and Skinner Butte, for example, are accessible through trails and are also protected through their status as City parks. The advantages of this joint recreation-preservation approach are that unique places can be preserved while public use and access is maintained.

Recreational areas are often used as educational sites. Many of the City's recreational attractions contain plants and animals that are studied by researchers and schoolchildren. Sites such as the Willow Creek wetlands and Bertelsen Slough are valued as biological preserves and can also accommodate recreational features such as nature trails and visitor centers. The potential is also rich for parks with self-guided tours to contribute to Eugene's attraction as a recreation-tourist destination.

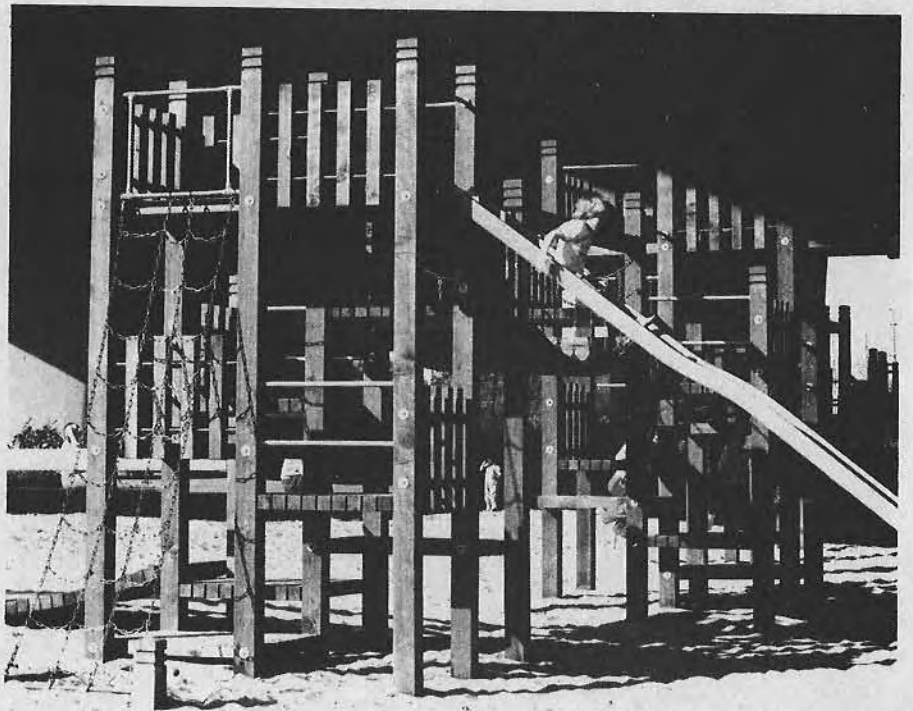
### Why a Recreation Master Plan?

The need for a parks and recreational Master Plan was first mentioned in the Metropolitan Area General Plan in 1981. The plan states that the provision of "adequate parks and recreational facilities is made more difficult by the lack of a detailed metropolitan-wide parks and recreation analysis and plan. . ." To address this concern, EPRD initiated the project as a priority during the 1980-81 fiscal year.

The parks and recreation system now consists of over 1,560 acres distributed in 76 parks, four swimming pools, four community centers, over 400 employees, and an annual budget of \$5,460,000. The purpose of a Master Plan is to guide the allocation of these resources--people, services, land and facilities--in the most efficient manner possible. It provides a reference point against which allocation decisions are made. This "reference point" consists of goals, which describe what is desired, and policies, which identify how these goals are to be achieved. In short, the goals and policies define the general direction and coordinate specific actions of the EPRD. Other functions of the Master Plan are as follows:

- It can help to identify future needs and propose specific programs to meet those needs. By preparing for these future events, the EPRD can allocate its resources to minimize costs while providing a full range of services.
- The use of a Master Plan also enables the EPRD to coordinate its efforts with other City agencies. Because the Master Plan will work with the Metro Plan, its goals and policies will be consistent with the overall direction of other City departments. The development of parks, for example, can be coordinated with the timing and location of residential development proposed in the Metro Plan.
- Public participation in recreational planning can be increased with a Master Plan. The plan's goals and policies provide a basis for discussions and decisions regarding park development. The use of a plan allows decisions to be made within a context of specific policies rather than as isolated agreements.
- The Master Plan can also help to preserve unique and environmentally sensitive areas, such as Willow Creek and Delta Ponds. The plan does this by identifying these areas and prescribing protective policies. Acquisition and development programs for these areas can then be coordinated with plans for other parks.

# 3/EXISTING RECREATIONAL RESOURCES



## REGIONAL RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

The City of Eugene is located in a region that offers a wealth of recreation resources and opportunities. Beaches, lakes, rivers, and mountains are accessible to metropolitan residents within two or three hours' driving time.

Although not within the service area of the EPRD, these resources affect recreation in Eugene mainly by expanding the range of opportunities available to the City's residents. Because many areas, such as Fern Ridge Reservoir and Honeyman State Park, are relatively close to Eugene, residents visit these places regularly. Recreating on the coast was mentioned by as many as 35 percent of survey respondents in one section of the City and was mentioned by 17 percent of all respondents.

Regional recreational resources are found in three general zones: Coastal, Willamette Valley, and Cascades. Each offers a distinctive set of recreational opportunities that reflects its special climatic and geographic conditions.

### Coastal Zone

The Coastal Zone is the area between the Pacific Ocean and the western edge of the Willamette Valley and is comprised of two major sub-areas: the coast and the mountains (Coast Range). The coast provides a variety of topographic types and recreational opportunities. Picnicking, camping, nature studies, and fishing are some of the activities that occur in this area. The availability and proximity of commercial and cultural facilities makes the coast a popular tourist and recreational destination.

The main recreational features in the mountain area are the rivers and forests. The rivers offer fishing and swimming opportunities, while the forests provide places to hunt, picnic, and hike.

### Willamette Valley

The Willamette Valley lies between the Coastal and Cascade Zones, and includes the state's major cities of Portland, Eugene, Springfield, and Salem. The most noted characteristic of this zone is the diversity of cultural and recreational opportunities resulting from its location and proximity to its cities. Farmlands and open fields in the Willamette Valley are frequently used by hunters and bird watchers. The major cities in this zone, Eugene, Salem, Portland, and Corvallis, provide an assortment of cultural facilities such as museums, colleges, entertainment halls, and sports stadiums. The main recreational features in the valley are the rivers, fields, and cultural facilities. The rivers provide opportunities for fishing, nature studies, and boating. The riverbanks offer opportunities for fishing and swimming, and are also valued as wildlife and riparian habitats.

### Cascade Mountain Zone

The Cascade Zone is comprised mainly of undeveloped river and mountain environments. The rivers in this area offer opportunities for fishing, swimming, boating, camping, and picnicking. Reservoirs also provide similar opportunities, although use is sometimes limited during low water seasons.

The mountain environments in this zone display a range of topographic and recreational conditions. In the lower foothills, hunting, camping, and picnicking areas are provided. At the higher elevations, geographic conditions range from forested hillsides to lava beds and snow-covered slopes. The recreational opportunities within this area reflect these conditions: hiking, skiing, sightseeing, and camping are popular activities.

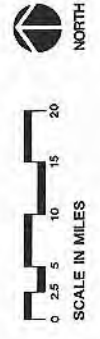
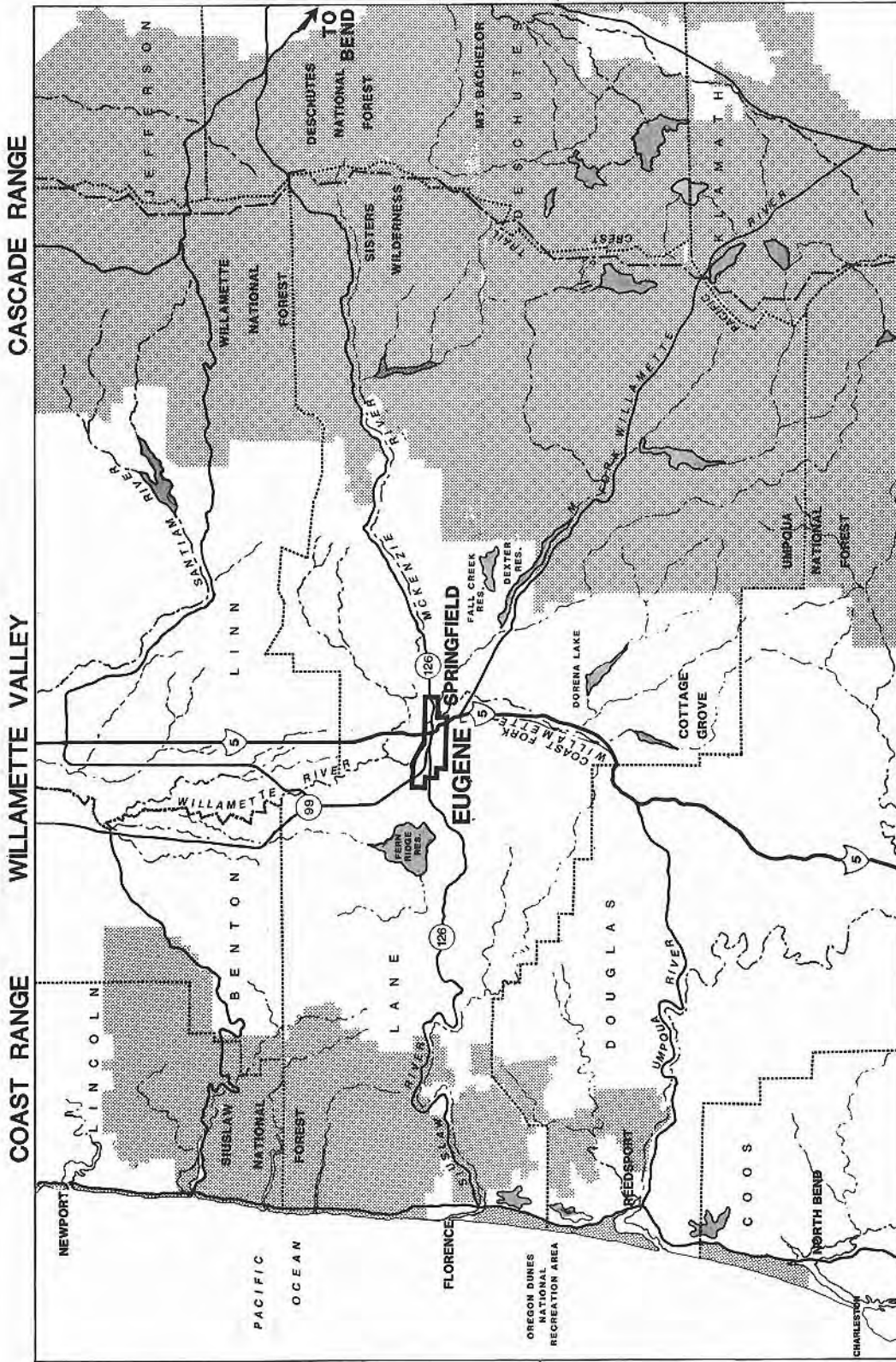


Figure 3.1  
**REGIONAL RECREATION CONTEXT**

AREA	RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
I COASTAL ZONE	<u>Pacific Ocean</u>  <u>Harbors</u>  <u>Rivers and Lakes</u>  <u>Beaches</u>  <u>Sand Dunes</u>  <u>Rocky Shoreline</u>  <u>Tidal Flats and Estuaries</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Deep sea fishing</li> <li>.Whale watching</li> <li>.Boat moorage</li> <li>.Boat launching</li> <li>.Fishing</li> <li>.Crabbing</li> <li>.Pleasure boating</li> <li>.Swimming</li> <li>.Beachcombing</li> <li>.Sightseeing</li> <li>.Surfing</li> <li>.Swimming</li> <li>.ORV use</li> <li>.ORV use</li> <li>.Sightseeing</li> <li>.Bird and sea mammal watching</li> <li>.Sightseeing</li> <li>.Tidepool investigation</li> <li>.Clamming</li> <li>.Nature studies</li> </ul>	<p>Recreational deep sea fishing is limited to the summer months due to adverse weather conditions during the rest of the year.</p> <p>Ocean access is available through five fishing ports in the area between Newport and Charleston Harbors.</p> <p>Fishing in the rivers and lakes includes anadromous fish (salmon and steelhead) as well as permanent species (sturgeon, striped bass, and trout)</p> <p>All ocean beaches are publicly owned and are accessible.</p> <p>Off-road vehicles (ORV) use is reasonably limited to designated areas.</p> <p>Surfing and swimming are limited by water temperature and rough conditions.</p> <p>The stretch of the Coast between Newport and Coos Bay has 40 miles of publicly owned sand dunes (Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.)</p> <p>Sea Lions and seabird rookeries are visible in this area.</p>

Figure 3.2

## REGIONAL RESOURCES



AREA	RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
I COASTAL ZONE	<u>Forests</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Hunting</li> <li>.Nature studies</li> <li>.Hiking</li> <li>.Camping</li> </ul>	<p>Deer, elk, and game birds are found in the mountains. The hunting seasons are concentrated in the fall months.</p> <p>Hiking is limited in this area.</p> <p>The large landholdings of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Forest Service provide public access to large tracts of the Coastal Range.</p>

## REGIONAL RESOURCES

AREA	RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
II WILLAMETTE VALLEY	<u>Rivers</u>  <u>Riparian Areas</u>  <u>Open Fields</u>  <u>Cities and Cultural Features</u> Museums Universities Performing Arts Center Zoos and Wildlife Parks Convention Facility Sports Facilities  <u>Flat Roads</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Fishing</li> <li>.Nature studies</li> <li>.Pleasure boating</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Hunting</li> <li>.Nature studies</li> <li>.Hunting</li> <li>.Bird-watching</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Art exhibits</li> <li>.Performances-both amateur and professional</li> <li>.Sports events</li> <li>.Shopping</li> <li>.Fairs</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Bicycling</li> </ul>	<p>The banks of the Willamette River are recognized as a unique scenic and recreational resource by Statewide Planning Goal #15.</p> <p>The Willamette Valley is a major flyway for migrating birds as well as a significant wintering area for some bird species.</p> <p>The Willamette Valley contains the state's three largest cities, universities, and major cultural centers.</p> <p>BikeCentennial route passes through Eugene. Many roads have paved shoulders.</p>

AREA	RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
III CASCADE MOUNTAINS	<u>Rivers</u>  <u>Reservoirs</u>  <u>Foothills Forest</u>  <u>Sub-Alpine and Alpine Elevations</u>  Trails Vistas Lava Beds Ski Slopes Mountain Peaks High Lakes and Mountain Streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Fishing</li> <li>.Swimming</li> <li>.Pleasure boating</li> <li>.Whitewater running</li> <li>.Camping</li> <li>.Picnicking</li> <li>.Waterskiing</li> <li>.Fishing</li> <li>.Swimming</li> <li>.Camping</li> <li>.Picnicking</li> <li>.ORV use</li> <li>.Hunting</li> <li>.Camping</li> <li>.Picnicking</li> <li>.Hiking</li> <li>.Hiking</li> <li>.Cross-country skiing</li> <li>.Downhill skiing</li> <li>.Camping</li> <li>.Picnicking</li> <li>.High lake fishing</li> <li>.Snow play</li> <li>.Sightseeing</li> </ul>	<p>The upper reaches of the McKenzie River, east of Eugene, are a state designated scenic waterway.</p> <p>Recreational use of reservoirs is limited to the summer months.</p> <p>Studies are underway to identify reservoirs that can accommodate ORV use.</p> <p>The Pacific Crest Trail passes through this area.</p> <p>The variety of resources in this area allows year-round recreational use.</p>

## REGIONAL RESOURCES

## CITYWIDE RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Recreational resources within the City are made up of several elements. Parks, open space, recreational and cultural facilities, natural areas, and bicycle routes all work together to provide a collection of varied opportunities. The following section identifies the major recreational resources in the City and briefly discusses their contributions to recreation in Eugene. Figure 3.3 depicts the park types and ownership in the metropolitan area.

### PARKS

Parks are among the most frequently used by the public for recreation. According to the use survey, parks were mentioned by 33 percent of the respondents as places in which they recreated most often. Within the study area there are over 2,000 acres of public parkland. Of this total, the City owns about 1,560 acres or 78 percent, Lane County controls almost 400 acres or 20 percent, and the State of Oregon owns 41 acres or 2 percent.

With 1,560 acres and over 76 parks, the EPRD is the largest provider of recreational services in the metropolitan areas. Parks in this system are divided into four types, depending on their location, features, and number of people they serve.

Neighborhood Parks are designed to serve residential areas and should be easily accessible by foot or bicycle. Facilities commonly found in these parks include ballfields, playgrounds, and lawn areas. Of the 74 parks owned by the City, 43 are neighborhood parks.

Community Parks serve a larger population than do neighborhood parks and, consequently, provide a greater variety of facilities and recreational opportunities such as community centers, tennis courts, and swimming pools. Ten community parks, comprising some 225 acres, are distributed throughout the City.

Metropolitan Parks serve the entire City and usually include unique cultural or recreational features. The type and amount of developed facilities vary, reflecting the range of conditions and locations found in these parks. Examples include the Park Blocks, Delta Ponds, and the Laurelwood Golf Course.

Regional Parks. The Downtown Mall is the only recognized regional park in the City of Eugene. As a major commercial area, it serves the entire Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area and some of the outlying communities.

Figure 3.4 describes the total and developed acreage for each park type and in each community. Detailed descriptions of the four park types, including design and location criteria, are found in Appendix B.

Lane County and the State of Oregon also have parks within the Master Plan study area. Alton Baker Park, owned by Lane County, occupies 375 acres along the Willamette River near the downtown and is connected with other parks in the EPRD system through bikeways. Armitage Park, owned by the

State, is located where Coburg Road crosses the McKenzie River, approximately four miles north of Eugene. It is the major state park in the area and provides picnicking and open areas.

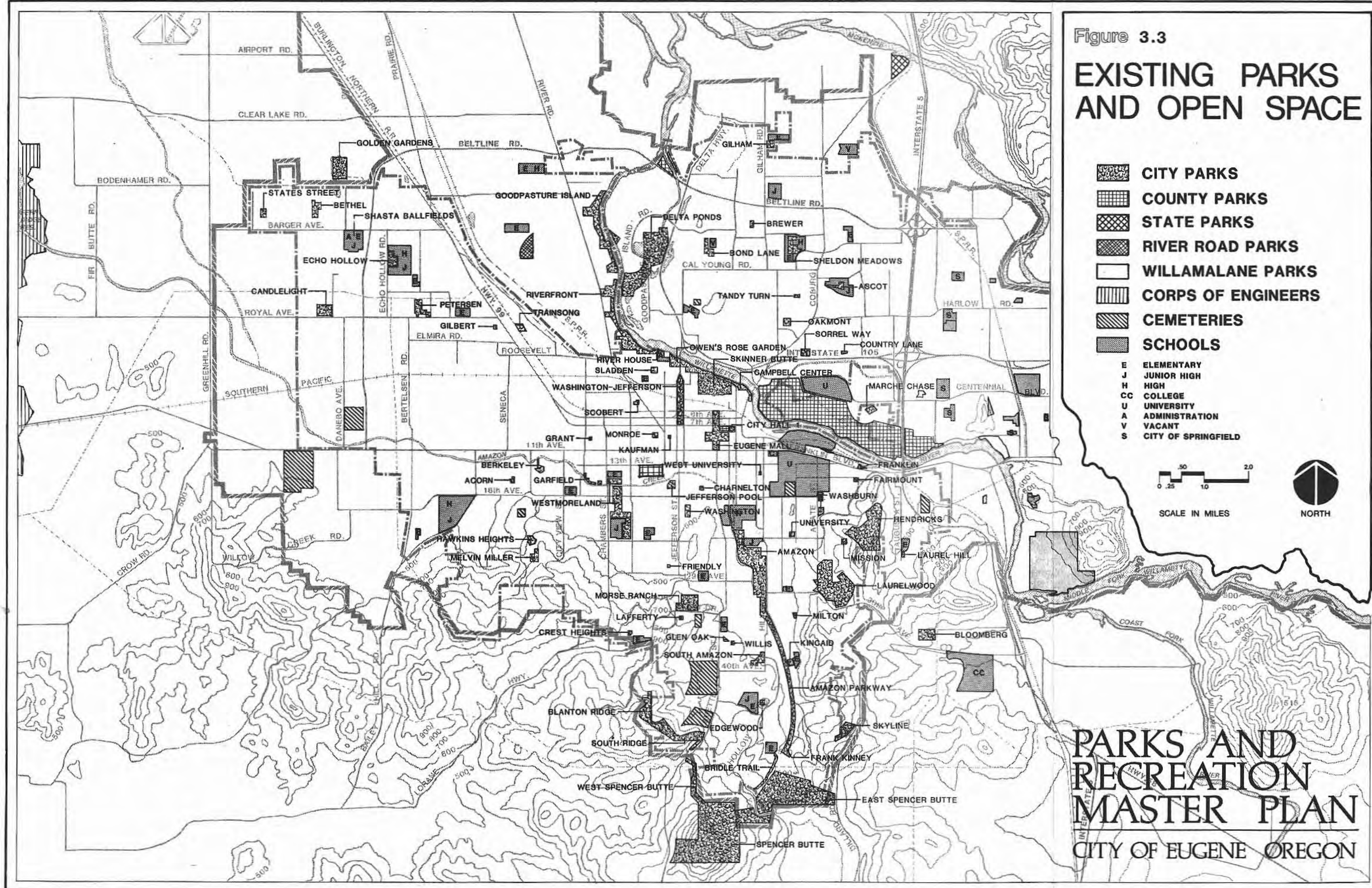
Parks controlled by other jurisdictions are also found outside the study area. Willamalane Parks and Recreation District (Springfield) has some parks in proximity to the EPRD's riverfront parks and bikeways. The US Army Corps of Engineers, under the Federal government, owns Fern Ridge Reservoir, which is a major recreational destination for many of Eugene's residents because of its boating facilities. Lane County operates the majority of the public facilities around the reservoir.

#### SCHOOLS

Elementary, junior high, and high schools are recreational resources because many have fields that can be used by the public. Many schools are also used during the evening and weekends for adult classes and activities. The potential for schools to be used as recreational centers appears to be increasing with the recent closures of some elementary schools. Joint operating agreements between the school districts and the EPRD offer another opportunity for the use of public facilities.

Figure 3.3

# EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE



# PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

CITY OF EUGENE OREGON

	PARK TYPE			TOTAL AC.	DEVELOPED AC.
	NEIGH- BORHOOD	COMMUN- ITY	METRO- POLITAN		
Willakenzie	39.7	16.3	85.0	141.0	26.87
Bethel-Danebo	33.63	58.93	0	91.56	11.94
Churchill/Willow Cr.	25.39	3.9	0	29.3	4.6
South Eugene	176	59.7	594.2	830.0	60.4
Central/University <sup>a/</sup>	68.0	83.5	288.4	447.6	204.3
Sub-Totals		222.3	977.6	1,537.1	308.1

<sup>a/</sup> Does not include 7.8 acres for the Downtown Mall, the only Regional Park in the metropolitan area.

Figure 3.4

#### Park Type by Community Sub-Area

#### BIKEWAYS

A network of bicycle routes is found throughout the City and provides the major non-auto connection system between residential neighborhoods and recreational and cultural attractions. Bikeway development is proceeding according to a Bikeway Master Plan which was completed in 1974. Of the 156 miles planned, 75 miles have been constructed. According to ERA's survey, bicycling was listed consistently as a favorite recreational activity.

#### FACILITIES

Physical facilities help to meet much of the demand for specific and specialized recreational activities. The major recreational facilities in Eugene include the community centers, senior centers, swimming pools, and other special sport accommodations. Most of these are operated by the EPRD although other providers, such as the University and YMCA, offer similar facilities. The cornerstone of the City's publicly owned recreational facilities is the four community centers and two senior centers. In budget year 1980-81, approximately 375,000 visits were recorded at these community centers. EPRD programs year round classes and activities at the centers in addition to providing opportunities for drop-in visits at some centers.

Public swimming pools are provided by the EPRD and other organizations. The EPRD operates four swimming pools. Amazon and Sheldon Meadow community centers have adjoining pools while the third, Echo Hollow Pool, is a part of a large public school complex. Jefferson Pool, the fourth, is almost 35

years old and in need of replacement. Only Sheldon and Echo Hollow are year-round pools. Other public swimming pools are found at the University of Oregon and YMCA, each of which has had special requirements for pool use.

Sports fields are provided almost exclusively by the EPRD and public schools. Approximately 41 ballfields or general purpose sports fields are located throughout the City. Ten of the ballfields are lighted. Use of the fields is scheduled through the EPRD for publicly and privately organized leagues.

Other recreational facilities which fulfill specialized needs are also found in Eugene. The EPRD provides 18 lighted tennis courts on a first-come, first-served basis with some times reserved for classes. Laurelwood Golf Course, also owned by the City, offers nine holes in a hilly area of South Eugene.

The major private recreation resources in Eugene include the Eugene Swim and Tennis Club, Court Sports, YMCA, Willow Creek Racquet Club, several golf courses, fraternal organizations, health spas, and bowling alleys. A variety of facilities is provided--handball/racquetball, tennis, whirlpools, saunas, weight rooms, and multi-purpose rooms.

#### PROGRAMS

The major providers of recreation programs in the City are the EPRD, YMCA, American Youth Soccer Organization (AYSO) and the Eugene Sports Program (ESP). The EPRD's programs cover a variety of classes and activities and are offered through community centers, swimming pools, and schools. In budget year 1980-81, approximately 4,000 classes and activities were held by EPRD. Community center programs accounted for about half the total; senior centers and swimming classes made up approximately one fourth the total; and the remaining activities were divided among athletics, bicycling, community gardens, outdoor, specialized recreation, and cultural arts. Attendance for that year totaled over 840,000 persons, indicating a high number of repeat registrants or those participating in more than one activity.

The YMCA provides recreation programs for its 2,500 members at its South Eugene facility and in various facilities throughout the community. The AYSO provides youth soccer programs at both school and the EPRD play fields.

The ESP is a private, non-profit organization that provides organized leagues for a variety of team sports. It leases ballfields from EPRD but provides equipment and personnel for all of their activities. ESP depends heavily on volunteers and contributions from local businesses. Registration for ESP programs was approximately 9,000 in 1980. Age range served includes boys and girls from first grade through middle school grades.



## NATURAL AREAS

### Major Waterways

Because of its location on the valley floor, Eugene is laced with a variety of water features. The Willamette and McKenzie rivers, Delta Ponds, Fern Ridge Reservoir, Amazon Slough and drainage channels all provide a rich collection of habitats that have recreation potential.

The Willamette River, with its waterway, floodplain, islands, backwaters, and sloughs, is the dominant open space resource of the City. The river provides spawning and rearing habitats for salmon and trout, while the backwaters and sloughs (e.g., Delta Ponds) provide habitat for a large variety of spiny rayed fish. The riparian fringe provides habitats for fur-bearers, small mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles. Waterfowl use the backwater areas as resting and feeding areas during migration and some reside year round. Heron rookeries are found in large groves of cottonwood trees near Mt. Pisgah and at the confluence of the McKenzie and Willamette rivers.

The McKenzie River has resource values and recreation potential similar to the Willamette River. Access to the McKenzie River is good with potential additions at the end of Harvest Lane and between Armitage Park and the Ballanger Boat Landing. The confluence of the McKenzie and Willamette rivers is a recreational opportunity area but is designated in the Metro Plan for gravel extraction.

### Ponds, Reservoirs, and Channels

The Delta Ponds on Goodpasture Island have significant value for natural resource and recreational use potential. Opening the ponds to the Willamette River would have the potential of trapping downstream migrating anadromous fish and would have to be very carefully scrutinized. Other ponds that have the potential for warm water fishing are Expressway Pond, Golden Gardens, Blue Star Pond, and Ayres Pond. The Delta Ponds are stocked with warm water game fish and rainbow trout for early fishing (March and April) in the two larger ponds. The Golden Gardens ponds are stocked with channel catfish, bass, and crappie.

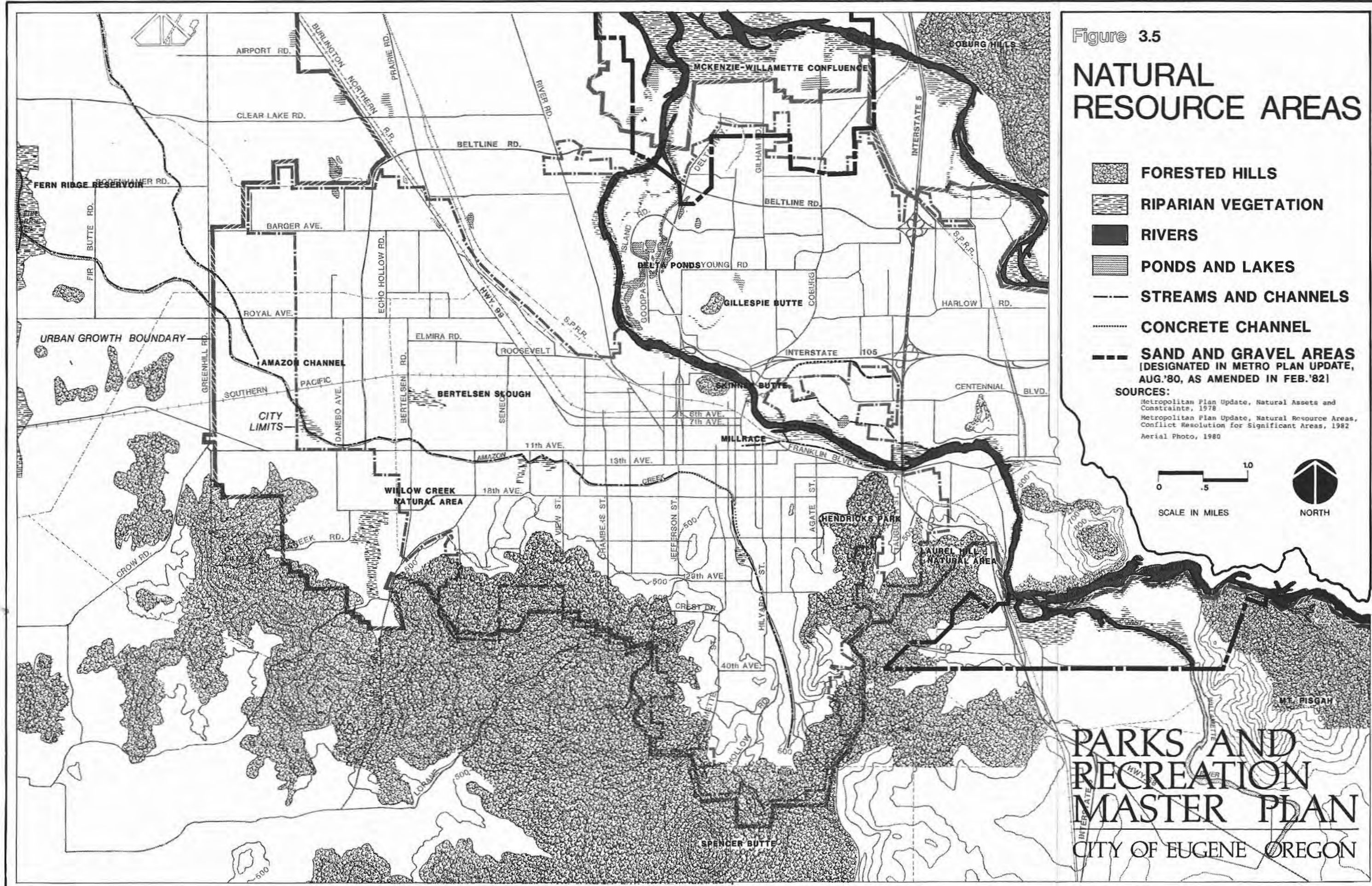
Fern Ridge Reservoir is owned by the US Army Corps of Engineers and supports a high level of recreational use from residents throughout Lane County. The reservoir provides a variety of open spaces, natural areas and boating facilities and has also become a major resting and feeding area for migrating birds. The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department manages most of the reservoir and uses it for waterfowl production.

Portions of Willow Creek, a tributary of the Amazon Channel in West Eugene, contain unaltered channel beds and banks. The areas surrounding this creek bed south of West 18th Avenue represent a rare example of an undisturbed Willamette Valley prairie environment. This area provides examples of once common valley plant materials, as well as the only known location of a rare plant (Aster curtis). The Nature Conservancy has given this area high priority for preservation.

Other waterways in the metropolitan area have significant potential for supporting fish and wildlife populations. The Amazon Slough and Canal system, which drains the South Hills and flows through the City, provides valuable riparian habitat despite being partially channelized. The channel also supports a remnant stand of Lomatium bradshawii, a rare plant that could provide the nucleus of an experimental and research area in Amazon Park.

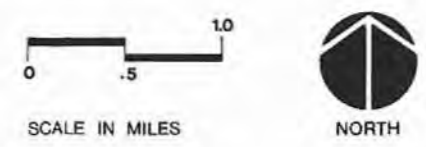
In the industrial area of West Eugene, Bertelsen Slough provides a marsh environment that supports a diverse population of animals. Other under-utilized resources include the many gravel ponds scattered along the Willamette River and throughout the City. The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department currently stocks some of them with warm water game fish to expand the range of urban recreation opportunities.

Figure 3.5  
**NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS**



- FORESTED HILLS
- RIPARIAN VEGETATION
- RIVERS
- PONDS AND LAKES
- STREAMS AND CHANNELS
- CONCRETE CHANNEL
- SAND AND GRAVEL AREAS  
 [DESIGNATED IN METRO PLAN UPDATE, AUG.'80, AS AMENDED IN FEB.'82]

**SOURCES:**  
 Metropolitan Plan Update, Natural Assets and Constraints, 1978  
 Metropolitan Plan Update, Natural Resource Areas, Conflict Resolution for Significant Areas, 1982  
 Aerial Photo, 1980



**PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN**  
 CITY OF EUGENE OREGON

RESOURCES	FEATURES	ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
<p><u>WATER RESOURCES</u></p> <p>Willamette/McKenzie Rivers</p>	<p>Gravel and sand bars (spawning areas)</p> <p>Boat Launch</p> <p>Riparian/Vegetation</p> <p>Sloughs and Back-water</p> <p>Rapids</p> <p>Calm Waters</p> <p>Riverside Park Areas</p>	<p>Fishing</p> <p>Canoeing</p> <p>Nature Study and Bird-watching</p> <p>Whitewater Running</p> <p>Swimming</p> <p>Picnicking</p> <p>Recreational Play</p>	<p>The McKenzie River is best suited for whitewater running.</p> <p>Swimming is discouraged in the Willamette River due to high pollution levels in the summer.</p>
<p>Fern Ridge Reservoir</p>	<p>Sloughs and Back-water</p> <p>Large Open Water</p> <p>Riparian/Vegetation</p> <p>Beaches</p> <p>Boat Launch/Moorage</p>	<p>Fishing</p> <p>Nature Study and Bird-watching</p> <p>Hunting</p> <p>Sailing</p> <p>Waterskiing/ Swimming</p> <p>Pleasure Boating</p>	<p>The abundance of farmland adjacent to the reservoir, the large water riparian areas, habitat enhancement programs, and natural water fowl migration patterns make this reservoir a rich bird environment.</p> <p>This reservoir is used for flood control and summer irrigation and, from the late fall to late spring, the water level is dropped to a point making water recreation impossible.</p>

Figure 3.6  
CITYWIDE NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS

RESOURCES	FEATURES	ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
Delta Ponds, Bertelson Slough, and other miscellaneous old gravel pits and wetland areas.	Riparian Habitats Small Bodies of Calm Water Potential for Park-land Development	Fishing Nature Study and Bird-watching Canoeing Hiking	
<u>VALLEY HABITAT</u>  Willow Creek Nature Area	Untouched Example of the Willamette Valley Prairie Environment	Nature Study and Bird-watching Hiking Hunting Unique Botanical Habitat	The Nature Conservancy has identified this an having top priority in the state for conservation.  This is one of the only areas of the Valley prairie landscape that has not been farmed or grazed.
<u>HILL AREA</u>  South Hills, Mt. Pisgah, Skinner Butte	Forested Hillside (Oak, Douglas Fir, Hemlock, and Pond-erosa Pine)	Nature Study and Bird-watching Hiking/Jogging	

## CITYWIDE NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS

RESOURCES	FEATURES	ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
<p><u>HILL AREA</u></p> <p>South Hills, Mt. Pisgah, Skinner Butte (continued)</p>	<p>Meadow Area</p> <p>Mountain Tops and Other Viewpoints</p> <p>Diverse Topography</p> <p>Small Stream Corridor</p>	<p>Nature Study and Bird-watching</p> <p>Hiking/Jogging</p> <p>Picnicking</p> <p>Sightseeing (Views of the city and surrounding area)</p>	

**CITYWIDE NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS**

## CITYWIDE RECREATIONAL USE PATTERNS

To identify recreational use patterns among Eugene residents, a phone survey was conducted during the summer of 1981. Approximately 560 households throughout the City were contacted.<sup>1</sup> The recreational profile that follows is based on the results of the survey. Figure 3.7 identifies the five survey districts that were used to disaggregate sample responses.

The main findings generated by the survey are:

- Centrally located riverfront parks (such as Skinner Butte) are the most popular.
- Swimming is the most popular recreational activity.
- Proximity to home is the most frequently noted attribute of parks.
- Distance from home is the most noted complaint about parks.
- Maintenance of parks is very important to park users.
- Natural areas, community parks, and neighborhood parks, are equally preferred for future acquisition.
- User fees are the preferred method of payment for new programs and facilities.

### Preferred Activities

Swimming is noted as the favorite recreational activity of respondents in the survey (See Figure 3.8). Other favorite activities, in their preferred order, include bicycling, camping, fishing/boating, jogging, tennis, water skiing/sports, and golf. Swimming is most popular with one-half the respondents between 18 and 44 years of age. Camping and bicycling are most popular among respondents between 25 and 34 years with fishing/boating being the most popular with respondents in the 45 to 54 year category.

### Preferred Locations

The general locations most utilized by respondents for recreational activities are the Southern Willamette Valley, the mountains, and parks (See Figure 3.9). Other preferred locations of City respondents include the coast, University of Oregon, and the respondent's home. An interesting aside is that 60 percent of the Eugene respondents state they are recreating nearer home due to high transportation costs.

### City Park Use

Most survey respondents visit a Eugene park during the year; three-fourths of the respondents visit Skinner Butte/Alton Baker parks, including 90 percent of the respondents between 18 and 34 years of age. The highest

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<sup>1</sup> The survey focused on the use of parks and other general recreational areas such as the coast, mountains, and Willamette Valley. For other recreational facilities such as community/senior centers and pools, attendance figures, registration, and other indicators of expressed demand were used to assess recreation activities.

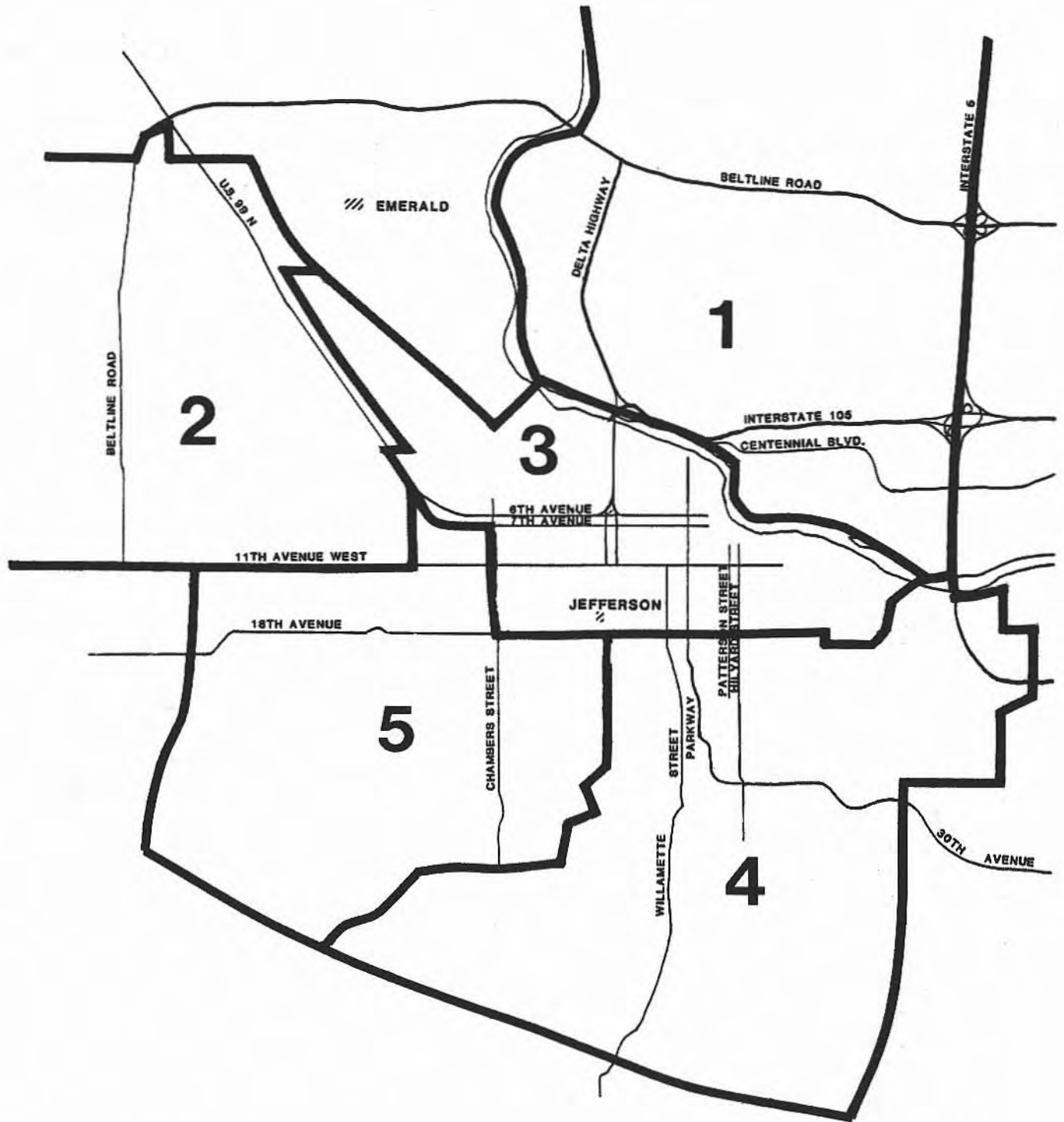


Figure 3.7  
**TELEPHONE SURVEY DISTRICTS**



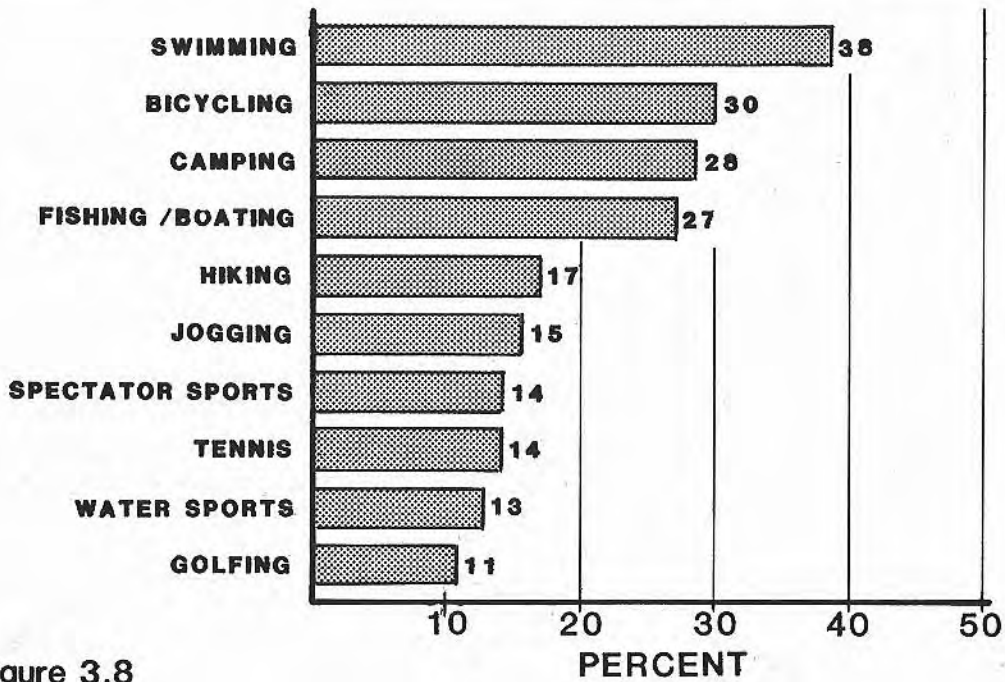


Figure 3.8

### PREFERRED ACTIVITIES

	MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED					
	Citywide	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5
<b>WILLAMETTE VALLEY</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>MOUNTAINS</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>PARKS IN GENERAL</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>COAST</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY OF OREGON</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>HOME</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>16%</b>

Figure 3.9

### PREFERRED LOCATIONS

PARK	Citywide	AREA				
		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5
SKINNER BUTTE/ ALTON BAKER	75%	70%	66%	78%	80%	74%
PETERSON BARN/ ECHO HOLLOW	9%	4%	46%	2%	2%	6%
AMAZON	16%	5%	3%	16%	19%	34%
WESTMORELAND/ JEFFERSON POOL	38%	16%	18%	37%	63%	36%
SHELDON MEADOW	14%	46%	6%	6%	7%	6%

Figure 3.10

### PARK VISITS BY AREA

PARK	AGE GROUP					
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	over 65
SKINNER BUTTE/ ALTON BAKER	91%	90%	77%	72%	42%	53%
PETERSON BARN/ ECHO HOLLOW	8%	9%	10%	9%	9%	6%
AMAZON	24%	21%	18%	3%	15%	6%
WESTMORELAND/ JEFFERSON POOL	49%	43%	38%	41%	27%	28%
SHELDON MEADOW	27%	8%	28%	13%	6%	2%

Figure 3.11

### PARK VISITS BY AGE GROUP

visitation is from Area 5 (80 percent with the lowest, 66 percent, noted from Area 2). Amazon Park attracts about half the percentage of respondents that Skinner Butte does, but had the second highest Citywide visitation in 1982 at 38 percent; ranging from 63 percent of Area 4 respondents to 16 percent from Area 1. From an age perspective, almost 50 percent of 18 to 34 year olds visit Amazon Park. Both parks attract twice as many respondents in summer as in the remainder of the year.

Except for the respondents who live in the area closest to the respective park, the other four parks are not visited because of location. Respondents who do not visit the park closest to their area stated a lack of interest or awareness as the reasons.

Cars are the predominant mode of transportation to all the parks with increasing frequency in the winter. Bicycling and walking are also important modes.

### Community Centers<sup>2</sup>

Programs and facilities at community centers are also popular with the City's residents. For the budget year 1980-81, over 258,000 persons used the City's four swimming pools and over 23,000 registrations were recorded at the community centers. In addition, the Campbell and Kaufman senior centers each had approximately 6,000 registrations for their classes and activities.

Detailed program and attendance statistics for each community center and swimming pool for the budget year 1980-81 are listed below:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NO. OF CLASSES OR ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>TOTAL ATTENDANCE</u>
<u>Swimming Pools:</u>		
Amazon	64	44,080
Echo Hollow	104	56,953
Jefferson	185	72,658
Sheldon	<u>143</u>	<u>84,495</u>
	496	258,186
<u>Senior Centers:</u>		
Campbell	293	51,563
Kaufman	<u>210</u>	<u>25,899</u>
	503	76,899

<sup>2</sup> Information for this section is from the Quarterly Report by the EPRD, 1980-81 Year End Report.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NO. OF CLASSES OR ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>TOTAL ATTENDANCE</u>
<u>Community Centers:</u>		
Amazon	534	68,230
Petersen	309	44,021
Sheldon	386	62,098
Westmoreland	<u>593</u>	<u>120,884</u>
	1,200	295,224

Westmoreland/Jefferson Pool had a 16 percent Citywide visitation rate with the highest drawing (34 percent) from Area 5 among 18 to 24 year olds. Sheldon Meadows follows closely with 14 percent Citywide visitation and 46 percent respondent support from Area 1, but only six or seven percent from the remaining areas. Subsequently, Petersen Barn had a nine percent Citywide visitation rate with 46 percent of Area 2, but only two percent of Areas 3 and 4 respondents visiting the park. These two parks were visited primarily by respondents in the 35 to 44 year category.

#### Children

According to the survey respondents, the participation rates of children under 14 for various activities are as follows:

Swimming	76%
Playing Ball	46%
Bicycling	25%
Spectator Sports	18%

Other recreational patterns among children under 14 uncovered in the survey are:

- children recreate at parks more frequently during the summer
- 44 percent of children recreate at parks throughout the week during the summer
- 28 percent of children recreate at parks throughout the week during the school year
- weekend-only use of parks among children increases from 10 percent in the summer to 44 percent during the school year

Facilities used by children under 14 vary, according to the survey. The most popular are schools (33 percent), ESP (32 percent), playgrounds (22 percent), YMCA (19 percent), and churches (15 percent). Other facilities noted are golf courses (6 percent), University of Oregon (4 percent), racquet clubs (4 percent), and health clubs (3 percent).

## Handicapped

A need for special programs was noted by 32 percent of the respondent households with handicapped members. Of the Citywide respondents, 14 percent had handicapped members in their households. Respondents also indicated a need for the following programs and facilities:

Sports Programs	10%
Swimming	10%
Regulated Activities	6%
Summer Programs	3%
Racquetball	3%
None	68%

## Seasonal Use Characteristics

City park usage is greater during the summer than other times of the year. Skinner Butte, Amazon, and Hendricks are the most frequently visited City parks all year, although summer visitation is higher. Area 3 respondents most frequently visit Skinner Butte, whereas Amazon Park and Hendricks are most frequently visited by Area 4 respondents.

## Other Facility Usage

Other local facilities used by survey respondents were recorded. Eugene respondents mostly use the University of Oregon and the YMCA. The college and private racquet clubs are mostly used by the 18 to 24 year old City respondents with the YMCA and ESP most popular with the children of the 35 to 44 year olds. Higher income respondents (\$25,000 to \$40,000/year) most frequently patronized golf courses, private racquet clubs, and enrolled their children in the ESP. The City respondents with children under 14 years of age noted that the schools and the Eugene Sports Program are most frequently used by their children for recreational activities.

## Relationship of Park Characteristics to Use and Non-Use

The most frequently noted attribute of all the parks was proximity to the respondent homes. The availability of programs and facilities as well as park attractiveness and cleanliness were also noted. Very few respondents expressed any dislike for the parks. The most noted complaint (by 8 to 23 percent of the visiting respondents) was park distance from home.

Respondents were also polled on their use of five City parks: Skinner Butte, Amazon, Westmoreland, Petersen Barn, and Sheldon Meadow. Skinner Butte was not visited primarily because some respondents do not go to parks. Other important reasons noted for not visiting Skinner Butte were its location and the respondents' perceived lack of time.

## PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION IN EUGENE

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan occurs within the context of a statewide land use planning program. As a result, the Master Plan must be consistent with state, county, and metropolitan plans for recreation and land use. Among the plans that affect recreation in Eugene are the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and Guidelines, Lane County Parks Master Plan, Metropolitan Area General Plan, and the Eugene Bikeway Master Plan. Other plans include the various neighborhood refinement plans, and studies dealing with special subjects or places (T-2000 Plan, Goodpasture Island Study). These plans are listed by jurisdiction below. Most are described in detail in the following tables.

State	State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
	Oregon Department of Transportation Greenway Plan
County	Lane County Parks Master Plan
Metropolitan Area	Eugene Community Goals and Policies (1974, amended 1979)
	Metropolitan Area General Plan
	South Hills Study
	Metropolitan Bikeway Master Plan
	Goodpasture Island Study
	Bethel-Danebo Neighborhood Refinement Plan, Updated 1982
	Whiteaker Refinement Plan
	West University Refinement Plan
	Jefferson-Far West Refinement Plan (Draft)
	Downtown Plan (in progress; completion about January 1984)
	Eugene Bikeways Master Plan
	Willow Creek Special Study Area
	Westside Neighborhood Plan
	Laurel Hill Neighborhood Plan, 1982 Update
	Fairmount-University of Oregon Special Study Area
	T-2000 Plan

PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION

PLAN	SPECIFIC ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
STATEWIDE PLANNING GOALS	Open spaces, scenic and historic areas, and natural resources (Goal 5)	To conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources.  Programs shall be provided that will: (1) ensure open space, (2) protect scenic and historic areas and natural resources for future generations, and (3) promote healthy and visually attractive environments in harmony with the natural landscape character.
	Recreational needs (Goal 8)	To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors.  The requirements for meeting such needs, now and in the future shall be planned for by governmental agencies having responsibility for recreation areas, facilities, and opportunities: (1) in coordination with private enterprise, (2) in appropriate proportions, and (3) in such quantity and quality and location as is consistent with the availability of the resources to meet such requirements. State and federal agency recreation plans shall be coordinated with local and regional recreational needs and plans.
	Willamette River Greenway (Goal 15)	To protect, conserve, enhance, and maintain the natural, scenic, historical, agricultural, economic, and recreational qualities of lands along the Willamette River as the Willamette River Greenway (Overall Goal Statement).
LANE COUNTY PARKS MASTER PLAN	County Parks	Acquisition and development should be concentrated in lands adjacent to the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan areas (General Recommendation 1).

PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION (con't)

PLAN	SPECIFIC ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION	
EUGENE COMMUNITY GOALS AND POLICIES (to be updated soon)	Goals and Assumptions (Chapter 1)	The County should cooperate with the cities in park development in areas where bicycle, equestrian, or pedestrian trails are extended into county land (General Recommendation 13).	
	Citizen Participation (Chapter 2)	<p>Under Recreation, Culture, and Education:</p> <p>There will be an increase in active and passive recreation programs. (2)</p> <p>The community will continue to recognize the need for balance between population and park lands. (2)</p> <p>Local government agencies will continue to cooperate in extending and developing riverfront park lands. (4)</p>	
	Appearance (Chapter 9)	<p>Neighborhoods should have choices in developing facilities, layouts, and landscaping for neighborhood parks. (Proposal 1a)</p> <p>Recreation and community school activities should be based on the needs and desires of the neighborhood. (Proposal 1c)</p> <p>Continue present policy of acquisition of park land (accelerating the rate in outlying areas) (Policy 4a)</p>	
		<p>The Joint Parks Committee should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) continue to identify vistas which should be preserved.</li> <li>(2) recommend linkages of natural features by parkways or special right-of-way plantings.</li> <li>(3) recommend areas that should be retained as open space (agricultural, recreational, or acreage zoning), indicating priorities for acquisition of recreational space in outlying areas.</li> </ol>	



PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION (con't)

PLAN	SPECIFIC ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
METRO-POLITAN AREA GENERAL PLAN	Environmental Resources	<p>(4) recommend the best means to be used to achieve 1,2, and 3, including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. outright acquisition               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. direct</li> <li>2. on a holding basis (e.g., county for city).</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. purchase of scenic conservation easement.</li> <li>c. zoning restrictions (height, use, lot size).</li> <li>d. prohibit cutting trees of certain size.</li> <li>e. dedication by subdividers.</li> </ul> <p>(Proposal 3)</p> <p>Local governments shall develop plans and programs which carefully manage developments on hillsides and in water bodies and restrict development in wetlands in order to protect the scenic quality, forest values, vegetation and wildlife values of those areas.</p> <p>When planning for and regulating development, local governments shall continue to consider the need for protection of open spaces, include those characterized by significant vegetation and wildlife. Means of protecting open space include, but are not limited to, outright acquisition, conservation easements, planned unit development ordinances, streamside protection ordinances, open space tax deferrals, donations to the public, and performance zoning. (Policy 18)</p> <p>Local governments shall develop policies and local controls for protection and managment of wetland areas. (Policy 23)</p> <p>Local governments shall work with owners of designated environmentally sensitive areas to require that reasonable actions are taken to protect these lands; e.g.,</p>

PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION (con't)

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PLAN	SPECIFIC ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
		<p>the hernory at the confluence of the Willamette and McKenzie rivers and the site of the <u>Aster curtis</u> in the Willow Creek Basin. (Policy 24)</p>
		<p>In the Willow Creek Wetlands, transfer of density (through the planned unit development process) from "natural resource" designated lands to undeveloped portions of tax lots and adjacent tax lots under common ownership which are designated for low density residential use may occur at overall densities between those assumed in Plan development and the maximum allowed Plan densities. (Policy 33)</p>
		<p>Site review criteria shall be applied to large vacant parcels on Gillespie Butte to protect vegetation and scenic values to the maximum extent practicable. (Policy 34)</p>
	<p>Residential Land Use and Housing</p>	<p>Coordinate new residential development with the provision of an adequate level services and facilities such as sewers, water, transportation facilities, schools, and parks. (Policy 1)</p>
	<p>Willamette River Greenway, River Corridors, and Waterway</p>	<p>Periodically, local governments shall review Greenway boundaries, uses, and potential acquisition areas to ensure continued compliance with state and local Greenway goals. (Policy 1)</p>
		<p>Land use regulations and acquisition programs along river corridors and waterways shall take into account all the concerns and needs of the community including recreation, resource, and wildlife protection, enhancement of river corridor and waterway environments, potential for supporting non-automobile transportation, opportunities for residential development, and other compatible uses. (Policy 2)</p>

PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION (con't)

PLAN	SPECIFIC ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
		<p>Eugene, Springfield, and Lane County shall continue to cooperate in expanding water related parks and other facilities, where appropriate, that allow access to and enjoyment of river and waterway corridors. (Policy 3)</p> <p>Within the framework of mandatory state-wide planning goals, local Willamette River Greenway plans shall allow a variety of means for public enjoyment of the river, including public acquisition areas, residential areas, and commercial areas. (Policy 8)</p> <p>Local and state governments shall continue to provide adequate public access to the Willamette River Greenway. (Policy 10)</p>
	Environmental Design	<p>Natural vegetation, natural water features and drainageways shall be protected and retained to the maximum extent practicable, considering the economic, social, environmental, and energy consequences, in the design and construction of urban developments and landscaping, shall be used to enhance those natural features. (Policy 2)</p>
	Parks and Recreation Facilities	<p>Develop a system of regional metropolitan recreational activity areas based on a facilities plan for the metropolitan area that includes acquisition, development, and management programs. The plan and system should include reservoir and hill parks, the Willamette River Greenway, and other river corridors. (Policy 1)</p> <p>Prepare local parks and recreation analyses and plans, coordinated on a metropolitan level, in each jurisdiction. (Policy 2)</p> <p>Accelerate the acquisition or parkland in projected growth areas by establishing guidelines where and when developers</p>

PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION (con't)

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PLAN	SPECIFIC ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
SOUTH HILLS STUDY	Ridgeline Park	<p>will be required to dedicate land for park and recreation facilities, or money in lieu thereof, to serve their developments. (Policy 3)</p>
		<p>Encourage the development of private recreational facilities. (Policy 4)</p>
		<p>Develop mechanisms and processes by which residents of an area to be served by a neighborhood park, neighborhood center, or play lot can participate in the design, development, and maintenance of the facility. (Policy 5)</p>
		<p>All metropolitan area parks and recreation programs and districts shall cooperate to the greatest possible extent in the acquisition of public and private funds to support their operations. (Policy 6)</p>
<p>That the area specified for preservation be protected through a variety of techniques including, but not limited to, acquisition, scenic easements, density transfers, and dedication.</p>	<p>That the City pursue acquisition of major active-use park facilities to serve existing and potential population in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) adjacent to the EWEB reservoir off North Shasta Loop.</li> <li>(2) property south of the present Amazon linkage system, south of Center Way and east of the Fox Hollow Elementary School;</li> <li>(3) property adjacent to the Crest Drive Elementary School; and</li> <li>(4) property adjacent to the EWEB reservoir south of 25th Avenue and west of Hawkins Heights.</li> </ol>	
<p>That the City ensure the potential for further active use parks to serve anticipated population in the areas</p>		

PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION (con't)

PLAN	SPECIFIC ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
		south of Warren Avenue, east of the present Spencer Butte Park, and adjacent to Blanton Heights Road.
		That all paroposed developments in the South Hills areas be reviewed to determine if connecting linkages are possible between various park sites, particularly north of Skyline Park to Hendricks Park and between Blanton Heights and Hawkins Heights.
	Development Standards	That all developmentsf shall be reviewed for potential likage with or to the ridgeline park system.
METRO-POLITAN BIKEWAY MASTER PLAN	Bikeway System Major Recommendations	It is recommended that whenever timely, bikeway projects be constructed in conjunction with other related improvements such as highway and park constuction.
	Route Selection	Purely recreational routes have been recommended for implementation during the latter stages of the bikeway system development because of the relatively light current demand. As more and more bikeways are constructed and more riders are attracted to the system, the demand for these recreational routes should grow.
GOOD-PASTURE ISLAND STUDY	Parks and Open Space	The gravel ponds be preserved as permanent open space through public acquisition; and
		That pedestrian, bicycle, and visual corridor be provided along the river frontage in conjunction with development.
		That the City ensure continued development of the North Bank Trail in conjunction with development.

PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION (con't)

PLAN	SPECIFIC ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
<p>BETHEL-DANEBO REFINE-MENT PLAN (Update Draft)</p>	<p>Parks</p>	<p>The Eugene Parks and Recreation Department should continue to work with School District 52 to provide recreational facilities and services through community schools programs and wherever possible should share land and facilities. (Policy 4)</p>
		<p>Private developers should be encouraged to set aside land for parks. (Policy 5)</p>
		<p>In reviewing the Parks Master Plan, the City shall consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) identifying park development as a priority for the Bethel-Danebo area in the first phase of the Master Plan; and</li> <li>(2) retaining Bethel Park at its present location south of the A-2 storm channel, between East Irwin Way and West Irwin Way. (Policy 3)</li> </ul>
		<p>Landscape buffers should be provided in conjunction with new public improvements such as highways and freeways, power substations, etc. (Policy 6)</p>
		<p>Landscape buffers should be provided along existing highways and freeways. (Policy 7)</p>
		<p>Community center or centers should be developed in the Bethel-Danebo area to provide for service needs of the elderly community, as well as the community as a whole. (Policy 1)</p>
		<p>Acquisition and development of park land and acquisition for open space in Bethel-Danebo should receive a Citywide priority which will move it toward equity with the other parts of the City. (Policy 2)</p>
	<p>Bethel-Triangle Neighborhood</p>	<p>Efforts should be made to upgrade the public facilities and services (sanitary sewers, storm sewers, streets, street lighting) in the area. Particular attention should be given to the street conditions and the need for improving Trainsong Park. (Policy 1a)</p>

PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION (con't)

PLAN	SPECIFIC ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
WHITE- AKER REFINE- MENT PLAN	Public Services and Facilities Element	The City shall work with Whiteaker residents concerning any further development of Skinner Butte and Sladden parks to ensure the provision of adequate neighborhood park facilities. (Policy 3)
WEST UNIVER- SITY REFINE- MENT PLAN	Neighborhood Design Element	<p>The City shall develop a park to serve the Blair neighborhood. (Policy 4)</p> <p>The City shall protect and enhance the Millrace and Amazon Creek. (Policy 7)</p> <p>The City shall study the feasibility of connecting the Millrace and Amazon Creek with a canal that would provide opportunities for site repair, redevelopment, flood control, recreation, transportation, and improving the environment. (Policy 8)</p> <p>The City shall recognize that in order to best use scarce open space in the plan area, certain streets shall be considered for recreational and other uses. (Policy 9)</p>
JEFFERSON- FAR WEST REFINEMENT PLAN (Draft)	Educational/ Recreational/ Leisure Resources	<p>Develop the Garfield Commons to meet the needs of the existing and planned residential population in the area. (Policy 3.0)</p> <p>Maintain the Amazon Canal as an important flood control device and continue to develop as a distinctive recreation corridor and non-motorized transportation link. (Policy 4.0)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="789 1559 1400 1687">(1) create linkages with the Amazon Canal in the development of Westmoreland and Garfield parks. (Implementation Strategy 4.0)</li> <li data-bbox="789 1719 1433 1844">(2) continue to install lighting at City standards along the Amazon Canal bike route. (Implementation Strategy 4.2)</li> </ol>

PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION (con't)

PLAN	SPECIFIC ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
		<p>(3) install a pedestrian/bike bridge over the Amazon Canal and 18th Avenue to create a connection with the northern portion of Westmoreland Park. (Implementation Strategy 4.3)</p> <p>(4) inventory, protect, and establish natural habitat areas along the Amazon Canal to provide recreational opportunities. (Implementation Strategy 4.4)</p> <p>(5) continue to work with Lane County to maintain and improve public access through the Fairgrounds, especially along the Amazon Canal. (Implementation Strategy 4.5)</p>
		<p>Improve Westmoreland Park to increase its usage and better serve the surrounding community. (Policy 5.0)</p>
		<p>Continue to develop the Charnelton Street Park site as a neighborhood park. (Policy 6.0)</p>
	<p>Neighborhood Commons Element</p>	<p>Maintain and further develop public open space areas and recreational facilities. (Policy 9.0)</p>
		<p>(1) improve the community facilities at Ida Patterson Elementary School, along the Amazon Canal Bike Path, and Westmoreland Park. (Implementation Strategy 9.1)</p> <p>(2) maintain Jefferson Pool for use by the community (Implementation Strategy 9.2)</p>
<p>LAUREL HILL PLAN</p>	<p>Urban and Public Services</p>	<p>To seek the establishment of ribbon parks with bicycle paths either by donation or through joint acquisition by the neighborhood and the City. (Goal 2)</p>
	<p>Social Values</p>	<p>Where feasible, the school district should continue to make a portion of the school site (Laurel Hill School), especially the playground activities, available for community activities and</p>



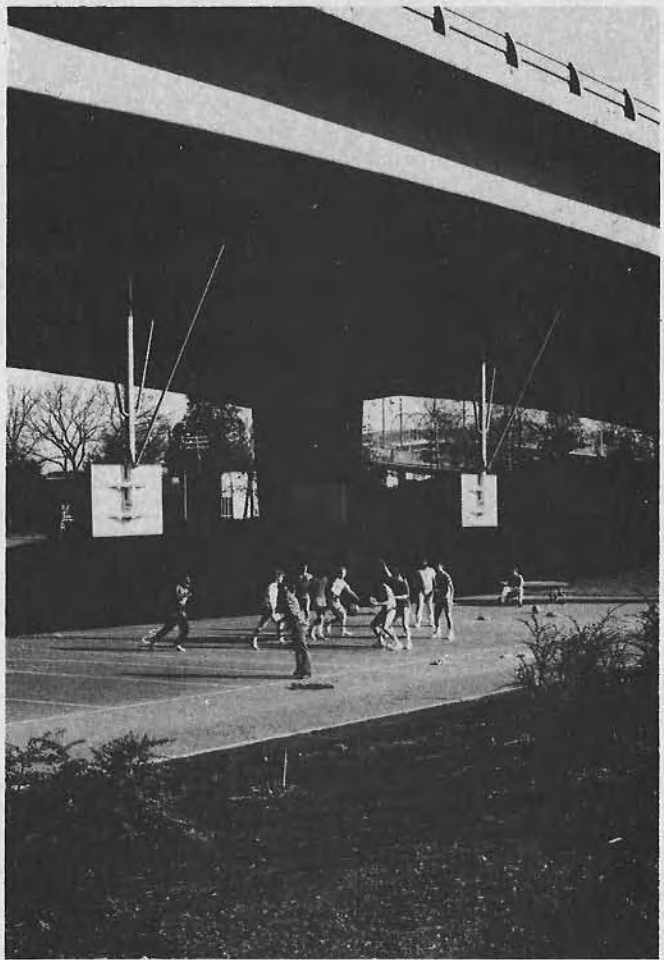
PLANS AFFECTING RECREATION (con't)

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PLAN	SPECIFIC ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
		neighborhood use to fill the void caused by closure of the school. (Neighborhood Goal 4)
FAIRMOUNT/ UNIVERSITY OF OREGON SPECIAL AREA STUDY (Draft)	Core Residential Area	If the opportunity arises, the City should acquire property west of and abutting Fairmount Park for future expansion of that park. (Proposal 3)
WILLOW CREEK SPECIAL STUDY AREA	Open Space and Recreation Areas	Provide active recreation opportunities in the form of neighborhood parks, and in conjunction with the public resource node, and passive recreation areas to protect the wetlands and ridgeline.

Figure 3.12 (Pp. 41-52)

# 4 / ISSUES



## CITYWIDE ISSUES

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The purpose of this chapter is to list and discuss the major issues that affect recreation in Eugene. These issues were identified through an analysis of the existing park system and through public meetings and workshops with citizens and park planners. They range from broad planning and management issues to more tangible concerns about bikeways and neighborhood parks.

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section, Citywide Issues, identifies and discusses four major issues. The second section of the chapter, Sub-Area Issues, outlines issues that are specific to a particular part of the City. Solutions and plans to address these issues are proposed in the next chapter, Recommended Plan.

Although the parks and recreation system is a complex mixture of facilities, programs, and people, the problems and opportunities it faces can be grouped into four general issues identified below:

1. FINANCIAL: A new financial program has to be developed if the EPRD's operations are to be maintained at their present levels.
2. OPPORTUNITIES: There are many physical and programming opportunities which, if capitalized on, would extend the number and use of recreation facilities in the City.
3. PROBLEMS: There are some deficiencies in the existing parks and recreation system which make it difficult for residents to participate in recreational activities.
4. PUBLIC AWARENESS: There should be more communication between citizens and the EPRD in the design of parks and to inform them of the recreational opportunities available in the City.

These four issues are described in the following pages. Each issue is divided into several sections which address specific subjects.

1. FINANCIAL ISSUES

A financial analysis of the Eugene parks system by Economic Research Associates demonstrates that new opportunities for future funding must be found, regardless of whether the parks system is maintained at the current level or expanded. Unless these new sources are found, a gap in future operational budget support will occur. This is mainly because:

--future increases in funding from existing major sources (General Fund and Revenue Sharing) will likely be the result of inflation rather than real growth in revenue, and

--other funding sources such as bond issues, and tax levies will probably be limited in the amount of funds they generate.

A. Existing funding sources cannot be relied on to support the EPRD's operations.

Funds to support the Eugene Parks and Recreation Department now originate from two major sources: The General Fund and Revenue Sharing. The two programs have, since 1972, collectively accounted for 88 to 99 percent of the Parks Department funding. In fiscal year 1981-82, the General Fund and Revenue Sharing provided 67 and 26 percent, respectively, of the Parks Department operating money. Other sources included CETA/Block Grant (1.0 percent), Transient Room Tax (2.0 percent), and local trust funds (4.0 percent).

Because 50 percent of General Fund monies are generated through taxes, the financial health of the fund is sensitive to local economic conditions. Thus, according to the analysis, "with limited economic growth foreseen, future expansion of the City General Fund will be inflationary more so than due to real growth." Furthermore, "extended reliance on the General Fund for parks and recreation expenditures will be difficult to accomplish. . ."

Revenue Sharing funds are also expected to decrease dramatically in the near future. Reflecting a new policy of reducing federal funds, the Reagan Administration has proposed cutting Revenue Sharing funds in 1982 by 12 percent with a possibility of them being eliminated completely in fiscal year 1983.

Other federal programs to fund recreation are also limited. The Land and Water Conservation Fund, which has previously been used to help the City acquire and develop parkland, has had its budget slashed by 90 percent. Whereas Eugene received \$629,000 in 1979 and \$138,000 in 1975, the 1981 budget for all of Lane County, in which Eugene is located, is less than \$50,000. In addition, the purpose of the fund is being revised to emphasize new facilities

which generate substantial revenues. Community Development Block Grants and CETA Grants, which were formerly used in parks and recreation operations, have also been limited as a part of the Administration's spending cutbacks.

Traditional money raising sources such as bond issues and tax levies are usually tied to specific projects or programs. They have been used in the past to raise money for park acquisition and development and their success depends on economic growth and the willingness of the City's residents to shoulder a higher tax burden. Because of this, tax levies and bond issues cannot be used to cover the day-to-day expenses of providing programs and facilities, which collectively account for most of the EPRD's operational costs.

B. Alternative funding sources and practices will have to be uncovered and initiated.

Because the status of existing funding sources is uncertain, the EPRD will have to concentrate on minimizing its costs and recovering most of its operating expenses. Potential sources and methods for achieving these objectives are divided into four general areas: Program Revenues, Civic Participation, Cooperation, and Developer Fees.

Program Revenues

Fees are presently charged for some of the City's recreational offerings such as community center classes and organized sports. As a way of increasing revenues, the fee schedule could be expanded to include other programs, especially those that require a high level of developed facilities. At the same time, consideration should be given to measures that would keep low income citizens from being priced out of popular recreational opportunities. Two major sources of increasing revenues through fees are "enterprise" projects and concessions and leases.

Enterprise projects would allow the EPRD to operate as a profit center, retaining money generated through fees rather than channeling it into the General Fund. Operating efficiencies can be increased because costs are related to revenues and more incentives to broaden the fee base are provided. The City presently uses this approach for some of its operations, such as the Laurelwood Golf Course.

Enterprise projects appear to work best in situations where the proposed facilities are expensive and attract a small, but supportive, part of the population. Potential problems include competition with private facilities, reliance on the General Fund during the first few years of operation, and service levels below acceptable public standards.

Leases are used by the City as a way of generating revenue while allowing private agencies or concessionaires to provide recreational services. Lessees are sometimes permitted to improve their facilities with these improvements reverting to the City after the lease expires. Consequently, the City receives an annual lease income and gains, in most cases, a sound physical facility. Potential concerns under this alternative are that the lessees' fees may be too high and discourage public use and that quality of service may suffer.

#### Civic Participation

Citizen involvement has been an essential part of the parks system in Eugene and is a proven method to involve people in the acquisition and development of recreational facilities. Of the various methods for involving citizens, resource councils, foundations and volunteer programs are most commonly used.

Resource councils, made up of civic and business leaders, can frequently provide a catalyst to a fund raising and volunteer program. They can provide the knowledge and financial resources to supplement the City's efforts. Councils have been successful in securing valuable park land such as Amazon Park, Spencer's Butte, and riverfront park lands.

Foundations are frequently used as a way in which citizens or organizations can donate land, facilities or money. A City sponsored parks and recreation foundation could help increase the public's awareness of the City's facilities and administer the donation and contributions program.

Neighborhood volunteer programs can be used in certain instances to help maintain and build park facilities. This approach has been used in other cities and has been successful when volunteers are organized and supervised. A volunteer bureau or a City staff coordinator could help to stimulate resident involvement. Along with reducing costs, volunteer programs heighten community awareness and pride in the park and recreation system. In Eugene, volunteers have worked to rehabilitate the Spencer Butte trail, build West University Park and Petersen Barn, and assist senior citizens at Campbell Center.

#### Cooperation

Agreements between public agencies and the EPRD on the joint use of facilities and surplus lands can be effective in supplementing the City's recreational opportunities. The Eugene 4-J School District and the EPRD now have an agreement which allows the multiple use of each other's facilities. The policy of cooperation could be expanded into a plan so that other agencies and institutions may be included and decisions concerning joint use may be evaluated against it. This is discussed in more detail as part of a Public Lands Policy on page \_\_\_.

The relationship between the City and private recreation providers also needs to be explored. Private facilities may offer recreational services more efficiently but could, through pricing, leave out portions of the population. One alternative may be for the City to offer recreational facilities and programs that are also offered by private providers only if the demand justifies the additional development costs.

#### Developer Fees and Density Transfers

The City could also require developers to provide recreational facilities for residents in their projects through fees or density transfers. The policy behind the Development Service Fee could be amplified and adopted to include recreational facilities. The developer would provide recreational facilities onsite or pay a fee based on the number of units. The money collected through the fee is then used by the City to build a park in proximity to the developer's project. Park dedication could be especially useful in areas such as Bethel-Danebo where new residential developments can generate a substantial and sudden demand for parks and recreational facilities which do not presently exist or are inadequate.

Density transfers might also be useful in certain situations. By allowing the transfer of densities from one part of a project to another, or by granting density bonuses, park and open space areas may be gained. This may be more practical in larger projects where more land is available.

## 2. OPPORTUNITIES

The potential for expanding recreational opportunities in Eugene is based on the existing EPRD facilities, programs, and park lands. Additional development or more intensive use of some facilities could help to increase service levels while improving their operational efficiencies. This will continue to be an important consideration since future financial conditions may limit the acquisition and development of new land and facilities. Relatedly, recreation can also be integrated more closely with the downtown and its identity as the cultural focus of the metropolitan area.

### A. A Public Lands Policy could promote the multiple use of public lands and facilities for recreational purposes.

The ownership of public land in Eugene is now divided among several agencies: The City of Eugene, Lane County, State of Oregon, and the school districts. Although many of the lands under these organizations are actively used, there are parcels and facilities that are vacant or which can be used by the public for short- and long-term recreational activities. Schools that are closed, for example, are frequently idle and empty because there are no plans which define how schools may be used for recreational purposes.

What is needed is a Public Lands Policy that promotes the intensive use of all public lands and facilities for recreational purposes. The Policy would encourage all public agencies to view themselves as potential contributors to the City's recreational systems; support cooperative agreements between agencies; and provide a foundation on which decisions about the use of surplus lands could be decided.

The Policy might include the following objectives, which could also serve as criteria for the review of proposals:

- strengthen coordination among all public agencies.
- encourage the use of surplus land and facilities only if the accompanying financial responsibilities can be accommodated.
- promote adherence to the goals and policies of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan; and
- design and site new buildings and facilities to accommodate potential recreational uses.

Interagency Coordination: An interagency agreement would establish the process for notifying and order in which the various public bodies notify each other of available surplus lands and facilities. To this end, a formal notification and review process might be useful. The agreement might identify which agencies have "the right of first refusal," the order in which this right could be exercised, and the specific roles of all participants.

Financial Resources: Agencies should not assume recreational responsibilities which will overload their financial and staffing capacities. The use of surplus lands and facilities should, instead, be encouraged only when the potential recreational benefits are commensurate with the public agency's financial health. The use of closed schools, for example, can partially alleviate the need for more enclosed recreational space but imposes additional fixed costs (staffing, maintenance, security, and liabilities) which may be recovered only by intensive use of those facilities, which is not always possible.

Coordination with Master Plan: The Public Lands Policy should also encourage agencies to use surplus lands only if such uses are consistent with their own plans and the City's recreational Master Plan. This would help to ensure that agencies are not engaged in activities that conflict with other programs. On a Citywide basis, this policy could reduce the overlapping of recreational services among various jurisdictions.



This policy might also be used to institute, if needed, a procedure to coordinate the use of surplus land and facilities. The EPRD would review proposals for using surplus land and facilities to determine if the proposed activities are beneficial and consistent with the City's recreational Master Plan and financial capabilities.

Design and Public Spaces: Public buildings should be designed and sited, where possible, to accommodate other recreational uses. Schools lend themselves to this policy because of the large land areas which usually adjoin them and because of their convenient locations to potential users. The development of athletic fields might include an area set aside for public park or bikeways connected with the Citywide system. Even smaller facilities such as transformer stations could be designed to provide small parks or include walkways and bike paths.

- B. The community centers have the potential but are not fully realizing their roles as the social and recreational center for neighborhoods.

The community centers act as the social and recreational focus of the neighborhood by offering facilities and programs for a variety of people. They can also give neighborhoods an identity and help make them better places in which to live.

The community centers are, however, not presently fulfilling this important role as much as they could be. This can be attributed to two features common to three of the four community centers: 1) lack of adequate space and facilities; and 2) poor location, resulting in a low profile in their respective neighborhoods. Without a sufficient number of facilities and an adequate amount of floor area, community centers have to limit the number and variety of classes offered. With a reduced range of classes and programs, neighborhood residents often have to attend community centers in other neighborhoods.

The location of the community centers is also a problem. With the exception of Amazon, all are in locations that cannot be seen from major roads. Westmoreland, Sheldon Meadow, and Petersen Barn are all situated in the interior of residential blocks, making them invisible to passing motorists and pedestrians. Thus, without the visual reinforcement a more prominent location might provide, the centers are probably not perceived as community recreation centers.

- C. There is a need to protect and preserve natural resource areas for public use.

The City of Eugene is blessed with a variety of natural resources. Forested hillsides surround much of the City; the Willamette River touches almost all the residential communities, and wildlife habitat areas are scattered throughout the City.

The integrity of many of these places is, however, threatened by projected urban expansion. In Bethel-Danebo, for example, the Amazon Slough provides a valuable riparian habitat, but is surrounded by acres of undeveloped land which is zoned for residential use. The value of the Slough as a recreational site is indicated by its designation in the Metro Plan as Parks and Open Space.

Protection and preservation of these areas is important for several reasons. First, many of these resource areas, in addition to providing habitats, act as drainage ways and retention basins, which are vital to control waste water and floods. Other areas, such as the hillsides and buttes, support a dense vegetative cover which helps to minimize runoff and erosion.

Second, resource areas have an educational value because they can be used as "outdoor nature laboratories" by school children and adults. Integrating these areas into the parks and recreational network would increase the access to these sites.

Third, natural resource areas can be recreational destinations in themselves. Spencer Butte and the Willamette River, for example, serve both aesthetic and environmental purposes while also providing recreational areas. Places such as these are usually large enough to act as traditional parks while offering a variety of other recreational opportunities. Interpretive centers and guided tours, for example, could provide ways of maximizing the use and value of resource sites while minimizing environmental impacts.

Fourth, resource areas, especially those that occur in a linear form, can be used as connections between communities and parks and cultural centers. Bikeways can also be integrated with these features as is presently done along the Willamette River. The Amazon Slough, for example, has the potential to be used as a bike route through the City to Fern Ridge Reservoir. The South Hills ridgeline parks are another connection that could link southwest Eugene with Spencer Butte.

Fifth and finally, the City's residents value and want natural areas in which to recreate. According to the survey results, approximately a third of respondents who favored more land acquisition listed "natural areas" as their preference, followed by community parks (28 percent) and neighborhood parks (26 percent). Citizen interest in natural areas was also reiterated in the workshops. Acquisition of unique natural areas, especially those endangered by urban development was listed as an issue. Specific areas mentioned included Gillespie Butte, Delta Ponds, and Willow Creek.

D. Recreation can contribute to the health and vitality of the downtown.

The economic health of the downtown depends in part on how desirable it is as a place to shop, work, and live. Recreation can contribute to this effort by providing places and connections that offer recreational opportunities while contributing to the urban design of the City. The performing arts center is one facility that will help to expand the cultural and recreational opportunities in the downtown.

Recreational "places" include not only traditional urban spaces such as the Park Blocks, but also streets, sidewalks and buildings. The Eugene Mall, for example, reflects its role as a cultural center by acting as a stage for dances and plays during the summer. With proper design and amenities, even sidewalks can become places of recreation. The Transit Mall in Portland is an example where sculpture, trees, benches, and paving have helped to make a linear urban park.

Recreation will also be important in making the downtown a successful urban residential district. Aside from patios, apartment dwellers have no space in which to recreate and thus, depend on what opportunities the downtown offers for recreation. Rooftop gardens are one solution as are fitness clubs which could serve both building residents and the public. Workshop participants consistently expressed their desire for a downtown fitness center, with five of the seven groups listing it as one of their priority projects (see Workshop Summary in the Technical Appendix).

Connections are also a way of strengthening the downtown's identity as a cultural and regional center. Because the Willamette River and its adjoining river parks are in proximity to the downtown, improved connections between these two features could produce a functional partnership that benefits both. As an example, Waterfront Park in Portland gives the City an identity and place in which downtown workers and residents can recreate. Similarly, Eugene's downtown can be strengthened by a closer relationship with recreation in its parks and on the Mall.

3. PROBLEMS

The principle problems in the City park system are access, distribution, and an insufficient amount of developed park land. Each of the community sub-areas is deficient, to some degree, in at least one of those areas. Newer residential areas generally exhibit greater disparities between needed and existing recreational facilities.

A. Access within the City to major recreational activity areas is limited or difficult.

Along with parks and other recreational facilities, access is very important. Good access routes can reduce traveling time to recreational areas and increase the range of opportunities perceived by residents. Parks can often seem closer than they really are, if using an access route is an enjoyable experience.

In some parts of the City, most notably Bethel-Danebo and Willakenzie, access to major recreational areas is often disjointed. Highway 99 and the industrial area west of it form a psychological barrier between Bethel-Danebo and the Willamette River. In the Willakenzie community, a series of major roads spaced at regular intervals disrupts the bicycle routes and streets which lead to the Willamette River and other Citywide recreational areas. Access is also a problem in the hilly areas of south and southwest Eugene where steep slopes limit bicycle use and walking.

The importance of access in park use was emphasized in the workshops where it was one of the four major issues identified. A lack of access was frequently mentioned as a reason for not using parks and was especially a consideration for children, who need safe and clearly marked routes. Accessways were also perceived by participants as recreation in and of themselves, since they provided opportunities to walk, jog, or hike.

B. The distribution of the City's parks and recreational facilities is uneven.

Parks and other recreational facilities are presently concentrated in the older neighborhoods of south Eugene and widely dispersed in the newer residential areas such as Bethel-Danebo and southwest Eugene. The relationship between park distribution and neighborhood age suggests that the inequality which exists may be corrected in the future. Park acquisition and development actions over the last twenty years have been directed at the newer neighborhoods, indicating the Parks Department is aware of the problem and is attempting to equalize the distribution.

With an uneven distribution, the need for adequate access between parks and neighborhoods becomes especially germane. Residents in areas without adequate recreational facilities depend on a system of bicycle and pedestrian paths to connect their neighborhoods with cultural and recreational centers.

While the distribution of acquired park sites is uneven, the distribution of potential park and recreational opportunities is generally consistent through the City. The Willamette River, South Hills, and Amazon Channel, for example, are linear features which are in biking or walking distance from all the City's neighborhoods. In addition, neighborhoods such as Bethel-Danebo and southwest Eugene have large amounts of undeveloped land which can be acquired and developed for more park space.

C. The City is deficient in the amount of developed parkland.

There is a shortage to meet both existing needs and the future needs of the projected populations. Although the City has a gross park acreage of 1,560 acres, approximately 600 acres, or 37 percent, are located in the South Hills and are heavily wooded. This deficiency is generally expressed for neighborhood and community parks.

SUB-AREA	PARK TYPE					
	NEIGHBORHOOD		COMMUNITY		METROPOLITAN	
	Total Ac.	Develop. Ac.	Total Ac.	Develop. Ac.	Total Ac.	Develop. Ac.
Willakenzie	39.7	15.27	16.30	6.60	85.0	0
Bethel-Danebo	27.29	4.82	58.93	7.12	0	0
Churchill/ Willow Creek	25.39	2.70	3.90	0	0	0
South Eugene	179.18	20.54	59.65	30.85	594.2	9.00
Central/ University	68.02	40.14	83.47	47.47	288.37	108.92
	339.58	83.47	222.25	92.04	967.57	117.92

FIGURE 4.1

PARK ACREAGE BY SUB-AREA

The problem is particularly acute in Bethel, south Eugene, and Willakenzie where demand for developed parks is high and the potential for acquiring new park sites is low due to the limited amount of suitable vacant land. The need has intensified over the past five years with an unexpected surge in adult and children's sports, such as softball and soccer, which require large and well-maintained lawn areas.

To meet this demand, the City will have to acquire large tracts of land which can accommodate many recreational activities. Because large parcels are either scarce, in fully developed neighborhoods, or financially prohibitive, the City may have to direct its search to areas beyond existing residential development.

#### 4. PUBLIC AWARENESS

According to the survey, parks, community centers, and senior centers are actively used by many residents. This use appears to be concentrated at a few of the better known and more visible parks. To improve the distribution of park use, more publicity about other parks and recreational opportunities may be needed. The public's role in the design of parks also appears to be an issue. An established process and policy to involve citizens could foster a closer relationship between citizens and the EPRD, while ensuring that citizens' recreational desires are addressed.

##### A. There is a need for greater public awareness of the parks and recreational facilities in Eugene.





As discussed in the previous chapter, public use of the City's parks is concentrated among a few parks and the Amazon Center while other facilities are visited less frequently. While location or distance may be the principal reason for not visiting parks, another reason uncovered in the phone survey was a "lack of awareness." This was also underscored in the workshops when participants said that they were unaware of the location of various parks, even those in proximity to their homes.

The lack of awareness may be due, in part, to the poor visibility of some City parks and to an insufficient amount of information among the public about park facilities and opportunities. As noted earlier, three of the four community centers and their adjoining parks are difficult or impossible to see from main roads. In addition, many of the City's park properties (245 acres or 15 percent of the potentially developable parkland) are undeveloped and are viewed as vacant land rather than City parks.

A lack of information about the City Parks was also listed as an issue by workshop participants. Many felt that more information was needed about the location of the City's parks and what each had to offer. To address this concern, more information could be

Figure 4.2

# VACANT LAND/ POPULATION

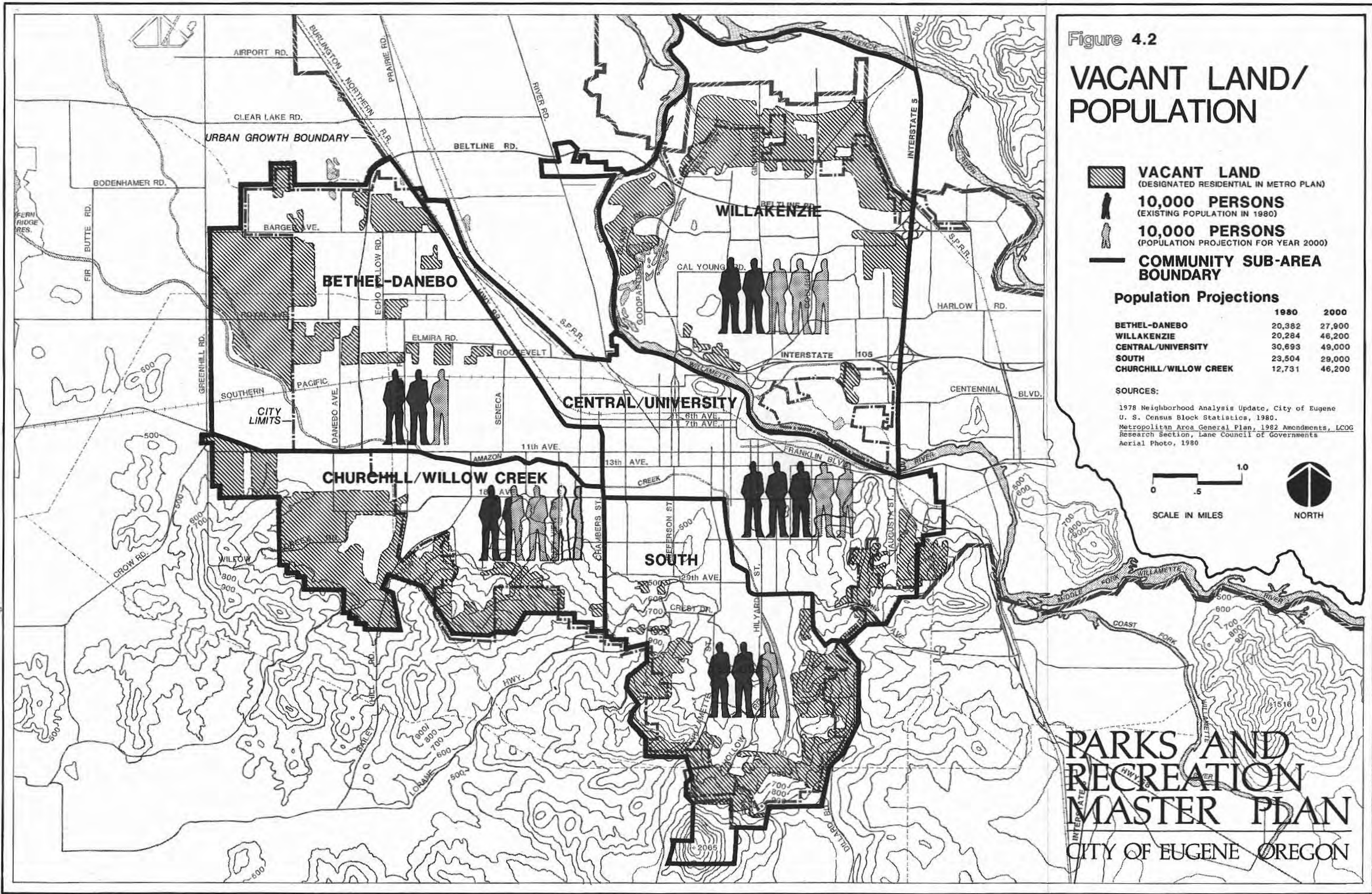
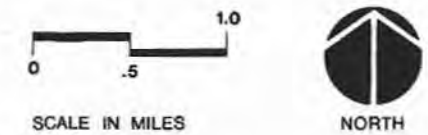
-  **VACANT LAND**  
(DESIGNATED RESIDENTIAL IN METRO PLAN)
-  **10,000 PERSONS**  
(EXISTING POPULATION IN 1980)
-  **10,000 PERSONS**  
(POPULATION PROJECTION FOR YEAR 2000)
-  **COMMUNITY SUB-AREA BOUNDARY**

**Population Projections**

	1980	2000
BETHEL-DANEBO	20,382	27,900
WILLAKENZIE	20,284	46,200
CENTRAL/UNIVERSITY	30,693	49,000
SOUTH	23,504	29,000
CHURCHILL/WILLOW CREEK	12,731	46,200

**SOURCES:**

1978 Neighborhood Analysis Update, City of Eugene  
 U. S. Census Block Statistics, 1980.  
 Metropolitan Area General Plan, 1982 Amendments, LCOG  
 Research Section, Lane Council of Governments  
 Aerial Photo, 1980



**PARKS AND  
RECREATION  
MASTER PLAN**  
 CITY OF EUGENE OREGON

provided about what to expect in parks, how to get there, what to bring, and the kinds of experiences and activities people can participate in. Information could be distributed through schools, newsletters, newspapers, public television, and public agencies. Participants at the workshops also suggested that public celebrations be held whenever a park was built to publicize its addition to the City park system.

The Recreation Guide, the catalog of recreation programs offered by the EPRD, published quarterly and mailed to over 40,000 households, is an excellent medium for informing the community of the various recreation opportunities. It could also be a medium to publicize the various facilities and their locations.

Improving the public's awareness of the parks system thus involves: 1) informing the residents of both the location and the recreational opportunities available at each park; and 2) improving the design and location of major parks and community centers to make them more visible to passing motorists and pedestrians. The potential benefits of this approach include a more balanced distribution of park use and greater public support for the parks system.

B. There is a need for more citizen involvement in the planning and design of parks.

The demand for more citizen participation has risen in recent years along with recognition of the public's right to be involved in issues affecting them. As a result, several citizen participation methods already exist. Neighborhood groups and individuals can make requests to the Parks Department through a Neighborhood Needs Request Form. Also, several citizens are members of the Parks Advisory Committee which discusses recreational issues.

There is, however, a need for an explicit process that incorporates public participation in the planning and designing of parks. Because there is no process, the timing and amount of citizen participation has varied with each project and has occasionally resulted in frustration for both park planners and citizens.

A defined public participation process has several advantages. It ensures that community needs are accurately defined and addressed, builds citizen support for park projects, and promotes communication between the public and the EPRD. To realize its full value, a public involvement process should be clearly defined, identifying the roles and relationships between the public and park planners.



The process should also involve the public during the initial stages of design development. This ensures that the overall design concept is responsive to their needs and minimizes the potential for major design changes at a later phase. Planning and design should also occur before the project's budget is prepared to ensure that enough construction money is allocated.

Finally, the extent and scope of public participation should be commensurate with the project's size and influence in the city. Public involvement for a neighborhood park, for example, would probably be directed at the residents affected, whereas participation in a metropolitan park project would draw from the entire city.

## SUB-AREA ISSUES

The City was divided into five sub-areas (See Figure 4.2), based on their particular characteristics and perceived boundaries. In the following section, issues and findings for these sub-areas are outlined and discussed briefly.

### WILLAKENZIE SUB-AREA

- The neighborhood is in proximity to a variety of recreational opportunities but needs better non-auto connections to make these recreational resources more accessible to the residents. The existing network of streets and roads provides the basic structure for future bicycle/pedestrian connections.
- The unity and identity of the neighborhood is fragmented. Delta Highway, Coburg Road, Beltline Road, Cal Young Road, and Harlow Road all divide it into a collection of residential enclaves. The ultimate effect is to limit the recreational opportunities available to residents.
- There is an insufficient amount of parkland to meet existing and future needs. Unlike other neighborhoods, Willakenzie has only a small amount of unimproved parkland which can be developed. There is a strong need for neighborhood parks and a community park capable of accommodating ball fields and other facilities.
- Sheldon Meadows Community Center is poorly located and has insufficient facilities. It is not fulfilling its potential niche as the recreational center of the neighborhood.
- The neighborhood is rich in potential recreational opportunities such as the Delta Ponds, the McKenzie River, and Gillespie Butte. Limited development of these resources could provide some recreational opportunities while preserving environmentally sensitive areas.

### BETHEL-DANEBO SUB-AREA

- Connections to the neighborhood and the South Hills, the Willamette River, and downtown are poorly developed. As a result, the range and variety of recreational opportunities available to residents, without driving, is limited.
- The distribution of parks is uneven, resulting in deficiencies in the areas west of Highway 99.
- Petersen Barn is poorly located with respect to major roads and pedestrians. Because of these factors, it appears to have a low profile in this sub-area.
- There is a deficiency of developed parkland to meet existing needs.

-A large, centrally located community park with attendant facilities will be needed in the future.

-Parks and recreational connections can contribute considerably to the visual appearance of the sub-area, help provide a sense of identity, and provide a buffer separating residential and industrial areas. This is especially critical in the south and east along Highway 99 and West 11th Avenue where there are large expanses of light-industrial-zoned land.

-Amazon and Bertlesen Sloughs are wildlife resource sites that need to be protected. Future recreational development in this area should recognize this status. Because of their locations, they could be integrated with a community park.

#### CHRUCHILL-WILLOW CREEK SUB-AREA

-The neighborhood has an existing shortage of developed and undeveloped parkland. The need is especially great for neighborhood parks and a larger community park. Because the neighborhood can and is scheduled to accommodate large numbers of people, this shortage could turn into a serious problem. The problem is compounded by the sub-area's lack of safe bicycle paths connecting major recreational areas (South Hills and the Willamette River) to the residential neighborhoods.

-Willow Creek is a rich natural resource that can provide a recreational focus for the neighborhood while maintaining its environmental integrity as a wetland. It could also provide a ridgeline or hillside hiking area similar to and connected with the South Hills.

-Because of the large amount of vacant land, the potential exists for integrating recreation into the future residential fabric of the sub-area. Parks, bikeways, and other recreational facilities can contribute significantly to the urban design quality and identity of this area.

#### SOUTH EUGENE SUB-AREA

-The neighborhood has a well-distributed and varied network of neighborhood parks. As one of the first neighborhoods to develop, South Eugene has a collection of community parks, linear parks, and ridgeline parks.

-The Amazon Channel is a resource that can be further developed and improved to extend the linear bicycle and park connections that now exist along its banks. It could serve as the principal connection to other neighborhoods and recreational areas outside the city.

-Access between parks and within the neighborhood is difficult in some areas because of high-traffic streets or steep slopes.

- Because of the high number of elementary schools in the neighborhood, there is considerable potential to use temporarily closed schools as park sites. Close coordination between the school district and the Parks Department could result in savings and efficiencies for both agencies.
- The South Hills ridgeline system is a unique resource. It can provide recreational and educational activities as well as a visual focus and identity for Eugene.
- There is a shortage of ball field space in the sub-area. The major ball field area is at Amazon Park since most of the neighborhood parks are too small to accommodate more than one ball field.
- Cooperation between the EPRD and the University of Oregon regarding the joint use of facilities could help to provide facilities for recreational activities that cannot be accommodated in this sub-area.
- Westmoreland Community Center is poorly located and consequently is "invisible" to the community. The facilities area is also inadequate and in need of repair, which limits the amount and variety of activities that it can accommodate.

#### CENTRAL/UNIVERSITY SUB-AREA

- The central area has the potential to incorporate recreational elements into the overall urban design of the city. Small urban parks and playgrounds and other open areas (such as the proposed woonerf) can provide neighborhood social centers while improving the appearance and identity of the central-city neighborhoods.
- There appears to be a strong demand for a downtown fitness center to provide after-work and lunch-hour activities and facilities. In addition to public agencies, other potential providers of downtown recreation programs include LCC, civic organizations, fitness clubs, and private businesses and institutions.
- Though it is the urban center for the metropolitan area, the central area has the widest variety of recreational activities. Most are also within close proximity of residents and easily accessible by bicycling or walking.
- There should be a closer relationship with the University of Oregon in providing recreational facilities. Such coordination could result in higher cost-efficiencies for both parties while minimizing the need to build additional facilities.

# 5 / RECOMMENDED PLAN



## GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The previous chapters in this study described the background, history, and issues of the Eugene parks and recreation system. In this chapter, solutions to those issues and problems are proposed through a set of goals, objectives, policies, and proposals for the next 20 years. The various objectives and policies which make up the Recommended Plan are based on five goals. These goals define the basic function and purpose of the EPRD as the major provider of parks and recreation services in the city. The goals are to:

- Provide a balanced range of parks facilities to meet the public's needs for informal and programmed recreation,
- Preserve, through proper management, the community's unique and natural open spaces for the use of the public,
- Provide connections between the city's neighborhoods and its major recreational and cultural resources,
- Develop a broad base of support to finance EPRD operations, and
- Encourage active citizen involvement in the system's planning and development.

From these five goals, a set of objectives and policies were developed for a variety of both general and specific issues and geographic areas. The goals, objectives, and policies are adopted by the City Council as guidelines for decision-making related to acquisition and development of parks, open space, and recreation programs and facilities. The proposals are suggestions for implementing the plan's goals, objectives, and policies. Each proposal requires further review and, where other agencies or special districts are affected, participation by those agencies or districts to determine if it should actually be implemented.

The objectives, policies, and proposals which make up the Recommended Plan are organized into four parts:

- A. General Objectives and Policies: Address 11 basic aspects of recreation planning from maintenance to economic development. The general subjects covered are:

Planning and Implementation  
Services  
Finance  
Distribution  
Access  
Public Awareness

Community Involvement  
Coordination  
Urban Design  
Economic Contributions  
Design and Maintenance

- B. Resources of Citywide Significance/Objectives, Policies and Proposals: Consider seven major recreational features that have the potential to or presently serve all of the City's residents. These resources are:

- Willamette/McKenzie Rivers
- South Hills
- Amazon Channel
- Bikeway Routes
- Community Centers
- Millrace and Emerald Canal
- Willow Creek

- C. Sub-Area Objectives, Policies, and Proposals: Address the particular issues and problems of the five sub-areas which make up the City. The sub-areas are:

- Willakenzie
- Bethel-Danebo
- Churchill/Willow Creek
- South Eugene
- Central/University

- D. Projects and Priorities: Describes the relative priority of the proposal. General project costs in 1982 dollars for each proposal are also identified.

## PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

OBJECTIVE: Meet the Existing and Future Recreational Needs of the Community Through an Orderly Planning and Implementation Program.

### POLICIES:

- Open space and parklands shall be acquired in anticipation of population growth and land development (landbanking).
- Master plans shall be prepared for all major City park land and facilities to promote the coordination of development and improvement projects, and to promote the retention of important natural open spaces where appropriate.
- Lands, facilities, and programs shall be developed in response to demonstrated and latent public demand.
- Acquisition, planning, and development programs shall be flexible to meet both long- and short-term needs, and to take advantage of opportunities as they arise. Each year, the Joint Parks Committee shall review the balance between acquisition and the development based on short- and long-term needs, available revenues and resources, and what has been emphasized and accomplished in previous years, and what can be done to achieve an approximate balance between acquisition and development over the 20-year period of the plan. The Joint Parks Committee shall recommend appropriate action to the Planning Commission to be considered during the annual review and update of the capital improvement program.
- Parks and recreation program use and attendance shall be recorded to evaluate existing use patterns and to plan for future needs.
- Recreational goals, plans, and priorities shall be reviewed periodically.
- Parkland, insofar as possible, shall be acquired in configurations that minimize conflicts with surrounding neighbors and maximize accessibility.



## SERVICES

OBJECTIVE: Provide a Variety of Recreational Opportunities for the Citizens of Eugene.

### POLICIES:

- A wide range of parks, programs, and facilities shall be provided for citizens of various ages, abilities, interests, incomes and participation levels.
- Unhindered access and a range of recreational opportunities shall be provided for handicapped citizens.
- The use of recreational facilities shall be balanced by offering scheduled programs and drop-in opportunities.
- Natural and cultural features and unique open spaces shall be acquired for the educational and passive recreational use of the public.
- The scholarship program shall be continued to enable all residents to participate in recreational activities.
- The City shall consider adding a naturalist to the Parks staff to coordinate and conduct natural history education, recreation, and scientific programs and to assist in preparing natural resource aspects of individual parks.

## FINANCE

OBJECTIVE: Develop a Parks and Recreational System That Can be Supported by the City and is Based on a Broad Base of Funding Sources.

### POLICIES:

- Funds shall be allocated among the tasks of acquisition, development, programming, and maintenance, to ensure that existing and future recreational needs are met.
- Administrative, operational, and maintenance costs shall be minimized through the use of volunteers, where appropriate, and cost-effective energy conservation measures at all facilities.
- Cost recovery goals shall be developed for programs that generate revenues.
- The use of a "development service fee" shall be explored to help finance the acquisition and development of recreation facilities in urbanizing areas.

- The acquisition of funds from Federal, State, and private (individuals and foundations) sources shall be pursued.
- Donations of land and structures shall be accepted only if they have active or passive recreational potential, or unique open space characteristics, or can be exchanged or sold to benefit the public.
- A gifts catalog shall be prepared to identify specific items that citizens or groups can donate to improve park facilities.
- Revenues generated through EPRD programs shall be maximized by the use of fees, concessions, and leases, where appropriate.
- The use of user fees for low income residents shall be minimized.
- The potential of generating revenue from natural resources on the EPRD lands shall be explored. Areas with this potential include Delta Ponds and some of the forested parks.

#### DISTRIBUTION

OBJECTIVE: Provide a Distribution of Parks and Recreational Facilities That Responds to Public Demands.

#### POLICIES:

- Acquisition and development of parks and facilities in under-served communities shall be emphasized.
- Lands and facilities shall be provided in areas isolated by natural and man-made barriers.
- Neighborhood parks shall be located in proximity to their anticipated users.
- A variety of parks and community centers shall be provided in each community sub-area.
- The joint use of schools and other public facilities shall be encouraged as a way to improve the distribution of recreational facilities.

## ACCESS

OBJECTIVE: Provide Safe and Convenient Access to Recreational Lands and Facilities Throughout the Metropolitan Area.

### POLICIES:

- Coordination with groups and public agencies shall be continued in the planning and construction of bicycle routes.
- Parks and other recreational facilities shall be located to allow safe and convenient access from residential areas. Neighborhood parks, in particular, should be centrally located in residential neighborhoods to encourage access by foot and bicycle.
- The development of bicycle and pedestrian routes between major recreational resources (Willamette River, South Hills, and the Downtown Mall) and all neighborhoods shall be promoted.
- The use of buses and bicycles in traveling to parks shall be encouraged by providing shelters, drop-off areas, and bike paths.
- Coordination shall be continued with the County, State, and Federal agencies to develop bicycle and hiking routes between the metropolitan area and regional recreational areas (e.g., the coast, lakes, reservoirs, and the mountains).

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

OBJECTIVE: Involve the Community in the Planning of Parks and Recreational Services and Facilities.

### POLICIES:

- An explicit and efficient process shall be established through which citizens, staff, and public agencies can be involved in the design and planning of parks and recreational services and facilities.
- Volunteer programs shall be developed to involve individuals and groups in operations and periodic maintenance of park facilities.
- Citizens whose contributions of time or money have helped support the parks system shall be publicly recognized.
- Staff positions to serve as primary volunteer coordinators shall be identified. They would be responsible for planning, promoting, and organizing volunteer efforts in park design, construction, and maintenance.

- On recommendation of the Joint Parks Committee, establish ad hoc groups to support recreational development, operations, and protection and management of natural areas.

#### PUBLIC AWARENESS

OBJECTIVE: Increase the Public Use and Awareness of the Recreational Opportunities Within the Metropolitan Area.

#### POLICIES:

- The visibility and public use of recreational facilities shall be maximized through siting and design.
- The public shall be informed of EPRD services and facilities through:
  - the "Leisure Schedule";
  - publicizing in newspapers, and radio and television stations;
  - presentations to local schools, social and business groups;
  - special events to highlight specific services, completion of projects, and seasonal events (e.g., the blossoming of the Rhodendron Gardens);
  - a list of recreational facilities that can be rented by the public.
- Recreational programs and facilities shall be scheduled at times and in locations which respond to public needs.

#### COORDINATION

OBJECTIVE: Coordinate the Provision of Recreational Services with the Plans and Programs of Public Agencies and Private Organizations.

#### POLICIES:

- A "Public Lands Policy" shall be developed by the City in conjunction with other jurisdictions to:
  - encourage the recreational use of undeveloped public lands, including interim use or one-time events;
  - allow the City to preserve surplus public lands with recreational and open space potential through acquisition or management.

- Facility development and program offerings shall be coordinated with other recreational providers.
- Joint venture arrangements with private providers shall be explored to develop and operate recreational facilities and programs.
- Cooperative agreements shall be continued with Eugene Sports Program (ESP), the American Youth Soccer Organization (AYSO), and other youth sports groups.
- Projects initiated by other providers to broaden the City's recreational opportunities shall be supported and encouraged.

#### URBAN DESIGN

OBJECTIVE: Enhance the Unity and Environmental Quality of Neighorhoods and the Metropolitan Area.

#### POLICIES:

- Unique geographical features which contribute to the identity of Eugene such as the South Hills and the Willamette River shall be protected in accordance with the goals of the South Hills Study, the Willow Creek Special Area Study, the Willamette Greenway, and the Metropolitan Area General Plan.
- A street tree planting guide shall be developed to aid individuals and groups who wish to improve their streetscapes.
- Neighborhood parks shall be located to provide a focus for social and recreational activities of neighborhood residents.
- The negative impacts of park use on surrounding lands shall be minimized through:
  - reducing or buffering borders shared with residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, wildlife, and natural resource areas;
  - expanding sub-standard sized parks through acquisition to improve access, surveillance, and aesthetic quality; and
  - careful siting of access roads, parking areas, and activities that require lighting or produce high noise levels.

#### ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

OBJECTIVE: Strengthen the Role of Recreation in Efforts to Improve the Economy of the Community.

## POLICIES:

- A range of recreational opportunities and community events shall be encouraged which contribute to the community's attractiveness as a place to live and work.
- The attractiveness of the community for new and existing businesses shall be enhanced by:
  - offering recreational and fitness programs for employees and local businesses;
  - providing activities that help to attract the visitor and convention business; and
  - offering cultural, recreational, and educational programs on the downtown mall and throughout the City.
- Recreational and cultural opportunities available to visitors shall be publicized through maps, community events, and other means.
- Promotion of the City's recreational and cultural activities to potential conventions shall be coordinated with visitor bureaus and offices.
- Promotion of the City's commitment to protection of our unique natural resources through good urban/environmental design and through retention of valuable natural open spaces shall be integrated into the community's promotional materials.

## DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE

OBJECTIVE: Design and Maintain Parks and Recreational Facilities to Encourage Their Use and Promote Operational Efficiencies.

## POLICIES:

- Buildings and other park improvements shall be reviewed periodically to determine if the public's needs are being met. If necessary, buildings and other facilities should be modified and improved.
- Maintenance and improvement projects shall be planned and coordinated on a year-round schedule to allocate resources more efficiently.
- Parks and other recreational facilities shall be designed, maintained, and modified in a manner that ensures the public safety, allows year-round use, and reduces maintenance costs.

- Citizens shall be consulted on improvement and modification projects that depart significantly from the facility's purpose or existing use(s).
- Maintenance and improvement programs shall be designed to support natural resources and to minimize damage to natural vegetation and critical wildlife habitat.

## RESOURCES OF CITYWIDE SIGNIFICANCE OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROPOSALS

The following section identifies objectives, policies, and specific actions for seven major recreational resources in the city: the Willamette and McKenzie rivers, South Hills, Delta Ponds, Amazon Channel, bicycle routes, community/senior centers, and the Millrace.

They were considered to be of city-wide significance because of their existing or potential use by all of the city's residents. Each also represents a unique resource in the city and, with improvements, can provide a variety of recreational opportunities. Consequently, the objectives and policies for these resources emphasize development for recreational uses in appropriate areas, and connections with other recreational areas.

The "proposals" described in this section represent a general list of non-binding potential projects and, thus, are not identified as a high, medium, or low priority. In the Projects and Priorities Section which begins on page 139, the proposals are divided into priority ratings.

### WILLAMETTE AND MCKENZIE RIVERS

OBJECTIVE: Maximize the Variety and Number of Recreational Opportunities Along the Rivers.

POLICY: A range of recreational facilities shall be provided to promote access to and use of the rivers.

The development and operation of recreational facilities shall be coordinated with other public agencies, jurisdictions, and landowners.

Acquisition of land and easements along the two rivers shall be continued and extended to the confluence of the Willamette and McKenzie rivers.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Extend and complete the bicycle route along the rivers' edges within the EPRD Service Area.
  2. Complete east access to Owosso Bridge.
  3. Develop additional recreational facilities on the parklands west of Skinner Butte Park.
  4. Acquire the Harlow Conference Grounds as a possible neighborhood or community park, or auto campground.
  5. Acquire additional river-front land or easements in the following areas:
    - a. along the east bank of the Willamette River north of Valley River Center and the south bank of the McKenzie River west of I-5;



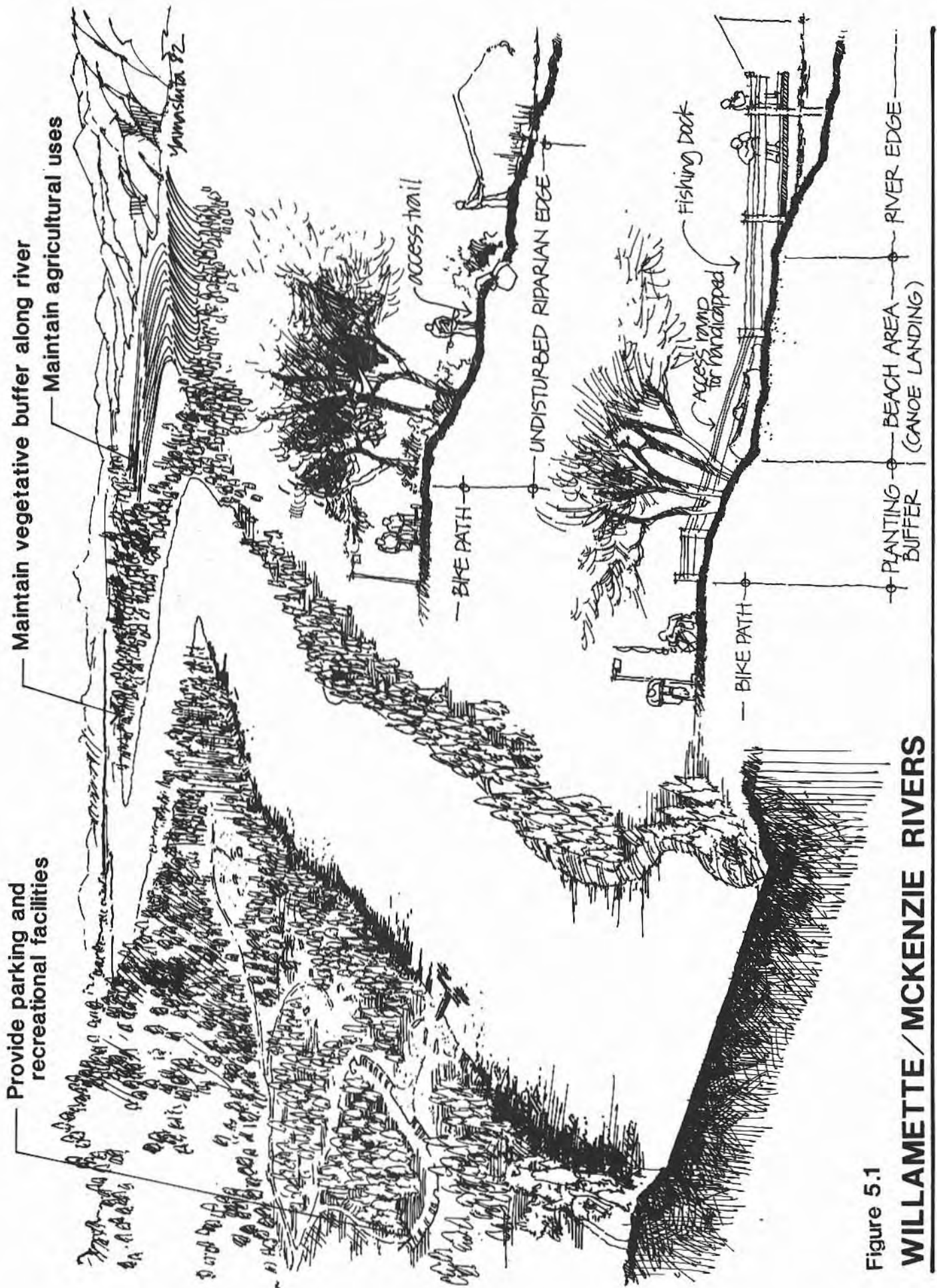


Figure 5.1

**WILLAMETTE / MCKENZIE RIVERS**

- b. along the south bank of the Willamette River from the Autzen Footbridge to the Knickerbocker Footbridge; and
- c. in the River Road area.

OBJECTIVE: Preserve and Enhance the River Banks as Natural Habitat and Scenic Corridors.

POLICY: Recreational facilities along the rivers shall be developed in a manner that maintains habitat areas and preserves the river's character.

Habitat areas shall be maintained and protected along the rivers.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Prepare and implement a management plan for the river banks which identifies:
    - a. existing and potential habitat areas;
    - b. areas that need to be replanted to provide habitats or improve the aesthetic quality of the river banks; and
  2. Work with gravel companies and state agencies toward desirable terrain and configuration of extraction areas when depleted.

## SOUTH HILLS

OBJECTIVE: Develop the South Hills as Major Recreational Destination.

POLICY: A variety of recreational facilities (trails, picnic areas, viewpoints, and natural areas) shall be provided to accommodate a range of interests and activities.

A ridge line trail system shall be developed which connects the Willow Creek area with Lane Community College, Laurel Hill Valley, and adjacent residential areas.

The public shall be informed of the recreational opportunities in the South Hills.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Acquire lands and easements needed for access and recreational development to include:
    - a. a trail from the Willow Creek area to Hendricks Park;
    - b. a trail connecting Lane Community College, the Oak Hills area, Laurel Hill Valley, and Laurelwood Golf Course; and
    - c. significant viewpoints, habitat areas, and access corridors to adjacent residential areas.
  2. Publicize the existing recreational opportunities in the South Hills.
  3. Consider recreational potential of power line easements. (Note that the City has already acquired land with a power line easement in conjunction with the ridge line corridor at Willamette Street.)

OBJECTIVE: Maintain the Character and Habitat Value of the South Hills.

POLICY: Recreational facilities and other manmade features shall be developed and sited in a manner that responds to the natural conditions, character, and habitat value of the South Hills.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Develop a comprehensive land management plan for the South Hills which acknowledges the existing tree cutting ordinance and South Hills Study and addresses:
    - a. the need for a variety of habitat types and locations;
    - b. the location of proposed recreational facilities;

- c. the adequacy of existing regulations to maintain the character of the South Hills;
  - d. the importance of vegetation to the identity of the South Hills; and
  - e. how residential and other urban development can be accommodated to minimize negative environmental impacts.
2. Prepare interim regulations to control any immediate threats to the South Hills.

Maintain vegetative cover on slopes

Develop ridgeline trail system

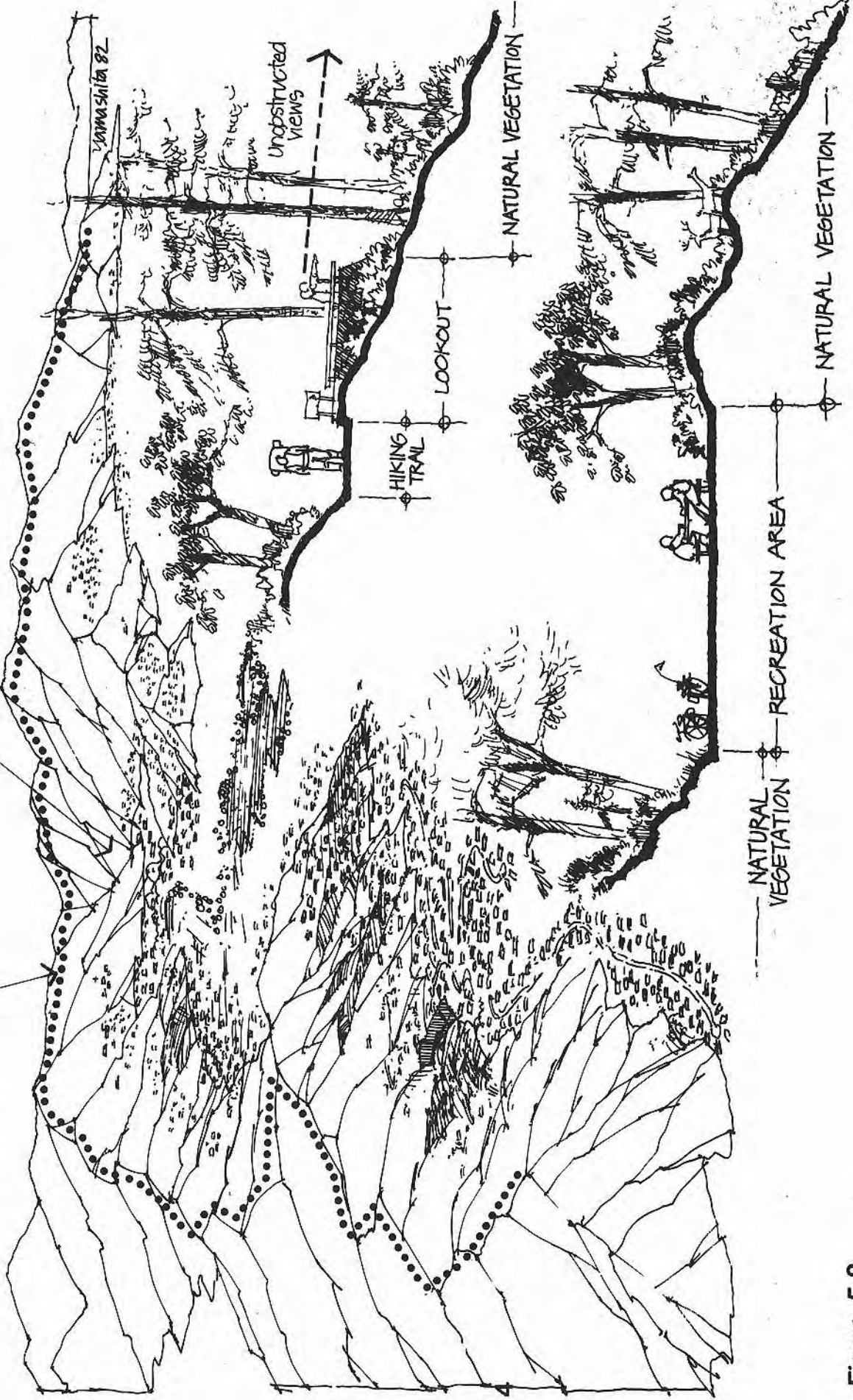


Figure 5.2

**SOUTH HILLS**

## DELTA PONDS

OBJECTIVE: Develop the Delta Ponds As a Major Recreation Resource.

POLICY: A variety of recreational and educational opportunities shall be provided throughout the ponds.

Access to the ponds from adjacent residential areas shall be provided.

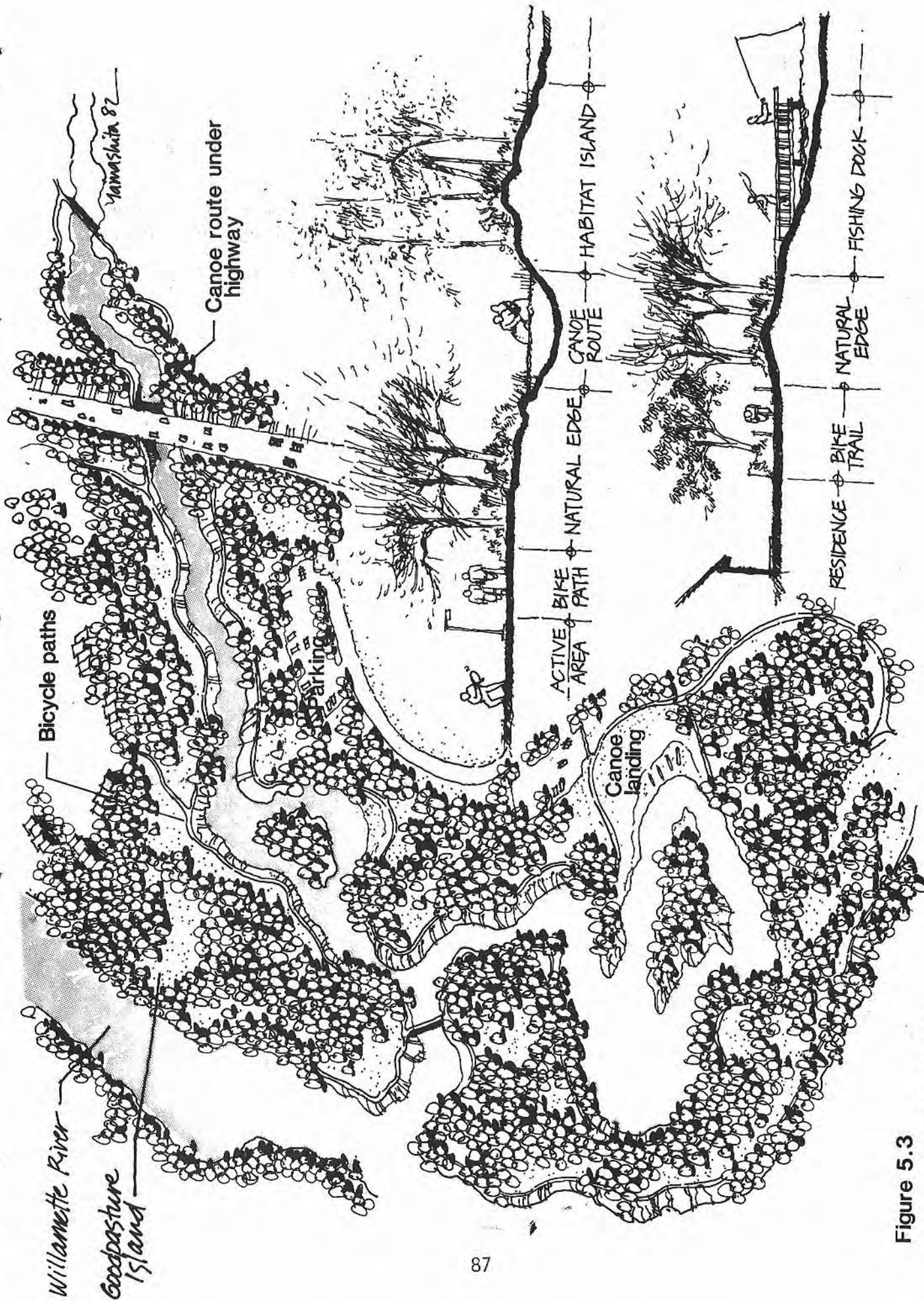
- PROPOSAL:
1. Prepare and implement a management plan for the Delta Ponds to provide recreational, educational, and habitat areas.
  2. Develop a canoe route connecting the north and south ends of the ponds with the Willamette River.
  3. Determine the potential to generate revenue and improve water quality through additional gravel mining.
  4. Provide a bicycle path connecting the Willakenzie neighborhood to the ponds.

OBJECTIVE: Protect the Environmental Integrity of the Delta Ponds Area.

POLICY: Responsibilities shall be identified for planning, developing, and managing the ponds under the jurisdiction of the City.

Development of adjacent residences, businesses, and roads shall be in a manner that responds to the natural conditions, character, and habitat value of the ponds. Note plans put forth in the Goodpasture Island Transportation Study.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Develop a management plan for the Delta Ponds.
  2. Work with Lane County to transfer management of its lands in the ponds area to the City of Eugene.
  3. Coordinate highway improvements in and around Goodpasture Island with the recreational development of Delta Ponds. This would include:
    - a. designing Delta Highway and access road improvements to minimize their impacts on the ponds.
    - b. providing a bicycle access to the ponds along Goodpasture Island Road.
    - c. constructing a bridge on Goodpasture Island Road north of the mobile home complex to connect the ponds on the east and west sides of the road.
  4. Protect and establish habitat areas to support wildlife populations and provide educational activities.
  5. Work with the State Fish and Wildlife Department and other agencies to improve and maintain the fisheries and habitat potential of the ponds.



Willamette River  
 Goodpasture Island

Canoe route under highway

Bicycle paths

Parking

ACTIVE BIKE PATH

NATURAL EDGE

CANOE ROUTE

HABITAT ISLAND

Canoe landing

RESIDENCE

BIKE TRAIL

NATURAL EDGE

FISHING DOCK

Figure 5.3

**DELTA PONDS**

## AMAZON CHANNEL

**OBJECTIVE:** Develop the Channel Route As a Major Recreational Corridor.

**POLICY:** A variety of recreational facilities shall be provided in appropriate areas along the channel.

The channel shall be improved, in cooperation with Lane County, to provide a connection from the city to Fern Ridge Reservoir.

Access to the channel from adjacent neighborhoods shall be provided.

Additional land along the channel shall be acquired to meet the community's needs for neighborhood and community parks and to construct wildlife habitat improvements such as ponds.

The safety and aesthetic quality of the channel corridor shall be improved to encourage its use and contribute to urban beautification.

- PROPOSAL:**
1. Establish habitat areas along the channel in conjunction with the Public Works Department.
  2. Install footbridges where cross-street access is limited to provide easy access to recreation areas.
  3. Replace existing asphalt bicycle trails with concrete to increase their durability and decrease replacement and maintenance costs.
  4. Install lighting and plantings along the bicycle and pedestrian routes.
  5. Provide a jogging and pedestrian trail along the channel to connect the Amazon Community Park with the South Hills Ridgeline Trail.
  6. Provide a bicycle/pedestrian trail (along the undeveloped section) and a jogging trail from the city's central area to the urban growth boundary in Bethel-Danebo.
  7. Provide a bicycle, pedestrian, and jogging trail from the urban growth boundary to the recreation areas around the Fern Ridge Reservoir in cooperation with Lane County and the Corps of Engineers.



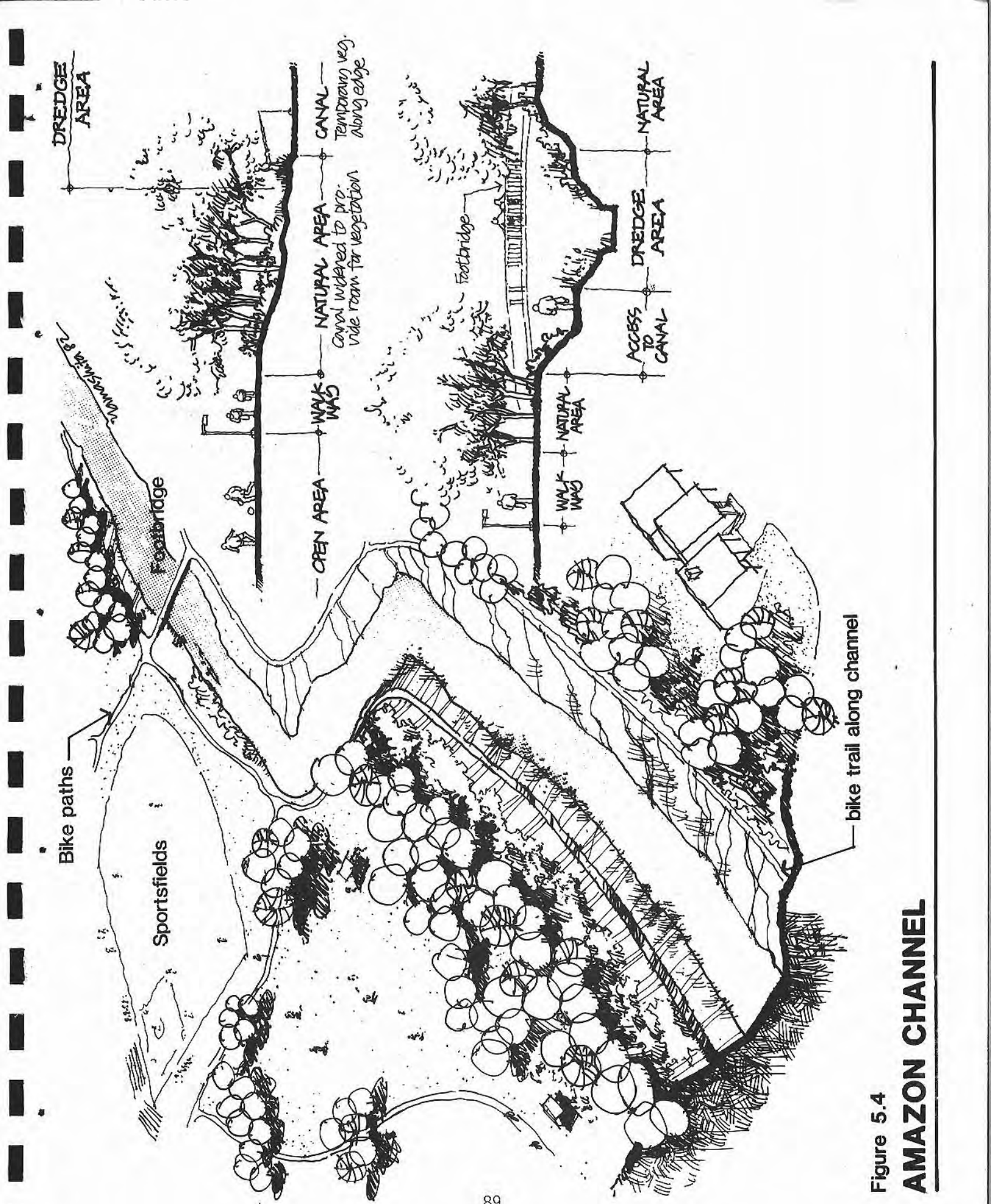


Figure 5.4

# AMAZON CHANNEL

## BIKEWAY ROUTES

OBJECTIVE: Support the Bikeway System as a Major Connector Between Recreational Areas and Neighborhoods.

POLICY: Parks and recreation improvements shall be coordinated with the development of bicycle routes described in the Eugene Bikeways Master Plan and the Metropolitan Bikeway Master Plan.

Recreational areas shall include bicycle paths and facilities, where appropriate and feasible.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Continue to integrate the development of parks with existing and planned bicycle routes.
  2. Provide bikeways and related facilities within city parks.
  3. Support the development of a regional network of bicycle routes and facilities to enhance the recreational and tourism potentials of the region.
  4. Encourage the inclusion of bike paths in new residential projects to connect them with existing and future recreational sites.
  5. Improve routes that do not encourage bicycle use because of design or location.

COMMUNITY/SENIOR CENTERS

OBJECTIVE: Utilize the Community Centers as the Recreational and Cultural Focus of the City's Neighborhoods.

POLICY: A sufficient range of cultural and recreational activities shall be provided in response to public needs.

Buildings and other facilities in and around the centers shall be maintained and improved to insure the public safety and reduce maintenance costs.

Programs and other projects shall be coordinated among all community and senior centers.

Community centers shall be designed, sited, and improved to maximize their visibility and accessibility to major roads and the surrounding neighborhood.

Facilities and programs for the leisure needs of the area's growing senior population shall be provided.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Prepare master plans for all community and senior centers and identify proposed improvement projects.
  2. Develop a method to evaluate and coordinate the projects.
  3. Sheldon Meadow Community Center and Pool.
    - a. Redesign the Community Center to include: reorientation of entrance, conversion of existing entry court into a children's play area, construction of an enclosed connection between the pool and Community Center buildings, and reorganization of sports areas in existing gymnasium.
    - b. Redesign the Center parking area to provide more convenient access and to limit conflicts between Center and school parking.
    - c. Cover two of the City's tennis courts and relight all four courts.
    - d. Install a soft surface jogging trail around the perimeter of the school grounds.
    - e. Develop an outdoor exercise and gathering area adjacent to the Center building.
    - f. Expand the number of indoor facilities to create a complete fitness complex.

4. Petersen Barn Community Center
  - a. Acquire property south of the Community Center along Royal Avenue to increase the park's visibility, security, and provide space for park expansion.
  - b. Construct a Neighborhood Senior Center adjacent to the existing parking area.
5. Westmoreland Community Center
  - a. Provide additional parking for 50-70 cars west of the existing center.
  - b. Construct a double gymnasium with resilient wood flooring, weight room and showers.
  - c. Construct classrooms for arts, photography and crafts.
  - d. Improve the landscaping, lighting and outdoor areas around the building.
  - e. Construct a sand volleyball area.
  - f. The long range master plan for the park and center shall consider enhancing visibility and access from Polk Street.
6. Amazon Community Center and Pool
  - a. Develop a dance, fitness and vocational performing arts facility. (The dance and fitness areas should have a resilient wood floor.)
  - b. Construct a double sized gymnasium for league play, fitness classes and drop-in activities.
  - c. Develop a fee supported child care area for parents using the center's facilities.
  - d. Improve the pool's mechanical system to lower operation costs, including the installation of new piping and a solar assisted heating system.
  - e. Replace the pool decking and pool surfacing materials.
7. Study senior housing trends to determine needs and optimum locations for new centers.
  - a. Review function, purpose and location of Campbell Center. If it is to continue as a regional senior center at that location it should be rebuilt rather than expanded.

- b. Consider feasibility of developing facilities in conjunction with senior housing project, as well as catering programs to existing private senior facilities.
- c. Attempt to develop senior facilities in conjunction with proposed branch libraries.

MILLRACE AND THE EMERALD CANAL

OBJECTIVE: Maintain and Enhance the Recreational Opportunities and Character of the Millrace.

POLICY: The character of the Millrace shall be preserved and improved through maintenance, the addition of recreational facilities, and the control of adjacent urban development. Recreation areas and improvements shall be provided along the Millrace.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Develop Franklin Park as a recreational site with a canoe landing, picnic facilities, open spaces, restrooms and bicycle trails.
  2. Assist in the periodic clean-up and planting improvement along the Millrace course.
  3. Evaluate the fisheries potential of the Millrace.
  4. Evaluate the potential for expanding recreational opportunities by increasing the water flow in the channel.
  5. Work with affected property owners to adopt guides and standards for new development along the canal.

OBJECTIVE: Assist in Evaluating the Role of the Emerald Canal in the City's Open Space and Recreation System.

POLICY: The value and financial impacts of the canal on the Eugene Parks and Recreation system shall be evaluated.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Review the various Emerald Canal feasibility studies.
  2. Determine the impacts of the Canal on the EPRD's operational and maintenance costs, neighborhood traffic, housing and land use plans.
  3. Assess the potential of the Emerald Canal to be an integral part of the City parks and recreation system.

## OTHER WATERWAYS AND DRAINAGEWAYS

OBJECTIVE: Explore the Potential of Other Waterways, and Drainageways for Recreational and Open Space Opportunities.

POLICY: Examine other waterways and existing storm drainageways for recreational potential and open space and wildlife habitat potential.

Protect natural stream courses, sloughs and wetlands from urban development.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Study existing storm easements to determine recreational and open space potential.
  2. Inventory other waterways, sloughs, wetlands and drainageways and determine their relative importance to meet community multiple use objectives.
  3. Consider developing a comprehensive streamside and wetland protection ordinance.
  4. Develop a comprehensive program for improving water quality in the City's waterways and storm drainages.
  5. Add the Danebo Pond on the A-3 drainage channel as a metropolitan park (wetland).

## SUB-AREA OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND ACTIONS

The following section provides specific objectives, policies and proposals for each of the five community sub-areas (see Figure 4.2). These objectives, policies and actions have been developed within the context of the general citywide objectives but address particular problems, conditions, and opportunities of each sub-area. As with the previous section on Resources of Citywide Significance, the proposals outlined have not been classified as a high, medium or low priority. The projects are categorized in the Projects and Priorities section which begins on page \_\_\_\_\_.



WILLAKENZIE SUB-AREA

OBJECTIVE: Cooperate with School District 4-J to Develop Additional Recreational Facilities on School Lands.

POLICY: The joint use of 4-J lands and facilities for recreational purposes shall be actively promoted and supported, especially in areas with limited recreational opportunities.

Coordination between the city and 4-J shall be encouraged in the planning and development of school lands and facilities.

PROPOSAL: (See actions for Kiney Loop, Bond Lane, Gilham and Sheldon Meadow Parks and related recommendations.)

1. Improve outdoor recreational facilities at Willagillespie School, including ballfield improvements (for use as practice fields), and development of a picnic area and trail to Gillespie Butte.
2. Evaluate Monroe Jr. High and Willakenzie Elementary School as potential park sites. Special attention should be given to the Monroe playing field, gymnasiums and crafts class area.

OBJECTIVE: Acquire Lands and Develop Facilities in Areas of Future Population Growth.

POLICY: Neighborhood parks shall be provided in proximity to residential areas.

Park sites shall be acquired in areas of planned residential development.

The location of new parks shall be coordinated with school development whenever possible.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Acquire three 5-acre neighborhood park sites north of the Beltline Highway and east of Coburg Road (Sites 1, 2 and 3), one 5-acre site on Goodpasture Island Road (Site 4), and one 10-15 acre site on the Arcadia/Willakenzie Road area south of the Beltline Highway and west of I-5 (Site 5).
  2. Develop these new sites in response to residential growth, demand, and the availability of funds.

OBJECTIVE: Maximize the Recreational use of Existing City Land for the Area's Residents.

POLICY: Additional facilities shall be developed on existing City park land to meet public demands.

Existing parks shall be expanded when necessary through acquisition to expand their recreational opportunities.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Bond Lane
    - a. Purchase the undeveloped school lands (10 acres) adjacent to Bond Lane Park.
    - b. Develop the existing and newly acquired park lands as a large neighborhood park and provide a variety of facilities and improvements.
  2. Brewer Park: Complete development as a neighborhood park.
  3. Kinney Loop Park (newly acquired)
    - a. Develop as a neighborhood park site.
    - b. Acquire the undeveloped lands (3-5 acres) west of the 4-J School District properties fronting Coburg Road.
    - c. Develop the vacant school site adjacent to Kinney Loop Park as a community park. An agreement would be needed with District 4-J for the use of the property and to delineate operation and maintenance responsibilities. Note: Should the school land become available for purchase, the City should acquire it for a permanent park site.
  4. Gilham Park
    - a. Develop as a neighborhood park.
    - b. Work with District 4-J to develop adjacent school property for recreational use.
    - c. Acquire 10-20 acres of land to replace the school lands adjacent to Kinney Loop Park in the event that these properties are developed for school usage. These properties could be leased to generate revenue until required for recreational use.
  5. Marche Chase Park: Develop a a neighborhood park.
  6. Oakmont Park: Develop as a neighborhood park.

OBJECTIVE: Preserve Gillespie Butte as a Visual Resource.

POLICY: The Butte shall be acquired for the recreational use of the public and to insure its preservation.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Acquire 5+ acres of EWEB land on the Butte if the price is affordable and reasonable.
  2. Manage and maintain the EWEB lands which will be used for access or public recreation.
  3. Develop a trail to connect the Willagillespie School grounds with the summit.
  4. Develop viewpoint, hiking, and picnic areas on the Butte.

BETHEL-DANEBO SUB-AREA

OBJECTIVE: Maximize the Recreational Use of Existing City Land for the Area's Residents.

POLICY: Additional facilities shall be developed on existing City park land to meet public demands.

Existing park lands shall be expanded when necessary through acquisition to increase their recreational opportunities.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Bethel Park
    - a. Improve access to existing site by acquiring easements to adjacent subdivisions. Small non-contiguous parcels should be sold or traded.
    - b. Develop as a neighborhood park.
  2. Candlelight Park
    - a. Exchange existing site for 4 to 6 acres in a more central location in the neighborhood (to the north), and 6 to 8 acres at one or two other park sites. (The present site is located on a major arterial street and is larger than necessary.)
  3. Gilbert Park: Develop as a neighborhood park.
  4. Golden Gardens Park
    - a. Acquire and develop an additional 200 acres for development into a municipal golf course. Bicycle paths, a jogging area and picnic facilities should also be provided.
  5. Echo Hollow Pool
    - a. Improve the building and mechanical equipment to increase efficiency of the pool and lower costs.
    - b. Improve the locker facilities, handicapped pool access, sauna, and therapy pool.
    - c. Coordinate the covering of at least two of the City's adjacent tennis courts, and resurfacing and relighting of the existing courts.

- d. Study the feasibility of enclosing the remainder of the pool.
6. States Street Park
  - a. Re-open wading pool or remove pool and provide alternative facilities.
  - b. Complete development as a neighborhood park.
7. Petersen Park: Complete development a a community park.

OBJECTIVE: Acquire Lands and Develop Facilities in Areas of Future Population Growth.

POLICY: Neighborhood parks shall be provided in proximity to residential areas.

Park sites shall be acquired in areas of planned residential development.

The location of new parks shall be coordinated with school development whenever possible.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Acquire land for neighborhood parks in the following areas:
    - a. two 5-acre sites north of Royal Avenue, south of Boyer Street and west of the Candlelight Park site (Sites 8 and 9);
    - b. 5 acres between the Beltline and Terry Streets, south of Royal Avenue (Site 11);
    - c. 5 acres between Bertlesen Road and the Beltline, south of Royal Avenue (Site 11); and
    - d. 5 acres north of Barger, east of Beltline (Site 6).
  2. Develop neighborhood park sites as needed to meet the needs of residents.
  3. Acquire 40-50 acres of land west of Beltline Highway for a community park (Site 12).
  4. Develop as a community park, including a community center.

OBJECTIVE: Cooperate with School District 52 to Develop Additional Recreational Facilities on School Lands.

POLICY: The joint use of District 52 lands and facilities for recreational purposes shall be actively promoted and supported, especially in areas with limited recreational opportunities.

Coordination between the City and District 52 shall be encouraged in the planning and development of school lands and facilities.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Attempt to acquire neighborhood park site north of Malabon School (Site 7). Development should be coordinated with the school district to insure optimum development to total school park complex.
  2. Study possibilities for land acquisition adjacent to school sites and coordinate development for optimum recreation/school benefit.

OBJECTIVE: Protect Natural Resource Sites and Create Habitat Areas to Broaden Diversity of the Area.

POLICY: To acquire and preserve unique natural resource areas in the area.

To improve the wetlands potential of park sites where existing conditions allow.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Acquire approximately 20-25 acres of land or easements in the Bertlesen Slough area, including a 50-100 foot wide buffer around the slough edges.
  2. Develop educational and passive recreation facilities, where appropriate, within the park site.
  3. Provide improvements along the Amazon Slough and Channel to enhance their habitat value.
  4. Inventory existing park vegetative types to determine the existing level of diversity. Compare this inventory with metropolitan inventories to identify possible diversity needs.
  5. Develop an acquisition program to address any diversity needs identified above.

CHURCHILL/WILLOW CREEK SUB-AREA

OBJECTIVE: Maximize the Recreational Use of Existing City Land for the Area's Residents.

POLICY: Additional facilities shall be developed on existing City park lands to meet public demands.

Existing park lands shall be expanded when necessary through acquisition to increase their recreational opportunities.

PROPOSAL: 1. Hawkins Heights Park and Melvin Miller Park: Develop trail connections between the two parks and the proposed South Hills Ridgeline Trail.

OBJECTIVE: Acquire Lands and Develop Facilities in Areas of Future Population Growth.

POLICY: Neighborhood parks shall be provided in proximity to residential areas.

Park sites shall be acquired in areas of planned residential development.

The location of new parks shall be coordinated with the development of schools and unique resource areas.

PROPOSAL: 1. Acquire and develop neighborhood parks in the following areas:

- a. 3 acres adjacent to McCornack Elementary School (Site 13); and
- b. four 5-acre sites scattered around the Willow Creek area (Sites 14, 15, 16, and 17).

2. Acquire 35-50 acres of land contiguous with the Willow Creek Natural Area for a community park.

3. Develop a community center/pool complex and community park in the Willow Creek area which will be connected through trails to natural areas.

OBJECTIVE: Preserve Unique Natural Resource Areas for the Enjoyment and Education of Residents.

POLICY: The Willow Creek Area shall be preserved, through acquisition, development controls or other methods, for public use and for the protection of habitat, wildlife, and sensitive areas.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Coordinate the development of additional recreational and educational facilities with the Nature Conservancy.
  2. Develop a trail from Willow Creek Basin to the South Hills Ridgeline Trail.
  3. Acquire additional land or easements to connect the Willow Creek Basin with adjacent streams and ridgeline areas.



SOUTH EUGENE SUB-AREA

OBJECTIVE: Maximize the Recreational Use of Existing City Land for the Area's Residents.

POLICY: Additional facilities shall be developed on existing City park lands to meet public demands.

Existing park land shall be expanded when necessary through acquisition to increase their recreational opportunities.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Amazon Park: Develop a jogging/hiking trail from Amazon Park along the Parkway through Frank Kinney Park to the South Hills Ridgeline Trail. Landscape improvements should also be included along the Parkway to improve the aesthetic quality of the proposed trail.
  2. Crest Heights Park: Acquire and develop approximately one acre in the park's southeast corner to make it more usable and to increase its frontage with the adjacent school.
  3. Friendly Park: Acquire adjacent land to provide a wider range of recreational opportunities and improve park exposure.
  4. Glen Oaks Park: Transfer ownership to adjacent property owners.
  5. Kincaid Park: Improve facilities and adjoining school land in cooperation with School District 4-J. Implement plans for the park and portions of the adjacent school properties.
  6. Morse Ranch
    - a. Improve the grounds and facilities to increase public use of the site.
    - b. Maintain the existing character of open spaces and views of the site.
  7. South Amazon
    - a. Provide off-street parking.
    - b. Monitor the dump area for possible hazards.
    - c. Improve the turf drainage.

8. Washington Park
  - a. Resurface the two tennis courts and improve lighting if illumination does not conflict with adjacent residences.
  - b. Renovate Special Recreation building to improve its usefulness.
9. Westmoreland Community Park
  - a. Develop a small playfield in the undeveloped land north of 18th Avenue.
  - b. Construct a footbridge across the Amazon Channel and to provide access from Westmoreland Housing project.
  - c. Upgrade the ballfields adjacent to Ida Patterson Elementary School.
  - d. Develop parking area and lighting for the upgraded ballfields.
  - e. Resurface and relight tennis courts and construction of practice walls.
  - f. Construct picnic shelter.
  - g. Improve drainage in low and flat areas.
  - h. Construct a bicycle and pedestrian path between the Center and Polk Street and the tennis courts.
  - i. Construct a pedestrian/bicycle bridge across 18th Avenue and Amazon Channel.
10. Garfield Park: Expand through acquisition of adjacent land and develop as a neighborhood park or commons.
11. Develop neighborhood parks:
  - a. on the undeveloped land west of the Westmoreland Community Center; and
  - b. at the Garfield Park site (near 14th Avenue and Garfield Street).

OBJECTIVE: Cooperate with School District 4-J to Develop Additional Recreational Facilities on School Lands.

POLICY: The joint use of 4-J lands and facilities for recreational purposes shall be actively promoted and supported, especially in areas with limited recreational opportunities.

Coordination between the City and 4-J shall be encouraged in the planning and development of school lands and facilities.

PROPOSAL: (See also Kincaid, Crest and Westmoreland Parks.)

1. Improve sports fields at area elementary schools to provide locations for team practice, league play and neighborhood drop-in play. Potential sites include Fox Hollow, Dunn, Harris, Willard, Adams and Crest Drive Schools.
2. Assume maintenance of the play areas and sports fields at Dunn and Fox Hollow Schools following school closure. Acquisition of these sites (not including the school structures) should be examined if the school district chooses to sell them.

OBJECTIVE: Provide Convenient Access to the South Hills Ridgeline Parks.

POLICY: Access shall be provided, through easements or acquisition, from adjacent residential areas to the Ridgeline parks.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Identify potential access corridors and acquire land or easements along these routes.
  2. Develop paths for bicycles and pedestrians along these routes to the Ridgeline parks.

CENTRAL /UNIVERSITY AREA SUB-AREA

OBJECTIVE: Support the Downtwon as a Major Commercial, Cultural, and Service Center for the Metropolitan Area.

POLICY: A variety of recreational and cultural opportunities, programs and activities shall be provided throughout the downtown area.

Recreational and cultural activities shall be coordinated with Conference Center, Performing Arts Center, and other downtown programs, when appropriate.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Acquire land for and develop a Downtown Fitness Center to include an indoor swimming pool, courts, fitness facilities, and gymnasium. The Center's location should respond to existing and planned land uses in the Downtown. Cooperation between the City and the private sector should be encouraged and explored in the development of a Fitness Center.
  2. Provide an indoor arts and crafts exhibition area on the Mall for art exhibits, performances, and demonstrations.
  3. Expand the variety and number of programs and exhibits on the Mall.
  4. Acquire and develop an additional park at 12th and Oak Streets.
  5. Respond to other proposals and programs as they evolve from the work of the Downtown Commission.

OBJECTIVE: Improve Connections Between the Downtown Area and the Open Space and Recreation Resources of the Willamette River and the Riverfront Park System.

POLICY: Visual and physical connections between the downtown area and major open space/recreation resources along the Willamette River and Willamette River Greenway shall be improved.

PROPOSAL: Work with the Downtown Commission during its development of a Downtown Plan to improve visual and physical access between the downtown area and the Willamette River and Willamette River Greenway, include:

1. improving Skinner Butte as a landmark visible from downtown Eugene;
2. improving the Willamette River's ability to serve as a visual landmark and recreation resource for downtown Eugene; and

3. improving connections between downtown and specific open space and recreation resources in the Willamette River Greenway, such as Skinner Butte, Skinner Butte Park, Owen Memorial Rose Garden, and Washington-Jefferson Park.

OBJECTIVE: Utilize Existing Parks and Schools to Meet the Recreational Needs of the Sub-Area Residents.

POLICY: Development of existing park sites shall be completed.

Additional facilities shall be developed on existing City park land to meet public needs.

Existing parks shall be expanded when necessary through acquisition to expand their recreational opportunities and improve park exposure.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Trainsong Park
    - a. Expand the park by acquiring two acres of land on the northern edge and vacating Edison Street.
    - b. Develop as a neighborhood park. Because access to other parks is limited from this neighborhood, a range of recreational facilities should be provided.
    - c. Improve park access (roads and pedestrian paths) from the adjacent neighborhood.
  2. Fairmount Park: Acquire land along 15th and Walnut Streets to expand park.
  3. Laurel Hill Park
    - a. Review the possible acquisition of adjacent school lands.
    - b. Develop sports fields, a picnic shelter and open areas.
    - c. Develop a trail to the Laurel Hill and South Hills Ridgeline trail system.
  4. Mission Park: Retain as a natural area.
  5. Scobert Park
    - a. Assist the neighborhood in preparing development plans for this site. (Community Block Grant funds have been allocated for the improvements.)

- b. Acquire properties along 5th Avenue to improve exposure and access to the park.
6. Sladden Park: Reconstruct the tennis court and remodel restroom and irrigation system.
7. River House: Weatherize the administrative and classroom spaces and improve the parking area.
8. Amazon Park
  - a. Develop lighted sports fields in the area north of the pool and west of the community center.
  - b. Install a foot bridge across the Amazon Channel west of the community center.
  - c. Construct four new tennis courts and cover and resurface the existing four courts. Install practice courts/wall near tennis courts.
  - d. Preserve the wooded area west of the channel.
  - e. 30th Avenue and Ferry Street.
  - f. 28th Avenue and Mill Street.
9. Develop a satellite maintenance facility to serve South Eugene area.
10. Hendricks Park
  - a. Install a new irrigation system in the Rhododendron Gardens.
  - b. Develop a children's playground area.
  - c. Develop and implement plans for the area that formerly contained elk and deer.
11. Laurelwood Golf Course
  - a. Complete the feasibility study to determine if it should remain a 9-hole course or be expanded to 18 holes.
  - b. If maintained as 9-hole course, improvements should be made to improve drainage, increase plantings, provide additional cart rentals, and expand the rental area and clubhouse.

12. Jefferson Pool: Continue as a summer pool. If restoration and operating funds become available, it may become feasible to make modifications leading to a year round pool. A year round pool as part of a downtown fitness center would help satisfy the expressed need.

OBJECTIVE: Cooperate with School District 4-J and the University of Oregon to Develop Additional Recreational Opportunities.

POLICY: The joint use of 4-J and University of Oregon lands and facilities for recreational purposes shall be actively promoted and supported.

Coordination between the City and 4-J shall be encouraged in the planning, development and maintenance of school lands and facilities.

PROPOSAL: 1. Develop an agreement with the University of Oregon to use indoor and outdoor recreational facilities during non-class times.

OBJECTIVE: Utilize Public Rights of Way and Small Park Sites to Provide Social and Recreational Opportunities in Areas Where Open Space is Limited.

POLICY: A variety of methods to provide open space and recreational opportunities in central city neighborhoods shall be explored.

Existing park lands shall be expanded when necessary through acquisition to increase their recreational opportunities.

PROPOSAL: 1. West University Neighborhood

- a. Expand West University Park through acquisition.
- b. Assist the West University Neighborhood Association in developing a WOONERF in the neighborhood.

2. Whiteaker Neighborhood: Assist the Whiteaker Neighborhood Association in improving Fifth Street in accordance with the Neighborhood Refinement Plan.

OBJECTIVE: Improve the Relationships of the Park Areas, Park Traffic, and Their Interface With the Residential Area in the West Butte Section of Whiteaker Neighborhood.

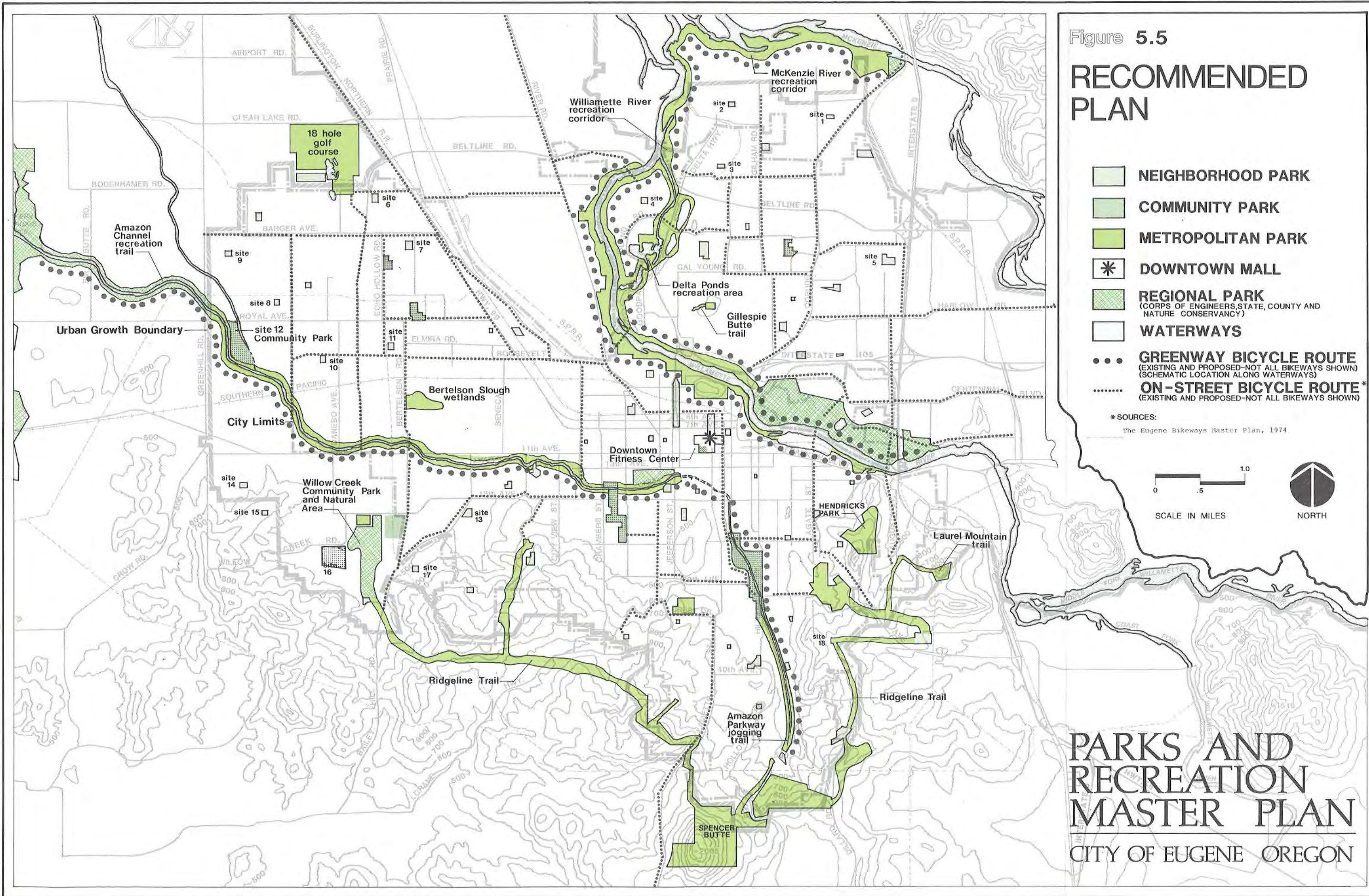
POLICY: Improve access to Skinner Butte Park and Owens Rose Garden.

Maximize park land that fronts on streets for best park exposure and buffering for adjacent residential area.

- PROPOSAL:
1. Create connection from Owens Rose Garden to Skinner Butte Park utilizing the I-105 underpass north of Cheshire and connecting to Cheshire at a point west of Lincoln Street.
  2. Create main entrance to/exit from Skinners Butte Park utilizing Washington Street.

COMMENT: Pursuing the actions above will strengthen the West Butte residential area by eliminating through traffic that now divides the neighborhood. A realignment of Cheshire Street to the north would allow residential development described in the Whiteaker refinement plan in and north of the present Cheshire Street alignment.





## PROJECTS AND PRIORITIES

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The Recommended Plan identifies over 180 project proposals. The relative order in which the proposals should be undertaken is indicated by their designation as either a High, Medium, or Low priority. In general, High priority proposals are meant to occur first, followed by Medium and Low priority proposals. Specific years are not used to describe the order in which they occur since unforeseen conditions may necessitate an acceleration or reduction in project development. It should be emphasized that the proposals and their respective priority ratings are not fixed and do not preclude future adjustments. The Master Plan is flexible enough to enable the City and the EPRD to respond to changing conditions and circumstances.

Proposal numbers are placed by location on Figure 5.8 at the end of this section. Numbering is organized as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>High Priority</u>	<u>Medium Priority</u>	<u>Low Priority</u>
City-wide significance acquisition	100-109	130-139	160-169
City-wide significance development	110-129	140-159	170-199
Willakenzie area acquisition	200-209	230-239	260-269
Willakenzie area development	210-229	240-259	270-299
Bethel-Danebo area acquisition	300-309	330-339	360-369
Bethel-Danebo area development	310-329	340-359	370-399
Churchill/Willow Cr. area acquisition	400-409	430-439	460-469
Churchill/Willow Cr. area development	410-429	440-459	470-499
South Eugene area acquisition	500-509	530-539	560-569
South Eugene area development	510-529	540-559	570-599
Central/Univ. area acquisition	600-609	630-639	660-669
Central/Univ. area development	610-629	640-659	670-699
Administrative Projects	001-019	020-029	030-039
Planning Projects	040-049	050-059	060-069

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
001	Develop citizen involvement process	x		
002	Complete Maintenance Management Program	x		
003	Expand volunteer programs	x		
004	Computerize program registration	x		
005	Evaluate use of Development Service Fee	x		
006	Consolidate public ownership of Delta Ponds	x		
007	Computerize programming of athletic facilities available to parks, schools, and ESP	x		
008	Glen Oak Park: Transfer title of park to adjacent property owners	x		
040	Develop South Hills Master/Management Plan	12-30		
041	Develop Delta Ponds Master/Management Plan	12-30		
042	Develop Westmoreland Master Plan	3-6		
043	Develop Amazon Master Plan	4-7		
044	Conduct Laurelwood Expansion and Improvement Feasibility Study	4-10		
050	Conduct Velodrome Feasibility Study		x	
051	Develop Millrace Design Guidelines		3-5	
052	Develop master plan for Willow Creek Community Park		5-7	
		\$35-87		\$8-12

Figure 5.6

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)	
		High	Medium
100	Willow Creek Wetlands: acquired by Nature Conservancy for their management in perpetuity. The Conservancy and the City will at some future date negotiate a trail easement that ties into the Ridgeline Trail.	(no cost estimate)	LOW
101	Skyline Park: Acquire 4 acres of easements for access to park	Dedication	
102	Skinner Butte Park: Acquire 1.9 acres to expand	650-800	
103	Acquire 1 acre for Owosso footbridge easement on the eastside of the river	Dedication	
104	Acquire 20 acres to expand Willamette Riverfront parkland	325-500	
105	Acquire 35 acres along Willamette River on Goodpasture Island for future Greenway recreational development	Dedication	
106	Acquire easement for 10 acres in Willamette-McKenzie Rivers confluence	Dedication	
107	Acquire ridgeline parkland between Blanton Road and Willow Creek	2,000-3,000	
110	Develop 6.5 miles of Skyline-Spencer Butte-Blanton Ridge hiking/jogging trail	60-200	
111	Construct Owosso Footbridge	Budgeted	
112	Razor Park: Develop 5 acres for playfields	150-200	
113	West Skinner Bute Park: Develop 10 acres	300-400	
			<u>\$3,485-5,100</u>

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
130	Ridgeline Trail: Acquire 35 acres as terminus to trail on Laurel Mountain		425-475	
131	Ridgeline Trail: Acquire easements for 15 acres of trail to connect Laurel Valley with Ridgeline Trail		Medication	
132	Continue acquisition in Willamette-McKenzie river confluence area (Project 7)		Medication	
133	Acquire bicycle path easement from Autzen bridge to Knickerbocker Bridge (3 acres) on the		20-30	
134	Golden Gardens: Acquire 200 acres for municipal golf course		1,000	
140	Skyline-Oak Hills Trail: Develop approximately 1 mile		5-20	
141	Construct bicycle path from Autzen Bridge to Knickerbocker Bridge		40-70	
142	Delta Ponds: Develop 40 acres for recreation		40-150	
143	Develop bicycle path along Willamette River on Goodpasture Island		20-40	
144	Develop bicycle path from existing western terminus in Churchill Area to Urban Services Boundary		60-100	
				\$1,610-1,905

PROJECTS OF CITYWIDE SIGNIFICANCE: Medium Priority Projects

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
160	Ridgeline Trail: Acquire easement for trail between Oak Hills and Lane Community College (approximately 1.5 miles -25 acres)			Dedication
161	Willamette/McKenzie River: Complete acquisition of approximately 10 acres of easements in this area			dedication
162	Acquire 20 acres of Harlow Conference Grounds			375-500
170	Blanton Willow Creek area: Develop 40 miles of trails			75-300
171	Ridgeline Trail: Develop trail between Oak Hills and Lane Community College			30-100
172	Ridgeline Trail: Develop 2.5 miles of trails between Laurel Valley and Lane Community College			30-100
173	Ridgeline Trail: Develop 1 mile of trail on Laurel Mt.			15-50
174	Skinner Butte Park: Develop park area north of Cheshire Street, including the rebuilding of Cheshire Street in a new alignment leading through the I-105 underpass to the Owens Rose Garden			150-300
175	Franklin Park: Develop 4 acres as a metropolitan park			40-150
176	Willamette/McKenzie River: Develop bicycle path along rivers in this area (approximately 4-5 miles)			300-500
177	Replant riverbanks distributed in gravel mining operations and construction of bicycle path along Willamette/McKenzie Rivers			
178	Delta Ponds: Complete development of metropolitan park (40 acres)			40-150
179	Golden Gardens: Develop municipal golf course			

1,600-2,000  
\$2,655-4,150

PROJECTS OF CITYWIDE SIGNIFICANCE: Low Priority Projects

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
200	Gillespie Butte: Acquire 5 acres	150-200		
201	Kinney Loop Neighborhood Park: Acquire 11 acres	Acquired		
202	Bond Lane Neighborhood Park: Acquire 10 acres adjacent to undeveloped school land	60-100		
203	Site 4: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park on Goodpasture Island	Dedication		
204	Site 5 (Willakenzie/Arcadia Drive): Acquire 10 acres for neighborhood park	250-400		
210	-Develop 5 acres as neighborhood park	100-160		
211	Brewer Neighborhood Park: Complete development	25-40		
212	Kinney Loop Neighborhood Park: Develop sports field for league play (10 acres)	200-300		
213	Sheldon Meadow Community Center: Improve parking and entrance (2 acres)	37-64		
214	Sheldon Meadow Community Center: Improve tennis facilities (lighting and resurfacing)	12-20		
215	Willakenzie/Monroe Jr. High: Improve sports fields (5 acres)	40		
		<u>\$1,064-1,624</u>		

WILLAKENZIE SUB-AREA: High Priority Projects

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
230	Site 1: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park		125-175	
231	Site 2: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park		150-175	
232	Site 3: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park		125-175	
233	Gilham Neighborhood Park: Acquire 20 acres adjacent to undeveloped portion of existing park		250-300	
240	Kinney Loop Neighborhood Park: Develop sportsfield on undeveloped school property (10 acres)		200-300	
241	Bond Lane Neighborhood Park: Develop as neighborhood Park (5 acres)		70-90	
242	Gillespie Butte: Develop trail between butte and adjacent school and improve school sportsfields (3 acres)		20-30	
243	Oakmont Neighborhood Park: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)		100-200	
244	Marche Chase Neighborhood Park: Develop as neighborhood park (3 acres)		25-75	
245	Kinney Loop Neighborhood Park: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)		50-100	
246	Sheldon Meadow Community Center: Develop new facilities		125-150	
247	-Arts and Crafts Facilities		550-800	
248	-Double gymnasium		15-30	
249	-Outdoor Recreation and Gathering Area (1 acre)		20-30	
250	-Jogging Trail (on school land)		70-90	
251	-Four tennis courts			
	Retrofit swimming pool to reduce operating costs		60-80	

WILLAKENZIE SUB-AREA: Medium Priority Projects

\$ 1,955-2,800



PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
270	Gilham Neighborhood Park: Develop sportsfields and tennis courts (10 acres)			180-300
271	Site 1: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			100-160
272	Site 2: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			100-160
273	Site 3: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			100-160
274	Site 4: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			100-160
275	Sheldon Meadow Community Center: Cover four tennis courts			250-400
				<u>\$ 830-1,340</u>

WILLAKENZIE SUB-AREA: Low Priority Projects

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
300	Bertelsen Slough: Acquire 10 acres in wetlands area		100	
			Dedication	
	Site 6: Acquire 2+ acres for neighborhood park		acquired	
301	Site 7: Acquire 4 acres for neighborhood park		150-200	
303	Exchange Candlelight Park for a park site(s) more centrally located (Sites 7-11 might be			
310	Bethel Neighborhood Park: Develop first phase of neighborhood park		60-120	
311	Petersen Community Park: Develop 8 acres as community park		40-100	
312	Echo Hollow: -Retrofit swimming pool to reduce operating costs		60-80	
313	-Relight and resurface tennis courts		12-20	
314	Develop first phase of Candlelight at relocated site(s).		60-180	
				<u>\$ 572-880</u>

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
330	Petersen Community Park: Acquire 1 acre fronting Royal Avenue to expand park		150-180	
331	Site 10: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park		100-150	
332	Site 11: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park		100-150	
333	Site 12: Acquire 50 acres for community park and community center		400-600	
340	States Street Neighborhood Park: Complete development as neighborhood park (1 acre)		75-150	
341	Bethel Neighborhood Park Complete development as neighborhood park (5 acres)		60-120	
342	Petersen Senior Center: Develop at Petersen Park or new community park (Site 12)		190-225	
343	Echo Hollow:			
344	-Complete covering of swimming pool		300-350	
	-Develop four tennis courts (or at Site 12)		70-90	
345	Site 6: Develop first phase of neighborhood park		50-100	
346	Gilbert Neighborhood Park: Develop as mini-neighborhood park (.5 acre)		20-35	
347	Site 11: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)		100-160	
			<u>\$ 1,615-2,310</u>	

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
360	Petersen Community Park: Complete acquisition of frontage along Royal Avenue			150-200
361	Site 8: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park			125-175
362	Site 9: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park			125-175
370	Petersen Community Park: Complete development as community park (5 acres)			45-100
371	Site 12: -Develop 40 acres for sportsfields and other recreational facilities -Develop community center			600-1,000 900-1,000
373	Site 7: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			75-120
374	Site 6: Develop second phase of neighborhood park (5 acres)			50-100
375	Golden Gardens Metropolitan Park: Develop 45 acres as metropolitan park			1,000-1,500
376	Site 8: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			130-190
377	Echo Hollow: Cover tennis courts			250-400
378	Site 9: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			130-190
379	Site 10: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			130-190
380	Amazon Channel: Improve planting and lighting			100-300
				\$ 3,810-5,640

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
400	Willow Creek: Acquire 5 acres for trailhead to Willow Creek Nature Area	Acquired		
401	Willow Creek: Acquire 50 acres for community park and community center	450-750		
402	Site 13: Acquire 4 acres for neighborhood park (McCornack School)	150-175		
		<u>\$ 725-1,075</u>		

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
430	Site 14: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park		125-150	
431	Site 15: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park		125-150	
432	Ridgeline Trail: Acquire 6 acres of trail between Hawkins Park and Ridgeline Trail		150	
440	Site 13: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)		80-130	
441	Willow Creek: Develop 10 acres for Willow Creek Community Park		125-150	
442	Churchill High: Develop four new tennis courts here or at Willow Creek Community Park		70-90	
433	Site 17: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park		125-150	
434	Site 19: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park		150-200	
			<hr/>	
			\$ 950-1,170	

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
460	Site 16: Acquire 5 acres for neighborhood park			125-150
471	Ridgeline Trail: Develop trail between Hawkins Park and Ridgeline Trail			15-35
472	Willow Creek Community Park: -Develop 10 acres for sportsfields -Develop community center and swimming pool			125-200 2,000-3,000
474	Site 14: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			140-200
475	Site 15: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			140-200
476	Site 16: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			140-200
477	Site 17: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			200-250
478	Site 19: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)			200-250
				\$ 3,085-4,485

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
500	Site 18: Acquire 4 acres for neighborhood park	125-200		
501	Ridgeline Trail: Acquire and develop trails between neighborhood and Ridgeline Trail	50-200		
518				
510	Westmoreland Park and Community Center:			
511	-Develop double gymnasium	550-800		
512	-New parking and entry (2 acres)	50-70		
513	-Develop new sportsfields (10 acres)	140-220		
519	-Resurface existing tennis courts	11-17		
	-Construct bike route 367 (See Bikeways Master Plan)	20-25		
514	Develop .5 acre neighborhood playground, west of Westmoreland Community Center	25-40		
515	Frank Kinney Neighborhood Park: Develop as neighborhood Park and provide trailhead to Ridgeline Trail (5 acres)	70-90		
	South Amazon:			
516	-Provide off-street parking	25-35		
517	-Improve turf drainage	10-20		
				\$ 1,056-1,692



PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
530	Crest Heights Neighborhood Park: Acquire 2 acres fronting school grounds		20-40	
531	Friendly Neighborhood Park: Acquire 1+ acres for expansion of park		100-150	
540	Washington Neighborhood Park: Resurface tennis courts and provide new lighting		7-10	
541	Dunn School: Upgrade sportsfield (2 acres)		10-18	
542	Fox Hollow School: Upgrade sportsfield (2 acres)		10-18	
543	Amazon Parkway: Develop jogging path (3 miles)		25-40	
544	Crest Heights Neighborhood Park: Develop as neighborhood park (5 acres)		75-150	
545	Friendly Neighborhood Park: Develop 1+ acres acquired in Project 531 (3 acres)		100-150	
546	Westmoreland Community Park and Community Center		125-150	
547	-Develop arts and crafts facility		15-50	
548	-Improve drainage -Improve landscaping and lighting		30-100	
			\$	517-876

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
570	Westmoreland Community Park and Community Center:			30-100
571	-Improve landscaping -New outdoor recreation area			30-60
572	Garfield Neighborhood Park: Develop as neighborhood park (3 acres)			55-70
573	Amazon Parkway: Improve lighting and landscaping			120-200
574	Crest Heights Neighborhood Park: Improve ballfields (2 acres)			80-160
575	Oak Hills Neighborhood Park: Develop as neighborhood park (4 acres)			80-160
576	Harris Grade School: Upgrade sportsfield			100-180
577	Willard Grade School: Upgrade sportsfield			
578	Adams Grade School: Upgrade sportsfield			
				\$ 475-930

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
600	Central Area Mini-Neighborhood Park: Acquire .5 acre for mini-neighborhood park	800-1,000		
601	Downtown Fitness Center: Acquire .5 acre site	800-1,130		
602	Amazon Community Park: Acquire 1 acre between pool and Roosevelt Junior High	225-300		
603	Trainsong Neighborhood Park: Acquire 2+ acres to expand park	25-50		
611	Amazon Park and Community Center:			
	-Develop lighted sportsfield with bleachers and parking areas (12 acres)	100-130		
612	-Footbridge across Amazon Channel	60-75		
613	-Four new tennis courts (1 acre)	75-100		
614	-Resurface existing tennis courts and provide lighting	11-17		
615	-Retrofit swimming pool to reduce operating costs	60-80		
616	Campbell Senior Center: Construct meeting room and shop storage	200-250		
617	Trainsong Neighborhood Park: Develop as neighborhood park (3 acres)	40-80		
618	Laurel Hill Neighborhood Park: Explore use of school grounds for additional neighborhood park facilities (1 acre)	0-20		
				\$ 2,456-3,352

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
619	Downtown Mall: Provide mobile bleachers for summer performances	10-15		
620	River House: Weatherize and improve classroom and office areas	10-15		
621	Sladden Neighborhood Park: Rehabilitate tennis courts, restrooms, and irrigation system	80-100		
622	Hendricks Metropolitan Park:			
623	-Improve irrigation at Rhododendron Garden	75-100		
	-Develop playground	7-10		
				\$182-240

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
640	Scobert Neighborhood Park: Develop as neighborhood park (1 acre)		30-60	
641	Downtown Fitness Center: Develop Fitness and Aquatics Center (.5 acre)		3,500-4,500	
642	Laurelwood Golf Course: Improve existing course and facilities		25	
643	Amazon Community Park and Community Center: Develop		5-15	
644	-New tennis practice walls		0-20	
645	-Child Care Area		175-220	
646	-Dance and Drama Center		80-150	
	-Satellite Maintenance Facility			
647	Develop new neighborhood park at 30th Avenue and Ferry Street (2 acres)		20-30	
				\$3,835-5,020

PROPOSAL NO.	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY AND COST (\$000)		
		High	Medium	Low
670	Laurelwood Golf Course: Expand to 18 holes if determined to be feasible (see Project 44)			800-900
671	Amazon Community Park and Community Center: Develop -Develop double gymnasium -Cover four tennis courts			550-800
672				250-400
673	Develop new neighborhood park in area of Mill Street and 28th Avenue (2 acres)			20-30
674	Downtown Mall: Develop arts and crafts exhibit area			50-80
660	Scobert Neighborhood Park -Acquire frontage along 5th Avenue (1 acre) -Complete development as neighborhood park			100-140 35-50
676	Develop new neighborhood park at 12th Avenue and Oak Street (1 acre)			500-600
				<hr/> \$2,305-3,000

PROPOSALS OF CITYWIDE SIGNIFICANCE<sup>a/</sup>

		PRIORITY		
		High	Medium	Low
NUMBER OF NEW PARKS	<u>4<sup>b/</sup></u>	1	2	1
Neighborhood	(1)			
Community	(1)	1		1
Metropolitan	(2)		2	
ACRES OF NEW PARKLAND		<u>380</u>	72	253 <sup>d/</sup>
NUMBER OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED	<u>3<sup>c/</sup></u>	3		
ACRES OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED		<u>57</u>	57	
ACRES OF DEVELOPMENT (New and Existing Parks)		<u>251</u>	15	40
				196 <sup>d/</sup>

<sup>a/</sup> acreage figures do not include land for trail acquisition or development

<sup>b/</sup> represents acquisition of parkland only; large parcels may be divided into smaller parks in the future to increase this figure

<sup>c/</sup> acquisition of riverfront land counted as an expansion of existing riverfront parks

<sup>d/</sup> includes 200 acres acquisition at Golden Gardens and 150 acres for 18 hole golf course and support facilities.

WILLAKENZIE SUB-AREA

		PRIORITY		
		High	Medium	Low
NUMBER OF NEW PARKS	<u>6</u>	3	3	
Neighborhood	(5)	3	3	
Community				
Metropolitan	(1)	1		
ACRES OF NEW PARKLAND	<u>46</u>	31	15	
NUMBER OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED	<u>2</u>	1	1	
ACRES OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED	<u>30</u>	10	20	
ACRES OF DEVELOPMENT (New and Existing Parks)	<u>77.5</u>	18.5	29	30



BETHEL-DANEBO SUB-AREA

		PRIORITY		
		High	Medium	Low
NUMBER OF NEW PARKS	<u>9</u>	4 <sup>a/</sup>	3	2
Neighborhood	(7)	3	2	2
Community	(2)	1	1	
Metropolitan				
ACRES OF NEW PARKLAND	<u>86</u>	16	60	10
NUMBER OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED	<u>1</u>		1	
ACRES OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED	<u>1</u>		1	1 <sup>b/</sup>
ACRES OF DEVELOPMENT (New and Existing Parks)	<u>143.5</u>	18	29	112.5

Notes:

<sup>a/</sup> includes (1) park acquired through trade of Candlelight Park

<sup>b/</sup> continuation of expansion initiated in previous priority

CHURCHILL/WILLOWCREEK SUB-AREA

		PRIORITY		
		High	Medium	Low
NUMBER OF NEW PARKS	<u>6</u>	2	3	1
Neighborhood	(5)	1	3	1
Community	(1)	1		
Metropolitan				
ACRES OF NEW PARKLAND		<u>54</u>	26	5
NUMBER OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED	<u>0</u>			
ACRES OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED		<u>0</u>		
ACRES OF DEVELOPMENT (New and Existing Parks)		<u>48</u>	15	33

SOUTH EUGENE SUB-AREA

		PRIORITY		
		High	Medium	Low
NUMBER OF NEW PARKS	<u>2</u>	2		
Neighborhood	(2)			
Community				
Metropolitan				
ACRES OF NEW PARKLAND		<u>11</u>	8	3
NUMBER OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED	<u>2</u>		2	
ACRES OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED		<u>3</u>		3
ACRES OF DEVELOPMENT (New and Existing Parks)		<u>30.5</u>	17.5	6      7

CENTRAL-UNIVERSITY SUB-AREA

		PRIORITY		
		High	Medium	Low
NUMBER OF NEW PARKS	4	2		2
	<hr/>			
Neighborhood	(4)	1		2
Community				
Metropolitan	(1)	1		
ACRES OF NEW PARKLAND	$\frac{a/}{2}$ 1	1		
	<hr/>			
NUMBER OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED	4	2		2
	<hr/>			
ACRES OF EXISTING PARKS EXPANDED	5	3		2
	<hr/>			
ACRES OF DEVELOPMENT (New and Existing Parks)	59.5	17	3.5	39

a/ Does not include new 2-acre neighborhood park developed on land within existing Amazon Community Park (see Proposal 647).

PARK TYPE	PROJECTS OF CITYWIDE SIGNIFICANCE			WILLAKENZIE			BETHEL-DANEBO			CHURCHILL/WILLOW CREEK			SOUTH EUGENE			CENTRAL/UNIVERSITY		
	Priority			Priority			Priority			Priority			Priority			Priority		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Acquire																		
Neighb.	36	25		6	10	10	4	21	5	4	3		2.5	0				
Comm.					51		55						1					
Metro.	5			10									.5					
Total	76			87			85			7			5					
Develop																		
Neighb.	23	1	30	5	17.5	25		5	20	20	10	14	4.5	3	4			
Comm.		28		8		45		10	11				13					
Metro.		3											.5					
Total	85			145.5			46			45			25					

• TOTAL ACRES ACQUIRED: 684

• TOTAL ACRES DEVELOPED: 602.5

a/

High Priority: 55 acres represents expansion of existing parks)  
 Medium Priority: 235 acres  
 Low Priority: 28 acres ( 8 acres represents expansion of existing parks)

b/

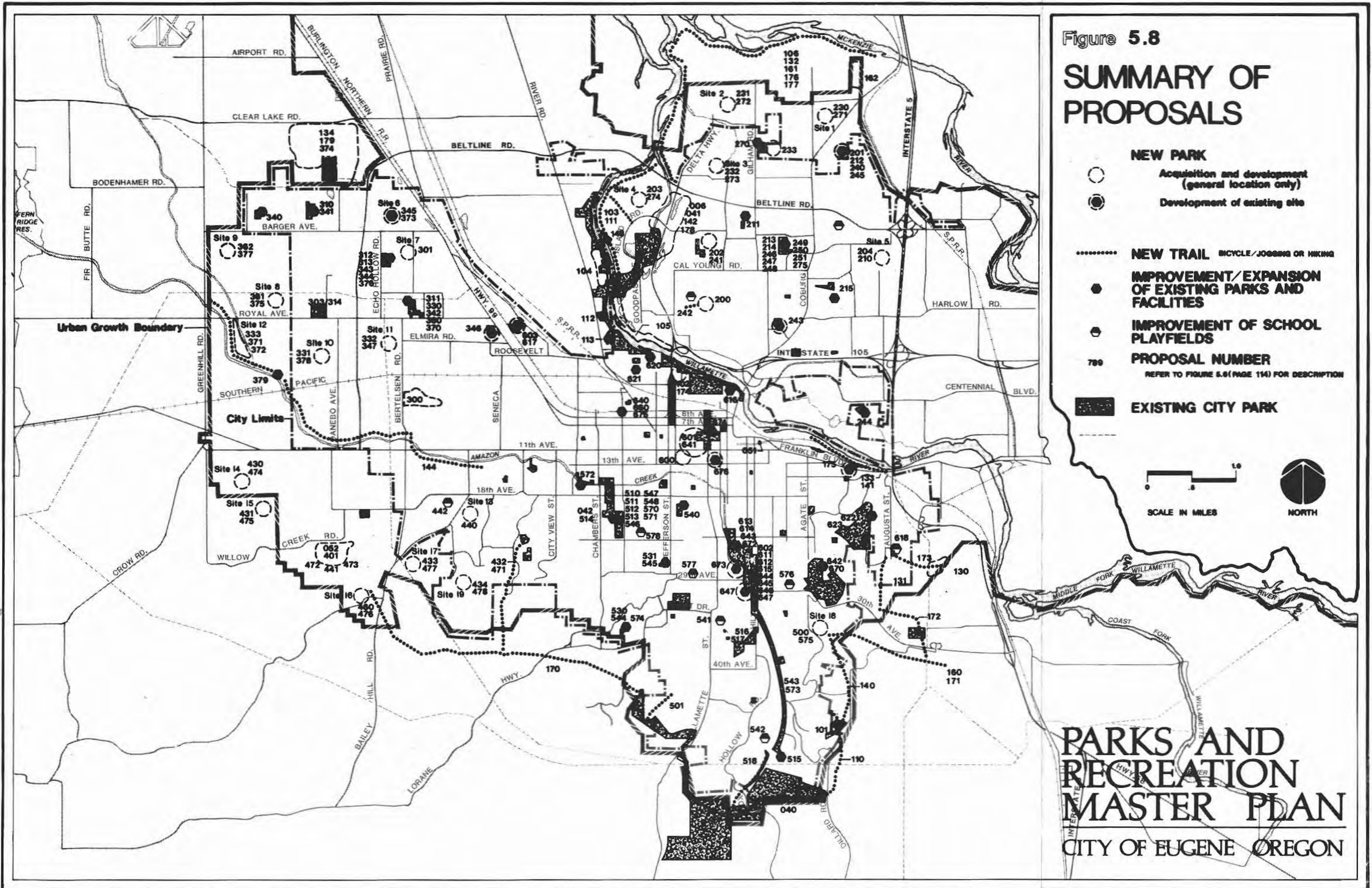
High Priority: 15 acres  
 Medium Priority: 40 acres  
 Low Priority: 85 acres

Figure 5.7  
 ACQUISITION / DEVELOPMENT BY PARK TYPE AND PRIORITY

Figure 5.8

# SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

- NEW PARK**
  - Acquisition and development (general location only)
  - Development of existing site
- ..... NEW TRAIL (BICYCLE/JOGGING OR HIKING)
- IMPROVEMENT/EXPANSION OF EXISTING PARKS AND FACILITIES
- IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL PLAYFIELDS
- 789 PROPOSAL NUMBER  
REFER TO FIGURE 5.6 (PAGE 114) FOR DESCRIPTION
- EXISTING CITY PARK



**PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN**  
CITY OF EUGENE OREGON

APPENDIX A: PARK INVENTORY BY SUB-AREA

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**PARK INVENTORY BY COMMUNITY**

PARK	BETHEL-DANEBO	YEAR ACQUIRED	PARK TYPE	CONDITION					FACILITIES													REFERENCE NOTES				
				TOTAL AVERAGE	DEVELOPED	SEMI-DEVELOPED	UNDEVELOPED	NATURAL STATE	Lawn Area	Play Equipment	Ballfield	Soccer Field	Pedestrian Path	Bicycle Path	Jogging Path	Tennis Court	Basketball Court	Restrooms	Picnic Tables	Shelter	Swimming/Wading		Community Center			
Bethel		1964	N	9.50			9.50																			Neighborhood Park
Candlelight		1977	N	12.00			12.00																			Neighborhood Park
Gilbert		1962	N	.47			.47																			Tot Lot
States Street		1972	N	5.32	4.82		.50																			Neighborhood Park
Echo Hollow		1968	C	4.12	4.12																					Commun.Pool, Tennis
Golden Gardens		1974	C	36.80			12.80	24.00																		Metropolitan Park
Peterson Barn		1967	C	12.03	1.00	9.03	2.00																			Community Park
1974			C	5.98	2.00	1.98	2.00																			
Mangun		1982		5.34			5.34																			Neighborhood Park
Subtotals					11.94	11.01	39.27	24.00																		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>91.56</b>																						



PARK INVENTORY BY COMMUNITY

PARK	YEAR ACQUIRED	PARK TYPE	CONDITION					FACILITIES												REFERENCE NOTES						
			TOTAL ACREAGE	DEVELOPED	SEMI-DEVELOPED	UNDEVELOPED	NATURAL STATE	Lawn Area	Play Equipment	Ballfield	Soccer Field	Pedestrian Path	Bicycle Path	Jogging Path	Tennis Court	Basketball Court	Restrooms	Picnic Tables	Shelter		Swimming/Wading	Community Center				
Crest Heights		N	3.23		3.23																				Neighborhood Park	
Edgewood	1956	N	2.20				2.20																			Neighborhood Park
Frank Kinney	1954	N	8.21			6.21	2.00																			Neighborhood Park
Friendly	1953	N	1.20	1.20																						Neighborhood Park
Glen Oak	1948	N	.28			.28																				Natural Area
Hult	1978	N	127.00				127.00																			Natural Area
Kincaid	1954-1957	N	4.52	4.52																						Sportsfield
Milton	1952	N	.60	.60																						Tot Lot
Skyline	1977	N	4.00				4.00																			Natural Area
South Amazon	1954	N	16.67	8.67		6.00	2.00																			Neighborhood/Natr'l
Washington	1940	N	5.55	5.55																						Neighborhood Park
Willis	1948	N	.39			.39																				Tot Lot
Lafferty	1970	N	2.30																							Neighborhood Park
Amazon Parkway	1954	C	12.80			10.80	2.00																			Natural Area
Westmoreland	1954	C	46.85	30.85	8.00	8.00																				Community Park
Community Center																										
Subtotals						51.39	11.03	31.68	139.20																	
Page 1																										
TOTAL			235.8																							

PARK INVENTORY BY COMMUNITY

SOUTH PARK	YEAR ACQUIRED	PARK TYPE	CONDITION					FACILITIES													REFERENCE NOTES								
			TOTAL ACREAGE	DEVELOPED	SEMI-DEVELOPED	UNDEVELOPED	NATURAL STATE	Lawn Area	Play Equipment	Ballfield	Soccer Field	Pedestrian Path	Bicycle Path	Jogging Path	Tennis Court	Basketball Court	Restrooms	Picnic Tables	Shelter	Swimming/Wading		Community Center							
Morse Ranch	1976	M	25.88	3.00	15.88		7.00																			Metropolitan Park			
Blanton Ridge	1981	M	46.12																							Natural Area			
	1980	M	25.16																										
			70.51																										
Southridge	1978	M	49.03																							Natural Area			
Spencer Butte	1938	M	280.0	6.00	10.00		264.0																			Natural Area			
	1973	M	25.00				25.0																			Natural Area			
West Spencer Butte	1980	M	23.65				23.65																			Natural Area			
Spencer Butte	1955	M	5.12			5.12																				Natural Area			
Bridal Trail																													
Dillard Ridge	1982	M	43.73				43.73																			Natural Area			
Subtotals			594.2	9.00	40.14	45.91	363.38																						
Page 2			333.03	60.39	45.91	502.5																							
			TOTAL																										

PARK INVENTORY BY COMMUNITY

CENTRAL/ UNIVERSITY	PARK	YEAR ACQUIRED	PARK TYPE	CONDITION					FACILITIES													REFERENCE NOTES				
				TOTAL ACREAGE	DEVELOPED	SEMI-DEVELOPED	UNDEVELOPED	NATURAL STATE	Lawn Area	Play Equipment	Ballfield	Soccer Field	Pedestrian Path	Bicycle Path	Jogging Path	Tennis Court	Basketball Court	Restrooms	Picnic Tables	Shelter	Swimming/Wading		Community Center			
	Bloomberg		N	20.80			20.80																			Natural Area
	Charnelton	1979	N	1.03			1.50																			Neighborhood
	Trainsong	1979	N	3.00			3.00 (3.00)																			Neighborhood
	Fairmount	1945	N	.68	.68																					Tot Lot
	Kaufman Center	1958	N	.75	.75																					Community Center
	Laurelhill	1964	N	3.00	3.00																					Neighborhood
	Mission	1967	N	1.70			1.00	.50																		Natural Area
	Monroe	1954	N	2.65	2.40		.25																			Neighborhood Park
	Scobert		N	1.10			1.10																			Neighborhood Park
	Sladden	1926	N	4.45	4.45																					Neighborhood Park
	University	1944	N	2.81	2.81																					Neighborhood Park
	Washburne	1958	N	4.68	4.68																					Neighborhood Park
	Washington-	-																								Neighborhood Park
	Jefferson	1974	N	21.00	21.00																					Metropolitan Park
	West University	1977	N	.37	.37																					Neighborhood Park
	Amazon	1946-1959	C	79.50	44.50		30.00	5.00																		Community Park
	Jefferson Pool	1943	C	3.97	2.97		1.00																			Community Park
	Subtotals				87.61		58.65	5.50																		
	Page 1			TOTAL	151.49																					





## **APPENDIX B: DESIGN CRITERIA**

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The following Design Criteria were used to develop the recommendations for specific parks and recreational facilities. The criteria define guidelines and standards for locating and furnishing neighborhood, community, and regional parks.



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## MINI-NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

### Purpose

- To replace the private outdoor space in areas where such space is lacking.
- To provide areas in which residents can socialize and recreate informally.

### Locational Criteria

- Within the sub-neighborhood\* area to be served. Located as central to the area as possible and requiring no crossing of unsignalized arterial streets.
- Neighborhoods where the absence of vacant land, land costs or other factors preclude acquisition of larger parcels of land.
- Neighborhoods where development densities severely limit private recreational space.
- Within small cultural or natural areas with recreational potential.
- Adjacent to school when possible.

### Size

- 15,000 square feet to 1-1/2 acres (the smaller size represents the area of two standard 50' x 100' residential lots).

### Service Area and Population

- Sub-neighborhood area\*.
- 1/8-1/4 mile radius (two to four city blocks).
- 450 to 1,700 persons.

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\* "Neighborhood or "sub-neighborhood" refers to an informally defined residential area made up of residents who share common social characteristics and recreational needs.

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### Facilities and Features

- Play areas for young children (e.g., tot lots, playgrounds).
- Picnic seating and gathering facilities for small groups or individuals. Small shelters or covered areas for a portion of this space are preferred.
- Hard surface, multi-purpose playing courts for half-court basketball or tennis practice (preferably covered).
- Open lawn area for lounging and informal play.
- Pathways, lighting and landscaping for public safety and buffering of neighboring properties.
- Restroom facilities - smaller sites may not have room for these facilities or they may be too expensive to install and maintain.

### Representative Sites

- Grant (.72 acres, West Eugene)
- Gilbert (.47 acres, undeveloped, Bethel-Danebo)
- West University (.37 acres, Central Eugene)
- Country Lane (.67 acres, Willakenzie)

### Comments

The high maintenance cost/square foot and the limited recreation potentials of these sites requires that they be provided where other park types are not feasible.

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## NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

### Purpose

- To provide a focus for neighborhood social, recreational and fitness activities.
- To provide areas for informal and organized recreational activities.

### Locational Criteria

- Within the neighborhood area to be served.
- Proximity to residential areas and within easy and safe access to neighborhoods.
- Adjacent to an elementary school or natural feature.

### Size

- 2.5 to 15 acres

The configuration of the smaller sites must allow them to provide a wide range of recreational opportunities for a neighborhood.

The upper limit is flexible, but indicates the approximate size at which a neighborhood might lose its identity with the park.

### Service Area and Population

- Neighborhood areas as delineated by natural or cultural boundaries.
- 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius (four to seven city blocks).
- 1,500 to 6,800 persons.

### Facilities and Features

- Playgrounds
- Sports fields (without lighting) - the smallest of these sites may not be adequate for such features and lawn areas may provide the potential for informal sports play. The larger sites may allow for full size fields with spectator areas.
- Restrooms and storage areas.
- Wading pool.

- 
- Hard surface court areas - in small site multi-purpose court should be used. The larger sites afford opportunities for more specific facilities to be developed.
  - Open lawn areas for informal play and lounging.
  - Picnic, seating, gathering areas and covered shelter for use by neighborhood groups and individuals.
  - Lighting, landscaping, water features (e.g., ponds or natural streams), and walkways for public safety, site enhancement and buffering of neighboring properties.
  - Small performance areas.
  - Natural areas.
  - Parking areas - this would be limited to the larger sites and provided only when on-street parking is too limited.

#### Representative Sites

- State Street (5.32 acres, Bethel-Danebo)
- Bond Lane (7.1 acres, Willakenzie)
- University (2.8 acres, Central Eugene)
- South Amazon (16.67 acres)

#### Comments

Site selection should emphasize safe and convenient access for neighborhood residents. The major methods of travel to these sites will be by pedestrian and bicyclists.

Site location will generally be in the interior of residential areas. The specific location, site boundaries, types of facilities and program offered at such sites should minimize conflicts with surrounding residents.

A community or metropolitan park with safe and convenient access from residential areas may provide an adequate substitute for a neighborhood park.

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## COMMUNITY PARKS

### Purpose

- To serve as a focus for the community's recreational and social needs and activities.
- To provide a large area for facilities and activities that require lots of land, attract a high number of participants and need extensive buffering.

### Locational Criteria

- Central to the neighborhood being served.
- Safe pedestrian access without crossing major arterial streets or other barriers.
- Inclusion of natural features within the larger sites (ponds, woodland areas) to provide a unique character to the site.
- Near or adjacent to junior/high school is preferred. However, the community park facilities should have a separate identity from the school's and have a full range of recreational facilities.

### Size

- 20 to 100 acres

The smaller size (20-30 acres) will not allow for the provision of a complete range of community park facilities or a community center. Smaller size may also preclude the development of a lighted sports field area due to insufficient space for buffering.

### Service Area and Population

- A community area as delineated by natural or cultural boundaries.
- One half to two mile radius. Radius may be extended to three miles if safe and convenient bicycle access is provided, auto access is convenient and/or bus service is convenient.
- 10,000 to 50,000 persons

A population of 25,000 persons and up generally justifies the development of a community park with the full range of facilities and features. It should be recognized that activities and programs offered these parks often draw people throughout the metropolitan areas.

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### Facilities and Features

- Sports fields - (e.g., softball, baseball, soccer and rugby) with lighting, spectator areas, off-street parking and other support facilities.
- Community centers with areas for:
  - Gymnasium (full size or double with spectator space).
  - Fitness, dance class and practice areas.
  - Arts classrooms and support facilities.
  - Multi-purpose rooms for classes, public meetings or drop-in activities.
  - Social gathering areas for large or small groups.
  - Lending library and information area (these areas are often suitable for after-class gatherings).
  - Kitchen area for classes and group gatherings.
  - Child care area for parents using the facilities.
  - Outdoor class, gathering area and sports area.
  - Parking.
  - Administration and support facilities (e.g., offices, storage rooms and restrooms).
- Swimming Pool.
- Hard surface courts for basketball (50 percent covered).
- Tennis complex (50 percent covered).
- Playground areas - traditional and adventure playground facilities.
- Group picnic facilities - covered shelter with cooking facilities.
- Summer day camp area - associated with community center programs.
- Jogging trails, bicycle paths and pedestrian walkways.
- Landscaping and lighting of intensively used areas.
- Neighborhood senior centers - these centers should be located apart from the community center complex.

### Representative Sites

- Amazon Park (79.5 acres, Central and South Eugene).
- Westmoreland Park (46.85 acres, Central and Southwest Eugene).
- Petersen Barn Park (18 acres, Bethel-Danebo).

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Comments

Site selection and siting of the more intensively used facilities, such as the community center and pool complex, should stress visibility and ease of access.

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## METROPOLITAN PARKS

### Purpose

- To provide features and facilities which attract the entire city's population.
- To preserve unique cultural or natural open space areas for the recreational and educational enjoyment of the general public.
- To provide a variety of recreational opportunities in a unique location.

### Locational Criteria

- Proximity to a unique cultural or natural feature.
- Safe and convenient access available for cars, buses, bicycles, and pedestrians.
- Adequate distance from residential areas to minimize impacts of park use.

### Size

- Variable - the size of the park would depend on the features in the park. Parking should be available. Off-street parking should have a minimum size of 3 to 5 acres.

### Service Area and Population

- Variable - this would depend upon the park features provided. Potential service population would include the entire city.

### Facilities and Features

- Botanic and display gardens and arboretums.
- Natural features - hills, woodland areas, waterways.
- Hiking trails.
- Activity nodes - to include open lawn areas, sports fields, group picnic areas and playground.



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- Parking area.
  - Restrooms.
  - Bike paths and pedestrian walkways.
  - Lighting in intensively used areas.
  - Specialized recreational features (e.g., ice rinks, bowling greens, model airplane fields, stables, etc.).
  - Information, display and educational areas.
  - Museum and performing arts facilities.

#### Representative Sites

- Skinner Butte Park (93.39 acres, Central Eugene).
- Hendricks Park (81.5 acres, University area).
- Morse Ranch (25.88 acres, South Eugene).
- Owens Rose Garden (4.89 acres, Central Eugene).

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## REGIONAL PARKS

The Master Plan identifies only the Downtown Mall as a regional park. The downtown area is a recognized regional shopping and service area and, consequently, serves a constituency beyond the city's limits. Regional parks are generally developed and managed by county governments so that those who receive the service bear the responsibility for financial support. Lane County serves this role by operating Alton Baker Park and the County Fairgrounds. However, while the mall is used by regionwide residents, the benefits derived from this use go directly to the businesses on the mall. The citizens of Eugene, in turn, benefit by the maintenance of important local businesses and the taxes paid by these businesses.

The construction of additional regional parks should be undertaken by EPRD only when the costs result in direct and indirect benefits to the community. This Master Plan has not identified any projects and so sets no guides for their development.

## APPENDIX C: PROPOSAL PRIORITY CRITERIA

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The priorities for the over 160 projects in the Master Plan were determined primarily through reviewing the projects against a set of criteria. A total of 12 "screening" factors were identified with only the applicable criteria applied to each project. Because the projects varied from small maintenance improvements to management plans, the criteria reflected this range of practical considerations (will the project reduce maintenance costs) as well as long range planning implications (do the potential recreational opportunities justify the acquisition cost) were included in the 12 criteria.

Because the priority determination was an iterative process, projects were reviewed several times as the "action plan" was being finalized. It is expected that additional revisions and modifications will occur in the future to insure that the plan's priorities are consistent with the public's needs and other relevant conditions.

The 12 criteria are listed and described below:

- Existing Demand: As demonstrated by registration and use of existing facilities and expressed interest (latent demand) in facilities not yet available. Information on existing demand came from the use survey, discussions with the EPRD staff, and meetings with citizens.
- Projected Demand: A factor in planning for land and facilities, especially in developing areas (Bethel-Danebo, Willakenzie, and Churchill-Willow Creek) where large populations are expected. In most cases, park sites are available but need to be acquired before development pre-empts their development or use.
- Development/  
Acquisition Costs: A factor that has to be reviewed against the potential benefits of development or acquisition. Another way of looking at this is what opportunities would be lost if a site was not acquired or developed (opportunity costs).

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Recreational  
Opportunities:

The other side of development/acquisition costs. Can be measured in both the number and variety of opportunities provided. It is difficult to quantify but can be described through a comparison with what the previous opportunities were prior to development of acquisition.

Accessibility:

In workshops and meetings, accessibility was a major problem and determinant of park use. Parks should be located within proximity to their anticipated users and in sites that can be reached with a minimum of time. If possible, parks should be located to promote bicycle/pedestrian access.

Potential of Loss:

Many of the City's potential park sites are located in areas that are zoned for urban development. The threat of loss is especially critical in areas where there is a shortage of both developed parks and potential and available park sites. A policy of land banking could help to offset this.

Opportunity for  
Joint Operations:

Because of existing financial conditions, methods to decrease operation costs are especially relevant and appropriate. Joint operations with other public agencies and private providers have the potential to improve the efficiency of providing recreational services.

Preservation of  
Geographic Features:

Acquisition and development programs can be coordinated with the preservation of geographical features that give the City its form and identity. Gillespie Butte and the Willow Creek area, for example, have the potential to be used as park sites and visual or natural resource areas.

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Compatability with  
Surrounding Uses:

Parks and recreational facilities should be located to be compatible with adjacent land uses. Improvements for activities that require night lighting, attract large numbers of people, or generate other potential nuisances should be located in appropriate areas.

Conformance with  
Metro Plan:

As a functional component of the Metro Plan, the policies and specific actions of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan should support the goals and policies of the Metro Plan.

Potential to  
Recover Fees:

Many projects have the potential to generate revenues through user fees, concession and leases. Recovering operational costs will continue to be an important policy in providing recreational services and facilities.

Condition of  
Existing Facilities:

Recreational facilities should be in a condition to insure public safety, promote efficiency in use and costs, and be provided in response to public needs. Facilities that are deficient in these areas should be replaced or improved.

## APPENDIX D: HISTORY OF THE EUGENE PARKS SYSTEM

The Eugene parks system has a history almost as old as the City itself. Ten years after the first cabin was built on the banks of the Willamette River in 1856, Eugene Skinner and Charnell Mulligan gave 80 acres of their holdings to Lane County as the site for the first county courthouse. The site remained vacant for many years, however, and in the interim, became a popular meeting place and the scene of county fairs, barbeques and band concerts. Even after the courthouse was built, an area was set aside as a public meeting place. It survived the construction of a second courthouse and was extensively remodeled as a part of an overall upgrading of the civic center. The Park Blocks, as it is known today, still serve as a popular gathering spot and commemorate Eugene's first public open space.

In the 125 years since Skinner and Mulligan's historic donation, the Eugene park system has expanded into a network of 76 parks comprising approximately 1,560 acres. The growth and success of the City is reflected in the park system which bears the imprint of Eugene's history and the aspirations of its inhabitants. The City's parks have also served a functional purpose by protecting, within and around the City, the hills and waterways that make Eugene a special place.

The growth and success of the park system is largely due to: 1) the active involvement by Eugene's citizens in planning, buying and building the City parks; and 2) the long-range park plans the City has developed which have been realized through effective financing methods.

The contributions of citizens in building the park system are evident in the 225 acres of parkland that have been acquired through outright gifts or citizen-sponsored funding drives. Among the parks acquired in this matter are Hendricks, Amazon, Melvin Miller, Owens, Gateway, Kinney, Kincaid, South Amazon, Morse Ranch, Campbell and Kaufman Centers, and Lafferty Park.

The other ingredient in the evolution of the Eugene park system has been the park planning efforts by the City. Since the passage of the first park improvement bond issued in 1920, the City has continued to grow and change in the kinds of recreational opportunities offered. Earlier parks, for example, were typically neighborhood playgrounds with limited recreational facilities. Subsequent increases in population and the urban area in the 1950's necessitated a different approach with parks located in more suburban locations or serving a larger population than they had previously.

The changes and growth in the park system can be generally divided into three phases. The first phase, pre-1944, is characterized by sporadic park acquisition and development, focusing on playgrounds and auto camping areas. The foundation of the park system was laid during this period amidst two world wars, the introduction of the automobile, and the Great

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Depression. The second phase, 1945-1969, marked a period of unprecedented growth during which the number of parks and acreage increased dramatically. It was during this second phase that the bulk of the existing park system was constructed. This period of acquisition and development continued unabated during the third phase, the 1970's, albeit with an expanded purpose to protect the natural resources around the City that were being threatened by suburban development.

#### THE EARLY DAYS (Pre-1944)

By the turn of the 19th Century, Eugene was home for 3,000 pioneers. Although incorporated as a City in 1862, it wasn't until 1905 that a home rule charter was adopted which permitted Eugene to "purchase, hold, and receive property for use as City parks upon the recommendation of the library board." A year later, the first official City park was acquired. Thomas Hendricks gave 47 acres of his hilltop holdings to the City under the condition they be used only for park purposes. At the time Hendricks donated the site, the City, with remarkable foresight, purchased an adjacent 31-acre parcel, giving the City almost 80 acres of prime hilltop land.

Little else happened over the next 14 years aside from the donations of two additional park areas. Melvin Miller gave the City a two-acre site in the hills southwest of Eugene in 1910. Four years later, the Eugene Water Board deeded Skinner Butte to the City to preserve its beauty and commemorate its historical value. Both parks were developed later after the City purchased abutting parcels to supplement the original donations.

As it was to do through the country, the automobile changed the face of Eugene. Although introduced to Eugene in 1904, it wasn't until 1920 that it began to impose new demands upon the City's limited recreational areas. Lodging facilities and campgrounds had to be built to accommodate the increasing number of tourists who were discovering the beauty of the Willamette Valley for the first time. To accomplish this, a \$10,000 City Park Improvement bond issue was approved by the citizens in 1920 to improve the City's parks and to build free campgrounds, including auto campgrounds along a popular swimming area on the Willamette River (see Figure D.1). The Fred Lamb Cottage in Skinner Butte Park stands as the lone survivor of those auto parks. Additions to the structure have transformed it from an open-air shelter to a recreation building.



Photo Courtesy of Lane County Museum

Figure D.1

## **AUTO CAMPGROUNDS**

The first supervised and organized recreation programs were introduced in Eugene in 1927 through the creation of a "Public Recreation and Playground Fund." It was a landmark in Eugene parks history because it was the first levy approved expressly for recreational programs. To oversee the use of the funds and to help administer the program, a five member Playground Commission was formed. Despite being limited to the summer months, the program was a great success, thanks in part to the time contributed by many parents.

The crash of the stock market in 1929 created shock waves that reverberated throughout the country for the next decade. In Eugene the City's recreation programs were drastically reduced along with the Parks and Recreation Department, which had been recently formed. Although park acquisition by the City slowed considerably during the depression, several sites were added to the park system. Frank Chambers, a hardware merchant turned banker, donated 4.3 acres for Kiwanis Park in 1932. Sladden and Riverwood Parks were also added to the park system in 1926, when the Riverwood subdivision was constructed in that area.



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Ironically, it was during this decade of financial instability that one of the most distinctive landmarks in Eugene was acquired. Spencer Butte, at 2,065 feet elevation, dramatizes Eugene's geomorphic position at the base of the surrounding foothills. In 1938, however, the trees on the Butte were threatened by a group of logging companies. F. M. Wilkins, chairperson of the Park Board, organized a group of citizens to buy the option of the property. An election was then held in May of 1938 when the City's voters approved a special \$.5 million tax levy to purchase 280 acres on Spencer Butte.

By 1943, Eugene had an inventory of seven park sites. Of the seven, only two had been partially improved: Hendricks Park and Skinner Butte Park. In the 80 years since it was incorporated, Eugene had acquired control of the three most prominent landmarks in the City, insuring that the most dramatic physical features of the City would be publicly owned. In addition, the political and cultural basis upon which the park system could grow were also established; the Playground Commission had been created to organize and oversee recreation programs, and the donation of park sites by citizens was becoming a tradition.

#### THE SECOND PHASE: EXPANSION AND THE BABY BOOM

The next 25 years, from 1943 to 1969, were a period of accelerated growth in Eugene. Population during this time jumped from 22,000 in 1943 to 77,000 in 1969. The return of the war veterans and the ensuing baby boom precipitated a host of changes in American life and business. The effects were particularly acute in the housing industry where the existing supply was inadequate to meet this new demand. In Eugene, subdivisions sprang up within and on the fringe of the City where agricultural lands were quickly converted into suburban landscapes.

Park and recreation areas were also in short supply. As of 1943, Eugene had no playgrounds or neighborhood parks, no public swimming facilities and a meager playground budget of \$6,000 per year. Over the next two and on-half decades, the City of Eugene upgraded and revamped the entire recreation system by:

- establishing a separate parks and recreation department (EPRD)
- organizing an acquisition and development program
- substantially increasing the number of parks
- using community centers as the focus for recreational activities and programs

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In 1944, a Recreation Commission, made up of citizens, was established to examine the status of its recreational facilities and to recommend changes. The commission, with the help of the recently created Lane County Planning Commission, suggested: 1) building a swimming pool, 2) acquiring and developing five neighborhood parks, and 3) adopting a long range acquisition and improvement program financed by a three year tax levy. All three objectives were subsequently adopted and effected over the next five years.

Two major changes occurred in 1946 with the consolidation of recreation services into the Parks and Recreation Department. First, a year-round parks and recreation program was initiated with Don January as the first Park Superintendent. Adopting a recommendation of the Recreation Commission, a \$.7 million park levy was passed for the maintenance and supervision of recreation areas.

The effect of the administrative changes and fiscal priming were soon evident through the City. Six neighborhood parks were being improved (Washington, Sladden, Jefferson, University, Fairmount, and Grant) and construction of the City's first public swimming pool, Jefferson Pool, was underway.

The second major change in 1946 was the creation of the Century Progress Fund, organized to solicit funds to purchase what eventually became Amazon Park. At the time, the 90 acres making up the Amazon tract were undeveloped with ownership fragmented among more than 50 land owners. The progress Fund spearheaded the fund-raising drive for seven years, culminating in the park's dedication in 1955.

#### THE 1950's

In 1950, just six years after the City government was reorganized, Eugene was well on its way to building an extensive network of parks and recreation services. The number of parks had tripled since 1940 (from 6 to 18), the City had a Parks and Recreation Department, a full-time park superintendent, and a well funded program to buy and develop park sites.

The 1950's opened with a renewed commitment to park acquisition. In 1951 the voters approved a one million, ten-year levy for long-range acquisition and development. The park sites acquired during this period were all south of the Willamette River in and around the flatlands bordered by the South Hills. Garfield and Milton Parks were purchased in 1952, Friendly Park was added in 1953, Amazon Parkway, Monroe and Westmoreland Parks were acquired in 1954 and Edgewood Park was obtained in 1956.

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The first garden park in the City was acquired in this period. In 1951 George Owen, a Eugene lumberman, donated a two-acre riverfront site that abutted his own residence. The parcel was small, but Owen wanted to provide a variety of recreational facilities including ballfields. The ideas of the Eugene Rose Society prevailed, however, and with an initial planting of 400 rose bushes, the Owens Rose Garden was created.

A similar project was also being undertaken at the same time in Hendricks Park by the Eugene Rhododendron Society. Through the donations of rhododendrons and azaleas by members and friends, the garden was established on 10 acres of land which was formerly used for deer pens. The Rhododendron Garden opened in May 1954 and continues to be a showcase of Pacific Northwest flora for tourists and residents.

With a growing population, the boundaries of the City's urban area were constantly being pushed outward. In west Eugene where there were no hills or river to constrict the outward growth, suburbanization enveloped the Eugene Air Park, forcing it in to close in 1954. The 45-acre site it vacated was cleared and remained undeveloped until 1962 when construction began on what was to become Westmoreland Community Park.

While still completing the Amazon Park acquisition, the ambitious Century Progress Fund turned its attention to a former garbage dump just south of Amazon Park. Recognizing its potential, the fund organized another drive and in four years was able to purchase the 16-acre parcel and deed it to the City.

In addition to Owens Rose Garden and South Amazon Park, other park sites were granted to the City by private citizens or civic groups. Gateway Park, marking the entrance to Eugene, was a gift of a group of businessmen who made up the Gateway Association. Frank Kinney donated two separate parcels of land to the City, which subsequently purchased the remaining halves to yield two new parks.

#### THE 1960's

Park acquisition efforts in the 1960's differed from the previous decade mainly in the locations of the new sites. Whereas the majority of the new parks purchased in the 1950's were concentrated in south Eugene, almost all of the sites acquired by the City in the '60s were in north and northwestern Eugene where major annexations of existing residential areas occurred. Rapid growth in both areas continued through the 1970s.

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Community center development began in the 1960's and eventually became a central feature of the Eugene park system. The principal contribution of the centers were to expand the recreational opportunities available to Eugene residents through a year-round slate of varied programs and classes which were coordinated by the EPRD. At the same time, each community center was flexible enough to respond to the special interests of their surrounding communities.

A group of senior citizens started the first community center in Eugene. Organized as an "Adult Activity Center" by the Emerald Empire Council for the Aging, the center opened its doors in 1958 in a borrowed building and with donated equipment. Due to increasing attendance, the center expanded its program offerings over the next four years. In 1964 it was renamed Celeste Campbell Senior Community Center to honor the woman who had donated some riverfront land adjacent to Skinner Butte. The center also came under the auspices of the City that year and a full-time director was appointed. In 1967 it was relocated to its present site adjacent to an elderly housing project.

In the years following the relocation of Campbell Center, three other community centers were built throughout Eugene. All three were built after an extensive study of recreational demand revealed the need for the centers. The subsequent passage of a \$1.75 million serial levy provided the capital to build the community centers. In 1967, Westmoreland Community Center was completed on the site of the former Eugene Air Park. A second center, Sheldon Meadow, was completed a year after Westmoreland. Additional centers opened were Amazon (1973), Kaufman Senior Center (1973), and Petersen Barn (1976), completing the citywide distribution of community centers.

During this time, the City was also developing a citywide arrangement for its swimming pools. Since the construction of Jefferson Pool in 1948, only one other pool had been constructed--Amazon Pool in 1956. With the monies generated through the same levy that funded the community centers, two additional swimming pools were built. Sheldon Meadows Pool was built as an integral part of the community center in 1966 and Echo Hollow Pool was completed three years later.

Parkland acquisition during the 1960s was concentrated along the Willamette River. Parcels adjacent to or close to the riverfront had been acquired over the past 50 years (Owens Rose Garden, Gateway Park and Skinner Butte Park) but were separated by privately owned land. Then in 1960, Dr. Eva Johnson, owner of the historic Shelton-McMurphy Home on Skinner Butte, notified the City that Celeste Campbell had left \$50,000 to be used to purchase land along the Willamette River for parks. One riverfront parcel of six acres was particularly attractive to the City. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Byrnes, were however, asking \$120,000, which was substantially more than the City could afford.

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True to form, the citizens responded. Three businessmen, Maurice Jacobs, Alton Baker, Jr., and Efram Guistina, formed a committee in February 1961 to investigate other possible acquisitions. After more than a year, Dr. Johnson made a \$10,000 deposit on the Byrnes property and advised the City that her payment would be forfeited unless they could raise the remaining \$60,000. Galvanized by the challenge before them, the three businessmen recruited seven other residents who each contributed \$5,000 of their own money. They still came up short, but their frustrations were allayed when the Brynes charitably reduced their asking price to allow the sale.

The actual purchase of the property was made through the Riverfront Development Corporation, comprised of 25 individuals who had each pledged \$25,000. The corporation would technically own the property until the debt was paid, whereupon the title would be transferred to the City. Four years after the first installment was made on the property, the final payment was made and the six-acre riverfront parcel was turned over to the City.

About a half mile south of the newly acquired riverfront park site, the City had acquired another valuable site several years before. The site, comprising of 4.35 acres, had been owned by long time residents, Carl and Narcissa Washburne, who had allowed the Eugene residents to use it as a park. In 1961 after the death of Narcissa Washburne, the City purchased the park. The original name of the park, Minnie L. Washburne Memorial Park, commemorating Carl Washburne's mother, was retained and an abutting .65 acre parcel was subsequently bought in 1962 to augment the initial purchase.

The diversification of public recreation opportunities continued with the City's purchase of the nine-hole Laurelwood Golf Course in 1968. The choice of courses prior to the acquisition was limited to private facilities so Laurelwood was a welcome addition for Eugene's golfers. It continues today to be the only publicly owned golf course in the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area.

The addition of Laurelwood typified the growth and direction of the parks and recreation system between 1944 and 1969. During this period, the parks system had strengthened its identity with four community centers, the formation of a separate Parks and Recreation Department, and an aggressive acquisition program. Thus, at the end of the 1960s, Eugene was well on its way to becoming the "all-American City." Just as the next decade was a time of great social changes, it was also a time of new directions in recreational planning for Eugene.

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## NEW DIRECTIONS

In 1970, the City had the basic structure of its park system in place. There were neighborhood and community parks, four community centers, swimming pools and an organized recreation program. The City now turned its attention to issues spawned by the dramatic urban growth of the 1960s.

The development of Valley River Center on previously undeveloped Goodpasture Island portended what was to happen in the 1970s as hillsides, farmland, and wildlife areas began to look increasingly attractive to land developers. The potential loss of these areas to development became a concern of the EPRD since many of these areas were suitable for recreation and were vital to the City's identity. As a result, the Parks Department directed much of their attention to the South Hills and riverfront areas.

The alarm over the future of the South Hills was first sounded in 1969 on the eve of the building boom which was to follow. In Quest for Scenic Quality, a report outlining the need for protection of the hills and buttes around Eugene, the City noted the "mantle of vegetation on surrounding hillsides is slowly disappearing as residential development creeps up the slopes. . ."

In 1972, the issue came to a head during public hearings on several major housing developments in the South Hills. Without a clear policy, plan or background information, the City Council found it difficult to adequately review the proposed projects. Consequently, the Council adopted Resolution 2070 authorizing a comprehensive study of the South Hills. After almost two years of work, the report was completed and subsequently adopted by the City Council in March 1974. The study's recommendations addressed a range of issues. According to the proposal, housing could be integrated with natural areas, which also provided habitats for wildlife and vegetation. Hillside trails were visualized as ways of connecting open spaces and recreation areas in the South Hills. The study also identified several potential park sites. With these sites in mind, a \$5 million levy was passed in 1976, allowing the City to purchase Hawkins Heights Park, Skyline Park, and Crest Drive Park.

The commitment to build a public riverfront system was energized in 1972 when a bond issue was passed by the City's voters to acquire land along the Willamette River. With this money the City began to acquire riverfront land in 1975 following the recommendations in the West Bank Acquisition Plan. Like many of the City's other projects during the 1970's, the West Bank Plan was a joint effort between the City of Eugene, the State of Oregon, and the federal government. The cost of the seven sites purchased under the plan was shared among the three jurisdictions, with the state and federal government contributing 75 percent of the purchase price.

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The West Bank Acquisition Plan is significant because it embodied the growing role of the federal government in citywide issues and the increased need for intergovernmental cooperation. The plan also symbolized the expanding role of recreation and the need to coordinate the development of all recreational facilities.

While the riverfront and the South Hills drew much of the attention during the '70s, new parks were being built and existing parks were supplemented with additional facilities. In Bethel-Danebo, three new parks (State Street, Candlelight and Golden Gardens) were acquired within two years, and a community center, Petersen Barn, was built.

Built in the early 1930s by Harry Jensen, Petersen Barn was initially used as a stable but later served as a neighborhood clubhouse, maintenance shop and warehouse. The City purchased the barn and its surrounding acreage in 1974 and combined it with an abutting City park to yield a total expanse of 18 acres.

The City had no specific plans for the barn but one community group, the Active Bethel Citizens (ABC), did. Visualizing the barn as an educational and neighborhood activity center, ABC met with representatives from the Community Schools Advisory Council and convinced them of their idea. The City allocated \$56,000 in federal and City money to renovate the barn. Preliminary designs for the barn were provided by a University of Oregon architecture studio, demolition and salvage work was undertaken by Boy Scouts and the Bethel Lions Club, and most of the construction was done by volunteers. Renovation of the almost 6,000 square foot structure was finally completed in 1976. The foresight of the Active Bethel Citizens and the City in supporting the project has been confirmed by the barn's popularity among Bethel-Danebo residents. Moreover, the barn has since become a social and cultural focus in the Bethel-Danebo neighborhood.

The changes in the City's park system during the 1970's were caused by more than increases in number (population jumped 25 percent from 79,000 in 1970 to over 106,000 in 1980). The use of federal dollars helped acquire and build the riverfront system and also aided in improving existing parks, such as the Washington-Jefferson Bridge Park. The injection of federal money also prompted intergovernmental coordination which provided the land use plans and legal foundations which supported better recreational planning. Finally, the spirit of active citizen involvement carried over into park planning as neighborhood groups and civic organizations pooled their skills and energy in lobbying for more parks and facilities.

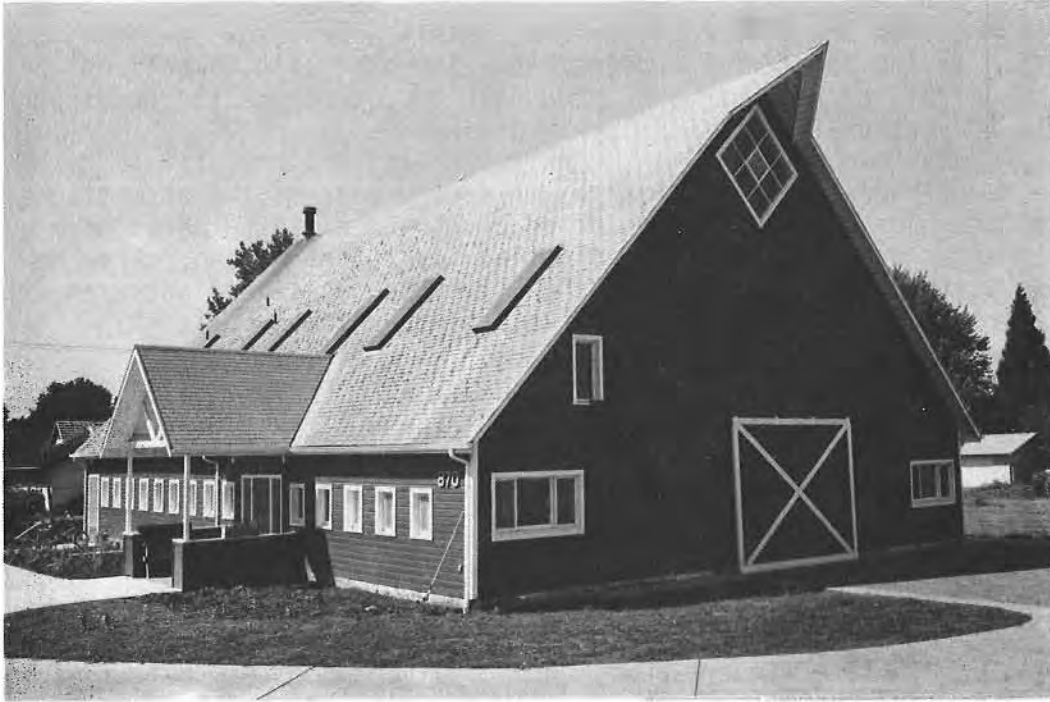


Photo: David Lutes

**Figure D.2**  
**PETERSEN BARN**

As the 1980s opened, the City of Eugene had a network of parks comprising approximately 1,500 acres. Community centers, senior centers, swimming pools, tennis courts, and sports fields provided a range of recreational opportunities to the City's residents. In addition, linear park systems bordered the two principal recreational features in the City, the Willamette River and the South Hills. The City's recreational programs had also become a very popular part of the park system. The cultural arts opportunities were greatly expanded with the construction of the Hult Center for the Performing Arts.



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Despite the wealth of recreational opportunities available, Eugene is not without its problems. Many of the connections between recreational areas and neighborhoods are missing and some parts of the City have a shortage of developed parkland. Also, the unforeseen growth in the popularity of softball and soccer has increased the demand for ballfields and programs. Many of the community centers have a shortage of space and are overcrowded. The resources to solve these problems exist, however, in the City's residents.

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN  
City of Eugene, Oregon

Proposed Changes and Additions, 1986

The following changes and additions have been proposed by members of the Eugene community, neighborhood groups and city staff:

1. On page 98, add a proposal 7:

Sorrel Pond: Improve water quality; develop a general plan and pursue various improvements that will make this function more as a neighborhood park.

2. On page 98, add a proposal 8:

Ascot Park: Add lighting to the bike path.

3. On page 106, add a proposal 8.c for Washington Park:

Expand the basketball opportunity with additional courts.

4. On page 106, add a proposal 9.j, which corresponds with an item that has been in the C.I.P. for several years at Westmoreland Park:

Construct a double sand volleyball court in one of the depressions south of the community center.

5. On page 106, add a proposal 9.k, which corresponds with an item that has been in the C.I.P. for several years at Westmoreland Park, and which corresponds to the Eugene Master Bikeway Plan:

Construct a bicycle/pedestrian bridge over 18th Avenue.

6. On page 109, regarding Laurel Hill Park, add a proposal 3.d:

Acquire frontage on Moon Mountain Drive to the east.

7. On page 110, regarding Hendricks Park, add a proposal 10.d:

Remodel Rhododendron Garden to more properly display specially selected groups of Rhododendrons.

8. On pages 114-133, add the following numbered proposals:

(045) Develop a master/management plan for the Willamette River from the I-5 bridge to the Beltline Bridge. (Show \$15,000 in the high priority column.)

(252) Improve Sorrel Pond water quality; add neighborhood park features. (Show \$30,000-40,000 in the medium priority column.)

(276) Add lighting to Ascot Park bicycle path. (Show \$25,000 in the low priority column.)

(624) REMODEL THE RHODODENDRON GARDEN TO IMPROVE THE DISPLAY THOSE SPECIAL AND UNIQUE COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS. (SHOW \$25,000 IN THE

HIGH PRIORITY COLUMN AND \$100,000 IN THE MEDIUM PRIORITY COLUMN.)

MODIFY EXISTING NUMBERED PROPOSALS AS FOLLOW:

(041) (ADDING TO THE DELTA PONDS MASTER/MANAGEMENT PLAN PROPOSAL)  
"..., FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF A HYDROLOGICAL STUDY."

(516) CHANGE THE \$25,000-35,000 FIGURES TO \$55,000-65,000.

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483  
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1983

**PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN**  
City of Eugene, Oregon

Cumulative Changes Through September, 1987

The following changes to the Eugene Parks and Recreation Master Plan have been adopted by the City Council on September 10, 1984, September 18, 1985, and September 8, 1986, and September 14, 1987:

1. On page 41, the title is changed to read **PLANS AND REPORTS AFFECTING RECREATION IN EUGENE**, and the last three sentences of the text and the Metropolitan Area table set forth are amended to read:

Other plans and reports include the various neighborhood refinement plans, and studies dealing with special subjects or places (T-2000 Plan, Goodpasture Island Study and the Aquatic Resources Study Committee Report). These plans and reports are listed by jurisdiction below. Plans are described in detail in the following tables. However, the reports are considered a sub-element of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan and suggest specific proposals, some of which are included in Chapter 5.

1984 Eugene Community Goals and Policies  
Metropolitan Area General Plan  
South Hills Study  
Metropolitan Bikeway Master Plan  
Goodpasture Island Study  
Bethel/Danebo Refinement Plan  
Whiteaker Refinement Plan  
West University Refinement Plan  
Jefferson-Far West Refinement Plan  
Eugene Downtown Plan  
Eugene Bikeways Master Plan  
Willow Creek Special Study Area  
Westside Neighborhood Plan  
Laurel Hill Neighborhood Plan, 1982 Update  
Fairmount-University of Oregon Special Study Area  
T-2000 Plan  
Coburg/Crescent Special Study Area  
Culture/Leisure Plan  
Willamette Greenway Management Proposal  
Aquatic Resources Study Committee Report  
Laurelwood Golf Course Expansion Study

- 2a. On pages 43-44 the caption and provisions listed under **EUGENE COMMUNITY GOALS AND POLICIES** are replaced with the following:

**1984 EUGENE COMMUNITY GOALS AND POLICIES**

- b. Under the **SPECIFIC ELEMENTS** column list Goals, with the following in the **DESCRIPTION** column:

To provide all Eugeneans with as much choice as possible in the fields of employment, education, housing, transportation, culture, and recreation. (Goal 2)

To be a thriving and livable culture/leisure center, committed to excellence and diversity. We will provide accessibility to arts, sports, and leisure opportunities that enhance Eugene's quality of life and promote economic development. (Goal 8)

- c. Under the SPECIFIC ELEMENTS column list Environment - Natural Features and Appearance, with the following in the DESCRIPTION column:

Preserve areas of the city that are important natural habitats for a diversity of wildlife and for rare, threatened, and endangered plants and animals. (Policy 4.0)

- d. Under the SPECIFIC ELEMENTS column list Culture and Leisure, with the following in the DESCRIPTION column:

Improve and expand park and recreation facilities on a sustained basis commensurate with community needs. (Policy 4.0)

Improve facilities and activities for the community's young people. (Policy 5.0)

3. On page 48:

- a. Immediately after METROPOLITAN BIKEWAY MASTER PLAN, in the PLAN column, add "CULTURE/LEISURE PLAN (March 1985 draft)."

- b. Under SPECIFIC ELEMENT column, add "Resource Development" under SPECIFIC ELEMENT column.

- c. In the DESCRIPTION column relating to Resource Development, add:

Recognize that there is a minimum mix of arts, sports, and leisure resources that is essential to the success of Eugene's Economic Diversification Program. (Policy 5)

Ensure that all citizens, including seniors, youth, low-income, disabled, ethnic groups, and other special populations, have opportunities to enjoy arts, sports, and leisure activities. (Policy 9)

Identify the need for and facilitate development of sports, leisure, and arts resources new to the community. (Policy 10)

4. On pages 50-51:

Delete the phrase "(draft)" from the JEFFERSON-FAR WEST REFINEMENT PLAN designation, and change references in the DESCRIPTION column as follows:

Change (Policy 3.0) to (Policy 5.0)  
Change (Policy 4.0) to (Policy 6.0)  
Change (Implementation Strategy 4.0) to (Implementation Strategy 6.1)  
Change (Implementation Strategy 4.2) to (Implementation Strategy 6.2)  
Change (Implementation Strategy 4.3) to (Implementation Strategy 6.3)  
Change (Implementation Strategy 4.4) to (Implementation Strategy 6.4)  
Change (Implementation Strategy 4.5) to (Implementation Strategy 6.5)  
Change (Policy 5.0) to (Policy 7.0)  
Change (Policy 6.0) to (Policy 8.0)

5. On page 52:

- a. Delete the phrase "(draft)" from the FAIRMOUNT-UNIVERSITY OF OREGON SPECIAL STUDY AREA designation.
- b. Change the (Policy 3.0) reference in the DESCRIPTION element to (Policy 2.0).

6. On page 75, under ACCESS, add a sixth policy:

Provide safe parking at parks and facilities that commonly draw crowds arriving by both automobiles and bicycles.

7. On page 78, the first policy under COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT is amended to read:

An explicit and efficient process shall be established for each proposed improvement through which affected and interested citizens, community organizations, recognized neighborhood organizations, and public agencies can be involved in decisions regarding planning, budgeting, and design of specific parks and recreation facilities, unless changes or additions will not alter the current function or general appearance of an existing facility. While the process will be unique to each situation, it shall at minimum:

- a. Include timely notice and adequate means for recognized neighborhood organizations, individuals, and other interested parties to become effectively involved in the initial phase of design development.
- b. Ensure that recognized neighborhood organizations have a sufficient opportunity to address facility design and operational changes that may affect the character of their neighborhoods.
- c. Ensure that recognized neighborhood organizations and other interested parties have access to the Joint Parks Committee when that committee is considering policies, projects, services, or activities that could have a significant effect on those neighborhoods, parties, or individuals.

- d. Strike a balance among affected neighborhoods, other interested parties, and the long-term interest of the entire community.
8. On pages 77-78 under ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS add a fourth point to the second policy relating to the attractiveness of the community:

Providing assistance on entrance beautification projects.
  9. On page 82:
    - a. Change the policy statements under the second objective of the rivers section based on the WILLAMETTE GREENWAY MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL to read:

Insofar as possible, habitat areas shall be maintained and protected along the rivers. The January 1985 Willamette River Greenway Management Proposal shall be used as one source for identifying natural vegetation and wildlife areas as well as possible management techniques and specific land use actions and decisions that will provide a balance between physical access areas, visual access areas, and areas where access should be limited or discouraged.
    - b. Replace proposal 1 a. and b. with 1 below:
      1. Develop a master plan that identifies specific zones for various levels and types of management outlined in the Willamette Greenway Management Proposal.
    - c. Add a new proposal 3 as follows:
      3. Undertake a hydrological study and develop a master plan for the Delta Ponds area.
  10. On page 83, add the following fourth proposal under the first objective relating to the SOUTH HILLS:
    4. Develop educational and interpretive facilities to increase public appreciation of the natural amenities along the South Hills.
  11. Following the discussions of the proposals for Golden Gardens on page 100 (4.a.) and Site 15 in the Willow Creek area on page 103 (1.b.), add:

(Note: Golden Gardens and Site 15 are located outside the urban growth boundary. A Metro Plan amendment would be required before development at an urban level could be undertaken.)
  12. On page 98, add a seventh proposal:
    7. Sorrel Pond: Improve water quality; develop a general plan and

pursue various improvements that will make this area function more as a neighborhood park.

13. On page 98, add an eighth proposal:
  8. Ascot Park: Add lighting to the bike path.
14. On page 103, add the following subsection c. to Proposal 1 under the second objective concerning acquisition and development of parks relating to the Churchill-Willow Creek Sub-Area:
  - c. Acquire about 5 acres of the School District 4-J site at 25th Avenue and Garfield for a neighborhood park.
15. On pages 105, 127, 145, and 154, change all occurrences of "South Amazon Park" to "Tugman Park."
16. On page 106, add to the proposals for Washington Park (8):
  - c. Expand the basketball opportunity with additional courts.
17. On page 106, add to the proposals for Westmoreland Park (9):
  - j. Construct a double sand volleyball court in one of the depressions south of the community center.
18. On page 106, add the following to Proposal 11:
  - c. Acquire and develop a neighborhood park east of Dillard Road in the vicinity of East 43rd Avenue.
19. On page 108, at the end of the first proposal 1, add:

(Refer to the 1984 report of the Aquatics Resources Study Committee in determining swimming pool location in the inner city.)
20. On page 109, add to the proposals for Laurel Hill Park (3):
  - d. Acquire frontage on Moon Mountain Drive to the east to improve access and vision into the park.
21. On page 110:
  - a. Amend 8e, relating to Amazon Park to read:

Develop small playground at 30th Avenue and Ferry Street.
  - b. Amend 8f, relating to Amazon Park to read:

Develop small playground at 28th Avenue and Mill Street.
  - c. Amend 10c, relating to Hendricks Park to read:



Develop master plan for the improved area of the park that:

1. Improves the rhododendron display through remodeling and/or expanding the garden, but thinning and limiting the collection to more properly display selected groups of rhododendrons; and
2. Reduces the impact of automobiles on the garden and park; and
3. Reduces conflicts between the rhododendron display and other park activities.

22. On page 110 relating to Laurelwood Golf Course, replace 11 a. and b. with 11 to read:

11. If a golf course operator is able to obtain private financing, necessary permits, respond to safety concerns and produce a plan acceptable to the City, the expansion of Laurelwood to an 18-hole course should be allowed.

23. On page 111, replace item 12 relating to Jefferson Pool, with:

The Aquatics Resources Study Committee Report (1984) states that Jefferson Pool rehabilitation would not be cost-effective. The report proposes a new pool to serve the inner city.

24. On pages 114-128, add the following proposals:

- (045) Develop a master/management plan for the Willamette River from the I-5 Bridge to Beltline Road. (Show \$15,000 in the high priority column.)
- (107) Acquire ridgeline park land between Blanton Road and Willow Creek - \$2,000,000.
- (114) Develop 40 acres at Delta Ponds - first phase - \$200,000 to \$350,000. Revise the cost estimates for Delta Pond improvements (Proposals 142 and 178) to \$200,000 to \$350,000 in the medium and low priority columns.
- (145) Connect Hendricks Park with the ridgeline park system - \$30,000 to \$200,000.
- (146) Acquire Danebo Pond on the A-3 drainage channel as a metropolitan park (wetland) - \$35,000 to \$50,000.
- (147) Skinner Butte: Construct viewing area on butte top, with broad, ornamental staircase connecting to the north end of Willamette Street. In the medium priority column, \$500,000 to \$600,000.

- (148) Ridgeline Trail: Construct educational and interpretive facilities. In the medium priority column, \$140,000 to \$180,000.
- (202) Revise the Bond Lane acquisition cost from \$60,000 to \$100,000 to \$10,000 to \$25,000.
- (252) Sorrel Pond: Improve water quality and add park amenities. (Show \$30,000 in the medium priority column.)
- (276) Ascot Park: Add lighting to the bike path. (Show \$20,000 in the low priority column.)
- (404) Site 20: Acquire approximately 5 acres in the 25th and Garfield area from School District 4-J for a neighborhood park site. In the medium priority column, \$140,000 to \$180,000.
- (479) Develop Site 20 as a neighborhood park (5 acres). In the low priority column \$200,000 to \$250,000.
- (518) Develop trail along the Spencer Butte Bridle Trail strip. In the high priority column \$20,000 to \$30,000.
- (519) Construct bike route 367 (See Bikeways Master Plan) - \$20,000 to \$25,000.
- (549) Construct path connecting 30th and Lincoln Street with 31st and Lincoln Street. In the medium column, \$18,000 to \$25,000.
- (550) Westmoreland park: Construct a double sand volleyball court. (Show \$17,000 in the medium priority column.)
- (551) Acquire and develop Site 21 (east of Dillard Road near 43rd Avenue. (Add \$60,000 in the high priority column.)
- (579) Washington Park: Expand basketball courts. (Show \$10,000 in the low priority column.)
- (580) Westmoreland Park: Construct bicycle pedestrian bridge over 18th Avenue. (Show \$130,000 in the low priority column.)
- (624) Hendricks Park: Remodel rhododendron garden. (Show \$25,000 in the high priority column.)
- (648) Develop downtown park site - \$150,000 to \$250,000.
- (649) Hendricks Park: Remodel rhododendron garden. (Show \$100,000 in the medium priority column.)
- (677) Laurel Hill Park: Acquire frontage on Moon Mountain Drive. (Show \$24,000 in the high priority column.)

Expand the park along the south side by approximately one acre.  
(Show \$24,000 in the low priority column.)

25. Modify existing numbered proposals on pages 114 to 133 as follows:

(041) Develop Delta Ponds Master/Management Plan following completion of a hydrological study.

(516) Change Tugman Park parking to \$50,000 to \$65,000.

Please attach these changes to the copy of the Park Master Plan dated May, 1983.