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# REGIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES PLAN

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## NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

**May 1975**

**REGIONAL PARK AND RECREATION AGENCY  
ROOM 300, CIVIC CENTER  
SALEM, OREGON 97301**



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## I. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

The Regional Park and Recreation Agency is responsible for building and maintaining parks within Salem, Polk County, and Marion County and operating a recreation program in the Salem area. The regional parks plan, prepared in 1967, has served as the basic guide for the Agency in building the regional parks system. With each passing year, that plan has become less useful as a guide to the many acquisition and development decisions that the Agency must make throughout every year. Because the 1967 plan is now badly outdated, the Agency is currently engaged in a program to completely update the Comprehensive Regional Parks and Recreation Plan, to prepare a short term facilities development program, and to institute a continuing process of planning, programming, and budgeting for the development of the regional parks system.

The purpose of this work effort is to prepare an effective plan and program to guide the Regional Parks and Recreation Agency in meeting the Parks and Recreation needs of the citizens of Marion and Polk Counties and the City of Salem. This work effort will:

- 1) Identify the current Park and Recreation needs and desires of the citizens and forecast future needs.
- 2) Identify and analyze a range of alternative ways to meet the identified needs of the citizens.
- 3) Select from the range of alternatives analyzed, proposals which will best meet the needs of the citizens and which are within their financial capability.
- 4) Establish an ongoing, long range Park and Recreation Planning process within the Parks agency. Such a process will involve not only plan preparation, but also will involve continuous review of the validity of the plan recommendations in light of changing conditions and attitudes, and periodic updating as certain recommendations become invalid.
- 5) Prepare and adopt a Capital Improvements Program and set of policies for the implementation of the adopted Parks and Recreation Plan. The Capital Improvements Program will contain Capital Budget recommendations for fiscal year 1976-77 and a schedule for capital expenditures for the succeeding five fiscal years. The Program will also establish the policies and procedures for use and annual updating.

## II. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STANDARDS

A plan is a guide to the attainment of desired future conditions. Such future conditions are usually stated in terms ranging from the general to the specific. And, logically, they are set in the same order: from the general to the specific.

At the beginning of the planning process it is necessary to establish the broad goal(s) from which all else follows. The basic direction given by the goal can then be further refined by more specific objectives, and then definite proposals. Because goals are a reflection of community values and attitudes, any statement of goals to be achieved must be endorsed by the community as an accurate reflection of their values.

The goals and objectives stated here were prepared by the planning staff by drawing from past plans and reports. They are intended only to serve as a stimulus for citizen discussion.

The terms - goal and objective - as used in planning have a commonly held and special meaning which may be somewhat different than usually given in the dictionary. A goal is a broad statement of conditions to be achieved. Attainment of a goal is usually not precisely measurable. Objectives are specific targets to be achieved, the attainment of which is usually measurable. There is a definite hierarchical relationship between goals and objectives. Objectives are matched to goals and indicate the way the goals may be achieved.

### A. Statement of Goal and Objectives

Following are the goal and objectives of the Regional Parks and Recreation Agency and the Regional Parks and Recreation Plan.

#### GOAL

To contribute to the fulfillment of the leisure time needs of the citizens and the aesthetic qualities of the community through creative leadership, facilities and public open spaces that encourage individual satisfaction and generate community pride.

#### OBJECTIVES

To identify and measure the needs and desires of area residents for park and recreational facilities and programs.

To preserve and protect areas of unique natural and scenic importance for their original and intrinsic value.

To maintain a relationship with our past through the retention of historical sites and buildings.

To provide a system of multi-purpose parks for active and passive recreation.



To actively assist in shaping and controlling urban growth and general land use.

To provide for the unique recreational needs of the young the aged, and the handicapped.

To recognize and provide for special use areas and facilities not normally found in urban parks.

To incorporate the ideal of environmental protection and stewardship of natural resources into acquisition and development of facilities.

To optimize use of the public dollar through:

1. Cooperative and coordinated facility establishment.
2. Scheduling of acquisition and development.

To provide for increased public access to the rivers of the area, and to encourage such uses as fishing, boating, and swimming.

To encourage the planning and development of a system of bikeways and trails throughout Salem and the two-county area.

To give consideration to energy conservation in the planning of the total park and recreation system.

#### B. Suggested Standards

The effectiveness of a community's services are often measured by comparison to a variety of national standards. The number of fire stations per capita; the number of school pupils per teacher; hospital beds per capita; school expenditure per pupil; etc., are all quantitative indices of performance rating how well civil and social needs are being met. Space standards are useful to developing a unified and balanced system of park and recreation lands and facilities.

The following tables entitled Suggested Standards present the standards which the Regional Parks Planning Team has used to calculate the current and future needs for a variety of park and recreation facilities. National standards established and published by the National Recreation and Park Association have served as the basis for our Suggested Standards. However, the national standards have been modified in several cases to more accurately reflect local patterns of leisure time use. Where no national standard was set for a category of use, a local standard was created.

A population ratio standard was not established for all types of parks and recreation facilities. For such types of facilities determination of and planning for future needs will be based upon expressed desires and on opportunities. Types included in this category are Scenic Way, Historic Park and Site, Natural Preserve, Archeological Preserve, Landscaped Areas, Special Use Park, Cultural Area, Wayside, Marina, Ice Rink, Off-Road Vehicle Site, and Open-Air Theatre.

# SUGGESTED STANDARDS - TABLE 1

Type of Facility	Purpose	Area (Acres) or Facilities per "x" Population	Size	Service Area	Location	Facilities—Activities
MINI-PARK	Supply a minimum of park land in residential areas of sub-neighborhood size where a neighborhood park is not warranted; also supplements neighborhood parks in high density residential areas. Provides green areas in commercial core.	---	2,500 Square Feet to Several Acres	500 to 2,500 Persons	Determined by need; may range from a single housing development to a portion of a neighborhood. Children and elderly shall not have to cross major arterials.	Play equipment, hard surfaced area for wheeled toys, sand areas, benches and tables for senior citizens. Benches and vegetation in downtown mini-parks.
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	Neighborhood center for active and passive recreation, education, and cultural enrichment.	2.5 Acres 1,000 Persons	5 to 20 Acres	2,000 to 10,000 Persons	Should be centrally located.	Shall provide a playground, open play area, natural area, picnic tables. Should provide multi-purpose court, (including tennis, basketball, volleyball) small shelters, areas for sitting, horseshoe and shuffleboard courts, trails and paths. Additional facilities shall be adjusted to meet the needs and desires of particular neighborhoods, and character of the site.
COMMUNITY PARK	Supplement the recreation facilities provided by several adjacent neighborhood parks. Provide near-at-hand recreation facilities and play areas needed by the urban population.	2.5 Acres 1,000 Persons	20 to 80 Acres	8,000 to 32,000 Persons	One to three miles of each home (15 minutes). Localized pedestrian access. Site should be adjacent to junior or senior high school.	Shall provide ballfields, tennis courts, paved areas for multi-use (including basketball, volleyball and shuffleboard), picnic tables and cooking facilities, open play areas, trails and paths. Should provide moderately sized shelters, natural areas and activity centers.
LOCAL COMMUNITY PARK	Provide for the general park needs of the incorporated communities within the bi-county area (excluding Salem).	2.5 Acres 1,000 Persons After first 5 Acres Provided	Minimum of 5 Acres per incorporated area	Entire Community Population	Reasonably accessible to all parts of the community.	Shall provide a playground, open play area, picnic tables, natural area, paths, and benches. Additional facilities should be provided depending on desires of the community and the degree to which local school facilities are provided and utilized.
LARGE URBAN PARK	Provide urban dweller with opportunity to get away from noise and congestion of City without traveling a great distance.	5 Acres 1,000 Persons	100 to 250 Acres	20,000 to 50,000 Persons	Central location is desirable, located near or adjacent to the City Limits. Access by car or transit system within 30 minutes. Localized pedestrian access.	Shall provide group day use facilities, open play areas, natural areas, trails and paths. Should provide sports facilities on less formal and numerous basis than community parks, water-oriented activities and activity center.
REGIONAL PARK	Provide large "natural state" areas for the people of a large area. May also include extensive development.	20 Acres 1,000 Persons	500 to Several Thousand Acres	150,000 Persons or more (including)	Largely dependent upon the available resource.	Shall provide campgrounds, picnic and day use areas, natural areas of regional importance, trail systems, parking, restrooms. Should provide water-oriented activities.
GENERAL OUTDOOR PARK	Encourage access and use of areas of natural and scenic beauty at a level that will still afford protection of the various site resources.	2.75 Acres 1,000 Persons	Minimum 5 Acres	Variable	Should be well distributed, depending upon available resources.	Day uses such as fishing, swimming, hiking, nature study, picnicking and houseback riding. Improvements such as trails, interpretive signs, picnic sites shall be provided. Shelters should be provided depending on the character of site.
WATER-ORIENTED PARK	Encourage access to and use of waterways.	3.03 Acres 1,000 Persons		Variable	Should be well distributed, depending upon available resources.	Swimming, boating and fishing access. Improvements such as docks, rafts, buoys and boat ramps shall be provided depending on park emphasis.

# SUGGESTED STANDARDS - TABLE 2

TYPE OF FACILITY	FACILITIES PER "X" POPULATION	GENERAL COMMENTS
Football Field	1 Field per junior and senior high school <sup>(3)</sup>	Fields with goal posts; provided by schools.
Softball Field	1 Field/1,300 Persons <sup>(2)</sup>	One four-field tournament level complex is needed within the Greater Salem Area.
Baseball Field	1 Field/6,000 Persons <sup>(2)</sup>	
Track	At every football field <sup>(3)</sup>	
Basketball Court	1 Court/2,125 Persons <sup>(2)</sup>	
Tennis Court	1 Court/2,000 Persons <sup>(1)</sup>	Indoor tennis center needed within Salem Urban Area.
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/16,500 Persons <sup>(3)</sup>	
Activity Center	1 Center/25,000 Persons <sup>(1)</sup>	Salem area only
Ranges	1 Range/50,000 Persons <sup>(1)</sup>	Greater Salem Area Only
Golf Course	1 18 Hole Course/20,000 Persons <sup>(3)</sup>	
Boating Access	1 Ramp/14,275 Persons <sup>(2)</sup>	
Campsite	1.6 Sites/1,000 Persons <sup>(2)</sup>	

- (1) National Standard
- (2) Existing Level of Service
- (3) Created Standard

### C. Ideal Urban Park System

Three types of park, described in the Suggested Standards tables, constitute the basic elements of the ideal urban park system. A fourth type, the mini-park, is considered a secondary element. Two illustrations (see YOUR HOME AND THE URBAN PARK SYSTEM) are included to show the time/distance relationship between your home and the basic elements.

There is a definite hierarchical relationship between the basic urban park system elements. The neighborhood park is the smallest, serves the smallest geographic area and population, and is the most numerous of the three types of park. Park size, service area, and population served increase from neighborhood park, to community park, to large urban park. Whereas, actual numbers provided within the urban system decrease from neighborhood to large urban park.

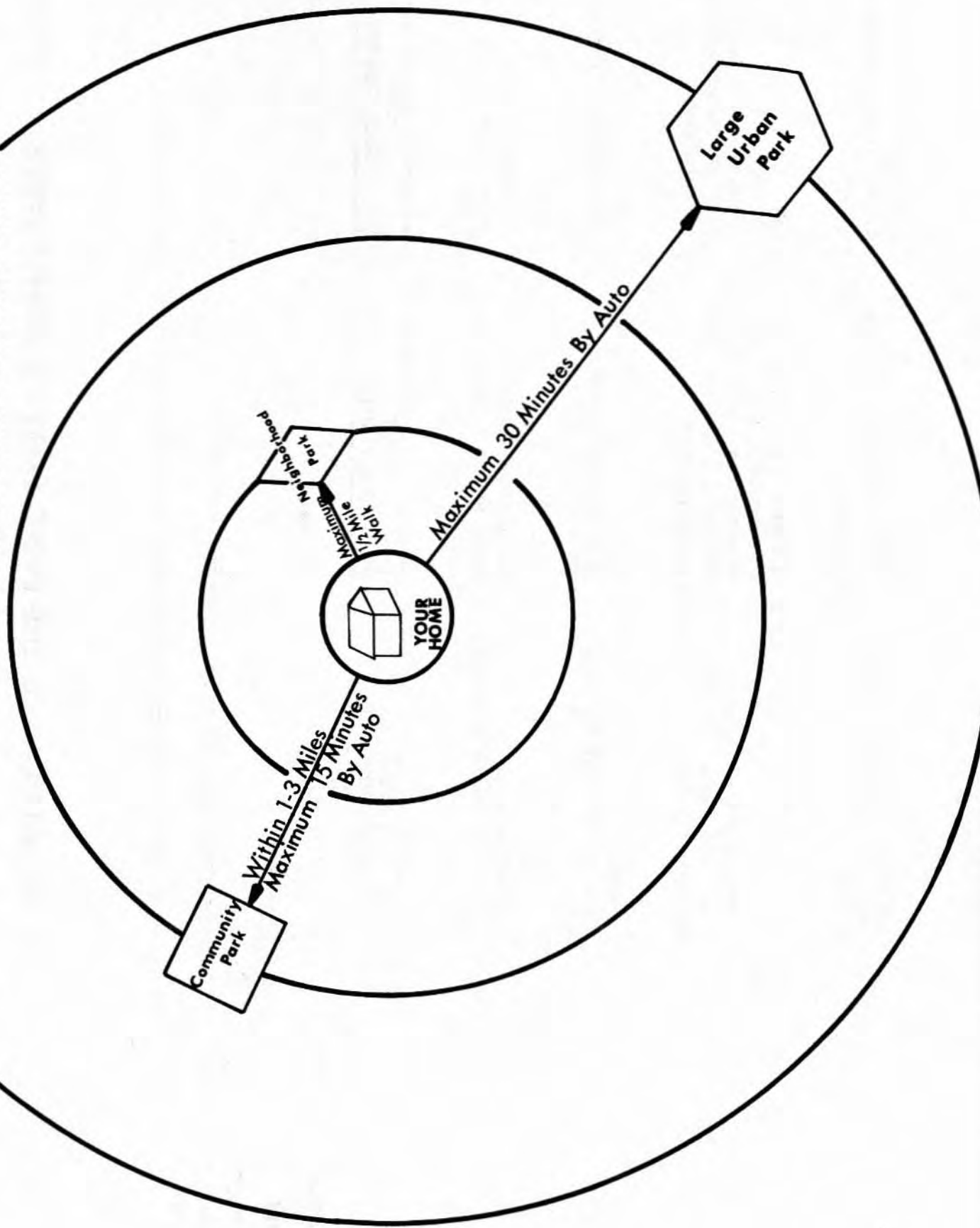
### D. Basic Regional Park System

Five categories of park constitute the basic elements of the regional park system. These elements are defined and categorized on the basis of type and amount of use: General Outdoor Parks, Water-Oriented Parks, Campgrounds, Natural Preserves, and Regional Parks. Both General Outdoor and Regional Parks include mixed uses. The variety of uses and the degree of development in General Outdoor Parks is much less than in Regional Parks. General Outdoor Parks are for day use only. Water-Oriented Parks emphasize boating, fishing, and swimming. Campgrounds obviously emphasize camping; generally with developed campsites for tent, trailer, or campers. Natural preserves provide areas for nature study or preservation.



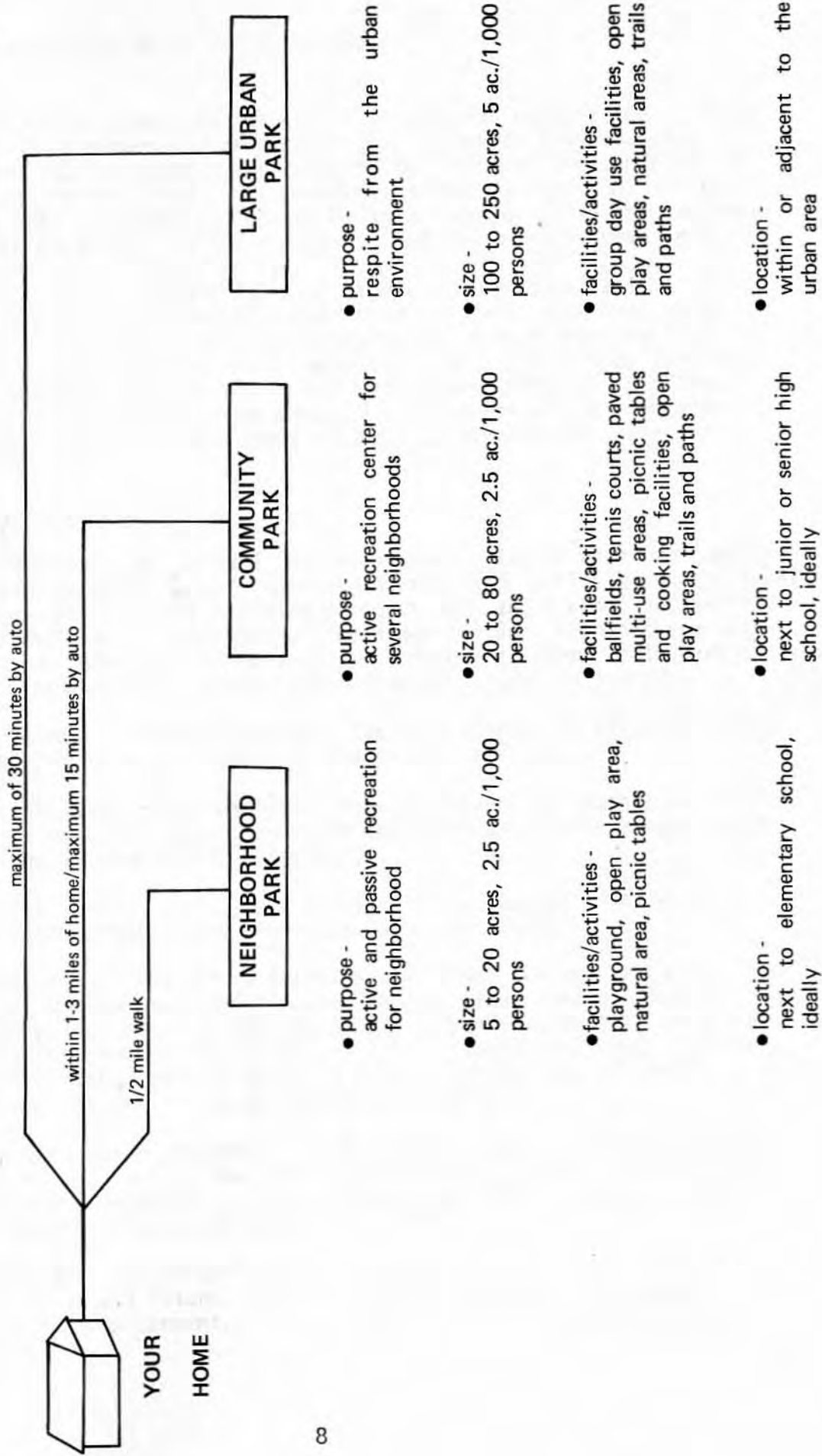
# YOUR HOME AND THE URBAN PARK SYSTEM

--THE TIME/DISTANCE RELATIONSHIP



# YOUR HOME AND THE URBAN PARK SYSTEM

## -- A DISCRPTION OF THE BASIC TYPES OF URBAN PARKS



### III. METHODOLOGY FOR NEEDS DETERMINATION

A foregoing section presented the standards used for calculating existing park system deficiencies and projecting future needs. This section describes how those standards were applied to arrive at the needs within particular geographic areas. The methodology used is described for the Salem Urban Area (the area inside the Urban Growth Boundary), the Regional Area (the two counties: Marion and Polk), and the Smaller Urban Areas.

As stated previously, not all types of park and recreation facilities have a population ratio standard established for them. For such types of facilities, determination of and planning for future needs will be based upon expressed desires and on opportunities. (It will be noticed that needs for some types of active recreation facilities are different from the figure arrived at using a strict application of the standards. In these cases, the needs have been adjusted to account for expressed public desires.)

#### A. Salem Urban Area

The Salem Urban Area was divided into manageable units in order to quantify needs and make recommendations regarding acreage and facilities at the local level. These units are for planning purposes only and are not necessarily intended to indicate neighborhoods. The areas included within these planning units were determined by various factors, but by barriers in particular. Thus their sizes are not uniform. Contributing factors included:

**Physiography:** Tangible features, land masses, bodies of water, land use concentrations, edges, routes of travel and the like.

**Service Systems:** Transportation network, including transit and railroad; schools and other public services and their attendance areas; utilities (in terms of development potential).

**Political Units:** Census tracts, city limits, councilmanic wards, recognized neighborhood group boundaries, plan boundaries.

**Adopted Plans:** Salem Area Comprehensive Plan, Central Salem Development Program, Neighborhood Development Program, urban renewal plans, neighborhood plans, special area plans, etc. From such sources as these came the justification of "D" Street as a unit boundary but not a barrier, and the determination that in spite of traffic volume, the Liberty-Commercial couplet was not to be viewed as a barrier.

**Perceptions and Preferences:** From residents and forum participants and study staff. Visually identifiable areas and problems; cohesive but not necessarily homogeneous areas; land use and other inter-relationships; social indicators; assets and potentials, etc.

Where appropriate, the foregoing factors were translated into barriers: Barriers (present and future) that limit pedestrian access to public open spaces, such as concentrations of nonresidential land use (voids),

major traffic arteries (railroads, arterial streets, etc.), physical features such as steep topography and bodies of water, and neighborhood and staff perceptions of deterrents to walking. Degrees of barriers were not differentiated, because of the difficulties of attempting to quantify the degree of interference presented to the pedestrian by each individual barrier. It was decided that all barriers could be considered impassable in terms of pedestrian access to a neighborhood park by the elderly and by children. In areas of multiple barriers (i.e., downtown), the most dominant barrier, in conjunction with other factors, established the planning unit boundary. The resultant planning unit boundaries set the framework for analysis of supply and demand and development of recommendations for meeting local needs.

Only facilities allocated on a local basis were analyzed and the appropriate standards applied planning unit by planning unit. Those allocated by community were analyzed and those standards applied by groups of planning units. This does not preclude neighborhood level services being sited at community facilities. Groups of planning units were aligned in community sectors in much the same manner planning units were created. The community is differentiated primarily by orientation: Urban, suburban; transit, commuter; compact, expansive; developed, developing. Here again barriers were a boundary consideration (River, I-5). Barriers to use of neighborhood parks need not constitute barriers to community parks due to the vehicular access orientation of the latter. Vast concentrations of non-residential land uses may act as barriers to community park use, however, particularly if through routes are limited. Where this occurs, locational constraints are created.

All planning units and community sectors are approached through the ideal solution, then tempered with realities of committed resources and compromised to offer viable solutions. An underlying issue in developed areas is that of condemnation for park purposes. Although not always mentioned, this is always an unstated alternative means for achieving the ideal.

#### B. Regional Area

The Regional Area was divided into sub-county areas for the purpose of analyzing and projecting the needs for certain types of parks and facilities at a somewhat localized scale. These sub-county areas were delineated on the basis of Census Tract groupings. Census Tracts were used as the base because they provide a geographic unit for which certain demographic and economic information is available.

The standards for General Outdoor and Water-Oriented Parks were analyzed by sub-county area on the assumption that if park-quality resources were available, they should be provided as close as possible to the users. This should aid in reducing gasoline consumption, providing incentives for population growth in already developed areas, and help to take the pressure off of a few already overused recreation areas. It isn't really anticipated that all the park-quality acreage needed to serve each sub-county area will be available within the respective area due to the variability of physical characteristics throughout the regional area. Therefore, assuming that the acreage still needs to be provided, the search for areas of opportunity would then be broadened into other



sub-county areas. The search would be made keeping in mind that the acreage should be as close to the using population as possible and still provide quality resources.

The calculation of needs and the planning for Golf Courses was also performed at the sub-county level.

Needs for active recreation facilities were calculated on the basis of the individual Census Tracts within each county primarily because a service radius could not be identified.

The needs for other categories of parks and facilities were not calculated on the basis of "sub-unit" population but on the basis of the total regional (and sometimes extra-regional) population. Regional Parks and Campgrounds were analyzed on this total area basis.

The following is a listing of the criteria which were used in determining the location and acreage of county-type parks. Criteria are listed in the order that they affected the choice or alternatives.

#### General Outdoor and Water-Oriented Parks

1. Need by sub-county area (as determined by standards and citizen input)
2. Resource quality
3. Access and spatial distribution among using population
4. Location of similar public facilities

#### Historic Sites and Natural Preserves

1. Resource quality
2. Access

#### Golf Courses

1. Need by sub-county area
2. Location of similar public facilities
3. Access and spatial distribution among using population

#### Trails

1. Type of use
2. Origin and destination
3. Distance from service population

#### Waysides

1. Type of road and volume and kind of traffic
2. Resource quality
3. Spatial separation of major attractors along route

## Campgrounds

1. Need within SMSA (as determined by standards and public input)
2. Type of use (boat, car, hike, etc.)
3. Resource quality

### C. Smaller Urban Areas

The total needs for parkland in all of the smaller urban areas within the two county region were calculated by application of the local community park standard to the existing and projected population of each community. Net needs were arrived at by subtracting existing park facilities.

#### IV. SALEM URBAN AREA PLANNING ANALYSIS, PROJECTION OF NEEDS, AND CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

##### A. Analysis by Planning Units

###### Planning Unit Number 1

###### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is the northernmost section of the Salem urban area. It is presently comprised of rolling farmland, with residential development concentrated primarily in subdivisions in the southern third; around Clear Lake Elementary School; and along Wheatland Road. On the west, the land drops steeply to farmland lying outside the urban growth boundary. Clear Lake Golf Course and Elementary School provide the only recreation facilities within the Planning Unit. The latter has one softball field and one basketball court.

The 1975 population is approximately 1300 with an anticipated increase to 1600 by 1990. The park standards indicate that three acres of neighborhood park are needed now and that an additional acre will be required by 1990. Facilities above those common to all neighborhood parks which should be considered for this park or another suitable location include one tennis court, needed presently.

###### Desired Conditions

Population growth beyond 1990 can be anticipated, thereby justifying a five acre neighborhood park after 1990. The physical configuration of the Planning Unit requires two neighborhood park sites in order to keep walking distance under one-half mile. However, only one park is justified by anticipated population growth. Therefore, a single facility, slightly more distant from its user population than is desirable, is indicated.

###### Conclusions

Since the current population is concentrated in the south and Wheatland Road is a potential barrier to pedestrian movement, a site somewhat east and south of the geographic center of the Planning Unit is suggested. (The vicinity of an imaginary intersection of a northerly extension of Northrup Court and an easterly extension of the intersection of County Road 614 and North River Road.) Undeveloped land exists in this area. At such time as Wheatland Road does constitute a barrier, development of mini-parks northwest of Mistletoe Loop and south of Otter Way should be considered.

###### Planning Unit Number 2

###### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit contains the western portion of rapidly growing Keizer as well as parts of Marion County and Salem. Residential development on lots of approximately 6000 square feet is somewhat concentrated between

Chemawa and Sunset, between Shoreline and North River Road; and residential lots of less than 6000 square feet occur in the southeast extremity. The Planning Unit has a high number of multiple residential structures scattered along and off of North River Road with concentrations at Chemawa and at the Salem city limits. Within the Unit are McNary High School, Keizer Park and Keizer Elementary School and Cummings Elementary School, Willamette Manor Neighborhood Park, River Road Community Park, McNary Golf Course and undeveloped park properties at Palma Cia Villa, Sunset, and River Edge. Recreation facilities at the foregoing are numerous.

The 1975 population is approximately 7900 with an anticipated increase to 9300 by 1990. Growth is occurring northward, but the Unit's northwest portion contains Salem's sewage treatment plant and the lower northwest section is in the floodway, so development there is expected to be limited. Future population growth is expected to fill in more than to expand existing residential patterns. Keizer School is expected to relocate to an unspecified site off Windsor Island Road. The 1975 neighborhood park need is for 18 acres in addition to that at Willamette Manor. By 1990 an additional four acres will be needed. No additional facilities needs are anticipated at the planning unit level.

#### Desired Conditions

Ideally, four neighborhood parks should serve the Planning Unit. Approximate locations would be one-half mile or more southwest of McNary Golf Course, off Chemawa Road at Windsor Island Road, northwest of Willamette Manor and at River Road Park.

#### Conclusions

The relocation of Keizer School off Windsor Island Road offers an opportunity for joint development. Depending upon how far east of Windsor the site is, a mini-park may be necessary for the 15th Avenue North area. If school and park site are more than half a mile southwest of McNary, a mini-park or substitute neighborhood park space at the suggested community park adjacent to the high school may be needed. Cummings School is somewhat removed from Chemawa and Windsor Island Road, but opportunity again exists for joint development. School property is somewhat limited and adjacent land is developed for residential use. Willamette Manor requires a three acre expansion for which little opportunity exists without condemnation. An alternative resulting from Cummings' location somewhat south and east of the ideal would be to develop River Edge as a neighborhood park in whole or five acres only -- depending upon the location of the Keizer School replacement. Use of River Edge would further enable a southward shift in siting the next facility. In addition, the number of people south of River Edge's service radius and the existence of barriers to park use would justify mini-parks rather than a neighborhood park. Supplemented by mini-parks, these three or four neighborhood parks should achieve good coverage.



## Planning Unit Number 3

### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit contains the central and southern portions of Keizer, the North Salem industrial park, and the State Deaf School. Residential development on lots of approximately 6000 square feet occurs in the northern one-fourth of the planning unit and just inside the city limits adjacent to the industrial area. Development on residential lots under 6000 square feet occurs in the extreme southwest portion only. Existing public facilities include Claggett Neighborhood Park -- shared with adjacent Planning Unit Number 4 -- and a future elementary school site on Brooks Avenue at Clearview. The former has one softball field and one basketball court.

The 1975 population is approximately 6600, with an anticipated increase to 7800 by 1990. Future population growth will fill out existing residential patterns. Cherry Avenue and the Brooks Street extension constitute potential barriers to pedestrian movement. The current neighborhood park deficiency is 11 acres, with an additional three acres needed by 1990. Facilities which should be considered in conjunction with this acreage or at other suitable locations include two basketball courts, three tennis courts and four softball fields needed presently, with an increase of one basketball court, one tennis court and one softball field by 1990.

### Desired Conditions

Ideally, two neighborhood parks are needed to provide full coverage to the non-industrial portion of the Planning Unit with two exceptions. The dense residential area along the southern periphery cannot be served by any neighborhood park due to arterial and land use barriers. A mini-park is therefore necessary between Brooks and Broadway north of Hickory. The second exception will occur if Cherry becomes a barrier. A mini-park will then be needed to serve the area between Shangrila and Bever between Cherry and North River Road. The neighborhood park sites to be supplemented by the foregoing mini-parks would have to be off Chemawa Road between Claggett Creek and River Road and off Alder Drive at the center of the Planning Unit (approximately Brooks).

### Conclusions

Existing Claggett Creek Park meets the above location parameters and serves the more dense northern portion with only a slight exaggeration of service radius due to the pie shape of that end of the Planning Unit. The future elementary school site on Brooks at Clearview meets the locational criteria of the second park. The necessary acreage could therefore be split between the two sites: approximately three acres for Claggett, the remainder to the future school site. Maple Tots Lot mini-park should be retained next to its existing street right-of-way site or relocated southward.

## Planning Unit Number 4

### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is bounded on the east by the western portion of Chemawa School and on its south by Salem's north industrial park and related commercial and multiple residential uses. The remaining three-fourths is residential - subdivisions or small tracts. Public facilities include a school property off 14th Avenue NE and Mistwood, Whiteaker Junior High School, Wilark and Northview Terrace Neighborhood Parks, Claggett Creek Neighborhood Park (shared with Planning Unit Number 3), and Kennedy Elementary School. Numerous facilities are available at the above locations, and all neighborhood-level recreation needs appear to be met through 1990. Multiple residential structures at the south end of the unit, however, are isolated from neighborhood facilities by a large concentration of industrial land.

### Conclusion

Consideration should be given to providing a mini-park in this area.

## Planning Unit Number 5

### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit comprises the northeastern corner of the Salem urban area. Subdivisions are gradually extending development from the Unit's center where residential lots of 6,000 square feet are concentrated. A substantial number of multiple residential structures are dispersed along Lancaster Drive. Highway 99E and Lancaster isolate the western portion of the Planning Unit. Chemawa Indian School and Chemeketa Community College occupy the northwest and south central portions of the Planning Unit. Hayesville Elementary School and Denny Mini-park are the remaining facilities. Two baseball and five softball fields are available for public use.

The current population is approximately 5600 with an anticipated increase to 6700 by 1990. The 1975 neighborhood park need is for 14 acres, with an additional three acres needed by 1990. Facilities which should be considered for that acreage or other suitable locations are three basketball courts and three tennis courts, all needed presently.

### Desired Conditions

The Planning Unit can be well served by three neighborhood parks if the ideal walking distance is extended to three-fourths mile and mini-parks supplement neighborhood parks across barriers. One would be in the vicinity of Herrin and 47th, another south of Hayesville in the vicinity of 46th, and the third north of Kale and west of the Creek.

## Conclusions

Current population, however, is concentrated in the southern two-thirds of the Planning Unit. The entire acreage should therefore be allocated between a 47th and Herrin facility and one south of Hayesville in the vicinity of 46th, where undeveloped park property with expansion potential exists. Land is also available in the vicinity of 45th and Herrin. Mini-parks to serve isolated areas west of Lancaster should be south of Blossom and east of Niles and future industrial uses, between Ward and Silverton.

### Planning Unit Number 6

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is bounded on all sides by heavily traveled streets. Small residential lots are concentrated in the northern third, and average size lots in three portions of the southern two-thirds. Multiple residential structures are generally on the periphery. Population growth will occur primarily through filling in and redevelopment, since few large parcels of undeveloped land exist. Existing public facilities consist of Northgate Park with one basketball court and one tennis court. The only portion of the Unit not within one-half mile of Northgate is the southwest extremity. When Hyacinth is extended to connect 35th with Verda Lane, multiple residential structures in the north extremity will also be isolated.

The current population is approximately 3000 with an increase to 3400 anticipated by 1990. The present acreage deficit is four, with an additional acre required by 1990. Needed facilities include one tennis court and two softball fields at present and an additional softball field and one basketball court by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

The ideal location for a neighborhood park would be the center of the Planning Unit, in the vicinity of Williams and Carleton Way. Location of a community park at the Speedway would make a more southwesterly location feasible.

#### Conclusion

The existing neighborhood park near the eastern periphery achieves excellent coverage of the Unit. Since population growth by 1990 will not support two separate neighborhood parks, and since the existing park is currently deficient by one acre, expansion of that facility is suggested. Land is available to the north and west. The southwest extremity should be served by a mini-park southwest of Highway Avenue. At such time as Hyacinth becomes a barrier, a mini-park should be considered for the north extremity of the Planning Unit.

## Planning Unit Number 7

### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit has many of the problems inherent to residential areas adjacent to central business districts. The 1970 census indicated an older housing stock, deterioration, overcrowding of residences, vacancies, unemployment and many autoless, low income or elderly residents. Lot sizes are predominantly less than 6000 square feet and multiple residential units are numerous. Concentrations of the latter are located in the southwest corner and dispersed throughout the northeast. Heavily traveled streets crisscross the Unit, but being of a more urban character it appears to have adapted to the impact more successfully than could other planning units. Existing public facilities include Grant and Highland Elementary Schools and Parks with two tennis courts, two softball diamonds and four basketball courts. Good coverage is provided by these two parks in spite of streets which would constitute barriers elsewhere.

The population in 1975 is approximately 6200, with an increase to 7100 expected by 1990. Growth will occur primarily through redevelopment and, to some extent, both filling in and density increase. In 1975 the Planning Unit is deficient by ten acres of neighborhood park. An additional two acres will be required by 1990. Needed facilities include one tennis court and three softball fields presently, with an additional tennis court needed by 1990.

### Desired Conditions

Ideally, one neighborhood park in the vicinity of Cottage and Madison could serve all but the northeast and southeast extremities of the Planning Unit. While the two existing parks have a certain amount of service overlap, they do provide coverage of the northeast and southeast extremities.

### Conclusions

Both existing parks are deficient in acreage and should be expanded to five acres each. The remaining seven acres, due to the density of development and scarcity of land, could be scattered throughout the Unit. However, a better degree of service would be achieved by either expanding existing parks further or establishing a new park site, possibly near the future senior center.

## Planning Unit Number 8

### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is atypical in that it contains the central business district. It also has the problems inherent to central city neighborhoods. For that portion of the census tract between Bellevue and North Mill Creek, the River and East Summer Street, the 1970 census indicated an older housing stock with deterioration and vacancies, and a high proportion of low income, marginally educated, elderly single parent or unemployed residents.



It also indicated the highest density (people per acre) in the City of Salem. The number of multiple residential structures was high and has no doubt increased since that time, while single family homes have decreased. On the brighter side, the downtown has a multitude of facilities not available to residents elsewhere - Pringle Walkway, Capitol Campus Willamette University and Mission Mill to name but a few. Also contained within the Unit are Bush Elementary and Parrish Junior High Schools.

However, the routine neighborhood park and recreation needs of residents in the north and south portions of the Unit, and of those residing in the business district, must be met. Multiple residence structures are concentrated in the southeast and northwest corner, and dispersed in the remainder of the Planning Unit. Single family residences predominate in the northeast corner and at the south-central boundary. Pringle Neighborhood Park provides good coverage in the south. And, Grant Park (in Planning Unit 7), although deficient in acreage, is within one-half mile of many residents of Planning Unit 8. Facilities available within Planning Unit 8 include one track, one basketball court and three pools.

In 1975 the population of Unit 8 is approximately 3700, with an anticipated increase to 4200 by 1990. This growth will result from redevelopment at increased density, probably after 1980. The Unit is currently deficient in neighborhood parks by five acres, with an additional acre required by 1990. Facilities needed include one basketball court, two tennis courts and three softball fields at present, with minimal increase in needs by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

Because this Planning Unit is what it is, there is no optimum. The needs of the users of downtown, whether for employment, shopping or entertainment, are sufficiently different from those of the resident that no single facility can provide for both. The optimum for the user would involve the streetscape, visual amenities, conveniences such as rest or comfort stations, small open spaces offering relief from sidewalk activity, and larger open spaces and facilities to serve entertainment or cultural purposes as well as recreation. The optimum for the resident, however, is the same as for any resident of any other planning unit.

#### Conclusions

Because Pringle Park provides adequate coverage for south end residents, expansion to five acres is suggested, possibly across the creek. And because redevelopment plans for central Salem propose residential uses along the River at Mill Creek - which would encourage retention of existing residential uses in the northwest section of the Planning Unit - a neighborhood park in the northwest corner would provide for present and anticipated future needs. There is considerable latitude in siting - north of Marion Street and west of Summer Street. A site between High and Church at Mill Creek would serve the entire north half of the Planning Unit. A site closer to the River could stimulate residential redevelopment there. Or vice versa, redevelopment could provide park site opportunities. User needs downtown should be met by coordinating public

improvements with those of private development to integrate small public spaces and conveniences into an improved streetscape.

### Planning Unit Number 9

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit contains or abuts substantial public property and derives visual or user benefit from those properties which are landscaped and open areas. Most residential lots are under 6000 square feet, particularly west of Park Avenue; the remainder are slightly over 6000 square feet. For that portion of the Unit east of 21st Street, the 1970 Census indicated a middle aged housing stock with a high proportion of subsidized units, and a high incidence of unemployed residents. A high number of multiple residential uses are concentrated in various locations along the Unit's periphery. There are numerous public and private facilities - North Salem High School, Englewood and Hoover Elementary Schools and adjacent neighborhood parks, Olinger Pool, Salem General Hospital, Lancaster Mall shopping center and the aforementioned Oregon State Hospital and grounds. The public facilities available at them are one football field, seven softball fields, six basketball courts, five tennis courts and one swimming pool. The public facilities are well distributed throughout. The two neighborhood parks give good coverage except for across I-5 and Center Street and to some extent 17th Street to an area which contains North Salem High and Olinger Pool.

The current population is 7100, with an increase to 8900 anticipated by 1990. Growth will occur through filling in of undeveloped residential property, through mixtures of commercial and residential uses, and through some increase in density. The current park deficiency is seven acres, with five additional acres necessary by 1990. No additional facilities are needed before 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

Two neighborhood parks, one at 17th and D, just southwest of existing Englewood Park, and the other at the exact location of Hoover Park would provide the best possible service to the Planning Unit were it not for the barriers of 17th Street, Center Street and I-5. A single neighborhood park at "D" and Evergreen with supplemental facilities across the barriers would alleviate the situation.

#### Conclusions

Since Englewood and Hoover Parks already exist and the latter is programmed for a six acre expansion into school property - thereby reducing the current deficit to one acre - they should be expanded further or a third neighborhood park created before 1990. A community park is being proposed south of "D" and Evergreen, so an additional neighborhood park at the ideal location would quadruple coverage for the adjacent portion of the planning unit. Approximately 1000 people live west of 17th at the present time.

While this does not justify a neighborhood park now, it could in the future. The conversion of the North High site into Parrish Junior High School might produce some surplus land. Next to Olinger Pool might be a good location. The areas south of Center and east of I-5 should each have a centrally located mini-park.

### Planning Unit Number 10

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit contains the State Fairgrounds and a limited amount of industrial development in addition to residential uses. The southwest portion is comprised predominantly of lots under 6000 square feet in area and a high number of multiple residential structures are on the east, west and south peripheries. For the area south of Sunnyview and east of 22nd, the 1970 census data indicated a middle aged housing stock with a large number of subsidized units and a high proportion of unemployed residents. Barriers to movement within the Unit include 17th Street and possibly Sunnyview in the future.

Existing facilities aside from the Fairgrounds are Waldo Junior High and Washington Elementary School, Livingston and Fairgrounds Neighborhood Parks and Eastgate mini-park. Sports facilities at these include one football field, seven softball fields, three baseball fields, three basketball courts and three tennis courts. The coverage of existing neighborhood parks is good despite their peripheral location, with only the southeast corner (containing numerous multiple-family dwellings) unserved.

The current population of the Unit is 6600, with an increase to 7200 by 1990. Growth will occur through infilling and redevelopment, possibly at higher densities. The current acreage deficiency is six acres with an additional two acres required by 1990. The only additional facility needed by 1990 is one tennis court.

#### Desired Conditions

Ideally, two neighborhood parks - one located between Keen and Sunnyview east of the Fairgrounds and the other between Sunnyview and Market east of 17th - would provide the best coverage to the entire Planning Unit. However, given 17th's status as a barrier and Sunnyview's potential to become one when its extension to Fairgrounds Road at Tile is accomplished, the existing parks are very appropriately located to be supplemented by mini-parks across those barriers. Barrick Field is within that area west of 17th.

#### Conclusions

Livingston Park is under three acres and should be expanded to five or more acres. Fairgrounds might be expanded to eliminate the remaining shortage. The acreage deficiency is such that Livingston could be expanded to the minimum five acres and another neighborhood park could be sited - possibly more centrally located near Waldo and Washington



Schools. Some land is available across Lansing Avenue. Whatever the solution chosen, mini-parks should be provided for the area west of 17th, possibly in conjunction with Barrick Field, and south of Sunnyview east of Evergreen to serve the area described by the census data.

### Planning Unit Number 11

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is a suburban neighborhood with commercial uses along Lancaster. Lots under 6000 square feet are concentrated around the site for relocated Middle Grove Elementary School, east of Brown Road slightly larger lots exist east of Lancaster north of Beverly and west of Lancaster north of Market. A limited number of multiples are scattered along Lancaster. The unit has no park land at present, but two softball fields are available at existing Middle Grove School. A second school site, possibly for relocated North Salem High, abuts Lancaster north of Sunnyview.

The 1975 population is approximately 4200, with an increase to 5000 expected by 1990. The current acreage deficiency is 10.5 acres, with an additional two acres required by 1990. Needed facilities include two basketball courts, two tennis courts and one softball field presently, with another tennis court and softball field by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

Ideally, the planning unit should be served by two neighborhood parks. Taking the barrier at Lancaster into account, however, reduces the length of the unit to the point that only one neighborhood park is warranted. The area east of Lancaster should have no fewer than two mini-parks.

#### Conclusions

With a slight modification of the service radius portion of the neighborhood park standard, one ten acre park located between Brow and Hollywood, and Carolina and an extension of Beverly would provide good service to the planning unit. Mini-parks should be located midway between I-5 and Lancaster in the vicinity of Watson Avenue and north of Sunnyview. An alternative to the foregoing would be neighborhood parks at each of the future school sites with provision for getting people across Lancaster (i.e., grade separation). Land appears to be available whichever alternative is chosen.

### Planning Unit Number 12

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is a developing suburban neighborhood with lots of under 6000 square feet and those somewhat over-concentrated east of the future junior high site off 45th and south and west of Swegle Elementary School to Lancaster. What multiple residence structures exist are dispersed along Lancaster. Swegle School is the only public facility in the unit



and offers two softball courts and two basketball courts. There are no parks at present, but a community park may be located within this planning unit south of the proposed junior high school or across Center Street in Unit 13.

The current population is approximately 2800 with an increase to 4200 expected by 1990. The present neighborhood park deficit is seven acres, with an additional four required by 1990. At present, one tennis court is needed; an additional tennis court and one softball field will be needed by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

The unit can be ideally served by a centrally located single facility.

#### Conclusion

Undeveloped land suitable for a neighborhood park and central to the entire planning unit exists north of the proposed junior high school.

### Planning Unit Number 13

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is primarily suburban with lots under 6000 square feet concentrated south of the railroad track almost the full length of the planning unit. At the southwest corner of the Unit is commercial, at the southeast corner, an industrial use. The railroad and Lancaster are internal barriers. Auburn Elementary School with three softball fields is the only public facility; a golf course is located to the northeast, off Center Street.

The 1975 population is approximately 3000, with an increase to 3200 expected by 1990. The neighborhood park acreage deficit is 7.5 acres now, with an additional half acre required by 1990. Facilities needed presently are one basketball court and tennis court; by 1990 another of each will be needed.

#### Desired Conditions

The portion of the Planning Unit east of Lancaster can ideally be served by a single, centrally located neighborhood park, providing at least one pedestrian facility to cross the tracks is constructed. The area west of Lancaster should have one mini-park between the tracks and Center Street.

#### Conclusions

The center of that portion of the Unit east of Lancaster lies between Center and Monroe, east of 45th. South of the school there is undeveloped land. Mini-parks should be provided east of Lancaster central to resident population, and for that area south of the railroad access across the tracks should be explored in spite of the proposed mini-park.

## Planning Unit Number 14

### Existing Conditions

Planning Unit 14 is a developing suburban area with lots under 6000 square feet concentrated in the northeast quadrant and lots over 6000 in the northwest quadrant. A limited number of multiple residence facilities are dispersed along Lancaster. Lancaster and Highway 22 are the only internal barriers. The latter is considered to be less of a barrier than the industrial and state-owned property at the Planning Unit's south periphery. Existing facilities include Four Corners Elementary School, Four Corners and Santana Neighborhood Parks and Meadowlawn Golf (Club) Course. A future elementary school site is north of Macleay Road on Buffalo Drive. Sports facilities include a football field, four softball fields, three basketball courts, one tennis court and the golf course.

In 1975 the approximate population is 5,500, with an increase to 6,600 anticipated by 1990. The current neighborhood park acreage deficiency is eight acres, with three additional acres required by 1990. Facilities needed are two tennis courts at present and one softball field by 1990.

### Desired Conditions

Ideally, Planning Unit 14 should be served by two neighborhood parks, one southeast of Four Corners School and the other south of Macleay Road and east of an extension of Shenendoah, and two mini-parks, one west of Lancaster and the other south of Santiam Highway.

### Conclusions

The park at Four Corners School, although deficient in acreage, provides good coverage for the northwest half of the planning unit (excluding that portion west of Lancaster). Santana Park lies within the service radius of Four Corners and although it does extend park coverage to more of the planning unit, considerable overlap does occur. Four Corners should be expanded to five acres or more, and a new neighborhood park should be developed across from or adjacent to the elementary school site. Mini-parks east of Lancaster and south of Highway 22 should be located so as to fill the greatest need. The latter site should be at least two acres since the area served is more of a neighborhood than are most isolated sections needing mini-parks.

## Planning Unit Number 15

### Existing Conditions and Conclusions

Planning Unit 15, containing most of Oregon State Hospital, the Penitentiary, State offices and industrial land is nonresidential (residents east of 25th are in Planning Unit 16), and therefore not subject to neighborhood park analysis. However, two park possibilities exist at the northwest and southeast extremities which could meet the needs of adjacent planning units and the Salem Urban area. The southeast corner of the intersection

of 24th and Center Street is landscaped Hospital grounds which could serve as neighborhood park space for densely developed Planning Unit 16 across 24th Street, which is not a present or anticipated barrier. The second possibility is for a large urban park north of the I-5 - Highway 22 interchange, in conjunction with Cascade Gateway across Highway 22. An additional public facility possibility is a high school (replacement for North Salem High) on OSH land south of the Hospital.

### Planning Unit Number 16

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is densely developed and has many of the problems inherent to central city neighborhoods. The 1970 Census indicated for that portion north of Mission an older, deteriorating housing stock and a high proportion of autoless, elderly and minority residents. Almost all residential lots are under 6000 square feet, and a high number of multiple residence structures are dispersed throughout the unit and concentrated along both sides of 25th Street. Mission, State and 17th Street north of State are internal barriers. Seventeenth is proposed for extension to Mission in the future. Existing public facilities include Richmond Elementary School, Aldrich and Richmond Neighborhood Parks, Thomas Kay Historical Park, and Royal, Lee and Mill Race Mini-parks. Sports facilities available include one soccer field, three softball fields, two basketball courts and two tennis courts. Aldrich and Richmond Parks provide good coverage to the area between State and Mission, and would continue to do so even if 17th were extended.

The current population is approximately 7300, with an estimated increase to 9200 by 1990. The present acreage deficit for neighborhood parks is 14 acres, with an additional five acres required by 1990. Facilities needed presently are one basketball court, two tennis courts and three softball fields; another basketball court, another tennis court and another softball field are needed by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

The Unit's physical configuration and internal barriers preclude a single neighborhood park. Existing and potential barriers may necessitate as many as five to provide a 23 acre system within the Planning Unit by 1990. The size of each park would be dependent upon the size and density of the area served. Locations should be central to the area served or within one-half mile of users.

#### Conclusions

Expansion or acquisition for neighborhood or even mini-parks will involve developed land. Correcting a 14 acre deficit is going to significantly impact the area whether the emphasis is on five mini-parks and a single large neighborhood park or on four or five five-acre neighborhood parks. One possible means of minimizing impact would be to use all or part of



the Oregon State Hospital grounds (20 acres; 13 may be needed) at the southeast corner of Center and 24th for the major neighborhood park and have supplemental mini or neighborhood parks in each of the five planning unit sections. Twenty-fourth is not anticipated to become a barrier and use of this facility in the adjacent planning unit (15) would serve the area east of 17th and north of State, which is less than one-half mile away. A mini-park west of 17th and north of State would complete coverage for the north 3/5 of the Planning Unit. An alternative to OSH would be expansion of Royal Mini-park, which appears unfeasible. Expansion of Aldrich and Richmond Parks to five acres each would provide good coverage although insufficient acreage for the central 2/5 of the unit. Alternatives to Richmond and Aldrich would be more centrally located but coverage would not be increased and therefore would be advisable only if expansion is impossible. A mini-park south of Mission in the vicinity of 15th and Hines would complete the Planning Unit's coverage. The community development block grant housing rehabilitation program programmed for this area may offer acquisition opportunities.

### Planning Unit Number 17

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is a dense, center city neighborhood with residential lots under 6000 square feet predominantly in the north, and lots of 6000 square feet or more in the south. A high number of multiple residence structures are scattered with concentrations in the northwest section, along the east side of Bush Park and dispersed along the Unit periphery. Potential barriers include Owens Street, Fairview Avenue and the existing Liberty-Commercial couplet. Existing facilities in the Planning Unit include South Salem High School, Leslie Junior High, McKinley and Morningside Elementary Schools, Bush's Pasture Park (large urban), Gilmore Field and Fairmount Neighborhood Park. Sports facilities available include two football fields, two tracks, ten softball fields, four baseball fields, five basketball courts, eight tennis courts and one swimming pool.

The 1975 population was approximately 9,200, with an increase to 10,500 anticipated by 1990. The current neighborhood park acreage deficiency is 11 acres with an additional three acres required by 1990. No additional sports facilities are needed within that time.

#### Desired Conditions

The planning unit would be ideally served by three neighborhood parks in the vicinity of Madrona and Hulsey (west of Morningside School), off Hoyt in the vicinity of Winter Street and at Baker School.

#### Conclusions

The location of existing parks (Fairmount Neighborhood and Bush's Pasture) and undeveloped park property on Clark Creek preclude the establishment of three neighborhood parks. Those residents not living within one-half mile of Bush Park or Fairmount Park should be within one-half to three-quarters of a mile of a neighborhood park developed on the 6.8 acre Clark



Creek property, with the exception of residents of the extreme south portion of the Planning Unit. This area is served by 1.1 acre South Village mini-park which needs to be expanded by one-half acre to continue substituting for neighborhood park space. An alternative to expanding South Village would be establishing a mini or neighborhood park at Morningside Elementary where land is available north of Madrona. This would provide double coverage to the area between the Clark Creek property and Morningside School, however. The dense multiple residence area north of Owens and west of Commercial should have a mini-park, as should the area between the service areas of Clark Creek and Bush. A mini-park adjacent to Gilmore Field, preferably eastward, would serve this purpose. Fourteen contiguous or undeveloped acres are difficult to locate in an area as dense as Planning Unit 17. Additional mini-parks could complete the acreage need, possibly at Baker and McKinley Elementary Schools and at the South High-Leslie complex.

### Planning Unit Number 18

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is a developed suburban neighborhood, the densest portion of which consists of residential lots of 6000 square feet. In the west half of the planning unit, multiple residence structures are scattered along the periphery; concentrations occur in the north end and southeast corner. Existing facilities include Judson Junior High School, Faye Wright Elementary School, Hillview and Woodmansee Neighborhood Parks and Bradley Mini-park in the north end. Existing sports facilities include one track, eight softball fields, one baseball field, three basketball courts and four tennis courts.

The current population is 6,900 with an anticipated increase to 8,300 by 1990. The 1975 neighborhood park acreage deficiency is two acres, with an additional 3.5 acres required by 1890. One additional tennis court is needed by that time.

#### Desired Conditions

Ideally, two parks should serve Planning Unit 18; one north at Hidden Lakes and one south of Judson. The latter would have a slightly extended service radius due to the pie shape of the Planning Unit.

#### Conclusions

Good coverage is provided by the three existing facilities, except for the southwest portion of the Planning Unit. The acreage need does not justify a single neighborhood facility and location in the southwest portion of the Planning Unit would provide overlapping coverage with Woodmansee Park. Therefore, expansion of substandard Hillview Park and expansion of Woodmansee appear to be the most appropriate solution. A mini-park should be developed to serve the southwest portion. Land is available in the vicinity of Pembroke Street and Second Avenue S. An alternative would be to establish a substandard neighborhood park in this area anticipating present population growth beyond 1990.

## Planning Unit Number 19

### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is a developed area with residential lots under 6000 square feet in the northern portion, 6000 square foot lots in the central portion and larger lots in the south. Multi-family residential structures are dispersed along Commercial, Liberty and Skyline. Existing facilities include Sprague High School; Liberty, Salem Heights and Schirle Elementary Schools, Fircrest Neighborhood Park and undeveloped park property on Candalaria Boulevard. Existing sports facilities include one football field, five softball fields, two baseball fields, six basketball courts and five tennis courts.

The 1975 population is approximately 7,000 with an increase to 8,200 anticipated by 1990. The current neighborhood park acreage deficiency is 13 acres with an additional three acres required by 1990. One softball field will be needed by that time.

### Desired Conditions

Ideally, the Planning Unit should be served by three neighborhood parks: one south of Candalaria Park, one in the vicinity of Fircrest and one in the Sunnyridge area in the vicinity of 14th and Jordan.

### Conclusions

Fircrest Neighborhood Park provides good coverage to the central portion of the Planning Unit. The School District hopes to acquire four acres adjacent to Salem Heights Elementary School. If this acquisition occurs, joint development of a neighborhood park would be possible. Such a park should first be expanded to five acres or more. Should this acquisition by the School District not be possible, park property on Candalaria Boulevard should be expanded and developed as a neighborhood park. A third neighborhood park in the vicinity of 14th and Jordan would serve the entire southern portion of the planning unit. A park located at Schirle School would not provide equivalent coverage.

## Planning Unit Number 20

### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is a developing suburban area, the northern one-third of which lies within the city limits and has a high proportion of residential lots of 6000 square feet. Existing facilities include Candalaria Elementary School and (to a limited extent) Fairmount Neighborhood Park in adjacent Planning Unit 19. Approximately 500 people live within one-half mile of Fairmount Park and gain access along Crestview. Sports facilities within the Planning Unit are limited to one basketball court at Candalaria School.

The current population is approximately 2,600 with an increase to 3,300 anticipated by 1990. The neighborhood park acreage deficiency is presently five acres, with an additional two acres required by 1990. Needed facilities include one tennis court and two softball fields at the present time, with an additional tennis court, an additional softball field and one basketball court by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

The physical configuration of the Planning Unit is such that three neighborhood parks would be necessary to satisfy established standards.

#### Conclusions

Population growth warrants but one facility before 1990. Since the existing population is concentrated in the northern third of the planning unit, the neighborhood park should be located in the vicinity of Madrona and Elderberry.

### Planning Unit Number 21

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit contains Minto and Brown's Island Parks (regional) and two golf facilities. No schools or neighborhood parks exist at the present time. Much of the Unit lies within the River's flood plain. Land uses are predominantly agricultural and development is restricted due to flood danger. The southern half of the Planning Unit has a higher elevation and is developing residentially into an upper income neighborhood. Two possible large urban park sites exist within the Planning Unit; one along the eastern boundary on Croisan Ridge, the other at Minto Island. South River Road constitutes a potential barrier.

The present population is approximately 800 with an increase to 1,200 anticipated by 1990. The current neighborhood park acreage deficiency is two acres with one additional acre required by 1990. Needed facilities are one softball field at the present time and one basketball court and one tennis court by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

Ideally, two neighborhood parks in the developable south and southwest sections of the planning unit should be provided.

#### Conclusions

Although projected population and acreage needs do not justify a neighborhood park, growth is anticipated beyond 1990. Therefore, acquisition for future neighborhood parks should be undertaken with priority in the south, a site south of River Road and west of Homestead would serve the south portion of the Planning Unit.

## Planning Unit Number 22

### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is a developing area with subdivisions concentrated primarily in the north. At the present time, no public facilities are available. The current population is approximately 800, with 900 anticipated by 1990. The 1975 neighborhood park acreage deficiency is two acres with an additional .25 acre required by 1990. One softball field will be needed by that time.

### Desired Conditions

Ideally, one facility can serve the entire Planning Unit if the service radius is extended to three-quarters of a mile.

### Conclusions

Although projected population and acreage needs do not justify a neighborhood park at the present time, growth is anticipated beyond 1990. Initial acquisition is therefore justified at this time. The site should be at the center of the Planning Unit, north of Davis Road.

## Planning Unit Number 23

### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is the southernmost portion of the Salem Urban Area. Development is concentrated at the north end of the Planning Unit and along the east perimeter within the city limits. One golf course is presently available, but there are no public facilities. A junior high school site and an undeveloped park property exist in the north section and a community park is proposed in conjunction with the future junior high school. A possible large urban park site exists between Jory and Battle Creeks in the south portion of the Planning Unit. The 1975 population is approximately 2,100 with an increase to 3,500 anticipated by 1990. The current neighborhood park acreage deficiency is five acres, with an additional four acres required by 1990. Needed sports facilities include one basketball court, one tennis court and two softball fields at the present time, with an additional one of each by 1990.

### Desired Conditions

Ideally, the planning unit can be divided into four quadrants and a neighborhood park should be centrally located in each.

### Conclusions

Projected population and acreage needs justify slightly less than two neighborhood parks at the present time. Since existing population is concentrated in the north and east and a community park is proposed for the northeast quadrant, neighborhood parks in the northwest and southeast



quadrants should have highest priorities. Undeveloped Holder Field in the northwest quadrant should be expanded and developed as a neighborhood park. The second neighborhood park should be located in the vicinity of Sunnyside and New Port in the southeast quadrant, with a community park located in the northeast quadrant and a large urban park possible in the southwest quadrant. The Planning Unit is well served by park facilities.

#### Planning Unit Number 24

##### Existing Conditions

Planning Unit 24 is comprised of State institutional and industrial land, including the airport, and residential development along the western boundary, in the southwest corner and in the southern portion. Development along the west boundary is generally on residential lots of 6000 square feet. Multiple residence structures are dispersed along the west periphery. Pringle Road constitutes a future barrier. Existing facilities within the Planning Unit include Pringle Elementary School, Cascade Gateway (large urban park) and Morningside Neighborhood Park, which provides good coverage to the Planning Unit. Existing sports facilities include one track, three softball fields, four basketball courts and one tennis court.

The present population is approximately 4,600 with an increase to 6,500 anticipated by 1990. The current neighborhood park acreage deficiency is seven acres, with an additional five acres required by 1990. Needed facilities include one tennis court and one softball field at the present time, with one more of each by 1990.

##### Desired Conditions

Given the configuration of residential uses within the Planning Unit, four neighborhood parks would be required. These would be located in the south, the southwest and in the far west, north and south of Madrona.

##### Conclusions

The School District proposes to relocate Pringle Elementary School to the northwest. A neighborhood park in conjunction with the school would provide good coverage to the southwest portion of the Planning Unit. A second neighborhood park to serve the south portion of the Planning Unit should be located north of Boone, in the vicinity of 27th Street. Morningside Park is well located, although deficient in acreage, and should therefore be expanded. A mini-park should be developed south of Vista and west of Pringle Road to serve the limited population there.

#### Planning Unit Number 25

##### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is a developing suburban area with Pringle Road a potential barrier. There are no existing public facilities. The 1975 population is approximately 300, with 1,800 anticipated by 1990. The current neighborhood park acreage deficiency is one acre with an additional four acres required by 1990. Sports facilities needed include a softball field at the present time and a tennis court and basketball court by 1990.

### Desired Conditions

Because the Planning Unit is pie-shaped, three neighborhood park facilities would provide the best possible coverage.

### Conclusions

Population projections and acreage requirements indicate only one neighborhood park site. Since Pringle Road may someday constitute a barrier and population density will most likely be concentrated in the north portion of the Planning Unit, the neighborhood park should be located east of Reed Lane and south of Fabry Road. Mini-parks may be needed in the future east of Pringle and in the south end of the Planning Unit.

### Planning Unit Number 26

#### Existing Conditions

Planning Unit 26 is a developing suburban area with some limited industrial use indicated north of Boone Road, which is a potential barrier. There are no public facilities within the Unit at the present time. The current population is approximately 700, with an increase to 1,400 anticipated by 1990. The current neighborhood park acreage deficiency is two acres with an additional two acres required by 1990. Sports facilities needed are one softball field at the present time and one basketball court, one tennis court and an additional softball field by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

Ideally, two neighborhood parks should serve the Planning Unit: one west of 36th at Langley and another west of Coates Drive south of Wiltsey Loop.

#### Conclusions

Population growth and acreage needs indicate only one facility by 1990. Assuming growth will occur first in the north, priority should be placed on acquisition there.

### Planning Unit Number 27

#### Existing Conditions

Planning Unit 27 is the southeastern corner of the Salem urban area. Land not under State or other institutional ownership and use is generally earmarked for industrial purposes. Population growth within the Planning Unit will therefore be minimal. The only identifiable concentration of noninstitutionalized residents is in the Turner Road/Mill Creek area, but not all of the 1,000 estimated population live there.

### Conclusions

A small park in this area - mini-park in size but neighborhood in function - would serve the most residents possible.

### Planning Unit Number 28

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is a developing suburban area with potential barriers on Brush College and Doaks Ferry Roads. Existing public facilities include Brush College Elementary School and Brush College Neighborhood Park. Park-owned property exists at Broadview Terrace in the southwest portion of the Unit and a potential large urban park site exists south of Brush College Road at the urban growth boundary. There are two softball fields within the Unit.

The 1975 population is approximately 3100 with an increase to 4,600 anticipated by 1990. There is currently no neighborhood park acreage deficit, but an additional three acres are required by 1990. Needed facilities include one basketball court and two tennis courts at the present time, with an additional basketball court and one softball field by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

If barriers on Brush College and Doaks Ferry Roads materialize, the Planning Unit will be divided into four unequal sectors. Ideally, each sector should have a neighborhood park.

### Conclusions

Brush College Park presently provides good coverage to the Planning Unit. Barriers on Brush College and Doaks Ferry Roads will drastically reduce that service radius. Although population growth and acreage needs indicated for 1990 do not justify another neighborhood park, population growth is anticipated beyond that time. The greatest density will continue to be in the southeast sector, therefore it would be appropriate to begin acquisition of a neighborhood park. A central location for such a facility would be on Linwoods.

### Planning Unit Number 29

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is primarily within the flood plain of the Willamette River and will therefore not be intensively developed. Present population is now concentrated in the south end. Residential use there is very dense on lots of less than 6000 square feet and in scattered multiple residence structures. The 1970 census indicated for this portion of Planning Unit 29 an older deteriorating housing stock and a high proportion of unemployed, autoless and low-income residents. Existing facilities include Walker Junior High School, West Salem Elementary School, Wallace Marine Park (large urban) and West Salem Neighborhood Park, all in the south end of the Planning Unit. A

golf course is available in the northwest corner of the Planning Unit. Sports facilities available include one football field, five softball fields, one baseball field, five basketball courts, two tennis courts, a swimming pool and golf course.

In 1975, the approximate population was 3,200 with an estimated increase to 5,500 by 1990. Over half the population lives in the south end. The present neighborhood park acreage deficiency is six acres with an additional six acres required by 1990. One additional tennis court will be needed by that time.

#### Desired Conditions

Because of residential potential along the Unit's west periphery and at its south end, several neighborhood park sites will be needed. Such a facility east of Salemtowne, with a mini-park east of Wallace Road on a Hope Avenue alignment and a neighborhood park central to the south quarter would provide good coverage to the Planning Unit.

#### Conclusions

Facilities for the south end should have highest priority. Community Development Block Grant monies, which will allow for some redevelopment, might offer opportunities for park acquisition. Since West Salem Park is not central to the south end, a neighborhood park located adjacent to West Salem Elementary School would be more suitable. The mini-park located east of Wallace Road on a Hope Avenue alignment would provide for the limited and dispersed population in that area. A neighborhood park east of Salemtowne would provide for the needs of the north portion of Planning Unit 29.

### Planning Unit Number 30

#### Existing Conditions

This Planning Unit is a developing suburban area with residential lots of 6000 square feet on its eastern boundary. Doaks Ferry Road is a potential barrier. Existing facilities include Orchard Heights Community Park, the Eola Heights Neighborhood Park and a possible large urban park site to the west on the urban growth boundary. Existing sports facilities include two softball fields, one basketball court and one tennis court.

In 1975, the approximate population was 2,700 with an increase to 5,000 anticipated by 1990. The current neighborhood park acreage deficit is five acres with an additional six acres required by 1990. Needed sports facilities include one basketball court, two tennis courts and two softball fields by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

Ideally, Planning Unit 30 should have three neighborhood parks. These would be located west of existing Eola Heights Park, in line with 34th



Avenue south of Best Road, and midway between Orchard Heights and Glen Creek Road west of Parkway. Some latitude in siting would be gained through the community park expansion proposed for Orchard Heights and the possible large urban park site proposed for the west boundary.

### Conclusions

Assuming population growth and density will be greatest at the east end of the Planning Unit, the east and north areas should have highest priority for neighborhood parks.

## Planning Unit Number 31

### Existing Conditions

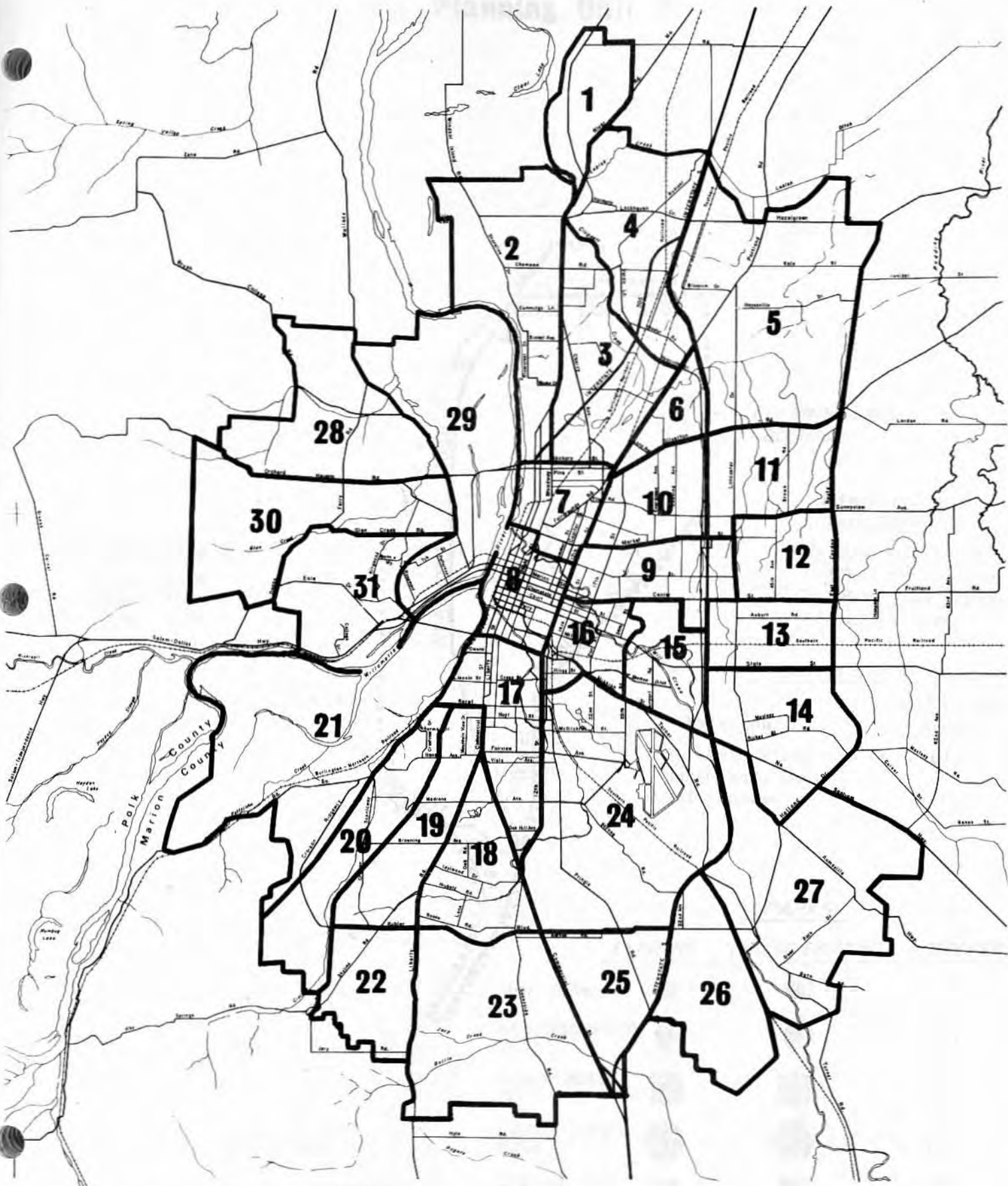
Planning Unit 31 is a developing suburban area with residential lots of 6000 square feet on the east periphery. Eola Drive is a potential barrier. Public facilities include Meyers and College Heights Elementary Schools and College Heights Neighborhood Park. Sports facilities include two softball fields and one basketball court. In 1975, the population was approximately 2,200 with an increase to 3,700 anticipated by 1990. The neighborhood park acreage deficiency was two acres with an additional three acres required by 1990. Facilities needed include one tennis court at the present time and one basketball court, a second tennis court and a softball field by 1990.

### Desired Conditions

A barrier on Eola Drive would divide the Planning Unit in half. The southern half can be ideally served by a centrally located neighborhood park. The northern half, however, is somewhat elongated and may require a supplemental mini-park at the east or west end.

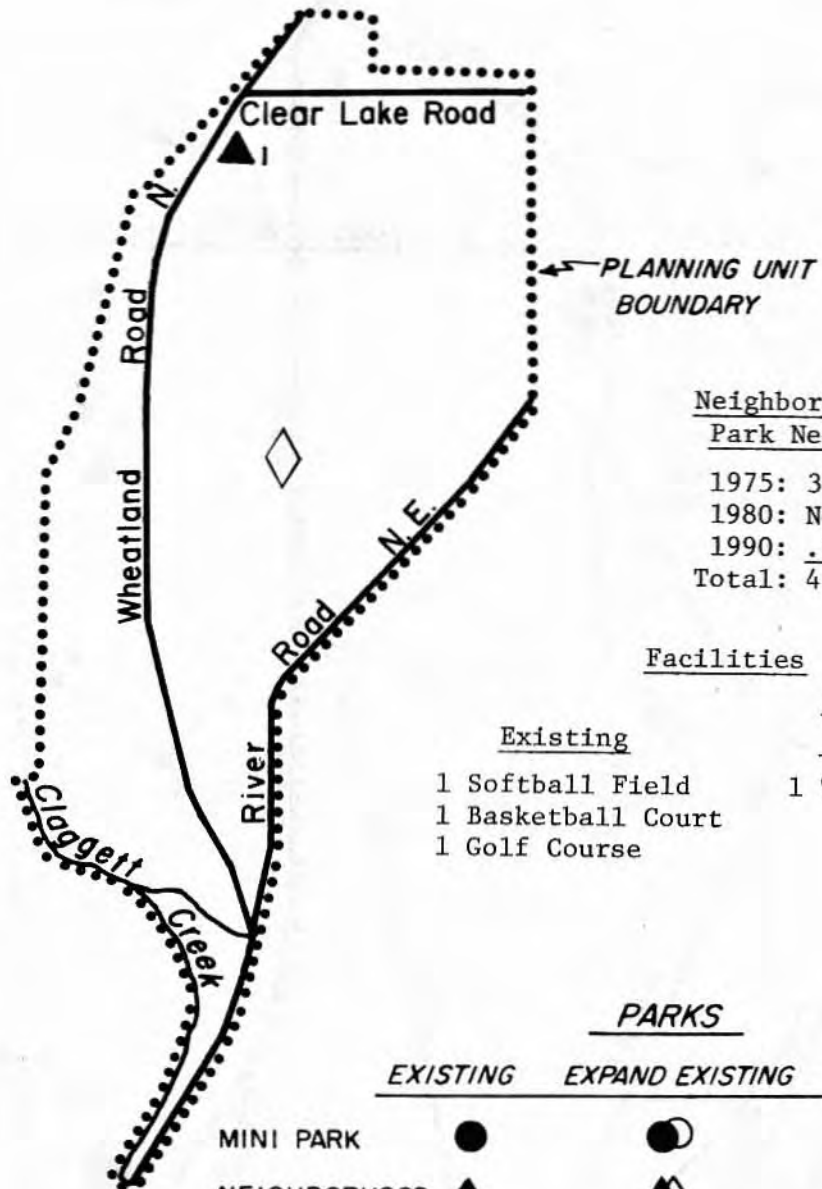
### Conclusions

College Heights presently provides good coverage to the central portion of the Planning Unit. A barrier at Eola Drive would reduce that coverage almost by half. Meyers Elementary School is centrally located in the northern portion of Planning Unit 31; land is available to the north for a neighborhood park. Expansion of College Heights Park to at least five acres should have priority, but at such time as Eola becomes a barrier, a neighborhood park should be functioning at Meyers School.



**PLANNING UNITS WITHIN THE URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY**

# Planning Unit 1



Population

1975: 1300  
 1980: 1300  
 1990: 1600

Neighborhood Park Needs

1975: 3.25A  
 1980: No increase  
 1990: .75A increase  
 Total: 4 Acres

Facilities

Existing

1 Softball Field  
 1 Basketball Court  
 1 Golf Course

Additional Needs

1 Tennis Court

PARKS

EXISTING    EXPAND EXISTING    PROPOSED

MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◈	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◼	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	⬢◊	⬢
SPECIAL USE PARK	⊗	⊗	⊗
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲    PROPOSED △

PARKS

EXISTING    EXPAND EXISTING    PROPOSED

- MINI PARK    ●    ◐    ○
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARK    ◆    ◈    ◇
- COMMUNITY PARK    ■    ◻    □
- LARGE URBAN PARK    ⬡    ⬢    ⬣
- SPECIAL USE PARK    ✕    ✕    ✕
- PARK OWNED PROPERTY    ★

SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲    PROPOSED △

Population  
 1975: 6600  
 1980: 7100  
 1990: 7800

Neighborhood Park Needs  
 1975: 11.1 Acres  
 1980: 1.25 Acres  
 1990: 1.75 Acres  
 Total: 14.1 Acres

Population  
 1975: 7900  
 1980: 8400  
 1990: 9300

Neighborhood Park Needs  
 1975: 3.38 Acres  
 1980: 1.25 Acre increase  
 1990: 2.22 Acre increase  
 Total: 6.88

Facilities

Existing:

- 11 - Softball
- 2 - Baseball
- 6 - Basketball
- 7 - Tennis
- 1 - Football
- 1 - Golf Course

Additional Needs:

None

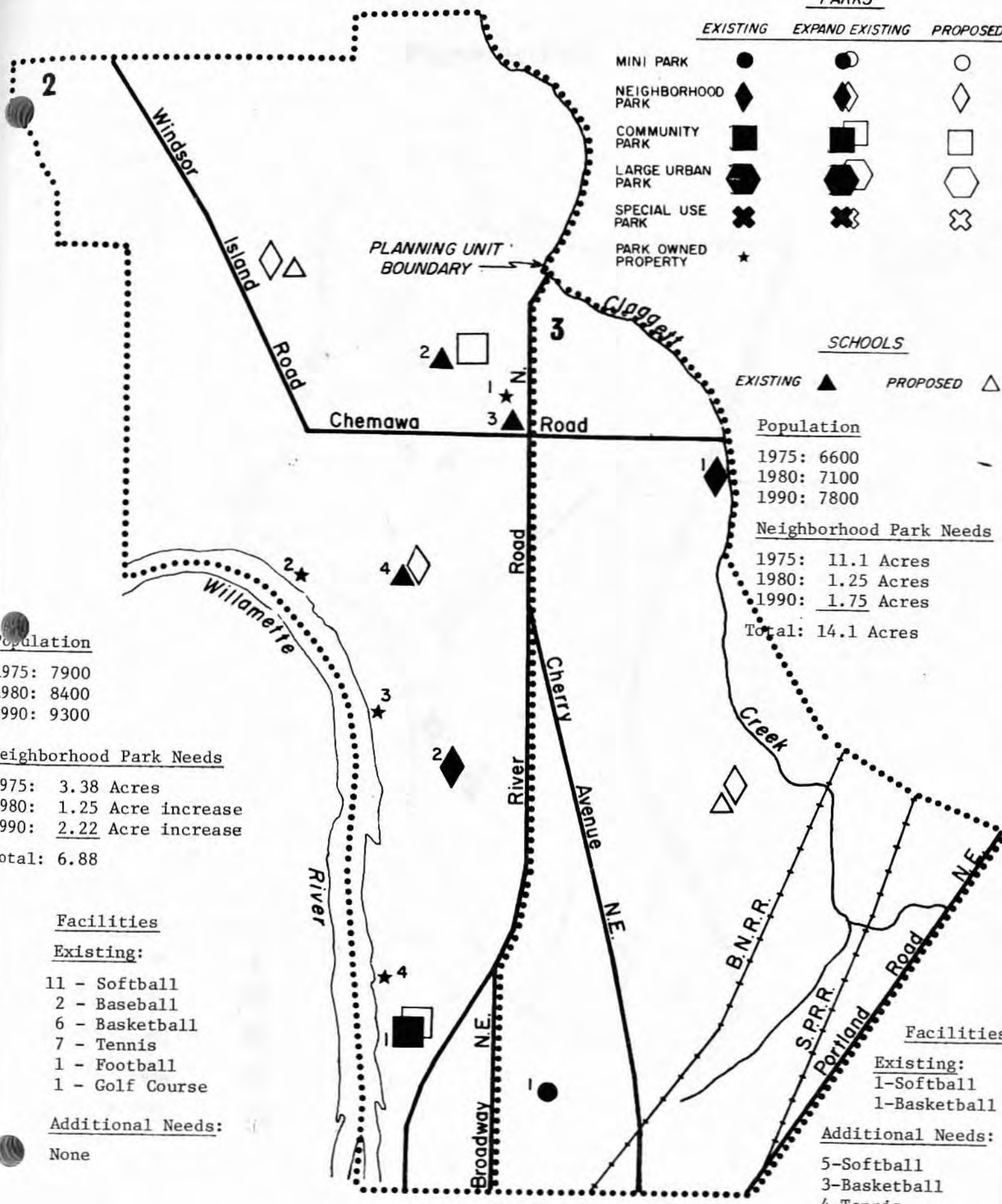
Facilities

Existing:

- 1-Softball
- 1-Basketball

Additional Needs:

- 5-Softball
- 3-Basketball
- 4-Tennis



**Planning Units 2 and 3**



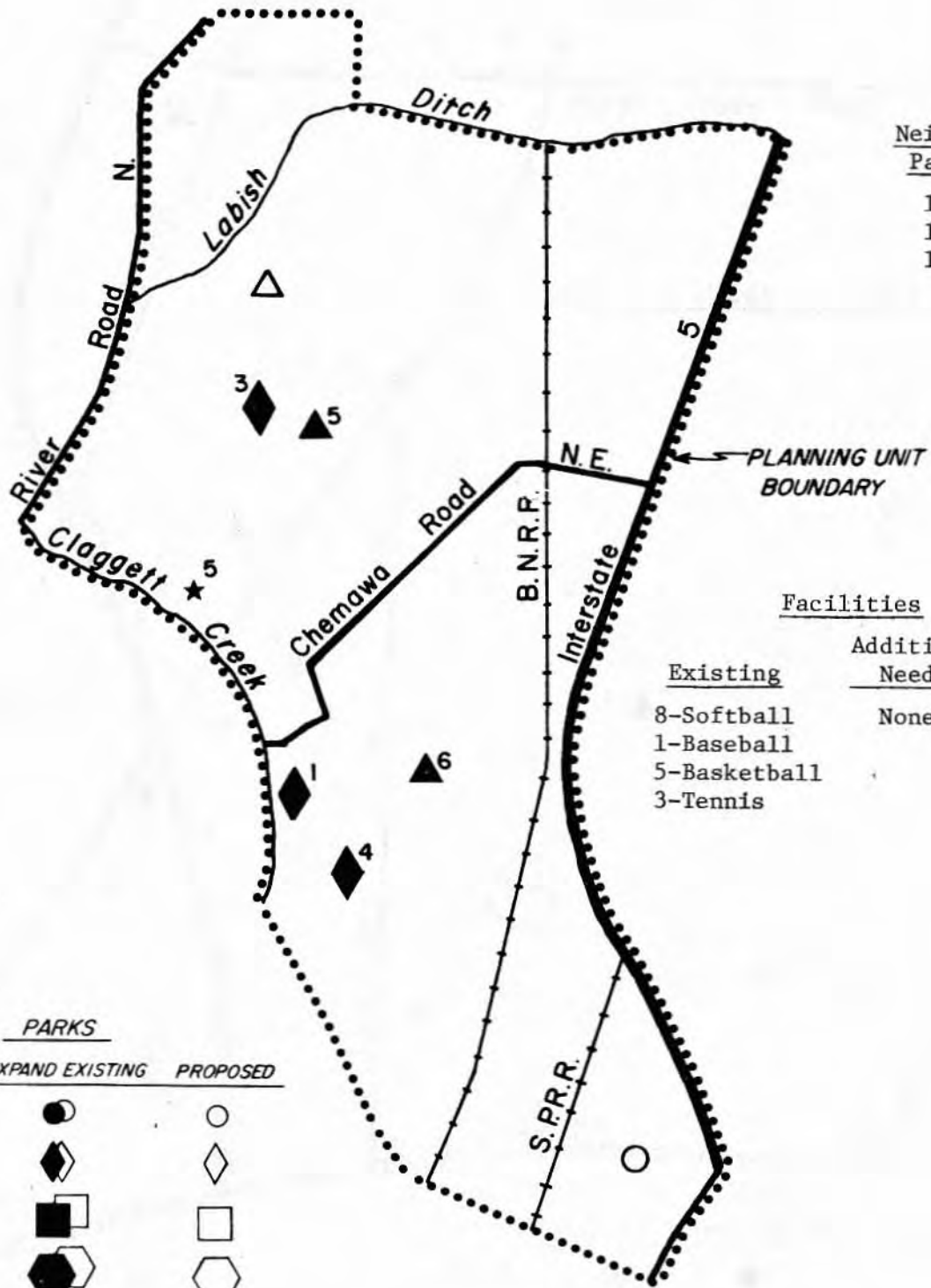
# Planning Unit 4

## Population

1975: 4500  
 1980: 4800  
 1990: 5700

## Neighborhood Park Needs

1975: 0  
 1980: 0  
 1990: 0



## Facilities

Existing	Additional Needs
8-Softball	None
1-Baseball	
5-Basketball	
3-Tennis	

## PARKS

EXISTING    EXPAND EXISTING    PROPOSED

MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◈	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◼	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	⬢	⬢
SPECIAL USE PARK	✕	✕	✕
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

## SCHOOLS

EXISTING    ▲    PROPOSED    △

# Planning Units 5 And 6

## Population

1975: 5600  
 1980: 6100  
 1990: 6700

## Neighborhood Park Needs

1975: 14 Acres  
 1980: 1.25 Acre increase  
 1990: 1.5 Acre increase

Total: 16.75

## Existing Facilities

5 Softball Fields  
 2 Baseball Fields

## Needed Facilities

3 Basketball Courts  
 3 Tennis Courts

PLANNING UNIT BOUNDARY

## Population

1975: 3000  
 1980: 3300  
 1990: 3400

## Neighborhood Park Needs

1975: 3.47 A  
 1980: .75A incr.  
 1990: .25A "  
 Total: 4.47 A

## Facilities

### Existing

1 Basketball Court  
 1 Tennis Court

### Additional Needs

1 Basketball Court  
 1 Tennis Court  
 3 Softball Fields

## SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲ PROPOSED △

Hazel Green Road N.E.

Kale Street N.E.

S.P.R.R.

Interstate

Road

Drive N.E.

Lancaster Drive

Road

5

2

8

9

10

5

6

5

## PARKS

EXISTING EXPAND EXISTING PROPOSED

MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◈	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◼	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	◈	⬡
SPECIAL USE PARK	✕	✕	✕
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

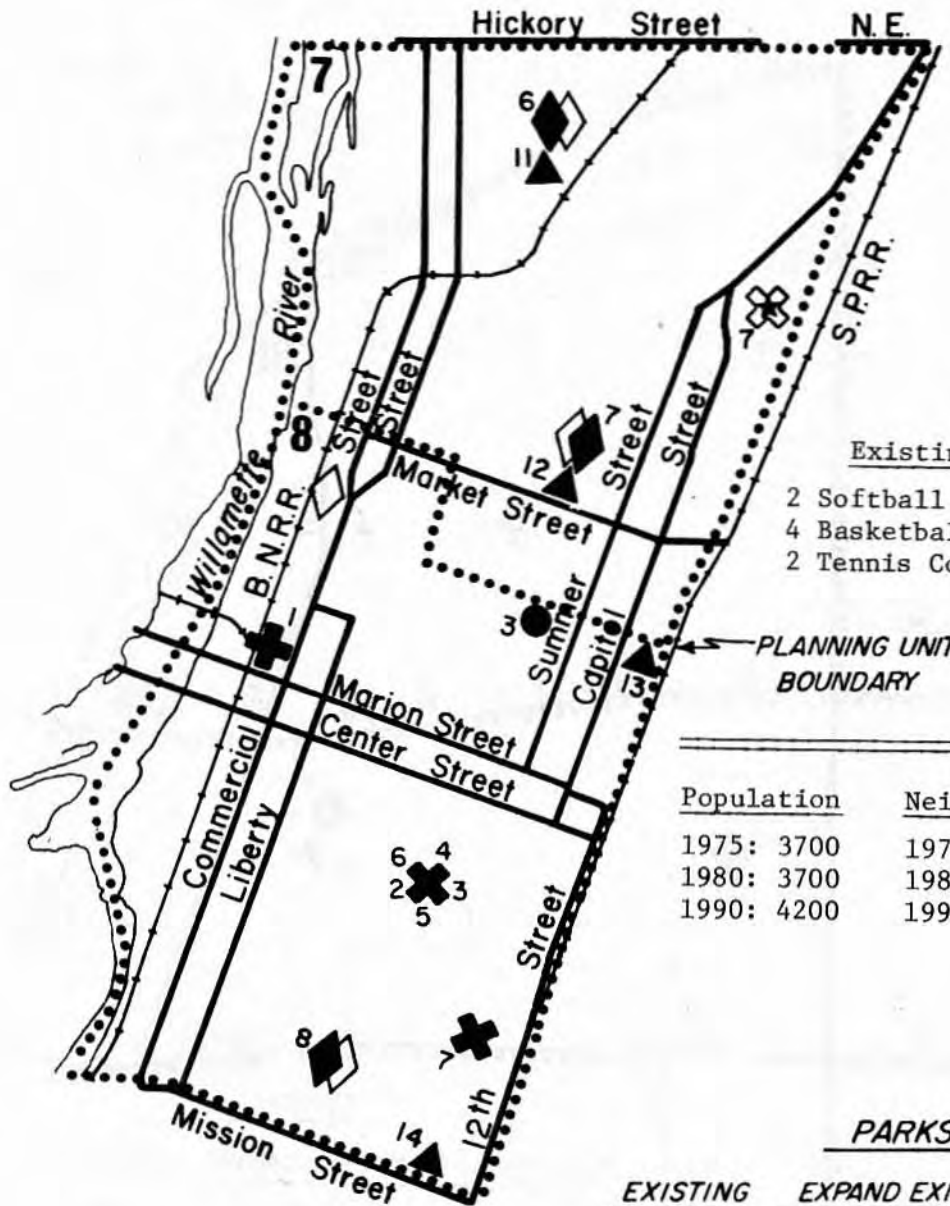
# Planning Units 7 And 8

Population  
 1975: 6200  
 1980: 6500  
 1990: 7100

Neighborhood Park Needs  
 1975: 10. Acres  
 1980: .75 Acres  
 1990: 1.5 Acres  
 Total: 12.25

Facilities

Existing	Additional Needs
2 Softball Fields	2 Tennis Courts
4 Basketball Courts	3 Softball Fields
2 Tennis Courts	1 Baseball Field



Population	Neighborhood Park Needs
1975: 3700	1975: 4.85 Acres
1980: 3700	1980: No increase
1990: 4200	1990: 1.25 Acres
	6.10 Total

PARKS

EXISTING	EXPAND EXISTING	PROPOSED
----------	-----------------	----------

- MINI PARK ● ○
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARK ◆ ◇
- COMMUNITY PARK ■ □
- LARGE URBAN PARK ● ○
- SPECIAL USE PARK ✕ ✕
- PARK OWNED PROPERTY ★

SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲ PROPOSED △

Facilities

- | Existing           | Additional Needs   |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Basketball Court | 1 Basketball Court |
| 2 Swimming Pools   | 2 Tennis Courts    |
|                    | 3 Softball Fields  |

# Planning Units 9 And 10

Population  
 1975: 6600  
 1980: 6700  
 1990: 7200

Neighborhood Park Needs  
 1975: 6.3 Acres  
 1980: .25 Acres  
 1990: 1.25 Acres  
 7.8 Total

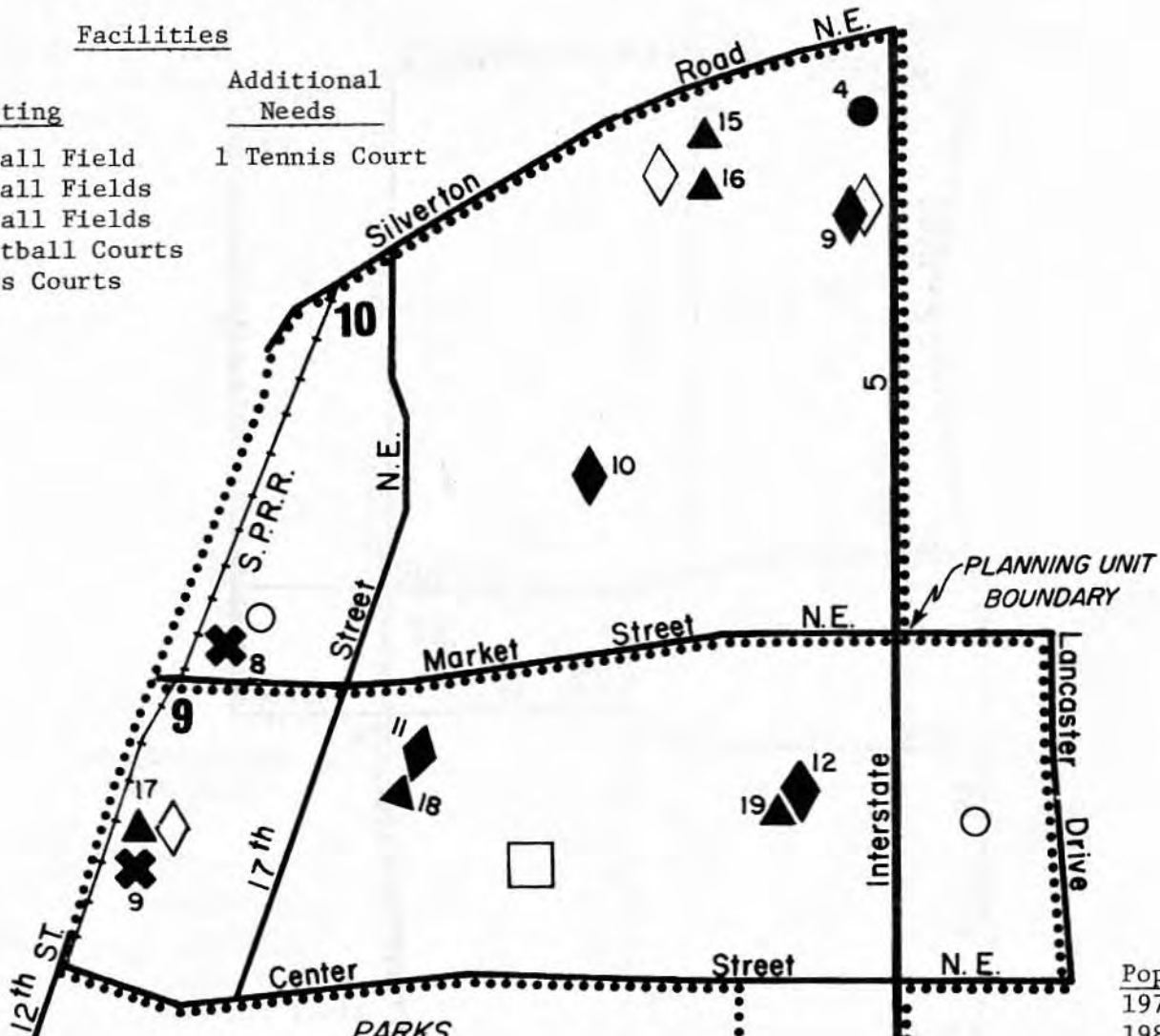
Facilities

Existing

- 1 Football Field
- 7 Softball Fields
- 3 Baseball Fields
- 3 Basketball Courts
- 3 Tennis Courts

Additional Needs

- 1 Tennis Court



Population  
 1975: 7100  
 1980: 7900  
 1990: 8900

PARKS

EXISTING    EXPAND EXISTING    PROPOSED

MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◈	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◼	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	⬡	⬠
SPECIAL USE PARK	✕	✚	✛

SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲    PROPOSED △

Neighborhood Park Needs

1975: 6.76 Acres  
 1980: 2.0 Acres  
 1990: 2.5 Acres  
 11.26 Total

Facilities

Existing

- 1 Football Field
- 7 Softball Fields
- 6 Basketball Courts
- 5 Tennis Courts
- 1 Swimming Pool

Additional Needs

None



# Planning Units 11 and 12

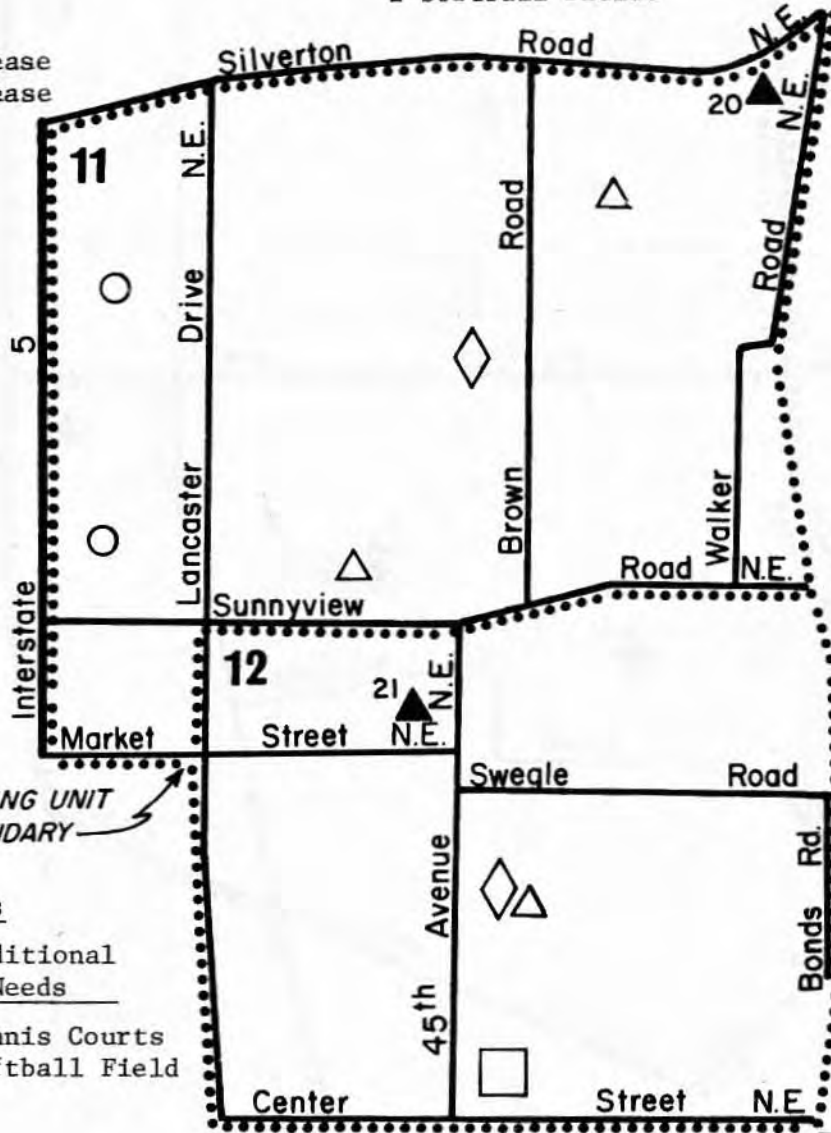
Population  
 1975: 4200  
 1980: 4600  
 1990: 5000

Facilities

<u>Existing</u>	<u>Additional Needs</u>
2 Softball Fields	2 Basketball Courts
	3 Tennis Courts
	2 Softball Fields

Neighborhood Park Needs

1975: 10.5 Acres  
 1980: 1 Acre increase  
 1990: 1 Acre increase  
 Total: 12.5 Acres



Population  
 1975: 2800  
 1980: 3700  
 1990: 4200

Neighborhood Park Needs  
 1975: 7.0 Acres  
 1980: 2.25 A increase  
 1990: 1.25 A increase  
 Total: 10.50 Acres

Facilities

<u>Existing</u>	<u>Additional Needs</u>
2 Softball Fields	2 Tennis Courts
2 Basketball Courts	1 Softball Field

SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲ PROPOSED △

PARKS

EXISTING	EXPAND EXISTING	PROPOSED
●	◐	○
◆	◊	◇
■	◻	□
⬢	⬢◊	⬢
✕	✕◊	✕
★	★	★

# Planning Units 13 and 14

## Population

1975: 3000  
1980: 3100  
1990: 3200

## Neighborhood

### Park Needs

1975: 7.5 Acres  
1980: .25 A incr.  
1990: .25 A incr.  
Total: 8.0 Acres

## Population

1975: 5500  
1980: 6000  
1990: 6600

## Neighborhood

### Park Needs

1975: 7.5 Acres  
1980: 1.25 A incr.  
1990: 1.5 A incr.  
Total: 10.25 Acres

## Facilities

### Existing:

4 Softball Fields  
3 Basketball Courts  
1 Tennis Court  
1 Football Field  
1 Swimming Pool  
1 Golf Course

### Additional Needs:

2 Tennis Courts  
1 Softball Field

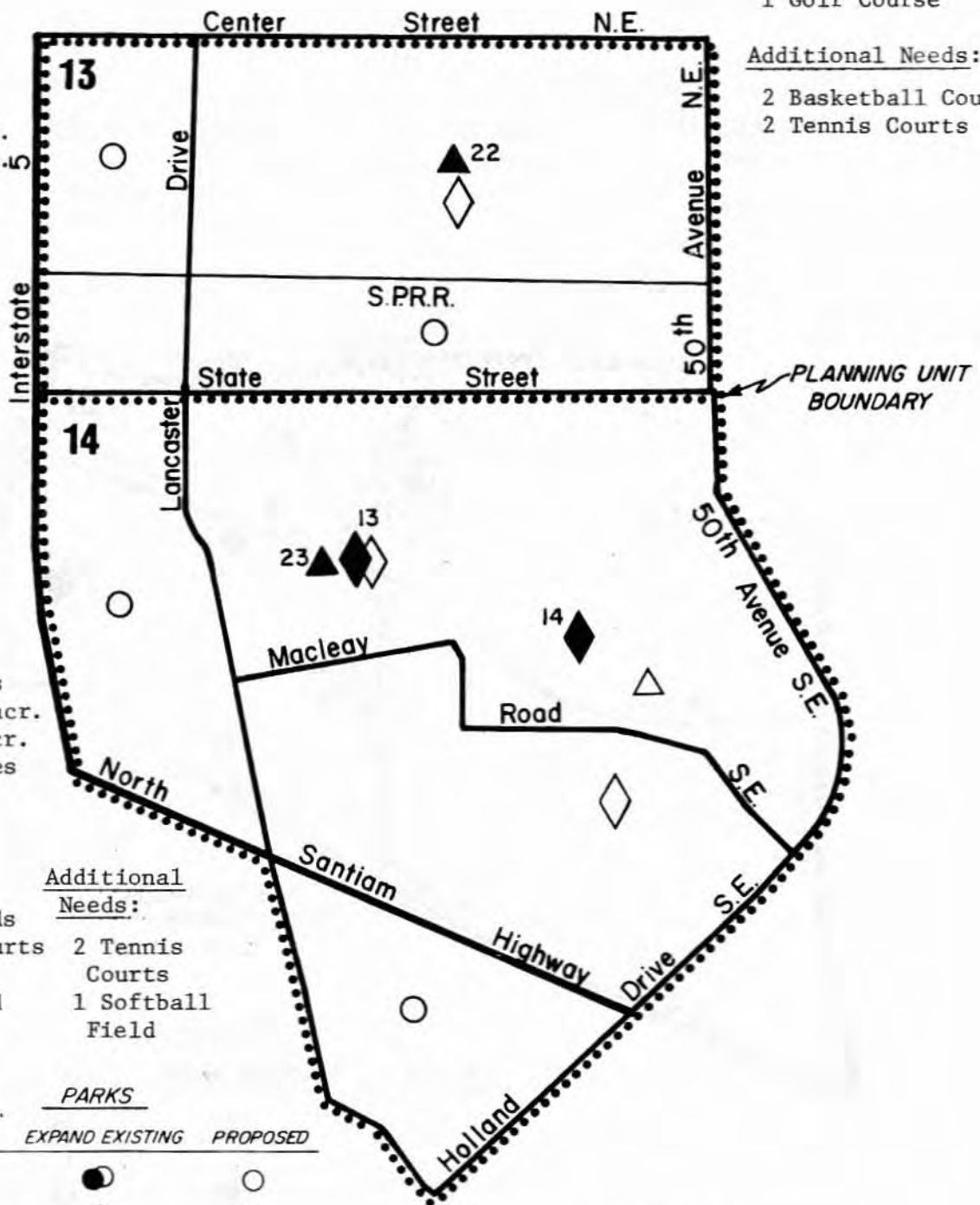
## Facilities

### Existing:

3 Softball Fields  
1 Golf Course

### Additional Needs:

2 Basketball Courts  
2 Tennis Courts



## PARKS

EXISTING    EXPAND EXISTING    PROPOSED

MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◈	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◼	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	◈	◇
SPECIAL USE PARK	✕	✕	✕
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

## SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲    PROPOSED △

# Planning Units 15 and 16

Population	
1975:	7300
1980:	8200
1990:	9200

Neighborhood Park Needs	
1975:	14.1 Acres
1980:	2.25 Acres
1990:	2.5 Acres
18.85 Total	

Population	
1975:	0
1980:	0
1990:	0

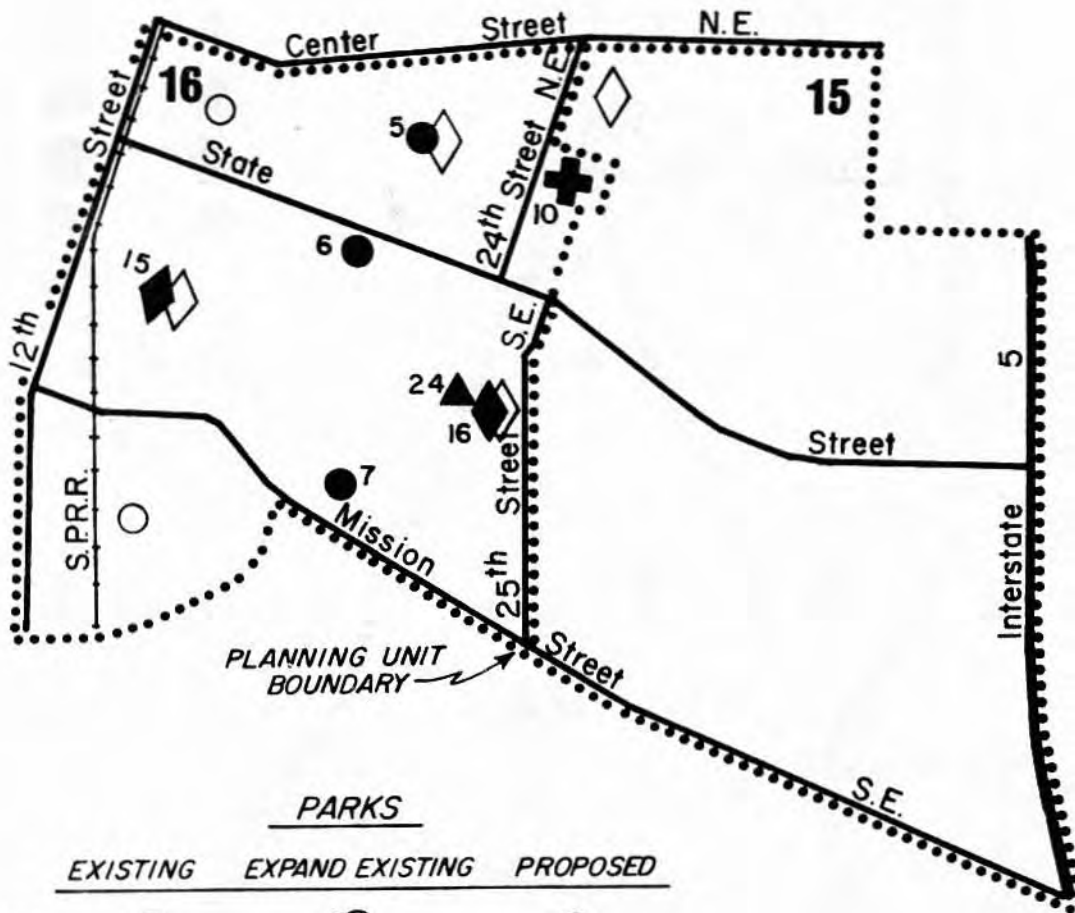
Neighborhood Park Needs	
1975:	No Needs
1980:	No Needs
1990:	No Needs

## Facilities

Existing	Additional Needs
1 Soccer Field	2 Basketball Courts
3 Softball Fields	3 Tennis Courts
2 Basketball Courts	4 Softball Fields
2 Tennis Courts	

## Facilities

Existing	Additional Needs
None	None



### PARKS

EXISTING    EXPAND EXISTING    PROPOSED

MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◐◆	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◐■	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬡	◐⬡	⬢
SPECIAL USE PARK	⊗	◐⊗	⊘
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

### SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲    PROPOSED △

# Planning Units 17 and 18

## Facilities

### Existing:

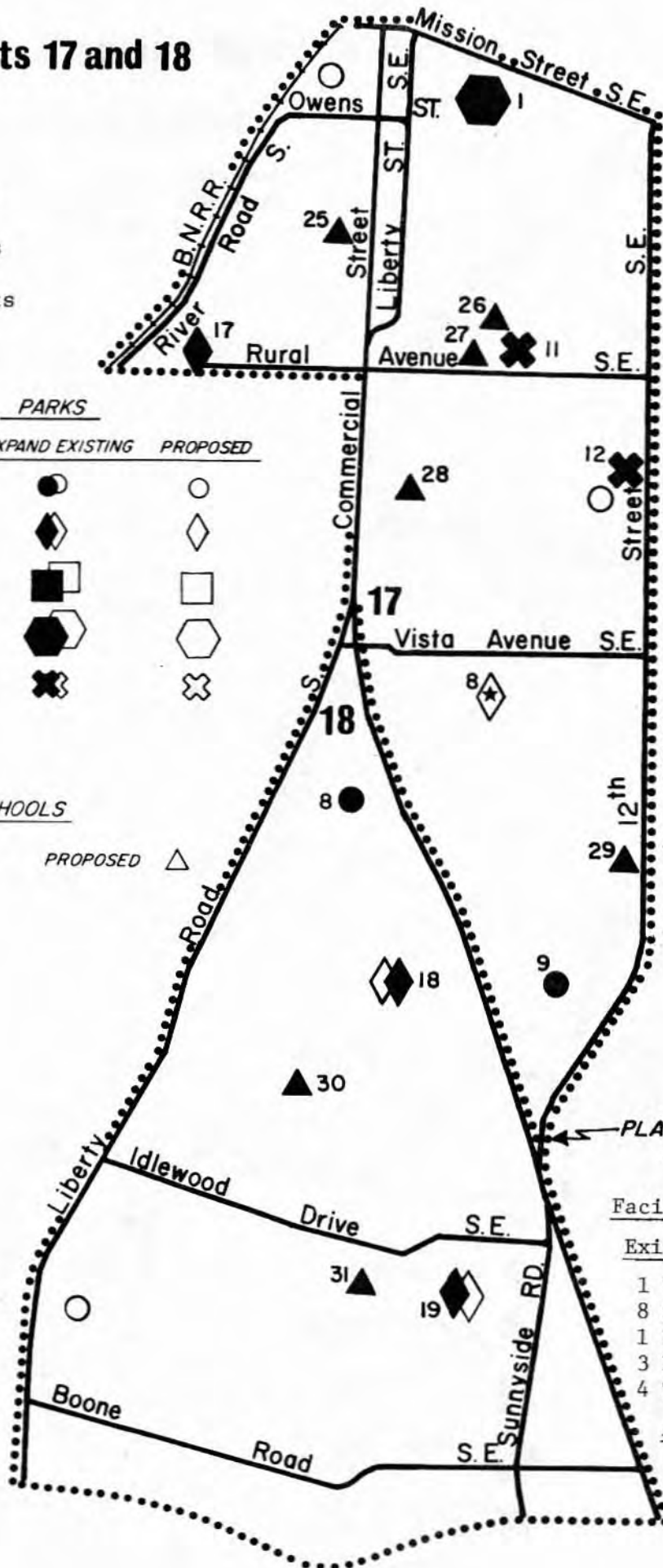
- 2 Football Fields
- 2 Tracks
- 10 Softball Fields
- 4 Baseball Fields
- 5 Basketball Courts
- 8 Tennis Courts
- 1 Swimming Pool

### Additional Needs: PARKS

None.	EXISTING	EXPAND EXISTING	PROPOSED
MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◐◆	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◐■	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	◐⬢	⬡
SPECIAL USE PARK	✕	◐✕	⊗
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

### SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲ PROPOSED △



### Population

1975: 9,200  
1980: 9,500  
1990: 10,500

### Neighborhood Park Needs

1975: 10.66 Acres  
1980: .75 A incr.  
1990: 2.5 A increase  
Total: 13.91 Acres

### Population

1975: 6900  
1980: 7500  
1990: 8300

### Neighborhood Park Needs

1975: 1.63 Acres  
1980: 1.5 Acre increase  
1990: 2 Acre increase  
4.13 Acre Total

## Facilities

### Existing:

- 1 Track
- 8 Softball Fields
- 1 Baseball Field
- 3 Basketball Courts
- 4 Tennis Courts

### Additional Needs:

- 1 Basketball Court



# Planning Units 19 And 20

**POPULATION**

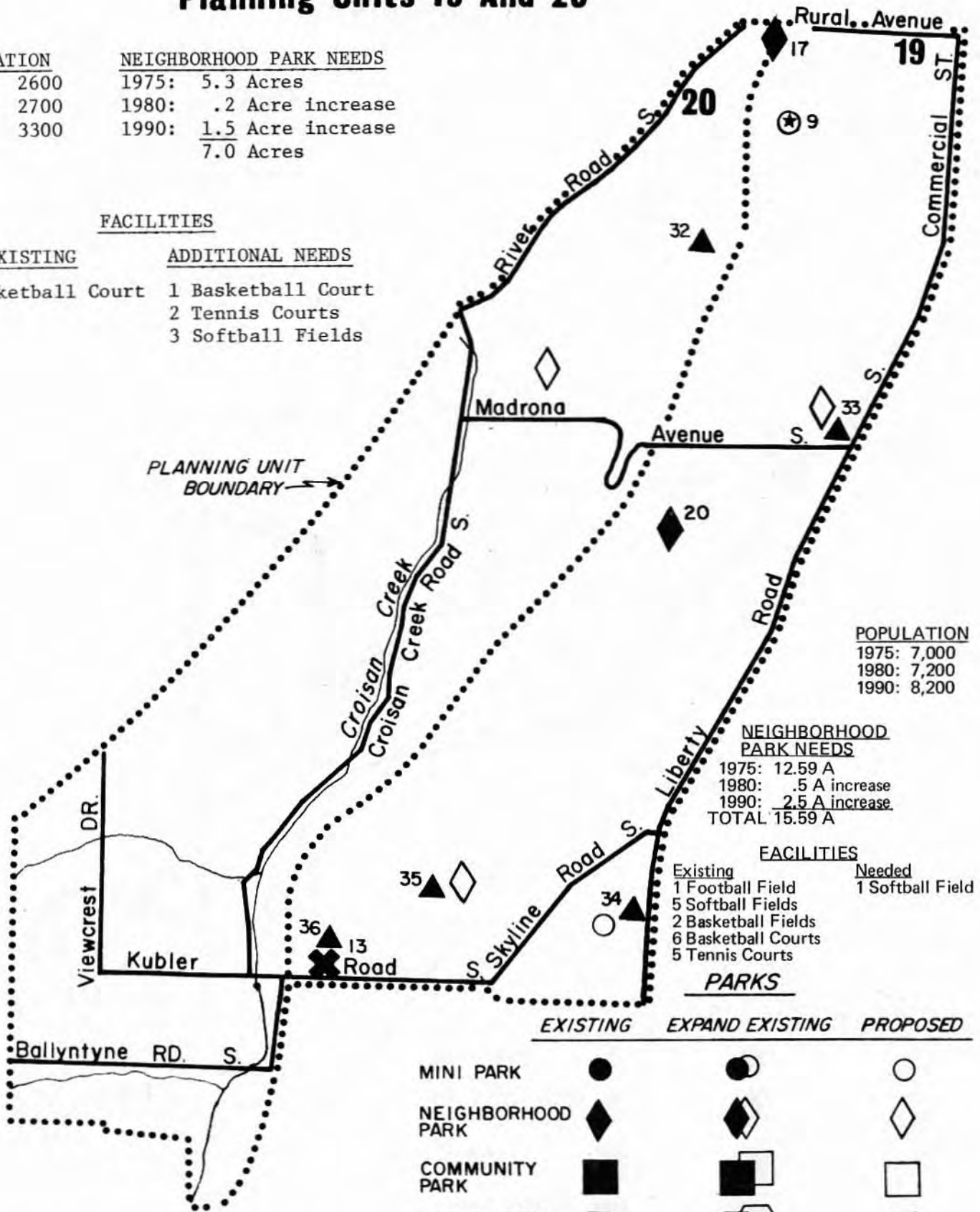
1975:	2600
1980:	2700
1990:	3300

**NEIGHBORHOOD PARK NEEDS**

1975:	5.3 Acres
1980:	.2 Acre increase
1990:	1.5 Acre increase
	7.0 Acres

**FACILITIES**

EXISTING	ADDITIONAL NEEDS
1 Basketball Court	1 Basketball Court
	2 Tennis Courts
	3 Softball Fields



**POPULATION**

1975:	7,000
1980:	7,200
1990:	8,200

**NEIGHBORHOOD PARK NEEDS**

1975:	12.59 A
1980:	.5 A increase
1990:	2.5 A increase
TOTAL:	15.59 A

**FACILITIES**

Existing	Needed
1 Football Field	1 Softball Field
5 Softball Fields	
2 Basketball Fields	
6 Basketball Courts	
5 Tennis Courts	

**PARKS**

EXISTING	EXPAND EXISTING	PROPOSED
----------	-----------------	----------

MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◈	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◼	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	⬢	⬢
SPECIAL USE PARK	⊠	⊠	⊠
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

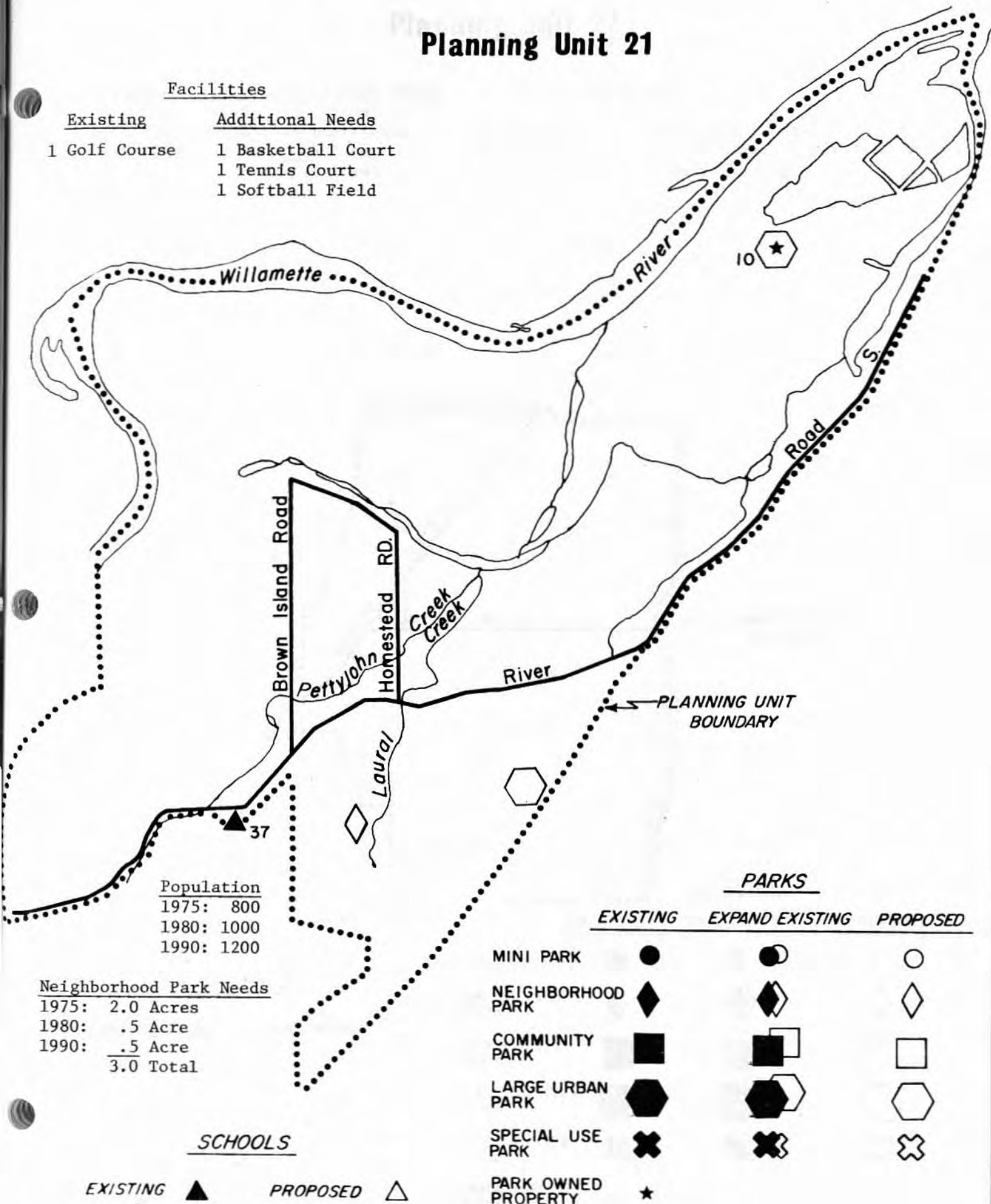
**SCHOOLS**

EXISTING ▲ PROPOSED △

# Planning Unit 21

## Facilities

Existing	Additional Needs
1 Golf Course	1 Basketball Court
	1 Tennis Court
	1 Softball Field



Population

1975:	800
1980:	1000
1990:	1200

Neighborhood Park Needs

1975:	2.0 Acres
1980:	.5 Acre
1990:	.5 Acre
	3.0 Total

## SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲ PROPOSED △

## PARKS

EXISTING EXPAND EXISTING PROPOSED

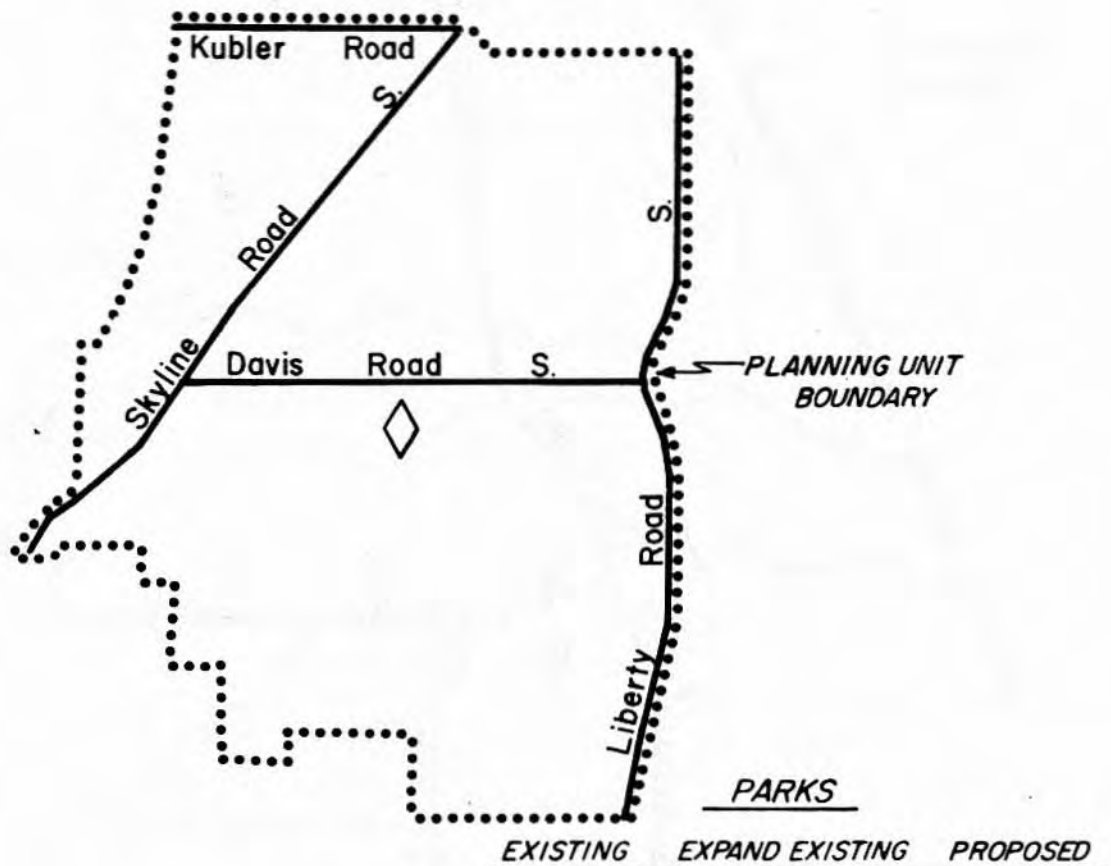
MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◈	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◼	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	⬢◊	⬡
SPECIAL USE PARK	⊠	⊠	⊠
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

# Planning Unit 22

Population	
1975:	800
1980:	800
1990:	900

Neighborhood Park Needs	
1975:	2.0 Acres
1980:	No additional
1990:	.25 Acre
	2.25 Total

Facilities	
Existing	Additional Needs
None	1 Softball Field



SCHOOLS  
 EXISTING ▲ PROPOSED △

	EXISTING	EXPAND EXISTING	PROPOSED
MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◈	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◼	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬡	⬢	⬠
SPECIAL USE PARK	⊠	⊞	⊠
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

# Planning Unit 23

Population	
1975:	2100
1980:	2400
1990:	3500

Neighborhood Park Needs	
1975:	5.25 Acres
1980:	.75 Acres
1990:	2.75 Acres
8.75 Total	

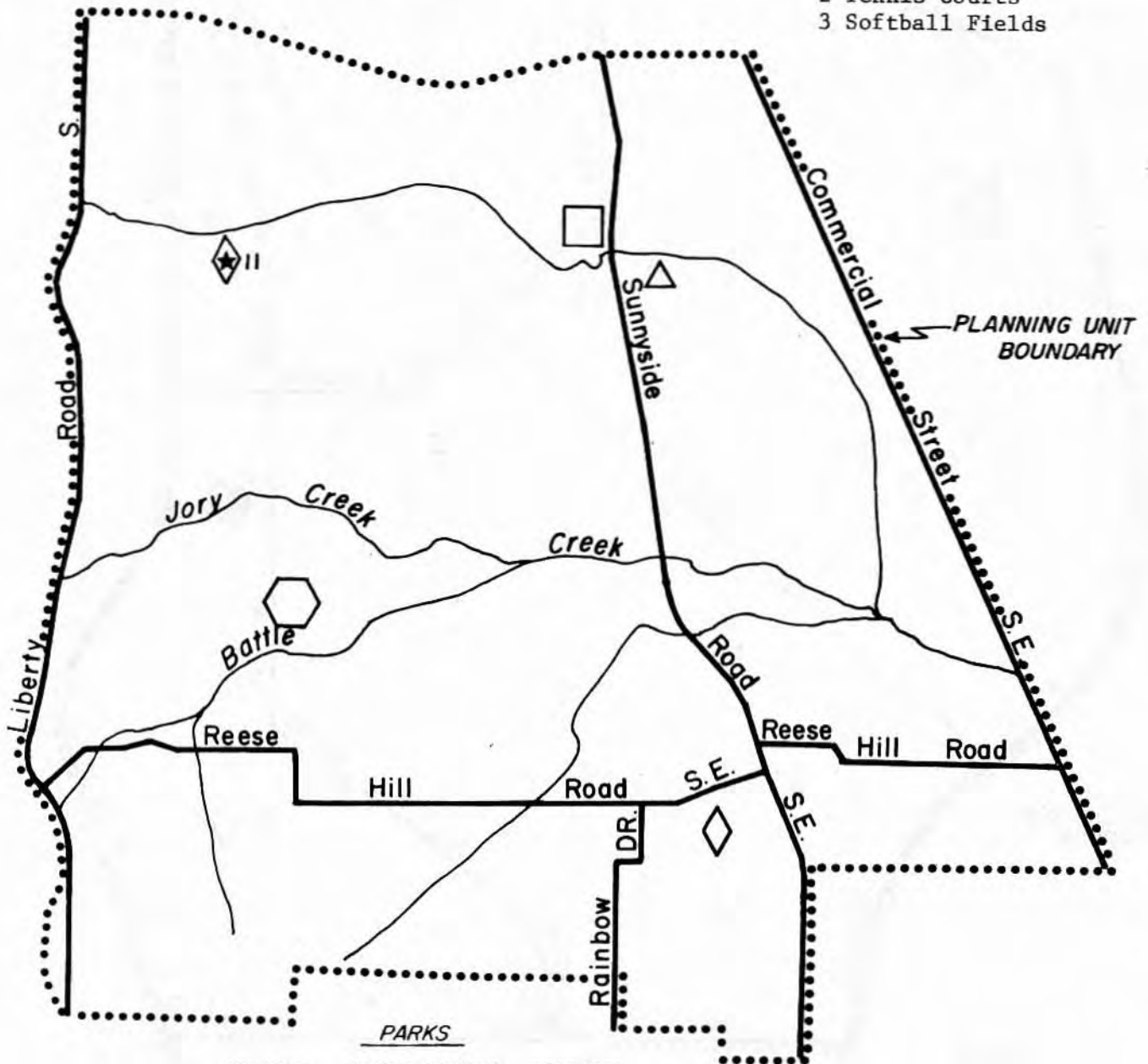
## Facilities

### Existing

1 Golf Course

### Additional Needs

2 Basketball Courts  
2 Tennis Courts  
3 Softball Fields



### PARKS

EXISTING    EXPAND EXISTING    PROPOSED

MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◊	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◼	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	⬡	⬠
SPECIAL USE PARK	✖	✕	⊗
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

### SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲    PROPOSED △



# Planning Unit 24

Population

1975: 4600  
 1980: 5300  
 1990: 6500

Neighborhood  
 Park Needs

1975: 7.13  
 1980: 1.75  
 1990: 3.0  
 Total: 11.88

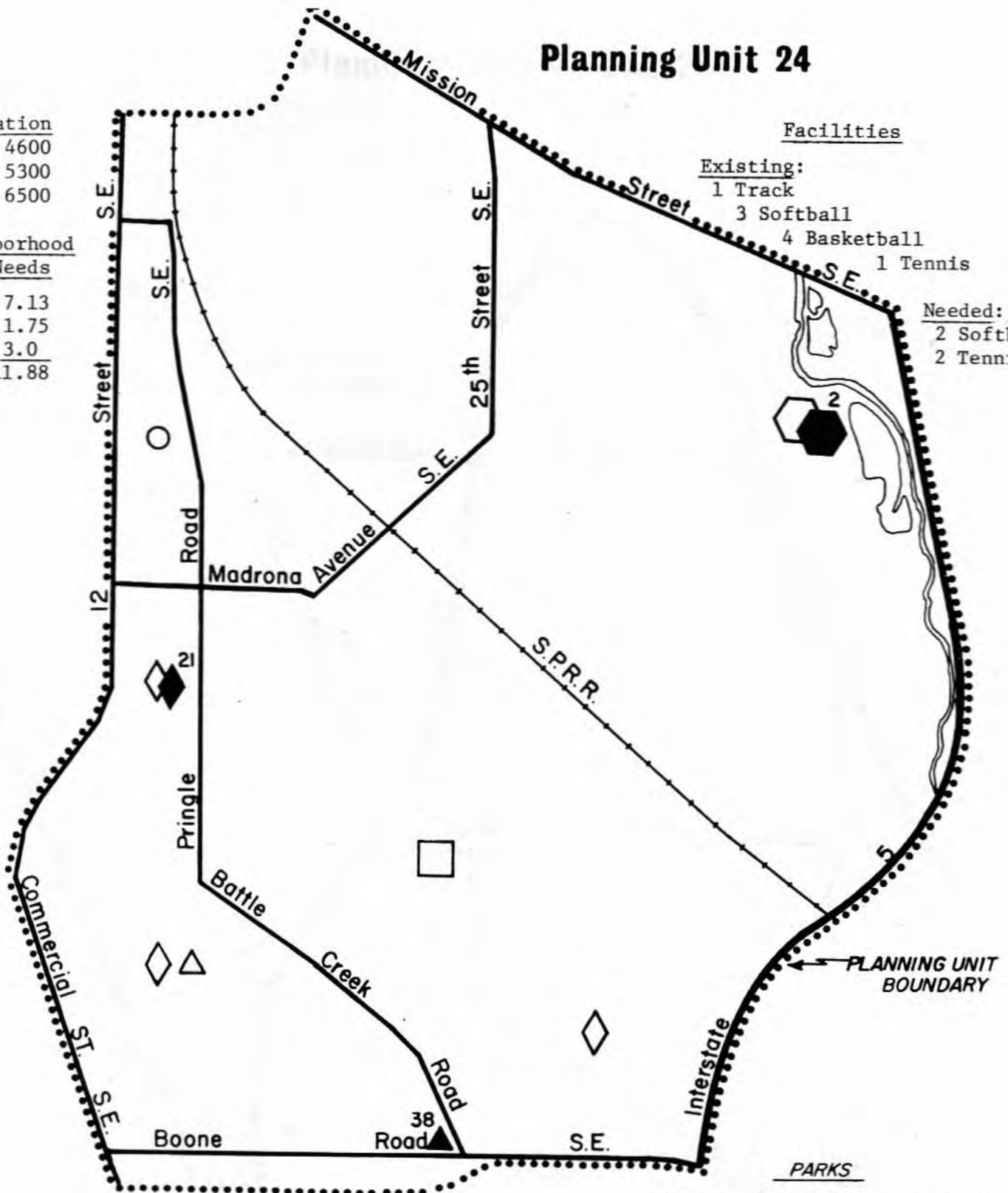
Facilities

Existing:

1 Track  
 3 Softball  
 4 Basketball  
 1 Tennis

Needed:

2 Softball  
 2 Tennis



PARKS

EXISTING    EXPAND EXISTING    PROPOSED

MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◈	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◻	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	⬢◻	⬢
SPECIAL USE PARK	✖	✖	✖
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲    PROPOSED △

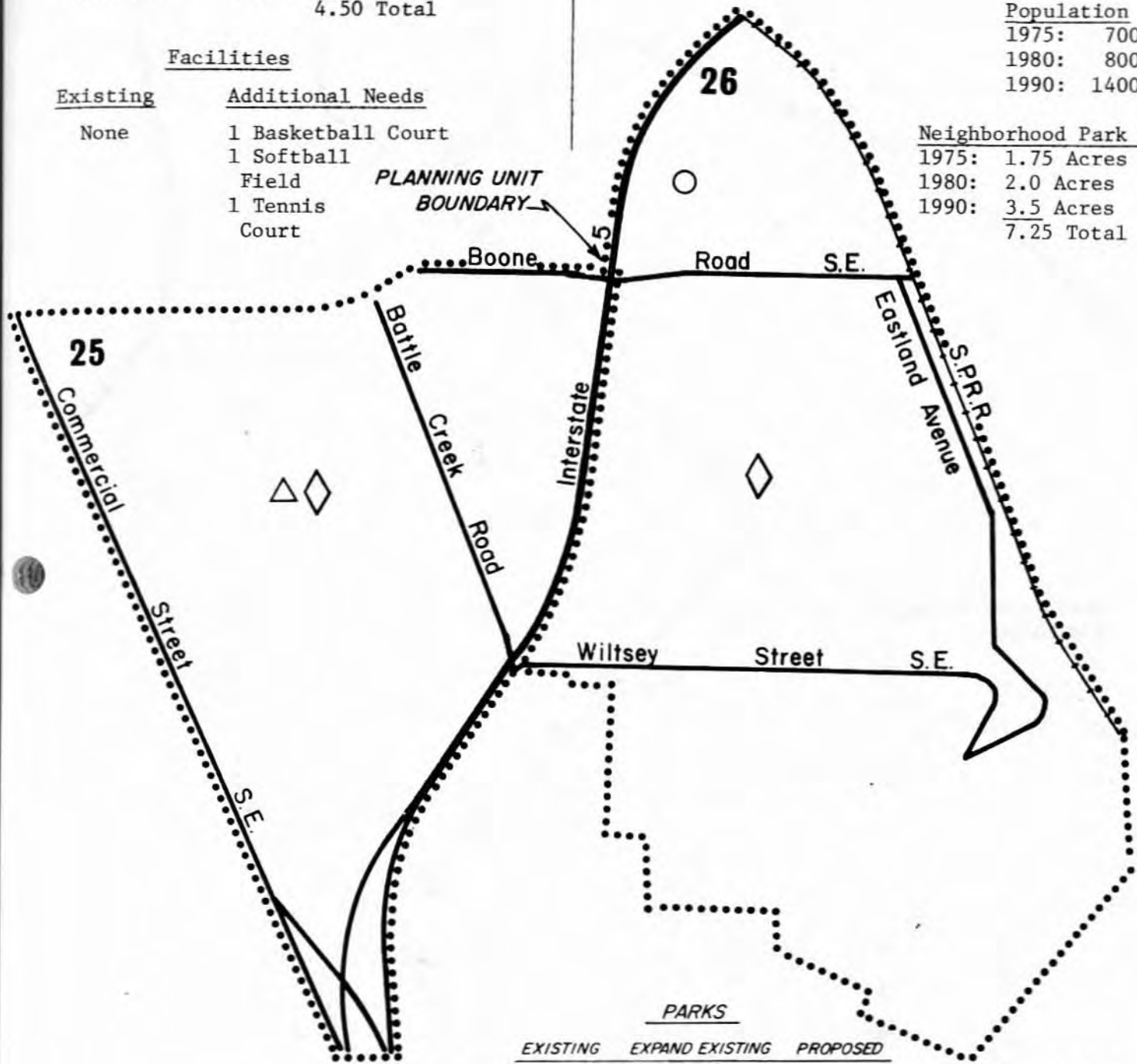
# Planning Units 25 and 26

Population	Neighborhood Park Needs
1975: 300	1975: .75 Acres
1980: 900	1980: 1.50 Acres
1990: 1800	1990: 2.25 Acres
	4.50 Total

Population
1975: 700
1980: 800
1990: 1400

Facilities	
Existing	Additional Needs
None	1 Basketball Court
	1 Softball Field
	1 Tennis Court

Neighborhood Park Needs	
1975: 1.75 Acres	
1980: 2.0 Acres	
1990: 3.5 Acres	
7.25 Total	



### PARKS

EXISTING    EXPAND EXISTING    PROPOSED

MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◐◆	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◐■	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	◐⬢	⬡
SPECIAL USE PARK	⊗	◐⊗	⊘
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

### SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲    PROPOSED △

### Facilities

Existing:  
None

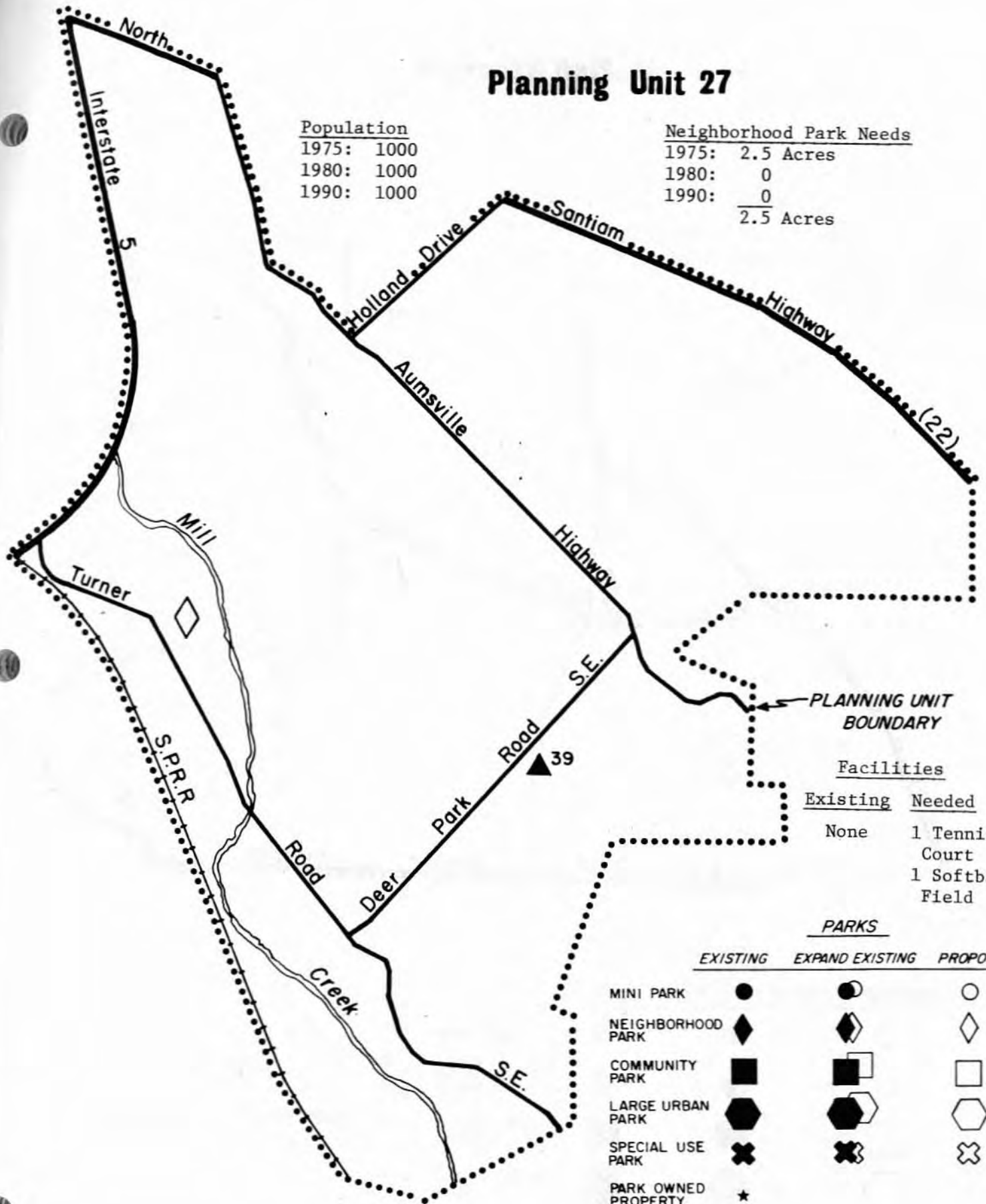
### Additional Needs:

- 1 Basketball Court
- 1 Tennis Court
- 2 Softball Fields

# Planning Unit 27

Population	
1975:	1000
1980:	1000
1990:	1000

Neighborhood Park Needs	
1975:	2.5 Acres
1980:	0
1990:	0
2.5 Acres	



PLANNING UNIT BOUNDARY

### Facilities

Existing	Needed
None	1 Tennis Court
	1 Softball Field

### PARKS

	EXISTING	EXPAND EXISTING	PROPOSED
MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◐◆	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◐■	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬡	◐⬡	⬢
SPECIAL USE PARK	✖	◐✖	⊠
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

### SCHOOLS

EXISTING	▲	PROPOSED	△
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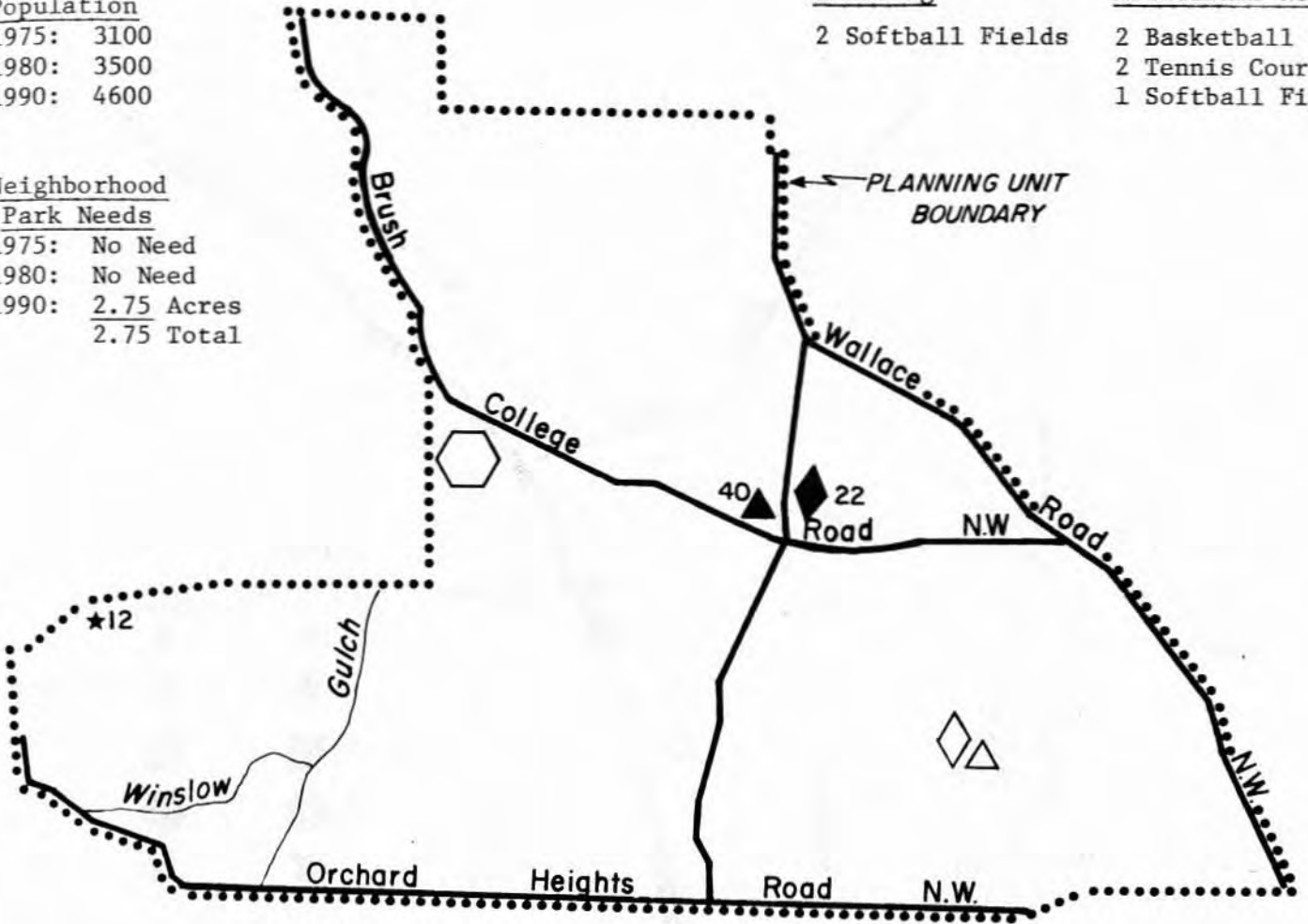
# Planning Unit 28

Population  
 1975: 3100  
 1980: 3500  
 1990: 4600

Neighborhood  
Park Needs  
 1975: No Need  
 1980: No Need  
 1990: 2.75 Acres  
 2.75 Total

Facilities

<u>Existing</u>	<u>Additional Needs</u>
2 Softball Fields	2 Basketball Courts
	2 Tennis Courts
	1 Softball Field



PARKS

EXISTING    EXPAND EXISTING    PROPOSED

MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◈	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◼	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	⬢◈	⬢
SPECIAL USE PARK	⊗	⊗◈	⊗
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

SCHOOLS

EXISTING    ▲    PROPOSED    △



# Planning Unit 29

Population

1975:	3200
1980:	4000
1990:	5500

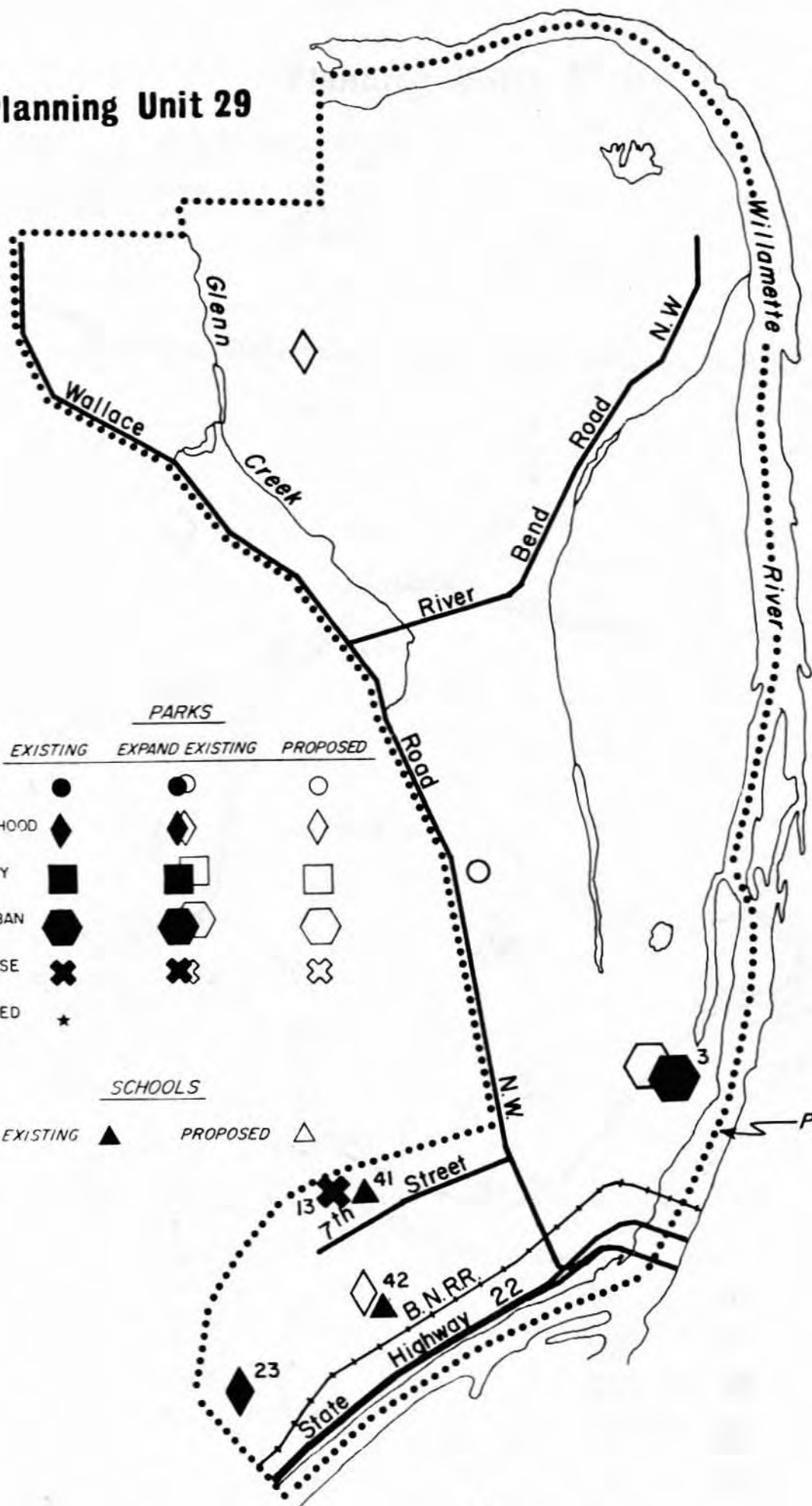
Neighborhood Park Needs

1975:	6.4 Acres
1980:	2.0 Acre
1990:	3.75 Acre
increase	
increase	
12.15 Total	

Facilities

- Existing:
- 1 Football Field
  - 5 Softball Fields
  - 1 Baseball Field
  - 5 Basketball Courts
  - 2 Tennis Courts
  - 1 Golf Course
  - 1 Swimming Pool

- Needed:
- 1 Tennis Court



PARKS

	EXISTING	EXPAND EXISTING	PROPOSED
MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◐◆	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◐■	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	◐⬢	⬡
SPECIAL USE PARK	⊗	◐⊗	⊘
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

SCHOOLS

EXISTING	PROPOSED
▲	△

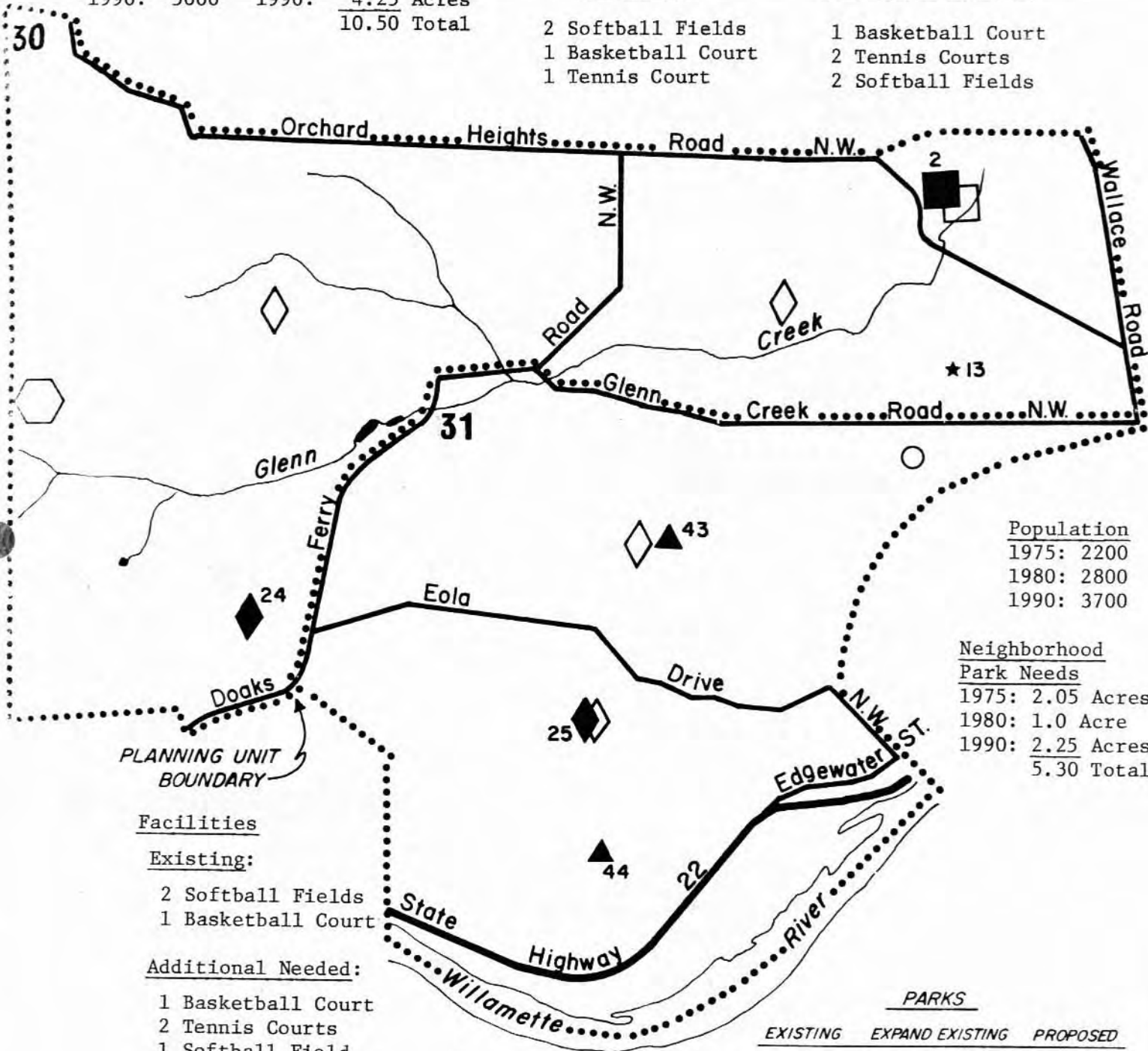
# Planning Units 30 And 31

Population	
1975:	2700
1980:	3300
1990:	5000

Neighborhood Park Needs	
1975:	4.75 Acres
1980:	1.5 Acres
1990:	4.25 Acres
10.50 Total	

## Facilities

Existing	Additional Needed
2 Softball Fields	1 Basketball Court
1 Basketball Court	2 Tennis Courts
1 Tennis Court	2 Softball Fields



Population	
1975:	2200
1980:	2800
1990:	3700

Neighborhood Park Needs	
1975:	2.05 Acres
1980:	1.0 Acre
1990:	2.25 Acres
5.30 Total	

## Facilities

### Existing:

- 2 Softball Fields
- 1 Basketball Court

### Additional Needed:

- 1 Basketball Court
- 2 Tennis Courts
- 1 Softball Field

## SCHOOLS

EXISTING ▲ PROPOSED △

## PARKS

	EXISTING	EXPAND EXISTING	PROPOSED
MINI PARK	●	◐	○
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	◆	◈	◇
COMMUNITY PARK	■	◼	□
LARGE URBAN PARK	⬢	◈	⬡
SPECIAL USE PARK	✕	✕	✕
PARK OWNED PROPERTY	★		

## SALEM URBAN AREA

### ▲ SCHOOLS

1. Clear Lake Elementary
2. McNary High
3. Keizer Elementary
4. Cummings Elementary
5. Whiteaker Junior High
6. Kennedy Elementary
7. Chemawa Indian
8. Hayesville Elementary
9. Chemeketa Community College
10. Sacred Heart Academy
11. Highland Elementary
12. Grant Elementary
13. Parrish Junior High
14. Bush Elementary
15. Washington Elementary
16. Waldo Junior High
17. North Salem High
18. Englewood Elementary
19. Hoover Elementary
20. Middle Grove Elementary
21. Swegle
22. Auburn
23. Four Corners
24. Richmond Elementary
25. Baker Elementary
26. Leslie Junior High
27. South Salem High
28. McKinley Elementary
29. Morningside Elementary
30. Faye Wright Elementary
31. Judson Junior High
32. Candalaria
33. Salem Heights Elementary
34. Liberty Elementary
35. Schirle Elementary
36. Sprague High
37. Roberts Elementary
38. Pringle Elementary
39. Western Baptist Bible College
40. Brush College Elementary
41. Walker Junior High
42. West Salem Elementary
43. Meyers Elementary
44. College Heights Elementary

### ● MINI PARKS

1. Maple Tots
2. Denny
3. D & Winter
4. Eastgate
5. Royal
6. Millrace
7. Lee Playground
8. Bradley
9. South Village

### ◆ NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

1. Claggett Creek
2. Willamette Manor
3. Wilark
4. Northview Terrace
5. Northgate
6. Highland
7. Grant
8. Pringle
9. Livingston
10. Fairgrounds
11. Englewood
12. Hoover
13. Four Corners
14. Santana
15. Aldrich
16. Richmond
17. Fairmount
18. Hillview
19. Woodmansee
20. Fircrest
21. Morningside
22. Brush College
23. West Salem
24. Eola Heights
25. College Heights

SALEM URBAN AREA (Continued)

■ COMMUNITY PARKS

1. River Road
2. Orchard Heights

● LARGE URBAN PARKS

1. Bush Pasture
2. Cascade Gateway
3. Wallace Marine

✕ SPECIAL USE PARKS

- |                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Marion Square              | 8. Barrick Field  |
| 2. Wilson                     | 9. Olinger Pool   |
| 3. Capital Park               | 10. Soccer Field  |
| 4. Capital Mall               | 11. Leslie Pool   |
| 5. YWCA Pool                  | 12. Gilmore Field |
| 6. YMCA Pool                  | 13. Skyline       |
| 7. Willamette University Pool | 14. Walker Pool   |

★ PARK OWNED PROPERTY

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Fernwood          | 8. Clark Creek        |
| 2. Palma Ciega Villa | 9. Candalaria         |
| 3. Sunset            | 10. Minto Island      |
| 4. River Edge        | 11. Holder Field      |
| 5. Northridge        | 12. Broadview Terrace |
| 6. Parkdale          | 13. Glen Creek        |
| 7. Senior Center     |                       |



## B. Analysis by Communities

### North Community

#### Existing Conditions

The North Community is comprised of Planning Units 1, 2, 3 and 4. The 1975 population is approximately 20,300 and the current community park deficiency is 37.57 acres. With an anticipated population increase to 24,400, ten additional acres will be needed by 1990. If the community park has to fulfill a portion of the large urban park need because other large urban parks are considered too remote, acreage should be increased by a proportion yet to be determined.

Existing community facilities consist of Chemawa Indian School, Whiteaker Junior High School, McNary Senior High School and River Road Community Park. Other local facilities are discussed with each planning unit. Additional facilities which should be anticipated are a swimming pool, needed presently, a baseball field by 1980 and an activity center by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

The standard three mile/fifteen minute drive service radius for community parks provides tremendous flexibility in siting. The only locational limitation is that the site be between Churchdale Avenue and Lockhaven Drive, and the Urban Growth Boundary and I-5.

#### Conclusions

Areas subject to flooding (e.g., Claggett Creek, west of Windsor Island Road, etc.) should be avoided if extensive recreation use is anticipated, unless provisions can be made to protect facilities from flood damage. Undeveloped land exists presently in the vicinity of Whiteaker Junior High School and at McNary Senior High. The latter is the most central, with access from North River Road. Facilities which should be considered for inclusion at the community park or other appropriate locations are: one football field, one baseball field, one activity center and one swimming pool.

### South Community

#### Existing Conditions

The South Community is comprised of Planning Units 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27. The 1975 population is approximately 36,000 and the current community park deficiency is 90 acres. With an anticipated population increase to 46,600, 27 additional acres will be needed by 1990.

Existing community facilities consist of Leslie and Judson Junior High Schools, South and Sprague Senior High Schools. Other local facilities are discussed with each planning unit. Additional facilities which should be anticipated are one activity center, one swimming pool and one football field, needed presently, another activity center by 1980 and another swimming pool and one baseball field by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

The standard three mile/fifteen minute drive service radius for community parks provides tremendous flexibility in siting. The South Community is the largest of the five and ideally should have two sites. That portion of the community east of Croisan Creek can be served by a single site north-east of Barnes Road and Commercial. The residents west of Croisan Creek need a community park on the east side of Croisan Ridge.

#### Conclusions

A possible large urban park site exists on the Ridge and can be called upon to meet the needs of the several thousand residents of that portion of the community. The standards suggest community parks in conjunction with junior or senior high schools. Undeveloped land exists presently in the vicinity of Sunnyside and Mildred, northwest of the future junior high school site. Good access is available from Commercial and will be from Kubler Boulevard. This site is southwest of the intersection of Barnes and Commercial. A third community park of minimum size should be located so as to serve the northeast portion of the south community. State land in the vicinity of Hillcrest School would meet this need and may be available. Facilities which should be considered for inclusion at a community park or other appropriate locations are: one football field (Judson), one baseball field, two activity centers and two swimming pools.

### East Community

#### Existing Conditions

The East Community is comprised of Planning Units 5, 11, 12, 13 and 14. The 1975 population is approximately 21,100 and the current community park deficiency is 53 acres. With an anticipated population increase to 25,700, 12 additional acres will be needed by 1990. If the community park has to fulfill a portion of the large urban park need because other large urban parks are considered too remote, acreage should be increased by a proportion yet to be determined.

Existing community facilities consist of Chemeketa Community College. Other local facilities are discussed with each planning unit. Additional facilities which should be anticipated are two baseball fields, one activity center and one swimming pool, needed presently, and another swimming pool by 1990.

### Desired Conditions

The standard three mile/fifteen minute drive service radius for community parks provides tremendous flexibility in siting. The length of the East Community necessitates two community parks.

### Conclusions

The only locational limitation is that one site be in the vicinity of Chemeketa Community College and the other in the vicinity of the future junior high school at 45th and Center. Land is available at both locations. An acreage adjustment may be necessary to compensate for the lack of a large urban park in this portion of the Salem Urban Area. Facilities which should be considered for inclusion at community parks or other appropriate locations are: two baseball fields, one activity center and two swimming pools.

## West Community

### Existing Conditions

The West Community is comprised of Planning Units 28, 29, 30 and 31. The 1975 population is approximately 11,200 and the current community park acreage is adequate. With an anticipated population increase to 18,800, 19 additional acres will be needed by 1990.

Community facilities consist of Walker Junior High School and Orchard Heights Community Park. Other local facilities are discussed with each planning unit. Additional facilities which should be anticipated are one baseball field, needed presently, an activity center by 1980 and another baseball field by 1990.

### Desired Conditions

The standard three mile/fifteen minute drive service radius for community parks provides tremendous flexibility in siting. The only locational limitation is that the site be between the Willamette River and the Urban Growth Boundary.

### Conclusions

Existing Orchard Heights Community Park provides good coverage to the West Community. Since a large urban park may be located somewhere on the west boundary, expansion of Orchard Heights would then be more appropriate than developing a minimum size community park to the west. Facilities which should be considered for inclusion at the community park or other appropriate locations are: two baseball fields and an activity center.

## Central Community

### Existing Conditions

The Central Community is comprised of Planning Units 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 16. The 1975 population is approximately 33,900 and the current

community park deficiency is 85 acres. With an anticipated population increase to 40,000, 15 additional acres will be needed by 1990.

Community facilities consist of Willamette University, Parrish and Waldo Junior High Schools, North Senior High School and the soon to be completed Senior Center. Other local facilities are discussed with each planning unit. Additional facilities which should be anticipated are three baseball fields, needed presently, a football field at such time as North High is relocated, and an activity center and another baseball field by 1990.

#### Desired Conditions

The standard three mile/fifteen minute drive service radius for community parks provides tremendous flexibility in siting. The Central Community is less than three miles wide and less than six miles long. The only locational limitation is that a single site be located between "D" and Market in the center of the community. Two or more sites have greater flexibility in siting.

#### Conclusions

Density of development within the Central Community precludes correcting the current deficit at a single site. The number may be determined by the accumulation of sufficient parcels to total 84 acres. Opportunities exist for 18 acres on "D" Street and 20-40 acres in the northeast. The latter has potential for excellent access in the future. Additional large parcels are unlikely, and the remaining 26 acre deficit would have to be made up in smaller amounts, possible along riverfront and streamways. Facilities which should be considered for inclusion at a community park or other appropriate locations are: one football field, four baseball fields and one activity center.

### C. Analysis by Total Urban Area

#### Large Urban Parks

##### Standards

The function of a large urban park is to provide relatively large natural and scenic areas within the developed urban area for active and passive recreation uses. Such areas should be provided at the rate of five acres per 1,000 persons and should range in size from 100 acres to 250 acres. The large urban park shall include the following activities or developments: group day use, open play areas, natural areas, trails and paths. Optional uses may include sports facilities on a less formal and less numerous basis than provided in community parks, water oriented activities, and an activity center.

##### Existing Conditions

Currently Salem has three parks which can be categorized as large urban parks: Bush's Pasture Park, Wallace Marine Park, and Cascade Gateway Park. Bush Park is a 93 acre park located near the center of Salem. It is essentially fully developed. Wallace Park is a 68 acre park on the west bank



of the Willamette River under and north of the Salem bridges. It is not yet fully developed. Cascade Gateway Park is a 101 acre park located at the southwest quadrant of I-5 and Highway 22. It is nearly fully developed.

Based upon the suggested standard of five acres of large urban park for each 1,000 persons and the current 1975 population within the Salem Urban Growth Area, Salem should have a total of 632 acres of large urban park. However, only 262 acres are provided by the existing three parks, meaning that the current deficit in this category of park is 370 acres.

The location of the three existing parks is along a general east-west axis through the city. The general urban pattern, and distribution of the population, is more of a north-south pattern. This situation may result in slightly greater travel distances for a majority of the population than if the two patterns were coincident. However, since the location of this type of park is so dependent upon the availability of land with the suitable natural and scenic characteristics such general distribution and travel time considerations can only be a factor in the locational decision when there are equally good alternative sites from which to choose.

#### Desired Conditions

The objective of the parks planning and development program is to provide the 370 acres that are needed to correct the current deficiency in the large urban park category, and to provide an additional 168 acres needed to satisfy the population growth expected by 1990. These needs could be met through the provision of as many as five new 100 acre large urban parks, or possibly through additions to the existing parks and maybe the creation of a couple of new parks.

Whatever the course chosen, the individual sites selected should offer outstanding natural and scenic amenities. And, the total system of large urban parks should offer a reasonable variety of amenities among them. And, depending upon the availability of suitable sites, the locational pattern of the large urban park system should reflect good geographic distribution.

#### Conclusions

Based upon an analysis of the projected needs, the opportunities for expanding existing parks, and the general availability of suitable large acreage sites within the Salem UGB the following general conclusions have been reached concerning the opportunities for meeting the needs for large urban parks.

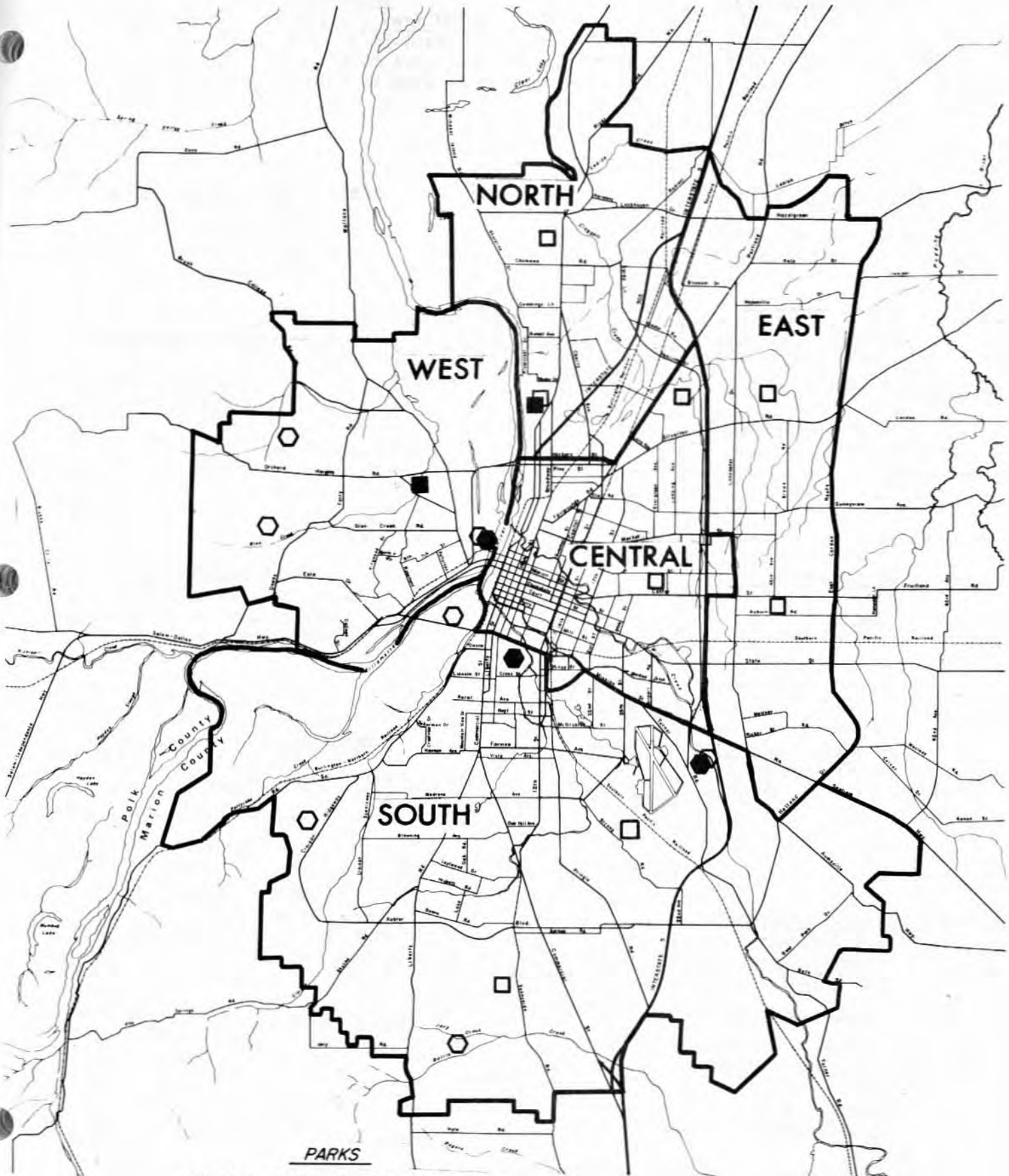
1. An additional 30 acres of suitable land exists to the north of Cascade Gateway Park, across Oregon Highway 22. Its availability and potential use should be studied in greater detail.
2. Additional suitable land exists adjacent to Wallace Marine Park.
3. No sizeable additional land exists adjacent to Bush's Park.

4. No suitable large acreage sites exist within the North and East Salem areas. The development of community parks in these areas under these circumstances then becomes even more important. Some consideration may need to be given to the provision of additional sites or acreage in North and East Salem if it is determined that the longer access time and distance to the large urban parks is a significant negative factor in the quality of life in these areas.
5. Two suitable sites have been identified in the west Salem area. Each is within and adjacent to the Salem UGB. There appears to be at least 80 acres of suitable land at each site. Each site should be investigated in greater detail.
6. Two suitable sites have been identified in the south Salem area. Each is within and close to the Salem UGB. There appears to be at least 150-200 acres of suitable land at each site. Each site should be investigated in greater detail.
7. Some of the additional acreage needed for large urban parks can be met through the development of land owned by the City on Minto Island.
8. All of the needed acreage could be provided through the implementation of all or combinations of the foregoing site opportunities.

Example: Needed acreage is 538.

	<u>Alternative #1</u>	<u>Alternative #2</u>	<u>Alternative #3</u>
Wallace	-	-	8
Cascade	30	-	30
W. Salem #1	80	80	-
W. Salem #2	80	-	-
S. Salem #1	200	-	200
S. Salem #2	200	150	-
Minto	<u>-</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>300</u>
	590 acres	538 acres	538 acres

# Existing And Proposed Large Urban And Community Parks



**PARKS**

EXISTING    EXPAND EXISTING    PROPOSED

COMMUNITY PARK



LARGE URBAN PARK



North Community

<u>Population</u>	<u>Community Park Needs</u>
1975: 20,300	1975: 36.57 Acres
1980: 21,600	1980: 3.25 Acre increase
1990: 24,400	1990: 7.02 Acre increase

Community Facilities Needs

- 1 Football Field
- 1 Baseball Field
- 1 Activity Center
- 1 Swimming Pool

Central Community

1975: 33,900  
1980: 36,300  
1990: 40,000

Community Park Needs

1975: 84.75 Acres  
1980: 6 Acre increase  
1990: 9.25 Acre increase

Community Facilities Needs

- 1 Football Field
- 4 Baseball Fields
- 1 Activity Center

West Community

Population  
1975: 11,200  
1980: 13,600  
1990: 18,800

Community Park Needs

1975: Existing Adequate  
1980: 5.02 Acre increase  
1990: 13.5 Acre increase

Community Facilities Needs

- 2 Baseball Fields
- 1 Activity Center

East Community Population

1975: 21,100  
1980: 23,500  
1990: 25,700

Community Park Needs

1975: 52.75 Acres  
1980: 6 Acre increase  
1990: 5.5 Acre increase

Community Facilities Needs

- 2 Baseball Fields
- 1 Activity Center
- 2 Swimming Pools

Community Park Needs

1975: 90 Acres  
1980: 7.75 Acre increase  
1990: 18.75 Acre increase

Community Facilities Needs

- 1 Football Field
- 1 Baseball Field
- 2 Activity Centers
- 2 Swimming Pools

South Community Population

1975: 36,000  
1980: 39,100  
1990: 46,600



EXISTING FACILITIES AND NET NEEDS IN COMMUNITY SECTORS

Community Sector	Number of Existing Facilities						1975 Net Needs						1980 Net Needs						1990 Net Needs								
	Baseball	Softball	Tennis	Basketball	Activity Center	Swimming Pools	1975 Pop. <sup>1</sup>	Baseball	Softball	Tennis	Basketball	Activity Center	Swimming Pools	1980 Pop. <sup>1</sup>	Baseball	Softball	Tennis	Basketball	Activity Center	Swimming Pools	1990 Pop. <sup>1</sup>	Baseball	Softball	Tennis	Basketball	Activity Centers	Swimming Pools
North	3	21	10	13	0	0	20,300	.38	-	.15	-	.81	1.23	21,600	.22	-	.65	-	.05	.08	24,400	.47	-	1.40	-	.11	.17
South	7	26	18	19	0	1	36,000	-	1.69	-	1.44	1.18	39,100	-	2.39	1.55	-	.12	.19	46,600	.77	5.77	3.75	2.93	.30	.46	
East	2	21	4	5	0	0	21,100	1.52	-	6.55	4.93	.84	23,500	.40	-	1.20	1.13	.10	.15	25,700	.37	-	1.10	1.04	.09	.13	
West	1	11	3	6	0	1	11,200	.87	-	2.60	-	.45	13,600	.40	-	1.20	.40	.10	0	18,800	.87	3.46	2.60	2.45	.21	.14	
Central	3	12	10	17	1	4	33,900	2.65	14.08	6.95	-	.36	36,300	.40	1.85	1.20	.08	.10	0	40,000	.62	2.85	1.85	1.74	.15	0	
UGB	16	91	45	60	1	6	122,500	5.42	15.77	16.25	4.93	3.90	134,100	1.42	4.24	5.80	1.61	.47	.42	155,500	3.10	12.08	10.70	8.16	.86	.90	

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK ACREAGE NEED

Community Sector	Existing 1975	Net Need 1975	Net Need 1980	Net Need 1990	Total Needs 1975-1990
North	37.69	13.06	3.25	7.00	23.31
South	42.24	47.76	7.75	18.75	74.26
East	7.86	44.89	6.00	5.50	56.39
West	13.89	14.11	6.00	13.00	33.11
Central	39.27	45.48	6.00	9.25	60.73
UGB	140.95	165.30	29.00	53.50	247.80

COMMUNITY PARK ACREAGE NEED

Existing 1975	Net Need 1975	Net Need 1980	Net Need 1990	Total Needs 1975-1990
14.18	36.57	3.25	7.00	46.82
0	90.00	7.75	18.75	116.50
0	52.75	6.00	5.50	64.25
28.98	0	5.02	13.00	18.02
0	84.75	6.00	9.25	100.00
43.16	264.07	28.02	53.30	345.59

<sup>1</sup> Population excludes persons confined to institutions.

V. REGIONAL AREA PLANNING ANALYSIS, PROJECTION OF NEEDS  
AND CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

A. Planning Unit Analysis

Presented below is an analysis of demographic and access conditions as they apply to the various planning unit levels in the area outside the Salem Urban Growth boundary - the sub-county areas, each county, and the total planning area (both counties combined). Because the land and water resources required by each type of park is slightly different, depending on the park classification being considered, a brief analysis of the locations of suitable resources is presented with the statement on existing parks and facilities on each planning unit level.

MARION COUNTY

Total County population is currently estimated at 174,760. This is projected to increase to 220,920 by 1990, resulting in a 33% increase in total number of urban residents, as compared to a 26% increase in total county residents. These population increases will also bring about a 4% increase in urbanization of the population (the ratio of all urban area residents to total county population). Access in the county is generally excellent on interstate, primary and secondary routes in the western third. Access to the northern part of the East Marion and Santiam Canyon sub-county areas on similar standard routes is non-existent. As might be expected, access to and along the Willamette River on primary and secondary routes is only fair.

North Marion Sub-County Area

There are six urban areas within the sub-county area having a combined population of 13,300 compared with 21,900 total sub-county area residents. By 1990, these figures will be 22,500 and 31,900 respectively. These figures result in a 70% increase in urban population and about a 10% increase in urbanization by 1990. Total sub-county area increase will be about 46%. The three eastern census tracts (Gervais, Woodburn and Hubbard) currently make up almost 93% of the total sub-county area population, next to Salem, the highest density area in the county. Though this population ratio will not change appreciably by 1990, the eastern three census tracts will undergo a 1990 population density increase of almost 50% while the St. Paul census tract population density will increase by slightly over half that much, or 28%.

Though the population concentrations in the three eastern census tracts is oriented north-south, an excellent road system (I-5 and 99W) tends to tie the area together. The dispersed population in the St. Paul tract is served by only a fair east-west road network between census tracts.

### East Marion Sub-County Area

There are three urban areas in the East Area, totaling 7,500 in population. This compares with 12,500 in total Area population. By 1990 it is expected that these figures will be 11,700 and 16,000 respectively. This results in an urban population increase of 56%, and an increase of 9% in urbanization. Total sub-county area population will increase by 28%. The population will continue to be clustered in the northern part of the area.

Road systems generally provide good transportation to all of the area, particularly the three incorporated communities which are, more or less, tied together in a triangular network. The only exception is for the southern portion of the area where, generally, access is north-south. Access from the Greater Salem Area is good to the northern portion of this sub-county area.

### South Marion Sub-County Area

Four urban areas are present with a total population of 7,000, located generally on the east and west sides of the area. The total sub-county area population is 13,700, making this the area of lowest percentage of urban population in the county, at 51%. By 1990, total urban population will be 11,500, compared to a total areawide population of 18,700. Urban population will increase by 64%, urbanization increase will be 10%, while total sub-county area increase will be about 36%.

Road networks within the area are generally good with a major east-west and north-south roadway through the western and eastern half of the Area respectively, providing excellent access from the Greater Salem Area.

### Santiam Canyon Sub-County Area

Resident population, the lowest of any sub-county area, is 2,300. The present urban population, about 1,400, is divided almost equally between four communities. By 1990, these figures will rise to about 3,200 and 1,800 respectively. This shows an urban population gain of about 29% and a total sub-county area population gain of almost 40%. Urbanization will decrease by about 5%, the only Marion County sub-area to do so.

The road network consists of only two improved roads - the Santiam Highway, or State 22, and the North Fork Road, which terminates in the central portion of the North Fork watershed. Thus access to this area from the GSA is good. However, unimproved and primitive roads (primarily logging access) combined with large land ownership make the natural resource within the Area only moderately accessible.

## POLK COUNTY

Total county population now stands at 42,000. The estimated total increase by 1990 is 18,300 or 44%. Total urban area residents will increase by 51% resulting in a 4% increase in urbanization. Fifty-eight percent of the County's population outside of the Salem urban growth boundary is

located in the three urban areas of Dallas, Falls City and Monmouth-Independence. Twenty-six percent of the total County population will live in rural areas and 33% in the Salem urban area by 1990. The primary and secondary roadway network in the eastern half of the County is excellent. Primary and secondary access routes in the western half exist only in the northern quarter, the rest being covered by high grade gravel road and haul roads for timber access.

#### North Central Polk Sub-County Area

The area has one urban area with a population of 7,670 people. Total Area population is 10,810. By 1990 these populations are expected to be 10,300 and 15,000, respectively. The ratio of urban residents to total area residents will decrease from 71% to 69%. Total area population increase will be about 38%, while urban area population will increase by 35%.

Access by roadway in the area is good, with State 22 and 223 providing east-west access through central and southern half of the Area. Secondary route 745 and 99W (as far as Perrydale) provide good north-south access to the eastern half of the Area. (State 223 also provides excellent access through the southern end of the sub-county area to the Monmouth-Falls City route.)

#### South East Polk Sub-County Area

The South East Polk Area has one urban area composed of two incorporated cities having a combined population of 9,500. This is about 85% of the area's total population of 11,000. 1990 urban and total populations are expected to rise to 12,700 and 14,500, respectively, resulting in the urban population ratio remaining fairly constant at 85%. Urban area population increase will be 34%.

Roadway networks through the area are excellent, providing easy access throughout the area and to the communities of Dallas and Falls City.

#### West Polk Sub-County Area

The population of the Area is 4,400 acres of which 1,300 or 30% is incorporated in two urban areas, one on the north central edge of the Area and one on the east central edge. By 1990, the population will be 5,500 total with 2,000 in the urban areas. The urban population will increase by about 54%, while the total area population increase will be 25%. Urbanization will increase by about 6%.

Road network within the area is generally poor. Paved road barely penetrates the eastern edge of the southern 75% of the area. State 18 and 22, both primary routes, provide east-west access in the extreme northern portion. Haul roads penetrate most of the area.



## GREATER SALEM AREA

Current population of the GSA is 140,100 of which 115,200 or just over 80%, is in urban areas. By 1990, this population will rise to 175,900 and 162,300 respectively. The urban population will increase by 22% and total GSA population will increase by almost 26%. (This is one of the lower percentage increases in population of the five sub-county areas but, of course, the largest numerical gain.) The ratio of urban residents to total area residents will drop by 2% to 80%.

Roadway network is generally excellent and soon to be upgraded by implementation of SATS within the UGB. (Access appears to be fair to good in vicinity of the Eola Hills west of Salem, the major thoroughfare being the road through the Spring Valley area to Bethel.)

## REGIONWIDE

The existing population of the region (all of Marion and Polk Counties, also referred to as the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, or SMSA) is currently 216,731 of which 173,892 or 80% is in urban areas. By 1990, total population is expected to reach 281,259 of which 82% will be in urban areas, or an increase of 33% in urban population. Total urbanization will increase by an average of 4%.

Access into the region, provided by I-5 north and south and State 22 (a primary route) east and west is excellent. Access within the region is generally good, however east of center Marion County and west central and southwest Polk County seem somewhat below standard (as might be expected, these areas contain the largest amounts of park like resources in a forest environment).

### B. Regional Parks

#### Standards

Regional Parks are large relatively "natural state" land areas intended to serve the residents of a sizeable geographic area. Such areas should be provided at the rate of 20 acres per 1000 persons and should be at least 500 acres in size and may be several thousand acres. A regional park shall include the following activities or developments: campgrounds, picnic and day use areas, natural areas of regional importance, trail systems, parking, and restrooms. Water-oriented activities should also be provided whenever possible.

#### Existing Conditions

There are currently two developed regional parks within the Marion-Polk Counties area. They are the 8,302 acre Silver Falls State Park, located in east-central Marion County, and the 567 acre Champoeg State Park, located in extreme northern Marion County. In addition to these developed and operating State parks, the State has also acquired 639 acres of land for the development of Lone Tree Bar State Park. This land is located along the eastern bank of the Willamette River, north of Salem in Marion

County. Another 823 acres of land on Minto and Brown Islands, has been acquired for development as a regional park by the City of Salem and Marion County. This land is located along the southern bank of the Willamette River adjacent and to the west of the Salem urban area.

The locational pattern of these four existing and proposed regional parks is reasonably central to the two-county population. Three (Champoeg, Lone Tree Bar, and Minto/Brown) are on the Willamette River and the fourth (Silver Falls) is in the Cascades foothills. And, Lone Tree and Minto/Brown are within the Greater Salem Area.

The service areas of the developed regional parks within the two-county area most certainly extend into other counties. So, the amount of population within these extended areas must be used in computing the amount of regional park acreage needed. However, it is difficult to accurately determine the extended service area and the amount of population to include for purposes of calculating need. In our analysis, we have first calculated the need based upon the existing and projected two county population, and then defined a probable amount of additional population to be used in calculating need.

First, using the 1975 two county population of 216,731 and the standard of 20 acres/1000 population, we determined a need for 4,334 acres of regional park. The 8,869 acres provided within Silver Falls and Champoeg State Parks easily satisfies this need. By 1990, the projected two county population of 281,259 would require a total of 5,626 acres of regional parks. This amount is still well below the amount currently provided. In determining a greater service area population, we reasoned that one-half of the Yamhill County population, one-quarter of the Clackamas County population, one-quarter of the Linn County population, and one-quarter of the Benton County population seemed appropriate for the purpose of calculating needs. The 1975 population for these additional areas would require another 2,160 acres of regional park. Combined with the two-county need, this still only results in a calculated need for 6,494 acres - well below the 8,869 acres provided. Possibly, the service area should be larger and the population greater in calculating the needs. However, these extended service areas also contain, or should contain regional park acreages which would have to be taken into account in the analysis of need and supply. For the purposes of our study, we have determined that the needs of the two-county area are currently being met by the developed parks and will continue to be well met in the future by the continuance of the existing parks and the addition of the planned new parks.

#### Desired Conditions

Since the acreage needs of the two-county area population are currently and will continue to be well met in the future by the existing and proposed regional parks, the desired condition is simply development of the already proposed system. The added regional parks at Lone Tree Bar and Minto/Brown will provide parks close at hand to a large percentage of the area's residents and should reduce travel time. This could reduce energy consumption for travel to parks, particularly if a significant number of the

trips to these parks are made by bicycle. In any event, the closeness of these large, relatively natural state public areas should greatly enhance the quality of life for the residents of the Greater Salem Area and should contribute measurably to the quality of life of all the area's residents.

### Conclusions

1. The acreage acquired by Salem and Marion County on Minto and Brown Islands should be developed as a regional park.
2. The acreage acquired by the State at Lone Tree Bar on the Willamette River should be developed as a regional park (State Park).
3. The State should continue with its expansion and development of Champoeg State Park.
4. The State should continue to develop Silver Falls State Park.

### C. General Outdoor Parks

The purpose of the general outdoor park is to encourage access and use of areas of natural and scenic beauty at levels that still afford protection of the various site resources. These parks should be provided at the rate of 2.75 acres/1000 population with five acres as the minimum size. (This standard was the result of assuming that, as a minimum, the existing level of service 2.2 acres/1000 over the SMSA should be maintained, and then adjusting the assumption by input received from the public forums, previous correspondence, and existence of high quality resources that should be maintained in a status of availability for public enjoyment.) Such activities as fishing, swimming, hiking, nature study, picnicking, horseback riding and sports activities requiring a low level of development (such as sand lot softball and horseshoes) are consistent with this purpose.

What follows is a description of existing conditions in each sub-county area and the desired conditions as applied to acreage amounts and location.

## MARION COUNTY

### North Marion Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

There are no general outdoor parks in North Marion County.

The major areas within which park-quality resources exist are the Pudding River on the east side, and the Willamette River on the west side of the sub-county area, and some small forested drainages in the central and northeast portions of the area. Access to the Willamette River is fair to poor, mostly on farm roads. According to the Greenway Plan, there are no areas capable of withstanding moderate to high intensity use, and there are few areas along the River accessible to County residents by automobile until within the vicinity of Lone Tree Bar State Park.

Assuming the adoption of the land management strategies recommended in the Greenway Plan, these light use recreational lands will continue to be available along the river into the foreseeable future.

#### Desired Conditions

When the standard of 2.75 acres/1000 is applied to the area's 1980 population of 26,750, it is apparent that 74 acres of park land should be available by that date, with an additional 14 acres to provide for a 5,200 person increase in population by 1990. Future parks should be distributed so as to provide most easy access to the three urbanizing census tracts on the east.

#### Conclusions

Analysis of the above need and existing conditions indicates the following conclusions can be made:

1. Expansion of existing facilities cannot be considered (since none exist).
2. 20-40 acres of suitable land may be found along the Pudding River, depending on access.
3. 20-40 acres may be suitable in scattered tracts in the Hubbard area (some previously offered).
4. 10-20 suitable acres may be found along Champoeg and Case Creeks in the central area.
5. 20-30 acres may be suitable along Senecal and Mill Creeks and the Lower Pudding River in the Aurora area.

#### East Marion Sub-County Area

##### Existing Conditions

There are two General Outdoor Parks in the East Marion Sub-County Area, Scotts Mills and Evergreen Wayside Park. Both parks are easily accessible and heavily used.

The highest quality resources are found primarily in the central and southern parts of the area - in the central and upper portions of the Butte, Abiqua, Silver, and Drift Creeks watersheds. Scattered acreage exists along the lower portions of the Abiqua. Much of the upper watersheds are in Federal, State and large private ownership. (Because of the large amounts of suitable acreage, the East Marion area may be used to make up the deficit in similar acreage in the Greater Salem Area.)



### Desired Conditions

When the standard is applied to the population, a deficit of 19 acres will exist by 1980, with an additional 6.5 acres needed to serve the growth in population by 1990. Areas of opportunity in the Eastern Area should be located as close to east-west access routes as possible consistent with the population distribution and the resource locations.

### Conclusions

1. Suitable land is available for expansion at Scotts Mills, however, it is on the edge of the Service Area and is somewhat "captured" by the town residents. Should be of low priority.
2. Consideration should be given to expansion of Evergreen Wayside Park. Though the quality of the available land may not be as high as elsewhere, it has excellent access from Silverton and is heavily used.
3. Suitable acreage (10-20 acres) exists along the Abiqua in the Mt. Angel, Silverton, Scotts Mills Triangle, mostly in scattered tracts.
4. Suitable acreage exists along the central portions of Drift, Silver and Abiqua Creeks (10-20, 30-50, and 30-50 acres, respectively). These areas are well located to serve both incorporated and unincorporated population.
5. Very high quality land exists in the upper Abiqua Creek and Butte Creek watersheds. Since much of this land is in public or corporate ownership, use agreements may be worked out.

### South Marion Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

This area has no General Outdoor Parks, however, the county owns an undeveloped 97 acre parcel on the Santiam River south of the community of Marion.

Locations of major resource availability are in the Stiewer Hill-Miller Butte vicinity east of I-5 and south of Cloverdale School, and the central to upper portion of the Mill Creek watershed northeast of Stayton.

#### Desired Conditions

By 1980 approximately 43 acres of general outdoor parkland should be available for the use of the South Marion Area residents. An additional eight acres will be needed by 1990. Because the population is almost

equally divided between rural and urban and the urban population is not centralized, it will be difficult to site one facility that is equally accessible to a majority of the area's population. Because of the orientation of the sub-county area (primarily east-west), the location of the urban areas, and the access pattern from the Greater Salem Area, it is desirable to divide the needed acreage into two sections, east and west, and augment it with additional acreage to meet the GSA deficit.

### Conclusions

1. The 97 acres owned by Marion County on the North Santiam River just south of Marion should be inspected for resource quality and development potential. Though access to it from other parts of the area and the GSA is only fair, the site characteristics may prove to outweigh this factor.
2. 100-200 acres of land in the superbly scenic Stiewer Hill-Miller Butte vicinity just south of the GSA may be suitable. It would make up a large portion of the GSA deficit as access via I-5 is excellent.
3. 40-60 acres in the central to upper watershed of Mill Creek above Stayton may be suitable. Land in this vicinity has good access from the local communities both toward Salem and up the Canyon. It would also be available to make up a portion of the GSA deficit.

### Santiam Canyon Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

There are six parks totaling 286 acres in the Canyon, dispersed over the two primary access routes west of the national forest boundary, the Santiam Highway and the Little North Fork Road, MR 54. All parks in the Canyon are heavily used, particularly Bear Creek and North Fork Parks which are used as swimming holes by many local and GSA residents. The county park at Salmon Falls is under study by the BLM to determine its suitability for use as a campground with adjacent BLM land.

#### Desired Conditions

Because of the current parks/people ratio, the application of the planning assumptions stated in the introduction do not establish a deficit in park acreage for the Canyon Sub-County Area. Continuing this assumption, that park quality should be provided as close to the using population as possible, park acreage would be increased in the most remote areas only for three other reasons: 1) To provide for preservation of extremely sensitive or very superlative resources that are in danger of being destroyed, 2) To provide access to a public treasure that would otherwise go undiscovered, or 3) To provide for management at existing parks, such as resiting a parking lot, protection of park water supplies, etc.

## Conclusions

1. Unless park-quality resource for all other sub-county areas can not be provided within reasonable access of the population of those areas, the Canyon should no longer be expected to absorb the park needs of the rest of the county.
2. Park personnel of all agencies should be encouraged to attempt various management schemes in concert with each other and with other landowners, particularly in the North Fork watershed, to mitigate resource destruction resulting from overuse. These management practices should include those 1) to reduce present or potential water pollution, 2) to reduce traffic congestion, 3) to remove incompatible or non-site specific activities.

## POLK COUNTY

### North Central Polk

#### Existing Conditions

There are no general outdoor parks in the sub-county area.

Suitable acreage may be found in three general locations; the hills just north of Baskett Slough NWR, the foothills of the Coast Range north and west of Dallas, and the Mt. Pisgah-upper Ash Creek watershed-upper Fern Creek watershed region.

#### Desired Conditions

By 1980 there will be a need for 35 acres of parkland to serve this sub-county area. By 1990 an additional six acres will be needed.

An optimum condition would be to develop a minimum number of sites to serve the total Dallas-Independence/Monmouth-Falls City region, combining the acreage needed to serve the North Central Polk Area into a larger than normal sized park. A few smaller parks in the same general vicinity might also accomplish the same ends.

#### Conclusions

1. Upwards of 300-400 acres of land suitable for park purposes exists in the Mt. Pisgah-Ash Creek watershed. Most of this land is zoned rural residential. Such a proposal would, therefore, not remove agricultural land from production but would preserve a highly scenic resource for use by a population encircling it in the future.
2. 20-40 acres may be suitable on the ridges between Salt Creek and Dallas.

## South East Polk

### Existing Conditions

This area has two general outdoor parks for a total of 99 acres. On approximately two-thirds of the land, development is severely limited by seasonal flooding.

Available park quality resources are generally restricted to the western side of the sub-county area in the central watersheds of the Luckiamute and Little Luckiamute Rivers. (The Greenway Plan recognizes most of the River area as being too sensitive for the type of use a general outdoor park would provide.)

### Desired Conditions

Based on current and future population levels and existing supply, additional park acreage would be unneeded in the Area. However, because of the limited development potential of the Wells Island Park and the fact that access to it is available only by boat, an additional eight acres would be needed by 1990 to serve the Area. As stated in the desired conditions for North Central Polk, an optimum location would be somewhere in the Dallas-Independence/Monmouth-Falls City Triangle.

### Conclusions

1. The Central watersheds of the Luckiamute and Little Luckiamute Rivers may provide 300-500 acres of suitable land.

## West Polk

### Existing Conditions

The West Polk Sub-County Area has 43 acres of general outdoor parkland, located generally on the eastern edge of the Area in five sites.

Because of the extreme change in topography and vegetation from the east to west side of the county, the opportunities for finding park-quality resources become almost unlimited.

### Desired Conditions

When the standard is compared to the existing and future population, it becomes evident that no additional acreage is required through 1990 to meet the need of the current and future population.

### Conclusions

1. Because of the lack of population data it must be assumed that the majority of the population is located along the major roadways of the county. It is also assumed, then, that this unincorporated population has access to existing parks, though somewhat distant.



2. Though additional acreage is not needed according to the standards, if the areas of opportunities available in the Mt. Pisgah-Luckiamute River central watershed region were taken advantage of, a park here would be available to the residents of Falls City.

### Greater Salem Area

#### Existing Conditions

There are three General Outdoor Parks within the GSA - Eola, Joryville and Spongs Landing, west, south and north of the Salem City Limits respectively, totaling 160 acres. In addition, there are seven County owned and undeveloped parcels, three of which meet the size criteria for General Outdoor Parks.

Resources suitable for parks are found generally in the south Salem Hills and Eola Hills, south and west of the Salem City Limits respectively. Other locations of smaller suitable acreage include the Turner area, Spong's Landing, and in the Eola vicinity.

#### Desired Conditions

When the standards and planning assumptions are applied to the GSA population, an additional 264 acres of parkland becomes needed to satisfy the 1980 demand. Sixty-four more acres would be required by 1990. Though there are a number of large blocks of undeveloped land, a variety of resources in various locations should be considered as the optimum condition rather than two or three areas of comparatively large acreage.

#### Conclusions

1. Up to 150 acres of the Eola Hills may be suitable for park purposes. However, this should be considered in light of the desire to provide a variety of opportunities.
2. 60 to 100 acres may be suitable in the Salem Hills areas. Acquisition here may be more difficult in that the ownership tracts are considerably smaller than in the Eola Hills.
3. 20-30 acres in the Turner area may be suitable for park purposes. Again, the ownerships are small.
4. Jory Park should be reviewed for expansion vs. providing other parks in the same area of the Salem Hills. (The area surrounding this park should be considered as an area of opportunity for equestrian trail easements. See the section on trails.)
5. Spong's Landing Park should be expanded (approximately 10-20 suitable acres). It is heavily used already, has good access, is very near the UGB and would provide an appropriate terminus to a riverfront trail on the east bank. (If additional trail rights-of-way can be acquired to the north, it would serve as an excellent mid-point in riverside trails to the Lone Tree Bar State Park Wheatland Ferry vicinity.)

6. Eola Park should be expanded. This park has excellent access via State 22. (It is no more than 30 minutes from the entire UGB population, has high scenic value [it overlooks the Willamette River], and will eventually be encircled by subdivisions on at least three-fourths of its perimeter.)
7. The undeveloped Bonesteele property (located in the hills southeast of the Oregon Correctional Institute) already owned by Marion County should be developed. It is of good quality, very near the UGB, has excellent access and may provide a "jumping off point" to bike and equestrian trails and scenic routes from the eastern portion of the GSA to the areas of opportunity on the south side of the GSA.
8. The undeveloped Cain property owned by the County should be considered for disposal. It is generally of poor quality. Higher quality resources exist in the vicinity.
9. The undeveloped Broadview Terrace Park is a subdivision donation. It is completely surrounded by houses on all sides making access almost nonexistent. Considering the lack of demonstrated need or expressed desire for development, disposal should be considered.

#### D. Water Oriented Parks and Boating Access Sites

The concept of water oriented parks was developed based partially on the existing conditions, that is, a number of recreation sites provide primarily fishing, swimming and boating access and do not truly fit the general outdoor category. To eliminate these areas from being covered by a standard and put them into an "opportunity category" such as historical sites, might have the effect of decreasing significantly the amount of water-oriented areas available to the public. In light of the fantastic increase in the popularity of water oriented activities, as reported in recent local and national surveys, and the suggested guidelines on water oriented activities, environmental protection and urban growth, it was felt that this could not be allowed to happen.

The standard reflects the existing amount of land under this classification, plus an increase of approximately 25%, which it was felt begins to reflect the concern of the public for these water-oriented activity areas. (Because an optimum land/water ratio is obviously ridiculous, it was assumed that any body of water on which it is possible to locate a water-oriented activity area would be large enough to handle the type and amount of activity that the parkland would generate. That is, the size and shape of the body of water was considered when locating alternative acreages adjacent to it.)

At some point, of course, water-oriented activity areas may begin to blend in with and become indistinguishable from other classifications of parks, such as large urban or regional. It is obvious then that an alternative

to providing water-oriented areas as separate and distinct recreation sites may be to require that the additional needed acreage be met at existing or future park areas of other classifications that normally may not provide water oriented opportunities. (For example, to require that any additional acquisition of land at a large urban or general outdoor park be adjacent to suitable bodies of water.) This would be most logical if such acreage were over and above that required for the large urban or general outdoor park. The trade-off amount or "double duty" such acreage can do must be seriously considered when acreage needed as water oriented must begin to serve the needs of another type (or vice versa) because additional resources can no longer be found or justified, no matter what the need.

When considering how the needed acreage of water-oriented recreation sites shall be provided, it should be kept in mind that a large amount of the proposed acreage is in or adjacent to the flood channel of the Willamette River. It is therefore likely that access to and use of a portion of periodically flooded private land could be obtained for something less than fee-simple acquisition.

It should also be remembered that approximately one-third of the existing acreage is used for access only, that is, no development exists or is even contemplated. The largest portion of public funds committed toward park-land in public ownership-maintenance is therefore substantially avoided. In some similar cases, purchase may also be unnecessary through judicious use of easements for bank fishing only.

## MARION COUNTY

### North Marion Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

North Marion County currently has 210 acres of water-oriented sites used for recreation.

About 7% of this (15 acres) is in private ownership, where admission or user fees are charged. In addition, Champoeg State Park offers pedestrian access from the bank to the River.

The area has a single substandard boat launching ramp at San Salvador.

Because of the small size and sluggish nature of the Area's streams (resulting from a flat topography and therefore little, if any, opportunity for storage reservoirs of even moderate proportions) suitable water-oriented acreage exists exclusively within the Willamette River corridor.

#### Desired Conditions

When the standards are applied to the sub-county area population, it appears that no additional water-oriented acreage is needed. (Accepting the standards literally would seem to indicate an excess of almost 130

acres. However, this denies the obvious fact that the St. Louis fishery serves the Greater Salem Area as well as North Marion County. This "average" coincidentally, is almost the precise amount needed to fulfill the remaining need of the GSA.)

The Willamette Greenway Plan recognizes no appropriate "areas of critical concern" until Snaggy Bend Bar which is within the approximate area of Wheatland Ferry Park and Lone Tree Bar Park, both offering water-oriented activities. Were this area - Snaggy Bend Bar - to receive protection under the Greenway Plan, it appears that access should be only incidental to the purpose of management at this point.

### Conclusions

1. Though the ramp appears adequate, additional parking should be made available at San Salvador and developed to at least a minimum standard.
2. No additional acreage need be provided for water-oriented recreation sites.

### East Marion Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

There are no water-oriented recreation sites in this area, although the Scotts Mills General Outdoor park does provide access to Butte Creek.

Under the present resource conditions of relatively small streams, water-oriented activities are limited to those that can take place in relatively shallow water and do not require any great deal of "maneuvering room". Consequently, activities such as bank fishing and creek floating need only access as a minimum, something that may be provided without acquisition. If this is the case, opportunities for access are almost unlimited, or may be provided at proposed general outdoor parks located on the major streams of the area.

Opportunities for development of major water-oriented parks exist primarily in the valleys south of Silverton and southeast of Scotts Mills which have a potential for reservoirs.

#### Desired Conditions

Based on the standard planning assumptions and future population levels, a need for 27 acres of water-oriented parkland will exist by 1980 with an additional five acres needed by 1990. Any major facility should be located so that it is capable of serving all or a portion of the unmet need of the GSA.



## Conclusions

1. A number of sites have been previously identified (and offered to the County) on the lower Abiqua. It is possible that 10-20 acres may be suitable here.
2. All possible opportunities for water-oriented parks of the simple access type obviously cannot be identified since the amount of reasonably accessible creek bank is so great in the area. Depending on the amount and type of acreage required and the extent of development, most of the acreage shown as suitable for general outdoor parks along the three principal streams of the area could also be developed as water-oriented recreation sites.
3. The suitability of two potential reservoir sites - the Selah on the Pudding River and the Grange site on Silver Creek is still actively being determined by the Bureau of Reclamation. It is assumed that each site may provide from 50 to 100 acres of water-oriented recreation land. Assuming completion of a reservoir in this area, boating access sites would be entirely appropriate due to the present nonexistence of this type of opportunity in the central portion of the county.

### South Marion Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

There are two boating access sites on the Santiam River, one at Jefferson and the other at the I-5 Wayside west of Jefferson. There are no water-oriented parks in this Area. Informal access is also available at the Marion County side of the Buena Vista Ferry landing.

Resources of suitable quality exist exclusively along the Willamette and Santiam Rivers.

#### Desired Conditions

An attempt should be made to provide 31 acres of water-oriented recreation sites by 1980 and an additional six acres by 1990. A majority of this should be located in the east end of the Area and should include a boating access site due to the importance of the river for anadromous fishing and potential river touring and downstream camping.

#### Conclusions

1. 20-30 acres of land in the Stayton area may be suitable for a water-oriented recreation site and for provision of boating access.
2. 30-50 acres may be suitable at the west end of the Area near Sidney siding, to be shared with the GSA. (As indicated in this section's discussion on the GSA, a large portion of this area is already in public ownership.)

## Santiam Canyon Sub-County Area

### Existing Conditions

There are seven water-oriented recreation areas in the Canyon totaling 138 acres. Four of these are boating access sites. Over 90% of the acreage is in two fishing access sites on the Little North Fork having almost a mile of stream bank in public ownership. Two of the recreation areas (both on Detroit Reservoir) have boats for rent. Informal boating access sites exist at Mehama (in Linn County) and at Packsaddle Park.

Suitable resources exist along the North Fork of the Santiam and at Detroit Reservoir for boating access sites. Resources for pedestrian access to rivers and streams are almost unlimited.

### Desired Conditions

When the standards are applied to the sub-county area population, it becomes apparent that no additional water-oriented acreage is needed in the Canyon. Because of the importance of the North Santiam as an anadromous fishery and general white-water recreation resource, it is assumed that good access should exist for drift boats and rafts.

### Conclusions

1. There is no need for additional water-oriented parkland in the Canyon.

## POLK COUNTY

### North Central Polk

### Existing Conditions

There are no water-oriented parks or boating access sites within this sub-county area.

Because of lack of even moderately sized bodies of water in this area, only a storage reservoir could fulfill any existing and projected need. Two sites, one on the North Fork of Ash Creek southwest of Dallas, the other on the South Fork of Salt Creek north of Dallas were proposed in the Polk County Comprehensive Plan, as an excerpt from the Willamette Basin Plan of 1969.

### Desired Conditions

By applying the standard and attendant planning assumptions to the area population, it becomes evident that there is a need for 25 acres of water-oriented parkland by 1980. An additional five acres will be needed by 1990 to keep pace with population growth. (As in the section on general outdoor parks, an ideal situation would be a facility to serve the needs of the urban areas of Dallas, Falls City and Independence-Monmouth.)

## Conclusion

1. At this time, neither the Ash Creek nor the Salt Creek sites appear to be in the realm of possibility for water based recreation by 1990, according to work schedules of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. Consequently, the 35 acres needed within the North Central sub-county area should be transferred to other areas, if resources exist, or the need will remain unmet.

### South East Polk Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

Only one water-oriented park of 2-1/2 acres (at Buena Vista) currently serves the needs of the area. Boat ramps, one of a single land in width, at Buena Vista, and two of two lanes each in Polk Marine Park in downtown Independence are available. (These two ramps are about 11 river miles and eight road miles apart.)

Areas with water-oriented resources of park quality occur generally only along the Willamette River due to the dry weather low flows in other Polk County rivers and streams. A possible site for a reservoir has been identified on the Middle Fork of Ash Creek four miles northwest of Monmouth.

#### Desired Conditions

There will be a need for 23 additional acres of water-oriented recreation land by 1980, and another five acres should be added in the following ten years. Ideally, at least a portion of the needed acreage should be provided in the area of Monmouth-Independence or to the north to assist in meeting the needs of the North Central Polk and Greater Salem areas.

Ideally, boating access sites should be spaced along the River so that no one stretch is less accessible than another. Lacking information on use of present facilities, it must be assumed that sites in urban areas receive more use than those in rural areas and therefore warrant a greater degree of development.

Opportunities to provide access for bank fishing should be taken advantage of wherever possible, particularly to provide access to varying species of fish and fishing methods.

#### Conclusions

1. 10-20 acres of suitable land is located at Humbug Lake, northeast of Monmouth/Independence. If bank access and a small, hand carried boat launching area were provided, it could serve the residents of the inter GSA as well as the north-central and southeast sub-county areas. Any development should be minimal in order to retain the present surrounding vegetation and the lake's water quality.

2. A small amount (3-5 acres) of suitable acreage exists adjacent to the Polk Marine Park in Independence. This is a major facility in the area, helping to take some of the pressure off of the Salem ramps. Though no desire has been expressed, this area may have potential for a small scale marina.
3. The Ash Creek storage site is not being actively investigated or sponsored.
4. Three to five acres of suitable land exists at the Buena Vista Park to fulfill the indicated needs for water-oriented parks serving the southeast Polk area. Though an additional lane could be added to the launching ramp here, it is assumed that the need will not be great enough to warrant it, based on the low number and density of the surrounding population and the existence of an informal ramp on the Marion County side.

### West Polk Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

There are no water-oriented parks in the West Polk Sub-County Area. One boating access site is available for public use at Valsetz Lake.

Because of the small size of the area streams and rivers and the additional problem of dry weather low flows in these streams, it appears that the primary resources available for creation of water-oriented parks are in the form of valleys or canyons within which storage reservoirs may be created. Nine such sites, evenly distributed through the area were proposed in the Willamette Basin Plan. Valsetz Lake is the only major body of water in the western Polk Area, though access to it is only fair and it is somewhat distant from the majority of the county population.

#### Desired Conditions

Applying the standards and planning assumptions to the 1980 population, a need for nine acres of parkland is indicated by 1980. An additional two acres would be needed by 1990. As mentioned before, an ideal situation would exist if a reasonably large facility could be located to serve all three of the urban areas of Falls City, Dallas and Independence-Monmouth.

#### Conclusions

1. Valsetz Lake does not appear to be an area of major opportunity at this time due to its present use, its access problems and distance from major population centers. (Easements for bank fishing could be considered but would be of very low priority.)
2. Only one reservoir - Teal Creek - of the nine sites mentioned in the Willamette Basin Plan appears to have any chance of becoming a viable project. Though it does not meet the ideal location



requirements, it is still easily accessible to the Dallas Urban Area and not out of reasonable access from the Monmouth-Independence area population. It is expected that the acreage needed by both the North Central and western areas (total of 56 acres) could be found here. (As becomes evident in the preceding analysis, water-oriented areas for Polk County are scarce. Therefore, any initial facility developed at Teal Creek should be initially oriented primarily toward water-oriented activities.)

Though some opposition to this project was voiced at the first series of public forums (support was also voiced), we believe most of the technical difficulties expressed can be overcome.

### Greater Salem Area

#### Existing Conditions

There is one water-oriented park in the GSA of 22 acres, and two of the three large urban parks have water-oriented activities. Boating access sites exist at Wallace Park in Salem and at Wheatland Ferry.

Suitable water-oriented acreage exists almost exclusively within the Willamette River Corridor, both along the river proper and at the Oxbow Lakes on the northeast side of the GSA.

#### Desired Conditions

When the standards and planning assumptions are applied to the GSA, a need for 305 acres of water-oriented parkland is generated with an additional 46 acres needed by 1990.

#### Conclusions

1. 20-30 acres of suitable land exist in the Hayden Island-Grey Eagle Bar area. The Willamette Greenway Plan identifies this area as being somewhat sensitive to highly developed uses, so any water-oriented activities made available here should be of the low-impact variety. (This area is designated in the Greenway Plan as an "area of critical concern", because of its visual values, sensitivity or potential for public use.)
2. 10-20 acres of suitable land exist to the north of Wallace Park along the River. (Though such an addition would be to a large urban park, the acreage would still be primarily water-oriented.)
3. 20-30 acres of land on the western end of Brown Island appears suitable for water-oriented expansion of low intensity. Again, this would be expansion of a park having a different classification. (This area has also received the Greenway designation as an area of critical concern.)

4. 100-120 acres appear suitable in the area above and below Rice Rocks on both sides of the River. A large percentage (perhaps 50%) of this area is in public ownership, according to the Greenway Plan. The City of Salem, Marion and Polk Counties' Comprehensive Plans project the future use of this area as a mixture of conservation and open space, flood plain management area and agriculture, none of which are incompatible with minimal development and public access to the river. (The Greenway Plan suggests a use capability of this area as a mixture of conservation, 1, 2 and farm. The area to the south of Rice Rocks has also been designated as one of critical concern.) Because the area is in a flood plain and even in the channel itself in some places, it may not be necessary to have a large amount of this area in public ownership. "User fees" to private holders may be sufficient to assure public access.
5. Up to 20 acres may be suitable at the Oxbow Lakes north of Salem. (Clear, Goose, Finney, Egan, Hubbard and Mission Lakes)
6. At the present time, the use of the Wallace Park boat ramp is somewhat limited due to the size and configuration of the channel that must be dredged annually. Though Salem needs a high capacity ramp, at this point it can only be speculated as to whether the cost of dredging in future years will outweigh the cost of a new site, particularly when the future of all dredging activity by the Corps of Engineers is uncertain. Projected cost of a new ramp should be updated and weighed against anticipated cost of continued dredging at the present site and the somewhat restricted use it must now receive.
7. The ramp at Wheatland Ferry should be enlarged to two lanes. This access site is nearly equidistant between the Salem urban area and the urban areas of North Marion County. As there are at this time no plans to include a ramp in the Lone Tree Bar State Park, the Wheatland ramp will have to serve any increased demand resulting from growing use of the developing state park.
8. 120 to 170 acres of water-oriented sites must be found elsewhere - outside the GSA - or remain unmet.
9. 30 to 50 acres may be suitable in the area above Independence from Murphy Bar to Sidney Siding. A large portion of this area is already in public ownership.

## E. Campgrounds and Campsites

The purpose of these facilities is to provide areas of overnight camping.

### MARION COUNTY

#### Existing Conditions

There are a total of 760 campsites in Marion County in 19 different campgrounds (total of individual trailer, improved, unimproved and primitive sites, outside of Wilderness Areas). All but six of locations with campsites are east of a line extending from Scotts Mills to Mehama. All have good to excellent access. Although some are somewhat distant from the population centers (over half are east of the national forest boundary); this was not necessarily considered to be detrimental, as campgrounds in this area are used primarily for overnight experience in the forest environment. All but four of the campgrounds attempt to offer a similar experience - catering to the "camper" rather than the transient looking for overnight accommodations.

#### Desired Conditions

Continuing the existing level of service, 80 new campsites are needed by 1980, with an additional 140 sites needed by 1990. This projection including the type of campsite should be somewhat tempered by patterns of use that may develop in the future. It is assumed that the energy shortage will have the effect of cutting down on tourist and transient travel patterns and making local users stay closer to home. Also, the implementation of the Greenway Plan will have an effect on the kinds and amount of use of the river.

#### Conclusions

1. Silver Falls, Shellburg Falls and Salmon Falls all have potential for (additional) overnight camping facilities in a forest environment. (These were chosen primarily to reduce travel time from the Salem Area. The BLM holds undeveloped property at Salmon Falls and is investigating its potential for camping.)
2. The Luckiamute Delta (in Polk County), Minto-Brown Island Park, Lone Tree Bar State Park and Champoeg State Park all have potential for river and trail oriented campsites. It is anticipated that the State Park campgrounds would also be used by the auto-camper.
3. The KOA site has potential for additional transient-non-"camper" oriented site to serve the Salem Area.

## POLK COUNTY

### Existing Conditions

One primitive campground is available for public use in the upper watershed of the Little Luckiamute in central Polk County. Access to it is fair along the Black Rock River Road west from Falls City.

See the section on general outdoor parks in Polk County for a discussion of the demographic and access characteristics.

Although resources suitable for campground establishment exist in the flood plain of the Willamette River, portions of the Eola Hills, the Mt. Pisgah, upper Ash and Fern Creek watersheds, and the Coast Range, only the Willamette River, because of its specialized use and the Coast Range offer quality that would attract local residents to places other than the Cascades or the Coast for a camping experience. State 22 and 18 are the only carrier of tourists and/or transients in a volume heavy enough to warrant the establishment of overnight facilities.

### Desired Conditions

As yet there has been very little desire for campgrounds in Polk County indicated by the public. Under the existing physical conditions, it is assumed that only the Willamette River Greenway will serve as enough of a regional attractor to justify campground development.

### Conclusions

1. State owned property suitable for a minimal development-type campground is located at the juncture of the Luckiamute with the Willamette and Santiam Rivers. This facility would serve float trips from the three rivers, hikers, or bicyclists from the Monmouth-Independence and Salem areas. It would also be located well with respect to other related proposals in areas of Marion County.
2. If the Teal Creek project is undertaken, consideration should be given to providing a campground at the reservoir, as this would be a major recreation attraction for all of Polk County and perhaps the Greater Salem Area as well.

### F. Natural Preserves

The purpose of a natural preserve is to preserve a unique resource and educate the public as to the natural values and the need for preservation through an "on-site" experience.



## MARION COUNTY

### Existing Conditions

There are 16,900 acres of natural areas in Marion County at eight sites. Eighty-five percent of the acreage occurs east of Mehama. No preserves are located along the Willamette River.

Because the number and location of natural areas are assumed to be dictated solely on the basis of the quality of the existing resources within the planning area, the discussion of demographic and access characteristics is inappropriate and does not apply.

Locating resources suitable for natural areas depends primarily on "local knowledge" - a firsthand familiarity with the natural resources of the planning area - and an established set of standards or criteria by which to judge candidate areas for such classification.

### Desired Conditions

In general, areas designated under this classification should have natural scientific or recreational amenities uncommon to the planning area and to those areas receiving a "park" classification. However, this general criteria does not exclude the possibility of providing the protection inherent in this classification to areas that are representative of local natural communities in order that examples of the original nature of a geographic area might be preserved for future use as a scientific base line, educational potential, etc.

### Conclusions

1. One hundred and eighty-five acres of land in the Jackson-Lambert Bend Area of the Willamette River (River Mile 64 to 65) is recognized in the Greenway Plan as being the location of a primary biotic community - a collection of wildlife species and habitat essential to the maintenance of the ecological health of the river - one of ten sites so designated on the River within the planning area. (Two of these ten sites are already incorporated in designated parkland.) This area has also been classed as one of the 18 "areas of critical concern", has one of the lowest use intensity recommendations of these critical areas, and the lowest use intensity recommendation of all of the primary biotic community locations in the planning area.
2. Consideration should be given to identifying other resource categories which might present potential and establishing criteria on which judgment of suitability can be made.

## POLK COUNTY

### Existing Conditions

There is one designated natural area in Polk County.

As explained in the discussion of Marion County natural areas, access and demographic characteristics do not apply.

Resources suitable for natural area designation are, as in Marion County, "where you find them".

### Desired Conditions

See the discussion on Marion County Natural Areas.

### Conclusions

1. Thirty to forty acres of huge Douglas Fir in west-central Polk County appear to meet any qualifications imposed. The area contains the second largest (or perhaps largest) Douglas Fir in Oregon and is one of, if not the last, such grove left in the State. (On BLM land)
2. Though an almost arbitrary figure of 100-200 acres was shown, a great deal of acreage on Rickreally Ridge north of the Dallas Reservoir has initial suitability. This area is a refugium from glaciation and thus is reported to have many uncommon plant species and geologic formations. This area should be investigated by knowledgeable persons.

### G. Trails

Trails are for the purpose of providing trail/pathway-type transportation routes within and between cities, communities, parks and other areas of natural beauty.

## MARION COUNTY

### Existing Conditions

There are no designated trails in Marion County outside of State Forestry or BLM recreation acreage or the Willamette National Forest boundary.

### Desired Conditions

Map is self-explanatory.

1. Trails in North Marion County would connect all urban areas with most identified areas of opportunity, and Champoeg and Lone Tree Bar State Parks and St. Louis Fishery Water-Oriented Park. Trails are also close to the proposed natural area.
2. Trails in GSA would provide hike and bike access along river bank to Spongs Landing, Lone Tree Bar and Wheatland Ferry (where the river could be crossed and the Polk County route taken for the return to Salem), east to Silverton and proposed reservoirs, south to Independence, Ankeny NWR, the Buena Vista Ferry and Park (and the proposed Luckiamute Delta Campground). Also to area of proposed water-oriented parkland east of Independence, to Jory Park, and the Bonesteele property.
3. South Marion trails would run to GSA, Buena Vista and proposed campground, to Santiam Delta property, Ankeny NWR, and between all incorporated communities.
4. East Marion Trails would run to all incorporated communities, close to sites of proposed reservoirs and Silver Falls State Park.
5. Santiam Canyon Trail would run up Little North Fork and tie into National Forest System. (This would probably be only equestrian hiking trail as the topography is unsuited to bicycles.)
6. The trails adjacent to the Willamette River should be bike and hike trails to take additional advantage of the proposed campgrounds.

### Conclusions

1. Same as above, plus:
  - a. Trail ROW north from Salem, through Spongs Landing to Lone Tree-Wheatland Area should be acquired fee-simple if easements cannot be obtained.
  - b. Most other trails would be for bikes along existing ROW's.
  - c. Though the exact routes are unimportant, the connections between existing and proposed parks should be made, as well as to the incorporated areas.

### POLK COUNTY

#### Existing Conditions

There is one bike trail from Salem to Monmouth via State 22 to Rickreall and 99W to Monmouth.

## Desired Conditions

Map is self-explanatory.

1. Trail southeast from Monmouth-Independence shows origin and destination (bike, hike, float campground at confluence of Santiam and Luckiamute) only. Actual route would be along existing roads.
2. Trail to Falls City would serve proposed Teal Creek Project.
3. Trail south from Dallas would serve proposed general outdoor parks in the tri-city triangle.
4. State 22 trail would hopefully be continued through Tillamook and Lincoln Counties to coast.
5. Trail north from Salem would complete East Salem, Lone Tree Bar-Wheatland Ferry loop. A portion would have to be completed by Yamhill County.
6. A spur should connect the Buena Vista Ferry loop from south Salem to the trail southeast from Monmouth.

## H. Historic Sites

The struggle to preserve and interpret historic sites has long been characterized by three major questions: What is historic? Who should preserve it? What method or system should be used?

In determining what is historic, historians have typically established various categories of sites and criteria by which candidates for designation or recognition can be judged. (For example, many houses fall in the class of associations, that is, rather than a historic event happening there, the house was occupied by a historically important personage who in turn contributed to an area's history.) Needless to say, not all historians agree on these criteria or upon the priority for preservation that a member of one class should have over another of the same or different class.

Public agencies have typically played a minor role in preservation of locally historic sites. The primary hope for preservation has generally depended upon the adaptability of a site to a contemporary use in private hands. While historical societies have had some success in documentation and interpretation, funds for acquisition have been almost universally meager, usually coming from private gifts and grants. Many historians see public acquisition of historic structures as doomed to failure, primarily because of lack of any justifiable use.



As previously mentioned, adaptability to private use has probably been the major factor in preservation of historic sites. Though public acquisition is at best difficult and at times unwarranted, the public interest in historic preservation can be expressed in other ways; principally through granting of tax exemptions, purchase of development rights and acquisition of exterior easements. Public interest may also be expressed through assisting historical societies in identification and interpretation so that public knowledge and pressure may augment public dollars in preservation.

### Existing Conditions

A partial list of "developed" historic sites, or those at which preservation, acquisition or interpretation appears to be currently sufficient, follows.

#### Salem

Aurora Colony Museum  
John Boone House  
Jason Lee House  
Methodist Mission Parsonage  
Ladd & Bush Bank  
First Methodist Church  
Boone's Tavern

Miller's Department Store  
State Supreme Court Building  
Numerous Willamette University  
Buildings  
Luke Port House ("Deepwood")  
Bush House

#### Marion County

William Case Farm  
Robert Newell House  
Champoeg Cemetery  
St. Paul Cemetery  
Mt. Angel College & Monastery  
Niagra Dam  
Conser House  
Scotts Mills Community Church  
Site of the Battle of Abiqua Creek

#### Polk County

Spring Valley Church  
Polk County Court House  
Ritner Cr. Covered Bridge  
Polk County Bank Building  
Phillips House  
Bethel School  
Campbell Hall (OCE)  
Ballston School  
Buena Vista Methodist Church

### Desired Conditions

Below is an incomplete list of "undeveloped" historic sites - those at which considerably more work needs to be done in the way of additional protection, acquisition or interpretation.

#### Salem

Site of Mill Creek Sawmill  
Capital National Bank  
St. Vincent de Paul Store  
Salem Iron Works  
W. L. Wade House  
Old Singer Company Building  
Old Thomas Kay Woolen Mill

#### Polk County

Ft. Yamhill Site  
Nesmith Park & proposed museum  
Nesmith House  
Brunk House  
Numerous Pioneer Cemeteries  
Buena Vista Ferry  
Buena Vista Townsite  
Ritner Creek Covered Bridge

## Marion County

Champoeg Townsite  
Champoeg Park  
Original Site of Lee Mission  
Wheatland Ferry  
Willamette Post Site  
Stauffer House and Barn  
Gallonhouse Covered Bridge  
Settlemeier House

### Conclusions

Obviously, much needs to be done. Some possible steps that could be taken to maximize and coordinate the use of private and public resources are as follows:

1. Establishment of a historic master list for each county with priorities in various categories for preservation and interpretation.
2. Identification of all possible methods for preservation, including the mechanics of the methods previously mentioned and publication of such methods.
3. Identification of all agencies, organizations and individuals working in historic preservation and interpretation and the resources and capabilities of each.
4. Development of legislation, including tax incentives and code requirements, favoring historic preservation.

#### I. Golf Courses

The recreational purpose of this category is obvious; to provide golf courses for public use.

Because there has been no desire indicated to increase the present golf course/people ratio, it was assumed that the present ratio of one course per 20,000 population should be maintained. This standard covers both nine and 18 hole courses.

Suitable resources for additional courses are almost unlimited, restricted only by the amount of relatively flat, undeveloped land of sufficient size for such a facility. Consequently, areas of opportunity were left undefined, as perhaps 50% of Willamette Valley land could provide such an opportunity. The only locational restrictions were defined by the boundaries of the sub-county areas within which the population was applied to the standard, and the access criteria, i.e., a course should be easily accessible by primary or secondary routes to the using population.

## MARION COUNTY

### North Marion Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

There are no public golf courses in this sub-county area. (The Senior Estates course in Woodburn is for private use only.)

#### Desired Conditions

Applying the standards and planning assumptions to the North Marion Area creates an apparent need for 1.6 golf course by 1990.

A master plan for the new North Marion County landfill near Woodburn has expressed the desirability of eventually reclaiming the site for a golf course.

#### Conclusions

1. Reclamation of the North Marion County Landfill site for a course would provide such a facility, possibly at significant savings of public funds for acquisition, if it were to be a publicly owned course. Because contouring for a golf course should proceed as the site is utilized as a landfill, a commitment on the use of the site should be made and a decision concerning public involvement should be reached.
2. Until a near-at-hand facility is available for general public use, a number of alternatives for providing an interim opportunity may be available, such as 1) assume that the residents of the Area will continue to use the courses in the Greater Salem Area, Mt. Angel and Mollala vicinity or at Charbonneau; 2) investigate the possibility of purchase of public time at the Woodburn Senior Estates; 3) build a driving range or other small or substandard interim facility on the completed portion of the landfill. (In this case, the aforementioned decisions would have to be reached first.)

### East Marion Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

There is one public golf course in the Mt. Angel vicinity. Though it is in the northern end of the sub-county area, access to it is good. The vast majority of the area's population live within reasonable travel time.

#### Conclusion

There is no need for additional golf courses in this Area, according to the planning standards.

## South Marion Sub-County Area

### Existing Conditions

This sub-county area has one golf course in the Stayton-Sublimity vicinity. Access to it is excellent from most of the incorporated communities in the sub-county area. Access to this course from the communities in the Santiam Canyon Sub-County Area, which has no such facility, is also good. It is therefore assumed that this course serves the Canyon Area as well.

### Desired Conditions

When the planning area standard is applied to the future population in this sub-county area, it appears that no more golf courses are required. What's more, the existing course will continue to fulfill the needs of the Canyon Area through 1990.

### Conclusion

The South Marion Sub-County Area needs no more golf courses.

## Santiam Canyon Sub-County Area

### Existing Conditions

The Santiam Canyon Sub-County Area has no golf courses. It is assumed county citizens of this Area use the facility near Stayton. Suitable areas will be difficult to find and develop due to the topography and little topsoil in this Area with which to create a usable course.

### Desired Conditions

There is nowhere near the amount of population sufficient to generate the need for a golf course in this sub-county area. According to the standards and planning assumptions, only .2 of a course would be needed by 1990.

### Conclusion

Canyon Area residents should continue to utilize the golf course near Stayton.

## POLK COUNTY

### North Central Polk Sub-County Area

### Existing Conditions

There are no golf courses in this Area. (There is one course in the Rickreall vicinity on the western edge of the Greater Salem Area. Access to it from the Dallas vicinity - which constitutes the vast majority of the Area's population - is excellent and within very easy driving distance.)



### Desired Conditions

Accepting the standards and planning assumptions creates a need for one course by 1990.

### Conclusions

Two alternatives seem worthy of considering, including:

1. Expansion of the Oak Knoll Course, near Rickreall in the GSA. (Recognizing that this is a privately-owned facility, the owner(s) must recognize any additional demand before making such a commitment.)
2. Establishment of a course in the previously mentioned Dallas-Falls City-Monmouth-Independence triangle.

### South East Polk Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

There are no golf courses in this sub-county area. The Oak Knoll course previously mentioned is easily accessible and within easy driving distance of 85% of this Area's population (the Monmouth-Independence urban area). This condition will not change.

#### Desired Conditions

This Area will have a need for one golf course by 1990.

#### Conclusions

The same two conclusions reached in the discussion on the needs of the North Central Polk Area also seem to be applicable here, i.e., expansion of the Oak Knoll facility or establishment of a course in the Monmouth-Independence-Fallas City-Dallas triangle.

### West Polk Sub-County Area

#### Existing Conditions

There are no golf courses in this Area. (It was assumed that the population in this Area is not within easy access or driving time of the Oak Knoll facility.)

#### Desired Conditions

According to the standards, the population in this Area is insufficient to generate need for a golf course by 1990. However, an accessible facility would, it is assumed, be used by the Area residents.

## Conclusions

1. There is no need for a golf course in the West Polk Sub-County Area.
2. Because of the greatly dispersed nature of the Area's population, it is assumed that the only residents of this Area using a course in the Falls City-Dallas-Monmouth-Independence area would be those from Falls City.

### Greater Salem Area

#### Existing Conditions

There are eight golf courses and one driving range in the GSA. They are well distributed among the population and all are easily accessible.

#### Desired Conditions

To continue the existing level of service, another course will be needed by 1990.

As explained in the introduction, no areas of opportunity for golf courses were identified. However, it is felt that some degree of public prescription in the location of large public or private open spaces may assist in serving public needs other than simply recreational. The effect of such large open spaces on other land uses can be so profound, such as acting as attractive nuclei around which development occurs, or as a buffer between incompatible land uses, that extreme care should be used when siting.

#### Conclusion

One new golf course will be needed by 1990. Decision-makers should consider requiring a location for it that will have a positive impact on other land uses and assist in guiding urban development.

### J. Active Recreation Facilities

Generally, residents of rural areas or unincorporated urbanizing areas have had to depend on facilities of rural or urban schools or those in local community parks of unincorporated communities to fulfill their active recreation needs for tennis, softball, playgrounds, etc. (Both counties have developed parks within the urban growth boundary on land donated under a repealed subdivision ordinance.) Currently, school districts provide the majority of the high quality intensive-use recreation facilities in the counties.

As noted in the introduction to the section on methodology, a service radius for these active recreation facilities was impossible to identify without actual user surveys. So, unserved areas could not be identified as they were in the City of Salem. Without this information, it becomes

difficult to rationalize the location of the needed facilities. To a great extent, the location is determined only by the involvement of an agency or organization having jurisdiction over a specific geographic area, or a focal point for its operations; e.g., the rural school.

If the county is to become more involved, a single policy question must first be answered.

Because the standards show a need for facilities to serve all county citizens, would county assistance attempt to serve them all, or only those outside of incorporated communities -- based on the assumption that recreation facilities within local communities are the sole responsibility of city government?

Once this question has been resolved (perhaps on even a case by case basis depending on the capabilities of the community in question), a number of alternatives are apparent. Included are: 1) county revenue sharing or grants to local communities to construct additional facilities; 2) programs to make existing facilities more available to rural residents (such as bike trails to the facilities, after hours recreation programs at schools, subsidized operation in return for a reservation system open only to rural residents, etc.); or 3) actual county funding and construction of separate facilities in rural or urban areas, perhaps on a regional basis.

It would appear most efficient to locate new county facilities adjacent to urban areas, irrespective of who they are intended to serve. It may be assumed that in most census tracts the majority of the tract's unincorporated population has good to excellent access to the urban area. Such a location would then serve the greatest number of people the most efficiently. This option, however, may have a negative effect on the commitment of the community to provide similar facilities only for its residents and may encourage undesirable development adjacent to such a facility, leading eventually to its physical capture by the community.

Below, in tabular form, are the desired conditions expressed in terms of types of facilities needed to reach the standard service level in each census tract within each county, and the GSA.

- ACTIVE RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS -

Determined by Census Tract According to Standards  
and Adjusted to Reflect Expression of Local Desire

MARION COUNTY

	NORTH MARION				EAST MARION			SOUTH MARION			SANTIAM CANYON
	Hubbard	Woodburn	Gervais	St. Paul	Mt. Angel	Silverton	Jefferson	Stayton	Mill City		
Existing Football Fields	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2		
Needed by 1980		One at each high school and junior high									
Needed by 1990		One at each high school and junior high									
Existing Tracks	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	1		
Needed by 1980		One at each high school and junior high									
Needed by 1990		One at each high school and junior high									
Existing Softball Fields	3	9	3	0	9	14	10	9	3		
Needed by 1980	1.9	3	0	1.3	0	0	0	0	0		
Needed by 1990	1.0	2.3	0	.3	0	0	0	0	0		
Existing Baseball Fields	4	2	2	0	1	3	5	3	1		
Needed by 1980	1	.6	0	.3	0	0	0	0	0		
Needed by 1990	0	.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Existing Basketball Courts	5	9	5	3	2	10	11	13	4		
Needed by 1980	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Needed by 1990	0	0	0	0	.3	0	0	0	0		
Existing Tennis Courts	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	3		
Needed by 1980	2	4.8	0	0	0	.7	.9	2	0		
Needed by 1990	0	1.5	0	0	0	.9	.7	0	0		
Existing Swimming Pools	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1		
Needed by 1980	1	1	.2	.1	.2	0	0	1	0		
Needed by 1990	0	0	0	0	.1	0	0	0	0		



POLK COUNTY AND GREATER SALEM AREA

	NORTH CENTRAL POLK	SOUTH EAST POLK		WEST POLK		GSA
	Dallas	Independence	Monmouth	Falls City	Willamina	
Existing Football Fields	2	1	0	2	0	0
Needed by 1980	One at each high school and junior high					
Needed by 1990	One at each high school and junior high					
Existing Tracks	0	1	0	1	0	1
Needed by 1980	One at each high school and junior high					
Needed by 1990	One at each high school and junior high					
Existing Softball Fields	7	3	1	1	2	16
Needed by 1980	2.7	.3	5.3	.8	0	0
Needed by 1990	3.8	.6	2.2	.3	.1	0
Existing Baseball Fields	2	2	1	1	0	0
Needed by 1980	.1	0	.4	0	.4	2.3
Needed by 1990	.4	0	.2	0	.1	.3
Existing Basketball Courts	9	3	2	2	1	11
Needed by 1980	0	0	1.8	0	.1	0
Needed by 1990	0	0	.8	0	.2	0
Existing Tennis Courts	7	4	8	2	0	0
Needed by 1980	0	0	0	0	1.2	6.9
Needed by 1990	.5	0	0	0	.2	1
Existing Swimming Pools	1	1	1	0	0	1
Needed by 1980	1	0	0	.1	.1	0
Needed by 1990	0	0	0	.1	.1	0

## K. Waysides

The purpose of a wayside is to provide small automobile-oriented enclaves for passive recreation. Wayside should be located on high points or near water areas and shall include picnic and trash disposal facilities and signs describing various natural, historic or cultural aspects of the route. Need shall be determined by opportunity and public demand.

### Existing Conditions

There are three designated waysides in the planning area; Santiam Wayside on I-5 and Holman and Rodgers Waysides on State 22 east and west of the Salem Urban Area, respectively.

Though the number of waysides seems small in comparison to the number of driving public, it is certainly true that other types of park areas can be and are utilized by travelers for rest stops, picnics, etc.

Other heavily traveled and well populated roadways besides the two mentioned above are 99W and State 18 in Polk County, and 99E, State 213, 214 and 219 in Marion County.

### Desired Conditions

There has been no expression of public interest in waysides, or areas oriented strictly to the auto traveler. Furthermore, there is some question as to the desirability of investing public dollars in park development oriented exclusively to the automobile.

### Conclusions

1. Unless public opinion indicates otherwise, it will be assumed that existing public and private facilities fulfill the current demand for this class of park area.
2. It will be assumed that judicious location of future parks, taking into account the access opportunities and population distribution and resource availability, will fulfill the need for and function of waysides.
3. Where preservation of a resource adjacent to a roadway is the primary function, consideration may be given to locating waysides in conjunction with such an area.

## L. Scenic Ways

The purpose of scenic ways is to provide linear courses of natural beauty which will interconnect other facilities of the park system, schools, or other public places, provide for conservation of scenic and natural values (particularly waterways subject to flooding), and to provide a buffer to thoroughfares or between various land uses. Scenic ways shall provide trails, where appropriate. Need shall be determined by opportunity and public demand.

### Existing Conditions

There is one dedicated scenic way within the planning area - H. B. Van Duzer Corridor on State 18 in Polk County.

There are many possible locations for scenic ways, primarily along the roadways of western Polk County and the streams and roadways of eastern Marion County. A number of specific locations can be identified through the Willamette Greenway Plan in conjunction with opportunities for trails.

### Desired Conditions

Although no standards can be set, in some places it is desirable to buffer major roadways or trails with vegetation, either to add to the aesthetic variation of the trip, to preserve significant stands of trees, to shield or screen adjacent activities from view, etc. As the Greenway Plan states, one major consideration in maintaining vegetated river banks is to protect them from erosion and to preserve the view from the river and from the banks.

Opportunities for establishing such scenic ways must be identified on an individual basis. Very little interest has been indicated for these opportunities in the two counties. It can therefore be assumed that any scenic ways created would be primarily for use patterns originating from the Salem Urban Area, where interest has been expressed.

It should again be mentioned that providing such scenic ways does not mean acquisition of the right-of-way, but perhaps the purchase of development rights within the right-of-way. Location of trails in the river's flood fringe would also add a degree of protection.

### Conclusions

1. The character of the right-of-way for the proposed Salem-Lone Tree Bar hike and bike path should be preserved in a scenic way.
2. The waterfront across from Independence incorporating the northern loop of the proposed Salem-Independence bike path should be preserved in a scenic way. This is one of the Greenway "areas of critical concern" and the location of a primary biotic community, according to the same plan.

#### M. Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Areas

The purpose of off-road vehicle (ORV) areas is to provide specific sites for use by ORV's that will decrease pressure on less suitable sites and not result in undue damage to natural resources. Because of the enormous amount of space needed to accommodate four-wheel drive vehicles and the lack of expressed need for such areas, the assumption is made that public and private lands are currently fulfilling whatever need exists.

In general, areas of opportunity were not identified. Though it has been expressed that reclaimed gravel pits would be a possible area for such activities, no played-out or reclaimed pits of suitable size have yet been found. If other types of land are considered, the potential is so great that a choice would be almost arbitrary, providing it meets some of the criteria outlined below.

### Existing Conditions

An unimproved area for dirt bikes has been established through historic use in the northern section of Wallace Park. Access to it is excellent from West Salem and good from East Salem.

### Desired Conditions

It has been assumed that the current popularity of this sport, the safety concerns, and the urban nuisance factor, all expressed at past public forums, warrant the establishment of two additional sites, one in each county, and the continued existence of a site directly serving the City of Salem.

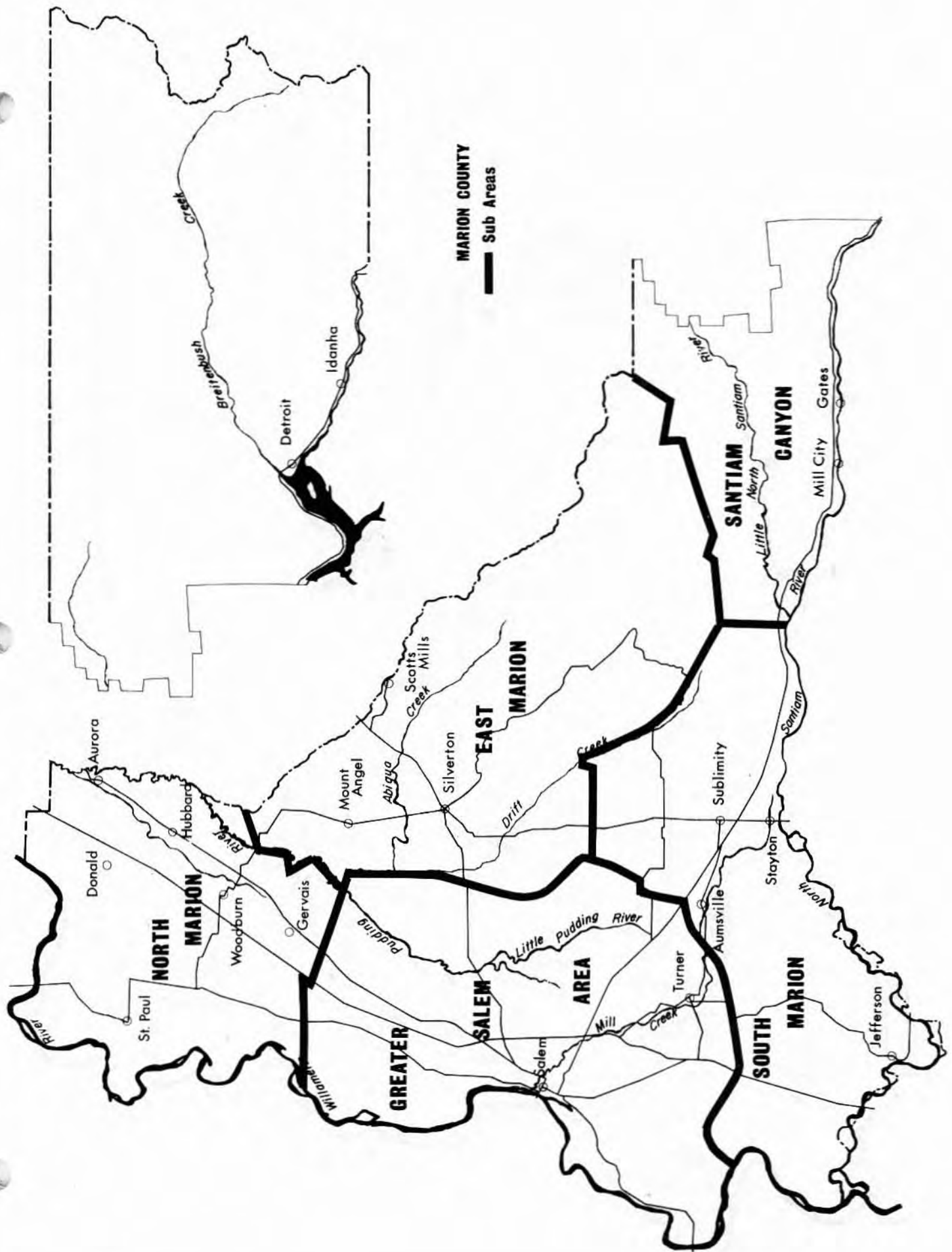
An optimum site for such use may be one at which:

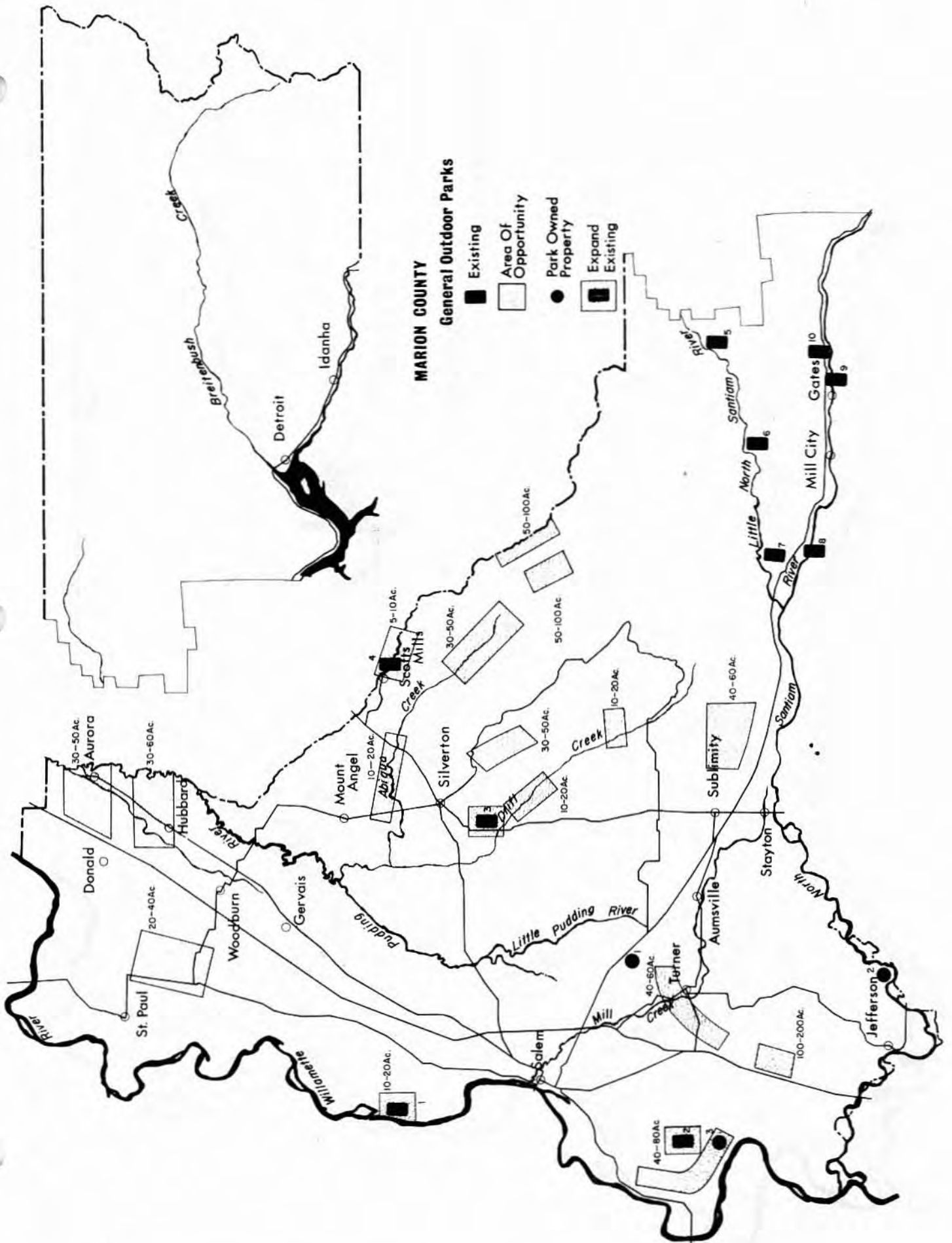
- 1) the nuisance characteristics of the sport may be avoided,
- 2) harassment of wildlife and damage to natural resources will be minimized,
- 3) safety and enforcement (including trespass) problems are at a minimum,
- 4) good to excellent access is provided consistent with the characteristics of the type of use and the users. (For example, younger riders will need an area requiring less travel time to reach, assuming that equipment for transportation of bikes is less available to them than to older riders.)
- 5) the terrain provides a variety of riding conditions,
- 6) other compatible uses could take place, assuming that a continued, unrestricted use of petroleum powered recreational vehicles is not certain, and
- 7) the size of the area is commensurate with the number and size of vehicles participating.

### Conclusions

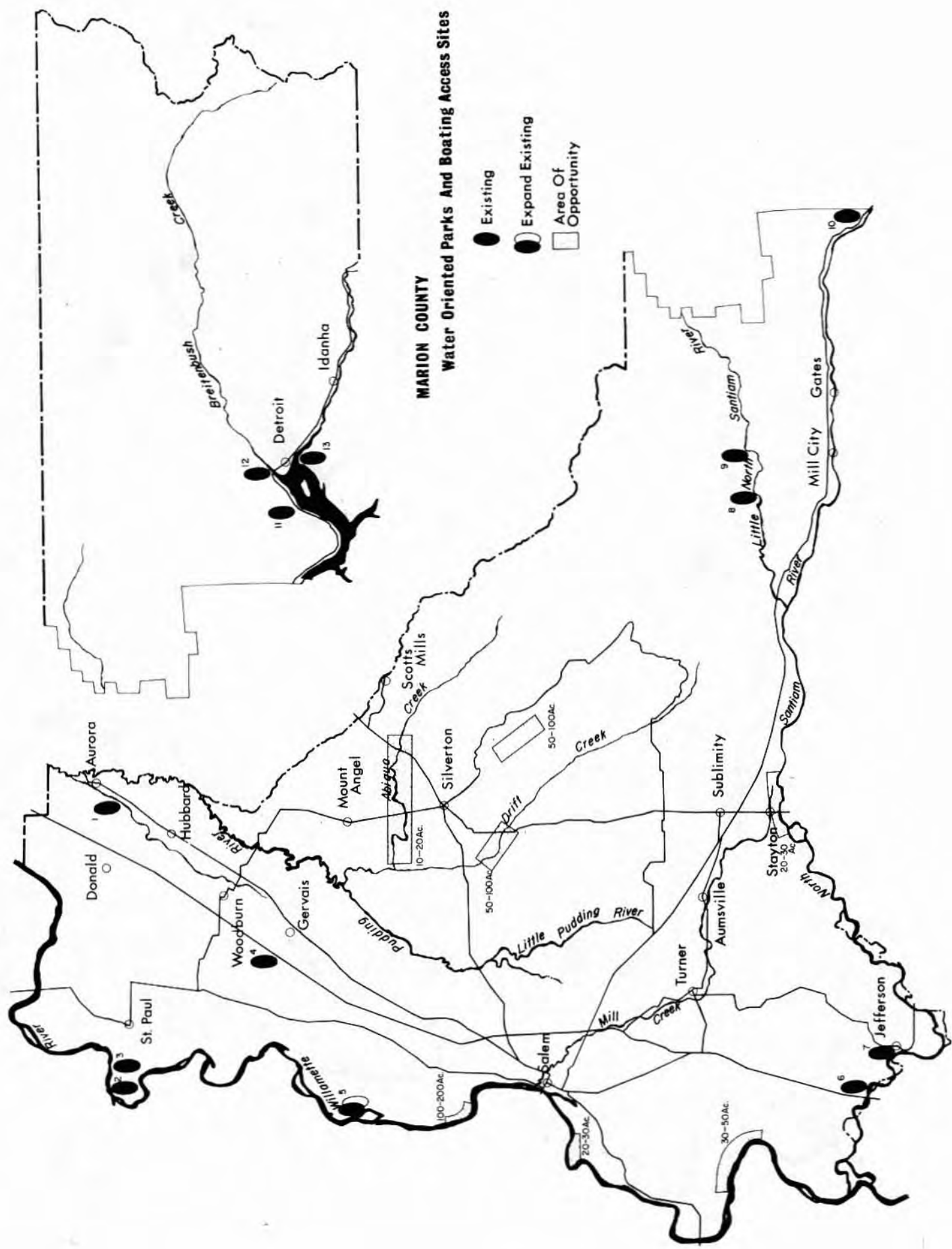
1. The use of dirt bikes at Wallace Park appears to be in conflict with the purpose of a large urban park and general Greenway concept, especially in an urban area. This use may also restrict any development or access needed to provide recreational opportunities standard in a large urban park such as Wallace Park. Relocation to an area more closely meeting the needs of Wallace Park and off-road bikes should be considered. The airport buffer area and adjacent gravel pits might be considered.
2. An area easily accessible from the urban areas of Polk County should be considered. The aforementioned Dallas-Falls City-Monmouth-Independence area is a possibility.
3. Because of the north-south pattern of the urban areas within Marion County, a single site equally accessible to all will be difficult to find. Specific centers of interest should be determined and a site identified that meets the above criteria and is reasonably accessible to the areas of heaviest demand.



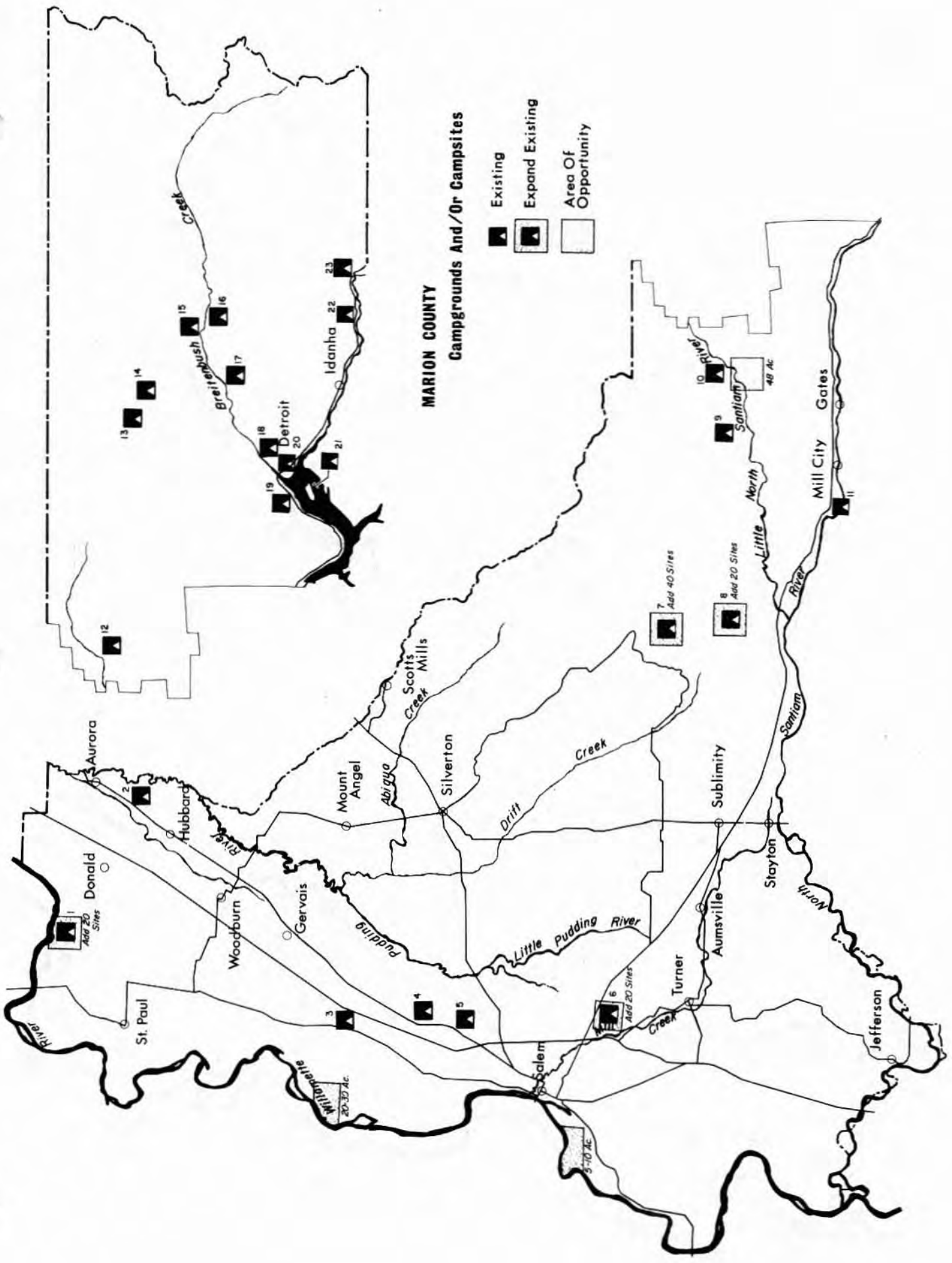




**MARION COUNTY**  
**Water Oriented Parks And Boating Access Sites**



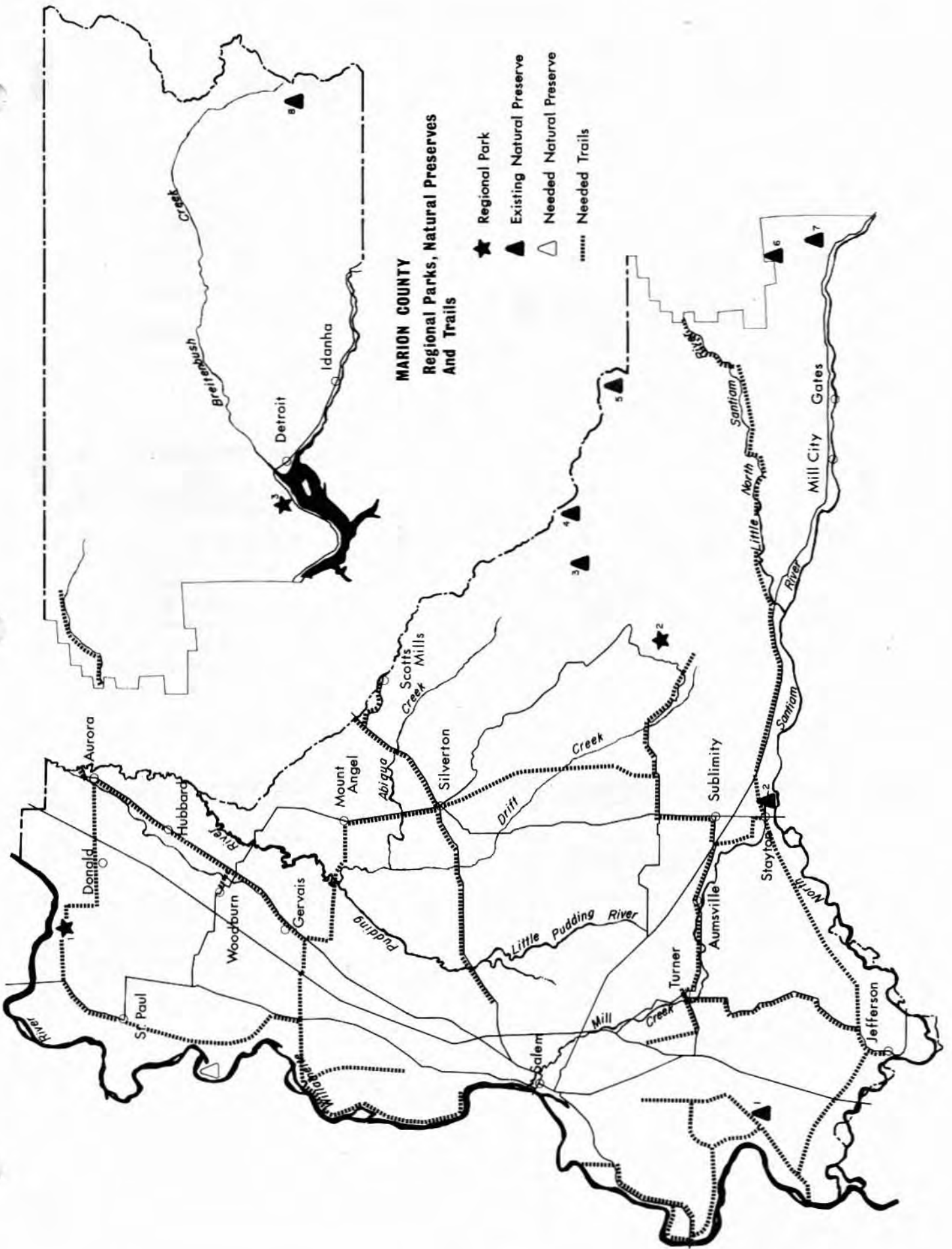
- Existing
- Expand Existing
- Area Of Opportunity



**MARION COUNTY**  
**Campgrounds And/Or Campsites**

- Existing
- Expand Existing
- Area Of Opportunity





# MARION COUNTY

## GENERAL OUTDOOR PARKS

1. Spong's Landing
2. Jorryville
3. Evergreen
4. Scotts Mills
5. Salmon Falls
6. Bear Creek
7. North Fork
8. North Santiam
9. Minto
10. Packsaddle

## WATER ORIENTED PARKS AND BOATING ACCESS SITES

1. Aurora Trout Farm
2. San Salvador
3. Horseshoe Lake
4. St. Louis Fishery
5. Wheatland Ferry
6. Santiam Wayside
7. Jefferson Boat Ramp

## NATURAL PRESERVES

1. Ankeny Wildlife Refuge
2. Wilderness Island
3. Abiqua Homestead
4. Butte Creek Falls
5. Butte & Rhody Lakes
6. Rocky Top
7. Natural Bridge

## PARK OWNED PROPERTY

1. Bonesteele
2. Santiam Delta
3. Cain

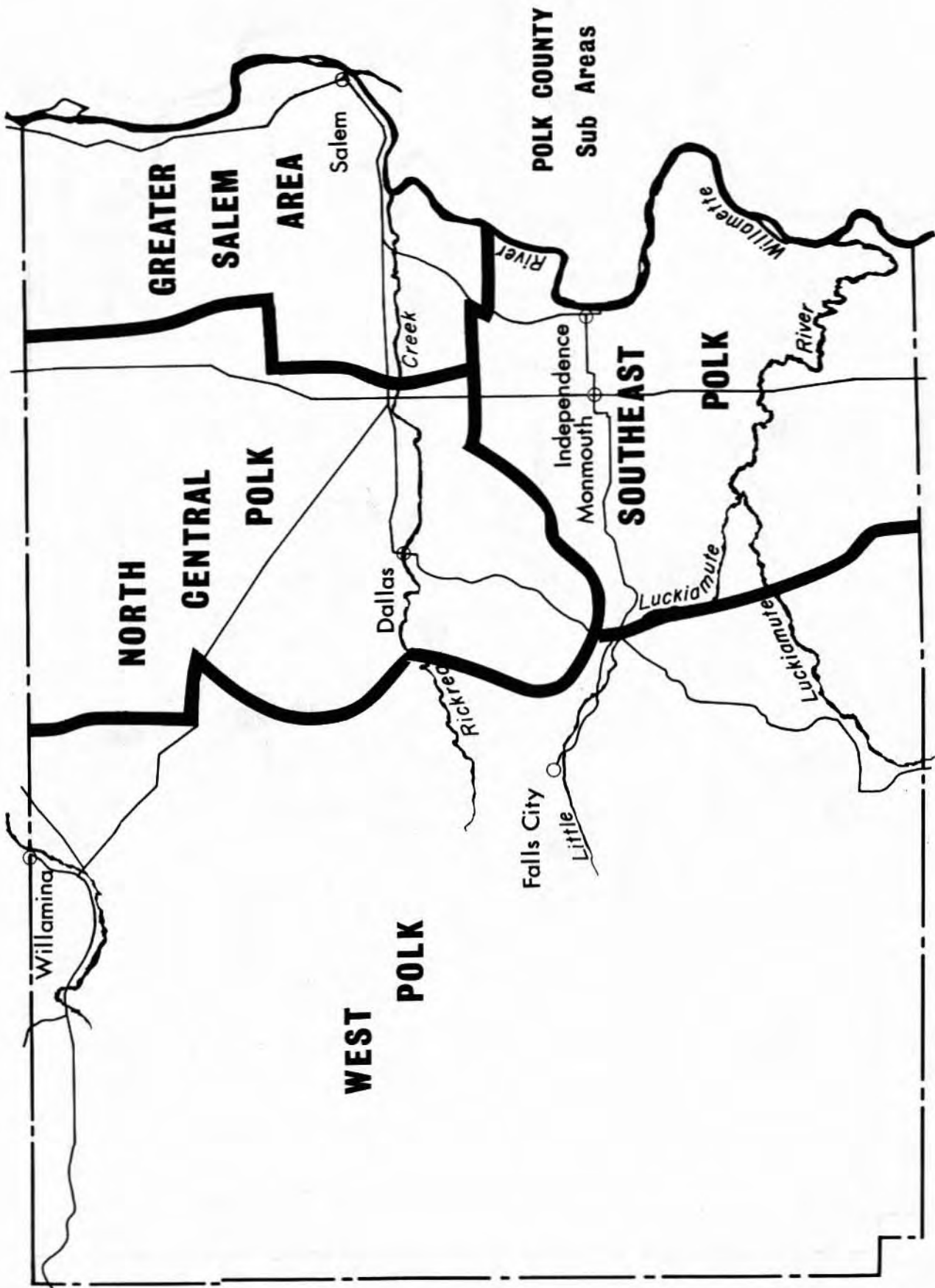
## ★ REGIONAL PARKS

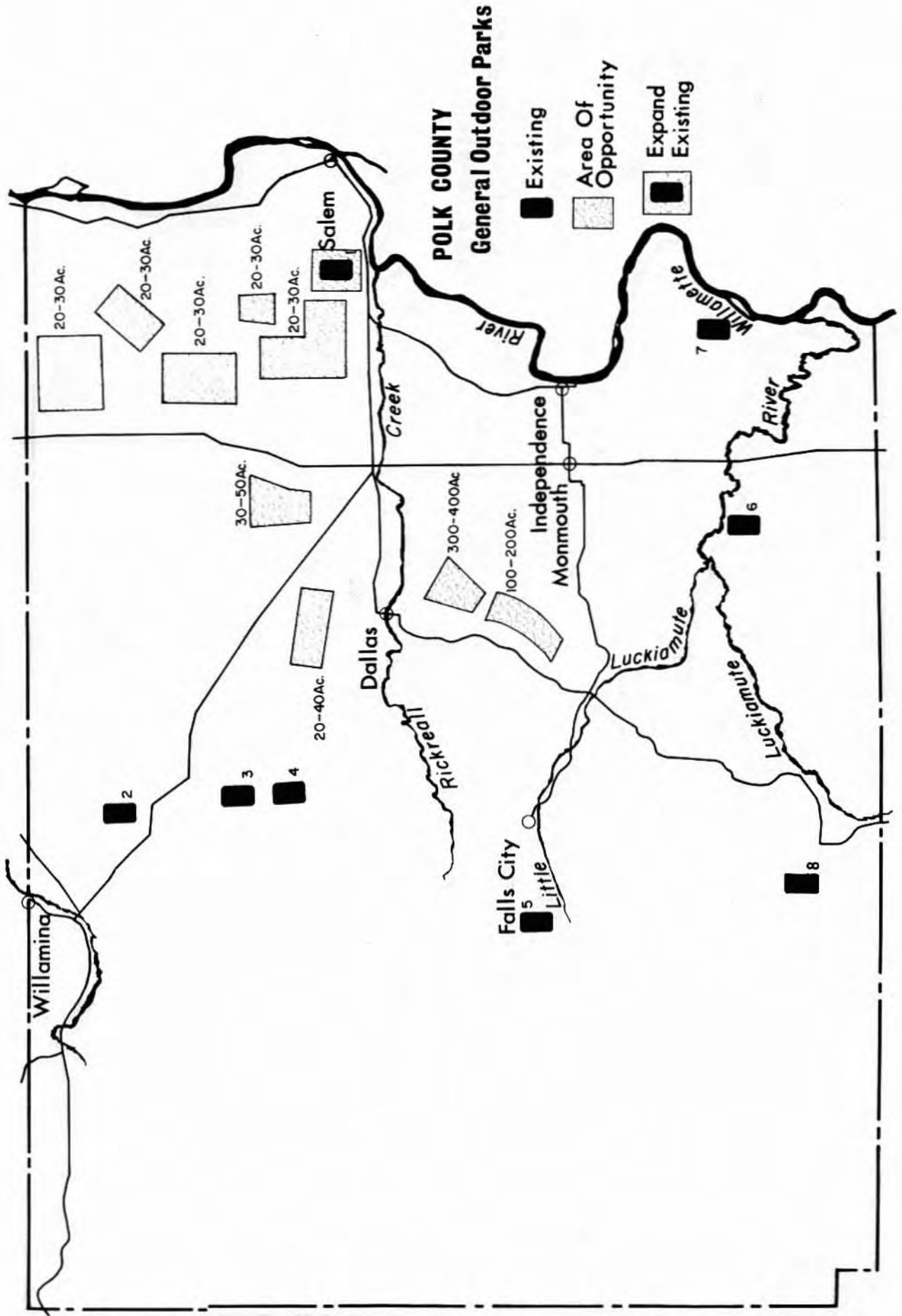
1. Champoeg
2. Silver Falls
3. Detroit Lake

8. Unnamed State Forestry Property
9. Canyon Creek
10. Big Cliff Boat Ramp
11. Mongold Landing
12. Detroit Lake Fishing Resort
13. Slayden's Resort

## CAMPGROUNDS AND/OR CAMPSITES

1. Champoeg
2. Olds Mobile Park
3. Antique Powerland
4. Arrowhead Mobile Home Park
5. Trailer Park Village
6. Kampgrounds of America
7. Silver Falls
8. Shellburg Falls
9. Elkhorn Valley
10. Elkhorn Woods Campground
11. Fisherman's Bend

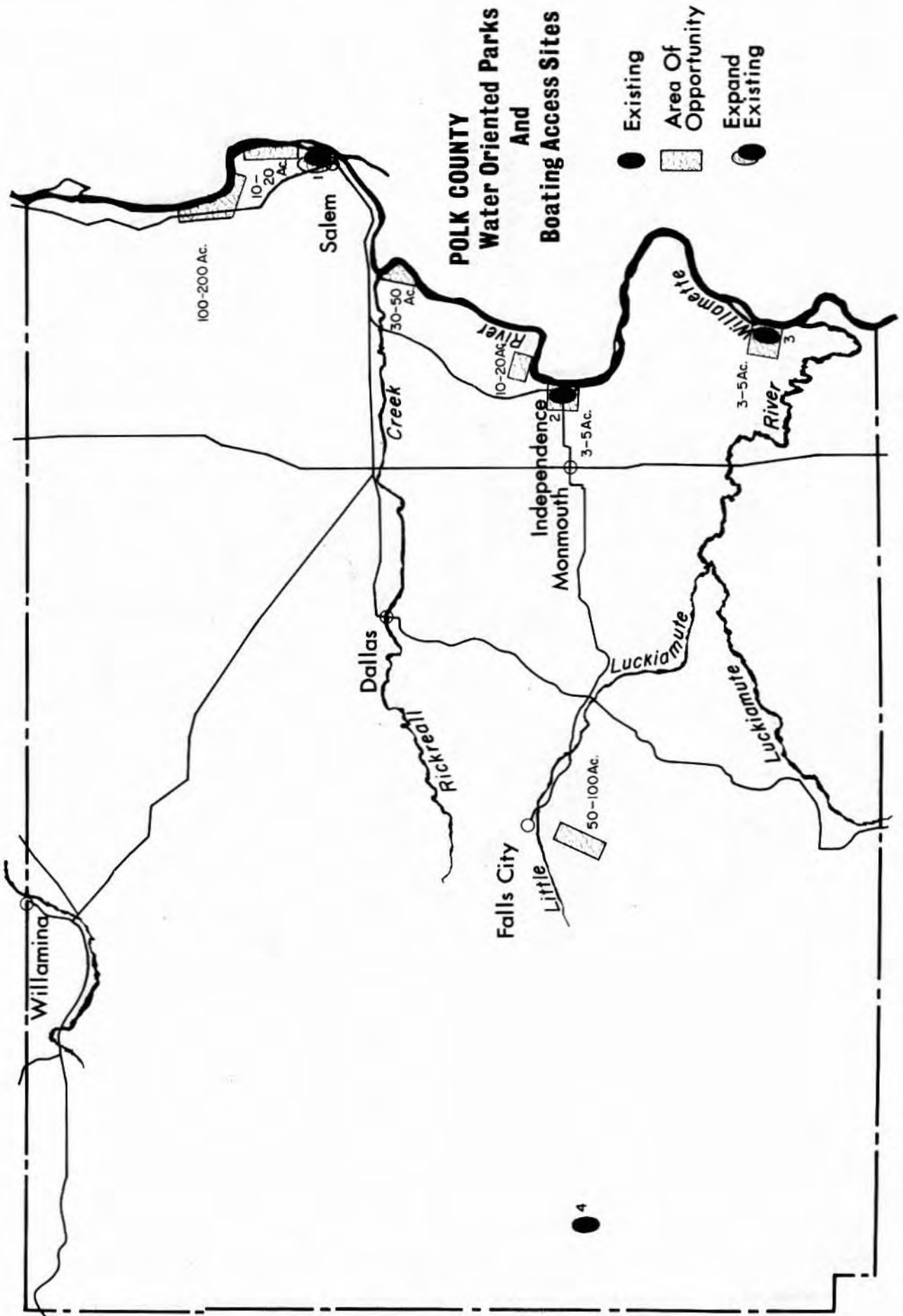


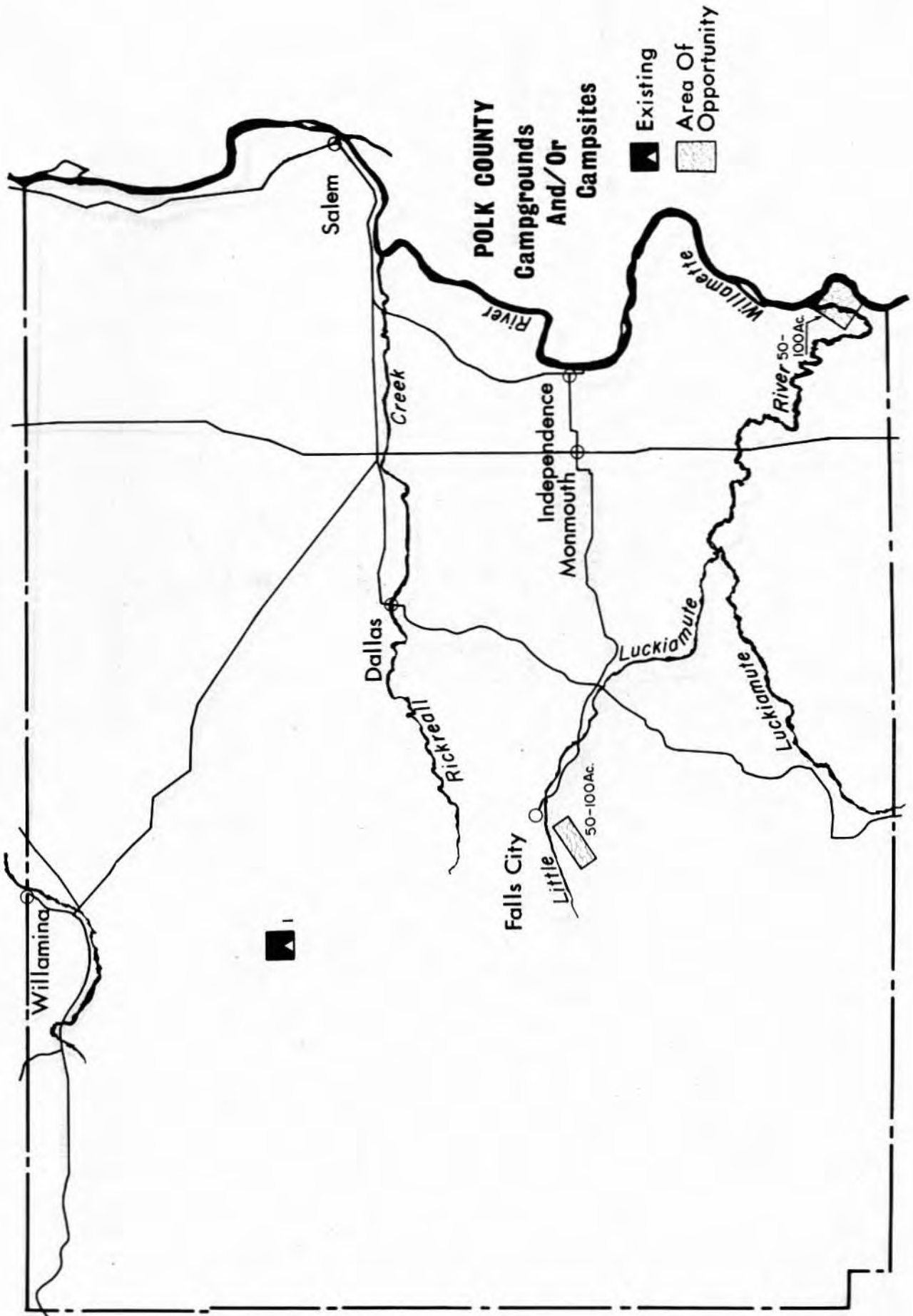


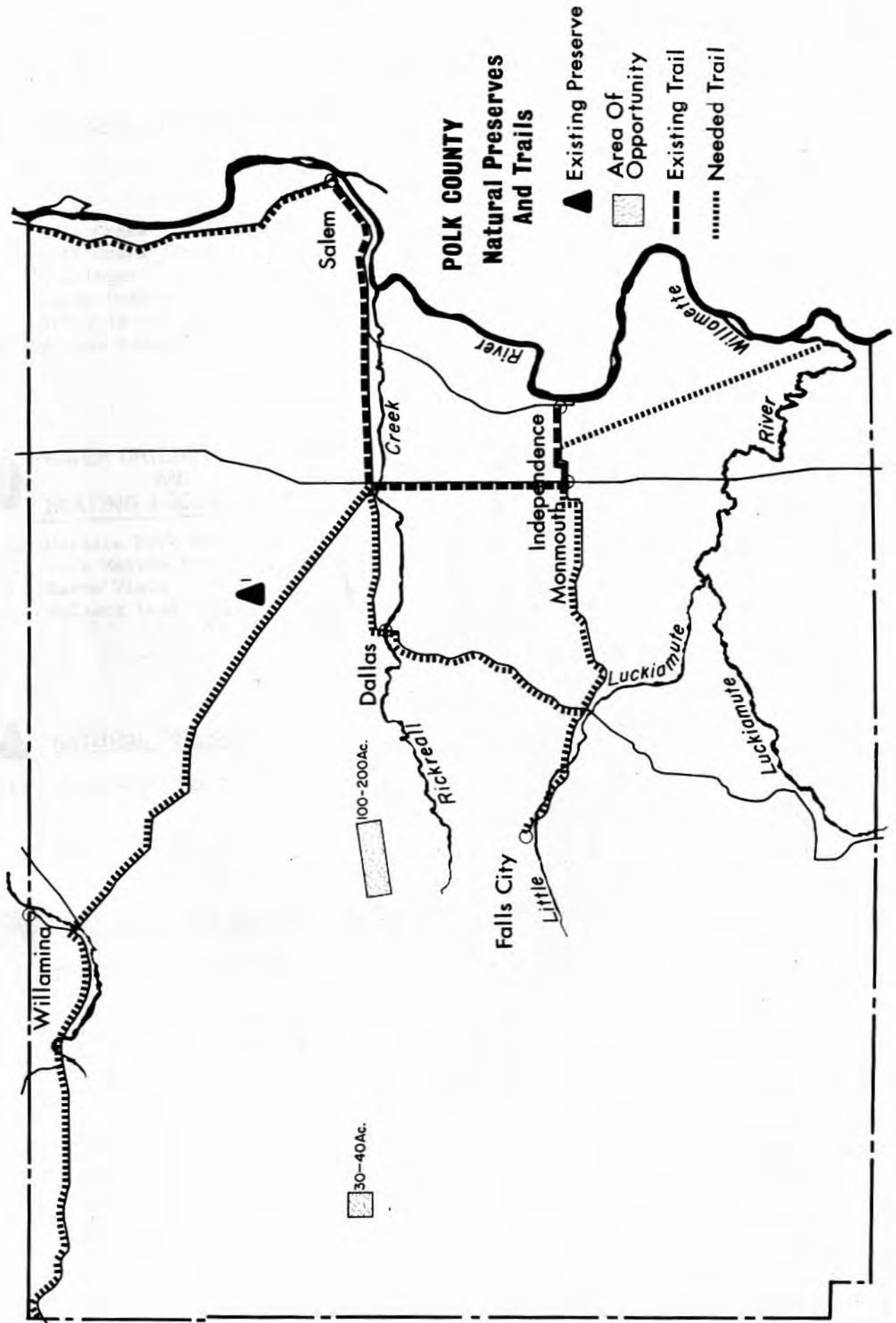
**POLK COUNTY**  
**General Outdoor Parks**

- Existing
- Area Of Opportunity
- Expand Existing










POLK COUNTY

 GENERAL OUTDOOR PARKS

1. Eola
2. Buell
3. Mill Creek
4. Mill Creek (Federal)
5. Gerlinger
6. Sarah Helmick
7. Wells Island
8. Ritner Creek

 WATER ORIENTED PARKS  
AND  
BOATING ACCESS SITES

1. Wallace Park boat ramp
2. Polk Marine Park boat ramps
3. Buena Vista
4. Valsetz boat ramp

 NATURAL PRESERVES

1. Baskett Slough Wildlife Refuge

 CAMPGROUNDS AND/OR CAMPSITES

1. Willamette Industries



VI. SMALLER URBAN AREAS PLANNING ANALYSIS, PROJECTION OF NEEDS  
AND CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

It was assumed that all communities, irrespective of size, should have a minimum of one five-acre park. All further park needs would be computed at the rate of 2.5 acres/1000 people (i.e., the five acre park would suffice for the first 2000 community citizens.) The amount of acreage and types of facilities needed will also have to be adjusted by the local community to account for any barriers to access, for the degree and type of use made of the city school facilities, etc.

Because we could not determine how the citizens of these communities used their parks, and because we could not identify neighborhoods in most local communities, all parks except Historic parks and undeveloped sites were classified as local community parks.

Community	Population		Ac. of Parks Serving Comm.	Additional Acres Needed		Comments
	1980	1990		1980	1990	
St. Paul	420	580	0	5	-	New Park
Aurora	760	1,250	7.2	-	-	
Donald	470	860	0	5	-	New Park
Hubbard	2,050	2,905	8.36	-	-	
Woodburn	12,350	15,280	53.1	-	-	
Gervais	1,180	1,660	0	5	-	New Park
Mt. Angel	2,570	3,550	6	-	3	New Park or add to Existing Park
Silverton	5,965	7,790	27.3	-	-	9 Ac. Undeveloped
Scotts Mills	310	390	16.1	-	-	Include Scotts Mills Co. Park - 13.1 Ac.
Detroit	415	500	0	5	-	New Park
Gates	330	410	0	5	-	New Park
Idanha	350	350	0	5	-	New Park
Mill City	435	520	8	-	-	
Stayton	4,360	5,760	3	6	4.5	Addition to Existing Park or New Park
Sublimity	940	1,240	2	3	-	Addition to Exist. Park
Aumsville	1,640	2,320	3.84	1.7	-	Addition to Exist. Park
Jefferson	1,480	2,140	1.0	4	.3	Addition to Exist. Park
Turner	1,600	2,280	15.0	-	-	
Dallas	8,680	10,345	35	-	-	
Falls City	855	1,130	9	-	-	
Independence	3,830	4,570	19.4	-	-	
Monmouth	6,850	8,170	16	-	-	
Willamina	645	880	41.7	-	-	