

Brookings Parks Master Plan

Draft Report

Submitted to:

City of Brookings

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Executive Summary

The City of Brookings has a substantial park system, but until now it has not had a Parks Master Plan. The Brookings-Harbor area grew quickly during the 1990's and considerable development has occurred over the last 20 years. This plan provides a formal approach to addressing current and future park needs of the Brookings-Harbor area. The purpose of this Master Plan is to create a long-term strategy for the City of Brookings to adequately meet the needs of residents and to ensure a high quality of life.

In November 2001, the City contracted with University of Oregon's Community Planning Workshop (CPW) to develop the Parks Master Plan for the City of Brookings. The Executive Summary highlights community needs, goals and actions, and a five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for Brookings's parks.

Park Inventory

As of June 2002, Brookings owned and maintained 54.4 acres of parkland. City parks offer a range of opportunities from open space connections between two neighborhoods to community parks that provide amenities for all groups. Important to the character of the city, these parks contribute to the overall sense of place for residents. This parkland is classified as mini-park, neighborhood park, community park, and beach and/or river access park. Table ES-1 shows all parks inventoried in the master plan. These parks include those owned and maintained by the City of Brookings, Curry County, the State of Oregon, and the Brookings-Harbor School District.

Table ES-1. Summary Table of All Park Facilities

Park & Recreation Site	Park Classification	Acreeage	Ownership
City Parks			
Azalea Park	Community Park	33.2	City
Bud Cross Park	Community Park	6.4	City
Chetco Point Park	River/Beach Access	8.9	City
Easy Manor Park	Neighborhood Park	0.8	City
5th and Easy	Mini Park	0.3	City
Fountain	Mini Park	0.2	City
Medical Service Center	Mini Park	0.8	City
Richard	Mini Park	0.4	City
Stout Park	Neighborhood Park	3.4	City
Tanbark	Mini Park	0.1	City
<i>Subtotal</i>		54.4	
County and State Parks			
Alfred A. Loeb Park	Regional Park	320	State
Harris Beach Park	Regional Park	173	State
McVay Rock			
Recreation Site	Regional Park	19	State
Samuel H. Boardman			
Scenic Corridor	Regional Park	1471	State
Sporthaven Beach	Regional Park	5	County
Winchuck Recreation			
Site	Regional Park	17	State
<i>Subtotal</i>		2005	
School Parks			
Azalea Middle School	School Park	6	Brookings-Harbor School District 17-C
Brookings-Harbor High School	School Park	21	Brookings-Harbor School District 17-C
Kalmiopsis Primary School	School Park	14	Brookings-Harbor School District 17-C
Upper Chetco Primary School	School Park	5	Brookings-Harbor School District 17-C
<i>Subtotal</i>		46	
Total acres of parkland		2105.4	

Source: City of Brookings, State of Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, and Curry County Parks and Recreation

Community Needs

Future park improvements need to reflect identified community needs. CPW engaged the community in an extensive public involvement process which included a household survey, a public workshop, high school focus groups, and a work session with the Brookings Park and Recreation Commission. Through this process, several common needs for the Brookings-Harbor community were expressed. These included:

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

The Parks Master Plan adopts a parkland standard of 10 acres per 1,000 residents. To maintain this standard, Brookings will need to acquire 55.5 acres of parkland by 2020 as development occurs and the population grows. If Harbor is annexed into the Brookings UGB by 2020, this need will increase to accommodate Harbor residents.

The Acquisition Plan provides cost estimates and acquisition strategies for acquiring additional parkland to accommodate the growing population of Brookings. To maintain the standard of 10 acres/1,000 residents, Brookings will need to acquire an additional 55.5 acres at an estimated cost of \$2.77 to \$8.32 million if the population increases as projected.

Park and Recreation Goals

The Brookings Park and Recreation Commission assisted in identifying eight goals to address the findings of this Parks Master Plan. Together with the actions, they provide a framework to plan for the future of Brookings's parks. The goals are highlighted below.

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

Goal 1. Establish a Review Process for Needed Maintenance and Capital Improvements

Goal 2. Conduct Needed Park Maintenance

Goal 3. Improve Public Safety in City Parks

Goal 4. Increase Public Outreach

Goal 5. Provide Adequate Parkland and Facilities

Goal 6. Build New Indoor Pool and Community Center

Goal 7. Ensure Adequate Access to Parks

Goal 8. Secure Long-term Funding

Goal 9. Ensure the Future of Parks

Capital Improvement Program

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

The CIP reflects community priorities and resources. CPW gathered input from public forums, a household survey, and the Parks and Recreation Commission. The CIP prioritizes projects and provides cost estimates. The high priority projects should be addressed within the first 1 to 2 years, medium projects addressed in years 2 to 4, and low priority projects addressed in years 3 to 5.

The CIP provides information for projects on a park-by-park basis. It also identifies system wide improvements and new parks and amenities.

The following table provides estimated costs for the suggested capital improvement projects in existing parks in Brookings. The total estimated cost for these improvements between \$560,000 and \$1,237,000 shows the need to develop a funding strategy to pay for these improvements. Funding options such as grants, partnerships, donations, and various other strategies may be used to leverage City funds for park improvements as well as acquisition.

Table ES-2. Cost Estimates for Capital Improvement Projects for Existing Parks in Brookings for Five Years

Park	Low	High
Azalea Park	\$162,200	\$462,600
Bud Cross Park	\$100,900	\$141,300
Chetco Point	\$72,700	\$141,100
Easy Manor Park	\$65,400	\$88,400
Kidtown	\$55,600	\$78,600
Stout Park	\$103,000	\$325,100
Total for all parks	\$559,800	\$1,237,100

Source: CPW

Chapter 1

Introduction

Located on the southern Oregon coast just six miles north of the California border along US Highway 101, Brookings, Oregon is frequently referred to as the “Banana Belt” of Oregon. Included in the urban growth boundary (UGB) of Brookings is the unincorporated community of Harbor. Collectively, this community is known as the Brookings-Harbor area. The Brookings-Harbor area is not only on the Oregon coast, but also within an easy drive of the California Redwoods, and the Chetco River runs between the communities of Brookings and Harbor.

Historically, the town thrived on the lumber and commercial and sports fishing industries. Farming of lily bulbs was introduced in the 1920s. Lily bulbs are still an important industry in the area—more than 90% of the lily bulbs grown in North America are produced in a twelve-mile area between Brookings and the town of Smith River, California. Although they have declined in recent years, lumber and fishing are still strong factors in the city’s economy. These stable industries allow Brookings to be less dependent on the tourist trade than many of the cities along the Oregon coast.¹

Since it’s incorporation in 1951 Brookings’s population has grown to 5,687—making it the largest city in Curry County. In the late 1980s, Brookings was “discovered” as a desirable place to retire, and much of the population growth has been retirees.² The Brookings-Harbor area grew quickly during the 1990s and considerable development has occurred over the last 20 years.

The City of Brookings has a substantial park system, but until now it has not had a Parks Master Plan. This plan is a more formal approach to address the park needs of the Brookings-Harbor area. In November 2001, the City contracted with University of Oregon’s Community Planning Workshop (CPW) to develop the first Parks Master Plan for the City of Brookings.

The Parks Planning Process

Why Plan for Parks?

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

careful planning. Many communities develop and adopt park system master plans to guide development of their parks system.

As our country moves into the 21st Century, public agencies are being challenged to maintain and create livable communities in spite of the environmental challenges, economic pressures, and social trends that make planning increasingly complex. Planners must respond in a way that provides equitable, high quality parks and services.³

“The importance of pedestrian public spaces cannot be measured, but most other important things in life cannot be measured either: Friendship, beauty, love and loyalty are examples. Parks and other pedestrian places are essential to a city’s happiness.”

--Enrique Peñalosa, Mayor of Bogotá, Colombia
(http://urbanparks.pps.org/topics/whyneed/visions/penalosa_speech_2001 “Parks for Livable Cities: Lessons from a Radical Mayor”)

Parks provide a variety of resources and opportunities for communities. These include passive and active recreation opportunities, preservation of open space and wildlife habitat that may include environmentally sensitive land such as wetlands or coastlines, and preservation of historic, cultural, and natural resources.⁴ In addition, parks may serve as informal meeting places in a community—drawing residents together and creating a sense of cohesiveness.

Local governments may prepare and adopt local parks master plans pursuant to Statewide Planning Goal 8: Recreational Needs and OAR 660-034-0040. These plans may be integrated with local comprehensive land use plans. Parks master plans help to give a community direction in

developing future parks and making improvements to existing parks to meet residents’ needs.

Steps in the Planning Process

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) recommends taking a systems approach to parks planning. This approach “places importance on locally determined values, needs, and expectations . . . The systems planning approach is defined as the process of assessing the park, recreation, and open space needs of a community and translating that information into a framework for meeting the physical, spatial and facility requirements to satisfy those needs.”⁵ NRPA standards are guidelines that may be adapted by individual communities to best suit local needs. The systems plan is then integrated into planning decisions and strategies that address other community needs such as housing, commerce, schools, environmental management, transportation, and industry.⁶

As shown in the Figure 1-1, the park planning process involves many steps. An inventory of the city’s current park facilities is one of the first steps. This involves looking at the amenities offered at each park and assessing the condition of the park itself and its amenities. Also, an important early step is obtaining community input. Public input assists planners in determining the appropriate level of service (LOS) provided by current and future facilities. The LOS approach is “based on the premise that parkland alone cannot meet the full range of recreation

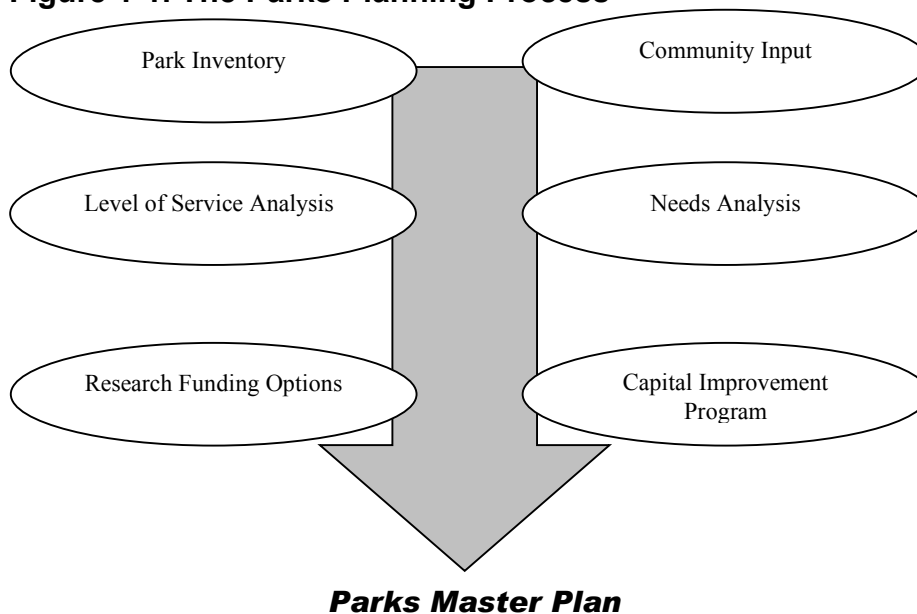
needs. Rather, the LOS is an expression of the instances of use of activity areas, and the facilities that are necessary to actually satisfy demand.”⁷

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

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

All of these components together make up the parks master plan for a community—giving the community direction and a plan to better accommodate the needs of current and future residents.

Figure 1-1. The Parks Planning Process



Source: CPW

Purpose of this plan

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

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

Methods

A variety of methods were used to create this plan. The general approach that CPW took involved the following steps:

1. Background research on the demographics and park resources of Brookings-Harbor.
2. An inventory of the condition and amenities of each of Brookings's existing parks, school facilities, and State parks in the area.
3. Creation, distribution, and analysis of a community survey.
4. Facilitation of two public workshops—one at Brookings-Harbor High School and one at the public library.
5. Research on park standards and classifications to be a basis for developing standards and classifications specific to Brookings-Harbor.
6. Meeting with the Brookings Parks Commission to get direction on park standards, classifications, and priorities for the capital improvement program.
7. Research on costs for capital improvement projects.
8. Research on possible funding options for capital improvement plan.

Organization of this Plan

This plan is organized into eight chapters including this chapter, and two appendices. The chapters include the following:

- **Chapter 2: Community Profile** examines trends in population, housing, age composition, school enrollment, racial composition, income levels, poverty rates, and employment as they relate to parks planning.
- **Chapter 3: Park Classifications** includes information on all park types available to Brookings-Harbor residents.
- **Chapter 4: Park Inventory** provides an inventory of parks available in Brookings-Harbor. This inventory also includes facilities owned and maintained by the Brookings-Harbor School District, Curry County, the State of Oregon and Federal agencies. The inventory provides information on the condition, amenities, and classification of each facility. This also includes a baseline level of service analysis for existing facilities.
- **Chapter 5: Community Needs Analysis** examines park and recreation needs for the Brookings-Harbor community based on results from the inventory, a household survey, and public workshops.
- **Chapter 6: Capital Improvement Program** presents the goals and actions set forth by the Brookings Parks and Recreation Commission and a 5-year capital improvement program (CIP). The CIP focuses on specific park improvements with cost estimates and a priority ranking for each project. This also includes a program for parks and open space land acquisition.
- **Chapter 7: Acquisition Plan** calculates the amount of parkland needed in 2020 to keep pace with growth in Brookings. This chapter also discusses acquisition strategies.
- **Chapter 8: Funding Options** identifies funding options available to finance the CIP and parkland acquisition.

The plan also includes two appendices:

- **Appendix A: Funding Options Contacts** lists information, names, phone numbers, and website contacts for all the funding options listed in Chapter 8.
- **Appendix B: Detailed Community Survey Results** provides a more detailed summary of the results of the 2002 Community Parks Survey.

¹ City of Brookings, Oregon. *About Brookings* <http://www.brookingsor.org/> 2/28/02.

² Ibid.

³ Mertes, James D. and James R. Hall. *Park, Recreation, Open Space And Greenway Guidelines*. National Recreation and Park Association (1995), (p. 11).

⁴ Mertes and Hall, (p. 58).

⁵ Mertes and Hall, (pp. 12-14).

⁶ Mertes and Hall, (p. 14).

⁷ Mertes and Hall, (p.63).

Community Profile

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

Demographic characteristics

Population

Table 2-1 shows population trends between 1960 and 2000 for Brookings, Harbor, Curry County, and Oregon. Brookings grew at an average annual growth rate (AAGR) of 2.4% between 1990 and 2000. Harbor also grew 2.2% from 1990 to 2000. These growth rates are higher than the 0.9% AAGR of Curry County as well as Oregon's growth rate of 1.9%.

Table 2-1. Population trends of Brookings, Harbor, Curry County, and Oregon, 1960-2000

Year	Brookings	AAGR*	Harbor	AAGR	Curry County	AAGR	Oregon	AAGR
1960	2,637	-	N/A	-	13,983	-	1,768,687	-
1970	2,720	0.3%	N/A	-	13,006	-0.7%	2,091,533	1.8%
1980	3,384	2.4%	2,856	-	16,992	3.1%	2,633,105	2.6%
1990	4,400	3.0%	2,143	-2.5%	19,327	1.4%	2,842,321	0.8%
2000	5,447	2.4%	2,622	2.2%	21,137	0.9%	3,421,399	2.0%

Source: PSU Population Research Center, US Census

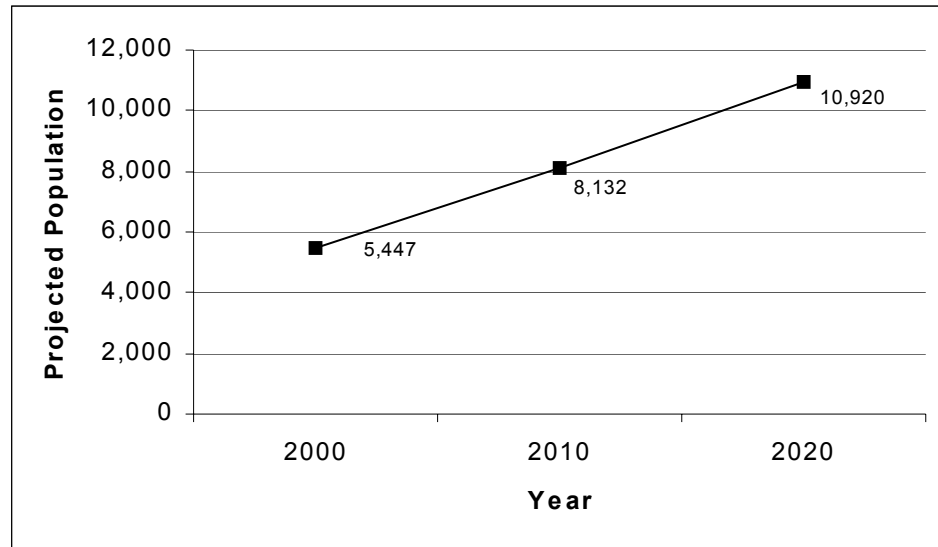
State law requires incorporated cities to develop "coordinated" population forecasts.⁸ In general, the statutory requirement is that forecast growth for all cities and rural areas sum to a county control total forecast developed by the State Office of Economic Analysis.

Figure 2-1 shows the coordinated 2020 population forecast for Brookings is 10,920 persons. CPW has used the coordinated population forecasts adopted by Curry County to estimate future parkland need for

the City limits. The projections presented later in Chapter 7: Parkland Acquisition Plan also use these projections.

The implication of future population growth is increased demand for infrastructure—including parks—for Brookings. In short, by 2020 the existing parks system will be servicing a larger population. The City will need to acquire new parkland if it desires to maintain the current level of service.

Figure 2-1. Population Forecast for Brookings, 2000-2020



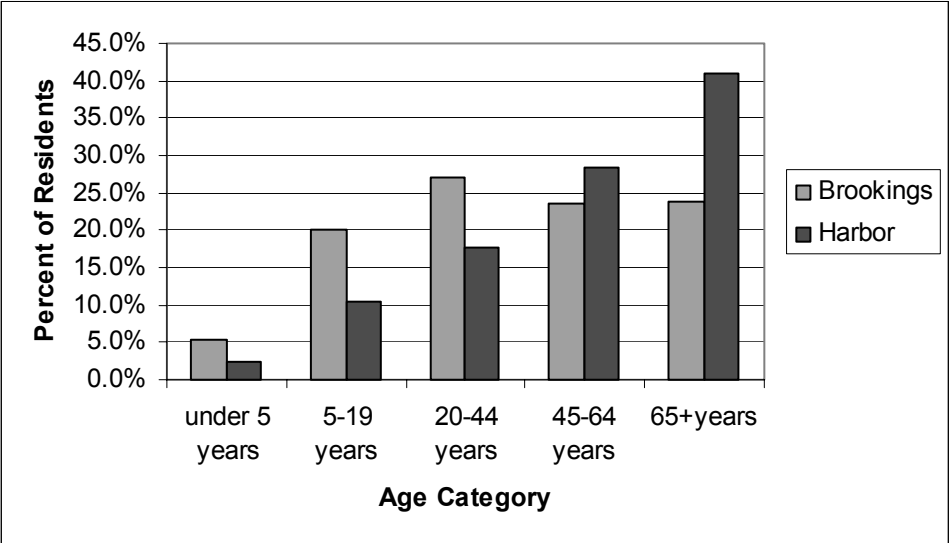
Source: 2000 Population from US Census, 2010 and 2020 from Curry County Public Services

Age characteristics

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

The US Census shows that in 2000, Brookings' median age was 43.1 and Harbor's was 59.5. Differences between the age compositions of these two communities are reflected in Figure 2-2. The data show a striking difference between the populations of Brookings and Harbor—over 40% of Harbor residents are age 65 or over.

Figure 2-2. Brookings's and Harbor's Age Distributions in 2000

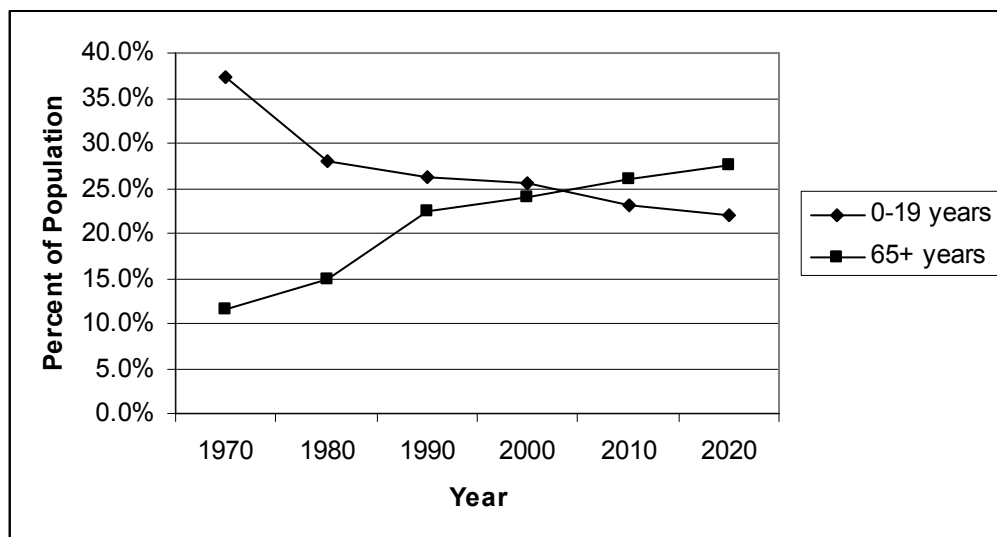


Source: US Census

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

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

Figure 2-3. Percent of Brookings's Population under age 19 and 65 or over from 1970 to 2020



Source: US Census

In creating a parks master plan, all age groups should be considered so that their needs may be appropriately met; these trends can help the community decide what amenities future parks should include. Figure 2-3 shows that there is an increasing proportion of senior citizens ages 65 and over, and a decreasing proportion of children. From a practical standpoint, this data indicates that the city should focus its resources on services and amenities for older adults.

Race and Ethnicity

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

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

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

Source: US Census

School Enrollment

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

The Brookings-Harbor School District has experienced both years of growth and years of loss in enrollment. On average, however, the District grew about 1.7% per year between 1989 and 2001 as shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3. Brookings-Harbor School District Enrollment

Year	Grades K-4		Grades 5-8		Grades 9-12		District Total	
	Enrollment	AAGR	Enrollment	AAGR	Enrollment	AAGR	Enrollment	AAGR
1989	593		483		467		1543	
1990	666	12.3%	494	2.3%	502	7.5%	1662	7.7%
1991	679	2.0%	507	2.6%	531	5.8%	1717	3.3%
1992	689	1.5%	497	-2.0%	543	2.3%	1729	0.7%
1993	700	1.6%	582	17.1%	506	-6.8%	1788	3.4%
1994	727	3.9%	616	5.8%	511	1.0%	1854	3.7%
1995	759	4.4%	619	0.5%	523	2.3%	1901	2.5%
1996	740	-2.5%	644	4.0%	561	7.3%	1945	2.3%
1997	729	-1.5%	597	-7.3%	531	-5.3%	1911	-1.7%
1998	736	1.0%	567	-5.0%	617	16.2%	1920	0.5%
1999	718	-2.4%	591	4.2%	606	-1.8%	1915	-0.3%
2000	717	-0.1%	525	-11.2%	587	-3.1%	1829	-4.5%
2001	725	1.1%	558	6.3%	590	0.5%	1873	2.4%

Source: 1989-1998: Lycan, Richard and Barry Edmonston. *School Enrollment Forecasts for the Brookings-Harbor School District*. Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University, 1998.

1999-2001: Oregon Department of Education <http://dbi.ode.state.or.us/reportprofiles.htm> 2/18/2002.

In 1997, the Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State University (PSU) created a school enrollment forecast for the District. The PSU forecast predicts steady growth over the next decade with enrollment increasing to between 2,419 and 2,737 students by 2010. Since 1997, however, the District has seen slight declines in enrollment figures making these forecasts unlikely. The PSU report recognizes that enrollment declines may be due to an increasing popularity of home schooling and/or declines in in-migration.

Housing trends

Housing Tenure

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

According to the 2000 US Census, the majority of occupied housing units in both Brookings and Harbor are owner-occupied, although this proportion is significantly higher in Harbor as indicated in Table 2-4. The ratio of owner-occupied to renter-occupied units in both Brookings

and Harbor has not changed significantly in the last decade. Brookings experienced a slight increase in owner-occupied units (55.1% to 56.9%), and Harbor experienced a slight decrease in owner-occupied units (84.5% to 80.4%) between 1990 and 2000.

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

	Brookings		Harbor	
	Number of Housing Units	Percent	Number of Housing Units	Percent
Owner-Occupied	1313	56.9%	1072	80.4%
Renter-Occupied	996	43.1%	261	19.6%
Total Occupied Units	2309	100.0%	1333	100.0%

Source: US Census

Vacancy Rates

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

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

Building Permits

US Census data shows that from 1996-2000 new building permits fluctuated between 32 and 53 per year, with an average of 42 permits being issued each year as shown in Table 2-5⁹. The number of units exceeds the number of building permits, indicating that some multi-family residences were built. This data gives an indication of how housing starts would contribute to the Systems Development Charge (SDC). SDCs are utilized to collect funds from new development to create new parks and other infrastructure. Brookings currently receives \$57 towards parks per new water utility hookup.¹⁰ For more information on SDCs please refer to Chapter 8.

Table 2-5. Building Permits Issued in Brookings 1996-2000

Year	Building Permits	Units Built
1996	32	92
1997	53	57
1998	35	75
1999	43	60
2000	49	79

Source: US Census

Economy

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

The area's moderate climate, scenic beauty, the Chetco River with its sheltered harbor, and the service facilities drive this "new economy." These facilities and services include the Port of Brookings and the parks system (including city, county, state, and school facilities).¹¹ Given the area's unique landscape and climate, the City's park system can serve an important role in maintaining the quality of life that Brookings-Harbor residents seek. Parks and open spaces may benefit the economy of Brookings by enhancing the livability of the area and thus drawing in businesses and tourists.

Income and Poverty

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

Table 2-6. Median Household Income in Brookings, Harbor, Curry County, and Oregon 1990 and 2000

Location	1990	2000	% Change 1990-2000
Brookings	\$32,524	\$31,656	-2.7%
Harbor	29,189	22,829	-21.8%
Curry County	30,484	30,117	-1.2%
State of Oregon	36,790	40,916	11.2%

Source: US Census

Note: 1990 figures have been adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index Calculator at www.olmis.org

Table 2-7 shows that the percentage of persons below the poverty level in Brookings and Harbor increased between 1990 and 2000, although it decreased for Curry County and the State of Oregon (see Table 2-7). The percentages of persons below the poverty level was lower for Brookings and Harbor than Curry County and the State of Oregon in 1990. However, Harbor's percentage rose above that of Curry County and the State of Oregon in 2000. Brookings's percentage of persons below poverty level remained slightly below Curry County's and the State of Oregon's percentages in 2000.

Table 2-7. Percentage of Persons Below Poverty Level in Brookings, Harbor, Curry County, and Oregon in 1990 and 2000.

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

Source: US Census

Summary

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

⁸ ORS 195.036

⁹ US Census, Building Permits, <http://tier2.census.gov/cgi-win/bldgprmt/prmtplac.exe>
(May 2002)

¹⁰ City of Brookings System Development Charges Report, Parks and
Recreation SDC Methodology (1991)

¹¹ City of Brookings, (1981), Brookings Comprehensive Plan Goal 9, Economy
of the State Inventory.

Chapter 3

Park Classifications

Park classifications serve as guidelines to evaluate Brookings's current park system and future needs. CPW used the National Recreation and Parks Association's (NRPA) classifications and definitions as a reference in creating a classification system that is specific to Brookings's resources and facilities. CPW modified the NRPA classifications to reflect Brookings's unique location on the Oregon Coast and Chetco River.

In creating these guidelines, the function was considered a more important factor than size. Park properties owned by the State of Oregon, Curry County, and the Brookings-Harbor School District are included within the classification system, representing the full range of recreation opportunities in and around Brookings. It should also be noted that some parks fall into multiple categories—for instance, Harris Beach State Park could be considered both a beach park and a regional park.

Park Classifications

For each category of parks, CPW defined the category, benefits, functions, size, service area, and amenities. See Table 3-1 for complete details for all categories.

Table 3-1. Brookings Park Classification System

TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE*	
						NAME	ACREAGE
Mini-Parks	Mini-parks offer open space within neighborhoods, providing passive or limited active recreational opportunities. Mini-parks may simply be open lots within neighborhoods or may be more developed with a limited number of amenities. These should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, or low-traffic streets.	Mini-parks provide a balance between open space and residential development. They offer opportunities for passive recreation opportunities sand/or limited active recreation opportunities for neighboring residents. Mini-parks add activity and character to neighborhoods and may be an appropriate space for neighborhood gatherings.	0-.75 acres	1/4 mile or less	Mini-parks may offer low-intensity facilities such as benches, picnic tables, multi-purpose paved trails, landscaping, and public art. If the mini-park also offers active recreation it may include children's play areas, community gardens, and a limited number of sports courts.	5th & Easy Mini-Park	0.25
						Tanbark Mini-Park	0.11
						Fountain at Chetco & 5th	0.15
						Richard Mini-Park	0.42
						Medical Service Center Mini-Park	0.75
Neighborhood Parks	Developed Neighborhood Parks offer accessible recreation and social opportunities to nearby residents. These should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, low-traffic residential streets. These should accommodate the needs of a wide variety of age and user groups.	Neighborhood parks provide access to basic recreation activities for nearby residents of all ages; contributes to neighborhood identity and creates a sense of place	.75-5	1/4-1/2 mile	Neighborhood parks should include both passive and active recreation opportunities such as children's play areas, sports courts and fields, picnic facilities, public art, open turf areas, swimming pools, sitting areas, landscaping, community gardens, restrooms, and pathways. Security lighting and off-street parking may be provided if necessary.	Easy Manor	0.82
						Stout Park	3.37
Community Parks	Community Parks provide a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities for all age groups. These parks are larger in size and serve a wider base of residents than neighborhood parks. Community parks often include facilities for organized group activities as well as facilities for individual and family activities. Community parks also preserve open spaces and unique landscapes.	Community parks provide a variety of accessible recreation opportunities for all age groups. They also provide educational opportunities, serve recreational needs of families, preserve open spaces and landscapes, and provide opportunities for community social activities and events. These can serve as a community focal point.	5-50 acres	1/2-5 miles	In addition to amenities offered at neighborhood parks, community parks may also offer sports facilities for large groups, amphitheaters, group picnic areas, botanical gardens, event space, interpretive facilities, and community centers. Higher quality children's play areas may be provided to create a family play destination.	Bud Cross Park	6.44
						Azalea Park	33.21

TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE*	
						NAME	ACREAGE
Regional Parks	Regional Parks provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities for persons of all ages and serve to preserve unique landscapes. These parks are larger than community parks and attract people from outside of the community. As such, they offer overnight opportunities--such as camping. These are generally state owned parks.	Regional Parks offer opportunities for large expanses of open space that draws both residents and visitors. These offer opportunities to attract tourists to the community while also benefiting residents.	50+ acres	Determined by location, size, and amenities offered.	Regional Parks should offer a variety of recreation opportunities such as benches, picnic tables, multi-purpose trails, landscaping where appropriate, camping amenities, and natural areas.	<i>Harris Beach State Park*</i> <i>Samuel H. Boardman Scenic Corridor</i> <i>Alfred A. Loeb Park</i>	173.00 1471.00 320.00
Beach and/or River Parks	Beach and/or River Parks offer residents of the whole community access to these natural resource areas. These parks may or may not be located in close proximity to residential areas. These parks should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, and streets.	Beach and/or River Parks offer unique opportunities to connect residents to the natural features of the area. These contribute to community character and create a sense of place.	Varies	Determined by location of natural areas	Beach and/or River Parks should offer passive recreation opportunities such as sitting areas, picnic tables, wildlife viewing, trails, and landscaping if appropriate. These parks should also offer access to the beach and/or river's edge to provide opportunities for activities such as fishing, swimming, clamming, boating, and surfing.	<i>Chetco Point</i> <i>Winchuck State Recreation Site</i> <i>Crissey Field State Recreation Site</i> <i>Sporthaven Beach</i> <i>McVay Rock State Park</i>	8.89 7.00 19.00 4.6 19
School Parks	School Parks may be established through a relationship with the school district which allows neighboring residents to use school grounds during non-school hours. These can serve many of the same functions as Neighborhood Parks.	School Parks offer an opportunity to expand recreational, social, and educational opportunities in an efficient and cost effective manner.	Varies	Determined by location of school district property	School Parks offer varying amenities such as children's play areas, open turf, sport courts and fields, running tracks, benches, picnic tables, landscaping, and multi-purpose trails.	<i>Upper Chetco Elementary</i> <i>Kalmiopsis Elementary</i> <i>Azalea Middle School</i> <i>Brookings-Harbor High School</i>	5.00 14.00 6.00 21.00
Trails and Connectors	A public access route for commuting and trail-oriented recreational activities, includes sidewalks, bikeways, multi-use trails and paths. These emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community.	Provides opportunities for connections between park facilities and neighborhoods, trail-oriented activities, and reduces auto-dependency.	Width of trail and right-of-way depends on intended use and location	Determined by location of trails and park facilities	A variety of pathway types are needed to accommodate activities such as walking, running, biking, dog walking, rollerblading, skateboarding, and horseback riding. Trails may be located within parks or be designed as part of the citywide transportation system. Each type of trail should be designed to safely accommodate users, and meet recognized design standards.	<i>Redwood Nature Trail</i> <i>Bomb Site Trail</i>	

* Note: The City does not own parks in italics

Mini-Parks

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

- 5th & Easy Mini-Park
- Tanbark Mini-Park
- Fountain at Chetco & 5th
- Richard Street Mini-Park
- Medical Service Center Mini-Park



Tanbark Mini-Park, Photo by CPW

Neighborhood Parks

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

- Stout Park
- Easy Manor Park



Stout Park, Photo by CPW



Easy Manor Park, Photo by CPW

Community Parks

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

- Azalea Park
- Bud Cross Park



Azalea Park, Photo by CPW



Bud Cross Park, Photo by CPW

Regional Parks

Regional parks are larger than community parks, and serve residents as well as people from outside the area. As such, they often offer overnight opportunities. Regional parks preserve large amounts of open space and are usually over 50 acres in size. There are three regional parks in the Brookings-Harbor area:

- Alfred A. Loeb State Park
- Harris Beach State Park
- Samuel H. Boardman Scenic Corridor



Harris Beach State Park, Photo by CPW

Beach and/or River Parks

Beach and/or River Parks highlight Brookings's unique location on the Oregon coast and along the Chetco River. These parks offer residents the opportunity to connect with the natural resources of the area. These parks vary in size and may or may not be close to residential areas. The Brookings-Harbor area has three Beach and/or River Parks:

- Chetco Point
- McVay Rock State Park
- Sporthaven Beach



Chetco Point Park, Photo by CPW

School Parks

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

- Upper Chetco Elementary School
- Kalmiopsis Elementary School
- Azalea Middle School
- Brookings-Harbor High School

Trails and Connectors

Trails and connectors are public access routes that emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community. These facilities offer a variety of trail-oriented recreational opportunities such as walking, biking, and running. Brookings-Harbor has two trails:

- Redwood Nature Trail
- Bombsite Trail



Redwood Nature Trail, Photo by CPW

Chapter 4

Park Facility Inventory

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

City staff, utilizing inventory criteria developed by CPW, undertook the inventory and condition assessment of the City's park facilities. The following inventory establishes what amenities each park contains, what activities occur in each, as well as a condition assessment of the facilities and amenities.

Some of the parks inventoried are not within Brookings's City Limits or the Brookings-Harbor Urban Growth Boundary. However, these parks are included here because they serve Brookings-Harbor residents by providing recreational opportunities and open space.

Park Facilities in the Brookings-Harbor Area

Table 4-1 shows park facilities in the Brookings-Harbor area by classification, area, and ownership. Map 4-1 shows the location of city parks in Brookings.

City Parks

The City of Brookings owns and maintains 54.4 acres of parkland. This parkland is classified as mini-parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, and beach and/or river access parks. City parks offer a range of opportunities from open space as a connection between two neighborhoods to community parks that provide amenities for all groups. Important to the character of the city, these parks contribute to the overall sense of place for residents.

School District Facilities

The Brookings-Harbor School District owns 46 acres of land that could potentially serve as parkland during non-school hours. These facilities can provide a variety of passive and active recreation opportunities. Partnering with the School District may offer Brookings the opportunity to expand recreational, social and educational opportunities in an efficient and cost effective manner.

State Parks

Regional parks, often owned by the County or State, offer opportunities for large expanses of open space that draw both residents and visitors. These offer opportunities to attract tourists to the community while also benefiting residents. Regional parks in the Brookings-Harbor area encompass 2,004.6 acres.

Table 4-1. Summary Table of All Park Facilities

Park & Recreation Site	Park Classification	Acreage	Ownership
City Parks			
Azalea Park	Community Park	33.2	City
Bud Cross Park	Community Park	6.4	City
Chetco Point Park	River/Beach Access	8.9	City
Easy Manor Park	Neighborhood Park	0.8	City
5th and Easy	Mini Park	0.3	City
Fountain	Mini Park	0.2	City
Medical Service Center	Mini Park	0.8	City
Richard	Mini Park	0.4	City
Stout Park	Neighborhood Park	3.4	City
Tanbark	Mini Park	0.1	City
<i>Subtotal</i>		54.4	
County and State Parks			
Alfred A. Loeb Park	Regional Park	320	State
Harris Beach Park	Regional Park	173	State
McVay Rock Recreation Site	Regional Park	19	State
Samuel H. Boardman Scenic Corridor	Regional Park	1471	State
Sporthaven Beach	Regional Park	5	County
Winchuck Recreation Site	Regional Park	17	State
<i>Subtotal</i>		2005	
School Parks			
Azalea Middle School	School Park	6	Brookings-Harbor School District 17-C
Brookings-Harbor High School	School Park	21	Brookings-Harbor School District 17-C
Kalmiopsis Primary School	School Park	14	Brookings-Harbor School District 17-C
Upper Chetco Primary School	School Park	5	Brookings-Harbor School District 17-C
<i>Subtotal</i>		46	
Total acres of parkland		2105.4	

Source: City of Brookings, State of Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, and Curry County Parks and Recreation

Map 4-1 shows the location of all Brookings city-owned parks.

Map 4-1 Brookings Parks and Recreation Sites (City owned)

Source: CPW and UO Infographics Lab

Baseline Level of Service

The Level of Service (LOS) analysis is based on the City's park classification system (see Chapter 3) and the population of Brookings and the Brookings-Harbor UGB. This evaluation process is used later in the plan as a basis for the acquisition plan. The level of service analysis provides guidelines, represented by a ratio expressed as acres per 1,000 residents, for the minimum amount of parkland needed to meet recreation demands of the citizens of a community. Table 4-2 shows the baseline LOS for each park classification, based on the 2000 US Census population of Brookings (5,447 people) and Brookings-Harbor combined (8,069 people).

According to Curry County Public Services, Brookings is projected to have 10,920 residents by the year 2020. At that population, the LOS will fall to only 5 acres of parks per 1,000 residents if additional parkland is not acquired.

The Parks Master Plan establishes a standard of 10 acres per 1,000 residents. This plan can help guide future park acquisition and development in accordance with population growth.

Table 4-2. Park Acreage and LOS

Park Classification	Park	Acreage	Brookings LOS (acres/ 1,000 residents)	Brookings-Harbor LOS (acres/ 1,000 residents)
Mini Park	5th and Easy	0.3		
	Fountain	0.2		
	Medical Service Center	0.8		
	Richard	0.4		
	Tanbark	0.1		
	<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Neighborhood Park	Easy Manor Park	0.8		
	Stout Park	3.4		
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Community Park	Azalea Park	33.2		
	Bud Cross Park	6.4		
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Beach/ River Access Park	Chetco Point Park	8.9		
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Total		54.5	10.0	6.8

Source: City of Brookings and US Census 2000

City of Brookings Park Inventory

The following section provides a detailed description of each park facility owned and maintained by the City of Brookings. (Each park's classification is indicated in parenthesis.)

Azalea Park – (Community)

Description

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

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

Residential neighborhoods surround the park on the north, west, and south. North Bank Chetco River Road separates the steep-sloped east side of the park from the Chetco River. Signs for Azalea Park on Chetco Avenue (Highway 101) direct highway traffic to the park. Wood and metal signage at the park entrance, playground, and ball fields is not uniform. The park has a 40-50 year old culvert/ditch drainage system and a 4-6 year old automatic irrigation system.

The turf is 25-50 year old bent grass, with newer 4-6 year old ryegrass sod on the ball fields. The trees and plantings include Douglas Fir, alder, spruce, cedar, plum and willow trees and a variety of fern, rhododendron, and, of course, azalea plantings. The Azalea Foundation and other volunteers maintain the variety of flowers in the area of the park known as “Elmo’s Garden”, which is situated between the two parking areas off Old County Road. A 50-year old asphalt and 2-3 year old cement trail system connect with natural trails, providing access to all areas of the park.

Amenities

- Two combination softball/baseball/soccer fields
- Four dugouts (under construction) and two sets of bleachers
- One sand volleyball court (under construction)
- Eleven wood/cement picnic tables
- One gazebo
- One bandshell, or “Stage Under the Stars” (Used May to October)
- “Kidtown” bark groundcover play area with forts, bridges, slides, tires, ropes

- Year-round restrooms
- Four horseshoe pits
- One equipment shed (rebuilt 4 years ago)
- Sufficient rules and directional signs
- Two asphalt parking areas, additional parking off Lundeen Road
- “Elmo’s Garden” with a variety of flowers/plants
- Asphalt, cement, and natural trails throughout the park

Concerns

- Park restrooms have many problems that warrant replacement rather than repair. The restrooms are subject to graffiti and vandalism.
- The gazebo is subject to graffiti and vandalism and requires routine maintenance.
- Kidtown playground equipment is a high maintenance amenity that needs new ground cover and protective coating for the wood play structure.
- The band shell area does not have any lighting during the evening hours for the summer concert series. The retractable band shell cover is damaged from repeated vandalism and wear.

Stout Park – (Neighborhood)

Description

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

Stout Park has 50-year old bent grass and 4-year old ryegrass turf. Several varieties of trees, shrubs and flowering plants including madrone, Douglas Fir, azaleas, ferns and fruit trees exist in the park. The City maintains a 4-year old automatic irrigation system and 3-year old French drain system.

Amenities of the park include 8 plastic benches (one of which is covered) and one picnic table. One sign faces Oak Street designating the main park entrance. Approximately 35 front-in parking spaces are available, with 4 designated handicapped spaces. There are no restroom facilities in the park.

Amenities

- Eight plastic benches, one covered by a shelter
- One picnic table
- Concrete sidewalks and paths
- Five trash cans
- Handicapped accessible parking

- Directional sign
- Asphalt parking area

Concerns

- No restroom facilities exist.
- Some benches have been damaged and should be replaced.
- The picnic table is positioned too low to the ground to sit comfortably and access to the picnic table is difficult with no established path.
- The location sign at the front of the park is broken.
- An exposed pipe in the upper section of the park is a potential hazard.
- Litter in the park is a problem.

Chetco Point Park – (Beach and River Access)

Description

Chetco Point Park is an 8.9-acre beach and river park near the wastewater treatment facility on Wharf Street. Entrance to the park from the gravel parking area is through a trail adjacent to the treatment facility from the north. The trail opens to a large area with 4-year old ryegrass turf, two picnic tables and horseshoe pits. The grassy area is a scenic ocean viewpoint.

Gravel front-in parking at the entrance to the park provides about 15 spaces, and is adequate for the park's current use. However, the area currently used for parking is not city property. A temporary sign at the park entrance helps locate the park. There is a 4-year old irrigation system for the grassy area of the park. No park restrooms are currently available. There are Escallonia, rhododendrons, and hebe plantings in the park area.

Walking trails south of the grass area provide some beach access to Jaclyn Cove (Mill Beach) on the west and Chetco Cove (Cove Beach) on the east. A bridge spans a narrow gap on the main trail, facilitating access to the south end of Chetco Point.

Amenities

- Grassy picnic area
- Two picnic tables
- Horseshoe pits
- Two acres of Ocean Shore Recreation Area beach access
- Ocean viewpoints
- Walking trails
- Walking access bridge
- One directional sign
- Gravel parking area

Concerns

- Restroom facilities do not exist. A major obstacle is the difficulty of installing and servicing the restrooms considering the limited access through a narrow pathway into the park.
- Limiting development to preserve the natural environment while optimizing recreational opportunities.
- Parking is limited to a gravel area that is not clearly marked.
- Current sign at the park entrance is not visually appealing.
- Proximity to, and visibility of, the wastewater treatment facility may discourage park use and decrease recreational enjoyment.

Bud Cross Park – (Community)

Description

Bud Cross Park is a 6.4-acre community park located on one square block between Hassett Street and Ransom Avenue on the north and south, and between 3rd Street and 2nd Street on the east and west. The majority of the City's sports recreation facilities are located in Bud Cross Park. These include the municipal swimming pool, skate park, softball/baseball fields, tennis courts, and a basketball court.

Front-in asphalt and gravel parking areas provide about 75 parking spaces. The 30-year old parking area is not sufficient when all facilities are experiencing peak use. Some additional off-street parallel parking exists on the surrounding residential roads. One stall type bicycle rack is located near the swimming pool entrance. The pool facility includes a concrete building for the admissions office and the shower room, while the pool is uncovered and enclosed by chain link fencing. One pair of 30-year old restrooms, near the skate park, is open during park hours.

Turf in the park is 30-year old bent grass, and alder and Douglas Fir trees are sparsely spread through the park. There is a one-year old storm drain system in the park, but no irrigation system exists. Wood and metal signage are uniform throughout the park and help locate park facilities. There are no established trails/paths linking facilities within the park.

Amenities

- An uncovered swimming pool, open June to September
- One bicycle rack
- Three picnic tables
- Two softball/baseball fields
- Four dugouts and four sets of bleachers
- One snack-shack
- One asphalt, full-court basketball court with nets
- Three asphalt tennis courts with nets, enclosed by fence

- A newly constructed skate park
- Lighting
- Sufficient rules and directional signs
- Asphalt parking area and off street parking
- Year-round rest room facilities

Concerns

- Park restrooms have many problems that warrant replacement rather than repair. The restrooms are subject to graffiti and vandalism.
- The swimming pool is currently open only during summer months.
- Parking is not sufficient during peak use times. Being the center of a variety of recreational activities, Bud Cross Park experiences heavy use, particularly during the summer months when all facilities are in use.

Easy Manor Park – (Neighborhood)

Description

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

The play area has a sand groundcover while bent grass turf covers other areas of the park. The entire park is surrounded by 5-foot chain link fencing with two entrances and one maintenance access gate. The playground equipment is appropriate for children 1-10 years old. Other amenities include two wooden picnic tables and 25-year old restrooms.

Signs help locate the park at the Easy Street entrance. Front-in asphalt parking is available for approximately 25 vehicles, none of which are designated for handicapped use. There is a 25-year storm drain system but no irrigation system.

Amenities

- Four swings for older children (no toddler swings)
- Two teeter-totters
- One slide
- One jungle gym
- One playhouse
- Oversized play tires
- Two wooden picnic tables
- Three trash cans- one at play area and one in each restroom

- Year-round restroom facilities
- Directional sign
- Asphalt parking area

Concerns

- Park restrooms have many problems that warrant replacement rather than repair
- Playground equipment requires routine maintenance and some equipment should be replaced
- Play area ground is not level. Water accumulates in low areas such as underneath the swings
- Improve landscaping to enhance the park

5th and Easy Mini-park – (Mini-Park)

This 0.3 acre mini-park is located at the intersection of 5th Street and Easy Street. It is an oblong lot with no amenities. The City maintains the park.

Bankus Fountain at 5th and Chetco – (Mini-Park)

Located on the corner of Chetco Avenue and 5th Street, this 0.1 acre mini-park is a grassy area with plantings, water fountain and benches. Pedestrians use the park as a resting point. The City maintains the park.

Medical Service Center – (Mini-Park)

This 0.7 acre grassy rectangular lot on Alder Street between Spruce and Hemlock Streets has no amenities and is maintained by the City. It will be incorporated into the proposed couplet for Highway 101/Chetco Avenue if that project moves forward.

Richard Street Mini-park – (Mini-Park)

This 0.4 acre mini-park off Richard Street is a grassy rectangular lot with shade trees. It is primarily used by neighborhood residents but has no amenities. The City maintains the park.

Tanbark Mini-park – (Mini-Park)

This 0.1 acre mini-park is between Tanbark Road and Memory Lane. It is a small triangle lot with no amenities. The City maintains the park.

Other Park Sites in Brookings

School Sites

There are four schools in the Brookings-Harbor 17-C School District. These include Brookings-Harbor High School, Azalea Middle School, Kalmiopsis Primary School, and Upper Chetco Primary School. Three of the schools are in close proximity to each other, sharing use of various facilities. The high school and middle school grounds are adjacent to each other and located across Easy Street from Kalmiopsis Primary School. Upper Chetco Primary School is located about 6 miles northeast of Brookings off North Bank Chetco River Road and is the only school in the district outside of city limits.

The following list details Brookings school grounds and recreation facilities:

Brookings-Harbor High School – (School Park)

Brookings-Harbor High School is a 21-acre site that includes the following recreational facilities:

- Bankus Field, a stadium field for football, soccer, and 8-lane track with scoreboard, covered bleachers, snack shack, ticket booth
- Two baseball/softball fields, one with dugouts, lighting, announcers' booth, advertising fence, scoreboard, bleachers
- Gymnasium
- Restroom facilities near Bankus Field

Azalea Middle School – (School Park)

Azalea Middle School is an 8-acre site adjacent to Brookings-Harbor High School that includes the following recreational facilities:

- Three asphalt, full-court basketball courts, six hoops with nets
- Gravel groundcover play area with jungle gym type equipment
- Four picnic tables, one under a gazebo
- Gymnasium

Kalmiopsis Primary School – (School Park)

Kalmiopsis Primary School is an 8-acre site across Easy Street from Brookings-Harbor High School that includes the following recreational facilities:

- Covered playground with protective rubber groundcover under major play structures
- One wood and plastic play structure with slide, forts, ropes, bars
- Two metal slides

- Two swing sets with six swings per set
- Two asphalt full-court basketball courts, four hoops with nets
- One tetherball pole (no ball)
- One wood handball wall
- Jungle gym bars
- Five picnic tables, one under a gazebo
- Two baseball/softball fields, one with dugouts, lighting, announcer's booth, advertising fence, scoreboard, bleachers
- Portable restroom facilities near ball fields
- Large multipurpose grass area

Upper Chetco Primary School – (School Park)

Upper Chetco Primary School is a 5-acre site outside of Brookings city limits that includes the following recreational facilities:

- One baseball/softball/kickball field with backstop, lighting
- Large multi-use grass area
- Grass play area with gravel under playground equipment
- Five swings
- Two teeter-totters
- One slide
- One merry-go-round
- One jungle gym
- One bar structure
- One tetherball pole (no ball)
- Three wood benches
- Outdoor brick barbecue grill
- One gymnasium/kitchen

State and County Park Sites

McVay Rock State Recreation Site – (River and Beach Access)

McVay Rock State Recreation Site is a mostly undeveloped, 19-acre beach access area about 4 miles south of Brookings off Oceanview Drive. The park has a gravel parking area near a large grassy open space with trails leading to the beach. Marine animal and bird watching, beachcombing, clamming, picnicking, and surf fishing are popular activities at this park.

McVay Rock State Recreation Site offers the following amenities and recreation opportunities:¹²

- Surf fishing, clamming, swimming and boating
- Marine wildlife and bird watching
- Beach and walking trail access
- Grassy picnic area
- Restroom facilities

Winchuck and Crissey Field State Recreation Sites – (River and Beach Access)

Winchuck State Recreation Site is a 7-acre beach and river access area about 5.5 miles south of Brookings off Highway 101. A restoration project for the 1.2-acre estuary at the mouth of the Winchuck River was underway in the Spring of 2002. A parking area provides access to ocean beach and river fishing, beachcombing, clamming, and watching marine wildlife.

Crissey Field State Recreation Site is a mirror park for Winchuck State Recreation Site, located south of the Winchuck River estuary and north of the California-Oregon border between Highway 101 and the ocean. There are no marked access points or parking areas for this mostly undeveloped park. Beachcombing, watching marine and bird wildlife, and exploring dunes and wetlands are possible activities at this recreation site.

Winchuck and Crissey Field State Recreation Sites offer the following amenities and recreation opportunities:¹³

- Surf fishing, clamming, swimming and boating
- Marine wildlife and bird watching
- Beach and walking trail access

Harris Beach State Park – (Regional Park)

Harris Beach State Park is a 173-acre area about 1 mile north of Brookings off Highway 101. Bird Island (also called Goat Island) is a National Wildlife Sanctuary off the coast of Harris Beach and is the largest island off the Oregon Coast. The park offers tent/yurt camping and RV hookup areas and is open year round for day or overnight use. Marine and bird watching, hiking, biking, surfing, and sunset watching are popular activities at this park.

Harris Beach State Park offers the following amenities and recreation opportunities:

- Thirty-four full RV hookup sites
- Fifty-two electrical sites with water

- Sixty-three tent sites
- Six yurts
- Hiker/biker camp
- Day-use area with beach access and picnic area
- Walking trails with benches
- Beach access
- Swimming, surfing, fishing, boating
- Marine wildlife and bird watching
- Paved parking areas
- Restroom facilities

Alfred A. Loeb State Park – (Regional Park)

Alfred A. Loeb State Park is a 320-acre area about 10 miles northeast of Brookings off North Bank Chetco River Road. The park is located in a myrtlewood grove and is within a 0.75-mile walk of the northernmost redwood grove in the United States. The park offers tent/cabin camping and RV hookup and is open year round for day or overnight use. Hiking, wildlife watching, river fishing, and rafting are popular activities at this park.

Alfred A. Loeb State Park offers the following amenities and recreation opportunities:¹⁴

- Fifty electric sites with water
- Three log cabins
- Day-use area with parking, picnic, and restroom facilities
- River and gravel bar access
- Swimming, fishing, wildlife watching
- Walking trails through myrtlewood and redwood groves
- Parking areas
- Restroom facilities

Samuel H. Boardman State Scenic Corridor – (Regional Park)

Samuel H. Boardman State Scenic Corridor is a 1,471-acre area beginning about three miles north of Brookings and extending 12 miles along Highway 101.

Samuel H. Boardman State Scenic Corridor (including Lone Ranch Beach, Cape Ferrello, House Rock, Whalehead Beach, Thunder Rock Cove, Spruce Island Cove, Natural Bridges, and Arch Rock) offers the following amenities and recreation opportunities:

- Several scenic viewpoint turnouts off Highway 101
- Surf fishing, clamming, swimming and boating
- Marine wildlife and bird watching
- Beach and walking trail access
- Parking, picnic, and restroom facilities (depending on site)¹⁵

Sporthaven Beach – (River and Beach Access)

Sporthaven Beach is a 4.6-acre county-owned site located off Boat Basin Road near the harbor. Surfing, beachcombing, picnicking, camping, and wildlife watching are popular activities at this beach park. Camping and parking is available at the Beachfront RV Park adjacent to Sporthaven Beach.

Sporthaven Beach offers the following amenities and recreation opportunities:

- Beach access
- Surfing, swimming, fishing, boating
- Marine wildlife and bird watching
- Near the Port of Brookings-Harbor

Redwood Nature Trail – (Trails and Connectors)

Redwood Nature Trail is an easy to moderate 1-mile loop through an old growth, mixed conifer, hardwood forest, crossing several streams before returning to the trailhead. The northern most stand of Redwood in the United States is located here. It is located 8 miles east of Brookings-Harbor on North Bank Chetco River Road, 3/4 mile past Alfred A. Loeb State Park.¹⁶

Redwood Nature Trail offers the following amenities and recreation opportunities:

- Hiking Trail
- Picnic Table
- Restroom facilities

The Bomb Site Trail – (Trails and Connectors)

The Bomb Site Trail is a 2-mile trail through old-growth redwoods and fire-dependent species such as knobcone pine and manzanita. A spot approximately 1- 1/4 miles along the trail marks the site of the first bombing of mainland United States territory by enemy aircraft. On September 9, 1942, a Japanese plane dropped an incendiary bomb on the slopes of Wheeler Ridge with the hope of starting a forest fire that would tap the resources of the U.S. citizens. Due to wet conditions that

fall, the small fire was easily controlled. This trail is a portion of a self-guided Forest Ecology walking and driving tour.¹⁷

The Bomb Site Trail offers the following amenities and recreation opportunities:

- Hiking Trail
- Benches

¹² Oregon State Parks. (February 2002). *McVay Rock State Recreation Site* http://www.oregonstateparks.org/park_75.php.

¹³ Oregon State Parks. (February 2002). *Winchuck and Crissey Field State Recreation Sites* http://www.oregonstateparks.org/park_74.php.

¹⁴ Oregon State Parks. (February 2002). *Alfred A. Loeb State Park* http://www.oregonstateparks.org/park_72.php.

¹⁵ Oregon State Parks. (February 2002). *Samuel H. Boardman State Scenic Corridor* http://www.oregonstateparks.org/park_77.php.

¹⁶ Brookings-Harbor, Oregon. (May, 2002). *The Redwood Nature Trail*. <http://www.brookingsor.com/BrookingsOR/playing/RedwoodTrail.shtml>

¹⁷ Brookings-Harbor Chamber of Commerce. (2000). *Self-Guided Forest Ecology Tour: Chetco River to the Bomb Site Trail*.

Chapter 5

Community Park Needs

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

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

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



March 2002 Parks Workshop, Photo by CPW

Current Park Use

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

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

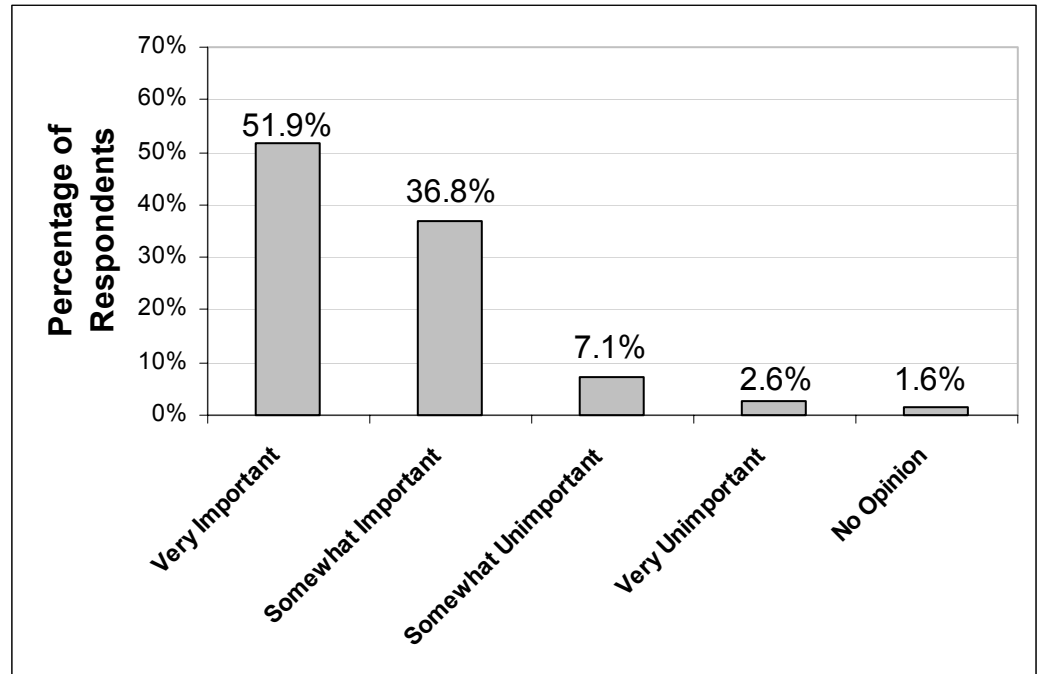
In addition to looking at these characteristics of the Brookings parks system, CPW also evaluated barriers to usage of parks.

How often are parks used?

The community survey conducted by CPW shows that parks are important to residents of Brookings-Harbor (see Figure 5-1). Nearly

90% of survey respondents indicated that parks are very important or somewhat important to them. Citizens take great pride in parks that act as focal points for the community such as Azalea Park and Harris Beach State Park.

Figure 5-1. Importance of Parks to Residents of Brookings-Harbor



Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Parks Survey 2002

It is clear that community residents value their parks, but how often are they used? A park allows community members to participate actively or passively in various activities. To analyze how *often* parks are used in Brookings-Harbor, CPW asked survey respondents, “How often do you and members of your household use the following park and recreation facilities?” Facilities listed included city parks, county parks, and state parks in the Brookings-Harbor area. Table 5-1 shows the survey response to this question.

Table 5-1. Household Park Usage by Park (Highest Frequencies Highlighted)

Park	1-3 Times/ Year	4-12 Times/Year	2-3 Times/ Month	1-3 Times/ Week	4-7 Times/ Week	Percent <i>not</i> using Park
Azalea Park	34%	42%	11%	6%	2%	49%
Bomb Site Trail	25%	0%	1%	0%	0%	88%
Bud Cross Park	22%	11%	3%	3%	1%	54%
Chetco Point Park	27%	12%	5%	2%	0%	71%
Easy Manor Park	14%	3%	3%	0%	0%	14%
Harris Beach State Park	20%	34%	19%	18%	4%	6%
Kidtown	26%	14%	4%	2%	0%	75%
Loeb State Park	39%	32%	9%	5%	1%	74%
Redwood Nature Trail	34%	12%	3%	1%	0%	6%
Salmon Run Golf Course	18%	9%	5%	3%	0%	80%
Samuel H. Boardman Corridor	27%	34%	15%	10%	2%	11%
Skateboard Park	7%	1%	2%	1%	2%	60%
Spothaven Beach	16%	23%	18%	18%	15%	64%
Stout Park	20%	5%	2%	2%	0%	12%
Swimming Pool	12%	4%	3%	4%	3%	55%

Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Parks Survey

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

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

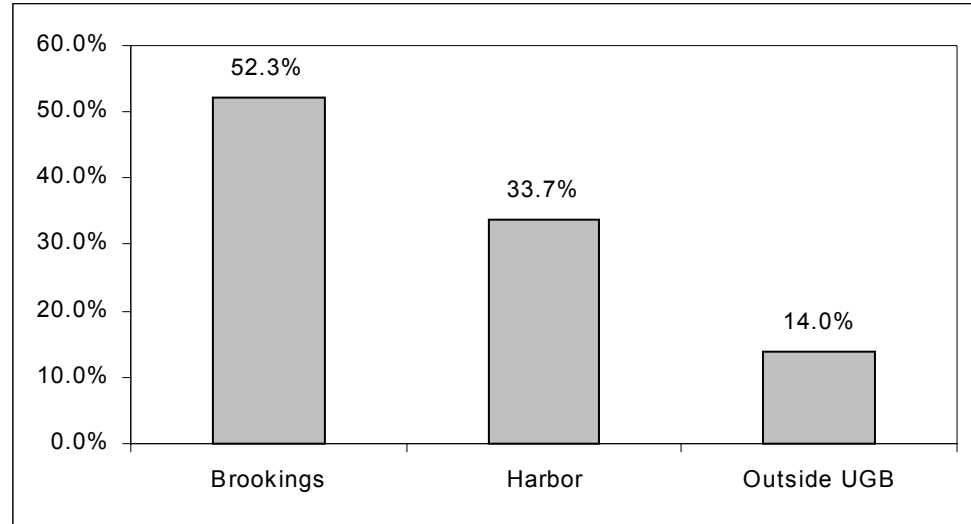
Who uses Brookings's parks?

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

The community survey was randomly sent to residents of both communities. According to the 2000 US Census, the population in Brookings and Harbor had a 2.1 to 1 ratio with Brookings having the higher population. The Community survey respondents represent a 1.6

to 1 ratio, with Brookings again having the higher number of respondents. This shows that a proportionate number of responses came from each community. About 52% of survey respondents live within the Brookings city limits; 33% live in Harbor; and 14% live outside of the Brookings-Harbor Urban Growth Boundary (Figure 5-2).

Figure 5-2. Survey Respondent's Location of Residence



Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Parks Survey

Park use by age

An age breakdown of survey respondents by park shows who uses local parks. However, it should be acknowledged that the survey respondents median age was 66 compared to the 2000 median ages for Brookings (43) and Harbor (60).¹⁸

Table 5-2 shows percentage of respondents that use parks once a month by age group. Sporthaven Beach and Harris Beach State Park have the highest use among all age groups. Harris Beach State Park, Azalea Park and Kidtown are used frequently among 18 to 34 year olds.

Table 5-2. Percentage of Respondents Using Parks Once a Month by Age Group

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

Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Parks Survey 2002

What activities do local residents prefer?

This section describes what activities people participate in locally, comparing them to national trends. Figure 5-3 shows the ten most popular activities in Brookings-Harbor as indicated by survey respondents. Over one-third of the respondents to the community survey report engaging in activities such as walking, nature enjoyment, dog walking, and exercise at least once per week. Over 80% of respondents, however, do not participate in active sports such as baseball, basketball, skateboarding, soccer, tennis, and volleyball. This could be due to the median age of survey respondents.

As was shown in Table 5-2 the age group of 18-34 used parks more consistently, especially the swimming pool, an active form of recreation. The age range of 65 and up overwhelmingly preferred the beach parks, a more passive form of recreation. Given these results and population trends, Brookings needs to provide passive recreation in city parks, including areas for walking and nature enjoyment. The following figure shows the most popular activities for Brookings-Harbor residents.

Figure 5-3. Ten Most Popular Activities in Brookings

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

Source: CPW Survey for Brookings-Harbor 2002

Table 5-3 compares the top ten activities by participation in Brookings versus nationwide. Comparing the most popular activities nationally and locally, Brookings-Harbor area shares some common traits with national participation patterns. Walking, exercising, and swimming appear on both top ten lists. On the other hand, this comparison also demonstrates the need to use local data to “customize” planning. For example, boating is more popular in Brookings-Harbor than nationally. This makes sense since the community has easy access to rivers and the Pacific Ocean.

According to the NSGA’s 2000 Sports Participation survey¹⁹, the five *fastest growing* sports nationwide are:

1. Snowboarding (31.2%, 4.3 million)
2. Skateboarding (30.2%, 9.1 million)
3. Snow shoeing (18.3%, 1 million)
4. Hunting with firearms (11.9%, 19.2 million)
5. Calisthenics (10.1%, 13.5 million)

Identifying fast growing sports is relevant to parks planning because it allows the city to anticipate demand for facilities. Of course snowboarding, snow shoeing, and hunting with firearms are not sports that Brookings-Harbor needs to plan for in the way of parks, but skateboarding, and calisthenics are. For example, the community has responded to the increasing popularity of skateboarding, the second fastest growing sport nationally, by building a skate park in Bud Cross Park. The new skate park received national attention in a recent issue of *Thrasher*²⁰, a magazine that focuses on the skateboarding world.

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

Table 5-3. Ten Most Popular Activities Nationally and in Brookings-Harbor

Nationally		Brookings-Harbor	
1	Exercise Walking	1	Walking
2	Swimming	2	Nature Enjoyment
3	Camping overnite	3	Exercise (Aerobics, weight lifting, etc.)
4	Fishing	4	Watching Sports
5	Exercising with equipment	5	Dog Walking
6	Bycicle Riding	6	Picnics
7	Bowling	7	Bench Sitting
8	Billiards/Pool	8	Festivals
9	Basketball	9	Arts and Crafts
10	Aerobic Exercising	10	Fishing

Sources: NSGA 2000 Sports Participation Survey, 2002 Community Parks Survey

Satisfaction with Brookings’s Parks

As shown in Table 5-4, survey respondents are generally satisfied with Brookings’s parks. According to the survey, 87% of respondents indicate that they are “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” with Azalea Park, and almost 50% of the respondents feel the same about Kidtown. Less than 10% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with any of Brookings’s parks. A significant percentage of respondents answered “don’t know” for many of the parks suggesting they were unaware of the park or don’t use the park.

Table 5-4. Satisfaction with Brookings’s Parks

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

Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Parks Survey 2002

Park Needs

This section identifies park needs in Brookings-Harbor based on the location of parks, park use, demographic characteristics, activity participation trends, and public input.

Areas currently served

Figure 5-6 shows the location and service area of City-owned and maintained parks in Brookings. These service areas are based on the park classifications presented in Chapter 3. Physical barriers to service areas may limit service. For example, Highway 101 and the Chetco River prohibit some residents within the defined service area from accessing certain parks within a safe and easy walking distance. This map is important because it shows which areas of Brookings-Harbor are underserved and can be used to plan the locations of new parks.

Figure 5-7 shows park need areas and locations identified for trails during the March 2002 Public Workshop. The need areas include rapidly developing areas as well as areas underserved due to physical barriers such as Highway 101 and the Chetco River. Brookings can use this map showing need areas and trails when acquiring new parkland in the future. Given the most popular activities (walking, people and nature watching, and picnicking) in Brookings-Harbor and input from residents, Brookings should consider providing neighborhood parks in need areas.

Figure 5-6. Service Areas of Brookings's Parks

Source: Community Planning Workshop and UO Infographics Lab

Figure 5-7. Park Need Areas and Potential Trail Locations

Source: Community Planning Workshop and UO Infographics Lab

Overarching Park Needs

From all forms of public input, several prominent community needs emerged:

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

Results of High School Forum

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

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



March 2002 High School Forum, Photo by CPW

Recommendations from Public Forum

Existing Park Improvements

Participants at the public forum offered the following suggestions for improvements to existing parks, in addition to those listed in the overarching needs above:

- Landscaping upgrades in several parks
- Sculpture garden at Stout Park
- Additional parking at Bud Cross Park
- Picnic amenities at Stout Park
- Amenities such as bathroom, benches, etc. at Chetco Point

- Advertising/awareness of parks, particularly Chetco Point
- Conceal waste water treatment plant at Chetco Point
- Small lake at Azalea Park
- Enhanced volunteer program for Azalea Park

New Facilities and Amenities

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

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

¹⁸ US Census 2000

¹⁹ National Sporting Goods Association *Sports Participation in 2000*.
<http://www.nsga.org/public/pages> (April 2002).

²⁰ Joe Hammeke, "Brookings Skatepark—Brookings, OR," *Thrasher*,
<http://www.thrasher magazine.com/index.php?SCREEN=skatepark&park=676> (May 2002).

Chapter 6

Capital Improvement Program

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

The CIP reflects community priorities and resources. To develop the list of potential projects, CPW gathered input from public forums, a household survey, and the Parks and Recreation Commission. The Brookings Parks and Recreation Commission then refined the list of potential improvements and prioritized the projects at their April 2002 meeting. The CIP rates projects as high, medium, or low priority. High priority projects should be addressed in years 1 and 2, medium projects addressed in years 2 to 4, and low priority projects addressed in years 3 to 5.

The Parks and Recreation Commission also balanced needed improvements with budget constraints. When determining priorities, the Commission agreed that a \$50,000 per year capital improvement budget is reasonable based on past capital improvement budgets.

Goals and Actions

The Brookings Park and Recreation Commission identified a series of goals and actions to address the findings of this Parks Master Plan. Together the goals and actions provide a framework to plan for the future of Brookings's parks. These goals and actions may be carried out through the implementation of the detailed Capital Improvement Program in the next section.

Goals

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

Action Items

The *action items* are detailed recommendations for activities that the City should undertake to fulfill its goals.

Following are the goals and action items for the City of Brookings Parks Master Plan.

Goal 1. Establish a Review Process for Needed Maintenance and Capital Improvements

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

Goal 2. Conduct Needed Park Maintenance

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

Goal 3. Improve Public Safety in City Parks

- Investigate improved security options that may include increased police patrol, citizen patrol, park hosts, and/or electronic surveillance
- Repair acts of vandalism within 48 hours or as soon as possible
- Use crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) strategies that increase visibility and perception of safety in current and future parks

Goal 4. Increase Public Outreach

- Develop consistent, attractive signage for all parks in the system
- Provide effective directional signs to parks from key roadways and pathways
- Develop park pamphlets that provide a map of all parks and describe opportunities and amenities provided
- Continue to maintain and update the Brookings Parks and Recreation Commission website
- Expand volunteer program to foster participation by all age groups addressing projects throughout the system—specifically including a youth volunteer program with teen-focused events.

Goal 5. Provide Adequate Parkland and Facilities

- Acquire land to maintain the adopted standard of 10 acres per 1000 residents
- Assure adequate open space and natural areas
- Develop multi-purpose trails and connections between parks and natural areas
- Provide facilities that are amenable to all age groups, including toddler swings, teenage appropriate activities, and senior accessible amenities
- Provide adequate restroom facilities
- Develop partnerships with schools to share recreation facilities
- Assure that parks of all types are provided for residents throughout the City in accordance with adopted park standards.
- Explore use of a mandatory dedication policy to assure adequate parkland in new developments

Goal 6. Build New Indoor Pool and Community Center

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

Goal 7. Ensure Adequate Access to Parks

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

Goal 8. Secure Long-term Funding

- Reduce costs associated with future park development, for example, by forming partnerships with schools or purchasing land early in areas of future development

- Explore formation of a park district for the Brookings-Harbor area
- Develop partnerships with the private sector and other public agencies
- Review the City's Systems Development Charge ordinance to assure that development is paying for itself
- Continually research and apply for new grants

Goal 9. Ensure the Future of Parks

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

Capital Improvement Projects by Park

Table 6-1 displays the proposed capital improvement projects for each City-owned park in Brookings. Implementation of these projects will help the City to work towards the goals outlined above so that they may better serve current and future residents of Brookings. Each project is ranked as high, medium, or low priority, and a cost estimate is given with the source of the estimate.

To create the capital improvement program, CPW determined prices for the improvement suggestions from the needs analysis presented in Chapter 5. Sources for the prices came from past purchases by the City of Brookings, City of Brookings Staff, grant applications, Biological Mediation Systems, past price quotes for the City, Friends of Kidtown expenditures, *Kerr's Cost Data for Landscape Construction: Unit Prices for Site Development 13th Edition* (1993), and other community center development costs.²¹ CPW also examined the City of Brookings's Parks and Recreation Budget information, pool revenues, and schedules. The budget information was used to calculate the hourly cost of Brookings's parks employees.²²

Total costs for each park in Tables 6-1 and 6-2 represent an estimated range of costs for the capital improvement projects for the next five years. Because there is a great deal of variation in prices and prices were unavailable for some projects, it is recommended that the City of Brookings consult with local contractors before beginning these projects. Total costs for system-wide projects and new parks and amenities were not calculated because the details, quantity, size, and

location of amenities has not yet been determined. Price ranges are listed for these projects to give the City a ballpark figure when deciding what capital improvement projects to undertake.

Table 6-1. Five Year Cost Estimates for Capital Improvement Projects for Existing Parks in Brookings

Park	Low	High
Azalea Park	\$162,200	\$462,600
Bud Cross Park	\$100,900	\$141,300
Chetco Point	\$72,700	\$141,100
Easy Manor Park	\$65,400	\$88,400
Kidtown	\$55,600	\$78,600
Stout Park	\$103,000	\$325,100
Total for all parks	\$559,800	\$1,237,100

Source: CPW

²¹ Prices from past price quotes, Friends of Kidtown expenditures, *Kerr's*, and other community center development costs were adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index found on Oregon Labor Market Information System's (OLMIS) website. According to this index \$1.00 in 1993 is worth \$1.24 today, \$1.00 in 1995 is worth \$1.18 today, \$1.00 in 1996 is worth \$1.15 today, and \$1.00 in 1997 is worth \$1.12 today.

²² The hourly wage of Brookings's park employees was calculated to be \$27.96 per hour including salaries and wages (\$18.75/hour), overtime, PERS, FICA, health insurance, workers' compensation, and unemployment. The total 2001-2002 budget for personal services was \$116,300 for two employees.

Table 6-2. Capital Improvement Projects, Costs, Priorities, and Funding Options by Park (High Priority = pursue in 1-2 years, Medium Priority = pursue in 2-4 years, Low Priority = pursue in 3-5 years)

PARK	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	PRIORITY	COST ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING OPTIONS
Azalea Park	Restroom Replacement	High	\$20,000-\$30,000 Grant Application in Process (not added in total)	Azalea Park Foundation Grant Application	Grant application in process
	Snack Shack	High	Unknown; Grant Application in Process (not added in total)		Grant application in process
	Maintenance	High	7 hrs/wk on restrooms (\$10,177/year)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	Parks Budget
	Security	High	\$7800-\$10,200 each for floodlights with service, poles, bases, standards, lighting fixtures, control switches, and lamps for sports and parking areas (4-8 floodlights)	Kerr's	General Budget
	Dressing Room for Stage Under the Stars	Medium	\$20,000-\$30,000 Grant Application in Process (not added in total)	Azalea Park Foundation Grant Application	Grant application in process
	Landscaping	Medium	5 hrs/wk to mow, 1 hr/wk to edge, 1 hr/wk to weed eat (\$10,177/year)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	Covered Picnic Areas	Low	Tables: \$400-\$1800 (5-10 new tables)	Kerr's	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
			Shelters: \$3200-\$25,000 each depending on size and material (5-10 shelters)	Kerr's	
	Parking	Low			General Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	Education Outreach	Low			General Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
Inspiration Center/Edifice	Low			Partnerships, Grants, Donations	
Lighting for Bandshell			\$10,000-\$20,000	City Grant Application	Partnerships, Grants, Donations

PARK	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	PRIORITY	COST ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING OPTIONS	
	Replace Bandshell Cover		\$11,230	City of Brookings Staff	Partnerships, Grants, Donations	
Total Cost for Azalea Park			\$162,200-\$462,600			
<i>Bud Cross Park</i>	Parking	Medium			General Budget	
	Larger Basketball Courts	Medium	\$15,000-\$16,200/court (1-2 new courts)	<i>Kerr's</i>	Parks Budget	
	Landscaping & Maintenance	Medium	1 1/2 hrs/wk to mow, 1/2 hr/wk to weed eat, 2 hrs/wk to blow tennis courts/basketball courts/etc., 3 hrs/wk restrooms (\$10,177/year)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations	
	Restroom Improvements	Low	\$35,000-\$58,000 for new facilities	Biological Mediation Systems, Inc. www.biologicalmediation.com	General Budget	
Total Cost for Bud Cross Park			\$100,900-\$141,300			
Chetco Point	Trails	High	\$21.28/linear foot for paved trails; \$8.40/linear foot for gravel paths (1/2 mile=2640 Linear feet)	R&S Burnett Quote for Stout Park, 1997	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations	
	Parking	Medium	Gravel parking area \$500, 5 hrs (\$140)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	General Budget	
	Education/Signage	Medium			General Budget, Parks Budget	
	Landscaping	Low	1 hr/wk to mow (\$1454/year)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations	
	Restrooms and Shelter/Gazebo	Low	\$7,600-\$19,000 for Gazebo (1 gazebo)	<i>Kerr's</i>	Biological Mediation Systems, Inc. www.biologicalmediation.com	General Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
			\$35,000-\$58,000 for new restroom facilities			
New Permanent Sign					Parks Budget	
Total Cost for Chetco Point			\$72,700-\$141,100			

PARK	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	PRIORITY	COST ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING OPTIONS
Easy Manor Park	Restroom Improvements	High	\$35,000-\$58,000 for new facilities	Biological Mediation Systems, Inc. www.biologicalmediation.com	General Budget
	Landscaping	Medium	1 1/2 hrs/wk to mow and weed eat, 1 hr/wk on restrooms (\$3635/year)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	Upgrade Equipment	Low	\$10,000 for upgrade	City of Brookings Staff, Miracle Recreation Equipment Company	Parks Budget
			Sand/paint equipment once every 3 yrs/40hrs (\$1118/3 years)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	
Total Cost for Easy Manor Park			\$65,400-\$88,400		
Kidtown	Restroom Remodeling (ADA)	High	\$35,000-\$58,000 for new facilities	Biological Mediation Systems, Inc. www.biologicalmediation.com	General Budget
	Long-term Maintenance Plan Including Equipment and Groundcover	High	\$10,000 for groundcover	Friends of Kidtown	Parks Budget
			1 hr/wk fixing equipment/etc., once a year oil wood structure/turn over bark 8 hrs to spray oil, 16 hrs to turn over bark (\$2125/year)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	
Total Cost for Kidtown			\$55,600-\$78,600		
Stout Park	Landscaping	High	4 hrs/wk to mow, 1 hr/wk to weed eat (\$7270/year)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	Shelter/Gazebo	Medium	\$7,600-\$19,000 for gazebos (1 gazebo)	Kerr's	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	Picnic Area	Medium	Tables: \$400-\$1800 (2-5 new tables)	Kerr's	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
			Shelters: \$3200-\$25,000 depending on size and material (2-5 shelters)	Kerr's	
Restrooms	Medium	\$35,000 -\$58,000 for new facilities	Biological Mediation Systems, Inc. www.biologicalmediation.com	General Budget	

PARK	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	PRIORITY	COST ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING OPTIONS
	Security	Medium	\$7800-\$10,200 each for floodlights with service, poles, bases, standards, lighting fixtures, control switches, and lamps for sports and parking areas (1-4 floodlights)	Kerr's	General Budget
	Parking	Medium			General Budget
	Benches		\$400 each (2-4 benches)	R&S Burnett Quote for Stout Park, 1997	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	Raise Picnic Table		Rebuild or replace with new- \$300-400, 10 hrs (\$280)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	Parks Budget
	Construct path/access to picnic table		\$50, 5 hrs for gravel path (\$140)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	Parks Budget
	Repair Park Sign		5 hrs (\$140)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	Parks Budget
	Remove hazard of exposed pipe in upper section of park		1-2 hrs to repair take out with backhoe (\$28-56)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	Parks Budget
	Picking up litter routinely		1 hr/week (\$1454/year)	Dave Lentz, City of Brookings Park Maintenance	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
Total Cost for Stout Park			\$103,000-\$325,100		
System-wide	Security	High	\$7800-\$10,200 each for floodlights with service, poles, bases, standards, lighting fixtures, control switches, and lamps for sports and parking areas	Kerr's	General Budget
	Restroom Improvements	High	\$35,000-\$58,000 for new facilities	Biological Mediation Systems, Inc. www.biologicalmediation.com	General Budget
	Playground Equipment	High	\$500 each for balance beams	Kerr's	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
			\$1400-\$2600 each for dome climber	Kerr's	

PARK	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	PRIORITY	COST ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING OPTIONS	
			\$700 for 2 seat seesaw	Kerr's	Donations	
			\$1500-\$1700 for 4 seater swings	Kerr's		
			\$1600-\$2400 for slide	Kerr's		
		Activities/covering	Medium	Shelters: \$3200-\$25,000 depending on size and material	Kerr's	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
		Trails	Medium	\$21.28/linear foot for paved trails; \$8.40/linear foot for gravel paths	R&S Burnett Quote for Stout Park, 1997	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
		Amenities	Medium	\$47,000-\$52,000 for 2 court tennis battery	Kerr's	Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
				\$15,000-\$16,200 for basketball courts	Kerr's	
				\$311,000-\$337,000 for baseball fields	Kerr's	
				\$206,000-\$224,000 for softball fields	Kerr's	
		Outreach	Low			Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	Landscaping	Low			Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations	
New Parks and Amenities	Community Center	High	\$3,789,000 Cost for Castle Rock Community Recreation Center in Colorado. Facility is 39,423 ft2 on an 8-acre lot and includes: Gymnasium, swimming pool, racquetball courts, weight room, cardiovascular area, child care center, meeting rooms, offices	Recreation Facilities Design & Management School, 1995	General Budget, Bonds, Levies, Partnerships, Grants, Donations	
	Year-Round Heated Pool	High	Varies depending on size, location, building structure; See Community Center Site Analysis Memorandum for additional information		General Budget, Bonds, Levies, Partnerships, Grants, Donations	

PARK	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	PRIORITY	COST ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING OPTIONS
	More Basketball Courts	High	\$15,000-\$16,000/court	Kerr's	Parks Budget
	More Baseball & Softball Fields	High	\$311,000-\$337,000 for baseball fields	Kerr's	Parks Budget
			\$206,000-\$224,000 for softball fields	Kerr's	
	Neighborhood Parks--similar to Easy Manor	High			Parks Budget
	Acquire & develop parks	Medium			Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	Standard signs	Medium			Parks Budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	Pet Park	Medium			Parks Budget
	More tennis courts	Medium	\$47,000-\$52,000 for 2 court tennis battery	Kerr's	Parks Budget
	More soccer fields	Low	\$2900/pair goals; + price of field	Kerr's	Parks Budget
BMX/Bike Park	Low			Parks Budget	

Source: CPW

Chapter 7

Parkland Acquisition Plan

The City of Brookings is currently well served by parks. There are approximately 10 acres per 1,000 residents in Brookings and 7 acres per 1,000 residents for the Brookings-Harbor Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). However, in order to maintain this level of service over the next 20 years, Brookings will need to acquire new parkland.

This chapter shows parkland needs for Brookings based on Curry County's coordinated population projections for 2020. It then discusses cost estimates and strategies for both short-term and long-term land acquisition.

Current and future park service

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

The NRPA suggests 7 to 10 acres/1,000 residents as an adequate amount of parkland system-wide.²³ As of March 2002, Brookings had approximately 10 acres of City-owned parkland per 1,000 residents. The Park Master Plan adopts maintaining the system wide parkland standard of 10 acres per 1000 residents. In 2020, more parkland will be needed to serve the growing population of Brookings. Table 7-1 shows NRPA's suggestions by park type and current and future levels of service. If Brookings reaches its 2020 population forecast of 10,920 persons, it will need a total of 110 acres of parkland by 2020 to uphold its LOS standard of 10 acres per 1,000 residents. The total *new* land needed to satisfy the standard LOS is 55.5 new acres.

Table 7-1 shows how much parkland would be needed by type if the City desired to maintain the 2000 level of service by park type. The majority of need is in the neighborhood and community park classifications. This need, however, is based on the 2000 level of service; future parks do not necessarily need to conform to the historical distribution of parks over time. Moreover, public input during the development of this plan indicated a preference for more neighborhood parks. Future parkland acquisition should consider demonstrated needs and public desires.

Table 7-1. Comparison of Recommended Park Standards and Level of Service in 2000 and 2020

Park Classification	NRPA 1983 Recommended Standard	2000 Acreage	2000 Brookings LOS/1000 Residents	2020 Brookings LOS/1000 Residents	2020 Brookings Park Acres Needed to Acquire
Mini Park	0.25 to 0.5 acres / per 1000 residents	1.8	0.3	0.2	3.2
Neighborhood Park	1.0 to 2.0 acres / per 1000 residents	4.2	0.8	0.4	17.8
Community Park	5.0 to 8.0 acres / per 1000 residents	39.6	7.3	3.6	28.4
Beach and River Access Park	NA	8.9	1.6	0.8	6.1
TOTAL LOS		54.5	10.0	5.0	55.5

Source: Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines 1995 and 1983, US Census 2000, Curry County Department of Public Services

Approximate Cost to Maintain Standard

This section presents a rough estimate of how much it will cost to acquire 55.5 additional acres of parkland. The estimates are based off of vacant land values derived from the Curry County Assessment database. These land values are then used to approximate how much it will cost to acquire the land needed to achieve and maintain the parkland standard. The estimates are based on the assumption that different types of land have different values:

- Vacant land inside the UGB is more expensive than the vacant land outside the UGB
- Serviced land is more valuable than land without services
- Platted residential lots in subdivisions are more valuable than residential tracts
- Lands closer to existing developed areas are more valuable than lands further from development

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

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

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

Table 7-2 shows CPW's estimates of how much it would cost if the City were to purchase all of the land needed to maintain its current level of service of 10 acres per 1,000 residents. This value assumes that Harbor will be included in the city limits by 2020.

Acquisition cost for 55.5 acres of parkland is estimated at between \$2.77 and \$8.32 million. This represents a very broad range of potential acquisition costs. The estimates, however, reflect the reality of tradeoffs that existing in land acquisition—prime sites often command premium prices. The implications of these estimates are that the City should think long-range and strategically about acquisition.

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

Scenario	Average \$ Acre	Acres needed 2000-2020	Estimated Acquisition Cost
Low	\$50,000	55.5	\$2,775,000
Medium	\$80,000	55.5	\$4,440,000
High	\$150,000	55.5	\$8,325,000

Source: Curry County Assessors Records

Parkland Acquisition Strategies

Currently, Brookings does not require the dedication of parkland in lieu of their systems development charge (SDC).²⁴ At a minimum, the City should explore modification of its development ordinances to allow dedication of land in lieu of SDCs. As a long-term strategy, CPW recommends Brookings explore the potential of mandatory dedication and increasing the SDC to provide parks in new developments. Mandatory dedications are mechanisms that allow localities to require that a portion of land shall be dedicated for park purposes during development. In the short-term, Brookings can acquire land through purchase, partnerships, and donations.

For more information on short and long term acquisition strategies please refer to Chapter 8, Funding Strategies

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

- The topography, geology, access to, parcel size, and location of land in the development available for dedication;
- Potential adverse/beneficial effects on environmentally sensitive areas;
- Compatibility with the Parks Master Plan in effect at the time of dedication;

- Vehicular and pedestrian access to the site;
- Availability of previously acquired property; and
- Parkland need based on maintaining the 10 acres per 1,000 residents level of service.

Other land may become part of the Brookings park system through donation. The following scoring matrix may be used to determine land suitable for parks, recreation, or open space. The matrix rates the site for its environmental attributes and its compatibility with the goals of the Acquisition Plan. Parcels that receive a yes to “meets criteria” on three or more of the criteria should be further considered for acquisition.

Table 7-3. Scoring Matrix for Parkland Donations and Acquisitions

Step	Criteria	Meets Criteria (Yes/No/Partially)	Comments
1	Within an area identified as strategic or a priority? (List appropriate reference)		
2	Is the topography, geology, access to, parcel size, and location of land in the development good for parks? List characteristics		
3	Is the action compatible with the Parks Master Plan, Public Facilities element of the Comprehensive Plan, and the City of Brookings Parks Acquisition Plan in effect at the time of dedication?		
4	The site is accessible by multiple transportation modes or can be accessed by multiple transportation modes		
5	Are there potential adverse/beneficial effects on environmentally sensitive areas? (List threats, if any)		
6	Does it protect natural and historical features, scenic vistas, watersheds, timber and wildlife for parks? (Describe)		

Source: CPW

²³ *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines (1995, NRPA)*

²⁴ Ordinance No. 91-0-477, City of Brookings Systems Development Charges, Effective September 24, 1991.

Chapter 8

Funding Strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 8-1. Funding and Support Sources

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

Source: CPW

Each funding strategy has differing implementation time requirements. Staff can immediately act upon short-term strategies. However, before action is taken, staff should consider the time and effort necessary to proceed with each strategy. Long-term strategies will likely take 5 or more years to implement. In some cases, a funding strategy can be pursued immediately, and provide ongoing support. These sources have the advantage of providing support or funding over an extended period of time. In other cases, a funding strategy will provide support for a limited period. Some sources, such as grants last for only specified periods and require renewal.

Recommended Funding Strategies

Partnerships

Partnerships can play an important role in the acquisition of new park and recreation facilities and in providing one-time or ongoing maintenance support. The Azalea Park Foundation provides an

Maintaining Parks through Partnerships:

The Azalea Park Foundation

When Azalea Park was transferred from the state to the City of Brookings in 1992, a group of dedicated Brookings citizens quickly became involved to revitalize the park. From this group of citizens, the Azalea Park Foundation was formed in order to raise funds necessary to create a three-acre garden for the benefit of the community.

The Foundation became a non-profit organization in 1995 and has raised \$70,000 in grants and \$5,000-6,000 annually through donation drives for improvements at Azalea Park since that time.

The Foundation, which is solely run by volunteers, remains dedicated to ongoing enhancement and maintenance of the three-acre garden at Azalea Park and has established an Endowment Fund to assure that the work continues into the future. The Endowment Fund has a goal of raising \$100,000 and has currently raised approximately \$19,000. Many of the Foundation's most active volunteers are senior citizens who can no longer do all of the physical work needed to maintain the garden. The Endowment Fund was established to carry forth their work. The Foundation works in close partnership with the City of Brookings Parks and Recreation Commission and the Departments of Public Works and is an excellent example of a successful partnership.

Adapted from the City of Brookings website www.brookingsor.org and conversations with Jeremy McVeety, City of Brookings staff

example of the City of Brookings partnering with a non-profit citizen group to provide ongoing maintenance, beautification and support activities. (See sidebar.)

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

The specific partnering process used depends on who is involved. Potential partners include State agencies such as the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (especially for acquisition of lands with habitat potential), local

organizations such as the Azalea Park Foundation, land trusts, and national organizations such as the Nature Conservancy.

Although partnerships may not yield monetary benefits, there are other important benefits including:

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

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



Statue representing partnership at Azalea Park, photo by CPW

Donations

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

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

Keys to successful donations

- 🔑 Develop relationships with respected community members
- 🔑 Create a sense of trust with landowners through outreach
- 🔑 Be patient

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

Grants

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

Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund grants administered by the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, for example, require that the proposed project be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Because grants are usually highly competitive, staff time should be allocated carefully to apply for grants that are a good fit.

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

Park and Recreation District

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

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

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

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

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

- A description of the services and functions to be performed or provided by the proposed district
- An analysis of the relationships between those services and functions and other existing or needed government services
- A proposed first year line item operating budget and a projected third year line item operating budget for the new district that demonstrates its economic feasibility²⁵

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

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

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

Land Trusts

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

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

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

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

- Determining the public benefit of a landowner's property for preservation. This step identifies the natural or historic values of the land
- Working with the landowner to develop goals and objectives for the land

- Gathering information including, title and deed information, maps, photographs, natural resources information, structural features, and land management and mining history
- Conducting an environmental assessment for evidence of hazardous materials or other contaminants
- Determining whether a new survey is needed to establish easement boundaries
- Designing the terms of the easement

Several statewide or regional land trusts that might potentially have interest in working with Brookings-Harbor include: South Coast Land Conservancy, Southern Oregon Land Conservancy, and the Wetlands Conservancy. National land trusts, such as The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land, may also be potential partners.

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

Bonds

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

Issuing debt is justified based on several factors:

- Borrowing distributes costs and payments for a project or improvement to those who will benefit from it over its useful life, rather than requiring today's taxpayers or ratepayers to pay for future use.
- During times of inflation, debt allows future repayment of borrowed money in cheaper dollars.
- Borrowing can improve a municipality's liquidity to purchase needed equipment for project construction and improvements. Debt issuance also does not exhaust current cash-on-hand, allowing such general fund revenues to be used for operating expenses.²⁶

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

Oregon law requires that all Unlimited-Tax General Obligation (ULTGO) bonds be authorized by a vote of the people. The *Oregon Bond Manual – 4th Edition*²⁷, recommends municipalities hire a bond counsel prior to the bond election to ensure that all requirements are met for a legal bond election.

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

A fundamental rule associated with issuing long-term debt instruments is that they may not be issued for maturity longer than the project's useful life. People should not be paying for a major park or recreational facility after it is no longer in use.²⁸ Furthermore, Brookings should be very clear about the specific actions to be carried out with the bond revenue. Working with the community is an important aspect of passing a bond.

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

Levies

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

The advantages of levies include reduced interest, increased flexibility, enhanced debt capacity, improved borrowing terms, and increased fiscal responsibility. The major disadvantages of this approach are insufficient funding, intergenerational inequity (if, for example, long-term facilities are paid for disproportionately by current users), inconsistency of funding requirements, and use of accumulated reserves. There are also legal requirements for Brookings, including property tax limitations imposed by Article XI, Section 11 of the Oregon Constitution.²⁹

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

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

Dedications and Brookings’s Systems Development Charge

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

SDCs should be periodically reviewed to assure that they are actually meeting the costs of park development. Between 1997-2001, the City’s SDC revenue for the park fund was \$21,667. (See Figure 8-2) The methodology for assessing SDCs in the future should be reviewed to assure that fees will be sufficient to meet the projects specified in the Capital Improvement Program (Chapter 6) and the goal of providing 10 acres per 1,000 residents as the city grows over the next 20-years.

Figure 8-2. Systems Development Charges for Parks, 1997-2000

Fiscal Year Ending	Systems Development Charge (SDC) Collected
1997	\$5,307
1998	\$3,351
1999	\$4,503
2000	\$3,365
2001	\$5,141
Total	\$21,667

Source: City of Brookings System Development Fund: Combining Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

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

potentially access the new parkland, it is the method most likely to provide enough recreation space.

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

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

²⁵ Special Districts Association of Oregon, *Formation, Alteration and Dissolution of Special Districts* p 141.

²⁶ *Oregon Bond Manual – 4th Edition*, 1998, Oregon State Treasury and Municipal Debt Advisory Commission.

²⁷ *Oregon Bond Manual- 4th Edition*, 1998, Oregon State Treasury and Municipal Debt Advisory Commission

²⁸ Crompton, John L. 1999. *Financing and Acquiring Park and Recreation Resources*. Champaign, IL, Human Kinetics.

²⁹ Section 11 was created via House Joint Resolution 85, 1997 and adopted by the people of Oregon, May 20, 1997 via Measure 50

Appendix A

Funding Information

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

Partnerships

Federal

Bureau of Land Management

Contact:

Oregon State Office
Bureau of Land Management
1515 S.W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon 97201
P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208
Phone: (503) 952-6002
Fax: (503) 952-6308
Website: <http://www.or.blm.gov/>

United States Forest Service

Contact:

Leo Corona
Group Leader, Grants and Agreements
USDA Forest Service - Pacific Northwest Region
333 SW First Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204-3440
Phone: (503) 808-2371
Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/>

State

Division of State Lands, Wetland Mitigation Banking

Contact:

Larry Devroy
Wetland mitigation specialist
Division of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279
Phone: (503) 378-3805, Ext. 285
Website: <http://statelands.dsl.state.or.us/>

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Contact:

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
2501 SW 1st Ave
PO Box 59
Portland, Oregon 97207
Phone: (503) 872-5268
Website: <http://www.dfw.state.or.us/>

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps

Through assistance received from the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC), communities receive needed services, and unemployed youth are placed in gainful activities. The program can provide an opportunity for youth to serve as role models for others, which instills a growing commitment to community. OYCC funding is distributed in equal amounts to each county in Oregon every summer. The program funds individual projects ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The OYCC program consists of grants of labor and capital financing. These grants generally support conservation or environment-related projects proposed by non-profit organizations. Youth corps members work on projects such as:

- Construction of trails, boat docks, disability access ramps, fences and picnic tables;
- Restoration/preservation of wetlands, stream banks, endangered species and other wildlife habitat, and historical and cultural sites;
- Maintenance of all of the above after wind, floods, fire or normal use;
- Plantings, water quality testing, removing non-native plants and weeds, watershed work, managing nurseries, landscaping, mapping, surveying and recycling and community service projects.

Contact:

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps
1201 Court Street NE, Suite 302
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: (503) 373-1570 Ext. 228.
Website: <http://www.oycc.state.or.us/oyccmain.htm>

Local

Public, private, and non-profit organizations may be willing to fund outright or join together with the City of Brookings to provide additional parks and recreation facilities and services. This method may be a good

way to build cooperation among public and private partners in the Brookings-Harbor area. A list of potential partners besides police and fire departments, utility providers, and the school district include:

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

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

Contact:

Brookings-Harbor Chamber of Commerce

Phone: 1-800-535-9469

Email: chamber@wave.net

Website: www.brookingsor.com/BrookingsOR/index.shtml

Not-for-Profit Organizations

American Farmland Trust

(For agricultural lands only)

Contact:

American Farmland Trust

1200 18th Street, NW, Suite 800

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 331-7300

Fax: (202) 659-8339

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

The Nature Conservancy

Contact:

The Nature Conservancy of Oregon
821 S.E. 14th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97214
Phone: (503) 230-1221
Fax: (503) 230-9639
Website: <http://nature.org/>

Grants

Private Grant-Making Organizations

National Grants

American Greenways Dupont Awards

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

Contact:

The Conservation Fund
1800 N. Kent Street, Suite 1120
Arlington, Virginia 22209-2156
Phone: (703) 525-6300
Fax: (703) 525-4610
Website: <http://www.conservationfund.org/conservation/>

State Grants

Oregon Community Foundation Grants

Proposals to the Oregon Community Foundation (OCF) are prioritized for funding based on their fit with a set of basic guiding principles and four specific funding objectives.

- To nurture children, strengthen families and foster the self-sufficiency of Oregonians (40-50% of OCF Grants);
- To enhance the educational experience of Oregonians (15-20% of OCF grants);
- To increase cultural opportunities for Oregonians (15-20% of OCF grants);

- To preserve and improve Oregon's livability through citizen involvement (10-15% of OCF grants);

Only about 5 percent of Community Grants are above \$50,000. Larger grants tend to be made only for projects that are an exceptionally good fit with OCF priorities, have a broad scope of impact, and address an area to which OCF's board has decided to give special attention.

Contact:

Oregon Community Foundation
US Bancorp Tower
111 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 3600
Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: (503) 227-6846
Fax: (503) 274-7771
Website: <http://www.ocfl.org/>

The Collins Foundation

The Collins Foundation's purpose is to improve, enrich, and give greater expression to the religious, educational, cultural, and scientific endeavors in the State of Oregon and to assist in improving the quality of life in the state. In its procedures, the Foundation has not been an "Operating Foundation" in the sense of taking the initiative in creating and directing programs designed to carry out its purpose. Rather, the trustees have chosen to work through existing agencies and have supported proposals submitted by colleges and universities, organized religious groups, arts, cultural and civic organizations, and agencies devoted to health, welfare, and youth.

Contact:

Cynthia Addams
Director of Programs
The Collins Foundation
1618 SW First Avenue, Suite 505
Portland, Oregon 97201
Phone: (503) 227-7171
Website: <http://www.collinsfoundation.org/>

Regional Grants

Paul G. Allen Forest Protection Fund

The Paul G. Allen Foundation focuses its grant making on the acquisition of old growth and other critical forestlands. Priority is given to projects that protect forestlands with a strategic biological value that extend or preserve wildlife habitat, and, where possible, offer opportunities for public recreation and education. The foundation is particularly interested in landscape-scale projects that provide optimal potential for protection of ecological integrity, functional and intact ecosystems, connectivity, and biodiversity conservation.

Contact:

Grants Administrator
PGA Foundations
505 5th Ave South Suite 900
Seattle, Washington 98104
Email: info@pgafoundations.com
Website: <http://www.pgafoundations.com>

Bonneville Environmental Foundation

Bonneville Environmental Foundation (BEF) watershed project grants to date have ranged from \$5,000 to \$40,000. Any private person, organization, local or tribal government, located in the Pacific Northwest (OR, WA, ID, MT) may submit a proposal to BEF. Proposals will only be considered, however, from applicants proposing to complete a watershed biological assessment or applicants operating within the context of a previously completed watershed biological assessment.

Contact:

Bonneville Environmental Foundation
133 SW 2nd Avenue, Suite 410
Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: (503) 248-1905
Fax: (503) 248-1908
Website: <http://www.bonenvfdn.org/about/index.shtm>

Ben B. Cheney Foundation

Washington and Oregon institutions are eligible for Cheney Foundation grants. Letters of inquiry outlining the proposed project are required. Full applications are accepted only from those whose inquiry letters are of interest to the foundation. There are no deadlines.

Contact:

Ben B. Cheney Foundation
1201 Pacific Avenue, Suite 1600
Tacoma, Washington 98402
Phone: (206) 572-2442

Public Grantmaking Organizations**Federal****National Park Service****Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program**

The National Park Service provides recreation grants for economically distressed urban cities. The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program was established in November 1978 by Public Law

95-625, authorizing \$725 million to provide matching grants and technical assistance to economically distressed urban communities. The purpose of the program is to provide direct federal assistance to urban localities for rehabilitation of critically needed recreation facilities. The law also encourages systematic local planning and commitment to continuing operation and maintenance of recreation programs, sites, and facilities. Only cities and urban counties meeting established criteria are eligible for assistance.

Contact:

National Park Service
Pacific West Region (AK, ID, OR, WA)
Columbia Cascade Support Office
909 First Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104-1060
Phone: (206) 220-4126
Website: <http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/uparr/>

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Oregon's estimated appropriation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) for FY 2002 is \$1,925,181.00. Of this amount, approximately \$1,121,610 million will be available for local government projects and \$747,740 for eligible state agency projects. The remaining 2.9 percent has been set aside for administrative costs. To be eligible for LWCF grants, the proposed project must be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and elements of a jurisdiction's local comprehensive land use plan and parks master plans.

This program uses federal dollars from the National Park Service, that are passed down to the states for acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of park and recreation areas and facilities.

Contacts:

Marilyn Lippincott
1115 Commercial St. NE Suite 1
Salem, OR 97301-1002
Phone: (503) 378-4168 Ext. 241
Fax: (503) 378-6447
Email: marilyn.lippincott@state.or.us

Glennys Lindsay
1115 Commercial St. NE Suite 1
Salem, OR 97301-1002
Phone: (503) 378-4168 Ext. 477
Fax: (503) 378-6447
Email: glennys.lindsay@state.or.us
Website: http://www.prd.state.or.us/grants_lwcf.php

U.S. Department of Transportation

The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) was enacted June 9, 1998 as Public Law 105-178. TEA-21 authorizes the federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the 6-year period 1998-2003. The TEA-21 Restoration Act, enacted July 22, 1998, provides technical corrections to the original law.³⁰ TEA-21 funding for parks and connections includes:

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

Contact:

U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
Phone: (202) 366-4000
Website: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/index.htm> and
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/sumenvir.htm#btapw>

State

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

State Pedestrian and Bicycle Grants

ODOT provides grants to cities and counties for pedestrian or bicycle improvements on state highways or local streets. Grants amount up to \$200,000, with a local match encouraged. These grants require the applicant to administer project. Projects must be situated in roads, streets or highway right-of-ways. Project types include sidewalk infill, ADA upgrades, street crossings, intersection improvements, minor widening for bike lanes. These grants are offered every two years.

Contact:

Michael Ronkin
Phone: (503) 986-3555

Transportation Enhancement Program

Funds are available from ODOT for projects that enhance the cultural, aesthetic and environmental value of the state's transportation system. Eligible activities include bicycle/pedestrian projects, historic preservation, landscaping and scenic beautification, mitigation of pollution due to highway runoff, and preservation of abandoned railway corridors. A minimum of 10.27% match is required. There is \$3 million of annual funding available

for the fiscal years of 2002 through 2005. The application cycle is every two years.

Contact:

Pat Rogers
Phone: (503) 986-3528

Transportation Safety Grants

This ODOT program promotes transportation safety such as programs in impaired driving, occupant protection, youth, pedestrian, speed, enforcement, bicycle, and motorcycle safety. Over \$1.25 million is awarded annually. There is not an application process. Projects are chosen by problem identification.

Contact:

Sandi Bertolani
Phone: (503) 986-4193

More ODOT funding information can be found on Oregon's Community Solutions Team website:

<http://communitysolutions.state.or.us/funding/transpor.html>. This information includes a detailed table of available funding, program contacts, application cycles, and a description of who can apply. This website also contains specific information on Oregon

Oregon Economic and Community Development Department

Oregon Tourism Commission, Matching Grants of up to \$100,000

The Oregon Tourism Commission funds are coordinated with department's Needs and Issues process in order to give applicants more exposure to a greater number of potential funders. The focus is on tourism-related projects within a larger economic development strategy. Funds are for tourism projects such as marketing materials, market analyses, sign age, visitor center development planning, etc., but not for construction. The funding cycle varies.

Contact:

Southwest Team (Curry, Coos, Douglas, Josephine counties)
Oregon Tourism Commission
Phone: (503) 986-0004

Specific Oregon Economic and Community Development Department funds can be found at the Community Solutions Team's website:
<http://communitysolutions.state.or.us/funding/ecdd.html>

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Water Quality Nonpoint Source Grants (319 Grants)

Approximately \$2.7 million is available each year in grants from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality for nonpoint source

water quality and watershed enhancement projects that address the priorities in the Oregon Water Quality Nonpoint Source Management Plan. These grants require a minimum 40% match of non-federal funds and a partnership with other entities. Applications are generally due around June 15th each year. Contact the program for specific deadlines. Funds are awarded February of the following year.

Contact:

Ivan Camacho
Phone: (503) 229-5088

Specific Oregon Department of Environmental Quality funds can be found at the Community Solutions Team's website:
<http://communitysolutions.state.or.us/funding/deq.html>

Oregon Division of State Lands

Easements

The Oregon Division of State Lands grants easements for the use of state-owned land managed by the agency. An easement allows the user to have the right to use state-owned land for a specific purpose and length of time, and this does not convey any proprietary or other rights of use other than those specifically granted in the easement authorization. Uses of state-owned land subject to an easement include, but are not limited to gas, electric and communication lines (including fiber optic cables); water supply pipelines, ditches, canal, and flumes; innerducts and conduits for cables; sewer, storm and cooling water lines; bridges, skylines and logging lines; roads and trails; and railroad and light rail track.

Contact:

Jerry Hedrick
Curry County Property Manager
Phone: (503) 378-3805 Ext. 274

Wetlands Program

The Oregon Division of State Lands's Wetlands Program staff implement the wetland program elements contained in the 1989 Wetlands Conservation Act. They also help implement the Removal-Fill Law. The program has close ties with local wetland planning conducted by cities, providing both technical and planning assistance.

Contact:

Larry Devroy
Wetland mitigation specialist
Division of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279
Phone: (503) 378-3805, Ext. 285

Website: <http://statelands.dsl.state.or.us/>

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department administers several grant programs including the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (described under “Federal Grant-Making Organizations” in this section), Local Government, and Recreation Trails grants.

Contacts:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
1115 Commercial St. NE, Suite 1
Salem, Oregon 97301-1002
Website: <http://www.prd.state.or.us/grants.php>

Local Government Grants

Local government grants are provided for the acquisition, development and rehabilitation of park and recreation areas and facilities. Eligible agencies include city and county park and recreation departments, park and recreation districts, and port districts. The Local Government Grant program provides up to 50 percent funding assistance.

Marilyn Lippincott
Phone: 503-378-4168 Ext. 241
Fax: 503-378-6447
Email: marilyn.lippincott@state.or.us

Glennys Lindsay
Phone: (503) 378-4168 Ext. 477
Fax: (503) 378-6447
Email: glennys.lindsay@state.or.us

Recreation Trail Grants

Every year, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department accepts applications for Recreational Trail Program (RTP) grants.

Types of projects funded include:
Maintenance and restoration of existing trails
Development and rehabilitation of trailhead facilities
Construction of new recreation trails
Acquisition of easements and fee simple titles to property

Grant recipients are required to provide a minimum 20% match. Projects must be completed and costs billed within two years of project authorization.

Sean Loughran
Phone: (503) 378-4168 Ext. 477
Fax: (503) 378-6447

Email: sean.loughran@state.or.us

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) administers a grant program that awards more than \$20 million annually to support voluntary efforts by Oregonians seeking to create and maintain healthy watersheds. Types of grants provided by OWEB include: upland erosion control, land and/or water acquisition, vegetation management, watershed education, and stream habitat enhancement.

Contacts:

Roger Wood
Grant Program Manager
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, Oregon 97301-1290

Phone: (503) 986-0203
Fax: (503) 986-0178
Website: <http://www.oweb.state.or.us/>

Mark Grenbemer
Program Representative, Southwest Oregon
942 SW 6th Street, Suite E
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526
Phone: (541) 471-2886

Oregon State Marine Board

Facility Grant Program

The Oregon State Marine Board provides facility grants to cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, and state agencies. Funds are awarded each fiscal year to priority projects. This is a matching fund program of 75% state and 25% by local or state agencies. Eligible projects include acquisition and construction of public recreational motorized boating facilities, such as: boat ramps, boarding floats, restrooms, access roads, parking areas, transient tie-up docks, dredging and signs.

Contact:

Janine Belleque
Grants/Contracts Coordinator
Phone: (503) 373-1405 Ext. 251
Email: Janine.Belleque@state.or.us
Web: <http://www.boatoregon.com/Facilities/FundSource.html>

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Sport Fish and Restoration Program Funds

Cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, and state agencies may receive funding from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Funds are awarded at the start of each federal fiscal year to priority projects. This is a matching fund program of 75% federal and 25% by the State Marine Board. Eligible projects include acquisition and construction of public recreational motorized boating facilities, such as: boat ramps, boarding floats, restrooms, access roads, parking areas, transient tie-up docks, dredging and signs.

Contact:

Realty Manager
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 59
Portland, Oregon 97207
Phone: (503) 872-5310 Ext. 5385
Website: <http://www.boatoregon.com/Facilities/FundSource.html>

Park and Recreation District

Special districts, such as a park and recreation district, are financed through property taxes or fees for services, or some combination thereof. A governing body elected by the voters directs all districts. A good source for information is the Special District Association of Oregon (SDAO).

SDAO was established in 1977 to pursue the common interests and concerns of special districts. SDAO has outlined to the process of forming a special district.

Contact:

Greg Baker
Executive Director
Special Districts Association of Oregon
PO Box 12613
Salem, Oregon 97309-0613
Phone: (503) 371-8667; Toll-free: 1-800-285-5461
Fax: (503) 371-4781
E-mail: sdao@sdao.com
Website: www.sdao.com

Land Trusts

There are local and national land trusts that may be interested in helping to protect land in the Brookings-Harbor area.

South Coast Land Conservancy

Contact:

South Coast Land Conservancy
63840 Fossil Point Rd
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420
Email: hodbill@harborside.com

Southern Oregon Land Conservancy

The mission of the Southern Oregon Land Conservancy is to improve the quality of life through land conservation. It was founded in 1978.

Contact:

Southern Oregon Land Conservancy
PO Box 954
Ashland, Oregon 97520-0032
Phone: (541) 482-3069
Fax: (541) 482-7282
Email: solc@mind.net

The Wetlands Conservancy

The Wetlands Conservancy (TWC) is a non-profit land trust. It was founded in 1981 and is dedicated to preserving, protecting, and promoting the wildlife, water quality and open space values of wetlands in Oregon.

Contact:

Phil Lamb
Executive Director
The Wetlands Conservancy
PO Box 1195
Tualatin, Oregon 97062
Phone: (503) 691-1394
Email: wetlands@teleport.com

Land Trust Alliance

Contact:

Dale Bonar
Program Director
Land Trust Alliance
3517 NE 45th St
Seattle, Washington 98105-5640
Phone: (206) 522-3134
Fax: (206) 522-3024
Email: ltanw@lta.org
Website: www.lta.org

Trust for Public Land

Contact:

Oregon Field Office
Trust for Public Land
1211 SW Sixth Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: (503) 228-6620
Fax: (503) 228-4529
Website: www.tpl.org

Northwest Land Conservation Trust

Contact:

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

Appendix B

Survey Results

Survey Methodology

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

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

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

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

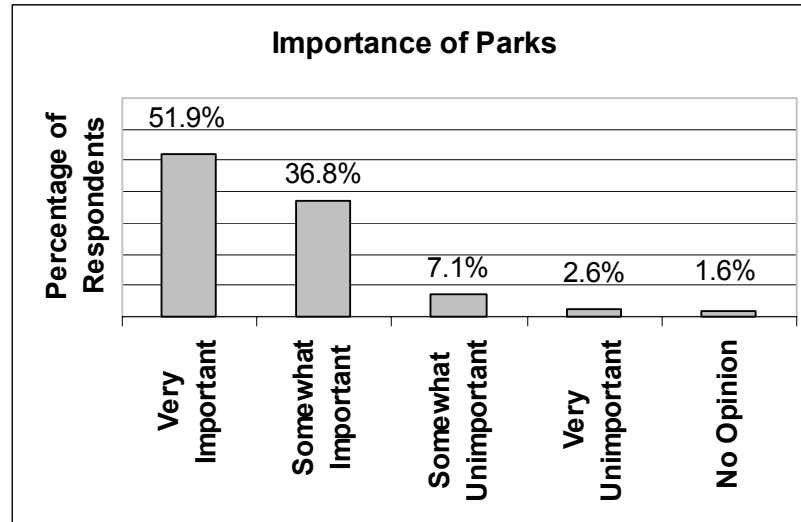
Survey Results

Importance and Use of Parks

Importance of Parks

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

Figure A-1: Importance of Parks



Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002

Use of Parks

In the question that asks, how often respondents and members of the household use local park and recreation facilities, most respondents say they use the state-owned parks at least once per month. About 51% of respondents use Sporthaven Beach at least once per month and 40.4% use Harris Beach State Park at least once per month. This compares to 18.7% who use Azalea Park (the highest ranking city-owned park) at least once per month. Figure A-2 exhibits this trend.

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

Figure A-2. Household Park Usage

Park	Rarely	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Don't Know/
	1-3 Times/ Year	4-12 Times/ Year	2-3 Times/ Month	1-3 Times/ Week	4-7 Times/ Week	Never Use
Azalea Park	34%	42%	11%	6%	2%	49%
Bomb Site Trail	25%	0%	1%	0%	0%	88%
Bud Cross Park	22%	11%	3%	3%	1%	54%
Chetco Point Park	27%	12%	5%	2%	0%	71%
Easy Manor Park	14%	3%	3%	0%	0%	14%
Harris Beach State Park	20%	34%	19%	18%	4%	6%
Kidtown	26%	14%	4%	2%	0%	75%
Loeb State Park	39%	32%	9%	5%	1%	74%
Redwood Nature Trail	34%	12%	3%	1%	0%	6%
Salmon Run Golf Course	18%	9%	5%	3%	0%	80%
Samuel H. Boardman Corridor	27%	34%	15%	10%	2%	11%
Skateboard Park	7%	1%	2%	1%	2%	60%
Sporthaven Beach	16%	23%	18%	18%	15%	64%
Stout Park	20%	5%	2%	2%	0%	12%
Swimming Pool	12%	4%	3%	4%	3%	55%

Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002

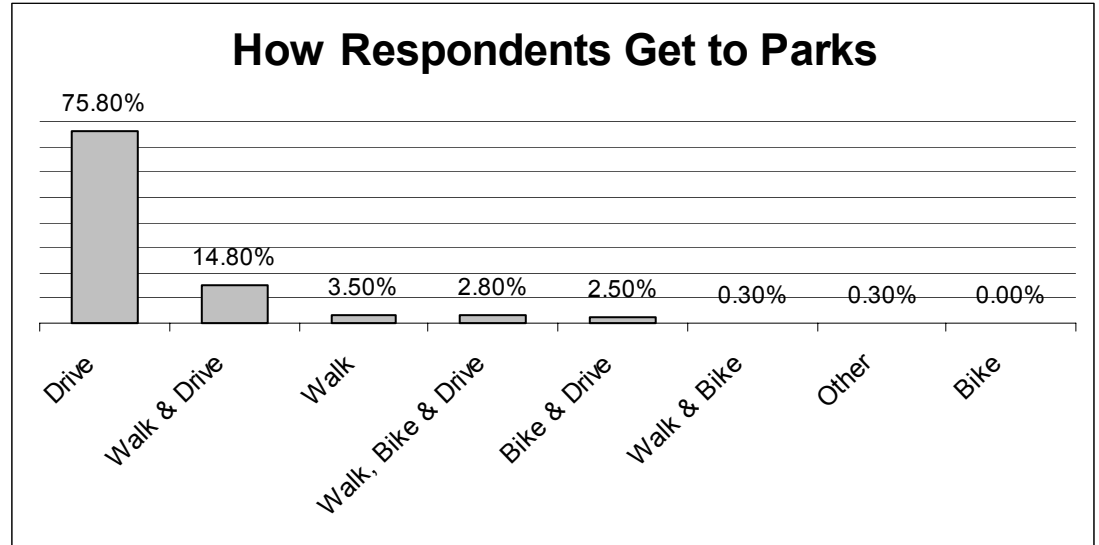
Participation in Activities

Over one-third of respondents engage in activities such as walking, nature enjoyment, dog walking, and exercise at least once per week. However, over 80% of respondents do not participate in sports such as baseball, basketball, skateboarding, soccer, tennis, and volleyball. This is not surprising when considering which parks respondents most frequently use.

How Respondents Get to Parks

In order to get to parks, over 75% of respondents drive, as Figure A-3 indicates. A very small percentage of respondents use other methods to get to parks, an interesting finding given that 61.3% of respondents say they participate in walking.

Figure A-3. How Respondents Get to Parks



Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002

Satisfaction with Parks

When asked how satisfied with the overall quality of the parks in Brookings, 86.7% of respondents say they are “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” with Azalea Park, and almost 50% of the respondents feel the same about Kidtown. Low percentages of less than 10% for each park in the categories of “very dissatisfied” and “somewhat dissatisfied” indicate that respondents are generally satisfied with Brookings parks or don’t know enough about the parks to answer the question. See Figure A-4.

Figure A-4. Respondents’ Satisfaction with Brookings-Harbor Parks

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

Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002

Importance of Various Park, Facility, and Program Characteristics

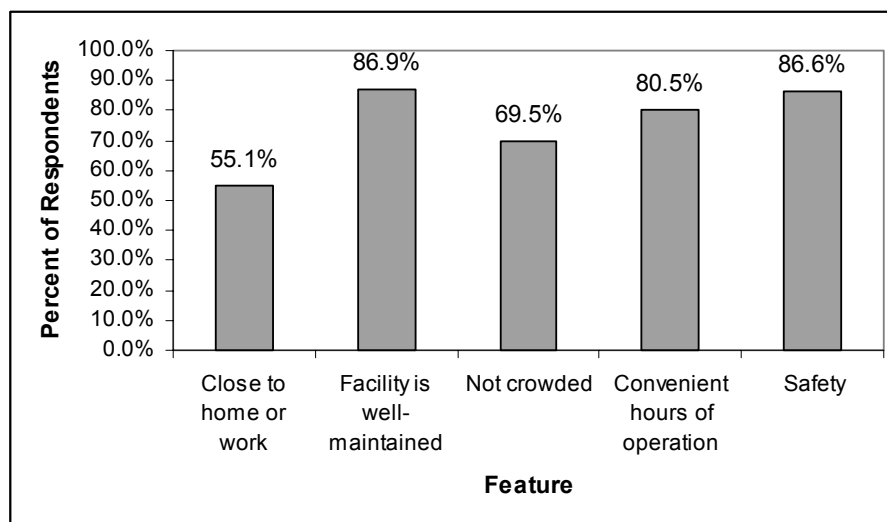
Population Served

When asked how important it is to serve children, teenagers, adults, senior citizens, families, low-income residents, and disabled residents, well over half of survey respondents indicated that it is important or very important to serve all of these groups. Of these groups, serving families and senior citizens are the most important to Brookings residents with 75.3% and 76.1%, respectively, ranking these populations as either very important or important.

Features

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

Figure A-5. Percent of Respondents Who Feel Each Feature is Important or Very Important to Park Facilities



Source: CPW Brookings-Harbor Community Survey 2002.

Facilities

When asked about the importance of various types of facilities, beach access is clearly the most important to residents with 61.2% of respondents ranking this as very important and another 22.3% ranking it as important. River access and picnic areas are the next two types of facilities that residents feel are most important—with 73.5% and 73.0% of respondents ranking these as important or very important.

Community gardens, activity center, paved trails, playgrounds, and special events facilities are also supported by over half of the residents in terms of their importance.

Comparatively, sports fields, sports courts, skateparks, BMX bike parks, and unpaved trails are viewed as important or very important by less than half of the survey respondents.

Park Types

Survey respondents identify community parks—defined as 10.1 to 50 acres—and neighborhood parks—defined as 1.1 to 10 acres—as the most important types of parks. Undeveloped open space is also viewed as important or very important by 59.2% of respondents.

New Public Activities Center

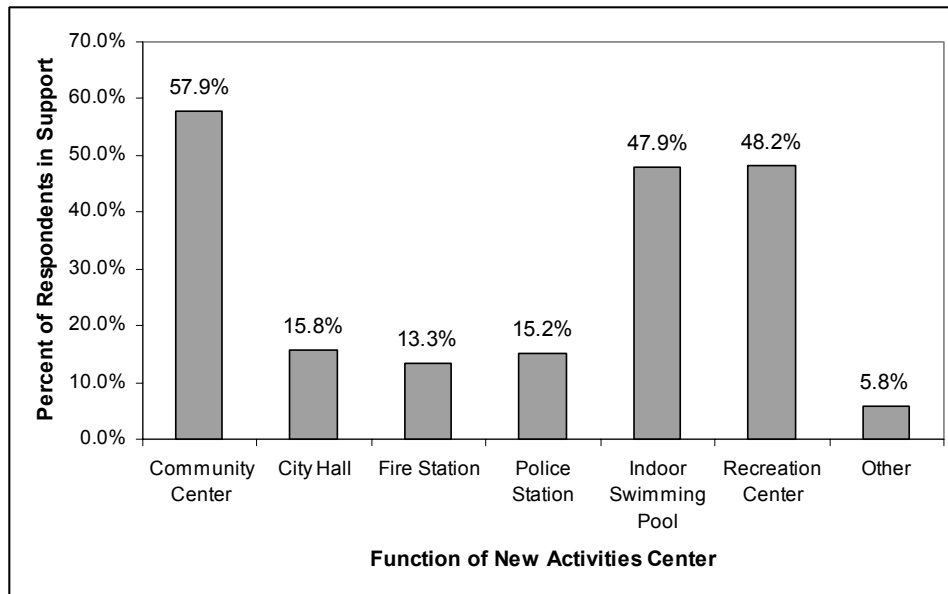
Location

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

Function

Survey respondents clearly favor some functions that the activities center could provide over others. Over half (57.9%) of respondents indicate that they would like to see the center function as a community center, 47.9% would like it to have an indoor swimming pool, and 48.2% would like it to serve as a recreation center. On the other hand, only 15.8% support having city hall at the center, 13.3% would like to see the fire station located there, and 15.2% think that the police station should be included in the activities center. See Figure A-6.

Figure A-6. Percent of Survey Respondents in Support of Each Function of Proposed New Activities Center



Source: CPW Brookings-Harbor Community Survey 2002.

Funding

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

Willingness to Pay for New Parks

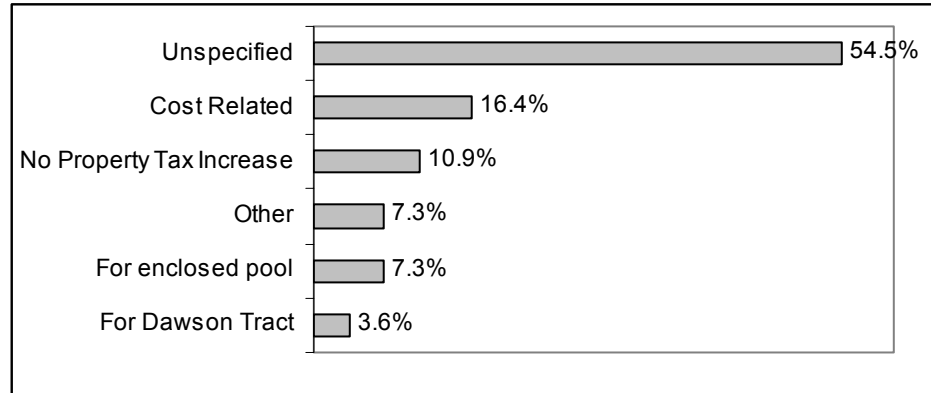
This section of the survey started with a very general willingness to pay question. The results were basically evenly split between “Yes”, “No” and “It depends”. Those willing to pay more for parks, open space and facilities represent 34.4% of the respondents. Those unwilling to pay more represent 34.7% of the population. The remaining 30.8% responded, “It depends.” The top categories for the “It Depends” respondents were:

- Cost related- i.e. It depends on how much. (18.9%)
- For a swimming pool (7.8%)
- For teenagers (2.2%)
- Put to public vote (2.2%)

Park District

When asked whether or not the household would support funding to create a park district for the Brookings-Harbor area, 44.3% responded “Yes”, 33.9% responded “No” and 21.8% responded “It depends.” Aside from those who did not specify, cost and property taxes were the top criteria for those who responded “It depends.” (Figure A-7)

Figure A-7. Respondents' Support of a Park District

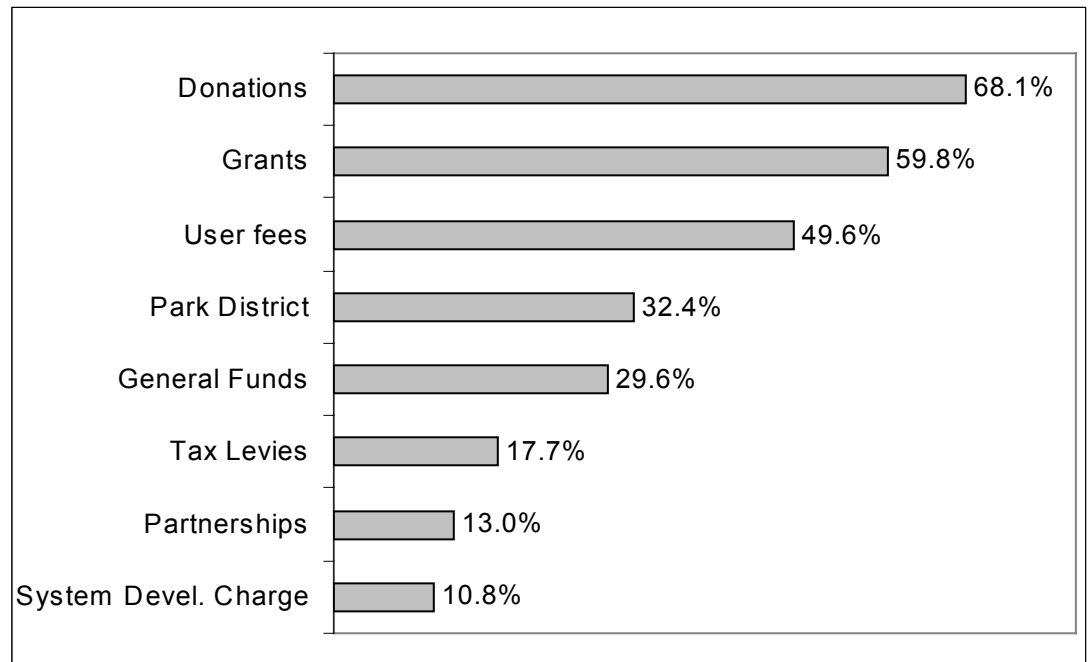


Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002

Funding Options

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

Figure A-8. Respondents' Preferred Funding Options

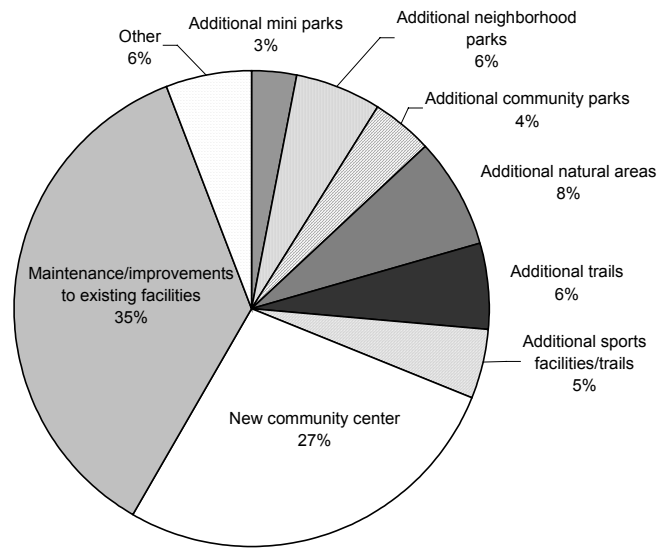


Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002

Allocation of Money

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

Figure A-9. Preferred Areas of Funding



Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002

Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Residence

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

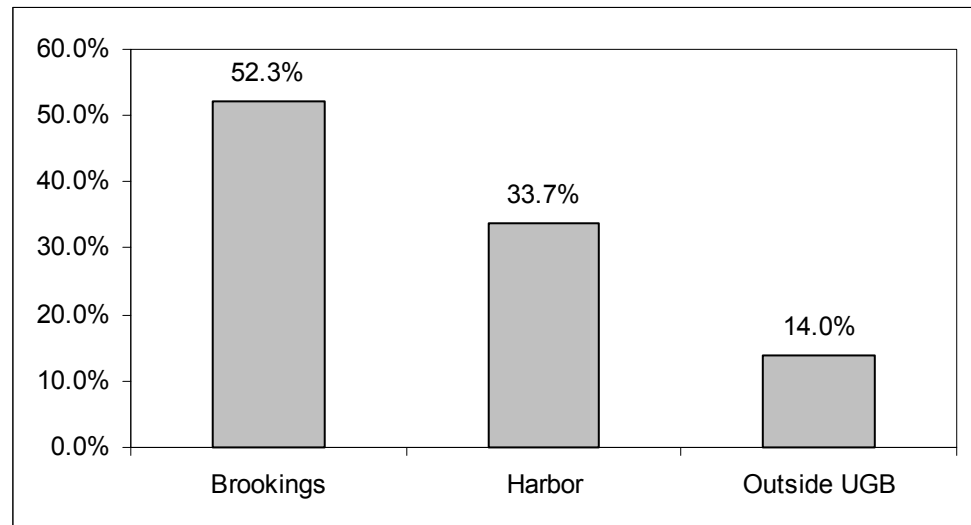
Table A-1. Length of Residence

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

Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Parks Survey, CPW, 2002

Slightly more than half of the respondents live within the Brookings city limits; one-third in Harbor; and the remainder outside Brookings-Harbor, but within the Urban Growth Boundary. See Figure A-10.

Figure A-10. Where Respondents Live



Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002

Ninety-two percent of respondents own their home; 7% rent; and 1% live in other situations. Nearly 94% of respondents are year-round residents of Brookings-Harbor. This is nearly identical to the 2000 Census, which lists 6.7% of residences in Brookings-Harbor as being used as seasonal or recreational homes.

Income

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

Table A-2. Household Incomes of Respondents

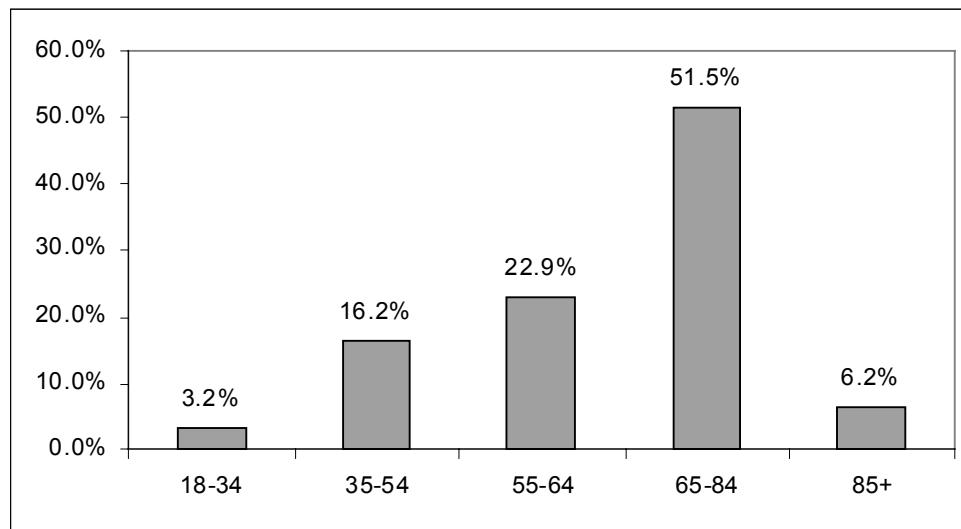
Household Income	Number of Responses	Percentage of Total
\$150,000 or more	6	2.2%
Less than \$10,000	8	2.9%
\$10,000-\$19,999	44	16.2%
\$20,000-\$29,999	49	17.2%
\$30,000-\$39,999	39	13.8%
\$40,000-\$49,999	45	15.8%
\$50,000-\$59,999	37	13.1%
\$60,000-\$74,999	23	8.1%
\$75,000-\$99,999	20	7.1%
\$100,000-\$149,999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

Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002

Age

Over half of survey respondents are 65 years or older. The median age of survey respondents is 67 years. While the median age of Brookings residents in the 2000 US Census was 43 years, it should be noted that the US Census counts residents of all ages while CPW's surveys were only sent to residents over the age of 18. According to the 2000 US Census, 23.9% of all Brookings residents are 65 years or over. See Figure A-11.

Figure A-11. Age of Respondents



Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002

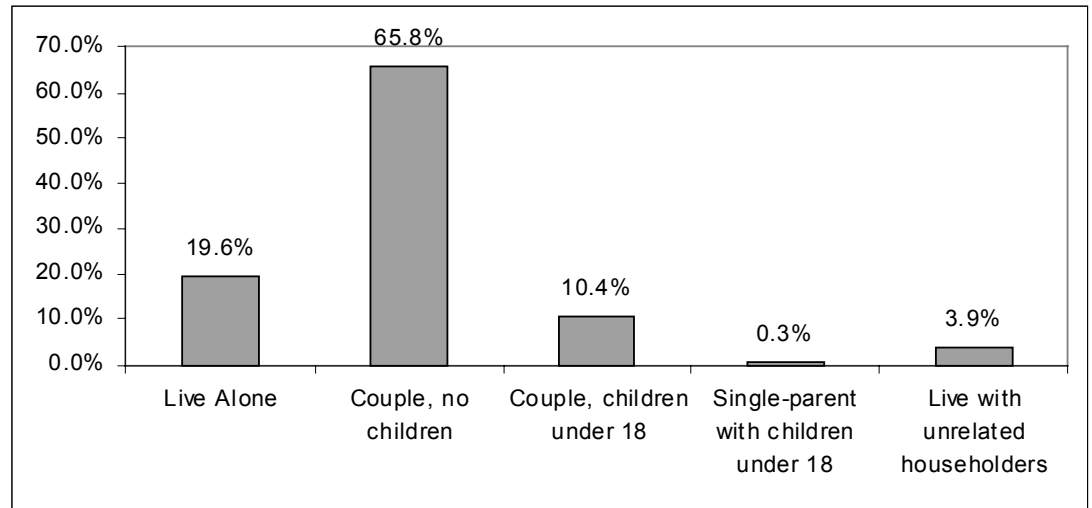
Gender, Household Composition, Voting and Employment Status

Nearly 58% of respondents are male; 42% are female. The 2000 US Census indicated a slightly different breakdown of 47.5% male and

52.5% female. This discrepancy may be due, at least in part, to the mailing list used for the surveys.

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

Figure A-12. Household Composition of Survey Respondents

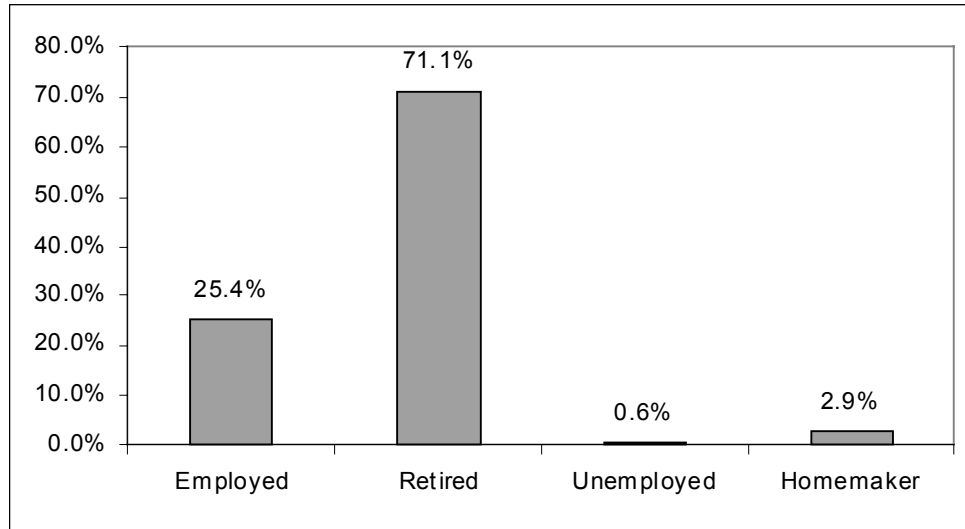


Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002

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

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

Figure A-13. Employment Status of Survey Respondents



Source: Brookings-Harbor Community Survey, CPW, 2002