

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan

2020



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

City of Drain

Steve Dahl, City Administrator

CONSULTANT TEAM

Cameron McCarthy Landscape Architecture & Planning

Colin McArthur, AICP
Kelsey Zlevor
Liz Auvil



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan is intended to guide development of the parks system for the period between 2020 and 2040. A parks master plan is a long-term vision and action plan for a community’s parks system. Currently, Drain provides 3 park facilities, and owns 2 undeveloped properties. This plan identifies strategies and recommendations for operation and maintenance of parks, land acquisition, development, and funding. Through this plan, Drain can continue to improve its parks and recreation facilities to meet the needs of current and future residents.

This Plan guides future development and management efforts of Drain’s parks system over the next 20 years. This Plan:

- Provides an inventory of existing parks and an analysis of park classifications and standards, including a recommended level of service target;
- Identifies current and future park needs using input from the community and technical data;
- Establishes a vision, goals, and objectives for the parks system;
- Includes a capital improvement plan (CIP) that enables the District to achieve its goals;
- Creates a strategy for short and long-term land acquisition; and
- Identifies potential funding techniques and sources to implement the CIP.

The Executive Summary highlights the inventory, key community needs, goals and recommendations, park improvements and acquisitions, and funding strategies.

Park Inventory and Assessment

A critical aspect of planning for the future of a city’s parks system is conducting an inventory and condition assessment of existing park facilities. Drain currently provides 3 park facilities, and owns 2 undeveloped properties. Chapter 2 Inventory and Conditions Assessment includes a description of each park facility and an overview of the condition of the parks system as a whole. This information is included in its entirety as Appendix A; which includes descriptions of park facilities, opportunities and constraints, and recommendations. A summary of each facility and their respective classification is presented below.

Table ES.1. Inventory and Summary

Existing Parks	Acres/ Miles
Neighborhood Parks	1.58
Anna Drain Park	1.58
Special Use Parks	5.16
Civic Center	3.62
North Douglas Pool	1.54
TOTAL PARK ACRES	6.74
Undeveloped	6.64
Former ODOT Site	1.48
Public Works Site	5.16
TOTAL DRAIN ACREAGE	13.38

Park and Recreation Needs

The Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan includes an analysis and assessment of community needs based on local demographics, economic and recreation trends, and community input and public participation. The public participation process gathered feedback from a diverse range of community members through four different methods: an online survey, community workshops,

several focus groups, and stakeholder interviews.

Parks and recreation facilities are important to communities. Residents who value their parks system are often the most perceptive as to how these systems can be supported and improved. After reviewing recreation trends and input from the community, several key needs emerged

- Increase connectivity and walkability throughout Drain.
- Focus on serving and improving amenities for teens and seniors.
- Provide improvements that enable year-round recreational access.
- Incorporate Drain's cultural and historical amenities into parks planning.

Planning Framework

The Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan is guided by a long-term vision for the Drain Parks System, six goals that define system priorities, and specific actions that guide implementation of the goals. The vision for Drain's parks system is as follows:

The Drain parks system is comprised of welcoming and accessible parks that promote healthy lifestyles, foster connectivity, showcase local history, and meet the needs of a diverse community.

Goal 1: Identity

Create a unique parks system with a strong identity that encourages resident involvement and is safe and accessible for all.

Goal 2: Distribution and Connectivity

Improve physical connections between and to facilities and promote an equitable distribution of facilities within the community.

Goal 3: Funding and Partnerships

Evaluate and establish new mechanisms for funding existing and future park and recreation facilities

and programs, while strengthening relationships between Drain and other partners.

Goals 4: Maintenance and Operations

Manage and operate all facilities in a manner that promotes a safe, quality, and efficient parks system.

Goal 5: Sustainability

Incorporate sustainable practices in park facility design, maintenance, and operations, and increase resident awareness of Drain actions.

Goal 6: Community History

Promote restoration, preservation and incorporation of Drain's historical and cultural amenities into recreation opportunities to encourage education and tourism.

Recommendations

Recommendations include system improvements to guide the future development and maintenance of the Drain parks system. The recommendations resulting from a thorough analysis of Drain's recreation needs through broad community input provide a path for strengthening the city's park system and are aimed at building community capacity while accommodating future growth and adapting to changing needs.

Recommendations are organized into the following categories: parkland development, parkland acquisition, trail development, community recreation, and historic resources.

Parkland Development

Park development recommendations include the improvement of one existing park facility, Anna Drain Park, and the development of two new park facilities, Cedar Street Park, and Elk Creek Natural Area. Recommendations focus on the development of under-utilized assets, capacity expansion, and adding new amenities to support existing uses. Specific facility recommendations were identified through the public involvement process and input from City staff.

Parkland Acquisition

The park acquisition strategy takes into account the recreation needs of current underserved areas and the anticipated needs of future residential development. Map 5.4 displays recommended areas for land acquisition and park development, and the relationship to the existing parks, trails, and open space system. Park acquisition recommendations are based upon community input and GIS analysis.

Trail Development

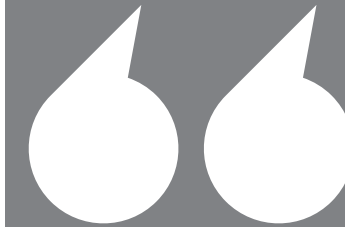
Creating a connected and walkable city are values expressed through the needs assessment and community input processes. The primary purpose of the trail system is to connect existing parks, downtown, schools, civic landmarks, historic buildings, and proposed parks through a safe and walkable network of sidewalks, paths, and trails. Proposed trails take advantage of existing U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) access roads to provide views of the City from the surrounding ridgelines.

Community Recreation

Public input collected during the planning process indicated strong support for a community running track, track and field facility, and multipurpose field. Community recreation recommendations include partnering with the School District to develop a proposed community running track and multipurpose field.

Historic Resources

Rehabilitation and reopening of the Pass Creek Bridge is a priority for the community, a consistent theme throughout the community input process. The bridge provides connectivity and passive recreation opportunities for residents. Additionally, the bridge is a tourist attraction and can contribute to economic development through enhanced tourism. Although the bridge is not a specific park and recreation facility, the Plan seeks to respond to community input by providing recommendations that address rehabilitation, preservation, and use of the Pass Creek Bridge.



I would like to bring people of the community together with the ability to leave their homes and enjoy their town in a safe manner. Any facility that brings the town together would be a good thing for the city.

-- Survey Respondent

Implementation

The implementation strategy provides information on funding requirements for the implementation of the proposed recommendations. Funding requirements are based on parkland development, parkland acquisition, trail development, community recreation, and historic resources projects as detailed in the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) (Appendix E) and are prioritized based on a prioritization schedule. This includes anticipated funding sources and additional funding resources that can be leveraged for implementation of the Plan.

Prioritization

Projects included in the Plan were evaluated based on consideration of the following information sources to determine a prioritization schedule:

- The City's Vision and Goals
- Input from City Council, City staff, and other key stakeholders
- Quantitative results from the Community Needs Assessment
- Qualitative findings from community input including the online survey
- Geospatial analysis

Each project is prioritized based on a High, Medium, and Low prioritization schedule.

- High priority projects are planned for the first 10-year planning period, through 2029.
- Medium priority projects are planned for the second 10-year planning period, through 2039.
- Low priority projects are planned for the third planning period, which begins in 2040.

Prioritization levels and schedules have inherent flexibility as funding becomes available or to adapt to changing community needs over time.

Projects

Improvement actions consist of capital projects categorized as parkland development, parkland acquisition, trail development, community recreation, and historic resources projects. The capital projects section provides costs for projects based on a detailed CIP, included as a separate document, which prioritizes projects into three categories: 0-10 years (High Priority), 11-20 years (Medium Priority), and as greater than 20 years (Low Priority).

Improvement costs vary widely based on local conditions, economic factors, environmental constraints, and application of SDCs. Detailed cost estimates were developed for each improvement within each site. Additional detail is provided in the Parks CIP (Appendix E).

Operations and Maintenance

As the recommendations and implementation

measures are realized, the Drain parks system will increase in size, number of facilities, and diversity. The City will need to obtain additional funds as the park system expands to cover operations and maintenance costs associated with the parks system.

- Local option levy (or serial levy) for park operations
- Grants and Donations
- Volunteers
- Program Revenue
- Park Services Revenue

Funding

The Drain parks system will expand in acreage over the planning period. In order to maintain and improve the level of service the City will need to acquire and develop approximately four new park facilities for under-served areas.

The Plan proposes the development one existing facility at Anna Drain Park; the development of two new facilities at Cedar Street Park and the Elk Creek Natural Area Park; and the acquisition and development of approximately three acres of new parkland to serve under-served areas.

Total costs for park development and park acquisition is estimated to be approximately \$7,120,900. The Plan includes:

- \$1,871,100 in funding for High Priority projects (2020-2030)
- \$3,034,600 in funding for Medium Priority projects (2031-2040)
- \$2,215,200 in funding for Low Priority project (2041 and beyond).

Parks system improvement actions have been historically funded from the General Fund. These funds consist of revenue from taxpayers and other state and federal sources.

The Plan discusses anticipated funding sources for parks system improvement actions as well as associated recommendations for leveraging the sources, including:

- System Development Charges
- Grants
- Donations
- Local Improvement District (LID)
- General Obligation Bonds
- Partnerships
- Relationships

Summary

The Drain Parks System Master Plan is an aspirational document based on a community vision for sustained and improved livability through parks and recreation services in the City and within Douglas County. The plan contains a guiding vision, goals, recommendations, and specific projects designed to be implemented over a 25+ year planning period. The planning framework encompassed by this guiding document ensures that the City system will promote healthy lifestyles; provide recreational opportunities; and meet the needs of a diverse community.

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

The Parks and Open Space Master Plan is a guiding vision for the parks system and provides direction for both short and long range planning. The Master Plan documents the research and public process undertaken to identify system assets and needs, and form subsequent goals, policies, recommendations, and implementation measures to shape the development of the parks system over the next 20 years. The Master Plan was developed in collaboration with City of Drain staff and community residents.



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Vision and Purpose

02

Planning Process

03

Relationship to Other
Plans

04

Plan Organization

VISION AND PURPOSE

Assets of a parks system - parks, open space, special use parks, sports fields, and trails - are significant contributors to a community's livability. Livability is a benchmark that defines communities that have affordable housing, varied mobility and transit options, and robust community features and services which cumulatively foster personal independence and civic and social engagement. Livability principles can directly influence the quality of life in a given community.

Livability is associated with a number of green infrastructure amenities, such as trails, natural areas, open space, and parks. These amenities build strong communities by providing recreation opportunities, gathering spaces, neighborhood connectivity, natural resource protection, cultural resource preservation, and aesthetic beauty. Their functions influence community character, provide foundations for neighborhood activities, and promote healthy behaviors and lifestyles.

Elements of the built environment also contribute to livability, enabling residents to partake in active play in their own communities. These amenities, such as skate parks, pools, and indoor recreation facilities encourage team-building, skill development, and community gathering.

Creating and maintaining park and recreation facilities is crucial for cities, counties, and service providers in order to enhance community livability for residents. However, limited resources, both staffing and budgetary, can restrict the ability of communities to develop and maintain parks systems. Identifying system priorities and matching them with available resources requires thoughtful and detailed planning, and can be accomplished through the development and adoption of a Parks and Open Space Master Plan.

The Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan seeks to prepare a guiding vision for the parks system and provide direction for both short and long range planning by integrating community input with best

practices in community recreation planning.

The Parks and Open Space Master Plan (Master Plan, Plan) establishes a vision for Drain's parks system and includes recommendations for the operations and development of quality park facilities over the next 20 years. The Plan is intended to help Drain build upon its park assets, identify new opportunities for acquisition and development, and address the needs of current and future residents.

Specifically, this Plan includes:

- An inventory of existing park and recreation facilities in the Drain planning area, including an analysis of park classifications and standards;
- A parks and recreation needs analysis based on technical and demographic data, as well as extensive community involvement, including workshops, focus groups, and an online survey;
- A ten-year capital improvement plan that identifies specific improvements with estimated project costs and target completion dates;
- A parkland acquisition strategy that identifies the amount of land needed by park type for the next 20 years and describes strategies for acquiring lands appropriate for inclusion in the parks system, including paths and trails, as well as natural areas and open space;
- Funding options and funding strategy, including a review of revenue sources such as System Development Charges (SDCs).

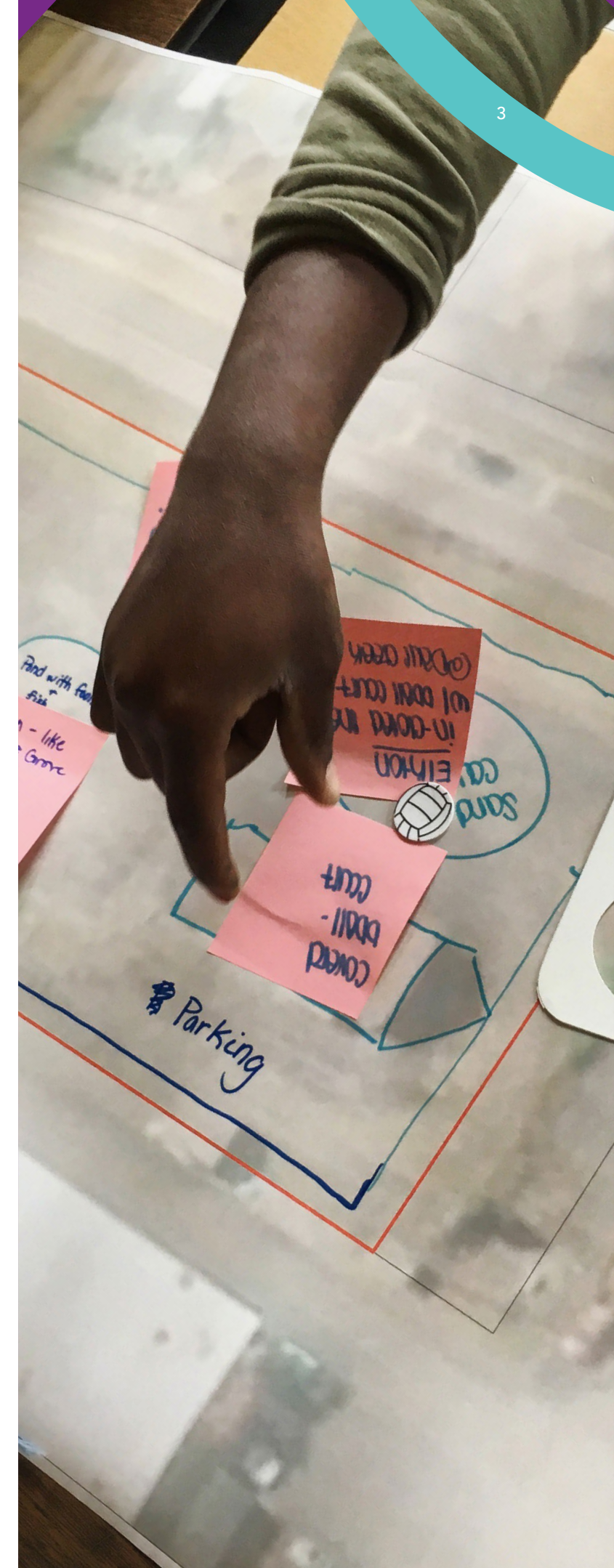
The Plan outlines Drain's vision for the parks system and provides the specific tools and components necessary to achieve that vision.

For this plan to best reflect the community's current and future needs, updates are recommended every five to ten years. Regular updates ensure that the Plan continues to be a relevant planning tool.

PLANNING PROCESS

The Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan follows a systems approach for the planning process, as recommended by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA). A systems approach places local values and needs first, and provides a framework for creating a parks system that physically meets those values and needs. The planning process is outlined in five phases, as described below.

- **Phase 1 Inventory & Analysis:** Inventory existing parks by identifying existing park facilities, assessing general park conditions and existing improvements, and identifying needed maintenance or additions.
- **Phase 2 Needs Assessment:** Conduct a community needs assessment by identifying key needs drawing from demographic data, recreation trends, and community input. Population growth, demographic characteristics, and recreation participation trends help identify facilities needed by current and future residents. Current and projected population are used to determine level of service, usually expressed as acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents.
- **Phase 3 Vision and Recommendations:** Develop a capital improvement program (CIP) and land acquisition plan. The CIP identifies capital improvement projects for 2020-2040 and prioritizes projects for the first five years of the plan. The CIP is based upon current needs. The land acquisition plan looks at the longer 20-year planning term to determine parkland needs to serve a growing population.
- **Phase 4 Implementation and Funding Strategies:** Identify potential sources and methods for acquiring funding for development, maintenance, operations, and general improvements.
- **Phase 5 Plan Refinement and Adoption:** Incorporate comments and suggestions based



on city staff review of Draft Plan. Prepare Final Plan for adoption by the City based on recommendations by staff. Components of this Plan may be adopted to update the Comprehensive Plan of Douglas County.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

The Parks and Open Space Master Plan is one of several documents that comprise Drain's long-range planning and policy framework. The following documents were reviewed during Plan development and contain specific elements that have bearing on the parks planning process and guide the goals, objectives, and recommendations within this plan.

Douglas County Comprehensive Plan (2017)

Adopted in 1980 and amended in 2017, the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan includes a chapter addressing parks and recreation (Chapter 9). The chapter includes the following relevant goals and policies:

Chapter 9 Goals

- **9.2** *Inherent within this plan, the County shall attempt to satisfy existing and projected needs for additional park areas and related facilities throughout Douglas County.*
- **9.7** *The County shall encourage active recreational programs in the County and cooperate with appropriate agencies in the establishment of such programs.*
- **9.14** *The County shall encourage the development of recreational facilities via private enterprise. In particular, tourist facilities and those facilities involving spectator and participant sporting events and those activities requiring a high level of supporting services and supplies are especially encouraged.*
- **9.16** *The County shall consider appropriate assistance to cities for development and*

maintenance of park areas and facilities.

- **9.17** *The County shall encourage the implementation of a County wide bike trail system.*
- **9.19** *The County shall encourage the development of recreational facilities on public school lands and shall cooperate in the planning and developing of these school facilities with the appropriate agency involved in implementation.*

Douglas County Local Parks Master Plan (2016)

The Douglas County Local Parks Master Plan guides local governments' ability to provide future recreational amenities and services. The county lists suggestions for possible future amenities at active park properties curated by the public and Parks Department, including: hiking/interpretive nature trails, ADA accessible paths/walkways, picnic shelters, pavilions/gazebos, RV spaces, and dog parks. The Parks and Open Space Master Plan seeks to align acquisition and development recommendations with identified needs as appropriate.

PLAN ORGANIZATION

This Plan is organized into seven chapters and six appendices, described below:

- **Chapter 1 Introduction:** Provides an overview of the project purpose and planning process, as well as this plan's relationship to other plans.
- **Chapter 2 Inventory and Conditions Assessment:** Provides information on Drain's park service areas, level of service, and park classifications. Includes classification and service area maps.
- **Chapter 3 Community Profile and Needs Assessment:** Provides information on the city and county's planning context, growth, and demographic trends. Provides a summary of

national and statewide park and recreation trends, and key trends in the city and the county based on community involvements findings.

- **Chapter 4 Planning Framework:** Presents the vision, goals, and objectives designed to meet community needs, as identified in Chapter 3.
- **Chapter 5 Recommendations:** Includes recommendations for park specific projects, and acquisition, trail and pathway development, and maintenance and operations.
- **Chapter 6 Implementation:** Includes implementation strategies, budget information, identified funding needs, and funding recommendations.
- **Appendix A Parks Inventory:** Includes an inventory of each park currently in Drain's parks system.
- **Appendix B Focus Group Meeting Notes:** Summarizes comments and findings from the public outreach process.
- **Appendix C Survey Results Memo:** Provides results of the community survey run through Qualtrics.
- **Appendix D Additional Funding Sources:** Outlines additional funding resources at the local, state, and national level.
- **Appendix E Capital Improvements Plan:** Provides a detailed strategy for how Drain can implement the identified capital improvements.



PROJECT TIMELINE

Developed a comprehensive inventory of the City's existing park and recreation facilities. Examined needs based on population projections, demographic characteristics, recreation participation trends, National Level of Service (LOS) standards, and identified unmet needs of residents.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Drafted recommendations for system-wide improvements, including acquiring/developing new parks sites, improving existing parks, and potential partnership opportunities to meet community needs. Prepared Draft Concept Plans for existing and future park sites based on public input received.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Drafted a Parks and Open Space Master Plan for review by City staff and City Council after analyzing previously gathered data, existing survey results, and the core values expressed by various City of Drain constituents involved throughout the public input process.

DRAFT AND FINAL PLAN

01



PROJECT INITIATION

Conducted background research on all planning documents and community demographics identified by the City, and identified how the planning goals from these documents work together, especially regarding parks, recreation facilities, and other outdoor recreation opportunities.

02



PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Conducted robust public involvement process in order to engage with residents about parks and recreation opportunities and constraints in Drain. This feedback informed subsequent design concepts and recommendations.

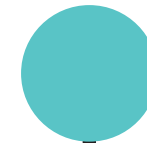
Elements:

- >> Parks Master Plan Website
- >> Community Survey
- >> Targeted Conversations
- >> Parks Master Plan Open House

03



04



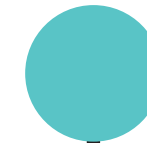
05



TEN-YEAR GROWTH PLAN

Developed a ten-year growth plan that includes a prioritized list of park improvements.

06



Chapter Two

INVENTORY AND CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

Part of planning for the future of Drain includes assessing the city's current facilities, operations, and level of service. This chapter provides information on existing parks and recreation opportunities. By exploring Drain's existing inventory, it is possible to identify areas of future improvement and expansion for future generations of parks and recreation users.



05

Park System Inventory

06

Park Service Area

07

Park Level of Service

08

Recreation Trends

PARKS SYSTEM INVENTORY

Effective parks system planning requires identifying and assessing existing park facilities and amenities through an inventory process. The inventory process highlights system-wide strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and constraints, and reveals under-served areas and services. Knowledge of the activities that occur in each park and the condition of facilities and amenities helps guide recommendations and capital improvement programming efforts. A key component of the inventory process is an analysis and assignment of park classification to each park. Careful review of current and future park system needs by park classification type ensures a balanced parks system capable of efficiently serving the community.

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) developed a national standard of park classifications (Table 2.1), which are used here as a basis for establishing a classification system specific to the needs, resources, and facilities of the City of Drain. Park classification determination considers individual park benefits, functions, size, service area, and amenities. Since Drain only contains three parks, Anna Drain Park, the Civic Center, and the North Douglas Community Pool, the following inventory explores the following NRPA categories:

- Neighborhood Park
- Special Use Park

The parks inventory includes all parkland owned by the City as well as information about other facilities available to residents which are owned by the North Douglas Parks and Recreation District, Douglas County, and the School District. The inventory was completed using information provided by City staff as well as visits to park facilities.

City Facilities

A city council and mayor, serving over 1,000 residents, govern the City of Drain. The City of Drain owns one park property that contributes to the local park and recreation facility portfolio.

Neighborhood Parks

The City operates one neighborhood park. Neighborhood parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users. Neighborhood parks provide access to basic recreation activities for nearby residents of all ages, function as critical open space, and are often defining elements of a neighborhood. These parks are generally 5 to 10 acres in size and serve residents within ¼ to ½ -mile radius. Neighborhood parks typically include facilities such as playgrounds, basketball courts, tennis courts, lawn areas, picnic tables, and benches.

Anna Drain City-County Park

The county-owned and city-maintained Anna Drain Park is located at the south end of Anna Drain Park Road. The park is adjacent to the North Douglas High School and the railroad tracks running north-south through Drain. The park includes restrooms, a drinking fountain, open lawn area, playground, shared parking lot with North Douglas Memorial Pool, benches, picnic shelter, picnic tables, outdoor grills, horseshoe pits, and kid pool.

Special Use Parks

There are two special use parks in the City. Special use parks are recreation sites or parkland occupied by a specialized facility designed to serve a specific function. Facilities typically included in this classification are sports field complexes, community centers, community gardens, skate parks, aquatic centers, and amphitheaters.

Civic Center

The Civic Center is located southeast of the Mildred Whipple Public Library and the United Methodist Church. The land is owned by the city and the United Methodist Church. It is the site of the North Douglas County Fair. The site includes a restroom, drinking fountain, gazebo with picnic tables, established trees, a historic covered bridge, and a connection to the Civic Center and Cedar Avenue.

North Douglas Memorial Pool

Located off Moreland Avenue at 100 Anna Drain Road, the North Douglas Memorial

Table 2.1 Park Inventory Summary Table

Classification	General Description	Location Criteria	Size Criteria
Linear Park	Provides opportunities for trails, connecting parks and other community facilities, and protecting valuable natural resources. This park type can be incorporated into new housing development to enhance property values and recreation opportunities. Linear parks may be natural or landscaped.	Variable.	Variable.
Neighborhood Parks	The basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal active and passive recreation.	¼ - ½ mile distances and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.	5 acres is minimum size. 5 - 10 acres is optimal.
Community Parks	Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and ½ - 3 mile distance.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually between 30 and 50 acres.
Regional Parks	Open spaces and facilities designed to serve a broad area that includes several local government jurisdictions. Regional park facilities are owned and maintained by a county, state, or regional park district. Regional parks feature natural areas and active recreation facilities.	Determined by quality and size of the site. Usually serves multiple neighborhoods and whole jurisdictions.	Larger than 40 acres.
Special Use Parks	Covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose use.	Variable- dependent on specific use.	Variable.
Trails	Multipurpose trails located within greenways, parks, and natural resource areas. Focus is on recreational value and harmony with natural environment.	N/A	N/A
Open Space	Areas designated for protection or preservation through conservation easements, acquisition, or dedication. Open space lands are left in their natural state and managed to provide limited passive recreation opportunities.	N/A	N/A

Pool site is owned by North Douglas Parks and Recreation District. The Memorial Pool is located just north of Anna Drain Park. The site includes the pool, a tennis court, lawn area, rental space, and a shared parking lot with Anna Drain Park.

Undeveloped Sites

There are two undeveloped sites in the City that are viable for future park and recreation development.

ODOT Site

The former ODOT site is located along South Cedar Street where it meets Lane Avenue. The site has a remaining structure but is mostly flat, open space surrounded by a chainlink fence. Remediation has been completed and there is a sidewalk running along the west property line as it follows South Cedar Street.

Public Works Site

Located at Division Avenue and Fir Street, the Public Works site is adjacent to Elk Creek to the north, a new wastewater treatment building to the south, and storage ponds to the west. There is a residential neighborhood to the east. The site is mostly flat and located in a floodplain.

School District Facilities

School playgrounds and recreational facilities provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities designed to serve a certain age group within the community. Residents in the community have the potential to utilize school district facilities for active and passive uses during non-school hours. Elementary and middle schools may offer playgrounds and sports facilities. High schools tend to offer solely sport facilities. There are two school district facilities in Drain.

North Douglas Elementary/Middle School

North Douglas Elementary/Middle School is located at 100 North School Street and enrolls about 250 students grades K-8. Included on site are the following amenities:

- Baseball fields (2)
- Playground equipment

- Walking path
- Basketball courts (3)

North Douglas High School

North Douglas High School, located at 305 South Main Street, has about 95 students grades 9-12 and includes the following amenities:

- Football field (1)
- Baseball field (1)
- Bleachers
- Concessions
- Storage area
- Dugouts (2)
- Cinder track

Upper Field near Elementary/Middle School

The site is located adjacent to the North Douglas Elementary/Middle school and is owned by the city and the school district. The site includes open lawn area.

Classification

The city currently maintains three park facilities which comprise 6.74 acres of developed parkland. The existing parks system provides a limited range of recreation opportunities. For the purpose of this Plan, park facilities are assessed based on amenities, size, service area, and function. The City of Drain operates two special use parks.

Table 2.2 provides a summary of the park classification and its acreage. More detailed information about individual park facilities and amenities can be found in Appendix A.

PARK SERVICE AREA

To serve the needs of a diverse population, it is important that a parks system contain parks of different types and sizes distributed equitably throughout the community. It is important that residents have convenient access to a developed public park within their neighborhood (defined as a ¼-mile or less walking distance). Map 3.2 illustrates park service areas. Service areas of ¼-mile are

Table 2.2 Park Inventory Summary Table

Existing Parks	
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Public Works Site	5.16
TOTAL DRAIN ACREAGE	13.38

used as a measurement to analyze how well Drain residents are served by their parks system. The service area analysis indicates that sections of the City are currently underserved or not served at all by developed parks.

As illustrated on Map 2.3, the central core of Drain is well serviced by parks, with Anna Drain Park, the Civic Center, and North Douglas Pool all contributing in this area. The eastern portion of Drain is serviced by North Douglas Elementary School. Outside of the central core, three general areas of Drain are under-served by park facilities:

- North – north of East B Avenue;
- East – east of East Kent Street; and
- West – west of Date Street.

The service area analysis supports land acquisition and parkland development in the north, east, and west portions of Drain, with the stated goal of establishing park facilities that serve residential areas within a ¼ mile. By promoting parks that are within walking distance, and within under-served areas, Drain can better serve its residents.

PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE

The National Recreation and Park Association

(NRPA) curates an annual report that summarizes key findings generated by the NRPA Park Metrics, a benchmarking tool that evaluates an agency's performance. One key benchmark analyzed in the 2019 NRPA Performance Review report is the ratio of acres of park land per 1,000 residents as a means of gauging appropriate level of service. This benchmark is the foundation of exploring potential service gaps in Drain's parks system.

The current 2018 population estimate for Drain is 1,165 people. Since the Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan is meant to guide the district for the next 20 years, all population projections provide service analysis extrapolated out to 2040. This analysis seeks to identify current service needs, as well as the potential needs for a changing future population.

ACRES OF PARK LAND PER 1,000 RESIDENTS

The ratio of acres of park land per 1,000 residents is calculated based on the current acreage of developed park land (6.74 acres) and the current population estimate divided by 1,000 (1.165). Based on this equation, the acres of park land per 1,000 residents in Drain is 5.79 acres per 1,000 residents. For this benchmark, a higher ratio of acres per resident (upper quartile ratio) is preferred, meaning that parks are less crowded. The lower the ratio (lower quartile), the more crowded the existing parks. In Table 2.3 this ratio is compared to national ratios for jurisdictions surveyed with populations under 20,000 residents. The national ratios are presented as the median ratio of jurisdictions surveyed, lower quartile ratio of jurisdictions surveyed, and upper quartile ratio of jurisdictions surveyed.

As shown in Table 2.3, the ratio of acres of park land per 1,000 residents in Drain is greater than the national lower quartile ratio, but less than the national median ratio. While Drain is significantly below the national upper quartile ratio, this national ratio includes jurisdictions with populations less than

1,000 residents, meaning a larger ratio of residents per park acreage even if the jurisdiction has the same acreage of parks as Drain.

Gauging the ratio of acres of park land per 1,000 residents in the future is also beneficial to ensure the provision of an appropriate level of service over time. Using data from the Population Research Center at Portland State University, Drain is supposed to increase in population over the next 20 years. In order to accommodate this growth, the acreage of parks in Drain will need to increase in order to continue to provide a quality level of service. The amount of additional park acreage needed to at least maintain the current level of service over the next 20 years with the forecasted

population increases is calculated in Table 2.4. As shown in Table 2.4, the ratio of acres of park land per 1,000 residents is an inversely proportional relationship: the ratio will decrease as the population increases. Therefore, Drain will need to increase the amount of park acreage in its ownership over time to maintain the current level of service ratio. This population increase can be addressed by the acquisition of approximately 0.16 acres every five years, with the addition of approximately two acres by the end of 2020. Assuming no additional acreage acquisition over the next 20 years, Drain would still not surpass the upper quartile level of service ratio, although the ratio would be continuously below the median value.

Table 2.3 Acres of Park Land Per 1,000 Residents

Population	Numbers of Residents	Ratio (acres of park land/1,000 residents)	Comparison
Drain	1,165	5.79/1,000 residents	--
Median	--	11.8	-6.01
Lower Quartile	--	5.3	+0.49
Upper Quartile	--	18.9	-13.11

Table 2.4 Acres of Park Land Per 1,000 Residents Projection

	Population	Ratio (acres of park land/1,000 residents)	# of Additional Acreage Needed to Maintain Current Ratio	Median	Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile
2018	1,165	5.79	--	11.8	5.3	18.9
2020	1,361	4.95	7.88	11.8	5.3	18.9
2025	1,388	4.86	8.03	11.8	5.3	18.9
2030	1,415	4.76	8.19	11.8	5.3	18.9
2035	1,443	4.67	8.35	11.8	5.3	18.9

RECREATION TRENDS

As part of the parks planning process, it is critical to monitor current trends impacting the field of park and recreation planning in order to provide services that meet and exceed user expectations. This task involves an analysis of recreation participation and historical, current, and future demands for facilities and services. Data on park and recreation user trends was obtained from two sources: The Outdoor Recreation Trends and Futures: A Technical Document Supporting the Forest Service 2010 RPA Assessment, and the 2019-2023 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

National Recreation Participation

The Outdoor Recreation Trends and Futures assessment presents a national study of outdoor recreation trends as part of the 2010 Renewable Resources Planning Act Assessment by the Forest Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture. The assessment reviews past national trends in outdoor recreation participation, describes current outdoor recreation participation patterns, and compares patterns across regional and demographic levels. One clear national category of activity that has been showing growth in the first decade of the 21st century is nature-based recreation. Generally, outdoor recreation activities are projected to grow in number of participants into 2060.

Additional current trends include the rise of individual activities: in the first decade of the millennium, the most popular activities in terms of number of participants were walking for pleasure, family gatherings outdoors, gardening or landscaping, viewing/photographing natural scenery, visiting outdoor nature centers, and attending outdoor sports events. Activities on the decline include downhill skiing, inline skating, snowmobiling, ice skating, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and windsurfing.

The assessment also notes that while Latino populations have many of the same recreation needs as other groups, there are several key differences that should be considered. Of those surveyed, many Latino workers report having only one day off from work a week and are primarily day-use visitors to parks and campgrounds. In addition, outdoor activities are closely tied to family bonding time in larger groups, which suggests the need for amenities that accommodate more people, such as larger picnic tables, grouping tables, and accessible trash and recycling receptacles. Signage, park rules, and marketing materials should also be provided in Spanish.



By 2030, over one in four (27%) Oregonians will be over the age of 60.

By 2030, over one in four (27%) Oregonians will identify as Hispanic and 6% will identify as Asian.

State and Regional Participation

The 2019-2023 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is the state’s five-year plan for outdoor recreation. As a planning and information tool, the SCORP provides recommendations to the Oregon State Park System and guidance for the Oregon Park and Recreation Department’s (OPRD) administered grant programs. The plan also provides guidance to local governments and the private sector to make policy and planning decisions. The SCORP identifies the following key issues, which should inform parks planning and policy decisions:

- **An Aging Population and Outdoor Recreation in Oregon:** By the year 2030, over one in four (27%) Oregonians will be over the age of 60. Oregon is projected to be the state with the fourth highest proportion of older adults by 2025. Oregon’s park and recreation providers can improve the health of older adults to address the health and economic challenges of an aging society by encouraging and facilitating their involvement in active recreation.
- **An Increasingly Diverse Population and Outdoor Recreation in Oregon:** The state’s population has increased by about 255,000 residents since 2010. While whites make up approximately 88% of Oregon’s population, they only accounted for 67% of this population growth. For two of the fastest growing Oregon minority groups, Hispanics currently represent 13.1% and Asians 4.7% of the Oregon population, and these percentages will continue to grow. By the year 2030, over one in four Oregonians will identify as Hispanic and 5.55% will identify as Asian. Research has identified that minorities are generally less likely than whites to participate in outdoor recreation in the U.S. As a result, these under-represented populations forego the health and social benefits of outdoor recreation, while park service providers often overlook ways to welcome these populations into their facilities. As Oregon’s population changes, it is critical to understand the constraints that limit different ethnic and racial groups from participating

in outdoor recreation activities, and how to overcome these barriers.

- **Lack of Youth Engagement in Outdoor Recreation in Oregon:** Although Oregon has abundant outdoor opportunities, there is growing evidence that Oregon’s youth are less likely to engage in outdoor recreation. Analysis of past SCORP survey results indicate that participation in traditional outdoor activities like camping, fishing, and hunting, has dramatically decreased. This disconnect from nature has serious long-term implications for the health and well-being of our state and to the future stewardship of our public lands. Because the recreation behavior of children and their parents may be relatively inseparable, managers should strive to conceptualize recreation from the family-based perspective.
- **Low Income and Outdoor Recreation in Oregon:** In 2016, 13.3% of Oregonians were living in households with incomes below the poverty threshold. Children growing up in persistent poverty are unlikely to acquire the same skills, knowledge, and appreciation of outdoor recreation activities as those who are more affluent. Oregon’s park and recreation providers have an opportunity to examine and address the special needs of the underserved low-income population in the state. Not only is this a matter of service equity, but there is a strong economic incentive for action based on health care costs associated with physical inactivity and obesity levels.
- **Health Benefits of Physical Activity in Oregon:** In 2010, physical inactivity and poor diet were the two most influential risk factors for mortality in the U.S., surpassing tobacco, motor vehicles, and firearms. Conveniently located public facilities are positively associated with vigorous physical activity in a number of studies, among both adults and children. By providing facilities and programs that encourage physical activity, parks and recreation providers can directly combat physical inactivity and obesity in Oregon.
- In addition, the SCORP conducted a county-

based recreational needs assessment. This assessment surveyed Oregon public recreation providers. State and county-level priorities compiled from this assessment are included in Table 2.5. Trails, restrooms, and children’s playgrounds continue to be a high priority.

Summary Findings

This chapter describes national, state, and local trends in demographics and recreation. The following provides a summary of key points to consider in planning for a parks system that meets the current and future needs of Drain residents.

Drain has a small inventory of community resources made up of a community park, two special use parks, and several school facilities. Drain’s inventory is funded by the General Fund through a mix of revenue sources. The main sources for the General Fund are tax revenues, licenses and permits, franchise fees, intergovernmental funds (state and county distributions, etc.), charges for services, and other miscellaneous revenues (grants, donations, etc.).

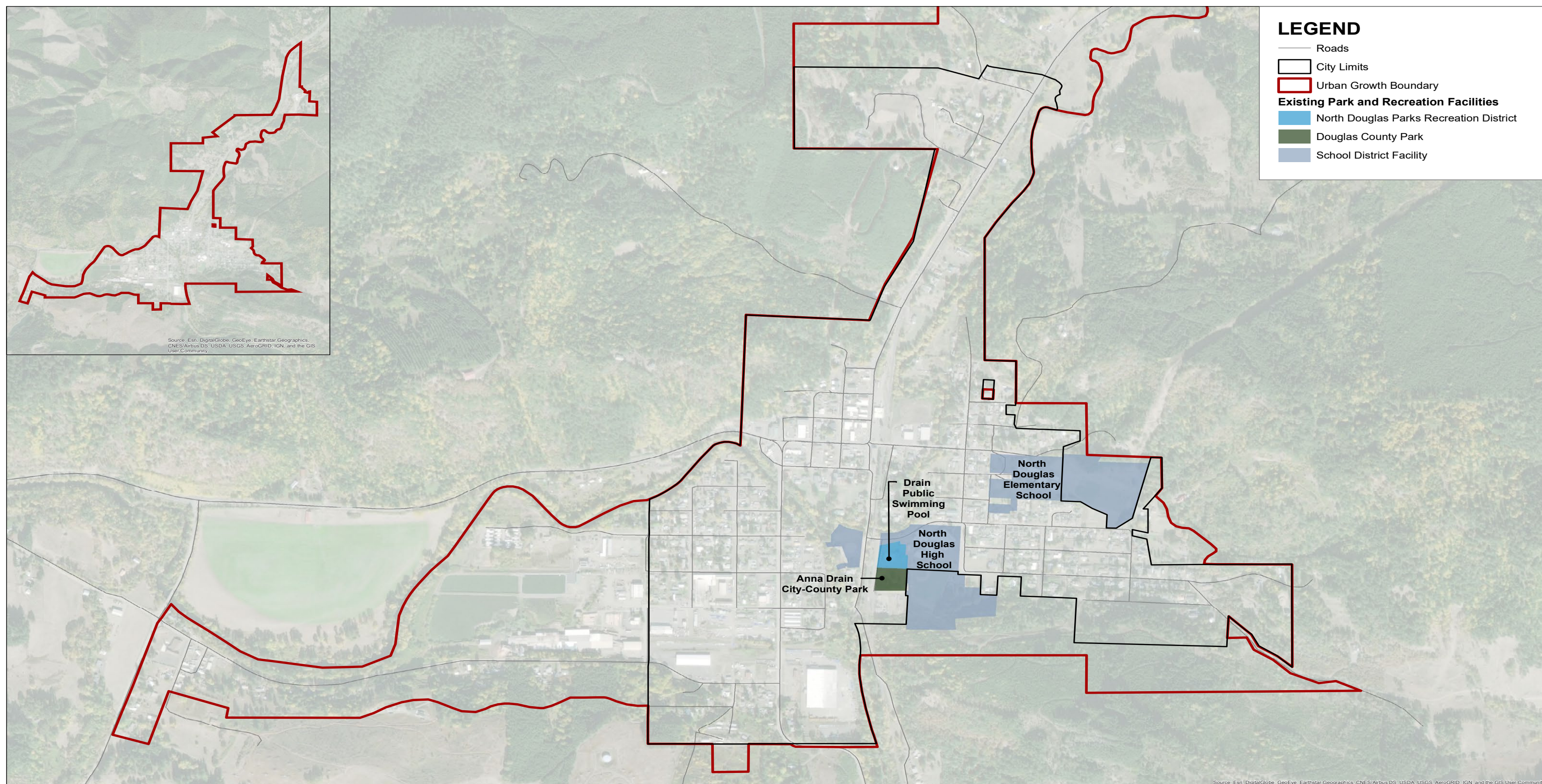
Drain can expect a small population increase within the next 20 years. This growth prompts the need to consider how the existing level of service benchmark

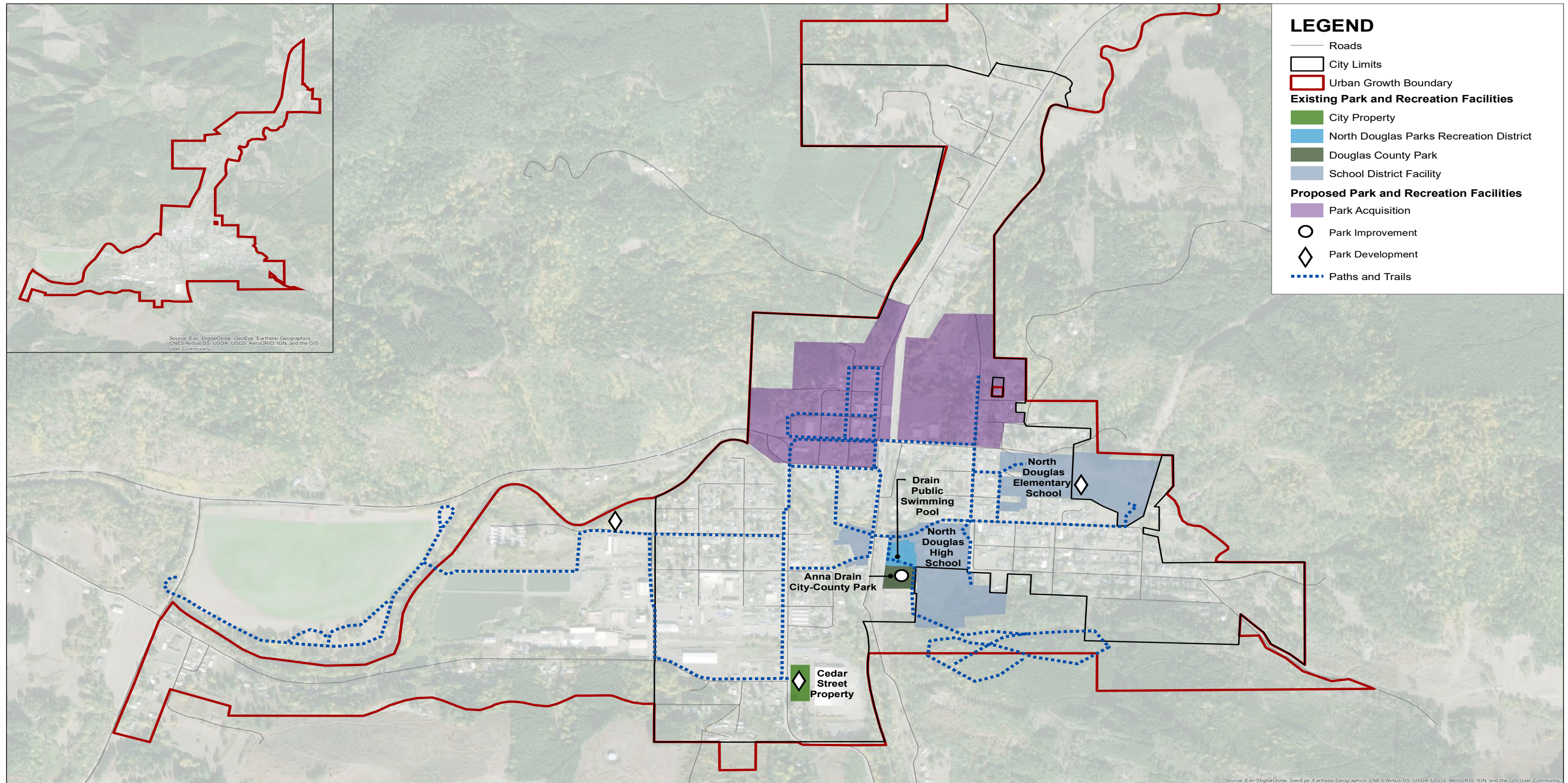
measured as the acres of park land per 1,000 residents can continue to at least be maintained at its current level, if not improved. In order to maintain the ratio of acres of park land per 1,000 residents at an appropriate service level, Drain will need to increase the amount of park acreage in its ownership by approximately 0.16 acres every five years.

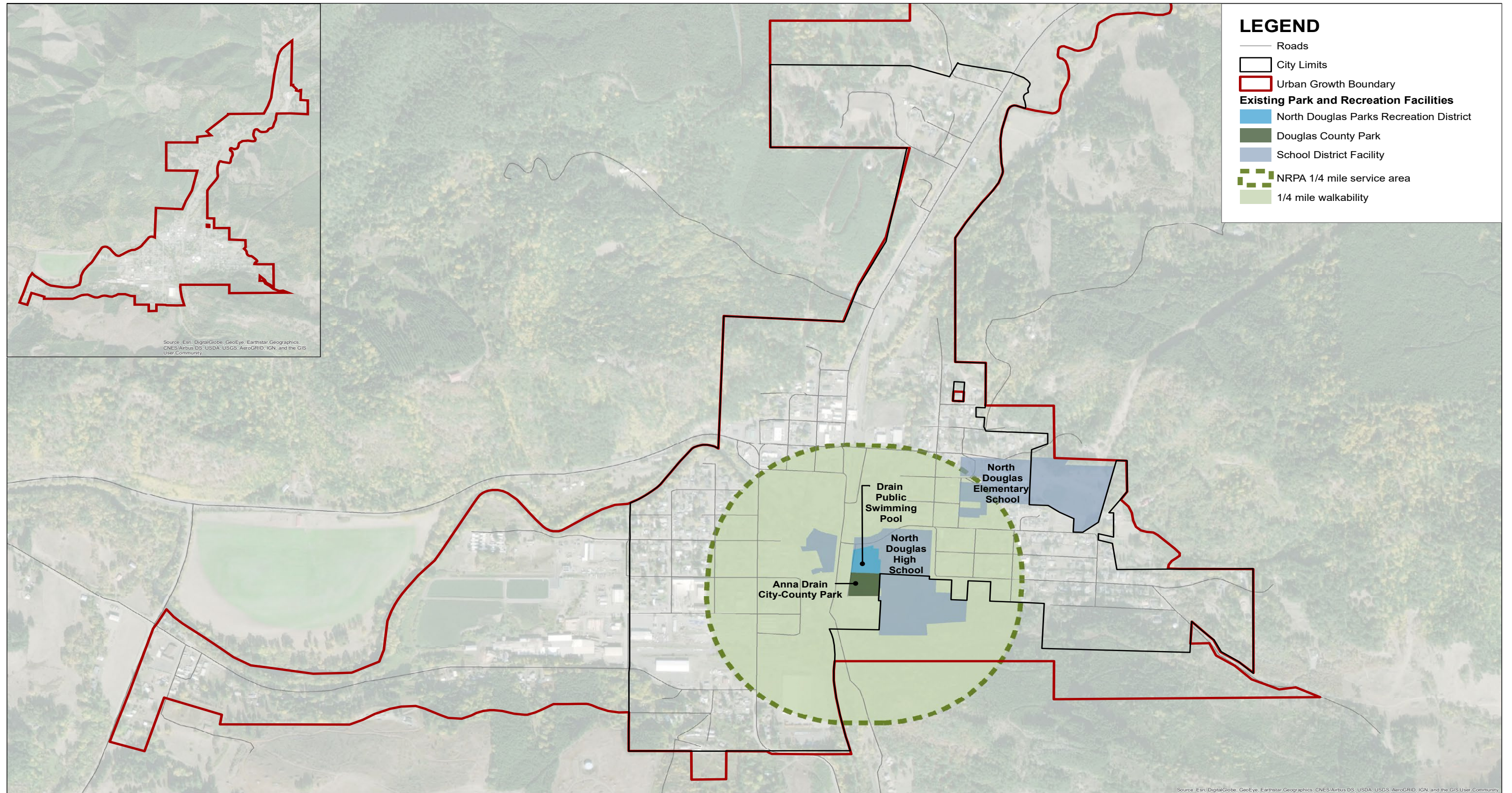
Based on national and regional trends, Drain should consider an aging population, an increasingly diverse population, and low income residents in its parks and open space master planning.

Table 2.5 Park Inventory Summary Table

Douglas County Public Recreation Provider			
Close-To-Home Priority		Dispersed-Area Priorities	
Community Trail System	4.0	Restrooms	4.13
Restrooms	3.9	Connecting Trails into Larger Trail Systems	4.0
Children’s Playgrounds (play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses)	3.8	Day-Use Hiking Trails	4.0







Chapter Three

COMMUNITY PROFILE AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A critical step in the parks planning process is evaluating how the community is served by its parks system. This section provides an overview of Drain's regional context and planning area and summarizes the local demographic composition. The regional context is important in considering the environmental and political opportunities and constraints related to parks planning. In addition, analyzing trends in local demographic composition informs parks-related policy decisions and ensures that parks best fit the diverse needs of varied populations.

09

Regional Context & Planning Area

10

Needs Assessment

11

Public Outreach



REGIONAL CONTEXT & PLANNING AREA

The City of Drain is located in Douglas County in southwestern Oregon, nestled between three ecoregions: The Coast Range Mountains, the Willamette Valley, and the Klamath Mountains. Drain is eight miles west of Interstate 5, almost equidistant between Eugene and Roseburg, 140 miles south of Portland, and 55 miles east from the coast. State Highway 38 leads to the coast and is one of the most scenic highways in Oregon. To honor its history and geographic location, the city's motto is fittingly "Gateway to the Pacific." Drain is also located between the Umpqua National Forest and the Siuslaw National Forest, with the Elliott State Forest located to the southwest. Both Pass Creek and Elk Creek run through Drain and connect to the Umpqua River. Influential neighboring regional cities include Reedsport, Roseburg, Yoncalla, and Cottage Grove.

Topographically, Drain is located 10 miles northwest of the Umpqua River. At an elevation of 292 feet, Drain is classified as part of a low coastal mountain environment and Western Hemlock/Mixed Conifer and Broadleaf Forest vegetation zone marked by small valleys, run-off streams, and heavily forested areas comprised of Douglas Firs, native flowers, and berries. The climate is generally mild, with temperatures in January averaging around 40 degrees, and July averaging 67 degrees. Drain receives an average annual rainfall of 47 inches. The City of Drain encompasses a contiguous area of approximately one square mile.

Drain was first populated by the Indigenous peoples of the Northwest Plateau. However, the City of Drain as it is known today was settled by Warren Goodell in 1847. Shortly thereafter, the United States Government passed the Donation Land Claim Act in 1850. This statute was enacted by Congress to promote homesteading settlements in the Oregon Territory. Goodell claimed a long and narrow swath of 320 acres in order to stake the bottom land of the valley. Goodell sold his claim to Jesse Applegate in 1858, who then sold it to Charles

C. Drain, an emigrant from the Midwest, in 1861. While numerous settlers had begun to inhabit the area and develop a prosperous farming community, a key turning point in the town's development was Charles Drain's sale of 60 acres of his property to the Oregon and California Railroad for one dollar in 1872. This sale coincided with a formal survey and platting by the railroad of the townsite officially named Drain, which ignited an influx of settlers and prosperity. The City of Drain officially incorporated on March 11, 1887. Within the following decade, Drain's landscape included homes, businesses, and public buildings, and a coach road was established between Drain and Scottsburg in 1876. This route linked the Drain railway with the paddlewheel river boats in Scottsburg traveling down the Umpqua River to Coos Bay and was the only form of public transportation between the valley and the coast. Shortly thereafter, Charles Drain built a large brick mercantile building in 1883, which inspired investors to build a hotel, livery stable, hardware, and drug stores.

Drain's identity as a burgeoning town led to its selection for the Western Oregon State Normal School, an institution for training teachers. The school operated from the 1880's until it closed in 1908, and a new school was opened in Monmouth. During this time, the Southern Pacific Railroad began constructing a route from Drain to the Oregon coast. It was subsequently abandoned and replaced by a line from Eugene to Coos Bay. Drain's development was curbed by two significant fires in 1903 and 1914 that destroyed many commercial buildings downtown, and the loss of the aforementioned railroad line and Normal School. A proposed plan for a telegraph system also collapsed.

Lumber became a major source of stability in Drain after World War II with the local development of the E.G. Whipple Mill and the Drain Plywood Company. The Drain Black Sox baseball team was founded in 1952 and won the national championship in 1959. As a semiprofessional team, this victory brought attention to Drain and remains a fond slice of local history. The City of Drain is still home to several key historical structures of its past, namely the Pass

Creek Covered Bridge, the Charles and Anna Drain House, the Charles E. Hasard House, and the Van Scoy House.

The Pass Creek Bridge is one of the oldest bridges in the state of Oregon and is one of 51 existing truss spans in the state. The bridge is classified as a 61-foot housed Howe truss, and is 19.5 feet wide and 30 feet high at the gable peak. The bridge was originally built in the 1870's as part of the coach road to Scottsburg but was rebuilt in 1925. The roof was rebuilt in 1969 after a heavy snowfall. The bridge was closed to vehicle traffic in 1981 and was moved around this time to its current location behind the Drain Civic Center and Library.

The Charles and Anna Drain House is a key landmark

in town, and is representative of the Queen Anne architectural style of the homes in Drain in the 1800's. Construction began on the home in 1893 and was completed in 1895. The estimated building cost at that time was \$2,600. The Charles and Anna Drain House is two stories with an attic and was listed in the 1976 Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and in the National Register of Historic Places. A citizen's committee raised \$80,000 to restore the home from 1995-1997, and the House is now owned by the North Douglas School District. The Charles E. Hasard House, also a Queen Anne home, was built in 1902 and is listed in the Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites. Charles Hasard moved to Oregon in 1880 as a carpenter for the California Railroad. He arrived in Drain 1892 and was a farmer/merchant who was eventually appointed to the U.S.



Land Commission in 1902. The Van Scoy House was the former home of Professor Van Scoy, who was the administrator of the Central Oregon Normal School.

Around mid-century, Drain later established a zoning code, which still exists today. The City of Drain has seven adopted land use zones: Commercial, Commercial Residential, Industrial, Low Density Residential, Residential Multi-Family, Rural Residential, and Woodland/Open Area/Agricultural. Publicly owned parks are permitted conditionally. The planning area boundary for the Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan is coterminous with Drain's Urban Growth Boundary.

Oregon State Parks

The State of Oregon's Parks and Recreation Department exists to provide and conserve natural, scenic, cultural, historical, and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future Oregonians. The community of Drain enjoys access to several nearby Oregon State Parks, which supplement local amenities. These parks are further described as follows:

- **Umpqua State Scenic Corridor:** The Umpqua State Scenic Corridor is 95.81 acres, and land was acquired between 1946 and 1982 by purchase and public and private gifts. The Corridor contains a small park at the Umpqua Wayside Day Use area open year-round that includes several picnic tables, a vault-style restroom, and a small boat ramp along the Umpqua River. Parking is provided for passenger vehicles.
- **Bolon Island Tideways State Scenic Corridor:** The Bolon Island Tideways State Scenic Corridor is 11.41 acres, and was a gift to the state from William and Jenny Chamberlain in 1934 in memory of their children. Bolon Island was once an island occupied by indigenous populations in the Umpqua River until the shallow area on the north and west ends was filled in for sawmill and dock facilities. The island was named after a Euro-American settler. The Chamberlains referred to their portion of the island as the Tideways, and the Bolon Island Tideways

merged both names to avoid confusion. Today, the Corridor is a quiet area with a hiking trail that extends halfway around the island. Since 1988, the shoreline of the park has become home to hundreds of Double Crested Cormorants. The birds have a unique nesting style consisting of built stick platforms which are usually too remote to view, making the rookery a notable part of the park.

- **Umpqua Lighthouse State Park:** The 362.36 acres of lands for the Umpqua Lighthouse State Park were acquired between 1930 and 1951. After the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (ODNRA) was created on the surrounding Siuslaw National Forest in 1972, the state of Oregon deeded 2,265 acres to the ODNRA in exchange for 1,006.48 acres of potential park land in Deschutes, Klamath, and Lane counties in 1981. This land became the basis for the park, and the Umpqua Lighthouse Park was acquired to preserve the basin of Lake Marie along with the ocean frontage with adjoining sand dunes. The park bordered Clear Lake and extended to the Oregon Coast Highway. The present Umpqua River Lighthouse was built in 1894. In the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps began developing trails and a picnic area at Lake Marie, and an overnight camping area was added in the late 1950's.

Today, the State Park is located less than a mile from Salmon Harbor on Winchester Bay. The campground and day use areas provide access to Lake Marie, which is open to the public for fishing and non-motorized boating. A small sandy beach is also located along the lake. The overnight campground provides RV and tent campsites, along with one-room log cabins and yurts with public showers and bathrooms. The Umpqua River Lighthouse is 65-feet tall and the lighthouse and adjacent museum are owned and operated by the Douglas County Parks Department.

- **William M. Tugman State Park:** William M. Tugman State Park is 560.48 acres and is located off of Highway 101 along Eel Lake near Lakeside. The state gained ownership of the

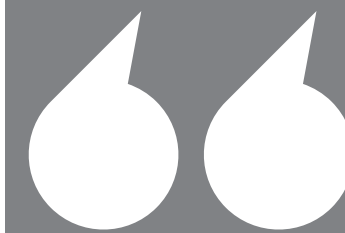
park between 1962 and 1976 through gifts from the Oregon State Game commission and purchase from private ownership. The park name commemorates William T. Tugman who was a notable newspaperman for Eugene and Reedsport in the early 1900's. Key amenities at Tugman Park include campsites with electric and water hook-ups, 16 yurts, showers and restrooms, and a shelter with lawn space. Eel Lake provides a fishing dock and boat ramp, and is popular for fishing, swimming, canoeing, sailing, and boating. The lake is home to largemouth bass, crappie, rainbow trout, steelhead, and coho salmon. A hiking trail is also available at the south end of the lake.

- **Golden and Silver Falls State Natural Area:** Golden and Silver Falls State Natural Area is 157.27 acres and is a 24-mile drive off of Highway 101. Coos County came into ownership of the property in 1936 via the Waterford Lumber Company. Two years later, Coos County deeded 17 acres to the state which included Silver Falls. The county eventually donated an additional 28 acres in 1955 to complete the natural area. Golden Falls was named for the first grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Oregon, Dr. C. B. Golden, who was one of the first to visit the falls. Today there is a small parking and picnic area located along Glenn and Silver Creeks with a vault toilet, and fishing is allowed. Hiking trails lead to both waterfalls, and a 1.4-mile uphill trail leads to the top of Golden Falls.

Douglas County Parks

Established in 1950, Douglas County Parks Department was the first County Parks system developed in Oregon. The Parks Department now includes over 2,800 acres, 48 dedicated parks, and provides opportunities for picnicking, hiking, camping, boating, fishing, trail riding, and ocean dune recreation.

- **Anna Drain Park:** Anna Drain Park is 1.7 acres and county-owned and city-maintained. The park is located at the south end of Anna Drain Park Road in Drain. The park is adjacent to the



It would be amazing for Drain to offer all the rec opportunities that have been mentioned in this survey. It would give so much to the whole community and attract other people and possibly business. A place people want to be.

-- Survey Respondent

North Douglas High School and the railroad tracks running north-south through Drain. Key amenities include restrooms, a drinking fountain, open lawn area, playground, shared parking lot with North Douglas Memorial Pool, benches, picnic shelter, picnic tables, outdoor grills, horseshoe pits, and kid pool.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Demographic Analysis

Trends in population growth, age, housing, and ethnicity are all key factors to understanding a community's composition. The City of Drain is home to a growing elderly population.

Population Growth

With a population of 1,165 (2018), Drain is a small Oregon city. From 2000 to 2015, Drain experienced a 12% population increase. Based on coordinated county/city population projections, Drain's population is expected to increase by 7% over the next 20 years. Table 3.1 summarizes historical and projected future populations.

With a population of 111,735 (2018), Douglas County is a mid-sized Oregon county. From 2010 to 2015, Douglas County experienced a 2% population increase. Based on coordinated county projections, Douglas County's population is expected to increase

by 9% over the next 20 years, generally equal to the growth rate during the last 15 years (8.6%). Table 3.2 summarizes historical and projected future populations.

Oregon's current population is approximately 4,195,300 (2018). From 2010 to 2015, Oregon experienced a 4.8% population increase. Based on coordinated projections, Oregon's population is expected to increase by 17% over the next 20 years, higher than growth rates during the last 15 years (15%). Table 3.3 summarizes historical and projected future populations.

Growth is anticipated overall in both the city, county, and state, and Drain itself is growing at an even pace alongside other jurisdictions in the region. As shown, the growth in Drain and neighboring communities suggests a need to accommodate this growth as it pertains to parks and recreation facilities and amenities. Table 3.4 summarizes historical and projected future populations and growth rate.

Table 3.1 Drain Historical and Future Population Forecast

Year	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Popn.	1,021	1,045	1,151	1,160	1,361	1,388	1,415	1,443	1,470

Table 3.2 Douglas County Historical and Future Population

Year	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Popn.	100,399	102,905	107,690	109,910	114,003	115,815	119,212	122,270	125,169

Table 3.3 Oregon Historical and Future Population Forecast

Year	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Popn.	3,421,436	3,631,440	3,831,074	4,013,845	4,321,400	4,581,000	4,768,000	4,995,200	5,203,000

Table 3.4 Regional Population Trends, 200-2040

County/City	2000 Census	2010 Census Population	2018 Population Estimate Population	2020 Population Forecast	2030 Population Forecast	2040 Population Forecast	Percent Change (2020-2040) Population Forecast
Douglas County	100,399	107,690	112,348	114,003	119,212	125,169	+9%
Drain	1,021	1,155	1,165	1,361	1,415	1,470	+7%
Canyonville	1,295	1,885	1,920	2,034	2,210	2,451	+17%
Myrtle Creek	3,430	3,440	3,490	8,047	8,773	9,471	+15%
Oakland	955	925	955	1,137	1,211	1,262	+10%
Reedsport	4,370	4,150	4,175	4,178	4,181	4,216	+1%
Riddle	1,015	1,185	1,190	1,194	1,227	1,258	+5%
Yoncalla	1,055	1,050	1,070	1,111	1,154	1,186	+6%

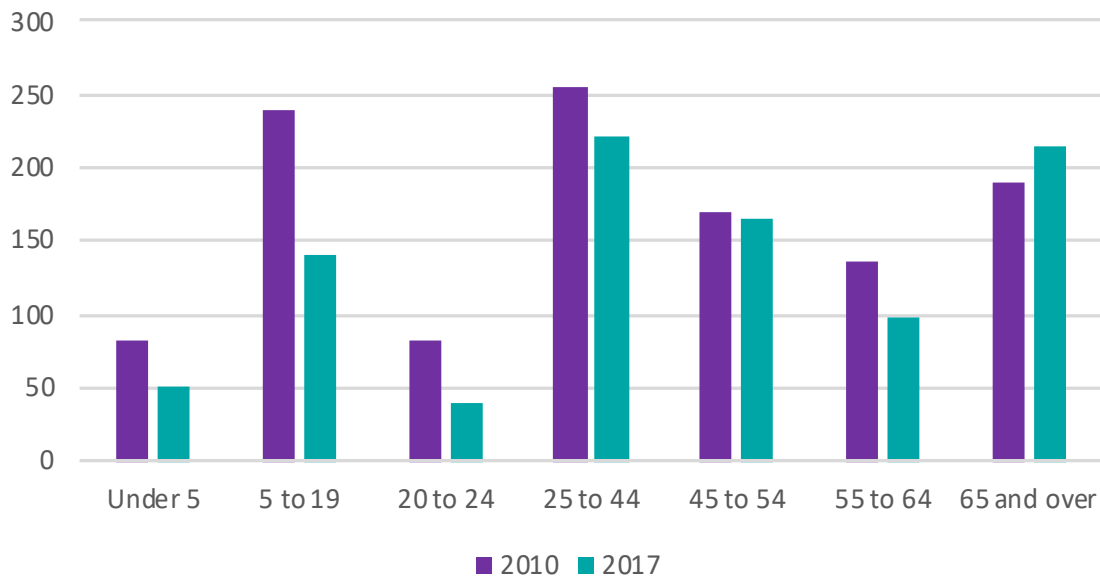
Age

It is important for parks systems to meet the recreation needs of residents of all ages. Analyzing the population by age group can be used to adjust planning efforts for future age-related trends in recreation.

In 2017, the largest percentage of Drain residents (24%) were between the ages of 25 and 44. An additional 15% were between the ages of 5 to 19,

and 23% were age 65 or over. This shows that Drain's population is generally aging. In Chart 3.1, age trends show that since 2010 the population of people under 44 has decreased, and the population of people over 65 has increased. These trends are generally mirrored in Douglas County as a whole, whereas Drain has a greater percentage of residents 65 and over (24%) compared to the overall makeup of Oregon (16%).

Chart 3.1 Drain Population by Age Estimate, 2010-2017



Race

Drain’s racial composition has remained fairly constant. As shown in Table 3.5, in 2010 3% of the population identified as American Indian. The American Indian and Latino populations experienced a one percent increase during the last six years and are expected to increase. In 2016, African Americans, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders made up less than one percent of the population, respectively. It is likely that Drain, and the rest of the county, will increasingly diversify over the next 20 years following national, statewide, and regional population trends. As shown in Chart 3.2, Drain’s American Indian population represents 4% of the total population, compared to 1% in the county, and 0.87% in the state. Additionally, respondents of two or more races comprise 5% of

Drain’s population, compared to 3.7% in the county, and 3.56% in the state. Drain will need to adapt its park and recreation facilities to meet the needs of residents from diverse backgrounds.

Family Makeup

Review of household type, housing tenure, and recent housing construction provides critical information for meeting park and recreation needs. This data assists with planning for the development of new parks and identifying potential funding sources, such as System Development Charges (SDCs). In addition, housing trends provide a snapshot of the type of housing being added to a community, where it is being added, and the type of homes that are being constructed.

In 2010, 70% of Drain’s households were family

households (individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption) while 30% were non-family households (individuals living alone or with non-relatives). Of this 30% of non-family households, 77% live alone. This percentage of non-family households who live alone highlights opportunities for the city to meet the needs of non-family households, some of which are older residents living alone. The high percentage of family households highlights the need to provide activities and opportunities across a wide age spectrum for families. In 2010, Drain had 492 housing units within its city limits. Roughly 61% of residents own their homes, while about 39% are renters.

The need for upgrades to the parks and recreation system (additional facilities, amenities, etc.) can also be directly related to the amount of growth experienced by a community. Understanding the nature of Drain’s growth is key to determining priorities for expansion of park and recreation services. Chart 3.3 presents the number of development permits recorded by the City of Drain from 2008 to 2018.

The drop in permits in Drain from 2008 to 2010 reflects the bursting of the national housing bubble, with a spike in permits before 2008, and a marked downturn from about 2009 to 2010. This boom and bust cycle is also repeated from 2011 to 2013, and 2014 to 2017. Drain is currently approaching another boom cycle post-2017. This trend indicates a slow increase in development in Drain.

Economic Analysis

Trends in income and education are also vital in understanding a community’s composition. Drain’s income and educational trends are influenced by its employment sectors, and proximity to educational opportunities.

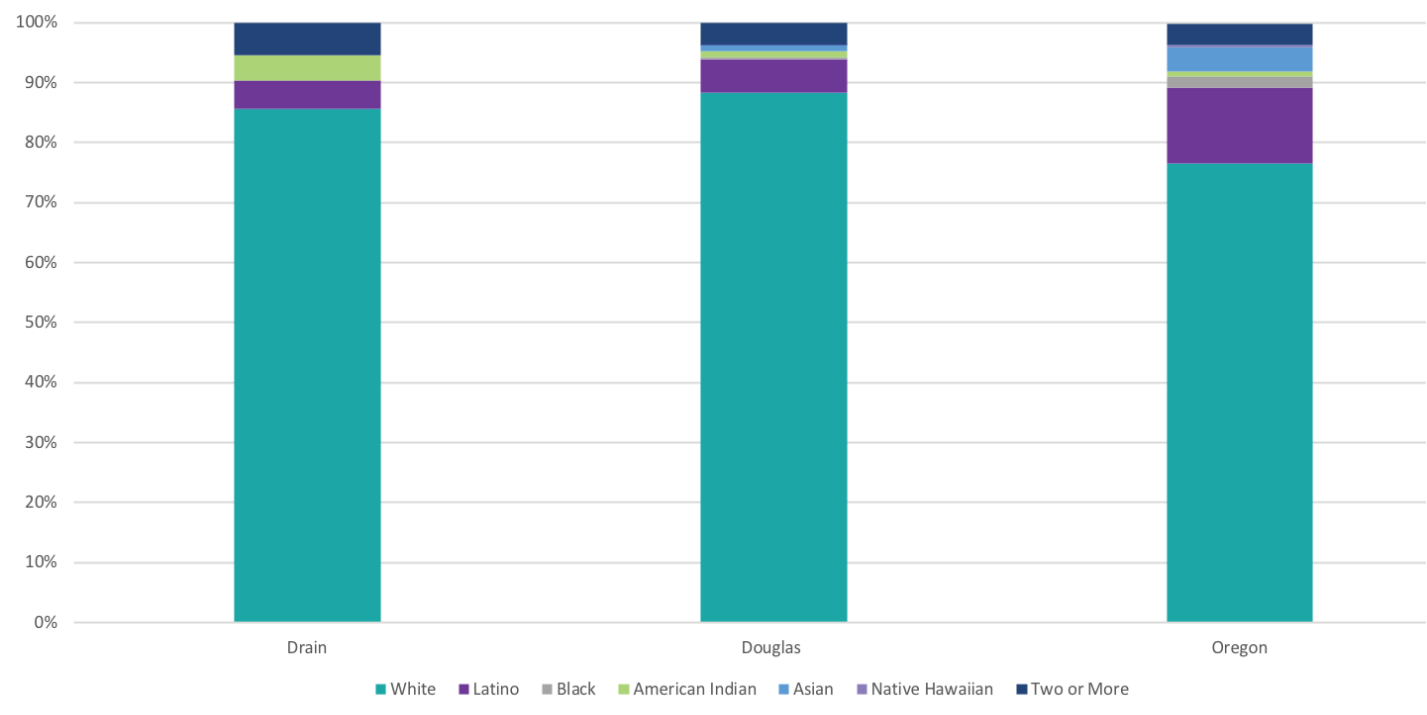
Income

A community’s support of, desire for, and willingness to pay for park and recreation services are directly related to the strength of its economic base. Understanding Drain’s economic characteristics

Table 3.5 Racial Composition of Drain, 2010-2016

Year	White	Latino	Black or African American	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian	Two or More
2010	90%	4%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%
2017	86%	5%	0%	4%	0%	0%	5%

Chart 3.2 Racial Composition by City, County, and State, 2017



70% Family Households



30% Non-family Households



77% Non-family Households Live Alone



39% Renters



61% Homeowners

is a critical step in determining priorities for park and recreation services. This understanding will also aid the city in preparing grants and applying for alternate funding sources to help pay for park projects. Table 3.5 presents income and poverty information for Drain, Douglas County, and Oregon in 2017. In 2017, Drain's median household income (\$39,583), median family income (\$50,536) and per capita income (\$20,243) were lower than both Douglas County and Oregon. However, Drain has a lower percentage of families living below the poverty level (4.5%) than in Douglas County and Oregon. However, the percentage of individuals 15 and over living below the poverty level is greater in Drain (42.6%) and Douglas County (30.8%) than the state (28.1%). Poverty and income are important considerations in the parks planning process, as they influence residents' willingness and ability to pay for higher levels of service and new facilities.

Education Analysis

A community's economic base is also influenced by the educational attainment of its residents. Understanding Drain's educational background helps further understand economic factors.

Attainment

Table 3.6 presents educational attainment for Drain, Douglas County, and Oregon in 2017. In 2017, 93.6% of Drain's adult residents had a high school diploma, and 3.4% had a bachelor's degree or higher, the latter of which is significantly lower than Douglas County and Oregon. However, Drain was significantly higher in high school diploma attainment compared to Douglas County and the state. Educational attainment and subsequent earning potential is an important consideration in the parks planning process, as they influence residents' ability to pay for higher levels of service and new park facilities.

Findings

The needs assessment takes into account Drain's demographic and socioeconomic conditions as they may impact the local parks system. The following

provides a summary of key factors to consider to plan for a parks system that meets the current and future needs of residents.

- From 2000 to 2015, Drain experienced a 12% population increase, and is approaching a slow increase in development permits. These trends indicate the need for additional parks and recreation services in the coming years.
- In 2017, the largest percentage of Drain residents (24%) were between the ages of 25 and 44. An additional 15% were between the ages of 5 to 19, and 23% were age 65 or over, which is higher than in 2010. This age distribution suggests a need to plan for predominantly older adults as well as children.
- In 2017, Drain's median household income (\$39,583), median family income (\$50,536), and per capita income (\$20,243) were lower than both Douglas County and Oregon. This data suggests targeting parks and recreation services, and their benefits, toward medium to lower-income residents.
- Drain's racial composition has remained fairly constant. The American Indian and Latino populations experienced a one-percent increase in the last six years and are expected to increase. The needs of residents from diverse backgrounds should be considered in parks planning.

Overall, there are several opportunities and constraints to consider in planning for the development of Drain's facilities. These conditions, when considered in parks planning, are influential factors in future parks, as articulated in the following chapters.

Chart 3.4 Development Permits in Drain, 2008-2018

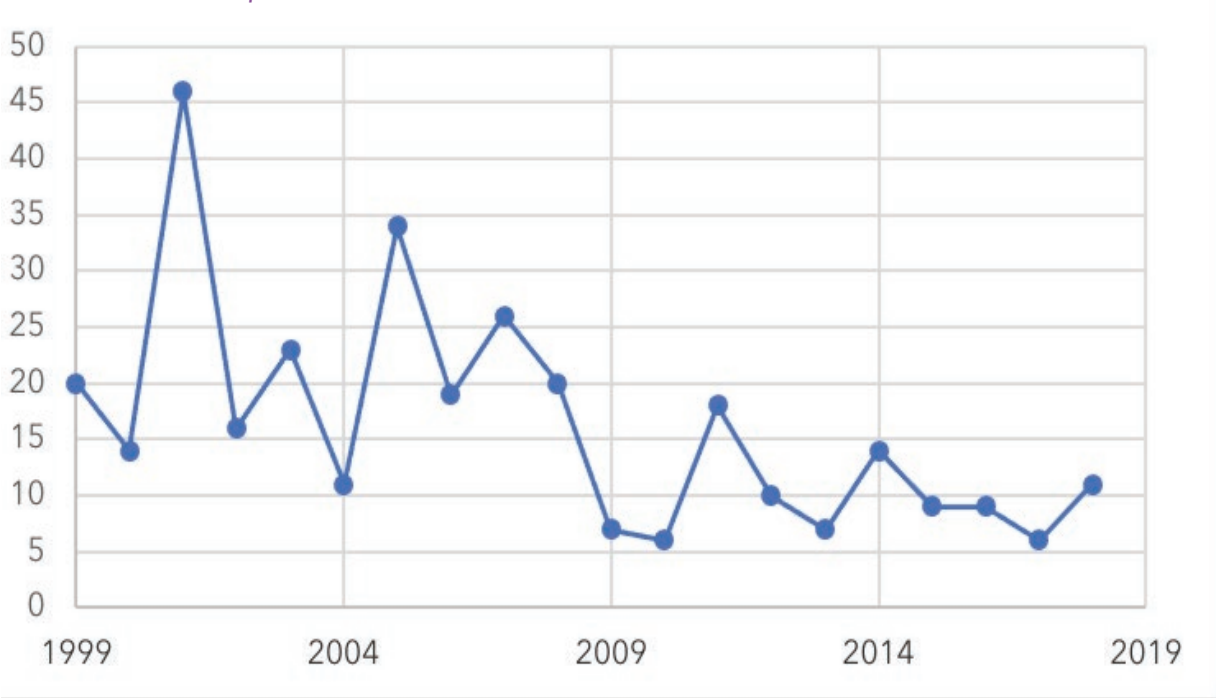


Table 3.5 Income and Poverty, Drain, Douglas County, and Oregon, 2017

	Drain	Douglas County	Oregon
Median Household Income	39,583	44,023	56,119
Median Family Income	50,536	54,147	69,031
Per Capita Income	20,243	25,002	30,410
Percent of Families Below Poverty Level	4.5%	12.1%	9.8%
Percent of Unrelated Individuals 15 and Older Below Poverty Level	42.6%	30.8%	28.1%

Table 3.6 Educational Attainment, Drain, Douglas County, and Oregon, 2017

	Drain	Douglas County	Oregon
High School Diploma	93.6%	89.4%	90.2%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3.4%	17.0%	32.3%

PUBLIC OUTREACH



Public Outreach Strategy

Public outreach strategies were geared toward obtaining local opinion and knowledge on desired improvements to the City's existing park facilities and new parks. An effective needs analysis gathers input from residents through combined broad outreach to solicit opinions from current and future park users along with targeted outreach to young adults, seniors, residents with disabilities, and those whose perspective is not always represented in public processes.

Cameron McCarthy (CM) facilitated several public processes alongside City of Drain staff to gather input from residents and visitors in the future. Findings from these processes can help identify and prioritize future capital projects within the city. Summaries of key findings from the various processes are provided within the following pages.



Online Survey

The Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan survey was administered through Qualtrics, an online survey platform. The survey contained 21 questions and asked residents to evaluate existing amenities and provide ideas for improvement.



Design Charrette

Students at North Douglas High School participated in a design charrette of the Cedar Street property. CM gave students an aerial map of the site and asked to design their ideal park. Feedback from this exercise helped inform the concept design of Cedar Street Park.



Community Open House

CM and the City of Drain hosted an open house to present an overview of the Master Plan to date, and collect additional feedback on the draft park concepts. The City of Drain distributed 650 door hangers to local residents in anticipation of the event.



Dot Boards

Attendees at the North Douglas Fair participated in a dot board exercise at the Parks Master Plan booth. Participants received green sticky dots to "vote" on park elements and amenities they would like to see added and prioritized in Drain.



3 Focus Groups



83 Survey Responses



2 Public Events

North Douglas High School Focus Group

Members of Cameron McCarthy and City of Drain met with a small leadership class on June 6, 2019 comprised of students ranging from sophomores to seniors. Students participated in a general improvements discussion, and then were divided into two groups to participate in a design charrette and discuss what they would like to see improved or changed using the Cedar Street lot site. Students then briefly presented their concept plan.

Findings

- Desire to have legitimate, inviting, interesting, and centralized gathering space with emphasis on placemaking for teens. The perception is that most amenities in Drain are for young children.
- Key elements of interest include: basketball, sand volleyball, fire pit, dog area, turf field, field for soccer or baseball, bike path, community garden, food cart hook-ups, and drive-in movie theater.
- General improvement is needed broadly for organized sports facilities (courts, fields, etc.).

Friends of the Mildred Whipple Library Focus Group

Members of Cameron McCarthy and City of Drain met with the Friends of the Mildred Whipple Library on June 5, 2019. Members participated in a general concerns and opportunities discussion regarding overall parks and recreation in Drain.

Findings

- Desire to renovate and restore elements of historical and cultural significance to Drain for public enjoyment and tourism, such as the covered bridge, and an interpretive walk of Drain's historic homes.
- Strong interest in promoting walkability within Drain: improving general grading throughout town, creating stronger connectivity throughout

- town via walking paths and trail systems.
- Interest in fostering community: developing places where people can easily gather.
- Broad agreement that there are few places for young people to socialize in Drain.

North Douglas County Parks Board Focus Group

Members of Cameron McCarthy met with the North Douglas County Parks Board on July 15, 2019. Members participated in a general concerns and opportunities discussion regarding overall parks and recreation in Drain.

Findings

- Interest in developing RV parking capability as a means of promoting tourism.
- Delineation and allocation of responsibility regarding maintenance and facility management is limited: developing these processes moving forward is crucial.
- Broad need for fostering social cohesion: can be accomplished through connectivity improvements, and development of community space (year-round gym, sport courts, community center, etc.).

North Douglas County Fair Event

Members of Cameron McCarthy attended the North Douglas County Fair in Drain on July 27, 2019. Members participated in a general concerns and opportunities discussion regarding overall parks and recreation in Drain.

Cameron McCarthy set up a booth at the Fair with an existing system map, two image boards, and comment cards. The public shared their input in the following ways:

- Image Boards: participants voted for park activities/programs they wanted in Drain parks with green dots and voted for parks activities/programs they did not want in Drain parks with

red dots.

- Comment Cards: participants provided written comments or visual sketches of additional ideas on comment cards.

Findings

- Strong desire for spray pad and river trails.
- Desire for nature play playgrounds.
- A dog park, covered play areas, and a bicycle pump track were also supported.

Drain Parks Master Plan Open House

Members of Cameron McCarthy and City of Drain hosted a community open house at the Drain Civic Center on October 29, 2019 to provide an update

on the parks master plan process and timeline, and to receive community input on concepts and recommendations. Residents provided feedback during the presentation and during review of the concept boards.

Findings

- Improvements to Anna Drain Park include developing gathering space, such as an amphitheater, and considering space for RVs.
- General desire for a dog park, a splash pad, renovation of the high school basketball court, and improved connectivity throughout Drain.
- Additional considerations include: ADA access improvements, incorporating shade and benches into site design, and leveraging community funding and partnership opportunities.



Survey Methodology

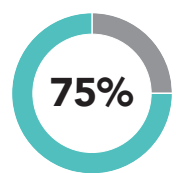
In the summer of 2019, the City of Drain and Cameron McCarthy (CM) conducted a survey to gather community perspectives about the city's parks and recreation facilities. The survey gave parks users the opportunity to comment on the current state of parks facilities and suggest improvements. Gathering the preferences and opinions of the community helps inform the creation of a responsive parks and open space master plan. The input collected through the survey helps to ensure that the concerns and actions outlined in the plan are relevant to current conditions.

CM used a digital survey administered through Qualtrics to collect the public's perceptions of the city's parks and recreation facilities. The survey included 21 questions, provided in English. The City distributed the survey through the utility mailers, posting the survey on the project website, and word of mouth at tabling events. The survey remained open for responses from the end of June 2019 through the end of August 2019.

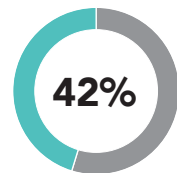
The survey received 83 responses, although not



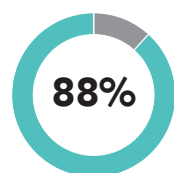
Survey-Taker Demographic Profile



Survey-Takers
Identifying as
Women



Survey-Takers
Ages 26 to 44



Survey-Takers
Identifying as
White

all respondents completed all questions of the survey. Since the survey was not administered using a random sample, the responses should not be considered directly representative of the views of Drain residents. However, it does provide valuable insight into the preferences of some residents who use the park system (98% of respondents indicated they had visited a Drain park or recreation facility in the past year). The following pages summarize the results of the survey. A survey summary memo and raw survey results are included as Appendix C.

Key Survey Findings

Parks Preferences and Satisfaction

To understand how community members of Drain are using their parks, the survey asked how frequently respondents visited parks, how satisfied they felt with the park facilities and maintenance, and what they used parks for. Respondents were asked to identify their level of satisfaction with Anna Drain Park, the Pool at Anna Drain Park, North Douglas High School, North Douglas Elementary/Middle School, and the Civic Center.

- Over 80% of respondents were at least "Somewhat Satisfied" with the Pool at Anna Drain Park, if not extremely satisfied. Over 75% of respondents reported a level of satisfaction with the Civic Center, and over 60% of respondents reported a level of satisfaction with Anna Drain Park. North Douglas High School and North Douglas Elementary/Middle School were the lowest percentages of overall satisfaction (57% each).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents currently use parks for play, followed by exercise (20%), and parties/group gatherings (17%).

Park Usage, Access, and Facility Preferences

Respondents were asked to indicate any populations they feel are under-served by the existing parks facilities, to rank potential future outdoor park facilities for investment or improvement, and to rate general park amenities and outdoor park facilities by level of importance.

- Teenagers were the most under-served (19%), followed by Seniors 65+ (17%). People with disabilities were also identified (12%).
- The most popular general potential park features were restrooms (69%), children's play areas (54%), and park amenities (tables, benches, etc.) (45%). Other high priorities were walking trails and nature trails.
- The most popular potential outdoor features were playground equipment (38%), natural areas/green space (34%), and covered play areas (33%). Other high priorities were nature-play areas and unpaved trails.

Priorities for the Future

Respondents were also asked how the city should prioritize its efforts over the next ten years, and were given an opportunity to share their vision for parks and recreation in Drain.

- The majority of respondents (43%) believe Drain should focus on upgrading existing facilities and equipment over the next 10 years.
- Write-in comments for future improvements suggest an interest in developing local walking trails, restoring the covered bridge, and creating improved spaces for people to gather.

Summary Findings

This chapter describes national, state, and local context as it pertains to recreation, with a focus on the park and recreation desires of the community for Drain's parks system. The following provides a



60%

Respondents Who Feel the
City Needs Additional Parks or
Recreation Facilities

summary of key feedback to consider in planning for a parks system that meets the current and future needs of Drain's residents.

- Respondents primarily want park spaces where they can play and exercise, as well as gather with their family and community. While many residents reported a fair level of satisfaction with existing parks and facilities, over half of respondents (60%) also feel that the City needs additional parks or recreational facilities.
- Overall teens and seniors are the most under-served demographics, followed closely by access for people with disabilities. Respondents reported high interest in basic amenities such as restrooms, benches, and play areas. Incorporating age-appropriate play and universally-accessible play equipment has the capacity to serve both teens and those with disabilities, and increasing the provision of amenities within park sites, such as benches and shaded areas, can make parks more accessible for seniors.
- The interest in basic amenities suggests respondents want facilities where they can safely and regularly enjoy the outdoors. Providing year-round community gathering places will help serve cross-generational families.
- Respondents would like to see the city focus on upgrading existing facilities and equipment that will enable passive recreation such as walking and running, honor local history through the reopening of the covered bridge, and support community identity by providing places for friends and families to gather.

Chapter Four

PLANNING FRAMEWORK

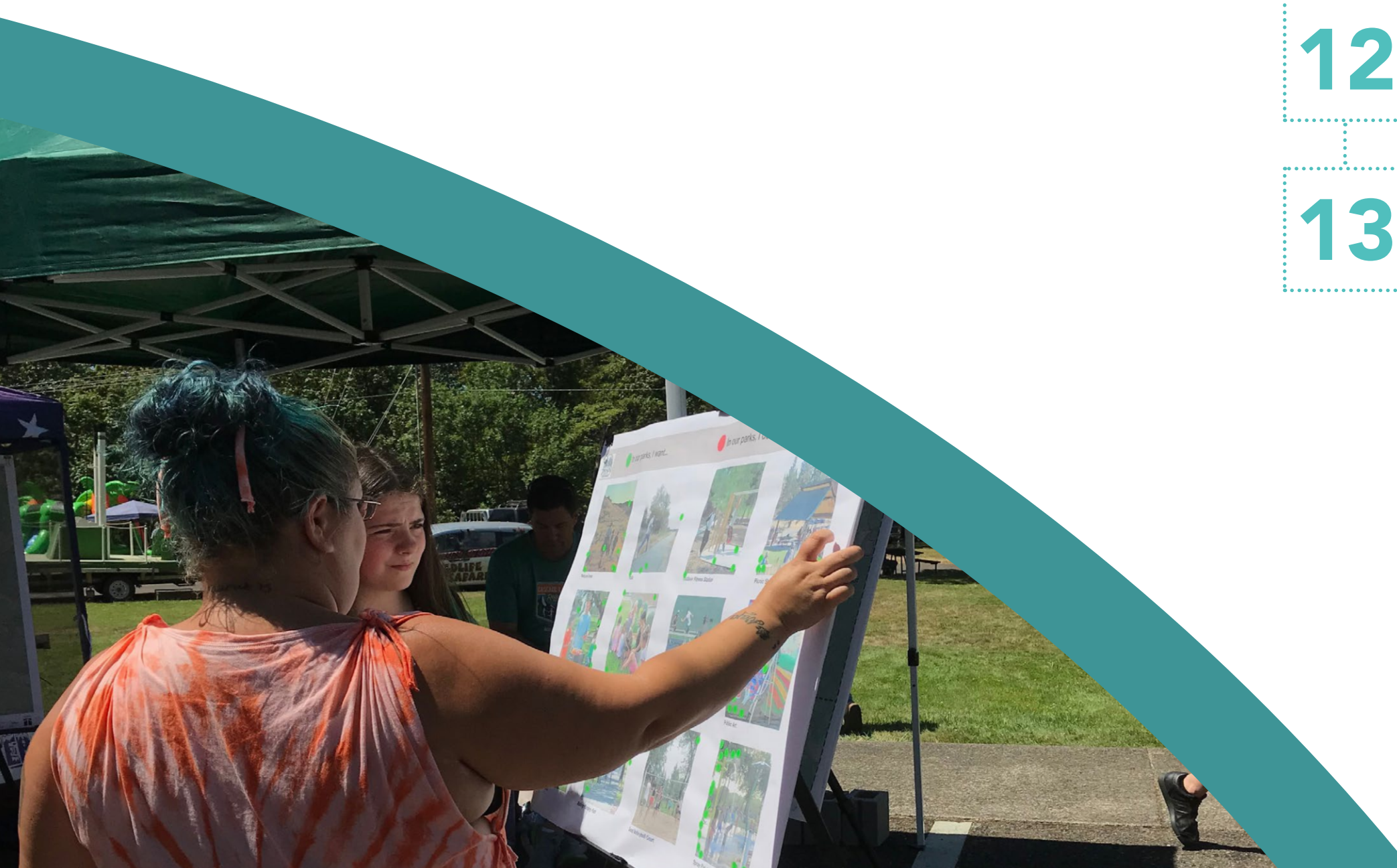
This section outlines the vision, goals, and actions established through the parks outreach process. The vision for Drain is intended to represent the community's needs and desires. Goals represent the general end toward which organizational efforts are directed. Actions are specific steps needed to achieve stated goals. Recommendations, as detailed in Section 5 are the specific steps needed to achieve the Master Plan goals and implement the vision.

12

Vision

13

Goals and Actions



VISION

The Drain parks system is comprised of welcoming and accessible parks that promote healthy lifestyles, foster connectivity, showcase local history, and meet the needs of a diverse community.

Identity

Each community is unique, and each parks system should reflect and augment the distinct qualities that make it a great place to live and play. For Drain, this means developing a collection of parks through acquisition, improvements, and upgrades, creating an easily-identifiable brand for the parks system, and encouraging and supporting the interests and energy of the local community to become stewards of their parks and cultural resources. By fostering an identity for Drain as a small town for healthy lifestyles and social connection, Drain can develop an identity as distinct as the city and its residents.

Distribution and Connectivity

The parks system is an integral element of the local transportation system and a foundation for connectivity. While parks and trails can serve as transportation corridors for pedestrians and bicyclists, a high degree of connection between parks and trails also helps facilitate equity of access for all members of the community. Ideally, all neighborhoods should have a park within a ¼-mile radius of residences, according to the Trust for Public Land. The city plays a vital role supplementing local transportation options and providing fair recreational access to all by strategically acquiring properties that can provide for underserved areas, developing an interconnected system of multi-use trails, and cultivating key partnerships with the North Douglas County School District to implement improvements.

Funding and Partnerships

The vision for the parks system cannot be fully realized without sufficient resources. The City has the ability to assess SDC's on new development in order to fund park capital improvements described

in the plan. SDCs are one-time fees imposed on new development to help fund infrastructure improvements. In addition, Drain can pursue other sources including partnerships. When planned accordingly, acquiring funds or offsetting project costs through partnerships can have benefits that are twofold: the City can remain financially solvent while building mutually beneficial relationships. Potential partnerships include the North Douglas County School District, land trusts, and other private organizations.

Maintenance and Operations

As the recommendations and implementation measures are realized, the Drain parks system will increase in size, number of facilities, and diversity. The City will need to obtain additional funds as the park system expands to cover operations and maintenance costs associated with the parks system. Following a strategic schedule of care to upgrade and replace facilities and equipment and adopting design standards for new parks can help foster the City's identity as a provider of quality parks and recreation services.

Sustainability

As owners of parks and open space in a community, park districts are also stewards of the land and environment, and often the first introduction children have to the natural world. Bringing sustainable best-practices into parks programming, maintenance, and operations therefore serves an important role in shaping environmental stewardship at an early age. Drain can set this example through a focus on waste reduction in parks, and developing sustainability guidelines for maintenance. Encouraging responsible use of outdoor resources ensures the longevity of Drain's parks and facilities and speaks to the values of the community.

Community History

Parks can serve a crucial role in communities as a means of providing local education, preservation, and historical context. Drain is home to several

cultural amenities, such as historic homes and Pass Creek Bridge, and can serve as a hub for merging local history with recreation through interpretive paths and trails. Facilitating connections in this way expands opportunities for Drain to welcome tourism.

GOALS AND ACTIONS

1. Identity

Create a unique parks system with a strong identity that encourages resident involvement and is safe and accessible for all.

- 1.1: As part of facility development, incorporate design elements that create and reinforce a unique brand for the parks system.
- 1.2: Plan new park development and park enhancement projects with user safety as a top priority.
- 1.3: Provide amenities, facilities, programs, and events that increase accessibility for all residents.
- 1.4: Plan parks as inclusive spaces that account for all residents regardless of age, gender, ability, economic status, and ethnicity.
- 1.5: Provide opportunities for volunteering and stewardship to maintain and improve Drain facilities.

2. Distribution and Connectivity

Improve physical connections between and to facilities and promote an equitable distribution of facilities within the community.

- 2.1: Acquire land that can be developed as park land in under-served areas.
- 2.2: Acquire land with unique features that can be protected and preserved as natural area or open space along stream corridors, or along the periphery.

- 2.3: Plan and develop off-street multi-use paths and trails that improve connectivity between parks and to open space areas, natural areas, and external systems.
- 2.4: Explore partnership opportunities with the School District to plan and develop park facilities on existing property.

3. Funding and Partnerships

Evaluate and establish new mechanisms for funding existing and future park and recreation facilities and programs, while strengthening relationships between Drain and other partners.

- 3.1: Identify and secure additional funding sources for operations, parks maintenance, and parkland acquisition.
- 3.2: Review and adjust the SDC rate annually to allow Drain to expand and develop its parks system.
- 3.3: Develop partnerships with land trusts, private entities, and public entities that have an interest in providing recreation opportunities and/or natural resource protection and preservation.

4. Maintenance and Operations

Manage and operate all facilities in a manner that promotes a safe, quality, and efficient parks system.

- 4.1: Upgrade and/or replace facilities or equipment that are in poor condition.
- 4.2: Adopt and implement design standards when planning for new parks.
- 4.3: Increase staffing levels for maintenance and operations.
- 4.4: Explore alternative means and methods for maintaining parkland.
- 4.5: Adopt and implement maintenance standards.

5. Sustainability

Incorporate sustainable practices in park facility design, maintenance, and operations, and increase resident awareness of Drain actions.

- 5.1: Reduce waste in the parks through responsible means (i.e. recycling, composting, etc.).
- 5.2: Adopt and implement sustainability guidelines for park design and maintenance.
- 5.3: Offer educational and interpretive opportunities in parks in order to increase environmental stewardship.
- 5.4: Build systems that enable local activism as a way of supporting the parks system.

6. Community History

Promote restoration, preservation and incorporation of Drain's historical and cultural amenities into recreation opportunities to encourage education

and tourism.

- 6.1: Pursue funding opportunities for the rehabilitation and reopening of Pass Creek Bridge.
- 6.2: Explore opportunities for the development of an interpretive walk or trail through Drain that highlights historical homes and other cultural elements.



Chapter Five

RECOMMENDATIONS

Communities are strengthened by a sufficient supply and variety of parks, trails, open space, and natural areas. This section includes recommended system improvements to guide the Drain Parks System. The recommendations are a product of a thorough analysis of Drain's recreation needs based on broad community input. The recommendations provide a path for strengthening Drain's parks system and are aimed at building community capacity while accommodating future growth and adapting to changing needs. Recommendations are organized into the following categories: park development, park acquisition, trail development, community recreation, and historic resources. Each recommendation is assigned a letter that is correlated to its reference in Chapter 6.

**14**

Parkland Development

15

Parkland Acquisition

16

Trail Development

17

Community Recreation

18

Historic Resources

PARK DEVELOPMENT

Park development recommendations listed in Table 5.1 include the improvement of one existing park facility, Anna Drain Park, and the development of two new park facilities, Cedar Street Park, and Elk Creek Natural Area. Recommendations focus on the development of under-utilized assets, capacity expansion, and adding new amenities to support existing uses. Specific facility recommendations were identified through the public involvement process and input from City staff. Following are narrative descriptions of the development of each park which accompany detailed concept plans included as Maps 5.1 through 5.3.

Anna Drain Park

Anna Drain Park is located on Anna Drain Park Road, east of the railroad corridor and directly south of the Drain community pool. The park is currently owned by Douglas County and the City is considering acquisition of the property. The proposed concept design improves existing elements of the park and proposes new amenities for community use. The northern side of the park is bordered by an existing parking lot, with a crosswalk accessing the community pool. An existing monument is located at the northwest entrance, facing the parking lot. This monument is proposed to remain. The concept design proposes a north-south concrete pathway that provides access to the center of the park and a perimeter walking pathway. The pathway connects to one existing picnic shelter, which is to remain, and two proposed picnic shelters. The concept proposes replacement, upgrade, and expansion of an existing playground that currently exists on the west side of the park. The eastern half of the park currently contains lawn areas, trees, and horseshoe pits. The concept proposes a small amphitheater with seating and a performance stage within the existing lawn area. The amphitheater will function as a community gathering space. The concept further enhances the park by benches and exercise stations along the perimeter path, additional plant and flower beds, and landscape screening improvements along the east, south, and west property boundaries.

Cedar Street Park

Cedar Street Park is a vacant property owned by the City that is located at the intersection of Cedar Street and Lane Avenue. The property is a former ODOT facility and contains a vacant one-story warehouse building on the northern end site which is proposed for adaptive reuse. The overall concept seeks to transform the site into a community hub for recreation, socialization, and economic development. Cedar Street provides primary access, with a pedestrian crosswalk proposed at the northernmost end of the site. The northwest corner of the site contains a proposed parking lot with landscape plantings and stormwater treatment. The northeast corner of the site contains the existing warehouse building, which is proposed to be retrofitted as an indoor market space. A seasonal farmer's market space is proposed, with areas for booths and stalls. A community garden is proposed north of the farmer's market area, and a food vendor area is proposed along the eastern property line with outdoor seating. The area south of the farmer's market contains a proposed playground with seating, a splash pad, and basketball court with a wall sports area. The rest of the southern half of the site is proposed as multipurpose lawn area, which can be used for unstructured field sports. A vegetated buffer and concrete path are proposed along Cedar Street.

Elk Creek Natural Area

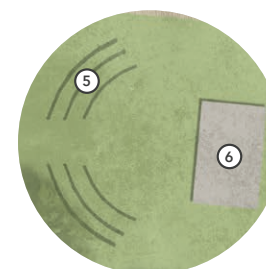
The proposed Elk Creek Natural Area is located south of Umpqua Highway 99 and along Elk Creek. The site is owned by the City and is part of the wastewater treatment plant facility. The proposed natural area park concept includes a trailhead on Division Avenue, north of the treatment plant itself, a trail extending along the perimeter of the facility, a bridge crossing of Elk Creek, and natural area trail loops and other amenities on the north side of Elk Creek. The trail includes a bridge, native grass plantings, five stormwater catchment areas, riparian enhancement plantings, and multiple picnic shelters at the eastern, western, and middle points of the trail. The natural area park is intended for passive, community recreation activities.

KEY ELEMENTS



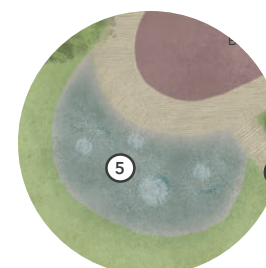
PLAYGROUNDS

The second most popular general potential park feature according to survey respondents besides restrooms were children's play areas (54%). Two of the proposed concepts seek to provide this key amenity.



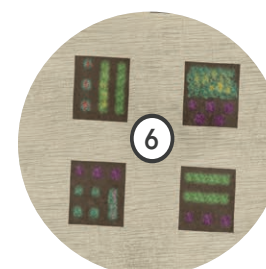
AMPHITHEATER

Write-in survey comments for future improvements suggested creating spaces for people to gather. An amphitheater at Anna Drain Park provides seating and gathering space year-around.



SPLASH PAD

Residents at public outreach events indicated a strong preference for a splash pad in order to serve young children and families, as proposed at Cedar Street Park.



COMMUNITY GARDEN & FARMER'S MARKET

A common theme across all public outreach efforts was the need to leverage outdoor activities for the purpose of building community and supporting local economy. A community garden and farmer's market at Cedar Street Park is one way to support these goals.



TRAIL

Residents across all public outreach efforts expressed an interest in improving local connectivity through the development of trails and paths. The proposed trail at the natural area site can provide year-round recreation.

Table 5.1 Park Development Recommendations

PROJECT	SITE	DESCRIPTION
ANNA DRAIN PARK		
A1.1	Anna Drain	Pursue acquisition of the property from Douglas County.
A1.2	Anna Drain	Conduct property due diligence to ensure there are no liabilities associated with acquisition.
A1.3	Anna Drain	Obtain ownership of the property prior to investment in capital improvements.
A1.4	Anna Drain	Formalize and improve parking and access.
A1.5	Anna Drain	Construct interior and perimeter concrete pathways.
A1.6	Anna Drain	Replace and expand the children's playground.
A1.7	Anna Drain	Replace restrooms and install new restrooms building.
A1.8	Anna Drain	Construct amphitheater and performance space.
A1.9	Anna Drain	Install exercise equipment along perimeter pathway.
A1.10	Anna Drain	Install two new picnic shelters.
A1.11	Anna Drain	Install new park entrance sign.
A1.12	Anna Drain	Install site furnishings including bike racks, benches, trash receptacles, and picnic tables.
A1.13	Anna Drain	Install new trees, plant beds, and flower plantings.
A1.14	Anna Drain	Improve irrigation system.
CEDAR STREET PARK		
A2.1	Cedar Street	Construct new access drive and off-street parking lot.
A2.2	Cedar Street	Renovate existing building for use as a community space.
A2.3	Cedar Street	Construct concrete pathways.
A2.4	Cedar Street	Provide and extend utilities.
A2.5	Cedar Street	Construct children's playground.
A2.6	Cedar Street	Install fencing along Cedar Street
A2.7	Cedar Street	Construct splash pad.
A2.8	Cedar Street	Construct basketball court and ball wall.
A2.9	Cedar Street	Install lawn and irrigation system.
A2.10	Cedar Street	Install new park entrance sign.
A2.11	Cedar Street	Install site furnishings including bike racks, benches, trash receptacles, and picnic tables.
A2.12	Cedar Street	Install new trees, plant beds, and flower plantings.
ELK CREEK NATURAL AREA		
A3.1	Elk Creek	Construct trailhead at Division Avenue with parking and concrete pads for rest-room and kiosk.

A3.2	Elk Creek	Extend utilities to trailhead and install restrooms building.
A3.3	Elk Creek	Install informational kiosk at trailhead.
A3.4	Elk Creek	Install new park entrance sign.
A3.5	Elk Creek	Construct trail from trailhead to Elk Creek.
A3.6	Elk Creek	Construct pedestrian bridge across Elk Creek.
A3.7	Elk Creek	Construct trail system on the north side of Elk Creek.
A3.8	Elk Creek	Install site furnishings including bike racks, benches, trash receptacles, and picnic tables.
A3.9	Elk Creek	Install picnic shelters.
A3.10	Elk Creek	Rehabilitate riparian area along Elk Creek including flood management and stream bank restoration.



LEGEND

- ① PARKING
- ② CONCRETE PATH
- ③ PLAYGROUND
- ④ LAWN
- ⑤ AMPITHEATER SEATING
- ⑥ STAGE
- ⑦ RESTROOM
- ⑧ NEW PICNIC SHELTER
- ⑨ EXISTING PICNIC SHELTER TO REMAIN
- ⑩ EXERCISE STATION
- ⑪ LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS



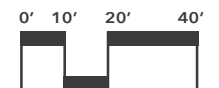
**CAMERON
McCARTHY**

ANNA DRAIN PARK

Map 5.1 Anna Drain Park

DRAFT

SCALE 1" = 20'-0"





LEGEND

- ① PARKING
- ② CONCRETE PATH
- ③ PLAYGROUND
- ④ LAWN
- ⑤ SPLASH PAD
- ⑥ COMMUNITY GARDEN
- ⑦ FARMER'S MARKET AREA
- ⑧ FOOD VENDOR AREA
- ⑨ OUTDOOR SEATING
- ⑩ BASKETBALL COURT
- ⑪ WALL SPORTS AREA

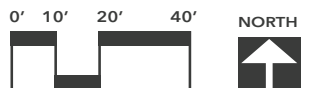


**CAMERON
McCARTHY**

CEDAR STREET PARK

DRAFT

SCALE 1" = 20'-0"





LEGEND

- ① PARKING
- ② TRAIL
- ③ BRIDGE
- ④ NATIVE GRASSES
- ⑤ TRAILHEAD
- ⑥ STORMWATER CATCHMENT AREA
- ⑦ RIPARIAN PLANTING
- ⑧ PICNIC SHELTER



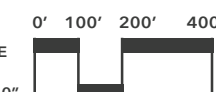
**CAMERON
McCARTHY**

NATURAL AREA

Map 5.3 Elk Creek Natural Area

DRAFT

FOR CLARITY,
SOME ITEMS ARE
ENLARGED
SCALE 1" = 200'-0"



PARK ACQUISITION

The needs assessment identified two areas of Drain that are under-served by existing or proposed parks facility, as illustrated on Map 5.4 Proposed Parks System. Drain is generally divided into four quadrants (NE, SE, NW, and SW) with the Highway 38/Umpqua Highway 99 defining the north-south dividing line and 1st Street and the railroad corridor defining the east-west dividing line. Following is a discussion of level of service in each of the quadrants:

- **NE Quadrant:** The NE quadrant is under-served by park and recreation facilities. The only existing facilities are located at North Douglas Elementary School. The quadrant contains primarily residential development and single-family homes. There is a need for a neighborhood park to serve this area.
- **SE Quadrant:** The SE quadrant is well served by park and recreation facilities including Anna Drain Park, the community pool, and North

Douglas High School.

- **NW Quadrant:** The NW quadrant is under-served by parks facilities; however, this is the smallest of the quadrants in size and contains predominantly commercial businesses and the downtown core. The City does not have any parks or open space areas that serve downtown businesses or motorists using Highway 38. Drain is a common stopping point between the Oregon coast and Interstate 5. Both the needs assessment and community input provided support the concept of a small urban plaza space to serve the downtown and visitors.
- **SW Quadrant:** The SW quadrant is planned to be served by proposed park facilities at Cedar Street Park and Elk Creek Natural Area.

Park acquisition recommendations identified in Table 5.2 include acquiring and developing an urban plaza to serve the downtown core (NW quadrant) and a neighborhood park to serve the residential neighborhood in the NE quadrant.

Table 5.2 Park Acquisition Recommendations

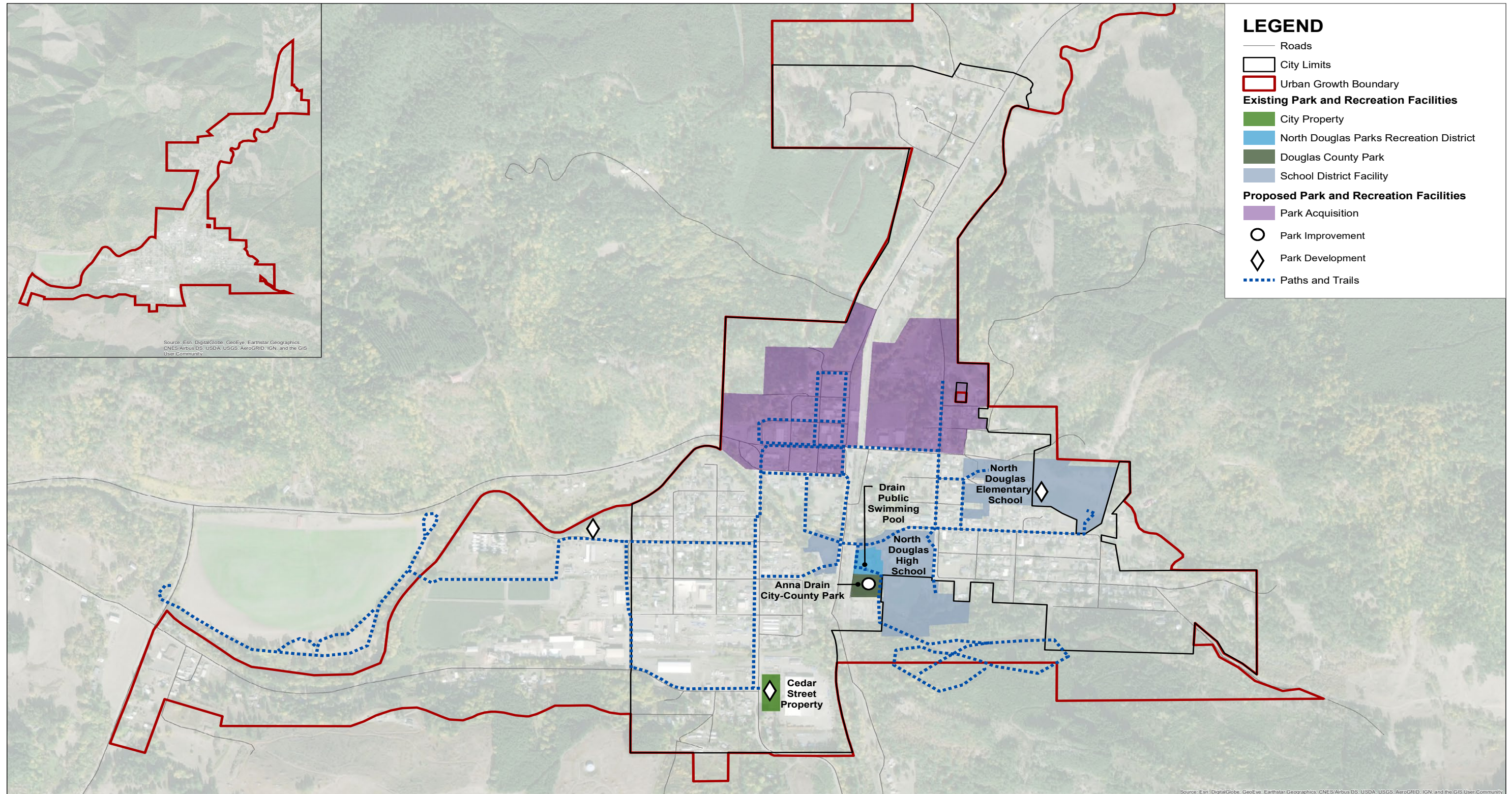
PROJECT	SITE	DESCRIPTION
NW QUADRANT URBAN PLAZA		
B1.1	Urban Plaza	Acquire approximately 0.5 acres of property in the downtown core for an urban plaza.
B1.2	Urban Plaza	Prepare conceptual design and cost estimate for the development of the property as an urban plaza.
B1.3	Urban Plaza	Construct an urban plaza space to serve the downtown core and visitors.
NE QUADRANT NEIGHBORHOOD PARK		
B2.1	Neighborhood Park	Acquire approximately 1-5 acres of property in NE Drain for a future neighborhood park site.
B2.2	Neighborhood Park	Prepare conceptual design and cost estimate for the development of the property as a neighborhood parks.
B2.3	Neighborhood Park	Construct a neighborhood park to serve the surrounding residential neighborhood.

TRAIL DEVELOPMENT

Creating a connected and walkable city are values expressed through the needs assessment and community input processes. Map 5.4 Proposed Parks Systems identifies proposed trails within the City and trails extending south, outside the City. The primary purpose of the trail system is to connect existing parks, downtown, schools, civic landmarks, historic buildings, and proposed parks through a safe and walkable network of sidewalks, paths, and trails. Proposed trails to the south of the City take advantage of existing U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) access roads to provide views of the City from the surrounding ridgelines to the south. The highways and railroad corridor extending through Drain are impediments to connectivity. Proposed trail system improvements are intended to resolve access issues. Table 5.3 includes recommendations for both the City and ridgeline trail systems.

Table 5.3 Trail Development Recommendations

PROJECT	SITE	DESCRIPTION
CITY TRAIL SYSTEM		
C1.1	City	Conduct an inventory of existing sidewalks and trails and gaps where facilities do not exist along proposed trail alignments.
C1.2	City	Prepare a trails improvement plan that includes types of proposed facilities and cost estimates for improvements.
C1.3	City	Construct trail improvement projects to complete build out of the proposed system.
SOUTH RIDGELINE TRAIL SYSTEM		
C2.1	Ridgeline	Prepare a feasibility study that explores the viability of developing a recreational trail system in southwest Drain that provides views to the north and west from surrounding ridgelines.
C2.2	Ridgeline	Work with USFS, BLM, and private landowners to acquire public access easements for the proposed trail system.
C2.3	Ridgeline	Develop the south ridgeline trail system.



COMMUNITY RECREATION

The existing school district facilities assessment of North Douglas School District identified two absences in school and community recreation facilities:

- The District does not have a track and field facility, including all-weather running track and field event areas, for middle school and high school athletes.
- The District does not have an all-weather multipurpose field for football, soccer, and other field sports.

According to sports participation data for 2019 provided by the National Federation of High School Associations (NHFS), outdoor track and field has the second highest participation of all sports among boys with 600,097 participants nationwide and the highest participation among girls with 488,592 participants nationwide. Additionally, elementary, middle, and high school running tracks are often available and used by the community for active recreation including running, walking, and

other training. Public input collected during the planning process indicated strong support for a community running track, track and field facility, and multipurpose field. The existing recreation field east of North Douglas Elementary school is well suited for development of the proposed facility. Table 5.4 contains recommendations directed at partnering with the School District to develop a proposed community running track and multipurpose field.

Table 5.4 Community Recreation Recommendations

PROJECT	SITE	DESCRIPTION
COMMUNITY RECREATION FACILITY		
D1.1	North Douglas ES	Partner with the School District to explore the feasibility of developing a community running track, track and field facility, and multipurpose synthetic turf field at North Douglas ES.
D1.2	City	Partner with the School District to prepare a conceptual design and cost estimate study for the proposed facility.
D1.3	City	Partner with the School District to develop the proposed facility.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Like several communities in the Willamette Valley, Drain has a historic covered bridge. The Pass Creek Bridge is located south of the Civic Center and Library and spans Pass Creek, a tributary of Elk Creek. The bridge originally carried stagecoaches over Pass Creek before being moved from its original location in 1987 and reassembled. The bridge was used for pedestrian traffic until 2014, when it was closed by the City due to its deteriorating condition. According to the Umpqua Historic Preservation Society, the bridge was constructed in 1906.

Rehabilitation and reopening of the Pass Creek Bridge is a priority for the community, a consistent theme throughout the community input process. The bridge provides connectivity and passive recreation opportunities for residents. Additionally, the bridge is a tourist attraction and can contribute to economic development through enhanced tourism. Although the bridge is not a specific park and recreation facility, the Plan seeks to respond to community input by providing recommendations, as detailed in Table 5.5, that address rehabilitation, preservation, and use of the Pass Creek Bridge.

Table 5.5 Historic Resources Recommendations

PROJECT	SITE	DESCRIPTION
PASS CREEK BRIDGE		
E1.1	Pass Creek Bridge	Pursue funding for design, engineering, and construction services to rehabilitate, restore, and preserve the historic Pass Creek Bridge as a community recreation amenity.

Chapter Six

IMPLEMENTATION

This section provides information on funding requirements for deferred maintenance recommendations and the implementation of the proposed recommendations in Section 5. Funding requirements are based on park-improvements, park development, park acquisition, open space acquisition, and trail acquisition projects as detailed in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Funding requirements are prioritized based on a prioritization schedule. In addition, the Section discusses anticipated funding sources and additional funding resources that can be leveraged for implementation of the Plan.



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Budget and Staffing Analysis

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Funding Requirements and Strategies

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Capital and Operational Cost Estimates

22

Conclusion

PROJECTS

Overview

This chapter details the projects proposed to implement the recommendations and achieve the vision and goals contained in the Plan. The project funding needs include improvement actions and forecasted operations and maintenance costs.

Improvement actions consist of capital projects categorized as park development and park acquisition. Trail development, community recreation, and historic resources projects are not estimated in the Plan because recommendations include additional studies and processes necessary to provide the basis for cost estimation.

The capital projects subsection provides costs for projects based on a detailed CIP, included as a separate document, which prioritizes projects into three categories: 0-10 years (High Priority), 11-20 years (Medium Priority), and as greater than 20 years (Low Priority).

Recommended projects included in this chapter were evaluated based on consideration of the following information sources to determine a prioritization schedule:

- The City's Vision and Goals
- Input from City Council, City staff, and other key stakeholders
- Quantitative results from the Community Needs Assessment
- Qualitative findings from community input including the online survey
- Geospatial analysis

Each project is prioritized based on a High, Medium, and Low prioritization schedule.

- High priority projects are planned for the first 10-year planning period, through 2029.
- Medium priority projects are planned for the second 10-year planning period, through 2039.

- Low priority projects are planned for the third planning period, which begins in 2040.

Prioritization levels and schedules have inherent flexibility as funding becomes available or to adapt to changing community needs over time. Project prioritization is included in the Capital Improvements Plan (Exhibit E).

This chapter also outlines anticipate growth projects in the following two Ten-Year increments, or the overall horizon of the Plan.

Improvement costs vary widely based on local conditions, economic factors, and environmental constraints. The following parameters were used for estimating costs in the City and in Douglas County, based on past projects and additional local information.

- Park development costs for improved or new costs are based on Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) unit costs for project by region, current bid costs from comparable public agency projects, and aggregated data from Cameron McCarthy design and construction projects.
- Park acquisition costs are based on a conservative estimate of \$100,000 per acre for undeveloped land within the UGB.
- Development costs for new parkland to be acquired are estimated at \$250,000 per acre for neighborhood parks and \$300,000 per acre for urban plaza space.

Detailed cost estimates were developed for each improvement within each site. Additional detail is provided in the Parks CIP (Appendix E). The operations and maintenance section includes estimated costs for the operation and maintenance of additional parkland as it is added to the system.

Park Development

Park development projects listed in Table 6.1 include the improvement of one existing park facility, Anna Drain Park, and the development of two new park facilities, Cedar Street Park, and Elk Creek Natural Area. Projects include the development of under-utilized assets, capacity expansion, and adding new amenities to support or complement existing uses. The total estimated cost of park development projects is \$6,000,900.

Park Acquisition

Park acquisition projects identified in Table 6.2 include acquiring and developing an urban plaza to serve the downtown core (NW quadrant) and a neighborhood park to serve the residential neighborhood in the NE quadrant. As noted previously, the NW quadrant is under-served by parks facilities. The City does not have any parks or open space facilities that serve downtown businesses or motorists using Highway 38. The NE quadrant is also under-served by park and recreation facilities. The only existing facilities are located at North Douglas Elementary School. The quadrant contains primarily residential development and single-family homes. The total estimated cost of park acquisition projects is \$1,120,000.

Trail Development

Trail development projects listed in Table 6.3 include recommendations for both City and ridgeline trail systems. The primary purpose of the trail system is to connect existing parks, downtown, schools, civic landmarks, historic buildings, and proposed parks through a safe and walkable network of sidewalks, paths, and trails. Proposed trails to the south of the City take advantage of existing U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) access roads to provide views of the City from the surrounding ridgelines to the south. Cost estimates for trail development projects are not included in the plan (PNE).

Community Recreation

Community recreation projects listed in Table 6.4 include recommendations directed at partnering with the School District to develop a proposed community running track and multipurpose field. Public input collected during the planning process indicated strong support for a community running track, track and field facility, and multipurpose field. The existing recreation field east of North Douglas Elementary school is well suited for development of the proposed facility. Cost estimates for community recreation projects are not included in the plan (PNE).

Historic Resources

Historic resources projects listed in Table 6.5 address rehabilitation, preservation, and use of the Pass Creek Bridge. Rehabilitation and reopening of the Pass Creek Bridge is a priority for the community, a consistent theme throughout the community input process. The bridge provides connectivity and passive recreation opportunities for residents. Additionally, the bridge is a tourist attraction and can contribute to economic development through enhanced tourism. Although the bridge is not a specific park and recreation facility, the Plan seeks to responds to community input by furthering the project. Cost estimates for historic resources projects are not included in the plan (PNE).

Table 6.1 Park Development Projects

PROJECT	SITE	PHASE	COST	PRIORITY
ANNA DRAIN PARK				
A1.1	Anna Drain	Public Agency Coordination	\$-	High
A1.2	Anna Drain	Property Due Diligence	\$-	High
A1.3	Anna Drain	Acquisition	\$-	High
A1.4	Anna Drain	Asphalt Parking & Drives	\$36,800	High
A1.5	Anna Drain	Concrete Pathways	\$132,300	High
A1.6	Anna Drain	Children's Playground	\$183,900	High
A1.7	Anna Drain	Restrooms	\$387,500	High
A1.8	Anna Drain	Amphitheater	\$542,500	Medium
A1.9	Anna Drain	Exercise Equipment	\$111,600	High
A1.10	Anna Drain	Picnic Shelters	\$37,200	Medium
A1.11	Anna Drain	Park Entrance Sign	\$1,600	High
A1.12	Anna Drain	Site Furnishings	\$41,700	High
A1.13	Anna Drain	Plantings	\$124,800	High
A1.14	Anna Drain	Irrigation System Improvements	\$65,300	High
Subtotal			\$1,665,200	
CEDAR STREET PARK				
A2.1	Cedar Street	Asphalt Parking & Drives	\$54,900	High
A2.2	Cedar Street	Renovate Building	\$232,500	Medium
A2.3	Cedar Street	Concrete Pathways	\$193,600	High
A2.4	Cedar Street	Site Utilities	\$116,300	Medium
A2.5	Cedar Street	Children's Playground	\$185,800	High
A2.6	Cedar Street	Fencing	\$51,300	High
A2.7	Cedar Street	Splash Pad	\$620,000	Medium
A2.8	Cedar Street	Basketball Court and Ball Wall	\$58,100	Medium
A2.9	Cedar Street	Lawn and Irrigation System	\$137,400	Medium
A2.10	Cedar Street	Park Entrance Sign	\$1,600	Medium
A2.11	Cedar Street	Site Furnishings	\$17,800	Medium
A2.12	Cedar Street	Plantings	\$59,800	Medium
Subtotal			\$1,729,100	

ELK CREEK				
A3.1	Elk Creek	Trailhead and Parking	\$62,300	Medium
A3.2	Elk Creek	Restroom and Utilities	\$271,300	Low
A3.3	Elk Creek	Informational Kiosk	\$5,400	Medium
A3.4	Elk Creek	Park Entrance Sign	\$1,600	Medium
A3.5	Elk Creek	Trail to Elk Creek	\$147,700	Medium
A3.6	Elk Creek	Pedestrian Bridge	\$651,000	Medium
A3.7	Elk Creek	Expanded Trail System	\$343,400	Medium
A3.8	Elk Creek	Site Furnishings	\$77,300	Low
A3.9	Elk Creek	Picnic Shelters	\$167,400	Low
A3.10	Elk Creek	Riparian Rehabilitation	\$879,200	Low
Subtotal			\$2,606,600	
TOTAL			\$6,000,900	

Table 6.2 Park Acquisition Projects

PROJECT	SITE	PHASE	COST	PRIORITY
NW QUADRANT URBAN PLAZA				
B1.1	Urban Plaza	Acquire ~0.5 acres	\$50,000	High
B1.2	Urban Plaza	Prepare conceptual design study	\$15,000	Low
B1.3	Urban Plaza	Develop urban plaza space	\$150,000	Low
Subtotal			\$215,000	
NE QUADRANT NEIGHBORHOOD PARK				
B2.1	Neighborhood Park	Acquire 1-5 acres	\$250,000	High
B2.2	Neighborhood Park	Prepare conceptual design study	\$30,000	Low
B2.3	Neighborhood Park	Develop neighborhood park	\$625,000	Low
Subtotal			\$905,000	
TOTAL			\$1,120,000	

Table 6.3 Trail Development Projects

PROJECT	SITE	PHASE	COST	PRIORITY
CITY TRAIL SYSTEM				
C1.1	City	Trails Inventory	PNE	High
C1.2	City	Trails Improvement Plan	PNE	Medium
C1.3	City	Trail Improvement Projects	PNE	Low
SOUTH RIDGELINE TRAIL SYSTEM				
C2.1	Ridgeline	Feasibility Study	PNE	High
C2.2	Ridgeline	Public Agency Coordination	PNE	Medium
C2.3	Ridgeline	Trail Development	PNE	Low

Table 6.4 Community Recreation Projects

PROJECT	SITE	PHASE	COST	PRIORITY
COMMUNITY RECREATION FACILITY				
D1.1	North Douglas ES	Feasibility Study	PNE	High
D1.2	North Douglas ES	Conceptual Design	PNE	Medium
D1.3	North Douglas ES	Facility Development	PNE	Low

Table 6.5 Historic Resources Projects

PROJECT	SITE	PHASE	COST	PRIORITY
PASS CREEK BRIDGE				
E1.1	Pass Creek Bridge	Design and Engineering Funding	PNE	High

Table 6.6 Prioritized Plan Projects

PRIORITY LEVEL	PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	PARK ACQUISITION PROJECTS	TOTAL
High	\$1,571,100	\$300,000	\$1,871,100
Medium	\$3,034,600	\$0	\$3,034,600
Low	\$1,395,200	\$820,000	\$2,215,200
TOTAL	\$6,000,900	\$1,120,000	\$7,120,900

BUDGET

Current Operating Budget

This section presents the current operating budget for the Drain parks system. The operating budget consists of resources and expenditures.

Resources

The Drain parks budget is funded by the General Fund through a mix of revenue sources. The main sources for the General Fund are tax revenues, licenses and permits, franchise fees, intergovernmental funds (state and county distributions, etc.), charges for services, and other miscellaneous revenues (grants, donations, etc.).

Expenditures

The Parks Fund provides for planning, design and construction of park improvements (capital outlay), as well as operations and maintenance. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2018-19 adopted budget includes the \$19,260 for personnel services and \$42,500 for materials and services. The total FY 2018-19 adopted parks operating budget amount is \$61,760. The FY 2018-19 budget does not include any funding for capital outlay.

STAFFING

Maintenance

The City of Drain maintains one park, Anna Drain Park, which is owned by Douglas County. The City has an operations and maintenance agreement with the County for the facility. A total of 0.25 FTE employees (full time equivalent) are assigned to parks maintenance.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

System Development Charges (SDCs)
The City has the ability to assess SDC's on new development in order to fund park capital

improvements described in the plan. SDCs are one-time fees imposed on new development to help fund infrastructure improvements. Legally, SDCs can only be utilized for land acquisition and capital improvements to transportation, water, sewer, storm water, and park facilities; operation and maintenance expenses do not qualify. A park SDC is based upon the projected per person cost for acquiring new parkland and development of facilities.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

As the recommendations and implementation measures are realized, the Drain parks system will increase in size, number of facilities, and diversity. The City will need to obtain additional funds as the park system expands to cover operations and maintenance costs associated with the parks system.

Significantly fewer revenue sources are available for funding operations than for capital projects. Following are a variety of options available for funding operations and maintenance as the system expands.

- **Local option levy (or serial levy) for park operations.** This type of levy is established for a given rate or amount for a specific period of time, generally from one to five years. However, voter approval is required and is historically less likely to be approved when the levy is earmarked for operations.
- **Grants and donations.** Grants are typically harder to secure for operations than for capital projects. However, mechanisms such as endowment funds can be set up for park operations or the operation of a specific park facility.
- **Operating Efficiency.** Improve operating efficiency by examining possible ways to reduce costs, such as outsourcing, cost-sharing with other public agencies, avoiding duplication of services, and improving efficiency in specific

maintenance tasks.

- **Volunteers.** The City can use volunteers to offset some maintenance costs, while acknowledging that it takes staff time to coordinate volunteer programs.
- **Park Services Revenue.** Generate park services revenue by expanding rental facilities, charging for maintenance services that benefit specific groups rather than the whole community, charging for other services at highly used parks, etc.

FUNDING

The Drain parks system will expand in acreage over the planning period. In order to maintain and improve the level of service the City will need to acquire and develop approximately four new park facilities for under-served areas.

The Plan proposes the development one existing facility at Anna Drain Park; the development of two new facilities at Cedar Street Park and the Elk Creek Natural Area Park; and the acquisition and development of approximately three acres of new parkland to serve under-served areas.

Table 6.6 presents a summary of the proposed projects categorized by type and priority level. Total costs for park development and park acquisition is estimated to be approximately \$7,120,900. The plan includes:

- **\$1,871,100** in funding for **High Priority** projects (2020-2030)
- **\$3,034,600** in funding for **Medium Priority** projects (2031-2040)
- **\$2,215,200** in funding for **Low Priority** project (2041 and beyond).

Parks system improvement actions have been historically funded from the General Fund. These funds consist of revenue from taxpayers and

other state and federal sources. Following are details on anticipated funding sources for parks system improvement actions as well as associated recommendations for leveraging the sources.

System Development Charges

The Parks CIP (Appendix E) provides a foundation for a review and increase of the SDC rate to fund park improvements, system-wide improvements, and land acquisition and development associated with implementing the goals and objectives of this Plan. The current SDC rates are not sufficient to allow the City to expand and develop its parks system while meeting its park goals and actions. Additionally, the SDC methodology does not take into account inflation, nor does it take into account acquisition or development costs. The City should update the SDC rate methodology based on the eligible projects identified in this Plan. As part of the update, the City should evaluate the effect of an SDC rate increase on the General Fund budget and housing development in Drain, particularly affordable housing.

Grants

The City should pursue grants, both state and federal, for parks and trail-related capital improvements. A comprehensive list of grant funding sources is included as Appendix D. These include Community Development and Block Grants (CDBG), Land and Water Conservation Grants, Federal Transportation Grants, State of Oregon Local Government Grants, Urban Forestry Grants, and Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Grants. State, regional, and federal grants can provide funding for a variety of park, open space, and trail projects. The City should balance the potential application's competitiveness with required outlays of staff time when applying for grant funds.

Donations

The City should develop a plan to actively pursue and accept donations of cash or in-kind services for park improvements.

Local Improvement District (LID)

Under Oregon Law, communities can create LIDs to partially subsidize capital projects. The creation of a LID is most appropriate for an area that directly benefits from a new development such as a neighborhood park. The City should consider LIDs for specific projects or in combination with other public agency projects.

General Obligation Bond

This type of bond is a tax assessment on real and personal property. The City can levy this type of bond with majority voter approval during a general election held on an even year. This fund can supplement SDC revenues and is more equitable. The City should evaluate the feasibility of a bond measure with a defined development plan as outlined in this Plan.

Partnerships

The City should work to develop partnerships with local recreation service providers, specifically the School District, to improve operational efficiencies and leveraging of funds. Land trusts also provide an opportunity for collaborative efforts to contribute to the open space and natural areas of the parks system.

Relationships

The City should cultivate relationships with landowners, developers, and employers who may be interested in donating land or services to the City or allowing purchase at a reduced cost. Private landowners have contributed to the parks system in the past and may continue to do so in the future.

Performance Measures

The City should explore ways to reduce operation costs, potentially through cost-efficient design and facilities; to reduce development costs through the use of volunteers and donations; and to reduce land acquisition costs by exploring alternative means of

acquiring land.

SUMMARY

The Drain Parks System Master Plan is an aspirational document based on a community vision for sustained and improved livability through parks and recreation services in the City and within Douglas County. The plan contains a guiding vision, goals, recommendations, and specific projects designed to be implemented over a 25+ year planning period. The planning framework encompassed by this guiding document ensures that the City system will promote healthy lifestyles; provide recreational opportunities; and meet the needs of a diverse community.

APPENDICES

A	Parks Inventory
B	Public Outreach Notes
C	Survey Results Memo
D	Additional Funding Sources
E	Capital Improvements Plan



APPENDICES



Parks Inventory



City of Drain Parks Master Plan

To: Steve Dahl, City Administrator
City of Drain

From: Colin McArthur, AICP
Kelsey Zlevor
Liz Auvil

Date: July 31, 2019

Subject: Park Inventory and Classification Report

1.0 INVENTORY

1.1 City Facilities

Effective parks system planning requires identifying and assessing existing park facilities and amenities through an inventory process. The inventory process highlights system-wide strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and constraints, and reveals underserved areas and services. Knowledge of the activities that occur in each park and the condition of facilities and amenities helps guide recommendations and capital improvement programming efforts. A key component of the inventory process is an analysis and assignment of park classification to each park. Careful review of current and future park system needs by park classification type ensures a balanced parks system capable of efficiently serving the community.

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) developed a national standard of park classifications, which are used here as a basis for establishing a classification system specific to the needs, resources, and facilities of the City of Drain. Park classification determination considers individual park benefits, functions, size, service area, and amenities. Since Drain only contains two parks, Anna Drain Park and the Civic Center, the following inventory explores the following NRPA category:

- Neighborhood Park
- Special Use Park

The parks inventory includes all parkland owned by the City as well as information about other facilities that are available to residents which are owned by the North Douglas Parks and

Drain Parks Master Plan Park Inventory and Classification Report

July 31, 2019

Table 1-1. Park Classification Categories

Classification	General Description	Location Criteria	Size Criteria
Neighborhood Parks	The basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal active and passive recreation.	1/4 - 1/2 mile distances and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.	5 acres is minimum size. 5-10 acres is optimal.
Special Use Parks	Covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose use.	Variable--dependent on specific use.	Variable.

Neighborhood Parks

The City operates one neighborhood park. Neighborhood parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users. Neighborhood parks provide access to basic recreation activities for nearby residents of all ages, function as critical open space, and are often defining elements of a neighborhood. These parks are generally 5 to 10 acres in size and serve residents within 1/4 to 1/2 -mile radius. Neighborhood parks typically include facilities such as playgrounds, basketball courts, tennis courts, lawn areas, picnic tables and benches.

Anna Drain City-County Park

The county-owned and city-maintained Anna Drain Park is located at the south end of Anna Drain Park Road. The park is adjacent to the North Douglas High School and the railroad tracks running north-south through Drain. The park includes restrooms, a drinking fountain, open lawn area, playground, shared parking lot with North Douglas Memorial Pool, benches, picnic shelter, picnic tables, outdoor grills, horseshoe pits, and kid pool.

Special Use Parks

There are two special use parks in the City. Special use parks are recreation sites or parkland occupied by a specialized facility designed to serve a specific function. Facilities typically included in this classification are sports field complexes, community centers, community gardens, skate parks, aquatic centers, and amphitheaters.

Civic Center

The Civic Center is located southeast of the Mildred Whipple Public Library and the United Methodist Church. The land is owned by the city and the United Methodist Church. It is the site of the North Douglas County Fair. The site includes a restroom,

Drain Parks Master Plan Park Inventory and Classification Report

July 31, 2019

North Douglas Memorial Pool

Located off Moreland Avenue at 100 Anna Drain Road, the North Douglas Memorial Pool site is owned by North Douglas Parks and Recreation District. The Memorial Pool is located just north of Anna Drain Park. The site includes the pool, a tennis court, lawn area, rental space, and a shared parking lot with Anna Drain Park.

Undeveloped Sites

ODOT Site

The former ODOT site is located along South Cedar Street where it meets Lane Avenue. The site has a remaining structure but is mostly flat, open space surrounded by a chain-link fence. Remediation has been completed and there is a sidewalk running along the west property line as it follows S Cedar Street.

Public Works Site

Located at Division Avenue and Fir Street, the Public Works site is adjacent to Elk Creek to the north, a new wastewater treatment building to the south, and storage ponds to the west. There is a residential neighborhood to the east. The site is mostly flat and located in a floodplain.

1.2 School District Facilities

School playgrounds and recreational facilities provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities designed to serve a certain age group within the community. Residents in the community have the potential to utilize school district facilities for active and passive uses during non-school hours. Elementary and middle schools may offer playgrounds and sports facilities. High schools tend to offer solely sport facilities. There are two school district facilities in Drain.

North Douglas Elementary/Middle School

North Douglas Elementary/Middle School is located at 100 North School Street and enrolls about 250 students grades K-8. Included on site are the following amenities:

- Baseball fields (2)
- Playground equipment
- Walking path
- Basketball courts (3)

North Douglas High School

North Douglas High School, located at 305 South Main Street, has about 95 students grades 9-12 and includes the following amenities:

- Football field (1)

Drain Parks Master Plan Park Inventory and Classification Report

July 31, 2019

Upper Field near Elementary/Middle School

The site is located adjacent to the North Douglas Elementary/Middle school and is owned by the city and the school district. The site includes open lawn area.

2.0 CLASSIFICATION

The city currently maintains three park facilities and two undeveloped properties, which comprises 11.84 acres of developed parkland.

The existing parks system provides a limited range of recreation opportunities. For the purpose of this Plan, park facilities are assessed based on amenities, size, service area, and function. The City of Drain operates one special use park.

Following is a summary of the park classification and its acreage.

<u>Existing Parks</u>	<u>Park Acres</u>
Neighborhood Parks	1.58
Anna Drain Park	1.58
Special Use Parks	3.62
Civic Center	3.62
North Douglas Memorial Pool	1.54
Undeveloped Land	6.64
Former ODOT Site	1.48
Public Works Site	5.16
TOTAL PARK ACRES	11.84

Drain Parks Master Plan
Park Inventory and Classification Report

July 31, 2019

APPENDIX A. DETAILED INVENTORY

Anna Drain City-County Park

Type

- Neighborhood Park

Size

- 1.58 acres

Status

- Developed

Existing Facilities

- Restroom
- Drinking Fountain
- Open lawn area
- Playground
- Benches
- Gazebo/Picnic Shelter
- Picnic Tables
- Horseshoe Pits

Description

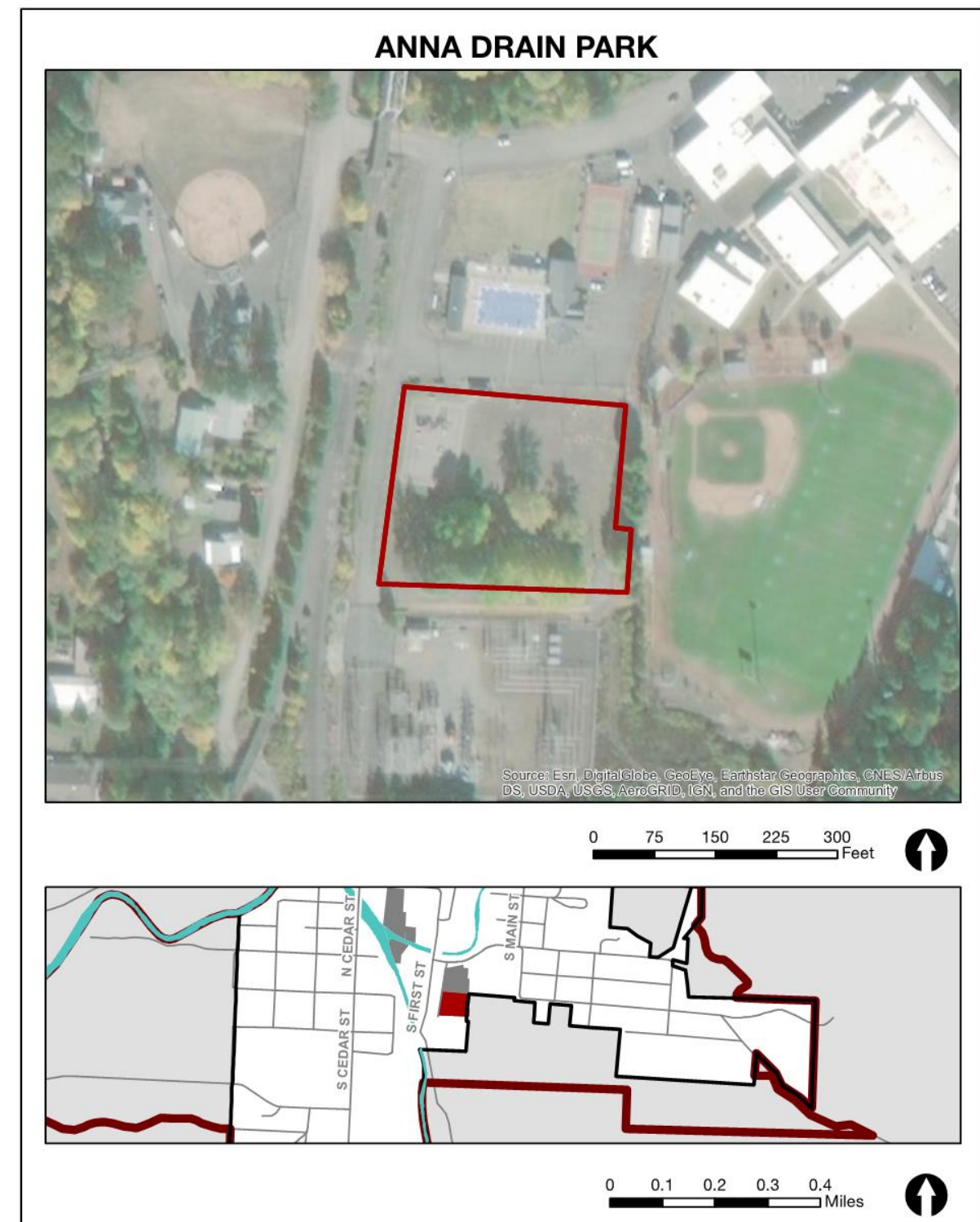
The county-owned and city-maintained Anna Drain Park is located at the south end of Anna Drain Park Road. The park is adjacent to the North Douglas High School and the railroad tracks running north-south through Drain. The park includes restrooms, a drinking fountain, open lawn area, playground, shared parking lot with North Douglas Memorial Pool, benches, picnic shelter, picnic tables, outdoor grills, horseshoe pits, and kid pool.

Opportunities and Constraints

- Opportunity to update playground equipment, add trees to screen electric equipment, vegetated screening along railroad tracks, benches adjacent to playground. Additional activities could include a small frisbee golf course, pickleball, bocce ball, lawn bowling or shuffleboard.

Drain Parks Master Plan
Park Inventory and Classification Report

July 31, 2019



**Drain Parks Master Plan
Park Inventory and Classification Report**

July 31, 2019

Civic Center

- Type
- Special Use Park

- Size
- 3.62 acres

- Status
- Developed

- Existing Facilities
- Restroom
 - Drinking Fountain
 - Picnic Tables
 - Picnic Shelter
 - Historic Covered Bridge

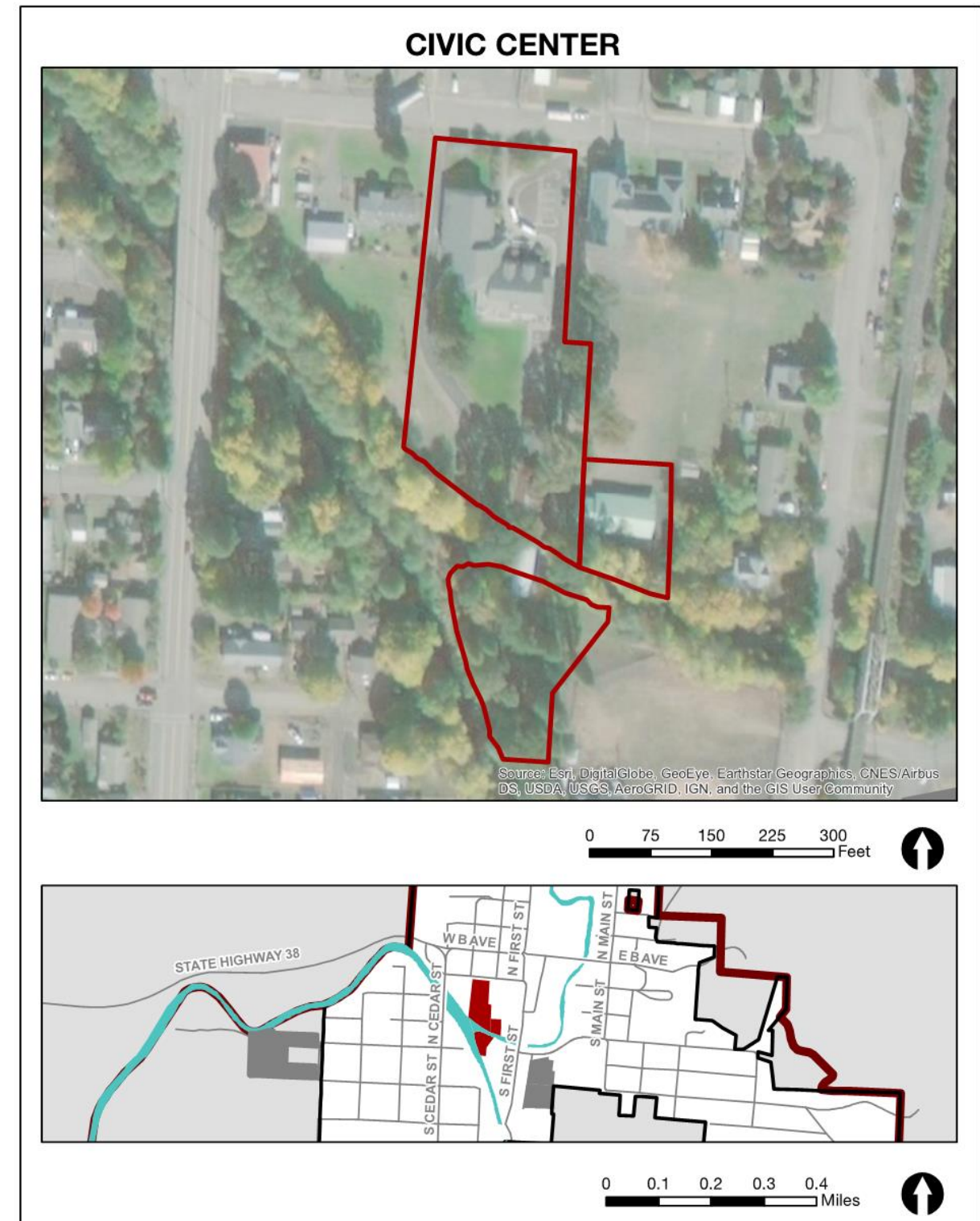
Description

The Civic Center is located southeast of the Mildred Whipple Public Library and the United Methodist Church. The land is owned by the city and the United Methodist Church. It is the site of the North Douglas County Fair. The site includes a restroom, drinking fountain, gazebo with picnic tables, established trees, a historic covered bridge, and connection to the Civic Center and Cedar Avenue.

- Opportunities and Constraints
- Potential to attract visitors passing through with amenities, such as a dog park.

**Drain Parks Master Plan
Park Inventory and Classification Report**

July 31, 2019



**Drain Parks Master Plan
Park Inventory and Classification Report**

July 31, 2019

North Douglas Memorial Pool

- Type
- Special Use Park

- Size
- 1.54 acres

- Status
- Developed

- Existing Facilities
- Pool
 - Tennis courts
 - Lawn area
 - Restrooms

Description

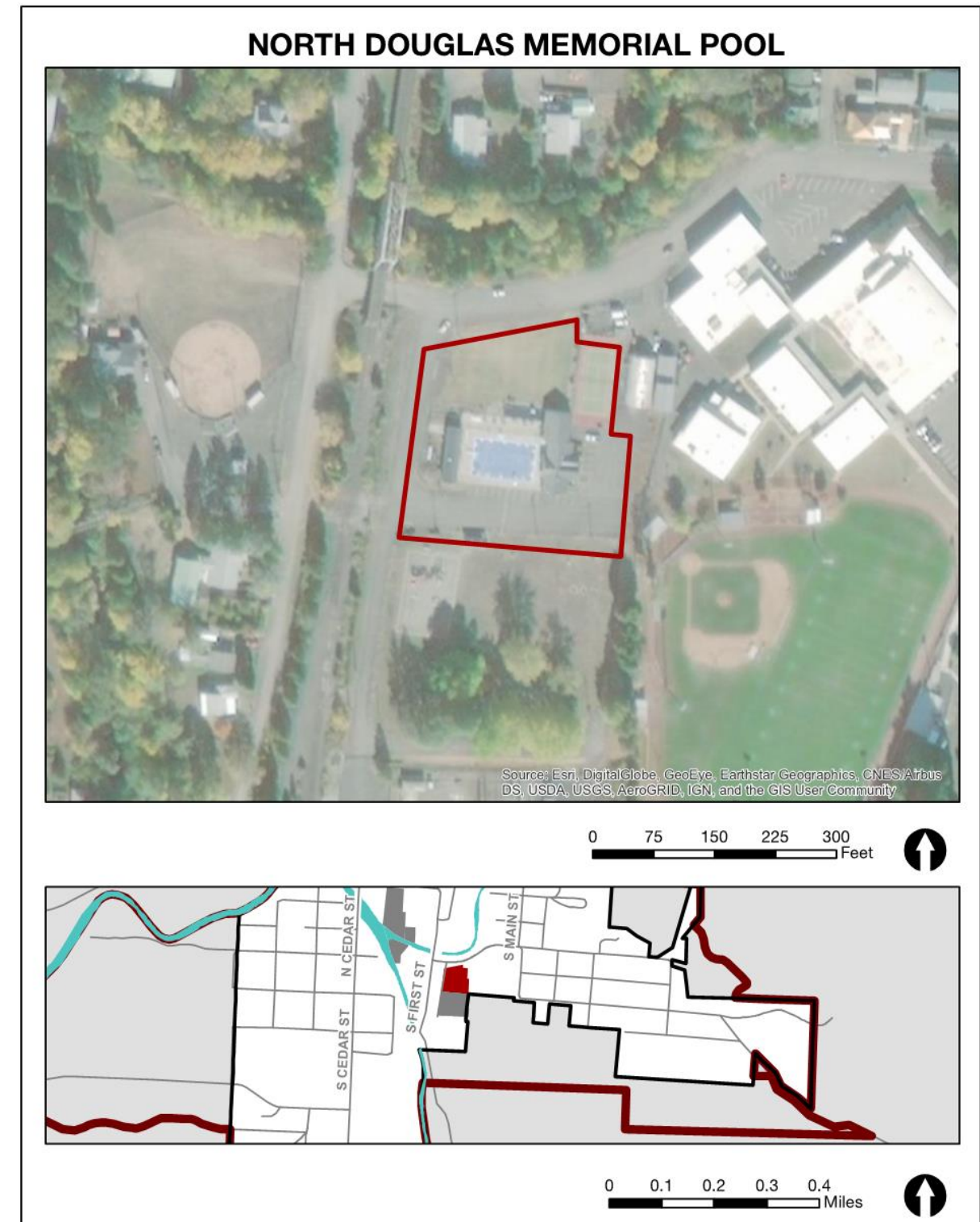
The pool is located north of Anna Drain Park at the intersection of Moreland Avenue and Anna Drain Park Road. The site is owned by North Douglas Parks and Recreation District and features a public pool, tennis courts, lawn area and indoor facility with restrooms.

Opportunities and Constraints

- Potential update to tennis courts or repurpose of space to alternative activity. Add shade structures adjacent to pool.

**Drain Parks Master Plan
Park Inventory and Classification Report**

July 31, 2019



**Drain Parks Master Plan
Park Inventory and Classification Report**

July 31, 2019

ODOT Site

- Type
 - Vacant
- Size
 - 1.48 acres
- Status
 - Undeveloped
- Existing Facilities
 - Chain-link fence
 - Former ODOT maintenance building
 - Sidewalk along west property line

ODOT Site

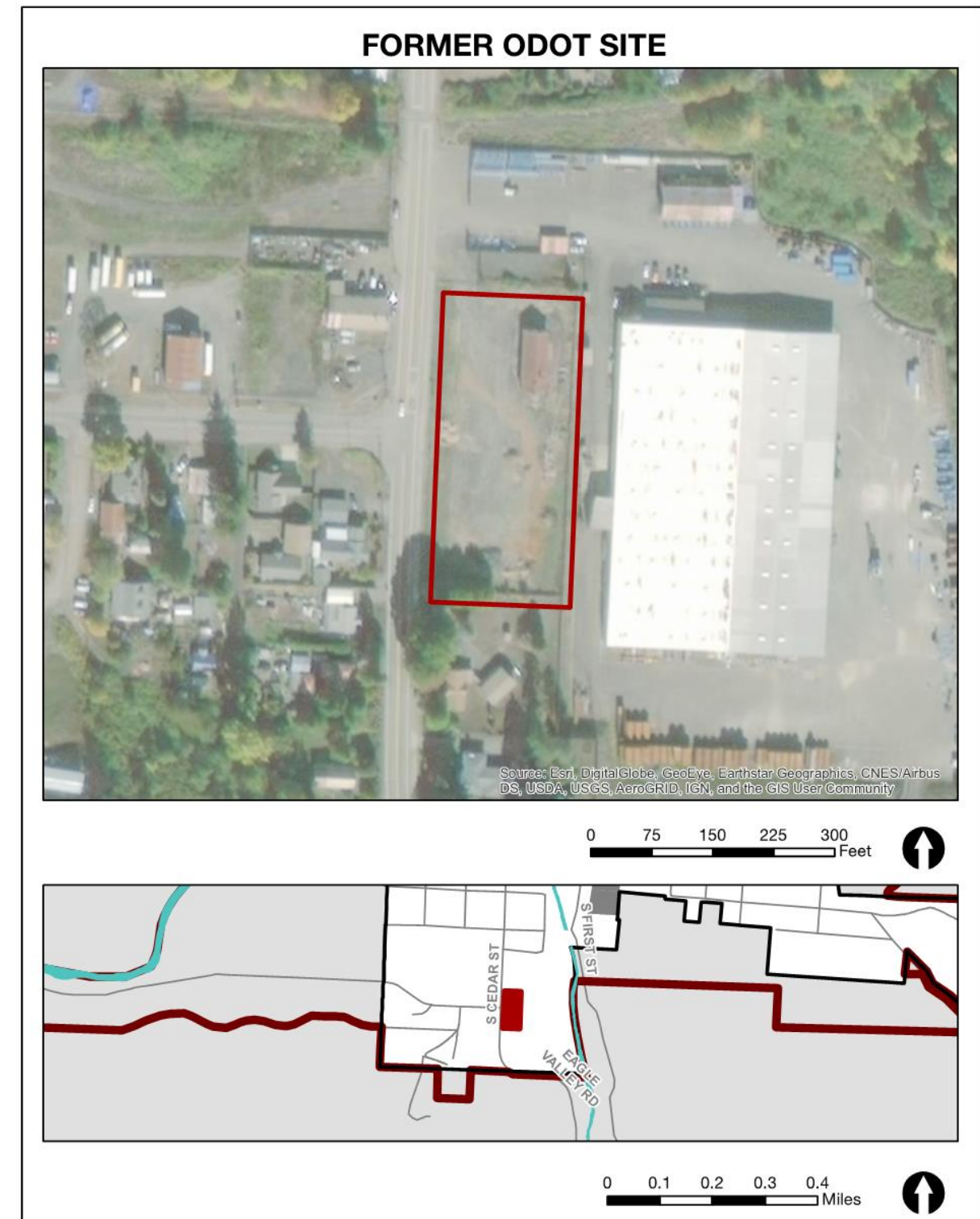
The former ODOT site is located along South Cedar Street where it meets Lane Avenue. The site has a remaining structure but is mostly flat, open space surrounded by a chain-link fence. Remediation has been completed and there is a sidewalk running along the west property line as it follows S Cedar Street.

Opportunities and Constraints

- Potential update and repurpose of existing building on-site for activities like farmers market, food carts, etc.

**Drain Parks Master Plan
Park Inventory and Classification Report**

July 31, 2019



**Drain Parks Master Plan
Park Inventory and Classification Report**

July 31, 2019

Public Works Site

- Type
- Vacant

- Size
- 5.16 acres

- Status
- Undeveloped

- Existing Facilities
- Chain-link fence

Public Works Site

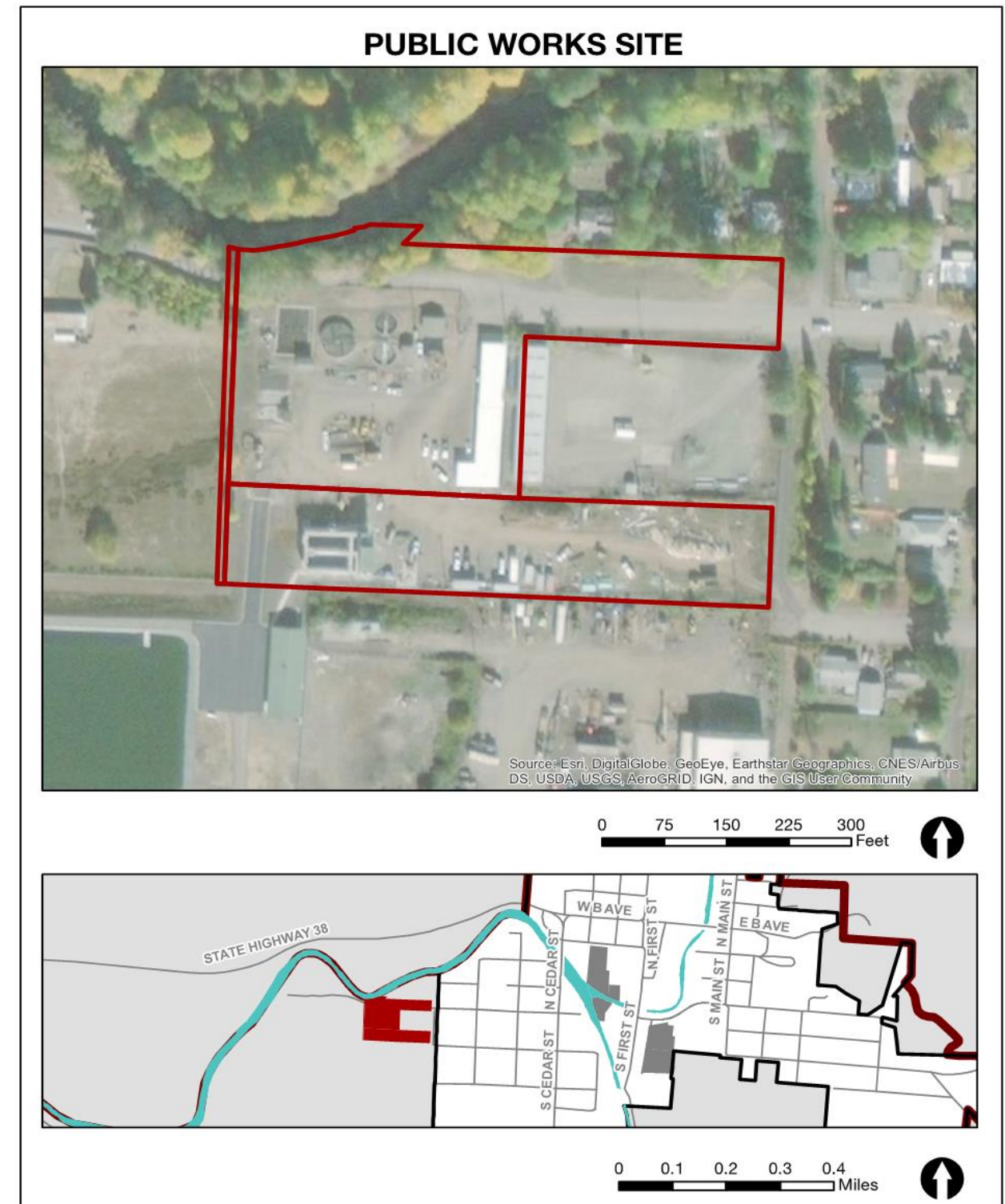
Located at Division Avenue and Fir Street, the Public Works site is adjacent to Elk Creek to the north, a new wastewater treatment building to the south, and storage ponds to the west. There is a residential neighborhood to the east. The site is mostly flat and located in a floodplain.

Opportunities and Constraints

- Potential RV park site.

**Drain Parks Master Plan
Park Inventory and Classification Report**

July 31, 2019



APPENDICES

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Parks Inventory

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Public Outreach Notes



City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan

Friends of the Mildred Whipple Library Focus Group Meeting Notes

Date: Wednesday, June 5, 2019

Location: Mildred Whipple Library (205 W A Ave, Drain, OR 97435)

Present: Friends of the Mildred Whipple Library, Steve Dahl (City of Drain), Colin McArthur (Cameron McCarthy), Kelsey Zlevor (Cameron McCarthy), Liz Auvil (Cameron McCarthy)

I. Overview

- Introductions
- Colin, Kelsey, and Liz provided overview of the process and timeline.

II. Concerns

- Renovation of historic bridge is a high community priority, but is very costly
- Need for more restrooms in existing parks.
- The walkway around Anna Drain Park could use improvement, as well as improved landscape design with more trees.
- The playground at the elementary school is lacking trees for shade.
- There are not enough areas to walk in town.
- There is potential for a Rails to Trails project on Cedar Street near Oregon Autobody.
- City should consider grading design and how to mend holes.
 - How can grading improvements facilitate lawn games (croquet, etc.)
- Interest in having water aerobics but the pool would need to be heated/covered to have a longer season.
- Many restrooms are locked, as is the tennis court.
- Interest in using the pavilion but there needs to be usage rules.
- There are few places for young people.
 - There are few safe places for little kids to ride bikes without cars
 - There is no place to skateboard
 - Lacking flat grades around town.

III. Opportunities

- Drain currently feels divided—there's opportunity to connect parts of town through sidewalks and placemaking.
 - i. Interest in a trail system.
- The bridge could be a source of tourism, especially if it were part of a tour/promotion or interpretive walk.
- Interest in a splash pad.
- There is a need for more facilities that can host activities/event to gather—interest in bringing people together beyond sports and the library.
 - i. Need different activities for all ages to build community.
- Many parks could be improved with benches, trees, and trash receptacles.
- Potential for dog park (off-leash).
- Many people would support a Friends of the Parks System.
 - i. Potential way to engage young people (teen steering committee); people even outside city limits.
- Many kids bike or walk and adults drive or walk; more would maybe walk with more infrastructure.
- Interest in a skate park.
- Community 101 class at the high school may be a good resource.
- Community amenities could include fire pits, or places to do Tai Chi.

IV. Wrap-Up

- Survey is forthcoming, and more outreach events will occur this summer.

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan

North Douglas High School Focus Group Meeting Notes

Date: Thursday, June 6, 2019

Time: 2:26p – 3:12p

Location: North Douglas High School (305 S Main Street, Drain, OR 97435)

Present: North Douglas High School students, Steve Dahl (City of Drain), Colin McArthur (Cameron McCarthy), Kelsey Zlevor (Cameron McCarthy), Liz Auvil (Cameron McCarthy)

I. Overview

- Introductions
- Colin, Kelsey, and Liz provided overview of the process and timeline.

II. Warm-Up Discussion: How Do You Typically Use Existing Facilities?

- Sometimes we forget parks are even available; we use them maybe once a year.
- Most of the parks are designed for little kids.
- The pool is mostly dominated by kindergarten through fifth graders, so we don't go often.
- The dunk hoops are fun but very unsafe because the ground is completely unlevel. Also they aren't high enough for high school students.
- Middle school students hang out in the library.
- Most students walk or drive to school; a lot of freshman and sophomores take the bus.

III. Design Charrette Activity (Small Groups)

- Students developed park proposals with craft kits based on the former lumber site.
- Site descriptors included: Inviting, place for outdoor gathering, place for holiday lights/Christmas activities. Proposed hours: 8 AM – 8 PM in the winter, and 8 AM – 10 PM in the summer.
- Site designs/furnishings included:
 - Basketball
 - Sand volleyball
 - Fire pit for gathering in the summer
 - Pond

North Douglas High School Focus Group Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan

June 6, 2019

- Fencing around the site for street buffering (but not chain link)
- Improved landscaping (flowers, bushes)
- Benches
- Dog walking area
- Turf field
- Entryway
- Bike path/parking
- Play area for little kids
- Drive-in movie theater
- Field for soccer or baseball
- Picnic area
- Community garden
- Food truck hook-ups.

IV. General Improvement Discussion

- The existing track is an awkward shape; students drive to Yoncalla to use their track.
- There is currently no place for a sand volleyball court but this would be of interest.
- Tennis courts exist but don't get much use. If there was a place to rent a racket or balls, more students would use them.
- The baseball field is in good shape.
- The football team needs practice fields.
 - Generally large need for practice fields for all sports.
- There is limited interest in soccer currently but if there was a field there may be more interest. The sentiment is the same for lacrosse.
- The pool feels boring—there's currently only a diving board. More equipment like a slide would feel more appealing.
- Consider additional bathrooms.
- Lights under shelters or gazebos would feel safer and more welcoming.
- There is an awkward gap of time between students finishing school and starting sports practices. If there was a heated place to do homework or hang out, this would be very desirable.
- Interest in an amphitheater or concert venue.

V. Wrap Up

- Survey is forthcoming, and more outreach events will occur this summer.

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan

North Douglas County Parks Board Focus Group Notes

Date: Monday, July 15, 2019

Time: 6:30pm – 7:30pm

Location: Pool Meeting Room (100 Anna Drain Park Road, Drain, OR 97435)

Present: NDC Parks Board members, Colin McArthur (Cameron McCarthy), Kelsey Zlevor (Cameron McCarthy)

I. Overview

- Introductions
- Colin and Kelsey provided overview of the process and timeline

II. Concerns

- Limited land supply and maintenance/facility management ability
 - Delineation and allocation of responsibility is limited
- Drain is a bedroom community with limited social cohesion/capital
- RV parking: the main reason people do not stop in town is because there are few parking spaces available large enough for RVs
- Resolve ownership issues of various properties

III. Opportunities

- Improvements to Anna Drain Park; sand volleyball, basketball hoops, covered recreation building
- Year-round gym or community center
- Covered bridge improvements
- Connectivity improvements—linking parks and trails
- Need and potential for community-building
- Outdoor sport courts
- Splash pad
- Land behind the Civic Center is underutilized
- Street trees/lighting
 - Develop branding/aesthetic for site improvements (like Sisters)
- Parking spaces can equate to dollars spent in town
- Improvements to Pool Meeting Room; convert to recreation room?
- Provision of rental gear

IV. Wrap Up

- Share survey, and more outreach events will occur this summer.

City of Drain Parks Master Plan

To: Steve Dahl, City Administrator

From: Colin McArthur, AICP
Kelsey Zlevor
Liz Auvil

Date: August 5, 2019

Subject: North Douglas County Fair Community Outreach Event Notes

PURPOSE

This memo summarizes key takeaways and notes from a community outreach event that took place on Saturday July 27, 2019 at the North Douglas County Fair in Drain. Cameron McCarthy set up a booth at the Fair with an existing system map, two image boards, and comment cards. The public could share their input in the following ways:

- Image Boards: participants voted for park activities/programs they wanted in Drain parks with green dots and voted for parks activities/programs they did not want in Drain parks with red dots.
- Comment Cards: participants provided written comments or visual sketches of additional ideas on comment cards.

North Douglas County Fair attracted many individuals and families representing a diverse age group.

Key Takeaways

- Desire for spray pad
- Desire for river trails
- Desire for nature play playgrounds
- Also supported were a dog park, covered play areas, and a bicycle pump track.

NOTES FROM EVENT

General Comments

- Four people noted an interest in a skate park on comment cards.
- One person noted an interest in benches/places to sit and more level ground for the elderly, especially in Anna Drain Park, on a comment card.

IMAGE BOARD VOTING EXERCISE RESULTS

Amenity	Votes In Favor	Votes Against	Total Votes	% in Favor	% Against
River trails	17	0	17	100%	0%
Public art	6	0	6	100%	0%
Covered play areas	11	1	12	92%	8%
Dog park	13	0	13	100%	0%
Rock climbing features	7	1	8	88%	12%
Spray pad	17	0	17	100%	0%
Nature play playgrounds	14	0	14	100%	0%
Trails	5	0	5	100%	0%
Performance spaces	6	0	6	100%	0%
Outdoor fitness station	5	0	5	100%	0%
Picnic shelter	7	0	7	100%	0%
Walking/running path	9	0	9	100%	0%
Outdoor cooking facility	9	0	9	100%	0%
Bicycle pump tracks	11	0	11	100%	0%
Sand volleyball courts	3	0	3	100%	0%
Natural areas	10	0	10	100%	0%
Community gardens	10	0	10	100%	0%
Basketball courts	5	0	5	100%	0%
Playground equipment	7	1	8	88%	12%
Disc golf	3	0	3	100%	0%
Baseball/Softball fields	8	1	9	89%	11%
Pickleball	1	0	1	100%	0%
Football/soccer/lacrosse fields	3	0	3	100%	0%
Tennis courts	1	1	2	50%	50%

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan

Drain Parks Open House Meeting Notes

Date: Tuesday, October 29, 2019

Time: 5:30p – 7:00p

Location: Drain Civic Center

Present: Steve Dahl (City of Drain), Colin McArthur (Cameron McCarthy), Kelsey Zlevor (Cameron McCarthy)

I. Overview

- Introductions
- Colin and Kelsey provided overview of the process, concepts, timeline, and community outreach summary

II. General Improvement Discussion

- Anna Drain Park
 - There's already a basketball court located at the high school so a basketball court here may not be necessary.
 - It would be nice to have a parking space for RVs.
 - The electrical station near Anna Drain has lawn space that could be used as a dog park.
 - Consider an amphitheater in Anna Drain Park instead of a basketball or volleyball court.
- General interest in a dog park, potentially at the Cedar Street location.
 - Consider a multi-size dog park with a unisex bathroom
- Drain could get more mileage out of existing facilities by making sure facilities are unlocked on a more consistent basis.
- One key project could be renovation of the basketball hoops near the high school.
 - Mainly resurfacing and regrading.
- Consider improvements to Cedar Street road crossing for kids' safety.
- Consider safe routes to and from parks and schools.
- Broad support for the splash pad.
- Hygiene concern about the sand volleyball pit
 - Consider a multi-purpose court instead with a wall for games
- There is an abandoned spur of land by the railroad near Anna Drain Park: this could be developed as part of Rails to Trails.

Drain Parks Open House Meeting Notes
Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan

October 29, 2019

- Consider more trees and shade, generally.
- Incorporate benches near playgrounds.
- Consider tranquility gardens or plantings.
- Enhance safety sightlines in new development.
- Consider ADA access improvements and ADA requirements in new development.
- Consider community funding and partnership opportunities.
- Consider community showers at one of the parks.
- Interest in a skate park; designate a specific graffiti wall for public art.
- Ensure the proposed trail on the ODOT property can accommodate seasonal flooding.

III. Wrap Up

- The plan is under development and updates to concepts will be presented at a later time.

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Survey Results Memo



City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan

To: Steve Dahl, City Administrator

From: Colin McArthur, AICP
Kelsey Zlevor
Liz Auvil

Date: October 14, 2019

Subject: Community Survey Results Summary

Background

In the summer of 2019, the City of Drain and Cameron McCarthy (CM) conducted a survey to gather community perspectives about the city's parks and recreation facilities. The survey gave parks users the opportunity to comment on the current state of parks facilities and suggest improvements. Gathering the preferences and opinions of the community helps inform the creation of a responsive parks and open space master plan. The input collected through the survey helps to ensure that the concerns and actions outlined in the plan are relevant to current conditions.

This memorandum describes the survey methodology and summarizes the results of the survey. Raw survey results are included as an appendix to this document.

Survey Methodology

CM used a digital survey administered through Qualtrics to collect the public's perceptions of the city's parks and recreation facilities. The survey included 21 questions, provided in English. The City distributed the survey through the utility mailers, posting the survey on the project website, and word of mouth at tabling events. The survey remained open for responses at the end of June 2019 through the end of August 2019.

The survey received 83 responses, although not all respondents completed all questions to the survey. Since the survey was not administered using a random sample, the responses should not be considered directly representative of the views of Drain residents. However, it does provide valuable insight into the preferences of some residents who use the park system (98% of respondents indicated they had visited a Drain park or recreation facility in the past year).

Who took the survey?

To better understand the characteristics of survey respondents, the survey asked respondents for their gender identity, age, number of household members, race, and other demographics. In general:

- **Most survey respondents were females with no children in the home.** Approximately 75% of survey takers were women, and out of the all survey respondents, 41% reported having no children in their household.

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan Community Survey Results Summary

- **The majority of participants were middle aged.** Over 42% of survey participants were in between the ages of 26 and 44. The next largest portion of respondents was in the 45-54 age range at 18%, followed then by 55-64 at 17%. In total, only 8% of participants were 25 or younger.
- **Participants in the survey were overwhelmingly white.** Out of the 69 participants who answered the race question, 88% identified as white. The next largest group (6%) identified as other. Five percent identified as Hispanic/Latino. Compared to the census data from 2017, this is an accurate representation for the white and Hispanic/Latinx population.
- **Participants in the survey have lived in Drain for at least a year, and their average income is between \$50,000 and \$90,000.** The majority of respondents (41%) have lived in Drain for at least a year, and up to ten years. Thirty percent of respondents have lived in Drain for more than 20 years. Fifty-three percent of respondents reported an income between \$50k and \$90k.

Organization of this Report

This document provides a summary of the public survey by section.

Part 1: Key Findings describes survey results pertaining to:

- **Parks Preferences and Satisfaction** which looks at park usage, satisfaction, general comments. Includes themes from open-ended questions by park, as well as preferences for indoor and outdoor facilities and sports courts.
- **Park Usage, Access, and Facility Preferences**
- **Priorities for the Future** for all parks locations.

Part 2: Raw Survey Results provides figures and tables of the survey results.

Part 1: Key Findings

Parks Preferences and Satisfaction

To understand how community members of Drain are using their parks, the survey asked how frequently respondents visited parks, how satisfied they felt with the park facilities and maintenance, and what they used parks for. Respondents were asked to identify their level of satisfaction with multiple parks and facilities in Drain: Anna Drain Park, the Pool at Anna Drain Park, Drain High School, Drain Elementary/Middle School, and the Civic Center. Over 80% of respondents reported that they were at least "Somewhat Satisfied" with the Pool at Anna Drain Park, if not extremely satisfied. Similarly, over 60% of respondents reported a level of satisfaction with Anna Drain Park, and over 75% of respondents reported a level of satisfaction with the Civic Center. Drain High School and Drain Elementary/Middle School reported the lowest percentages of overall satisfaction (57% each).

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan Community Survey Results Summary

Respondents also reported that parks are currently used most for play (21%), followed by exercise (20%), and parties/group gatherings (17%).

Figure 1. Quality Rates

	Highest Satisfied or somewhat Satisfied	%	Highest Dissatisfied or somewhat Dissatisfied	%
Quality	Civic Center	78%	Drain Elementary/Middle School	6%
	Pool at Anna Drain Park	85%	Anna Drain Park	17%

Figure 2. Current Use of Parks and Facilities

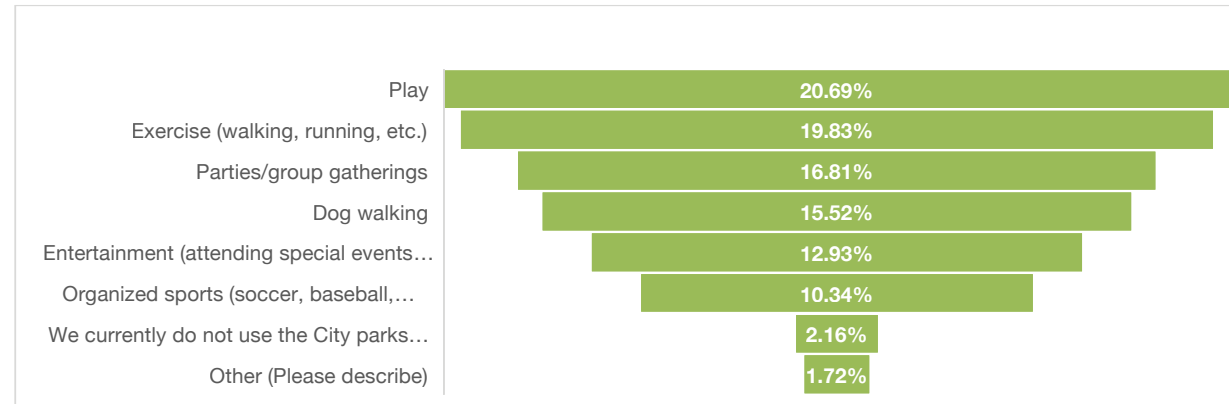
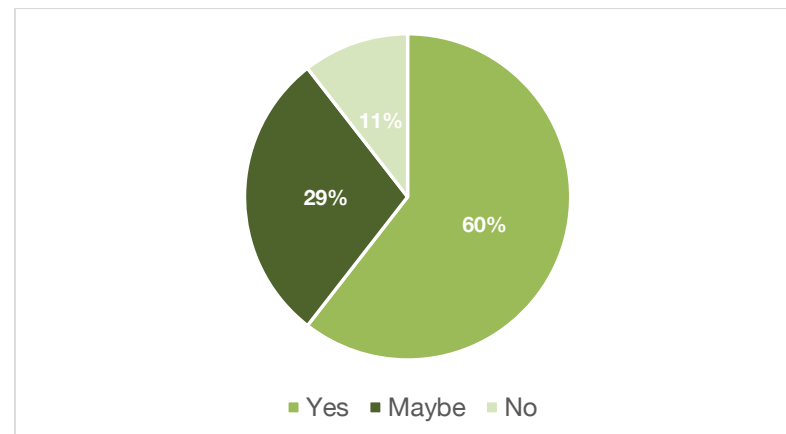


Figure 3. Need for Additional Parks and Recreation Facilities in Drain



City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan Community Survey Results Summary

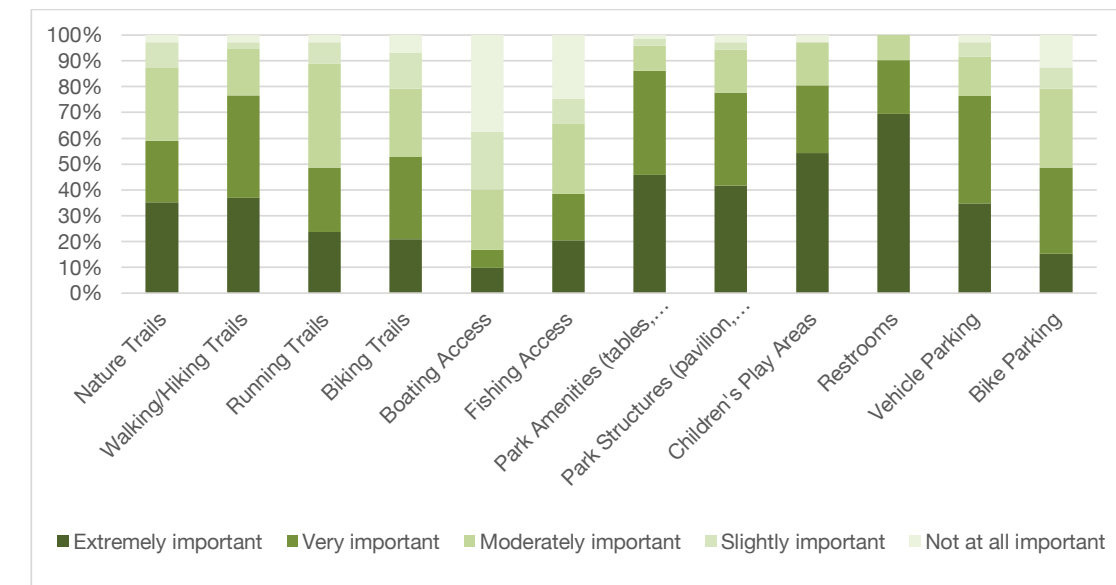
Key Takeaways for Park Preferences and Satisfaction: Respondents primarily want park spaces where they can play and exercise, as well as gather with their family and community. While many residents reported a fair level of satisfaction with existing parks and facilities, over half of respondents (60%) also feel that the City needs additional parks or recreational facilities.

Park Usage, Access, and Facility Preferences

Respondents indicated any populations they feel are underserved by the existing parks facilities. Teenagers were indicated as the most underserved (19%), followed by Seniors 65+ (17%). People with disabilities were also identified (12%). Respondents were also asked to rank potential future outdoor park facilities for investment or improvement. This was followed by the opportunity to write in comments about outdoor facilities. The survey asked respondents rate general park amenities and outdoor park facilities by level of importance.

The most popular general potential park features were restrooms (69%), children's play areas (54%), and park amenities (tables, benches, etc.) (45%). Other high priorities were walking trails and nature trails. The most popular potential outdoor features were playground equipment (38%), natural areas/green space (34%), and covered play areas (33%). Other high priorities were nature-play areas and unpaved trails.

Figure 4. Importance of General Park Features



Key Takeaways for Park Usage, Access, and Facility Preferences: Overall teens and seniors are the most underserved demographics, followed closely by access for people with disabilities. Respondents reported high interest in basic amenities such as restrooms, benches, and play areas. Incorporating age-appropriate play and universally-accessible play

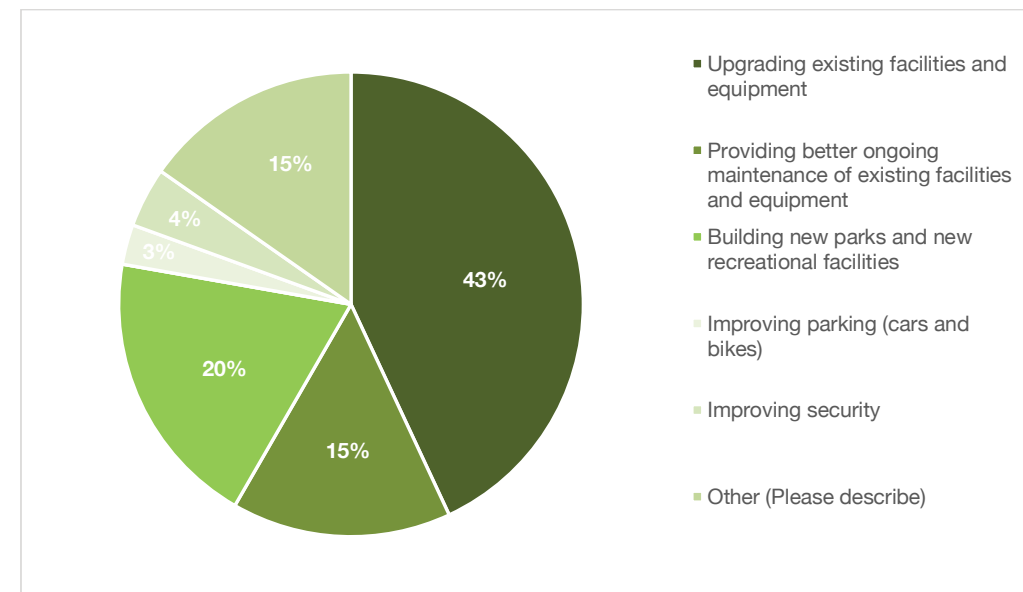
City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan Community Survey Results Summary

equipment has the capacity to serve both teens and those with disabilities, and increasing the provision of amenities within park sites, such as benches and shaded areas, can make parks more accessible for seniors. The interest in basic amenities speaks to a larger theme of respondents wanting facilities where they can safely and regularly enjoy the outdoors.

Priorities for the Future

Respondents were also asked how the city should prioritize its efforts over the next ten years, as well as given an opportunity to share their vision for parks and recreation in Drain. The majority of respondents (43%) believe Drain should focus on upgrading existing facilities and equipment over the next 10 years. Write-in comments for future improvements suggest an interest in developing local walking trails, restoring the covered bridge, and creating improved spaces for people to gather.

Figure 5. Area of Future Investment



Overall Takeaways for Priorities for the Future: Respondents would like to see the city focus on upgrading existing facilities and equipment that will enable passive recreation such as walking and running, honor local history through the reopening the covered bridge, and supporting community identity by providing places for friends and families to gather.

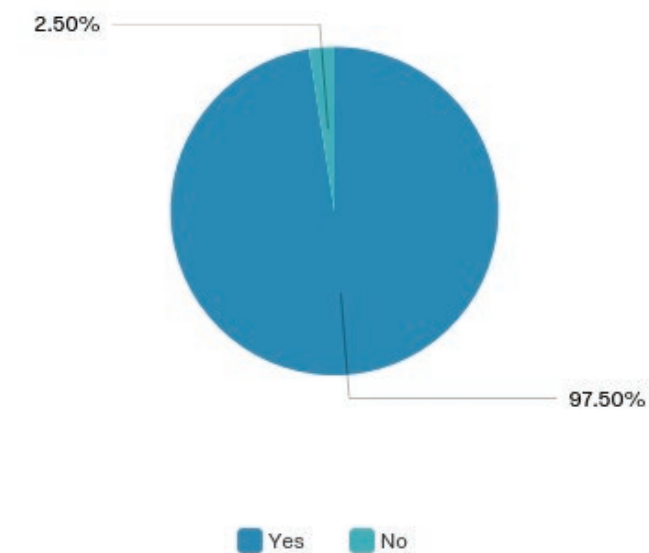
Conclusion

Survey respondents are most interested in improving existing facilities and better serving teenagers and seniors. Ideas for improvement focus on passive recreation such as walking or developing spaces for community gathering through the addition of general park amenities.

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan Community Survey Results Summary

Part 2: Raw Survey Results

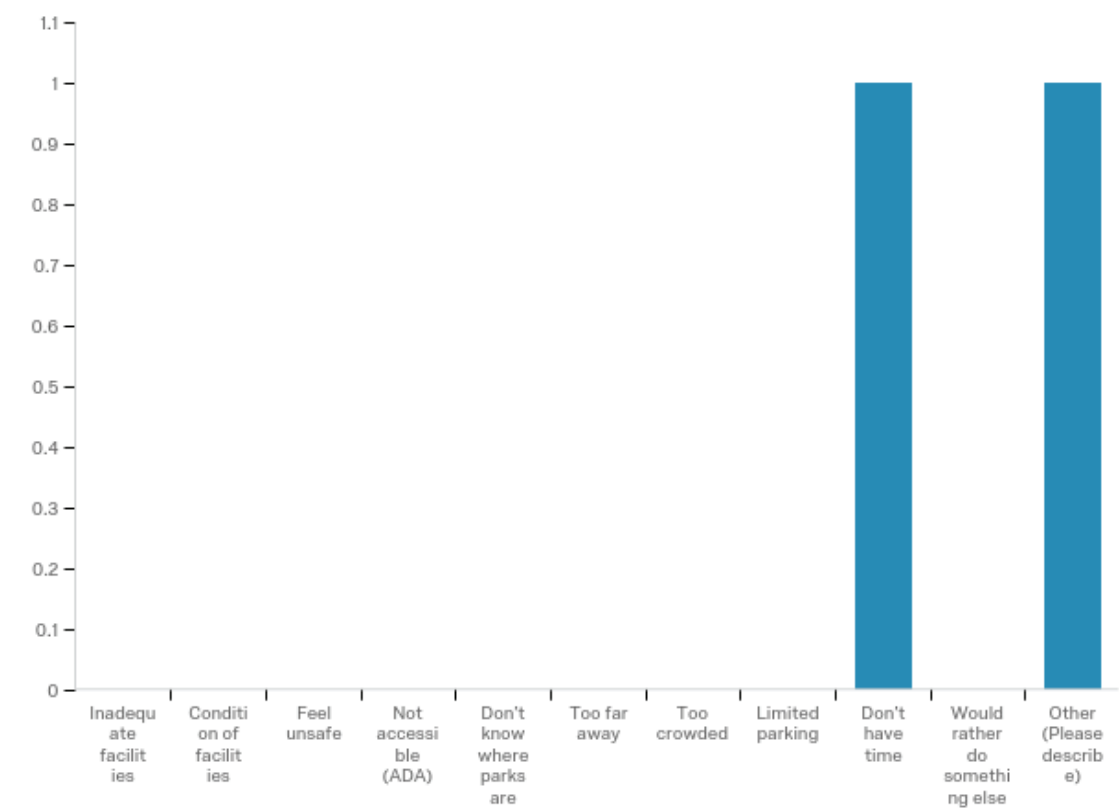
Q1 - Have you or anyone in your family visited a park or recreation facility in Drain in the last 12 months?



#	Answer	%	Count
5	Yes	97.50%	78
6	No	2.50%	2
	Total	100%	80

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Q2 - If you answered NO, what are the main reasons you or your family DID NOT use a park or recreation facility? Check all that apply.



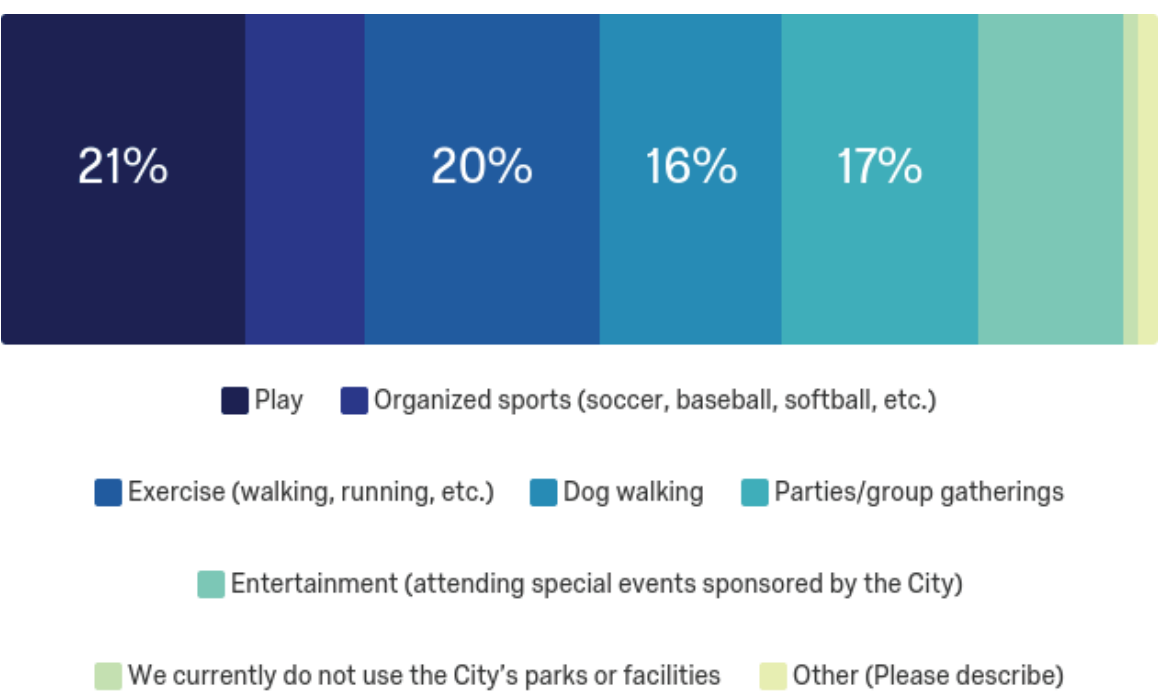
Q 2 TEXT - Other (Please describe)

Other (Please describe) - Text

Haven't had any reason to go.

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Q3 - How do you and your family use the City's parks or facilities? Check all that apply.



Q3_TEXT - Other (Please describe)

Other (Please describe) - Text

For Library activities

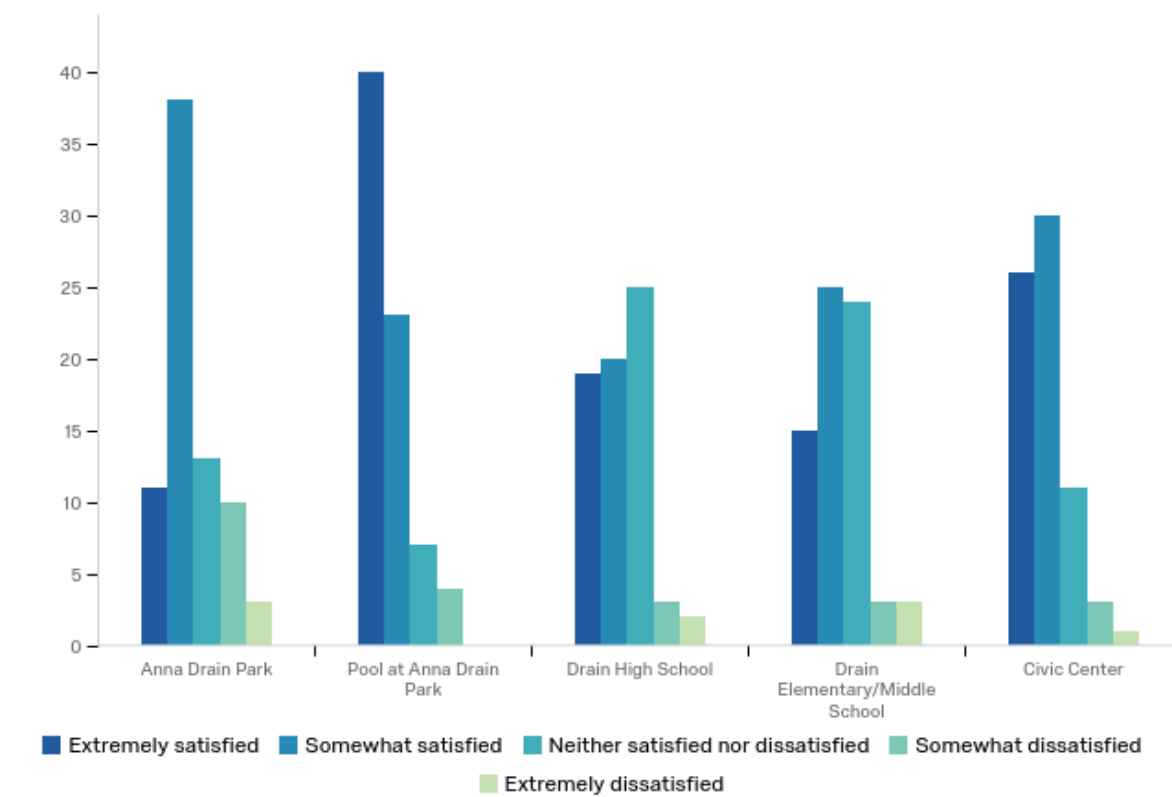
Library activities

Deep water arobics

Picnic tables

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

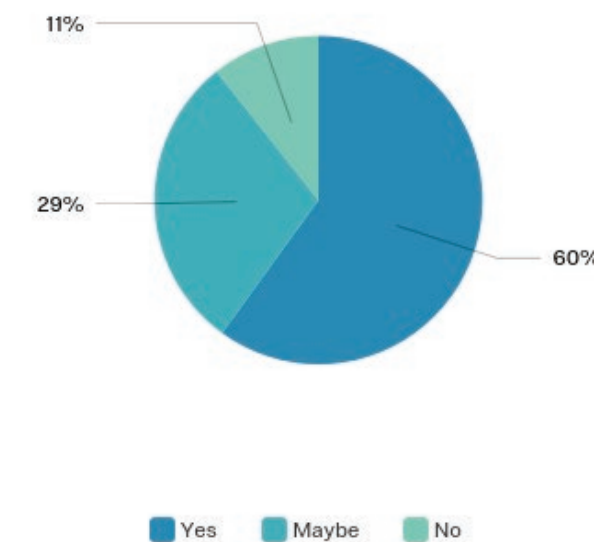
Q4 - How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of facilities/structures at the following parks and recreation facilities?



Question	Extremely satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Extremely dissatisfied	Total
Anna Drain Park	14.67%	50.67%	17.33%	13.33%	4.00%	75
Pool at Anna Drain Park	54.05%	31.08%	9.46%	5.41%	0.00%	74
Drain High School	27.54%	28.99%	36.23%	4.35%	2.90%	69
Drain Elementary/Middle School	21.43%	35.71%	34.29%	4.29%	4.29%	70
Civic Center	36.62%	42.25%	15.49%	4.23%	1.41%	71

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

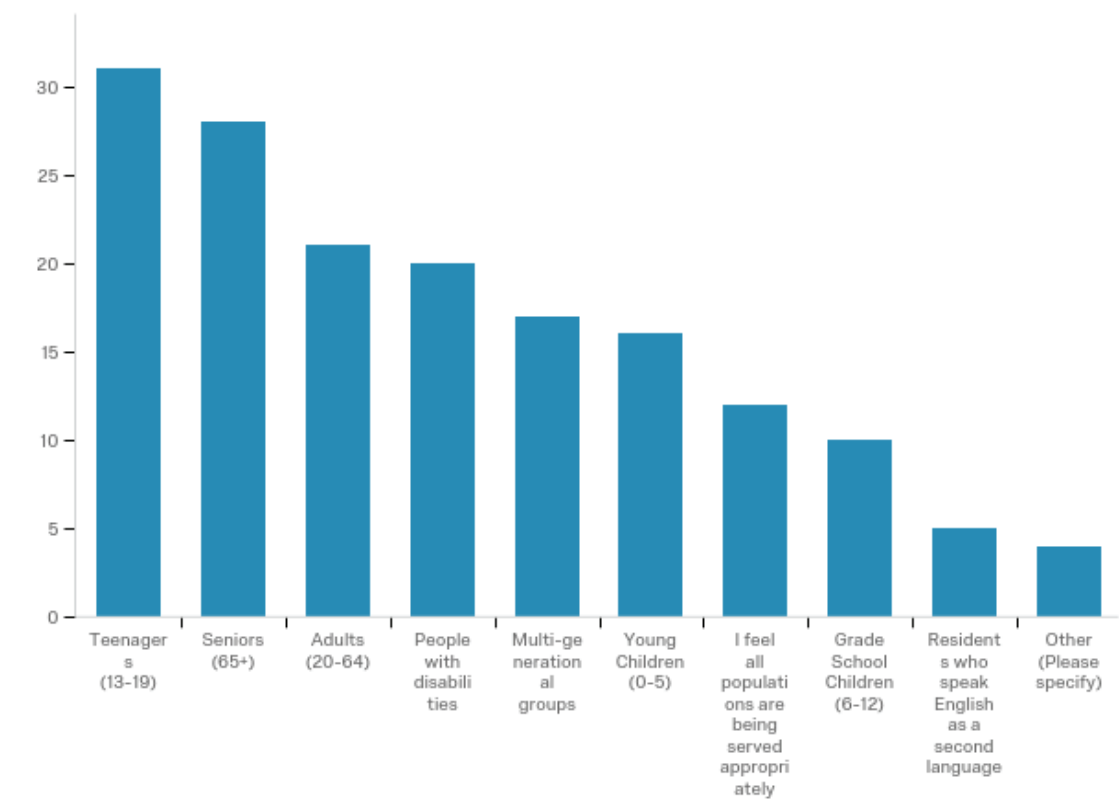
Q5 - Do you think the City needs additional parks or recreational facilities?



Answer	%	Count
Yes	60.00%	45
Maybe	29.33%	22
No	10.67%	8
Total	100%	75

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Q6 - Check any and all populations you feel are underserved by the City’s parks and facilities.



Answer	%	Count
Young Children (0-5)	9.76%	16
Grade School Children (6-12)	6.10%	10
Teenagers (13-19)	18.90%	31
Adults (20-64)	12.80%	21
Seniors (65+)	17.07%	28
Multi-generational groups	10.37%	17
People with disabilities	12.20%	20
Residents who speak English as a second language	3.05%	5

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Other (Please specify)	2.44%	4
I feel all populations are being served appropriately	7.32%	12
Total	100%	164

Q6_TEXT - Other (Please specify)

Other (Please specify) - Text

We need for all ages safe walking paths for exercise and for access to areas on both sides of town.

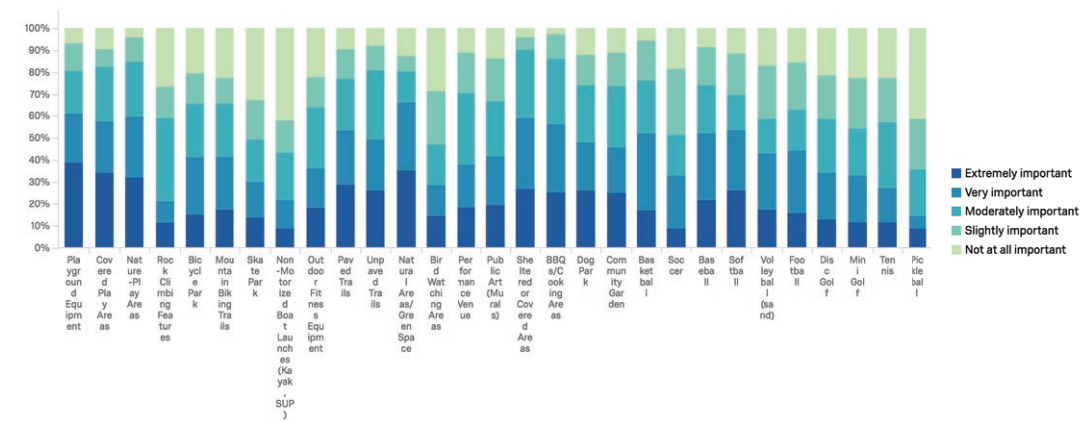
There is not a safe enclosed space to play with your dogs

Sport courts

Dogs

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Q7 - How important are the following potential future outdoor park facilities to you or your household? Mark your preference for future investment in the improvement or addition of the following park facilities.



Question	Extremely important	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Total
Playground Equipment	38.03%	22.54%	19.72%	12.68%	7.04%	71
Covered Play Areas	33.33%	23.61%	25.00%	8.33%	9.72%	72
Nature-Play Areas	30.99%	28.17%	25.35%	11.27%	4.23%	71
Rock Climbing Features	11.43%	8.57%	38.57%	14.29%	27.14%	70
Bicycle Park	15.28%	25.00%	25.00%	13.89%	20.83%	72
Mountain Biking Trails	17.39%	23.19%	24.64%	11.59%	23.19%	69
Skate Park	13.89%	15.28%	19.44%	18.06%	33.33%	72
Non-Motorized Boat Launches (Kayak, SUP)	7.35%	13.24%	22.06%	14.71%	42.65%	68
Outdoor Fitness Equipment	16.90%	18.31%	28.17%	14.08%	22.54%	71
Paved Trails	27.78%	25.00%	23.61%	13.89%	9.72%	72
Unpaved Trails	25.00%	23.61%	31.94%	11.11%	8.33%	72

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Natural Areas/Green Space	34.29%	31.43%	14.29%	7.14%	12.86%	70
Bird Watching Areas	13.04%	14.49%	18.84%	24.64%	28.99%	69
Performance Venue	17.14%	20.00%	32.86%	18.57%	11.43%	70
Public Art (Murals)	18.31%	22.54%	25.35%	19.72%	14.08%	71
Sheltered or Covered Areas	25.71%	32.86%	31.43%	5.71%	4.29%	70
BBQs/Cooking Areas	24.29%	31.43%	30.00%	11.43%	2.86%	70
Dog Park	25.00%	22.22%	26.39%	13.89%	12.50%	72
Community Garden	23.94%	21.13%	28.17%	15.49%	11.27%	71
Basketball	15.71%	35.71%	24.29%	18.57%	5.71%	70
Soccer	7.25%	24.64%	18.84%	30.43%	18.84%	69
Baseball	20.59%	30.88%	22.06%	17.65%	8.82%	68
Softball	25.00%	27.94%	16.18%	19.12%	11.76%	68
Volleyball (sand)	15.94%	26.09%	15.94%	24.64%	17.39%	69
Football	14.49%	28.99%	18.84%	21.74%	15.94%	69
Disc Golf	11.59%	21.74%	24.64%	20.29%	21.74%	69
Mini Golf	10.14%	21.74%	21.74%	23.19%	23.19%	69
Tennis	10.14%	15.94%	30.43%	20.29%	23.19%	69
Pickleball	7.25%	5.80%	21.74%	23.19%	42.03%	69

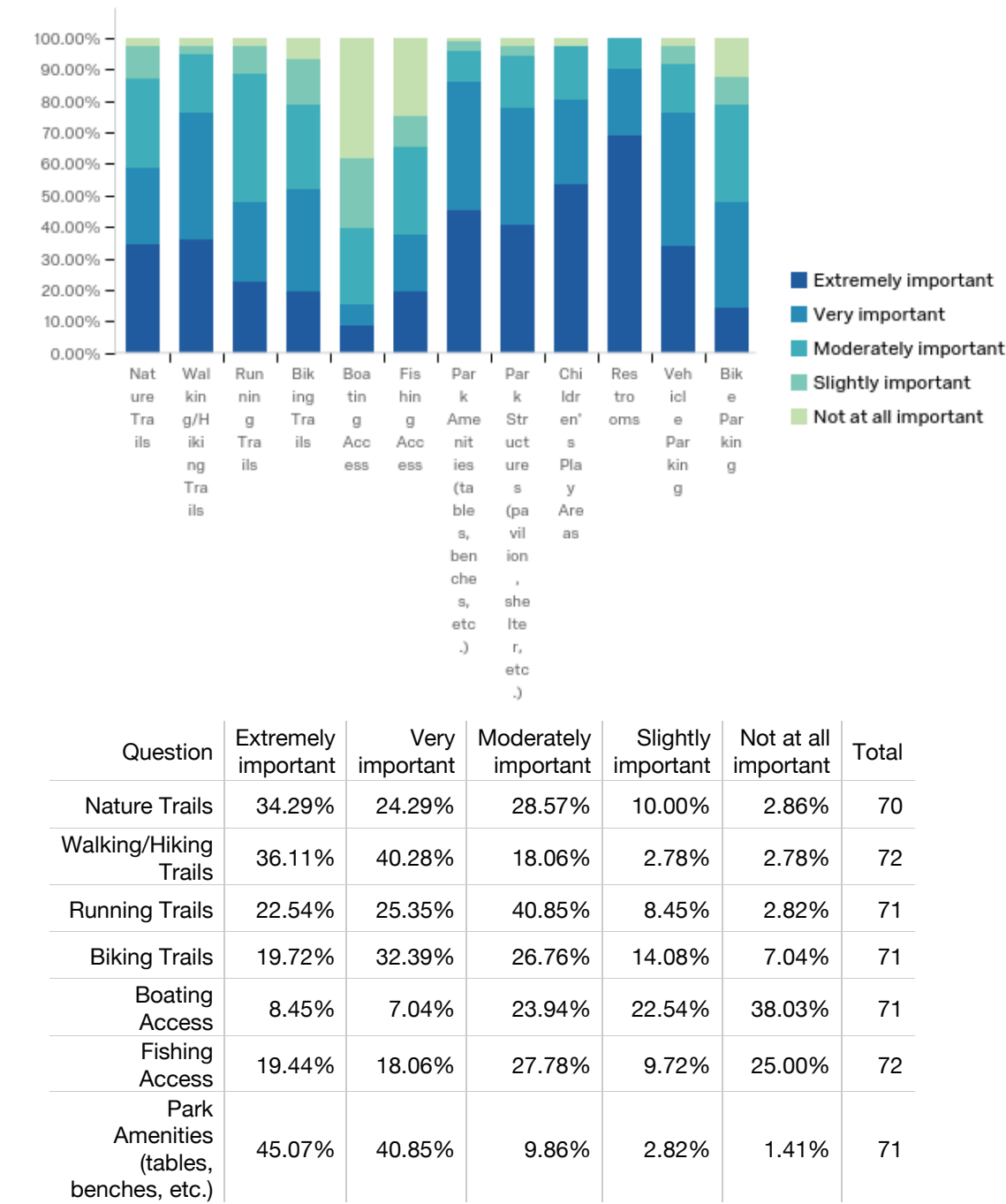
City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Q8 - Are there any other outdoor facilities not mentioned above that you would like the City to prioritize for future improvement or addition? Please list and describe them.

Are there any other outdoor facilities not mentioned above that you would like the City to prioritize for future improvement or addition? Please list and describe them.
Covered pool
Re-Open the covered bridge for foot traffic from one side of town to another. To entice visitors to the town. To give children to walk safely to the library and other areas of town.
More wintertime raining day covered activity areas for kids.
Historic buildings walking tour
Walking/biking paths from Drain to Yoncalla, Drain to Hayhurst Road, and Drain to I-5 Drain exit.
I think an updated pool would be great
More benches around play structure at anna drain park
I think the Anna DRain park should really be upgraded. The horseshoe pits suck. The grass area feels more like a pasture.
I just believe there needs to be more benc hff es sitting areas and also dog poop pickup bag areas more
It's already listed, but I really want a safe enclosed dog park!
I strongly feel that our covered bridge needs to be repaired so people can walk across it again and enjoy the Roy Palmer memorial trail again. Its way over due and a eye sore for tourist passing through
None
Shooting
It would talk a lot of money however it would be great to have a movie theatre
Camping
More trash cans and signs telling people and children to put their trash in the trash cans.

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Q9 - Please rate the general importance of each potential park feature:

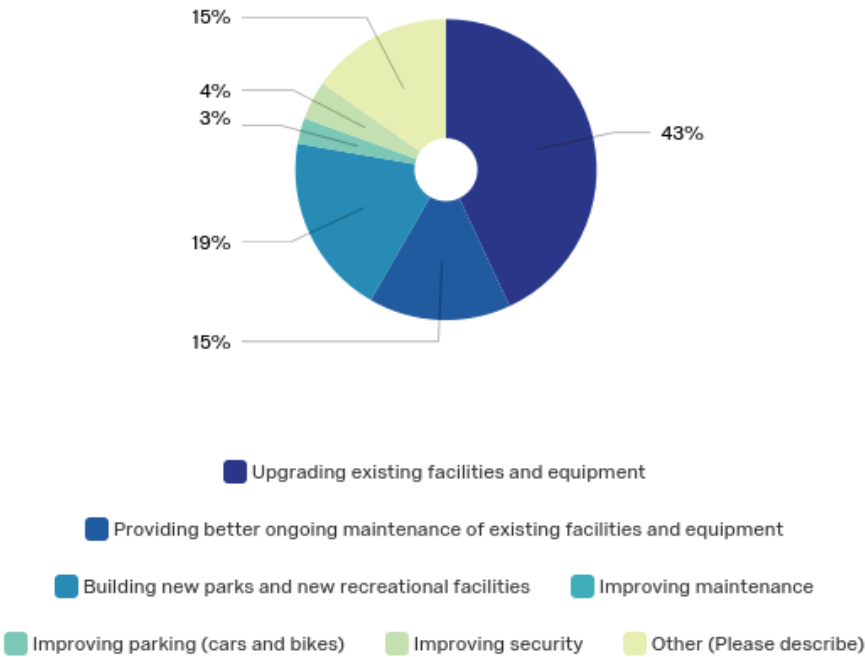


City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Park Structures (pavilion, shelter, etc.)	40.85%	36.62%	16.90%	2.82%	2.82%	71
Children's Play Areas	53.52%	26.76%	16.90%	0.00%	2.82%	71
Restrooms	69.01%	21.13%	9.86%	0.00%	0.00%	71
Vehicle Parking	33.80%	42.25%	15.49%	5.63%	2.82%	71
Bike Parking	14.08%	33.80%	30.99%	8.45%	12.68%	71

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Q10 - If you had to prioritize ONE action for the City to focus on in the next 10 years, which of the following actions would you choose?



Answer	%	Count
Upgrading existing facilities and equipment	43.06%	31
Providing better ongoing maintenance of existing facilities and equipment	15.28%	11
Building new parks and new recreational facilities	19.44%	14
Improving maintenance	0.00%	0
Improving parking (cars and bikes)	2.78%	2
Improving security	4.17%	3
Other (Please describe)	15.28%	11
Total	100%	72

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Q10_TEXT - Other (Please describe)

Other (Please describe) - Text

Fix the Covered bridge!

Covered pool

Provide safe walking paths to connect one side of town to the other. There should be resting benches along the paths. Paths should have access for disabled people and a safe surface for wheel chairs.

Fix covered bridge

Creating walking/biking trail from Drain to I-5 Drain exit.

No opinion

Need more sitting benches throughout town

Upgrade existing parks with an enclosed dog park!

Building a quality skatepark. Dreamland Skateparks are the best builders worldwide and are local to Oregon.

Covered area and cooking access

I would like to have a natural camp ground style park, open areas with walking trails with a playground and tables but also be able to walk away from the noise and enjoy the bird chirping and the dog playing in a quiet place to enjoy nature.

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Q11 - Do you have any additional comments or suggestions about priorities for parks, recreational facilities, and trails in the City? Please describe:

Would like to see the Covered Bridge restored.

Covered pool

I would like to see the covered bridge re-opened as part of the pedestrian path plan.

Trails along the creek

Having a map of some sort showing where people can go on hikes, walks, etc.

Would be great to have biking and running trails for adults and kids. Would be helpful for the school which also likes to take students on walks.

Improve the overall look of the park

The pool area has a play area for children (small house, slide). However, it is not shaded, so small children often do not play there during peak hours. The pavement gets very hot and can burn feet.

I believe that getting the bridge reopened is a top priority.

Please consider amenities that other municipal parks have such as in Ashland, Corvallis, Eugene and Willamelane in Springfield.

I think the city's current facilities are well maintained and have a lot of amenities. What the citizens of Drain lack are exercise trails that they could walk, bike or run on. It would be wonderful to be able to connect the communities of Yoncalla, Curtin, and Elkton with trails or paths.

I would really enjoy more areas to take my dogs that are fenced in like a dog park. I also wish to see the park become more accessible for people of disabilities

Improve walking path on east side of Anna Drain park

no

I think it would be a good idea to keep in mind that the city has a lot of senior citizens and there has been very little emphasis in their behalf.

More sitting benches and dog poop stations

Security of these parks is also important. Bathrooms should be able to be open, but there has to be a way to stop vandalism.

Maintaining current parks are very important but also security is a huge issue for Anne Park. You can ask any parent with children and they will tell you they don't allow there child to go there with out a parent. Making the facility used less. If the new facilities were better exposed or had security they would be used more.

Dog park!

Keep the swimming pool.

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan Community Survey Results Summary

Forest is closing all around us. Kids need a shooting range

Cover the pool so it can be used all year round and the school could have swim team

More areas for more than one group to use a facility at a time. Having the bathrooms consistently open at Anna Drain park would make it be used more.

I would like to see more trails/paths for walking and bike riding.

Let Dreamland build a skatepark please.

We really need a walking/running/biking track/trail in and around Drain.

Walking and hiking trails would be great, but something that's not straight up a mountain.

Better, more engaging play equipment at the park, and school would be nice. I think it would be good to add things that are more engaging for older kids. Like climbing walls, skate parks, etc.



City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan Community Survey Results Summary

Q12 - Would you like to describe your vision for Drain's park system? If so, please comment in the space below:

Covered year around pool

I would like to bring people of the community together with the ability to leave their homes and enjoy their town in a safe manner. Any facility that brings the town together would be a good thing for the city.

The components of the park system should complement one another to provide the maximum benefit to the people of the District and to visitors.

I would like to see a pool that is used year round, but I know this is probably not possible. That said I would like to see a "family park on the west side of town with a walking ,boi g path connecting

More small kids items at the park .

A fountain area to enjoy with family and friends

Walking trails, fitness equipment as well as river access for non-motorized boats

A safe place for my daughter to play. Age appropriate structures for all ages. Not having even a swing set at the park for my baby makes it hard to want to take her there.

I would love to see more maintenance and added equipment at the park for children. It would be nice to have some sort of skate park or basketball court or something for the teenagers to use. A biking/running/walking trail for all to enjoy. If possible extended pool hours in to the school year and open earlier. For a night swim possibly and adult classes.

Improve the appearance and draw kids and families to the park

Nature spaces/nature playground/short hiking trails

I believe we should be focusing on keeping current facilities (including the covered bridge) in top condition and adding in additional features to provide something for everyone and fill in missing aspects.

An inter-urban trail system connecting two other potential Park sites at the West end of Division and at the old ODOT Highway Maintenance site.

Some fenced in area for dogs would be nice. A sand volleyball court would also be a great addition to bring in some thing new that can involve various age groups.

Brian Cool is a visionary and his ideas should be tapped. North Douglas Parks and Rec are fortunate to have him as their director.

no

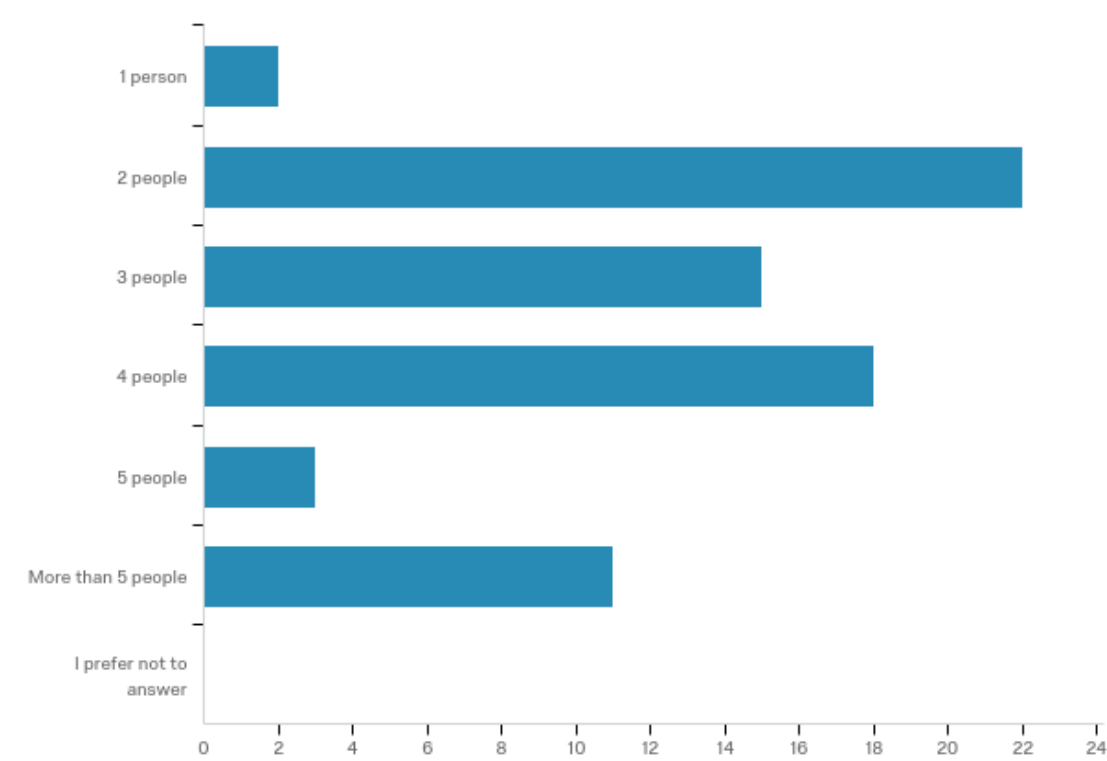
I think the city should put energy into upgrading the existing facilities. Anna Drain park could be a wonderful upgraded that would be utilized fully. Secondly one of the few things that people do in Drain for exercise is WALK. It would be great if they were designated trails that would give people some options for walking. Also there are many people who walk their dogs and it would be nice for them to have some options with cleanup facilities.

Less plastic and metal, more wood.

The pool is a wonderful thing for all ages to utilize. Wish it was covered or open for spring and fall. We do use the tennis court during these seasons but the kids do get bored. Is substitute for leaving the pool open during those seasons perhaps a year round splash pad could be used. The. That can be used during times the pool doesn't have rec swim for the children. The civic center is a wonderful facility but way to expensive for locals to rent. If there was a couple days a week of discounted rates perhaps dance/ ballet/ karate could come back to our community.
Dog park
I've always enjoyed our park . The rest rooms need to be modernized and kept cleaner though
It would be nice for the pool to remain open and the schools to be able to use it.
A park on the west side of Drain would be nice.
I would like to see a space with tables, trash cans, restrooms and bbqs where families can gather together to spend the day swimming, fishing, boating, playing outdoor games and communicating with each other.
Hope to see outdoor exercise equipment and and good trails and scenery would bring more people to visit which would bring more money to our community
Update and maintain! open bathrooms. Some sort of bike park for older children
I would love a dog park and a skate park to create healthy social engagement.
We have great spaces now, but adding more picnic tables restrooms and trash cans at the civic center would make it more appealing to have family get togethers there. Maybe also some sort of discount on swimming if you rent the pavillion at the park. That may encourage out of towners to visit as well.
Better access for handicapped.
Make it a tourist destination not a trash can
It will have a quality skatepark.
I would like for it to be more inclusive for young children (ages 0-5).
For a small town I'm proud of our park. Not all small towns have what we have.
It would be amazing for Drain to offer all the rec opportunities that have been mentioned in this survey. It would give so much to the whole community and attract other people and possibly business. A place people want to be.
A playground with picnic tables and gazebos, walking trails with tables and or sitting areas alone the way. Somewhere to get away from the noise and enjoy nature.
Make something for everyone in the space you have. A bbq area, a playground area. Maybe put a suggestion box for ideas out where everyone can access it for ideas. Not everyone has Facebook or is old enough to access this
Spaces that are fun, engaging, and encourage a sense of community.
I would like to see a more diverse park system and the existing pool be covered and ran year round.

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

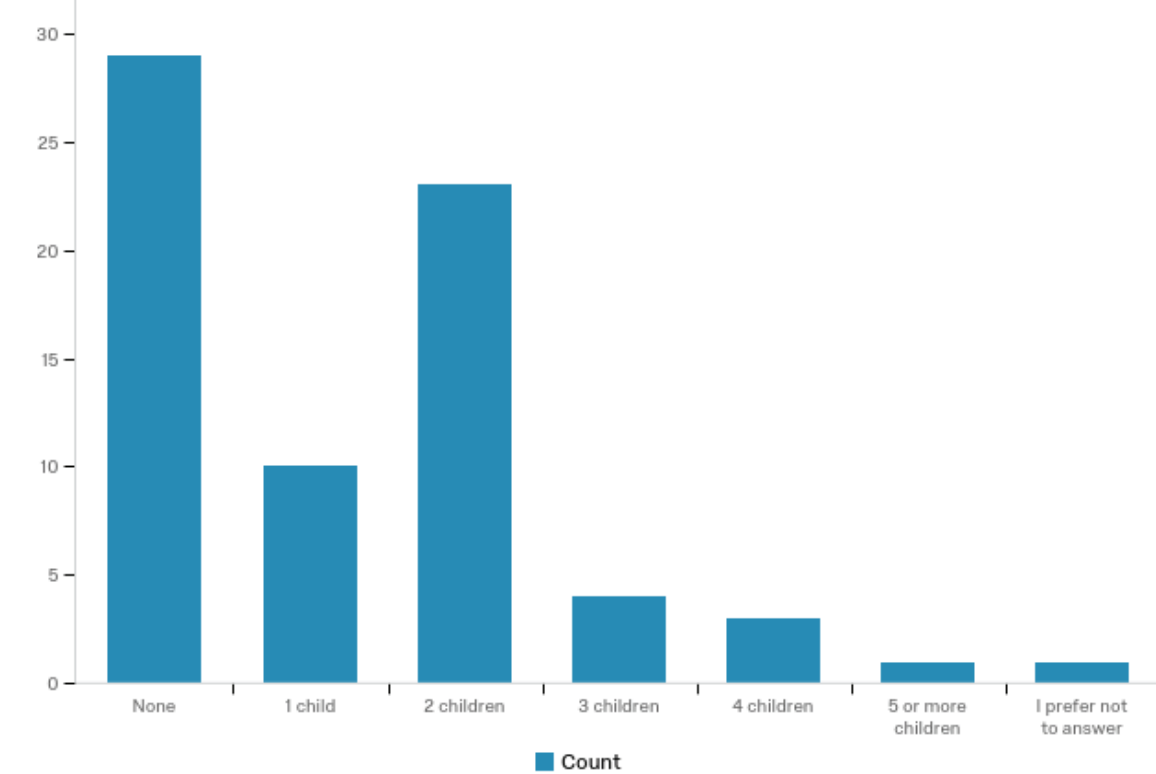
Q13 - Including yourself, how many people live in your household?



Answer	%	Count
1 person	2.82%	2
2 people	30.99%	22
3 people	21.13%	15
4 people	25.35%	18
5 people	4.23%	3
More than 5 people	15.49%	11
I prefer not to answer	0.00%	0
Total	100%	71

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

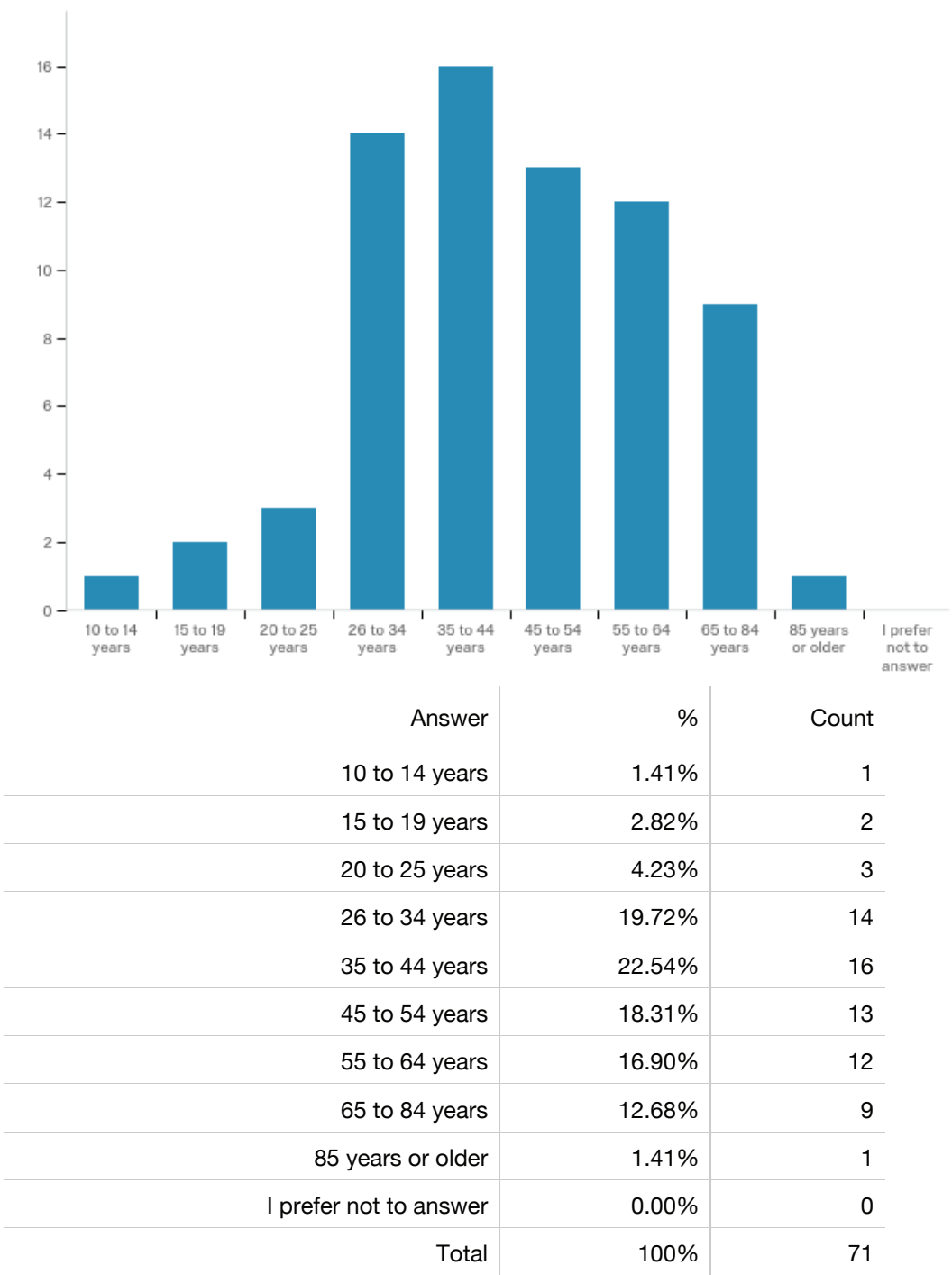
Q14 - How many children live in your household?



Answer	%	Count
None	40.85%	29
1 child	14.08%	10
2 children	32.39%	23
3 children	5.63%	4
4 children	4.23%	3
5 or more children	1.41%	1
I prefer not to answer	1.41%	1
Total	100%	71

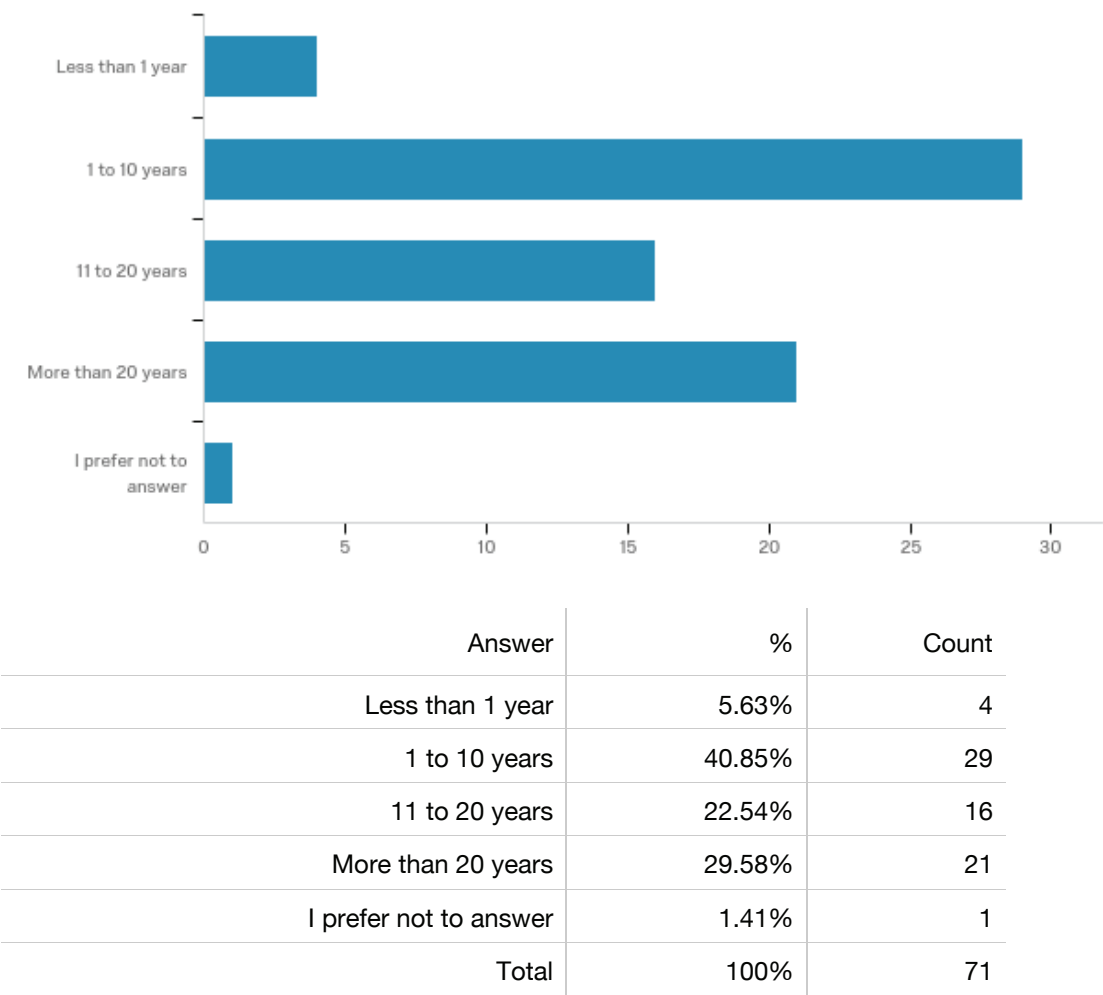
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Q15 - Please select your age group:



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Community Survey Results Summary

Q16 - How long have you lived at your location?



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Q17 - What is your gender?

Female
Female
Female
Female
male
Female
Female
F
Female
female
Male
Female
Female
Female
Female
Female
Female
Female
Male
Female
Female
Female
Male
Female

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

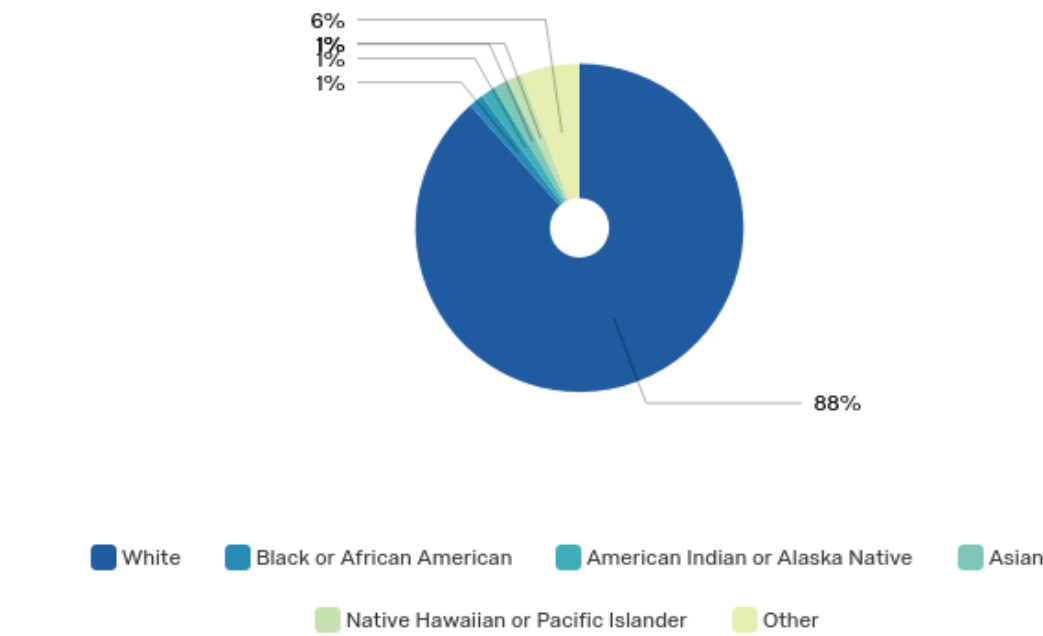
Female
Why does this matter?
Female
female
Male
male
Female
male
Female
Male
female
Female
Female
Male
Male
male
Female
Female
Female
Male
female
Male
Male
Male
Male
Female
Female
Female

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Female
Female
Female
Female
Female
Female
Female
Female
Female
FEMALE
female
Male

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

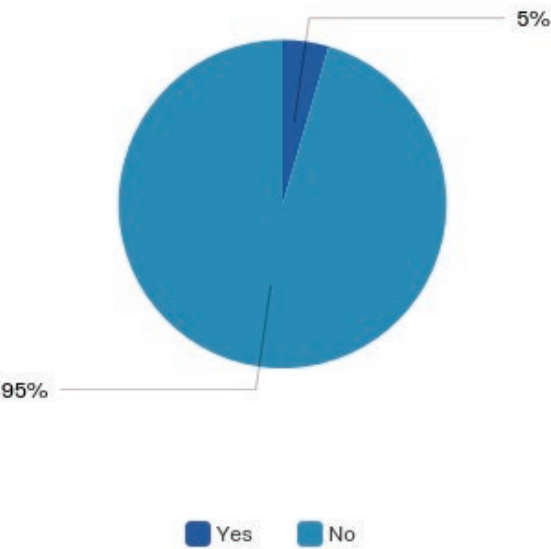
Q18 - What is your race?



Answer	%	Count
White	88.41%	61
Black or African American	1.45%	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.45%	1
Asian	1.45%	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1.45%	1
Other	5.80%	4
Total	100%	69

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Q19 - Do you identify as Hispanic or Latinx?



Answer	%	Count
Yes	4.55%	3
No	95.45%	63
Total	100%	66

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
Community Survey Results Summary

Q20 - What is the primary language spoken in your household?

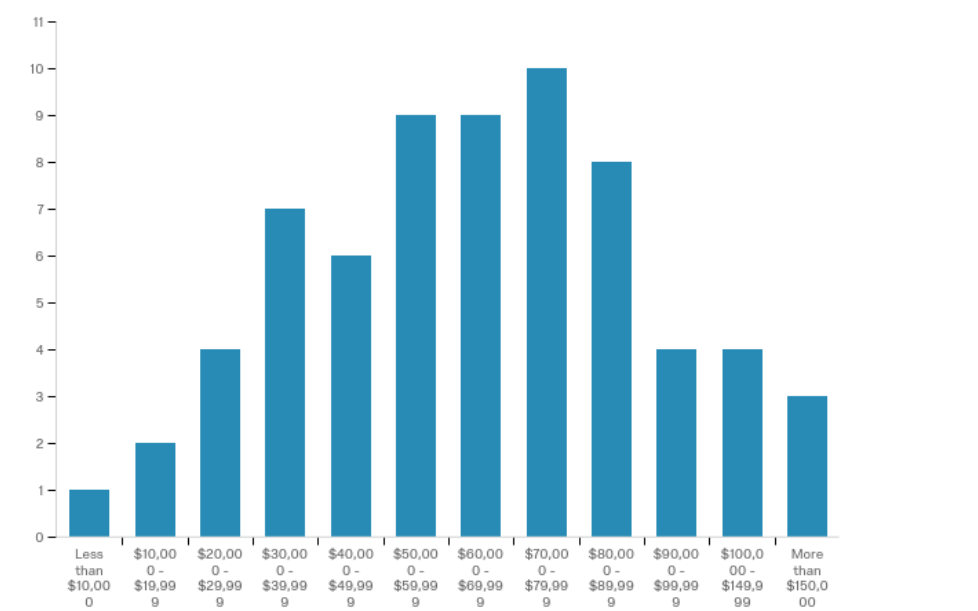
English
English
English
American
English
English
English
English
english
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English

[illegible]

English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
ENGLISH
English
English/Portuguese

City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan
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Q21 - What was the combined income for your entire household last year?



Answer	%	Count
Less than \$10,000	1.49%	1
\$10,000 - \$19,999	2.99%	2
\$20,000 - \$29,999	5.97%	4
\$30,000 - \$39,999	10.45%	7
\$40,000 - \$49,999	8.96%	6
\$50,000 - \$59,999	13.43%	9
\$60,000 - \$69,999	13.43%	9
\$70,000 - \$79,999	14.93%	10
\$80,000 - \$89,999	11.94%	8
\$90,000 - \$99,999	5.97%	4
\$100,000 - \$149,999	5.97%	4
More than \$150,000	4.48%	3
Total	100%	67

APPENDICES

A

Parks Inventory

B

Public Outreach Notes

C

Survey Results Memo

D

Additional Funding Sources



City of Drain Parks and Open Space Master Plan Funding Options

Local Tax Options

BONDS

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

- Borrowing distributes costs and payments for a project or improvement to those who will benefit from it over its useful life, rather than requiring today's taxpayers or rate payers to pay for future use;
- During times of inflation, debt allows future repayment of borrowed money in cheaper dollars;
- Borrowing may improve a municipality's liquidity to purchase needed equipment or for project construction and improvements. Debt issuance also does not exhaust current cash-on-hand, allowing such general fund revenues to be used for operating expenses; and
- Interest rates rise as the maturity term of a bond increases, as borrowers have to compensate investors for locking up their resources for a longer period of time.

Oregon Law requires that all Unlimited-Tax General Obligation (ULTGO) bonds be authorized by a vote of the people. The Oregon Bond Manual – 4th Edition, recommends municipalities hire a bond counsel prior to the bond election to ensure that all requirements are met. The Bond Manual also notes that approval of an ULTGO bond requires considerable effort. Some examples of methods for gaining public support include: attitude polls, forming a bond issue citizens' committee, holding public meetings, leaflets, and door-to-door canvassing. Note that under Oregon law, no public resources may be used to advocate a pro or con position regarding a ballot measure. Accordingly, any printed materials must be purely explanatory in nature.

A fundamental rule associated with issuing long-term debt instruments is not to issue them for a maturity period longer than the project's useful life. People should not be paying for a major park or recreational facility after it is no longer in use. Further, City of Drain should be very clear about the specific acquisitions and other actions to be carried out with the bond revenue,

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as the City will be asking residents to pay for park and recreation acquisitions. Working with the community is a key aspect of a successful bond measure.

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

LEVIES

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

The advantages of levies include reduced interest, increased flexibility, enhanced debt capacity, improved borrowing terms, and increased fiscal responsibility. The major disadvantages of the approach are insufficient funding, intergenerational inequity (if, for example, long term facilities are paid for disproportionately by current users), inconsistency of funding requirements, and use of accumulated reserves.

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

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

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

A SDC is a one-time fee charged on new development and certain types of redevelopment to help pay for existing and planned infrastructure to serve the development. Cities, counties and special districts in Oregon may impose SDCs for capital improvements, which include parks and recreation facilities. SDCs cannot be used for operation and maintenance costs or replacement costs for existing infrastructure capacity.

A SDC may be an improvement fee, reimbursement fee, or a combination of the two. SDCs utilized for parks and recreation facilities are generally improvement fee SDCs. Improvement fee SDCs may be charged for new capital improvements that will increase capacity and includes debt service payments. The improvement fee must be calculated such that it funds the portion of the cost of capital improvements that meets the projected need for increased

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capacity for future users. Revenues generated by improvement fee SDCs may be expended only for capital improvements identified in a required Capital Improvement Plan.

Partnerships

Partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies and not-for-profit groups play an important role in the acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities. Partnerships can also provide one-time or ongoing maintenance support.

FEDERAL

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Assistance available through the USFWS include the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program. Since 1987, the program promotes conservation and habitat protection by offering technical and financial assistance to private (non-federal) landowners to voluntarily restore wetlands and other fish and wildlife habitats on their land.

Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Oregon
2600 SE 98th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97266
Phone: (503) 231-6179
Website: <https://www.fws.gov/partners/>

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM manages a wide variety of public land uses in Oregon. Public land uses include land for wildlife, recreation, timber harvest, livestock grazing, mineral resource extraction and other public uses. The BLM offers grants for land acquisition requiring that it be used for public and recreation purposes. Local government can also obtain parklands at very low or at no cost if there is a developed park plan.

Salem District Office
Bureau of Land Management
1717 Fabry Rd. SE
Salem, Oregon 97306
Phone: (503) 375-5646
Website: www.blm.gov

U.S. Forest Service (USFS)

The Pacific Northwest Region of the USFS offers urban and community forestry funds and assists with economic diversification projects.

Group Leader, Grants and Agreements
USDA Forest Service – Pacific Northwest Region

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1220 SW 3rd Ave., Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: (503) 808-2468
Website: www.fs.fed.us/r6

STATE

Department of State Lands (DSL), Wetland Grant Program

The Wetland Grant Program provides technical and planning assistance for wetland preservation efforts. Elements of the program include wetland inventory, identification, delineation, and function assessments as well as wetland mitigation, public information and education.

Wetland Mitigation Specialist
Division of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279
Phone: (503) 986-5299
Website: <http://oregonstatelands.us/DSL/PERMITS/pil.shtml>

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD)

OPRD provides and protects outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historical and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations. OPRD administers grants and provides technical assistance to communities involved in parks planning.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279
Phone: (503) 986-0707
Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/>

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC)

OYCC provides communities with needed services, while unemployed youth are placed in gainful activities. OYCC funding is distributed in equal amounts to each county in Oregon every summer. The program funds individual projects ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The OYCC program consists of grants of labor and capital financing. Grants support conservation or environment-related projects proposed by non-profit organizations.

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps
255 Capital Street NE, Third Floor
Salem, Oregon 97310
Phone: (503) 378-8648
Fax: (503) 373-2353

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Website: <http://www.oyccweb.com/>

LOCAL

There are a variety of public, private, and non-profit organizations available to provide Drain with additional parks and recreation facilities and services. Local partnerships create cooperation among public and private partners in the area. Local businesses may also be willing to partner with Drain to provide partner services. A list of potential partners besides police and fire departments, utility providers, and the school district include:

- Religious organizations
- Community associations
- Boy Scouts of America
- Lions Club
- Historical societies & museums

Not-for-Profit Organizations

The Nature Conservancy

This is a national environmental organization focused on the preservation of plants, animals and natural communities. They have worked in direct land acquisition and in obtaining conservation easements for protection of wilderness and agricultural lands. Their grants program is usually focused on acquisition of land, but they are willing to work with communities who want to purchase land if it is to be set aside for environmental preservation.

The Nature Conservancy of Oregon
821 S.E. 14th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97214
Phone: (503) 802-8100
Fax: (503) 802-8199
Website: www.nature.org/Oregon

Oregon Recreation and Park Association (ORPA)

The Oregon Recreation and Park Association, a non-profit organization founded in 1954, serves as a network offering information and contacts directly related to the parks and recreation systems. ORPA's mission is to provide a network of support through professional development and resources in order to enhance the quality of recreation and parks services.

Oregon Recreation and Park Association (ORPA)
1500 Greentree Road
Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034
Phone: (503) 534-5673
Website: www.orpa.org

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Land Trusts

The Trust for Public Land

The Trust for Public Land helps public agencies and communities create city parks. This was one of the founding goals of the Trust for Public Land and remains the only large national conservation organization focused on creating parks for people. TPL works with community leaders to identify opportunities for park creation, secure park funding, and acquire parklands. TPL's participatory design process ensures that parks meet community needs. TPL also assists in efforts for land and water conservation, heritage lands, and natural lands.

Specific to the Pacific Northwest, TPL's program, "Parks for People – Northwest" works to ensure that everyone-- in particular, every child--enjoys access to a park, playground, or open space. A community's parks, natural areas, and open spaces are often among its most important assets—identifying its character and essence. Beyond their symbolic value, these parks contribute to quality of life and offer havens where citizens seek renewal. TPL is helping established urban cities and growing communities across the Northwest plan proactively for parks and open spaces.

The Trust for Public Land
Oregon Office
808 SW 3rd Avenue
Suite 570
Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: (503) 228-6620
E-mail: Oregon@tpl.org
Website: www.tpl.org

The Wetlands Conservancy

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

The Wetlands Conservancy
4640 SW Macadam #50
Portland, Oregon 97239
Phone: (503) 227-0778
E-mail: info@wetlandsconservancy.org
Website: www.wetlandsconservancy.org/

Land Trust Alliance

The Land Trust Alliance assists nonprofit land trusts and organizations that protect land through donation and purchase. This is done by working with landowners interested in donating or selling conservation easements, or by acquiring land outright to maintain as open space. Membership of the alliance is one of the qualifications for assistance from this organization.

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Land Trust Alliance
Brad Paymar
Northwestern Senior Program Manager
Portland, OR
Phone: (971) 202-1483
Website: www.landtrustalliance.org

Private Donations

Donations of labor, land, or cash by service agencies, private groups or individuals are a popular way to raise small amounts of money for specific projects. Two key motives for donation are philanthropy and tax incentives. These benefits should be emphasized when collaborating with landowners. Most organizations implement capital campaigns focused on specific projects for cash donations. The typical strategy for land donations is to identify target parcels (such as identified in the Parkland Acquisition section of the Plan) and then work directly with landowners.

Soliciting donations, like partnering, takes time and effort on the part of city staff, but can be mutually rewarding. Drain should consider establishing a nonprofit parks foundation to implement a capital campaign and to accept and manage donations. Drain should begin working on setting up such a group or recruit volunteers to provide the services. Generally, donations are not stable sources of land or finances and should not be relied upon as a major portion of funding.

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

Grants

The securing of grants is a good strategy to supplement park acquisition and development funds. Many grant organizations throughout the country fund park acquisition and improvements, although few provide funds for ongoing maintenance activities. Most grant organizations have lengthy processes that require staff time and effort, and grants usually have very specific guidelines and only fund projects that address the granting organization's overall goals. Moreover, grants should not be considered a long-term, stable funding source. This appendix provides contacts for state, regional, and federal granting organizations and outlines these organizations' goals.

The grant process is highly competitive. When identifying possible grant funding, allocate staff time appropriately for applicable grants and pursue partnerships for volunteer grant writing. As grant agencies often look favorably upon collaborative projects, developing partnerships between agencies, organizations, and the City will improve Drain's competitiveness in the grant application process.

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Private Grant-Making Organizations

NATIONAL GRANTS

Bikes Belong Grants

Bikes Belong is sponsored by the U.S. bicycle industry with the goal of putting more people on bicycles more often. From helping create safe places to ride to promoting bicycling, Bikes Belong carefully selects projects and partnerships that have the capacity to make a difference. Their initial goal was to ensure funding for new bicycle facilities that would increase bike riding, boost public health and happiness, and strengthen the bike business. All proposals must encourage ridership growth, support bicycle advocacy, promote bicycling, and leverage funding with other grants. These funds cannot be used for general operating costs.

Grants that have been funding in the past include mountain bike trails, a BMX track, a 10-mile portion of the Lake Wobegon Trail in Minnesota as well as greenways for bicycle commuting and recreation.

Bikes Belong Coalition
P.O. Box 2359
Boulder, CO 80306
Phone: (303) 449-4893
Website: www.bikesbelong.org

STATE GRANTS

Oregon Community Foundation Grants

The Oregon Community Foundation (OCF) prioritizes funding based on a set of principles and four funding objectives:

- To nurture children, strengthen families and foster the self-sufficiency of Oregonians;
- To enhance the educational experience of Oregonians;
- To increase cultural opportunities for Oregonians; and
- To preserve and improve Oregon's livability through citizen involvement.

OCF awards about 200 grants annually. Most Community Foundation Grants are between \$5,000 and \$35,000, but multi-year grants may range up to \$150,000 for projects with particular community impact. Around 5 percent of Community Grants are above \$50,000 and tend to be created only for projects that are an exceptionally good fit with OCF priorities, have a broad scope of impact, and address an area to which OCF's board has decided to give special attention.

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Oregon Community Foundation
1221 SW Yamhill, #100
Portland, Oregon 97205
Phone: (503) 227-6846
Fax: (503) 274-7771
Website: www.oregoncf.org/receive/grants

The Collins Foundation

The purpose of the Collins Foundation is to improve, enrich, and give a greater expression to the religious, educational, cultural, and scientific endeavors in the State of Oregon and to assist in improving the quality of life in the state. The trustees of the Collins Foundation work through existing agencies and have supported proposals submitted by colleges and universities, organized religious groups, arts, cultural and civic organizations, and agencies devoted to health, welfare, and youth.

Director of Progress
The Collins Foundation
1618 SW First Avenue, Suite 505
Portland, Oregon 97201
Phone: (503) 227-7171
Website: www.collinsfoundation.org

The Oregon Historic Trails Fund

The purpose of the fund is to develop interpretive, educational, and economic projects to preserve and protect the cultural and natural resources of Oregon's historic trails. Grants are made each fall from the Oregon Historic Trails Fund to support projects that interpret, preserve, or maintain trail-related resources. Grants may be awarded also for marketing, education, advocacy, and research related to historic trails. An advisory committee made up of people who are knowledgeable about Oregon's historic trails and cultural resources review grant applications and makes recommendations to The Oregon Community Foundation board of directors.

Historic Trails Fund
c/o The Oregon Community Foundation
1221 SW Yamhill, Suite 100
Portland, Oregon 97205
Phone: (503) 227-6846
Website: www.oregonhistorictrailsfund.org/trails/index.php

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Public Grant-making Organizations

FEDERAL

National Park Service – National Heritage Areas Program

The United States Congress designates a national heritage area as a place where “natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography” (National Park Service, www.cr.nps.gov). Through Strategic public and private partnerships, federal grant money is available to leverage funding opportunities for nationally designated heritage sites.

To determine if NWCPRD qualifies as a National Heritage Area, the community must complete a suitability/feasibility study, using the ten guidelines developed by the National Park Service. All ten guidelines can be found at the National Park Service website.

The designation enhances local pride and includes limited technical planning and financial assistance from the National Park Service. Federal designation depends on Congressional support and the degree to which a community is engaged in a support of the designation. The four critical steps that need to be followed prior designation are:

1. Completion of a suitability/feasibility study;
2. Public involvement in the sustainability/feasibility study;
3. Demonstration of widespread public support among heritage area residents for the proposed designation; and
4. Commitment to the proposal from key constituents, which may include governments, industry, and private, non-profit organizations, in addition to area residents.

National Heritage Areas Program Manager- Pacific West Region
333 Bush Street
San Francisco, CA 94104
Phone: (415) 623-2322
Website: www.nps.gov/history/heritageareas/

Land and Water Conservation Fund

This fund provides federal dollars from the National Park Service that are passed down to states for acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of park and recreation areas, and facilities. To be eligible for Land and Water Conservation Fund grants, the proposed project must be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and elements of a jurisdiction's local

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comprehensive land use and parks master plans. Emphasis should be placed on the grants available to the State of Oregon rather than federal funds.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Phone: (503) 986-0708
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem, Oregon 97301
Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/GRANTS/pages/lwcf.aspx>

U.S. Department of Transportation

Through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), the U.S. Department of Transportation authorizes federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit. TEA-21 provides funding for parks and connections that include:

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

U.S. Department of Transportation
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington D.C., 20590
Phone: (202) 366-4000
Website: www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/index.htm

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)

The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) was established in 2002 to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical or aesthetic values. The program provides state and local governments with matching funds to purchase significant coastal and estuarine lands, or conservation easements on such lands, from willing sellers. To date, the program has protected more than 45,000 acres of land through projects funded between 2002 and 2008.

Department of Land Conservation and Development
635 Capitol Street NE, Suite 150
Salem, Oregon 97301-2540
Phone: (503) 373-0050
Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/lcd/Pages/index.aspx>

Oregon Coastal Management Program
Department of Land Conservation and Development
635 Capitol St., NE, Suite 150
Salem, OR 97301-2540

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Phone: (503) 934-0052

US Fish and Wildlife Service National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program

The grants will be used to acquire, restore or enhance coastal wetlands and adjacent uplands to provide long-term conservation benefits to fish, wildlife and their habitat. The National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program was established by Title III of P.L. 101-646, Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act of 1990. Under the Program, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provides matching grants to States for acquisition, restoration, management or enhancement of coastal wetlands.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program
Eastside Federal Complex
911 NE 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97232-4181
503-231-2096

North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grant Program

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act (Act, or NAWCA) of 1989 provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife. The Standard Grants Program supports projects that involve long-term protection, restoration, and/or enhancement of wetlands and associated uplands habitats. The Small Grants Program supports the same type of projects and adheres to the same selection criteria and administrative guidelines as the U.S. Standard Grants Program. However, project activities are usually smaller in scope and involve fewer project dollars.

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Bird Habitat Conservation
4401 North Fairfax Drive
Mailstop MBSP 4075
Arlington, Virginia 22203
Phone: (703) 358-1784
Website: www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/index.shtm

STATE

State Highway Funds

At least 1% of the State Highway Funds that the City receives must be spent for bicycle/pedestrian improvements and maintenance within existing street rights-of-way. Oregon Revised Statute 366.514 required the Oregon Department of Transportation and cities and counties within Oregon to “expand reasonable

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amounts of the highway fund to provide bikeways and walkways” and it requires “the inclusion of bikeways and walkways whenever highways, roads, streets are constructed or relocated.”

ODOT also administers the Pedestrian and Bicycle Facility Improvement Grant Program, which provides grants of up to \$200,000 for sidewalk completion, ADA upgrades, crossing improvements, and minor widening for bike lanes or shoulders. Competitive projects involve no right-of-way or environmental impacts; have significant local matching funds available; consider the needs of school children, the elderly, disables, or transit users; and have support of local elected officials. Grant money may not be used for the completion of trails and/or bikeways within parks but can be used to help fund larger pedestrian and bicycle improvements occurring within street rights-of-way.

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 requires at least 5% local match. Projects must be administered by the applicant, be situated in roads, streets or highway right-of-ways. Project types include sidewalk infill, ADA upgrades, street crossings, intersection improvements, and minor widening for bike lanes. Grants are offered every two years. For 2010-2011, several of the awarded grants were for pedestrian crossings, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and streetscaping. These grants ranged from \$90,000 up to almost \$700,000 for projects.

Oregon Department of Transportation
Bicycle and Pedestrian Program
355 Capital Street N.E., Fifth Floor
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: (503) 986-3555
Fax: (503) 986-4063
Website: www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/BIKEPED/grants1.shtml

Transportation Enhancement Program

These funds are available from ODOT projects that enhance the cultural, aesthetic and environmental value of the state’s transportation system. Some of the eligible activities include bicycle/pedestrian projects, historic preservation, landscaping and scenic beautification, mitigation of pollution due to highway runoff, and preservation of abandoned railway corridors. The application cycle is every two years. Funding is decided by technical merit and local support. Recently, these grants were used to help build a multi-use path in Corvallis, a bicycle/pedestrian path and landscaping in Coos Bay, and a bike bridge in Eugene.

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Patricia Fisher
Transportation Enhancement Program Manager
Transportation Enhancement Program
Oregon Department of Transportation
Phone: (503) 986-3528
E-mail: patricia.r.fisher@odot.state.or.us
Website: www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/LGS/enhancement.shtml

Transportation Safety Safe Routes to School Grants

The goals of the program are to increase the ability and opportunity for children to walk and bicycle to school; promote walking and bicycling to school and encourage a healthy and active lifestyle at an early age; and facilitate the planning, development and implementation of projects and activities that will improve safety and reduce traffic, fuel consumption and air pollution within two miles of the school. The National Center for Safe Routes to School is offering 35 \$1,000 mini-grants for Safe Routes programs.

Julie Yip
Safe Routes to School Program Manager
ODOT Transportation Safety Division
4040 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, Oregon 97302
Phone: (503) 986-4196
E-mail: julie.a.yip@odot.state.or.us
Website: <http://oregonsaferoutes.org/>
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Safety/Pages/SRTS.aspx>

Transportation Growth Management (TGM)

Oregon's Transportation and Growth Management Program supports community efforts to expand transportation choices for people. By linking land use and transportation planning, TGM works in partnership with local governments to create vibrant, livable places in which people can walk, bike, take transit or drive where they want to go.

During the last grant award cycle, these grants were used to update pedestrian and bicycle master plans, a waterfront linkage project, and other plan and project updates. These grants generally require 12% of matching funding in the form of direct expenditures for eligible cost projects. Key requirements for this grant are local support, clear transportation relationships, meeting state mandates, and that the grants are for planning work.

Cindy Lesmeister
Oregon Transportation & Growth Management Grants

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Phone: (503) 986-4349
E-mail: Cindy.L.Lesmeister@odot.state.or.us
Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/TGM/pages/grants.aspx>

Oregon Tourism Commission

Travel Oregon

Travel Oregon focuses on tourism related projects, and offers matching grants of up to \$10,000 for tourism projects. These can include marketing materials, market analysis, signage, and visitor center development planning. This grant requires a match of funds or materials relevant to the project, and the money does not include funding for construction.

Travel Oregon Grant Program
Michelle Woodard
Grants Manager
Phone: (503) 967-1566
Website: industry.traveloregon.com/Departments/Tourism-Development/Matching-Grants-Program.aspx

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Water Quality Non-point Source Grants

The DEQ offers grants for non-point source water quality and watershed enhancement projects that address the priorities in the Oregon Water Quality Non-point Source Management Plan. Grants require a minimum of 40 percent match of non-federal funds and a partnership with other entities. About \$1.5 million of federal grants dollars will be available under the Clean Water Act.

Ivan Camacho
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
811 Sixth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204-1390
Phone: (503) 229-5088
Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/Nonpoint-319-Grants.aspx>

Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL)

Easements

DSL grants easements for the use of state-owned land managed by the agency. Easements allow the user to have the right to use state-owned land for a specific purpose and length of time. Uses of state owned land subject to an easement include, but are not limited to, gas, electric and communication lines (including fiber optic cables); water supply pipelines and ditches, canals and

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flumes; innerducts and conduits for cables; sewer, storm and cooling water lines; bridges, skylines and logging lines; roads and trails; and railroad and light track.

Oregon Department of State Lands
Land Management, Waterway Leasing and Ownership
775 Summer St. NE, Suite 100
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: (503) 986-5200
Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WW/Pages/Waterways.aspx>

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department administers several grant programs including the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, Local Government, and Recreation Trails grants.

Local Government Grants

These grants provide for the acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of park and recreation areas and facilities. OPRD gives more than \$4 million annually to Oregon communities for outdoor recreation projects, and has awarded nearly \$40 million in grants across the state since 1999.

Jan Hunt
Recreation Grant and Community Program Manager
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Grants & Community Programs Division
725 Summer Street NE
Salem OR 97301
Phone: (503) 986-0772
E-mail: jan.l.hunt@oregon.gov
Website: www.oregon.gov/OPRD/GRANTS/local.shtml

Recreation Trail Grants

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department accepts applications for Recreation Trial Program (RTP) grants every year for recreational trail-related projects, such as hiking, running, bicycling, off-road motorcycling, and all-terrain vehicle riding. Grant recipients are required to provide a minimum of 20 percent in matching funds. Funding is divided into 30% motorized trail use, 30% non-motorized trail use and 40% diverse trail use. Project sponsors provide at least 20% of the projects total costs.

Jodi Bellefeuille
Recreation Trails Program Grants
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Grants & Community Programs Division
725 Summer Street NE

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Salem OR 97301
Phone: (503) 986-0716
E-mail: rtp.grantprogram@oregon.gov
Website: www.oregon.gov/OPRD/GRANTS/trails.shtml

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. Small grants are available for opportunities for learning about watershed concepts (education/outreach). Watershed education could be incorporated into a parks or trail systems.

Kathy Leopold
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
Small Grants Coordinator
775 Summer St NE
Salem OR 97301
Phone: (503) 986-0187
E-mail: kathy.leopold@oregon.gov
Website: www.oweb.state.or.us

APPENDICES

A

Parks Inventory

B

Public Outreach Notes

C

Survey Results Memo

D

Additional Funding Sources

E

Capital Improvements Plan

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN (CIP) 2020-2040

(A) PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (B) PARK ACQUISITION PROJECTS (C) TRAIL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (D) COMMUNITY RECREATION PROJECTS (E) HISTORIC RESOURCES PROJECTS				
PROJECT	SITE	PHASE	COST	PRIORITY
HIGH PRIORITY PROJECTS (2020-2019)				
A1.1	Anna Drain	Public Agency Coordination	\$-	High
A1.2	Anna Drain	Property Due Diligence	\$-	High
A1.3	Anna Drain	Acquisition	\$-	High
A1.4	Anna Drain	Asphalt Parking & Drives	\$36,800	High
A1.5	Anna Drain	Concrete Pathways	\$132,300	High
A1.6	Anna Drain	Children's Playground	\$183,900	High
A1.7	Anna Drain	Restrooms	\$387,500	High
A1.9	Anna Drain	Exercise Equipment	\$111,600	High
A1.11	Anna Drain	Park Entrance Sign	\$1,600	High
A1.12	Anna Drain	Site Furnishings	\$41,700	High
A1.13	Anna Drain	Plantings	\$124,800	High
A1.14	Anna Drain	Irrigation System Improvements	\$65,300	High
A2.1	Cedar Street	Asphalt Parking & Drives	\$54,900	High
A2.3	Cedar Street	Concrete Pathways	\$193,600	High
A2.5	Cedar Street	Children's Playground	\$185,800	High
A2.6	Cedar Street	Fencing	\$51,300	High
B1.1	Urban Plaza	Acquire ~0.5 acres	\$50,000	High
B2.1	Neighborhood Park	Acquire 1-5 acres	\$250,000	High
TOTAL			\$1,871,100	
MEDIUM PRIORITY PROJECTS (2030-2039)				
A1.8	Anna Drain	Amphitheater	\$542,500	Medium
A1.10	Anna Drain	Picnic Shelters	\$37,200	Medium
A2.2	Cedar Street	Renovate Building	\$232,500	Medium
A2.4	Cedar Street	Site Utilities	\$116,300	Medium
A2.7	Cedar Street	Splash Pad	\$620,000	Medium
A2.8	Cedar Street	Basketball Court and Ball Wall	\$58,100	Medium

A2.9	Cedar Street	Lawn and Irrigation System	\$137,400	Medium
A2.10	Cedar Street	Park Entrance Sign	\$1,600	Medium
A2.11	Cedar Street	Site Furnishings	\$17,800	Medium
A2.12	Cedar Street	Plantings	\$59,800	Medium
A3.1	Elk Creek	Trailhead and Parking	\$62,300	Medium
A3.3	Elk Creek	Informational Kiosk	\$5,400	Medium
A3.4	Elk Creek	Park Entrance Sign	\$1,600	Medium
A3.5	Elk Creek	Trail to Elk Creek	\$147,700	Medium
A3.6	Elk Creek	Pedestrian Bridge	\$651,000	Medium
A3.7	Elk Creek	Expanded Trail System	\$343,400	Medium
TOTAL			\$3,034,600	
MEDIUM PRIORITY PROJECTS (2040-2049)				
A3.2	Elk Creek	Restroom and Utilities	\$271,300	Low
A3.8	Elk Creek	Site Furnishings	\$77,300	Low
A3.9	Elk Creek	Picnic Shelters	\$167,400	Low
A3.10	Elk Creek	Riparian Rehabilitation	\$879,200	Low
B1.2	Urban Plaza	Prepare conceptual design study	\$15,000	Low
B1.3	Urban Plaza	Develop urban plaza space	\$150,000	Low
B2.2	Neighborhood Park	Prepare conceptual design study	\$30,000	Low
B2.3	Neighborhood Park	Develop neighborhood park	\$625,000	Low
TOTAL			\$2,215,200	
TOTAL CIP PROJECTS			\$7,120,900	
PROJECTS NOT ESTIMATED (PNE); HIGH, MEDIUM AND LOW PRIORITY				
C1.1	City	Trails Inventory	PNE	High
C2.1	Ridgeline	Feasibility Study	PNE	High
D1.1	North Douglas ES	Feasibility Study	PNE	High
E1.1	Pass Creek Bridge	Design and Engineering Funding	PNE	High
C1.2	City	Trails Improvement Plan	PNE	Medium
C2.2	Ridgeline	Public Agency Coordination	PNE	Medium
D1.2	North Douglas ES	Conceptual Design	PNE	Medium
C1.3	City	Trail Improvement Projects	PNE	Low
C2.3	Ridgeline	Trail Development	PNE	Low