Attachment 14

The Parks and Paths of Junction City

An Integrated Parks, Open Space and Trails Master Plan

ADOPTED BY RESOLUTION NO. 1015 on MAY 11, 2010

Parks & Open Space Master Plan

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Parks & Open Space Master Plan

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1. Introduction

Junction City is located in the southern Willamette Valley , 15 miles north of the City of Eugene. Junction City was originally settled in the early 1860's as a transportation junction for east and west railroad lines. The west side rail line was never built, but many years later, the City became the junction for Highway 99 East and West as well as Highway 36 leading to the Oregon coast.

The City is surrounded by green summer fields of mint, grasses and farmed crops with the Coast Range as a backdrop. There are two intermittent streams in the city, Flat Creek and Crow Creek with several wetland areas associated with the creeks.

With an estimated population in 2007 of 5,135, Junction City is the fourth most populated city in the region after Eugene, Springfield, Cottage Grove and Florence. The planning area for this study includes 1,757 acres within the Urban Growth Boundary.

Planning for Parks

Planning efforts for parks and open space began in the city in the 1920's when land located at 14th and Kalmia Street was obtained by the City for a Park. This area of Oak trees is now the present day Laurel Park. Land directly north of Laurel Park was obtained by the City in the 1930's and is now the home of Dutch's Field. During the 1970's and 1980's the City developed several park spaces through the exercise of it's fee-in-lieu system development charge policy and federal grant programs to acquire and develop park land. This time also saw the development of the City's municipal swimming pool. More recent additions to the City's Park and Open Space inventory include the development of Oak Meadow's Park in 2002, the acquisition of 10 acres adjacent to the Raintree subdivision and 11.77 acres of public park dedication with The Reserve development.

Park facilities are key services that meet demand for recreational experiences and enhance a community's quality of life. This Master Plan has been developed to ensure that the livability of the residents of Junction City is preserved and enhanced as the City continues to grow and change. This master plan outlines the park and open space opportunities over the next 20-years and provides a 10-year implementation and action plan to achieve this vision.

Parks & Open Space Master Plan

1. Introduction

Purpose of this Plan

The purpose of this plan is to create a strategy for Junction City to provide for the park and open space needs of the growing community.

1. Inventory the existing park facilities within Junction City, including an analysis of appropriate classifications and standards;
2. Identify the park needs based upon community input and available data;
3. Create an implementation action plan identifying recommended program financing and development of a capital improvements and land acquisition plan.

Development of this plan

This plan was developed through cooperation with the community and community leaders. This collaboration and solicitation of input was imperative in the creation of a plan that reflects the needs of it's users. To this end, the following public involvement efforts were conducted.

- ☐ Community Meeting — held on March 21, 2008, the goal was to introduce the project to the community and solicit input regarding the plan and elements they would like to see incorporated.
- ☐ Stakeholder meetings — Identified stakeholders were contacted in person and via email to address specific issues and concerns of certain groups relative to the parks and open space system within the City.
- ☐ Public survey — An online public survey was completed by members of the community to gauge current park usage and improvement priorities.
- ☐ Project Website (www.junctioncityparks.net) — A project website was developed and made available to the community. This website was continuously updated with new information for the public.
- ☐ Open House—On open house was held on August 21, 2008 to present the plan to the public and solicit input prior to the City's approval process began.
- ☐ Leisure Services Committee—A series of Leisure Service Committee meetings were held on July 1 and August 5, 2008.

1. Introduction

- Planning Commission and City Council

Document Organization

This document is organized into seven Sections and supplemental appendix documents. The Sections include the following:

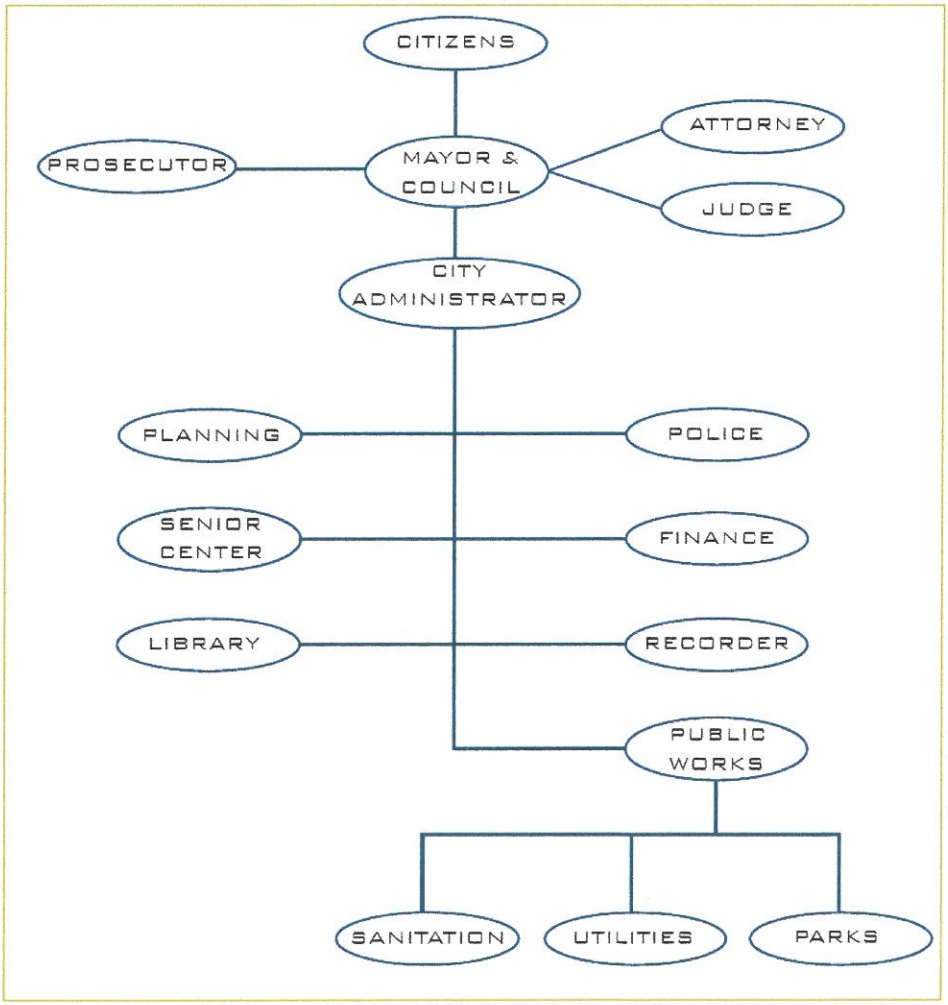
- Section 2: Community Profile
  Examines the existing conditions and trends in governance, demographics, employment, land use and housing
- Section 3: Existing Conditions
  Defines the park classification system to be applied to the parks within the City. Provides an inventory of the parks available within the City with a baseline level of service analysis.
- Section 4: Park and Open Space Needs Assessment
  Examines the park and open space needs for the City based upon the community survey, stakeholder meetings and community meeting. Provides a level of service assessment and service area mapping to identify current gaps in service.
- Section 5: Master Plan Framework
  Establish values, mission statement and guiding principles for the plan which reflecting the input received from the community.
- Section 6: Park and Open Space System
  Examines the key master plan components.
- Section 7: Implementation Action Plan
  Provides a prioritized list of recommended improvements, analysis of cost and funding options and a capital improvements plan.

2. Community Profile

Governance

Below is an overview of the structure of Junction City's government. Currently, the parks and open spaces are overseen by the Public Works Department. Historically, the City had a recreation department, however this department was eliminated in 2005. All of the youth and adult recreation programs are run by private and volunteer organizations around the area, such as Junction City Athletics. The City owns parkland totaling 35.21 acres, 13.44 acres of which are developed. The City maintains two park spaces that are owned by other entities, one owned by the Junction City School District and the other owned by Lane County.

Figure 1. Governance Organization Chart



2. Community Profile

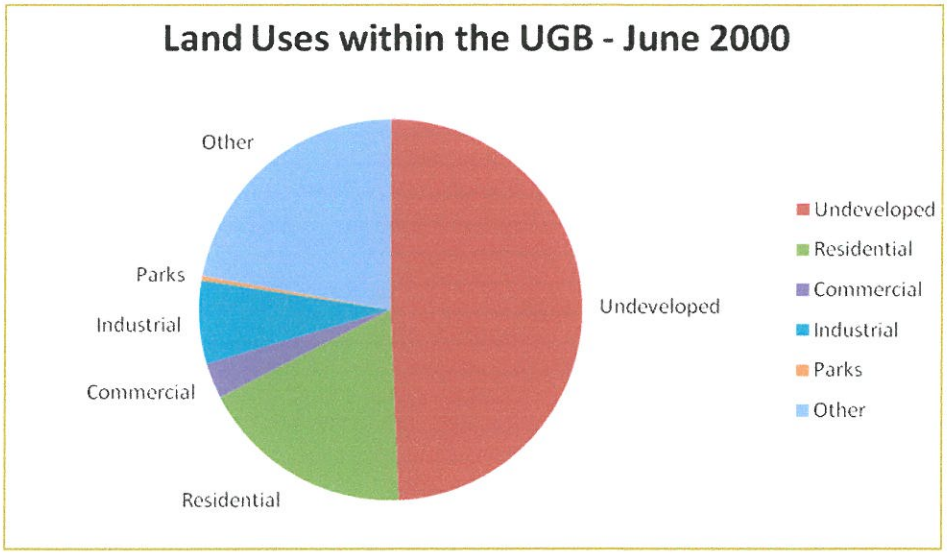
Demographics

The population of Junction City in 2007 was 5,135. According to the proposed coordinated population allocations provided in the Southern Willamette Valley Regional Growth Management Strategy, the average annual growth rate of Junction City from 1990 to 2005 was 2%. This is above the state rate of 1.6%. An average annual growth rate of 1.3% is expected through 2055. The population projections provided in this document anticipate the population in 2030 to be 10,268.

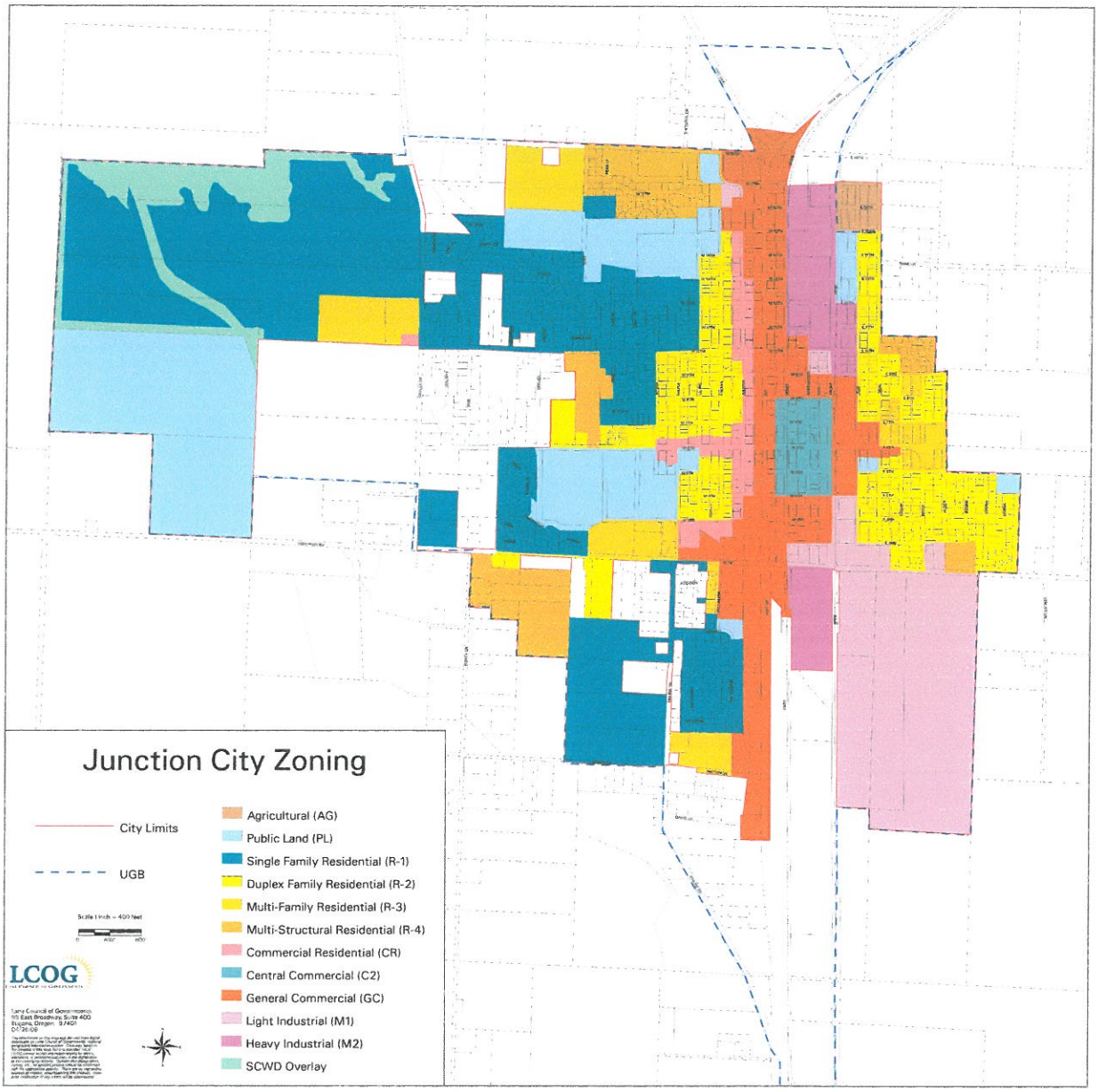
In 2000, the census reported that 7.5% of the population were under 5 years old, 23% were 5 to 19 years, 35% were 20 to 44 years, 20% were 45 to 64 years and 15% were 65 years or older. The median age was 34 years.

Land Use

The Region 2050 plan prepared for Junction City by LCOG in November of 2000 showed the distribution of land uses within the City.



Map 1. Zoning


Junction City Zoning
City Limits
UGB
Agricultural (AG)
Public Land (PL)
Single Family Residential (R-1)
Duplex Family Residential (R-2)
Multi-Family Residential (R-3)
Multi-Structural Residential (R-4)
Commercial Residential (CR)
Central Commercial (C2)
General Commercial (GC)
Light Industrial (M1)
Heavy Industrial (M2)
SCWD Overlay
LCOG

Parks & Open Space Master Plan

3. Existing Conditions

This Section describes Junction City's park system in 2008. The information included regarding the park spaces was based upon a review of the Park Facility Master Plan from 1990, discussions with staff and community members at the workshop and a tour of the park facilities with staff.

Park Classification

Park classifications serve as a starting point for the evaluation of the City's existing park inventory and recommendations for the future. We have used the National Recreation and Park Association's (NRPA) classifications and definitions as a guideline for creating a classification system for Junction City's park and open space resources relative the context of Junction City. Standards for each of these classifications are defined in Section 4 of this document.

Tequendama Park

Pocket Parks / Play Lots — These parks are used to address limited, isolated or unique recreational needs and can include both passive and active recreation uses. Pocket Parks may simply be open lots within neighborhoods or may be more developed with a limited number of amenities.

There are currently four city owned pocket parks/play lots in Junction City. A detailed description of each of these parks can be found in Appendix A.

- ☐ Founders Park
- ☐ Tequendama Park
- ☐ Toftdahl Park
- ☐ Oak Meadows Park
- ☐ Scandinavian Festival Park (private)

Lyle Day Park

Neighborhood Park — These parks serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. They provide the day-to-day recreational needs of the neighborhood including field games, court games, individual sports, play for small children and picnicking. The emphasis is on informal active and passive recreation. Neighborhood Parks should be easily assessable to the neighborhood population with safe access for bicycles and pedestrians.

There are currently four city owned neighborhood parks in Junction City. A detailed description of each of these parks can be found in Appendix A.

- ☐ Bergstrom Park

Parks & Open Space Master Plan

3. Existing Conditions

- ☐ Laurel Park
- ☐ Lyle Day Park
- ☐ Bailey Park
- ☐ Washburne park (School District)

Community Park —These parks are intended to meet the recreation needs of large section of the community as well as those of the surrounding neighborhood. They are areas of diverse uses, both active and passive, including swimming, tennis, walking, and picnicking, to name a few.

There are currently no Community Parks within Junction City.

Special Use Park — These parks may be established through a relationship with the School District which allows residents and/or organized groups to use the school grounds during non-school hours. These facilities can serve many of the same functions as a Neighborhood or Community Park.

Max Strauss Pool

There are currently two Special Use Parks within Junction City. These include:

- ☐ Max Strauss Pool
- ☐ Dutch's Field

School Park — These parks may be established through a relationship with the School District which allows residents and/or organized groups to use the school grounds during non-school hours. These facilities can serve many of the same functions as a Neighborhood or Community Park.

Trail connection to Bergstrom Park

There are currently three school parks within Junction City. These include:

- ☐ Junction City High School
- ☐ Oaklea Middle School
- ☐ Laurel Elementary School

Trails and Connectors — These parks provide a system of open spaces that use public dedications, easements, and right of ways to provide pathways for pedestrians and bicyclists.

There are currently four dedicated trail connections within the City.

1. West of the High School connecting 6th Avenue with Timothy

Lane.
2. Extension of 5th Street to Bergstrom Park.
3. Extension of 13th Street to Laurel Elementary and Rose Street.
4. East-west from 18th Street to West Juniper.

Natural Resource Area — These are lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, open space and visual aesthetics and buffering. Recreational use of these areas will be constrained due to restrictions to protect water quality and natural resource values. These areas may or may not be dedicated to the public. These areas are not included in the level of service analysis to follow.

Scandinavian Festival Park

There are 10.76 acres of wetland area set aside with the Reserve development. More natural resource areas are expected to be set aside as development moves into areas of the City with resource constraints.

Private Park / Recreation Facility— These are parks and recreation facilities that are privately owned yet contribute to the City's overall park system.

There are currently two privately owned existing and future park spaces within the City as follows:

- ☐ Future park #3—The Reserve
- ☐ Scandinavian Festival Park

Future park property at Raintree Meadows

Undeveloped Parkland—Undeveloped parkland includes properties that have been acquired for future development by the City and parks that are planned to be developed by private interests with development.

There are currently three park spaces that have been acquired by the City for development and one private park facility:

- ☐ Future Park #1—Raintree Meadows
- ☐ Future Park #2—The Reserve
- ☐ Future Park #3—Private park at The Reserve
- ☐ Future Park #4—Crowley (suggested future park)

3. Existing Conditions

Park Inventory

The first step in creating the Parks and Open Space Master Plan was to inventory the existing facilities currently serving this City. This inventory includes parks spaces owned by the City, both developed and recently acquired properties, and those owned by the School District. Appendix A of this document details the amenities included in each park.

Table 1 shows the park facilities serving the City, their classification and ownership. Map 2 shows the location of the existing park facilities.

City Parks

There are currently 14.64 acres of developed City maintained parkland within the City. This includes eleven park spaces that are owned by the City, one by Lane County and one that is owned by the School District. The parks owned by the City include neighborhood parks, pocket parks special use parks that serve the day-to-day recreation needs of the community. There is an additional 22.77 acres of parkland that has been acquired by the City for park development.

School District Facilities

The Junction City School District currently owns a total of 70 acres, 52.5 acres of which could potentially serve as park and recreation space during non-school hours. Washburne Park, located across from the High School, is maintained by the City and can be used by the public during school hours. There are five softball fields located between Laurel Elementary and Oaklea Middle School that are known as the Laurel Sports Complex. These facilities are used by the community for organized softball games and tournaments. The school district currently leases these facilities to Junction City Athletics who use the fields for programs and maintains the facilities as part of the lease agreement. Oaklea Middle School has an open field area for use after school hours and the High School has a track, softball and baseball fields, tennis courts, and open field area for limited use during non-school hours.

Private Parks

There are two parks within the City that generally function as park space but are privately owned. The first is the Scandinavian Festival Park, located in the downtown area of the City. This park is owned by the Scandinavian Festival Association and is used for the annual Scandinavian Festival. The second is

3. Existing Conditions

a 8.29 acre park area located within The Reserve subdivision. This park is undeveloped at this time, but upon it's development, it will help to serve the recreational needs of the community.

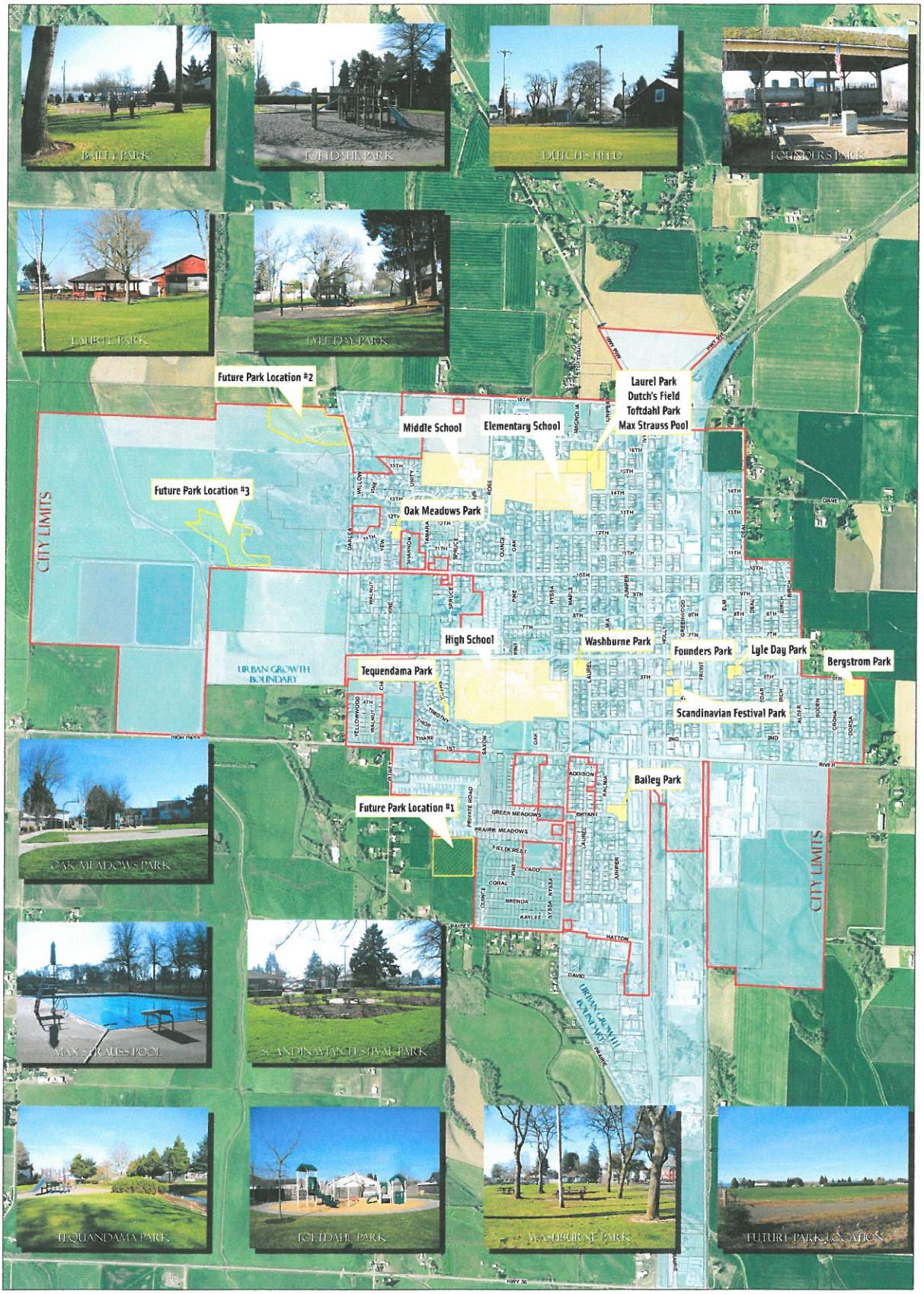
Figure 2. Park & Open Space Facilities

Park Site	Classification	Acreage	Ownership
Park Areas - Developed			
Max Strauss Pool	Special Use	1.38	City
Dutch's Field	Special Use	2.12	City
Laurel Park	Neighborhood	1.45	City
Bergstrom Park	Neighborhood	2	City
Lyle Day Park	Neighborhood	2	City
Bailey Park	Neighborhood	2.6	City
Washburne Park	Pocket	0.7	JC School Dist.
Founders Park	Pocket	0.25	City
Tequendama Park	Pocket	0.5	Lane County
Toftdahl Park	Pocket	0.87	City
Oak Meadows Park	Pocket	0.77	City
	City Maintained Park Total	*14.64*	
Junction City High School*	School Park	25.5	JC School Dist.
Oaklea Middle School*	School Park	8.8	JC School Dist.
Laurel Elementary School*	School Park	17	JC School Dist.
	School Park Total	*51.3*	
Park Areas - Undeveloped			
Future Park #1 - Raintree Meadows		10	City
Future Park #2 - The Reserve		11.77	City
	Undeveloped Park Subtotal	*21.77*	
Total acres of parkland and open space		**87.71**	

* Acreage includes area not used for school-only uses

Attachment 14

JUNCTION CITY PARKS



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3. Existing Conditions

Park Amenities and Recreation Elements

The parks within Junction City provide a variety of recreation amenities and elements to serve the community. Following is a summary of the facilities that exist within the City which are summarized in Figure 1. An inventory of all of the park facilities is located later in this Section.

Child play areas

Children's play areas are provided at most all of the park facilities in the City. Most of the equipment is relatively new with older equipment needing upgrading in Laurel Park and Bergstrom Park. Some of the areas are surfaced with cedar chips while others are surfaced with rounded pebbles and needs replacing.

Basketball courts at Lyle Day Park

Basketball courts

There are five small full-court basketball courts and 2 half court facilities. Most of the surfaces are in good condition, however many of the hoops need upgrading.

Sports fields

Junction City currently owns and maintains one regulation softball field. There are six additional softball fields and one baseball field that are owned by the Junction City School District. Maintenance of the five softball fields located on the Laurel Elementary School property is currently the responsibility of Junction City Athletics per their lease agreement with the School District. The one additional softball field and baseball field are located on the High School Property and are owned and maintained by the School District. These fields are generally not available for public use. The only dedicated regulation soccer field within the City is located at the High School and is owned and maintained by the School District. This facility is generally not available for public use. The softball fields at Laurel Elementary could be striped for soccer use.

Open field area at Bailey Park

Open field area for informal play

Open lawn areas are provided at seven of the city maintained park facilities. These spaces are available for activities such as informal soccer, football, baseball or Frisbee games.

Tennis courts

There are three tennis courts within city maintained parks, one at Lyle Day Park and two at Bailey park. The playing surfaces on the courts are generally in need of maintenance to repair

cracks. There are four tennis courts located at the High School which are owned and Maintained by the School District. These facilities are generally not available for public use.

Park shelters
Shelters for use during picnics or other gatherings are available at two parks within the City, Lyle Day Park and Laurel Park. The shelter at Laurel Park offers running water and electricity, while the shelter at Lyle Day Park offers cover from the elements. Picnic tables are also available at Washburne Park and Tequendama Park.

Horseshoes
The game of Horseshoes is available at two city maintained parks, Laurel Park and Lyle Day Park.

Restrooms
Restrooms are available at Three City owned and maintained facilities including the Max Strauss Pool, Laurel Park and Lyle Day Park. The facilities at Laurel and Lyle Day park have continual maintenance and vandalism issues.

Swimming Pool
Max Strauss Pool is owned and maintained by the City. The pool is open air and has six lanes for swimming with starting platforms.

3. Existing Conditions

Baseline Level of Service

Parkland

Developed parkland that is currently maintained by Junction City is included in this level of service analysis. The school-park spaces and the privately owned and maintained park spaces are not included. Based upon the inventory displayed in Table 1, Junction City currently maintains 14.64 acres of developed park space for it's residents. With a population of 5,135, this equates to 2.85 acres of developed park land per 1,000 residents. This acreage is within the Neighborhood, Pocket Parks and Special Use parks.

Upon development of the two currently undeveloped public park spaces, the total acreage of parkland in the community will be 37.41 acres, equating to 7.28 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.

Recreation Facilities

The following table details the existing level of serves for selected recreation elements in the city:

Figure 3. Level of Services

Park Amenity/Element	City Maintained	School Dist. Maintained	Current Ratio (city maintained only)
Basketball - Full Court (outdoor)	5		1 / 1,000
Basketball - Half Court (outdoor)	2		1 / 2,500
Children's Play Area	7		1 / 715
Park Shelter	2		1 / 2,500
Sport field - Softball/Baseball	1	7	1 / 5,000
Sport field - Soccer	0	1	1 / --
Swimming Pool	1		1/5,000
Tennis Court	3	4	1 / 1,711
Horseshoes	3		1 / 1,711
Community Center	0		1 / --

3. Existing Conditions

Following is a detailed summary of the amenities in each park space:

A. Toftdahl Park

Acreage: ~ 0.87 acres
Year Built: 1999

Amenity	#	Night Use	Condition	Comments
Basketball Court	1	no	good	Full, small court
Play Structure	2	no	good	
Open Lawn	1	no	good	

Toftdahl Park was developed in conjunction with new subdivision development. The park is surrounded by single family homes to the north, the Municipal Swimming Pool (Max Strauss Pool) to the south, Dutch's field to the east and School District athletic fields to the west.

The park is connected to 17th Avenue though a bike path extended northward that runs between single family homes. 20'~30' high deciduous trees are planted along the perimeter of the park and create buffering to the surrounding homes. Due to its location, it is presumed that the park would be used not only by the neighbors but also by people using Dutch's Field, Max Strauss Pool, and the neighboring School District owned athletic fields. The play structure and basketball court are in good condition and well-maintained.

B: Max Strauss Pool

Acreage: ~ 1.38 acres
Year Built: 1974

The Max Strauss Pool is located west of Dutch's Field and Laurel Park, south of Toftdahl Park. The pool facility is owned by Junction City and maintained by the Public Works Department. The pool facility includes a small building with changing rooms and restrooms off of a parking lot shared by Laurel Park, Dutch's Field and Toftdahl Park. The 20-meter pool has six lanes for lap-swimming with six starting platforms.

C: Dutch's Field

Acreage: ~ 2.12 acres
Year Built: Originally built in 1930's

Dutch's Field is used by adult softball leagues as well as ASA tournaments and the Scandinavian Festival tournament. The field is a regulation size softball field with bleachers, small press-box, electronic scoreboard and field lights for nighttime play. There is a parking lot between the field and the Max Strauss Pool to service the field as well as ample on-street parking along frontage streets. Historically, the City has been responsible for the maintenance of the sports fields located to the west of Laurel Park, which is owned by the School District, however currently these fields are maintained by Junction City Athletics, Inc.

3. Existing Conditions

D: Laurel Park

Acreage: 1.45 acres
Year Built: 1920's

Amenity	#	Night Use	Condition	Comments
Basketball Court	1	yes	good	Full, small court under shelter
Play Structure	2	no	ok	Shapes of helicopter and bug, slide
Picnic Area	1	yes	good	Gazebo, 5 outdoor tables, 3 tables in gazebo, sink, electrical outlets
Horseshoes	2	no	good	
Swings	1	no	ok	4 seats
Open Lawn	1	no	good	
Drinking Fountain	1	n/a	ok	Winterized
Restroom	1	no	ok	

Laurel Park is located next to the Junction City Municipal Swimming Pool (Max Strauss Pool), and Laurel Elementary School at 14th and Kalmia with 40 – 60 foot high trees including Oaks and Maples defining the park perimeter.

There are two metal climbing/play structures in the shape of a helicopter and a bug as well as a metal slide, four swing seats and two horseshoe pits. The park includes two shelter areas. The larger shelter structure has enclosed rooms on either side of an open court area. One of the rooms under the shelter structure is currently rented for a preschool and remaining spaces are used for storage. The smaller shelter structure is a gazebo and includes sinks, electrical outlets and picnic tables.

3. Existing Conditions

E: Bergstrom Park

Acreage: 2.0 acres
Year Built: 1980

Amenity	#	Night Use	Condition	Comments
Ball Field	1	no	ok	With backstop
Tennis Wall	1	yes	ok	For self play
Basketball Court	1	yes	ok	Full, small court
Play Structure	1	yes	ok	Surface needs to be updated
Open Lawn	1	no	good	Small area

Bergstrom Park is surrounded by farmlands to the north and east, and single family homes to the west and south. The park commands a distant view of mountains to the east of the City with farmland in foreground. A bike path extends to Alder Street from the park providing an alternative access point to the park. There are light fixtures for the night use of the park, however some are no longer working.

A drainage ditch runs along the eastern boundary of the park and appears to have a constant water flow during the rainy season. The ball field provides a backstop, with no distinguished field of play. The playground surface needs to be upgraded to the current standards. Based on a conversation with a neighbor, the play structure is occasionally used by kids in the immediate neighborhood. The park also includes a small basketball court and a wall for tennis or wall ball.

3. Existing Conditions

F: Founders Park

Acreage: 0.25 acres
Year Built: 1980

Amenity	#	Night Use	Condition	Comments
Locomotive Exhibit	1	n/a	good	
Seating Area	1	no	ok	4 Benches

Founder Park is located in the middle of downtown Junction City at 5th and Holly Streets. The park is home to a historic Finnish locomotive engine. On April 14, 1980, the honorable John O. Virtanen, Consulate of Finland, awarded the Engine to Junction City. The Finnish Locomotive Association made the preparations and on May 5, 1980 Engine No 418 was transported from Portland to its current location at Founders Park. The park is used as a focal point for the City's annual Scandinavian Festival and provides a seating area and Veterans Memorial placard.

3. Existing Conditions

G: Bailey Park

Acreage: 2.6 acres
Year Built: 1976

Amenity	#	Night Use	Condition	Comments
Tennis Court	2	yes	ok	Several cracked areas
Basketball Court	1	no	ok	Full, small court
Play Structure	2	no	ok	Surface needs to be updated
Open Lawn	1	no	good	
Drinking Fountain	1	n/a	n/f	Not working

Bailey Park is surrounded by an apartment complex to the west, single-family homes to the south, and RV storage parking to the north and east. 50' high Oak trees define the edge on the west and south boundary at the perimeter of an open lawn area with a pathway running through.

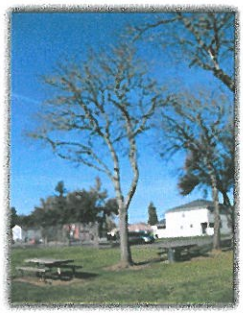
A playground is located on the southeastern corner with two play structures and four benches at its perimeter. The condition of the structure looks good although the surface of the playground needs to be upgraded to the current standards. The park includes two tennis courts with lighting for night usage. The surface is in moderate condition, but will need repair to several cracks. The basketball court appears to be in good condition.

3. Existing Conditions

H: Washburne Park

Acreage: 1.25 acres (0.70 acres for park use)
Year Built:

Amenity	#	Night Use	Condition	Comments
Tennis Court	2	no	Not good	No nets, cracks and weeds
Picnic Area	1	yes	ok	3 picnic tables
Open Lawn	1	no	good	Two benches



Washburne Park is located to the east of Junction City High School, adjacent to the Head Start program building and playground. The park site is bound by Laurel Street to the east, Maple Street to the west, 5th Avenue to the north and the Head Start building to the south. The park is owned by the School District but maintained by the City. Approximately half of the 1.25 acres is used by the Head Start Program.

Historically, the park included tennis courts which have been abandoned leaving a large open space of asphalt. Small berms are located adjacent to the asphalt area which served as seating during the tennis matches. The park also historically included a playground, however this has also been removed from the park due to safety issues. The open lawn area currently includes two benches and three picnic tables underneath six 40 - 50 foot Oaks trees.

3. Existing Conditions

I: Tequendama Park

Acreage: 0.5 acres
Year Built: 1981

Amenity	#	Night Use	Condition	Comments
Basketball Court	1	no	ok	Full, small court
Playground	1	no	good	1 Structure, 2 swing seats
Picnic Area	1	no	ok	1 picnic table

Tequendama Park is located adjacent to Junction City High School and bound by single family developments on all other sides. The City drainage ditch runs along the eastern boundary of the park. along which a bike/pedestrian path is located extending northward to 6th Avenue. Additionally, two pathways extend to Shara Place and Saxon Place, providing direct access to the adjacent neighborhoods. A pathway also extends east from the park along the south side of the High School.

The park includes playground equipment as well as a small basketball court. There is one picnic table and a bench in the park for seating. The court and play equipment are in good condition, however the surface of the playground will need to be replaced to meet current standards.

3. Existing Conditions

J: Oak Meadows Park

Acreage: ~ 0.77 acres
Year Built: 2002

Amenity	#	Night Use	Condition	Comments
Basketball Court	1	no	good	Full, small court
Play Structure	2	no	good	
Open Lawn	1	no	good	

Oak Meadows Park was constructed as a part of a new subdivision development. The site is surrounded by the new single family homes and creates a comfortable and secured feeling space. The park includes play structure and basketball court which appear to be in good condition. The park also includes a path into and around the park space, surrounding an open lawn area.

The landscaping utilizes a wide range of plant species providing seasonal interests and variation of texture. The park is heavily used by the neighbors as per Public Work's comments.

3. Existing Conditions

K: Lyle Day Park

Acreage: 2 acres
Year Built: 1983

Amenity	#	Night Use	Condition	Comments
Tennis Court	1	yes	Ok	Several cracked areas
Basketball Court	2	yes	Ok	½ Court
Play Structure	1	no	Good	
Swing	1	no	Good	Two seats
Horseshoe	1	no	Good	
Picnic Area	1	no	Ok	1 picnic table
Open Lawn	1	no	Good	
Restroom	1	no	Ok	

Lyle Day Park is located between 5th and 6th Avenues and is bound by a commercial/office development to the east and single family homes to the west. The City drainage ditch runs along the eastern boundary which helps to separate the park from the commercial/ office site. The park is visible from both 5th and 6th Avenues with a pedestrian path meandering through the open lawn with pedestrian lights connecting the two streets. The park has a mix of deciduous and evergreen trees of 40 to 50 feet in height. The park includes a restroom facility with a small shelter area attached.

The tennis court is generally in good condition although several running cracks are found on the surface. The half basketball courts are in good condition however the hoops are in need of some repair. The playground equipment appears to be in good condition, however the surface will need to be

Parks & Open Space Master Plan

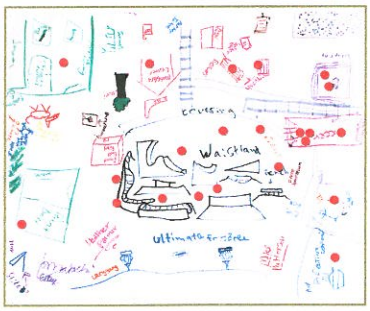
4. Park & Open Space Assessment

Community Needs Assessment

One of the most critical elements of the Parks Master Plan is assessing the need for park and recreation facilities. This Section includes an assessment of the need for parks and recreation facilities through public involvement and standards development.

The analysis of this information, along with an understanding of the community's history and predicted future development patterns, resulted in suggested standards for parks and selected recreation elements. The standards presented are intended as a guide for the City to use as decisions are made regarding future development.

Community Meeting



Public Involvement

A series of community involvement activities were arranged to provide an understanding of the community's needs for parks and open spaces in Junction City. The elements of the community involvement program are described below.

Community Meetings: One community workshop followed by an open house were held. At the first workshop in March of 2008, participants contributed their comments regarding the current park facilities and ideas about facilities the City should offer in the future. At the second community meeting held in August of 2008, participants commented on the findings of need within the City and discussed their priorities for the future.

Stakeholder Interviews: A series of stakeholder interviews were conducted in March of 2008. These interviews were conducted with the Junction City School District, the skateboard park committee and the Junction City Athletics organization.

Survey: An online survey was conducted at www.surveymonkey.com. This survey was held open for approximately 2 months. The survey site was emailed to all of the open house participants as well as all city identified stakeholders. 105 surveys were completed.

Website: A project website was hosted at www.junctioncityparks.net. This website included project information to the public and provided contact information for further information.

4. Park & Open Space Assessment

Junction City *Parks Master Plan*

Home

Public Information

Parks

Project Schedule

Contacts

NEWS AND EVENTS

August 05, 2008 Leisure Services Committee Meeting 6PM - City Hall

April 01, 2008 Stakeholder Meeting Summary

March 20, 2008 Young Park Planners - Summary of Community Meeting

March 20, 2008 Summary of March 20th Community Meeting

Junction City Parks

SURVEY RESULTS

Junction City is currently undergoing an effort to create a Parks and Recreation Master Plan that will accomplish the following goals:

- **Identify the current park facilities within the City;**
- **Create a plan that will meet the community's future needs for parks, trails and open space;**
- **Guide the parks, trails and open space program with sustainable community design values;**
- **Establish appropriate concurrency including infrastructure design, funding and phasing strategies.**

4. Park & Open Space Assessment

Standards Development

Various standards are suggested in this section for park types and recreation facilities. These standards have been determined through review of standards suggested by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) and input gathered from the community as discussed above. There standards should be used to guide decision makers in maintaining a well-balanced park system.

Each of the standards addressed in this section serve a different purpose. The types of standards included are as follows:

- ☐ Service area standards
- ☐ Size standards
- ☐ Ratios of park area to population

Service Area Standards

Service area standards are established for Community, Neighborhood and Pocket Parks within the community. These standards are established to ensure that there is an equitable distribution of the three basic park types throughout the community.

Size Standards

Size standards are established for Community, Neighborhood and Pocket Parks within the community. Each park type plays a different role in the overall park system. The size standards ensure that enough space is provided with each park to fulfill it's role within the system.

Ratios

Ratios will be suggested for parks and selected recreation elements. The ratios provided will be derived based upon input from the community and historic NRPA guidelines. The NRPA no longer provides standard ratio guidelines, but suggests that each community develop its own standards that reflect its needs.

4. Park & Open Space Assessment

Parks

The need for parkland throughout the community is discussed in this section, as well as the need for specific park types.

Park System

The total park system is composed of several different park types and includes land which has been acquired for future park development.

Community Input and Analysis
Through discussions with the community and advisory groups, it is understood that the community wishes to emphasize the provision of parks an open spaces within the City, striving for a challenging yet attainable standard.

The standard of 10 acres per 1,000 population is recommended

Standard and Need
Per the inventory and analysis of existing conditions, it was found that the City does not currently have a Community Park. With addition of minimum 10 acre Community Park, the City would have 9.4 acres of parkland per 1,000 population.

With this is as the baseline for need in the community, a standard of 10 acres per 1,000 population is suggested. The following table outlines the current need based upon this standard and the anticipated need per the 2030 population estimate.

Figure 4. Current & Anticipated Need for Parkland

Park or Facility Type	Total Existing Acres 2008	Number of Sites				
Community Parks	0	0	**Existing level of service** (Acres per 1000 population	**Proposed Standard** (Acres per 1000 population)	**Current Need for 5,135 Pop.** (in addition to existing acreage)	**2030 Need for 10,268 Pop.** (in addition to existing acreage)
Neighborhood Parks	8.05	4				
Pocket Parks	3.09	5				
Special Use Parks	3.5	2				
Undeveloped Parkland	22.77	2				
	37.41	**13**	**7.48**	**10**	**13.94 acres**	**60.59 acres**

4. Park & Open Space Assessment

Figure 5. Park Standards & Definitions

Park Type	Desirable Size	Service Area	Definition
Community Park	10 – 30 Acres	2 mile radius	Meets the recreation needs of large section of the community as well as those of the surrounding neighborhood. They are areas of diverse uses, both active and passive, including swimming, tennis, walking, and picnicking, to name a few.
Neighborhood Park	1 – 10 Acres	½ mile radius	Areas to meet the day-to-day recreation needs of a neighborhood including field games, court games, individual sports, play for children and picnic facilities.
Pocket Park / Play Lot	2,500 s.f. – 1 Acre	¼ mile radius	Small park that serves a specific function for the surrounding population, such as a tot lot or plaza.
School Park	Variable, depending upon	Determined by location of property	Established through a relationship with the School District which allows residents and/or organized groups to use the school grounds during non-school hours. These facilities can serve many of the same functions as a Neighborhood or Community Park.
Trails and Connectors	Varies	Determined by location of trails and park facilities	Provide a system of open spaces that use public dedications, easements, and right of ways to provide pathways for pedestrians and bicyclists.
Natural Resource Area	Varies	Determined by availability and opportunity	These are lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, open space and visual aesthetics and buffering.
Private Park / Recreation Facility	Variable, depending upon specific use	Variable	Facilities that are privately owned yet contribute to the City's overall park system.
Undeveloped Parkland			Land that has been acquired for future development.

4. Park & Open Space Assessment

Community Parks

Community Input and Analysis
The Community Meeting participants indicated a need for the provision of facilities such as a dog park, restrooms and a location for adult recreation. These facilities could be provided in a Community Park facility. Additionally, the inventory of existing park facilities found that there currently is no Community Park Facility, as defined on Figure 5.

Standard and Need
In order to provide equitable distribution based on a two-mile service area, one Community Park is needed within the city. Implementation of the standard identified in Figure 5— Park Standards and Definitions is recommended, with a minimum size of 10 acres and a service area of 2 miles.

Neighborhood Parks

Community Input and Analysis
Neighborhood Parks are the cornerstone of the parks system, providing convenient recreation for members of the community. Ideally, they are places that are accessible without the use of cars and are centrally located. In response to the online survey, 64% responded that they usually walk to get to park spaces, while 17% ride their bicycle.

Standard and Need
To maximize the potential for acquiring Neighborhood Park Spaces, the proposed size standard is broad at between 1 and 10 acres. The suggested service area for a Neighborhood Park is 1/2 mile.

The service area for existing Neighborhood Parks is shown on Map 3 —Neighborhood Parks and Special Use Parks Service Area. Assuming a 1/2 mile service area, the western area of the city will require development of additional Neighborhood Park spaces in addition to development of the two undeveloped park spaces recently acquired by the City. In addition, the Washburne Park is currently underdeveloped, and efforts should be taken to better utilize this property.

Pocket Parks

Community Input and Analysis
Pocket Parks include both active and passive uses and service a specific recreational need in the community. In response to the online survey, 32% of respondents stated that they do not use

parks more often because they are too far away from their homes. Pocket Parks can be used to place specific recreation amenities in close proximity to homes. Given their smaller size, they can be easier to locate within existing neighborhoods or developing areas.

Standard and Need
A minimum area of 2,500 square feet and a maximum area of 1 acre is the suggested standard for a Pocket Park. The suggested service area is 1/4 mile. The existing Pocket Parks provide many of the same features as the Neighborhood Parks, however do not provide any organized recreation function and are smaller in size.

The service area for existing Pocket Parks is shown on Map 4—Pocket Parks Service Area. The uses provided in Pocket Parks are also provided within the Neighborhood Parks, therefore many of the gaps in the provision of Pocket Parks can be provided in existing Neighborhood Parks.

Natural Resource Areas

Community Input and Analysis
Natural Resource Areas are large, quiet areas which are created for the preservation and enjoyment of wetland, streams, and other natural resource amenities. Nature watching and walking were the two highest rated recreational activities on the online survey. At the community meeting, the need for wildlife viewing areas and the preservation of natural areas was discussed as being a priority.

Standard and Need
There is no standard proposed for natural resource areas, as this is determined by the nature of the resource, however, efforts should be made to provide equitable access to such areas throughout the community.

There are currently no natural resource areas within the City for use by the public. Such parks are needed to fill the growing desire for opportunities to experience the nearby nature and for relief from the increasingly developed city environment.

Trails and Connectors

Community Input and Analysis
Trails and connectors are open spaces which provide pathways for pedestrians and bicycles. They may follow waterways or

4. Park & Open Space Assessment

make use of public dedications, easements or right of ways. Trails are an important element to the park system in Junction City.

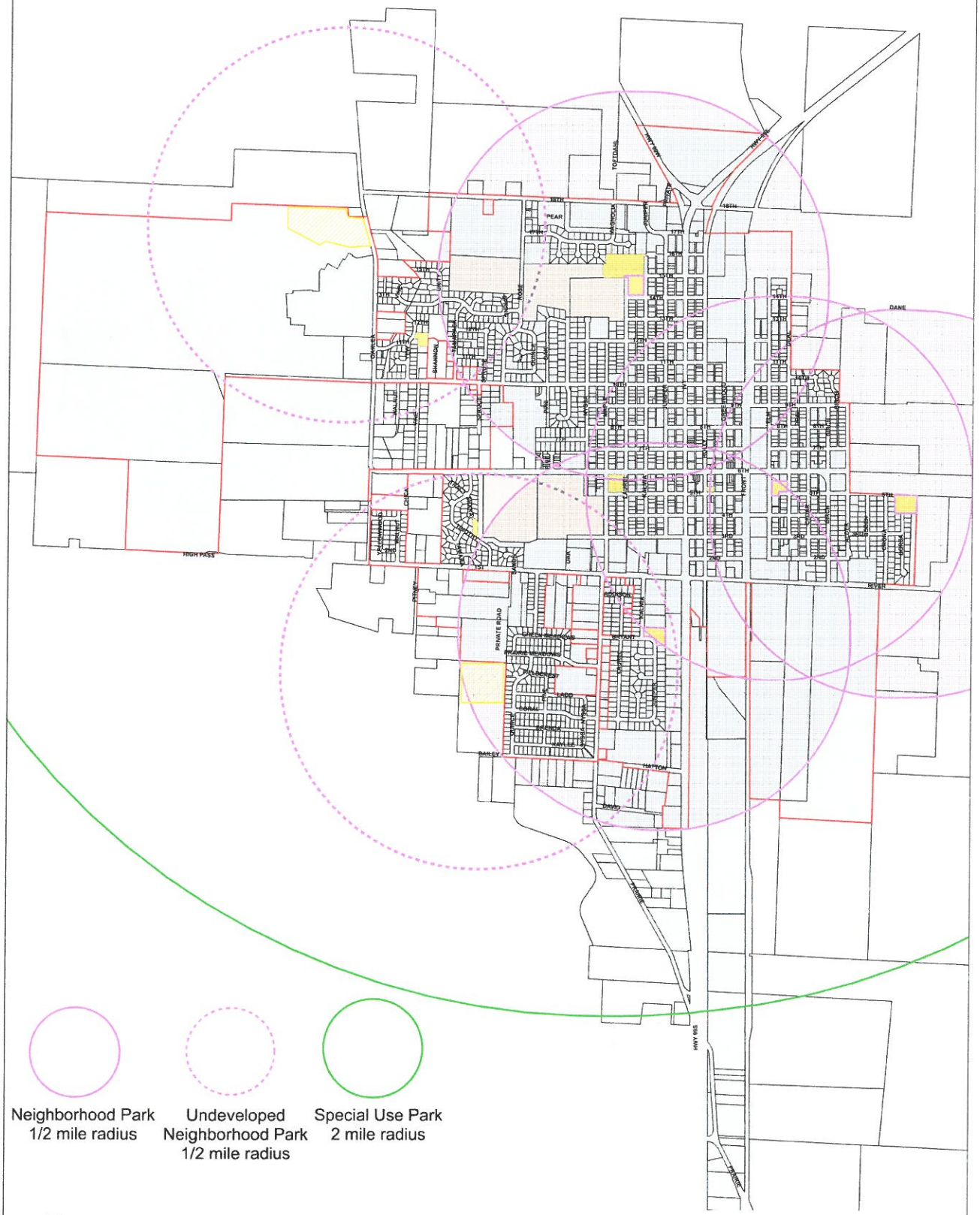
At the community meeting, the provision of trails and connectors was discussed as being a high priority. Additionally, the most popular recreation activity from the survey was walking, with the need for additional trails mentioned many times throughout the comment sections.

Standard and Need
Trails and connections are needed to connect park spaces and to provide walking and biking opportunities.

Trail opportunities for future connections include:
1. Secure easements for walking trails as property develops along Flat Creek.
2. Provide connections to regional facilities within development of prison site in southern Urban Growth Boundary.
3. Provide trail or bike lane connection from Junction City to City of Harrisburg planned community park.

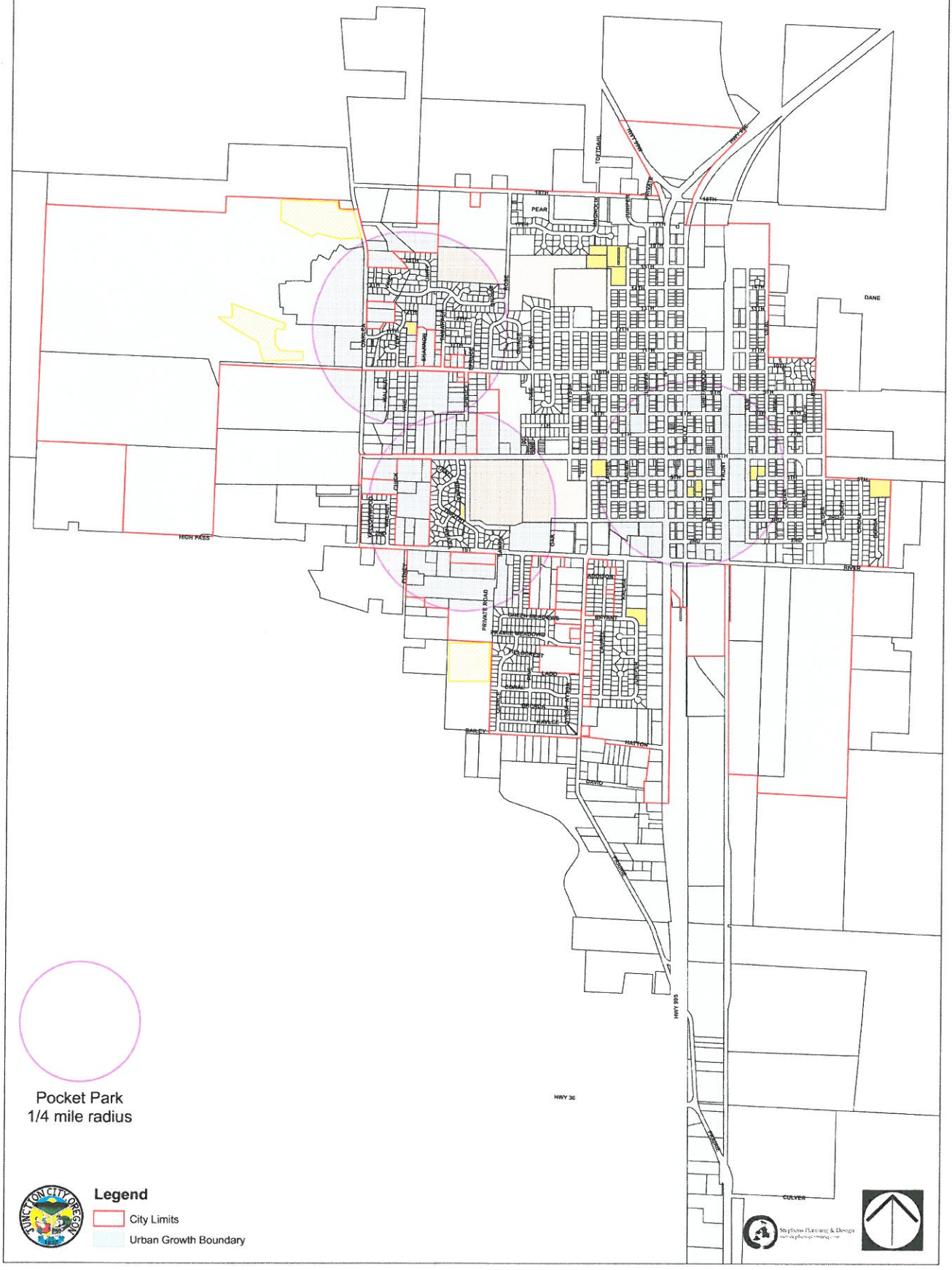
Attachment 14

JUNCTION CITY
NEIGHBORHOOD & SPECIAL USE PARKS SERVICE AREA



Attachment 14

JUNCTION CITY POCKET
PARKS SERVICE AREA



4. Park & Open Space Assessment

Selected Recreation Elements and Facilities

Sport Fields

Community Input and Analysis

As was discussed in the Section 3—Existing Conditions, there is currently one softball/baseball field and no soccer fields that are currently maintained by the City. There are currently seven additional softball fields that are owned by the School District, five of which are maintained by Junction City Athletics (JCA). This organization runs the youth sports leagues, offering soccer, softball and baseball as well as volleyball and basketball.

From conversations with Junction City Athletics, the School District, City Staff and members of the community, it is essential that the fields at the Laurel Sports Complex be assured for continued use by JCA for organized sports activities. The City also needs at least one additional softball/baseball field and two soccer fields to meet the demand of the City for non-organized play, as the Laurel Complex fields are not available for play outside of JCA or school activities.

The City needs at least one additional softball/baseball field and two soccer fields to meet the demand for non-organized play

Standard and Need

The standard for sports fields will be set at 1 field per 2,500 residents. This standard can be met by development of one additional softball/baseball field and two soccer fields within the City. This standard could also be achieved by forming a lease agreement with the School District for use of the Laurel Sports Complex by the public.

Aquatic Facility

Community Input and Analysis

Throughout the public involvement process including the community meeting, public survey, stakeholder interviews and conversations with City Staff, the desire to cover or expand and improve the existing pool facility was expressed as a priority. Swimming is an activity that all ages can participate in, both recreationally and competitively. By providing a covered pool facility, the availability of the facility would be greatly increased, allowing it to be used year-round.

Community Center

Community Input and Analysis

Community members along with City staff has indicated that it is difficult to find locations for indoor community events and meetings. This need will continue to grow with the community.

4. Park & Open Space Assessment

In response to the question on the community survey regarding what park improvements each person would allocate the most "money" to, the number one answer was a community center. Having a place to meet, have activities and serve as the social center for the community is an important feature for Junction City.

Standard and Need
A community center is needed to provide space for meetings, activities and programs.

Other Park Elements and Facilities

The need for other park elements and facilities other than those addressed above were raised by the community during the planning process. Through the public involvement process and conversations with staff and others, the following park amenities or elements are needed in the community:

- ☐ ADA Accessibility Upgrades
- ☐ Amphitheater or outdoor stage
- ☐ Community garden
- ☐ Disk golf
- ☐ Dog or pet park
- ☐ Public art
- ☐ Skateboard park
- ☐ Specialized playground equipment for specific age groups
- ☐ Universal design parks
- ☐ Water play areas for kids

4. Park & Open Space Assessment

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- ☐ Specialized playground equipment for specific age groups
- ☐ Universal design parks
- ☐ Water play areas for kids

Parks & Open Space Master Plan

5. Master Plan Framework

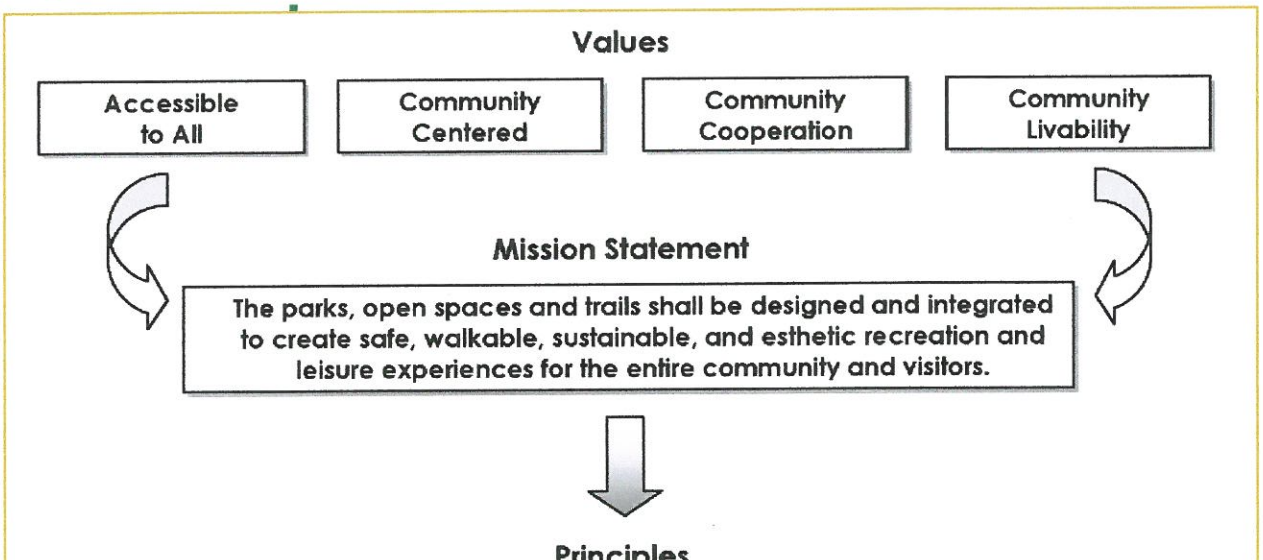
Introduction

Through public involvement activities including two community meetings, a public survey, stakeholder meetings, and input from the Leisure Services Committee, a statement of the values, mission, and principles for the city's park system were developed.

There are three elements of the framework:

- *Values*: These are the qualities that guide community members in their actions
- *Mission Statement*: This is the guiding statement that represents the purpose of the parks plan, guiding all decision making
- *Principles*: These are the defining elements that further describe how to achieve the mission.

Figure 6. Values, Mission Statement, Principles



Community Driven: The public will be deeply involved with the planning, funding, programming, operations and maintenance of the parks and open spaces.

Community Cooperation: Members of the community will work together and pool their resources in order to increase the opportunity for realizing new and improved park and open space areas.

Universal Design: Access will be provided to facilities for people of all ages and abilities while continuing to recognize the importance of the way things look.

Emphasis on Connections: Safe and accessible connections to parks and open spaces will be emphasized during the planning and renovation of park facilities.

Parks & Open Space Master Plan

5. Master Plan Framework

Junction City Parks Today and Tomorrow

Junction City is currently preparing a plan to enhance and expand its parks, open spaces and trails. Information about this program is on the web at www.JunctionCityParks.net. The objective of the current master plan is to evaluate the existing parks and trails, identify specific current needs, and develop an implementation action plan to achieve the prioritized objectives. City staff and consultants have held several public meetings to identify park issues, and an online survey. The results of these studies are on the website. The City currently has about 14 acres of parkland serving a population of about 5,000 residents. As a general guide, cities should have at least three acres of parks for each thousand residents. Junction City comes very close to meeting this rule of thumb, although the types of uses do not fully match the public desires for recreation. Specific identified needs include an enhanced public pool, a skatepark, more sports fields, public places for toddler and senior park visitors, and a large community park. As the City moves towards 10,000 residents—or double today's population—in the year 2030, these parks will need to be further development, and a minimum of 16 more acres of parkland will need to be acquired for a total of about 30 acres.

The parks, open spaces and trails shall be designed and integrated to create safe, walkable, sustainable and esthetic recreation and leisure experiences for the entire community and visitors

Concept: City of Parks and Paths

The parks and open space program should be easily understood and embraced by the entire community as a concise concept. In short, there should be a simple story that conveys the ideas or stories behind the parks. Once the story is clear, it is easy to establish themes then create appropriate design elements.

For example, if the concept for parks was to create a Nordic-village lifestyle, the theme would be Scandinavian with design elements such as traditional names, architectural details and landscaping. Events, festivals and activities would incorporate the culture of Scandinavia. The Danish town of Solvang or German town of Leavenworth are good examples of this concept-driven approach.

It is important to note that to be extraordinarily successful, the concept must be much deeper than simply architectural facades and street names—it must be part of the fabric of daily life. Having a clear concept enables comprehensive placemaking, tourism development planning, and connectivity. At the recommendation of the Leisure Services Committee, the concept of a "City of Parks and Paths" is presented as a unifying

story for this program and the City. This concept matches the mission statement and principles previously outlined and offers a unique opportunity to create truly innovative places serving residents and visitors.

This concept requires that parks and paths become a focus for City-wide planning and design with the intent to create an identity of ***connected public spaces***.

Placemaking & Sense of Place

Sense of place is a characteristic that some geographic places have and some do not. It is often defined as those characteristics that make a place special or unique, as well as those that foster a sense of authentic human attachment and belonging. Placemaking is a term that began to be used in the 1970s by architects and planners to describe the process of creating squares, plazas, parks, and streets that will attract people because they are pleasurable or interesting. [Wikipedia] The parks and open space program seeks to help define a sense of place for Junction City with special and unique public places. Sense of place is especially enhanced when there is a feeling of "arrival" so special attention will be placed at entries and signage.

The "City of Parks and Paths" program will establish placemaking and sense of place for Junction City.

The "City of Parks and Paths" program will establish placemaking and sense of place for Junction City.

Connectivity

The master plan envisions a "greenspace network" of parks and open spaces connected by walkways and trails. These connections help unify the parks and open spaces and also further establish a sense of place for the neighborhoods and City. How people understand their community is essential, and "wayfinding" is important for both residents and visitors. Wayfinding includes signs, urban design and landscaping that direct people to public places.

The parks and open space master plan proposes both a trail system and wayfinding strategy that complement the placemaking and tourism development strategies. The "parks and paths" should have strong connectivity and be considered as a system rather than separate elements. [See Section 6]

Tourism

Parks and open spaces serve many functions in a City for residents and visitors. Their primary use is to provide great

experiences which may be divided into the following categories: entertainment, esthetics, education and escapism. The program to develop existing and new parks will consider these experience factors both from a resident and a visitor point-of-view. In this approach community recreation and leisure are combined with tourism. Junction City has many unique local features to develop a tourism program from a historic downtown to cultural events such as the Scandinavian Festival. It is also located in a region with high potential for tourism travel with features such as the Long Tom Trail and many wineries. There are five components to meeting tourism demand: attractors (i.e. Pitney House Museum) [see the Tourism map on the website], transportation (i.e. 99W), services (i.e. restaurants/hotels and employees), information (i.e. fees/open hours schedules), and promotion (i.e. advertising). [The Preliminary Tourism Development Plan is outlined in Section 7.]

THEME

Critical to placemaking is an overall theme to guide design. As noted, Junction City has several unique Theming possibilities including:

- ☐ Agricultural Foundation
- ☐ Country Living
- ☐ Late 19th Century (Historic Downtown)
- ☐ Railway Neighborhoods
- ☐ Scandinavian Heritage
- ☐ Others

Rather than focusing on any of these individual themes, it is the recommendation of the Leisure Services Committee that the parks and open space serve as the unifying community theme. With the "City of Parks and Paths" approach, neighborhoods will be identified with unique parks connected by a city-wide trail system. Individual parks may mirror the themes outlined above with the overarching concept of a community-wide emphasis on the park and trail system.

With this approach each park would have a unique character based on a theme.

For example, there might be a "country living" park designed for a farmers market with community gardens, or a Scandinavian park with formal gardens and a Nordic outdoor theater.

5. Master Plan Framework

Design Elements

Once the theme is determined, it can be reinforced by land planning, urban design and programming. Junction City has many design elements that can be incorporated into the "parks and paths" concept:

- ☐ Downtown Clock
- ☐ Historic Buildings
- ☐ Railway
- ☐ Steam Engine
- ☐ Water Tower
- ☐ others

For example, in addition to traditional park equipment, the "historic park" may be designed with items associated with the 19th Century such as a band shell, gazebo, wrought-iron furniture, faux-gaslight fixtures, etc. Events for this park would revolve around traditional Junction City activities such as the historic Pumpkin Festival.

Public art is a vital design element for this program. Local artists, artisans, children and citizens should participate in providing a public art component for all parks and paths. This citizen participation must occur as the parks are being designed, and NOT as an afterthought to a finished plan. The random insertion of sculptures and landscape features into an existing public space is often referred to as "plunk art" as it appears to have been plunked down without any consideration for what is surrounding it. Truly collaborative design where public art is part of placemaking results in extraordinary parks and paths.

For example, children could have tiles made from handprints embedded into walkways or small plazas. This also helps establish a meaningful history for the neighborhood residents. All public art (and park features) should have a plaque telling their unique story and collectively creating the identity of Junction City.

6. Greenspace Network

City of Parks and Paths

The "City of Parks and Paths" Master Plan centers on three core elements that collectively create a greenspace network:

1. Parks—Recreation
2. Open Space—Environment
3. Trails—Connectivity

1. Parks—Recreation

Parks serve many cultural and environmental functions that may be protected and enhanced:

- ☐ Community Gathering Places [activity nodes]
  Parks provide ideal sites for gathering places for holidays, sports events, and many cultural activities.
- ☐ Education Sites
  Parks can be "outdoor laboratories and studios" for students to study numerous earth science subjects.
- ☐ Esthetic Values
  The landscape design can provide attractive scenery to both visitors and travelers.
- ☐ Gardens
  There are opportunities to create a variety of gardens including community, formal, herbal, meditative, and many others.
- ☐ Infrastructure Uses
  Water retention, rainwater management and telecommunications sites are examples of infrastructure uses.
- ☐ Landmarks
  Parks can be easily recognizable community landmarks for residents and visitors.
- ☐ Leisure Areas
  Passive recreation and leisure activities valued uses for all parks.
- ☐ Neighborhood and Community Identity
  Parks serve as readily identifiable neighborhood and community symbols.
- ☐ Recreation Areas
  Parks serve as the primary site for all non-school recreation opportunities.
- ☐ Tourism Venues
  Parks may host tourism venues such as expositions, fairs and festivals.

2. Open Space—Environment

Open spaces serve similar cultural and environmental functions to parks:

6. Parks & Open Space System

- ☐ Community Identity
  Significant open spaces serve as strong community symbols, i.e. the wetland meadows west of the city and the agricultural lands to the east.
- ☐ Education Sites
  Natural open spaces may serve for research on environmental systems.
- ☐ Esthetic Viewsheds and Corridors
  Open spaces provide natural viewsheds and corridors that help define communities with boundaries and buffers.
- ☐ Future Development
  Open spaces provide a "land bank" for future park needs.
- ☐ Landmarks
  Open spaces serve as landmarks for both residents and visitors.
- ☐ Leisure Areas
  Public open spaces provide opportunities for leisure activities such as walking, bird-watching, etc.
- ☐ Microclimate Influence
  Significant open spaces moderate a variety of microclimate affects ranging from reduced "heat island" to air filtration.
- ☐ Natural Vegetation Conservation
  Protected open spaces help conserve endemic plants.
- ☐ Water Resources
  Significant open spaces help with water retention, filtration and aquifer replenishment.
- ☐ Wildlife Habitat Conservation
  All open spaces can be designed to assist with wildlife habitat conservation through the use of *Habitat Friendly Development Practices (HFDP)*. [There are many examples of HFDP including the City of Beaverton Habitat Friendly Development Practices website at http://www.beavertonoregon.gov/departments/CDD/Planning/habitat/habitat.aspx]

3. Trails—Connectivity

Connectivity is key to creating a cohesive, complete community. Trails serve a variety of cultural and environmental functions including:

- ☐ Access
  In addition to provide community-wide access for all residents, the trails system may provide a safe alternative to sidewalks for school children.
- ☐ Buffers
  The trails system may provide buffers between land uses with compatibility and/or privacy issues.

6. Parks & Open Space System

- ☐ Esthetic Landscaping
  The trails may provide attractive landscaping viewed internally and externally.
- ☐ Infrastructure Uses
  A variety of public easements may be accommodated within the trails system.
- ☐ Multi-modal Transportation Options and Walkability
  The trails offer walking and bicycling options for travel within the community and connections to regional trails outside.
- ☐ Rainwater Management
  The trail system may accommodate watercourses or be built adjacent existing streams and channels.
- ☐ Recreation
  Hiking, bicycling, jogging and other activities can be integrated into the trail system.
- ☐ Wildlife Habitat & Corridors
  Landscaping within the trails may enhance wildlife and natural vegetation ecosystems.

It is the general recommendation of the Parks and Open Space Master Plan to consider how each of these functions can be maintained or enhanced individually and as an integrated system. When some of these functions create conflicts, they may be evaluated to determine which actions are in keeping with the Master Plan values, mission statement and principles described in Section 5.

Parks & Open Space Master Plan

7. Implementation Action Plan

Introduction

This Section contains recommendations and an action plan toward meeting Junction City's need for parks and open space facilities. The recommendations are based upon findings of Section 4—Needs Assessment. The recommendations in this Section address the following:

- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Recreation Elements and Facilities
- ☐ Administration
- ☐ Tourism Development Plan

Implementation

The City should seek to acquire a community park to serve existing and future community needs.

City staff and leaders have emphasized throughout the master planning process that resources are not available to respond to all of the park and open space needs of the community at once. Priorities for implementation were discussed and are presented in this document. A possible 5-year capital improvement plan is presented which includes selected priority projects.

Park Recommendations

Community Parks

The planning process identified the need for a community park within the City. The City does not currently own any land that can serve as a community park facility. The City should seek to acquire a community park to serve existing and future community needs.

As Junction City moves towards a population of 10,000 residents, a community park will provide vital recreation opportunities for organized sports, city-wide events and a "land bank" for unforeseen community needs. Early acquisition and planning for this park will enable it to "mature" with the City and adapt to future park and recreation needs. This park is also critical for the City's park "theming" and identity.

Neighborhood Parks

In keeping with the goal of providing neighborhood park facilities within one-half mile of most residents, the City should pursue development of the two recently acquired neighborhood parks at The Reserve and Raintree subdivisions. Additionally, the City should pursue redevelopment of

7. Implementation Action Plan

Washburne Park in coordination with the School District, which owns this facility. This park is at a central location within the City and could be a valuable resource if fully developed.

Pocket Parks
Small parks should be acquired within future development for specific recreation uses such as tot lots or passive recreation.

Natural Resource Areas
As development in the City moves toward areas which include natural resources, the City should pursue acquisition of natural resource areas for development of natural parks. These lands include area that is within wetlands, floodplains, creeks, riparian areas, and wooded areas. These areas should be developed with overlooks, interpretive signage, and nature trails where feasible.

Trails and Connectors
The City should seek to acquire property for the development of off-street trails in addition to development of an on-street bicycle network. The attached Figure 8: Trails, Connectivity and Wayfinding, outlines the existing and proposed future trails and connections. The off-street trails include development of a pathway to follow Flat Creek from The Reserve subdivision to Highway 99S. The plan also includes a connection between 6th Street and 10th Street as well as a continuation of the trail running south of the High School. A series of on-street bicycle lanes are shown on the plan. These bike lanes or bike routes marked with appropriate signage, should be developed as opportunities arise. Locations for a unified signage plan are denoted on the plan. This signage should mark the pedestrian and bicycle routes and note to where the trail or bike route leads.

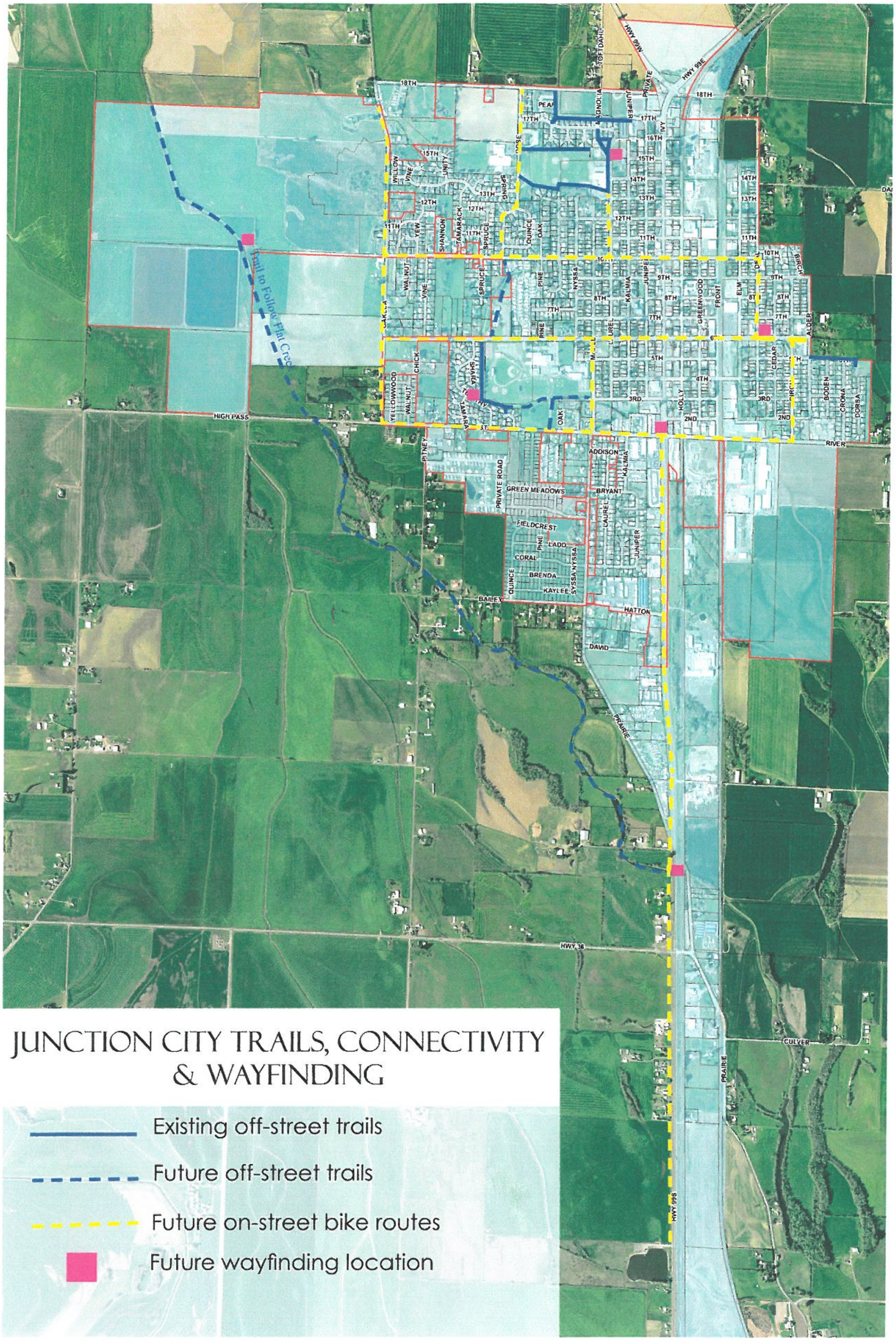
Recreation Elements and Facilities Recommendations

Sport Fields
Through the planning process, the need for one baseball/ softball field and two soccer fields was identified. The City should pursue the development of these fields in a Community Park facility. Development of a field dedicated to field sports such as soccer, lacrosse, rugby and ultimate Frisbee in addition to a softball/baseball field would reduce conflicts that occur between these activities. The City should work with the Junction City School District and other private partners such as Junction City Athletics to potentially pursue establishing a lease

7. Implementation Action Plan

replacement of outdated play equipment, replacement of play surfaces to conform to industry standards, and re-surfacing of tennis and basketball courts.

Attachment 14



JUNCTION CITY TRAILS, CONNECTIVITY & WAYFINDING

7. Implementation Action Plan

Costs and Funding

The following tables summarize the park and facility recommendations

Figure 7. Park Recommendations Costs

Recommendation	Anticipated Cost
Community Parks	
Acquire property for and develop a 20-acre Community Park	$100,000 per acre acquisition, $75,000 per acre development
Neighborhood Parks	
Prepare a Master Plan for re-development of Washburne Park and construct improvements	$100,000 per acre development
Prepare a Master Plan for development of the Neighborhood Park at Raintree Meadows and construct improvements	$200,000 per acre development
Prepare a Master Plan for development of the Neighborhood Park at The Reserve and construct improvements	$200,000 per acre development
Natural Resource Areas	
Acquire property as opportunities arise and develop natural parks	$10,000 per acre acquisition, $5,000 per acre development
Trails and Connectors	
Acquire property as opportunities arise along Flat Creek for the development of a pathway system	$10 per linear foot acquisition(20 feet wide)
Develop on-street bicycle lanes for east-west connectivity and acquire property for north-south connection between 6th and 10th Avenues as opportunities arise.	
Provide wayfinding elements at the start of trails or bike routes to mark paths for travel.	

7. Implementation Action Plan

Figure 8. Recreation Recommendations Costs

Recommendation	Anticipated Cost
Sport Fields	
Develop sports fields including one softball/baseball field and two soccer fields	$150,000 each
Negotiate lease agreement for Laurel Sports Complex that would allow public use of these fields in addition to	
Aquatic Facility	
Provide a cover over the existing pool to allow year-round usage	$1.5 million (includes new bathhouse and
Renovate and expand the existing pool	$5 per gallon
Community Center	
Develop a community center by retro-fitting unused fire station across from City Hall	$100 per square foot
Other Recreation Elements	
Amphitheatre or outdoor stage	$50,000
Community garden	$30,000
Disk golf course	$20,000
Dog Park	$55,000
Public art	$800 per pad
Skateboard park (Laurel Park)	
Specialized play equipment for specific age groups	Small: $50,000 Big kids: $150,000
Water play feature	$85,000
Upgrades to Existing Park Facilities	
Bergstrom Park	
Upgrade play structure	$20,000
Upgrade surface under play structure to standards	$10,000
Lyle Day Park	
Upgrade basketball surface and backboards	$12,000
Improvements to tennis court surface	$40,000
Bailey Park	
Upgrade play structure surface to standards	$10,000
Improvements to tennis court surface	$40,000
Washburne Park	
Master Plan for re-development (addressed previously)	$100,000 per acre development
Tequendama Park	
Upgrade play structure surface to standards	$10,000

7. Implementation Action Plan

Administration Recommendations

There are several options for the City to consider regarding parks and open space administration:

1) Form a Regional Park and Recreation District for administration, programming, operations and maintenance of a park system serving the larger community.
2) Establish a City Parks Department to coordinate park planning, funding, operations and maintenance.
3) Expand the Leisure Services Committee's responsibilities to include city-wide coordination of park and open space development.
4) Continue current practices with improved communication and public education.

It is our recommendation that the City pursue formation of a park and recreation district while simultaneously formulizing park responsibilities within existing departments and enhancing the role of the Leisure Services Committee.

If this approach is approved, the final report will include specific recommendations for district formation, Leisure Services Committee expansion and City Department administration.

Implementation Resources

1) System Development Charges (SDCs)
System Development Charges (SDCs) are fees paid by new development to cover a portion of the costs of capital facilities needed to serve new development. Revenue from SDCs can be used only for land acquisition and development related to growth, and may not be used for maintenance.

2) General Fund
General fund revenues consist chiefly of property taxes derived from the City's permanent tax rate, and are subject to the $10 combined limit on local government taxing agencies imposed by Measure #5 (1990), and the 3% annual increase in property valuation imposed by Measure #50 (1997). General fund revenues are severely limited and are an inconsistent and unlikely source for funding parks and recreation improvements. General fund revenues should be considered as a possible funding source for some operations and maintenance activities.

7. Implementation Action Plan

3) General Obligation Bonds (G.O. Bonds)
G.O. Bonds are debt instruments sold to fund new capital facilities or make improvements to existing facilities. These bonds are repaid with property tax revenue generated by a special levy that is outside the property tax limits imposed by Measure #5 (1990) and Measure #50 (1997). Voters must approve G.O. Bonds, and this approval must occur in a general election in an even-numbered year, or in another election in which at least 50% of registered voters participate.

4) Local Option Levy for Capital Improvements
A local option levy for capital improvements provides for a separate property tax levy outside the City's permanent rate limit, but subject to the $10 combined rate limit imposed under Measure #5. The levy may be used to fund a capital project or a group of projects over a specified period of time, up to 10 years. Revenues from these levies may be used to secure bonds for projects, or to complete one or more projects on a "pay as you go" basis. Voters must approve local option levies, and this approval must occur in a general election in an even-numbered year, or in another election in which at least 50% of registered voters participate. These levies may be considered for projects, but are not a good alternative to G.O. bonds for large projects or groups of projects.

5) Federal/State/Other Grants
Federal, state, and other government agencies and foundations sometimes make funds available to serve specific purposes related to parks and recreation, such as land and water conservation, open space preservation, or bicycle path construction. In addition to often requiring a local match, grants may also have other conditions and limitations, such as providing for project planning but not for construction. The availability of grants is limited, but may be useful for specific project needs, such as pathways and trails or greenways acquisition.

6) Special Assessment / Local Improvement Districts
Residents may choose to form a local improvement district (LID) to pay for capital improvements or maintenance of facilities through special assessments on their property. This method requires the approval of at least 51% of the owners of land within the proposed district, and must represent at least 51% of the land abutting the proposed improvement.

7. Implementation Action Plan

7) Local Option Levy for Operations

A local option levy for operations provides for a separate property tax levy outside the City's permanent rate limit, subject to the $10 combined rate limit imposed under Measure #5. These levies may be useful to fund operations and maintenance activities over a specified period of time, up to 5 years. Voters must approve local option levies and this approval must occur in a general election in an even numbered year, or in another election in which at least 50% of registered voters participate. This source should be considered for funding City parks operations and maintenance activities.

8) User Fees and Rents

User fees and rents are direct charges to individuals and groups who use specific programs, facilities, and services. These fees and rents usually help pay only a portion of the costs of providing public programs and services. User fees generally are set at levels sufficient to cover only a portion of program and maintenance costs, and are rarely used to fund capital projects. When renting a facility the group or individual must comply with the rules and regulations of the specific facility. This source may provide very limited funds for operations and maintenance.

9) Sponsorships/Partnerships/Donations

Public, private, and/or not-for-profit organizations may be willing to fund outright or join together with the City to provide additional parks and recreation facilities and/or services. For example, the City may receive assistance from local civic organizations in construction of picnic shelters, or may partner with a foundation for acquisition/development of natural areas, trails, etc. This method for funding is generally limited to specific projects or portions of projects and may be subject to the same types of requirements and conditions identified for grants, above. Some programs and organizations that specialize in land acquisition and protection for parks and open space conservation include the following:

The Trust For Public Land

The Trust for Public Land works exclusively to protect land for human enjoyment and well-being, helping conserve land for recreation and spiritual nourishment and to improve the health and quality of life of American communities. The Trust for Public Land works with government agencies and landowners to arrange for

conservation easements or government ownership of lands to be used for parks, open space and other recreational uses.

Web: http://www.tpl.org

Contact: The Trust for Public Land
Oregon Field Office
503-228-6620

The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy is dedicated to the preservation of the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. The Nature Conservancy protects prairie grasslands, oak savannas, and

similar lands in the Willamette Valley of Oregon.

Web: http://www.natureconservancy.org

Contact: The Nature Conservancy of Oregon
503-230-1221

Flintridge Foundation

This organization provides grants and works in partnership with small, community-based organizations promoting natural environmental sustainability.

Web: http://www.flintridgefoundation.org

Contact: Flintridge Foundation
626-449-0839

7. Implementation Action Plan

Preliminary Tourism Development Plan

Introduction

In an era of globalization and economic interdependence, it is vital for Junction City to actively work to enhance its unique sense of place and create an associated brand. The benefits of these efforts include:

- ☐ Strengthened sense of community
- ☐ Elevated property values
- ☐ Tourism development

The City of Parks and Paths concept should be developed with these benefits in mind. Moreover, a strong city image with associated attractors (parks and paths) is a strong foundation for tourism development. The benefits of tourism development include:

- ☐ Incomes
- ☐ Jobs
- ☐ Tax revenues
- ☐ Diversified economic base

Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs.

Clare Gunn

Planning for Tourism

1. Tourism Demand Factors

The Tourism Development Plan must address the essential components of tourism demand:

- ☐ Attractors
- ☐ Infrastructure & Services
- ☐ Information & Promotion

Collectively, these form Junction City's tourism development capacity. They are interdependent, and each is essential to a successful program.

Attractors are the elements in a community that draw visitors. They may be cultural elements such as the Scandinavian Festival, or environmental elements such as the wetland meadows. Junction City has numerous attractors including a rich history, community events and environmental resources. A complete inventory of attractors should be compiled and evaluated for potential development and promotion.

Infrastructure refers to the facilities and services that accommodate visitors. These include facilities such as hotels and restaurants to parking and public restrooms. They include services ranging from event planners to tour guides. Visitor services are defined as all the normal city services together with

7. Implementation Action Plan

those needed for hospitality. For Junction City critical tourism infrastructure issues focus on downtown accessibility and visitor services awareness.

Information and promotion refer to both reaching the tourism market and providing needed information. Specifically "information" refers to such items as hours of service, fees, directions, etc. "Promotion" includes advertising, special offers, and other activities to attract tourism. Both of these benefit from publications and an online presence via websites and email.

2. Forecast

Tourism markets are continuously evolving and new opportunities can be created to anticipate these shifts. Some of these new markets include rural lifestyle experiences, eco-tourism, agritourism, and others that Junction City is uniquely positioned to capture. Forecasting tourism demands related to the City's proximity to Freeway 5, valley wineries, and rural living experiences will help establish a tourism program that can be integrated with the "Parks and Paths" concept.

Ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas which conserves the environment and improves the welfare of local people.

The Ecotourism Society

3. Goals and Objectives

In addition to the goals and objectives established for the Parks and Open Space Master Plan, the City should adopt a similar foundation for tourism development. An emerging tourism goal is embedded in the *ecotourism* definition: *Ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas which conserves the environment and improves the welfare of local people.* Objectives may include the following:

- ☐ Recognize tourism as a social and economic force and a major or potential major employer
- ☐ Foster and create a community awareness of the benefits of tourism
- ☐ Create policies that help guide and influence tourism
- ☐ Provide the basic infrastructure and services to encourage tourism development
- ☐ Ensure that facilities are adequate to cater for both residents and visitors

4. Action Plans

The City should collectively evaluate alternative action plans to reach these goals and objectives. It is especially critical to engage with all public, private and non-governmental organizations to coordinate these activities. The Leisure Services Group may wish to serve as the organizing entity or appoint a tourism development committee to oversee coordination with

7. Implementation Action Plan

local government agencies, public organizations and the private sector to implement the selected action plans.

5. Implementation Strategy
As with the Parks and Open Space Master Plan, the Tourism Development Plan requires an implementing strategy to fund and manage the action plans. These plans should be integrated with the Parks and Open Space Master Plan since the spaces provide supporting venues and programs. In addition, the Implementation Strategy should be an adopted component of the Capital Improvement Plan.

6. Plan Evaluation
The Implementation Strategy and Action Plans should be evaluated periodically to accommodate adjustments related to the market, funding and other opportunities and constraints.

Consider the social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts of proposed tourism development.

Western Australian Tourism Commission

Tourism Development Policy Guidelines
The following policy guidelines provide a basis for consideration and adoption by the City to guide and direct tourism development and to ensure a consistent approach to this development.

1. Liaise with the Oregon Tourism Commission (dba *Travel Oregon*), other relevant tourism organizations, and members of the public in all aspects of tourism.
2. Consider incorporating tourism development as part of an existing department or committee, or establishing an advisory committee to address tourism issues.
3. Endeavor to provide an adequate budget allocation for tourism expenditures.
4. Endeavor to assist (financially and by other means) tourist organizations or events which have the potential to develop tourism in the region.
5. Seek representation on local tourist associations.
6. Take into consideration policies on tourism and other leisure related issues in the formulation and review of planning documents and development regulations (i.e. Comprehensive Plan).
7. Encourage tourism product development and investment and facilitate the development application process.
8. Encourage a high standard of design and esthetics in all forms of tourist development.
9. Ensure the welfare of the whole community when supporting tourism development and the provision of facilities.
10. Consider the social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts of proposed tourism development.

7. Implementation Action Plan

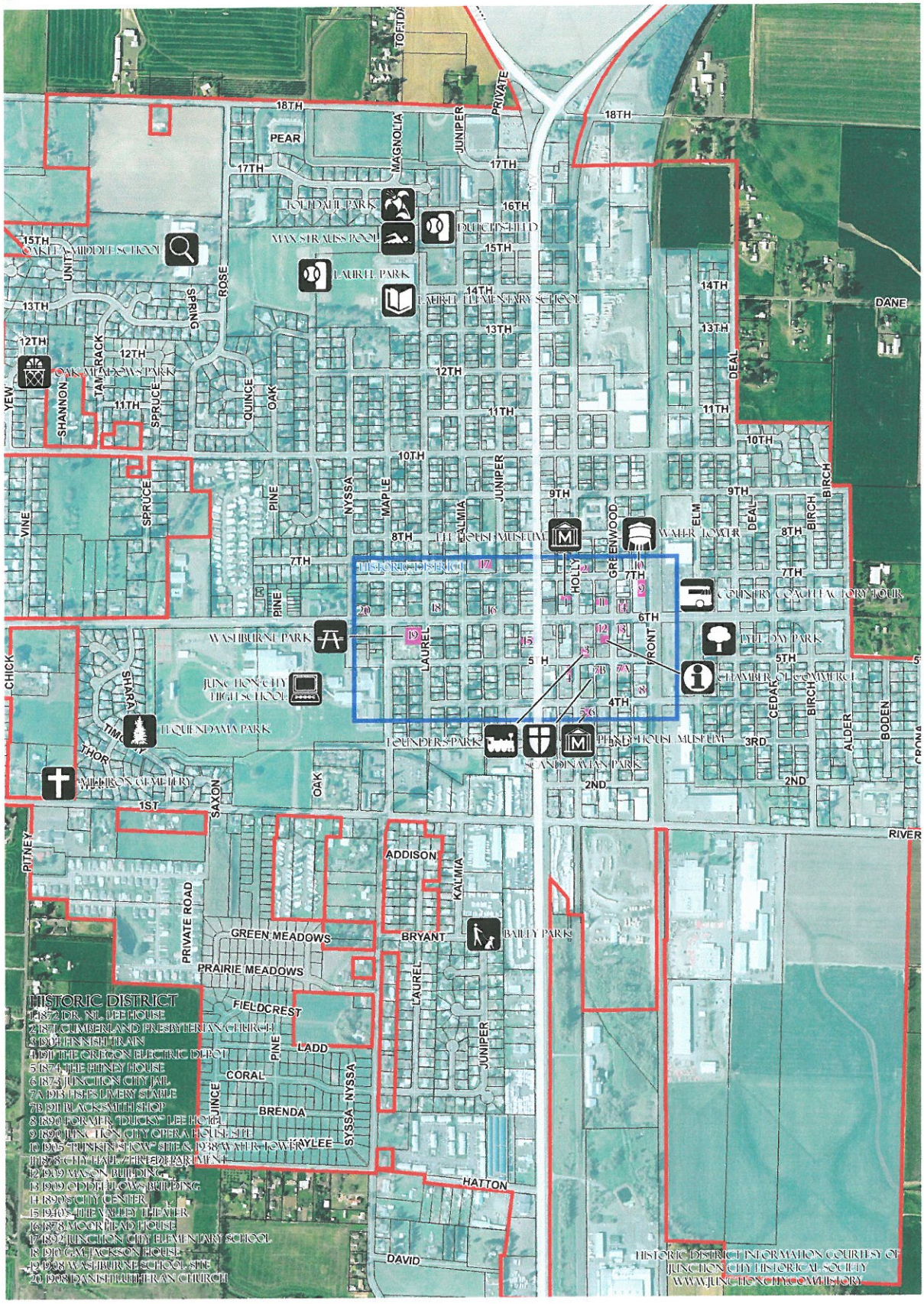
11. Ensure that where sensitive environmental, historic or cultural areas exist, these areas will be adequately protected tin relation to development or usage.
12. Initiate the provision of facilities sufficient to cater for destination and day-trip visitors to appropriate areas.
13. Seek financial involvement from other sources wherever possible in the provision of tourist facilities.
14. Encourage the landscaping of residential and commercial centers
15. Support the enhancement of specific natural features, conservation areas and recognize items of heritage significance.

Encourage the landscaping of residential and commercial centers.

Western Australian Tourism Commission

Attachment 14

JUNCTION CITY TOURISM



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TO PROVIDE QUALITY PUBLIC SERVICE; TREAT ALL CITIZENS FAIRLY AND EQUALLY; AND PROMOTE A POSITIVE SPIRIT OF PEOPLE WORKING TOGETHER FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY

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Parks & Open Space Master Plan

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