PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

URBAN AREA

ROSEBURG

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
PARKS ELEMENT

Introduction

Parks and recreation opportunities are essential components of the total urban environment. Parks provide a welcome visual contrast within urbanized areas while at the same time helping to supply necessary space requirements for leisure activities. In addition, recreational opportunities, whether active or passive, indoor or outdoor, help to provide relief from the everyday pressures and problems of urban life. The ability to provide parks and recreation opportunities of sufficient diversity to meet the needs of residents and visitors should be considered as one of the essential ingredients for enhancing the quality of life in the Roseburg urban area.

Within this element, parks and recreation have been separated into two main sections. The first is concerned with identifying park lands and their facilities, classifying them by intent and purpose, and assessing facility and acreage needs. The second section examines existing and proposed recreational opportunities in the urban area, focusing on programs, services and facilities provided by both public and private sectors of the community.

It should be noted that some of the recreation related topics identified in the State recreation goal, have been discussed in greater detail in other elements of the Comprehensive Plan and are not specifically dealt with in the Park and Recreation Element. These include: history, archaeology and natural science resources; mineral resources; tourism; and, open space and scenic landscapes. Also, it is important to understand that the Park and Recreation Element as presented, is not intended to provide definitive information regarding area recreation needs, nor is it within the scope of this element to establish a realistic framework for acquisition and development of parks and facilities. Rather, it is the intent of this element to stay within the range of currently available information.

This element is predicated on the assumption that the City will develop a Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Such a Master Plan will go far beyond the scope of this
generalized parks and recreation element, and will establish specific standards to more accurately assess the urban area's park and recreation needs.

The Master Plan will be based on community needs, providing guidelines for acquisition and development along with practical planning alternatives. The goals and policies contained in this element are of a general nature and will serve as the basis for specific policies to be contained in the Master Plan. It is anticipated that the Master Plan will provide a capital improvement program consistent with the financial resources of the community and provide specific area and facility recommendations to ensure that the park and recreation needs of the urban area are met, as well as guiding schematic design of specific projects.

The objectives of the proposed Master Plan will largely be accomplished through the use of inventories of current community programs and facilities, community meetings and forums, and a demand survey and computer analysis. The Master Plan will incorporate relevant state goals into its framework, goals and policies.

The City is presently exploring various means of securing funds to finance development of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. It is anticipated that work on the Master Plan will begin during the 1981-82 fiscal year, shortly after adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.

**History**

The Roseburg Park Program officially began with the establishment of the Park and Playground Commission on September 18, 1944. However, it was not until November 1, 1948, that the Parks Department was officially organized with the hiring of a park foreman.

The first park lands to be acquired by the City were the Jackson Street and Commercial Avenue Parkways in 1910. These 35 foot wide landscaped areas comprise over 4.5 acres that run through the center of these two City rights-of-way. To date, the City of Roseburg has acquired 24 other designated park areas ranging in size from the .10 acre Diamond Lake Boulevard wayside to the 162 acre Main Section of Stewart
Park. The most recent addition to the park system was a 1.6 acre Army Reserve Addition to Stewart Park in 1977. Several park areas are yet to be developed and presently serve the City as unimproved open space.

It is noteworthy that, with few exceptions, the City has been fortunate to have acquired its parks through land donations, conveyance and tax default. Laurelwood Park is one such example. This 2.15 acre parcel, acquired by the City in 1936, was originally set aside for park purposes in 1920 when Laurelwood Addition was platted.

Stewart Park (Main Section) was formally acquired by the City in 1966 from the federal government, although it had been leased by the City for many years prior to this date. This 162 acre parcel was originally part of a 454 acre tract donated to the federal government by a multitude of local landowners, for use by the Veteran's Administration (V.A.) for construction of a hospital and support facilities. In 1954, the City sought to expand its existing park system by leasing approximately 124 acres of the V.A. property. This property was subsequently declared to be surplus by the federal government and was leased to the City and gradually developed as a park. Eventually on June 6, 1966, a bill introduced by Oregon Congressman Harris Ellsworth was signed into law giving this 162 acre parcel of V.A. land to the City of Roseburg for park purposes.

Other sections of Stewart Park that have been acquired by the City from the federal government include: Fir Grove in 1966 (23 acres); River Front in 1966 (24.43 acres); Naval Reserve Addition in 1971 (2.3 acres); and the Army Reserve Addition in 1977 (1.6 acres). The City acquired the Gaddis Section of Stewart Park from the Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Transportation in 1980 (16.3 acres).

An important part of the history of Roseburg's park system can be attributed to the efforts of local clubs, organizations and individuals working in cooperation with the City to improve park areas. Some of the results of these efforts can be seen in the facilities at Stewart Park and include: The Pavilion, Legion Field, the tennis courts, Hoffman Center, the softball fields and the exercise trail.

Urban Area Park and Recreation Facilities
The Roseburg urban area is currently served by 27 developed park areas encompassing over 1,296 acres. Of these 27 parks, 18 are administered by the City with the remaining 9 falling under County jurisdiction. These parks are widely dispersed throughout the urban area.

In order to inventory developed park areas and their facilities in a manner that will provide information concerning existing deficiencies and projected future needs, the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Park Model Classification System was utilized. This system permits park areas to be grouped according to established criteria into either neighborhood parks, community parks, district parks or waysides.

**Neighborhood Parks**

Neighborhood parks are broadly defined by SCORP as being easily accessible recreation areas which are intended to serve neighborhood citizens and provide high density active or passive use. They include park areas such as tot lots, landscaped areas, plazas and squares, and will normally support a large number of organized activities. In small rural communities, parks which serve the entire population but do not otherwise meet the criteria for a community park, are classified as neighborhood parks. Neighborhood parks will generally be less than 15 acres in size and may contain facilities such as playground equipment, picnic areas, sports fields, multipurpose courts, passive areas and open spaces. A neighborhood park should be located in a community within a 15 minute walk, a ten minute bicycle ride, a five minute drive or by a transit system. In larger parks, undeveloped areas and landscape barriers can be used to separate passive and active areas. Neighborhood parks will generally be administered by a community agency, but the county, quasi-public, and private sectors may also administer these sites. Management decisions should give priority to public use, but consideration should also be given to the quality of the park environment. Ease of maintenance and public use should be of prime consideration in development plans. Actual park plans should be designed individually according to the land base, needs, operation and maintenance capability, and the intended use.
There are 16 developed parks within the urban area that can be considered neighborhood parks by the standards identified above. All developed neighborhood parks in the Roseburg urban area are currently within the city limits, with the exception of Umpqua Park which is located adjacent to the County Fairgrounds. Table PR-4 outlines the facilities of these and other urban area parks.

Umpqua Park, located at the southern end of the Douglas County Fairgrounds, is administered by the Fairgrounds Board. This park helps to supply the needs of residents in the vicinity of the fairgrounds, and is also used heavily by visitors to the Fairgrounds. Umpqua Park is connected to the City of Roseburg by a bicycle trail paralleling Interstate Freeway I-5.

Along with the 16 developed neighborhood parks within the urban area, there are also 7 undeveloped parks that have been designated as neighborhood parks and slated for future development. Upon completion, these areas will contribute an additional 26 acres of park land.

Included among these undeveloped areas is South Knolls Park which is presently located outside the city limits. This property is owned by the City of Roseburg and contains over nine acres of undeveloped, wooded hillside which will eventually be improved with a trail system, picnic tables and other appurtenances. Access to this area is presently inadequate for vehicular traffic and will need to be improved as the park becomes developed.

Templin Beach, Deer Creek, and the Old Sewer Farm are three undeveloped neighborhood parks located along the South Umpqua River. These areas are located near the City's downtown business district and are close to older established neighborhoods. Because of their proximity, these parks, when developed, will provide excellent opportunities for residents to further enjoy local streams and rivers. Future plans for Templin Beach include landscaping while improvements to Deer Creek Park will include turf, a picnic area and playground equipment. The City's bicycle trail system presently connects the Old Sewer Farm and Deer Creek Park to the Gaddis Section of Stewart Park.
Other developed and undeveloped parks have been outlined in the parks inventory located in this element.

Community Parks

Community parks are defined in the SCORP classification system as providing a variety of moderate density use recreation and/or cultural opportunities; centrally located for citizens of the community and immediate outlying areas. Located within the city limits, the park should be accessible by a transit system, if available, and within a 30 minute walk, a 20 minute bicycle ride or a 10 minute drive. This park will normally be between 15 and 100 acres in size. All those facilities found in a neighborhood park could also be located in a community park and in addition it might include: community center, arboretums, natural center, trails, art museum, historical museum, sports complexes, and undeveloped areas. Organized activities will usually be a large part of the park's usage.

Some portion of a community park may be left as undeveloped land. If the undeveloped land is left as a unit, it becomes a significant area by itself. The undeveloped land can be used for trails, nature study, or be reserved for future use. Passive and active areas should be adequately separated and parking areas should be located conveniently to the two areas. Public use is a major developmental consideration. Parks should be designed according to the land use base, needs, operations and maintenance capability and the intended use. Community parks are usually the responsibility of city government but, in some instances, county, quasi-public or privately administered areas may qualify as a community park. Public need is the primary factor in management of the park, but the park environment should reflect the need for diverse opportunities.

Stewart Park, the City's premier park facility, has been classified as a community park. Separated into four sections (Main, Fir Grove, River Front, and Gaddis), these park areas are located near the geographical center of the City and have a combined area of nearly 230 acres.
The Main Section of Stewart Park contains approximately 162 acres and serves as a focal point for organized outdoor activities for area residents. The park's two lighted softball fields and lighted Legion Baseball Field are used extensively by area teams during spring and summer months. Legion Field has a seating capacity for 2,000 people. There are 12 lighted tennis courts within the park that receive considerable use during much of the year.

Lying adjacent to the tennis courts is Hoffman Center which provides restrooms to nearby activity areas including the tennis courts, two soccer fields, two basketball courts and eight horseshoe pits. This facility also makes available by reservation, locker and shower facilities as well as a meeting room. The Roseburg Tennis Club currently has an agreement with the City to operate a concession stand out of this facility.

Roseburg's nine-hole Stewart Park Golf Course is also located in this section of Stewart Park. This course is supported by the Men's and Women's Golf Association who assist in conducting programs and tournaments throughout the year.

The northern section of the park has been developed into a 15 acre wildlife area. This naturally swampy area attracts birds, ducks, deer, beaver and many other animals. It is also a location of endangered wild flowers and a variety of local flora. It is annually visited through special tours by elementary school children.

Another attraction is the Avenue of State Trees. This six acre parcel of land in the heart of Stewart Park is specifically designed to display the state tree of each of the United States. Special walkways have been designed to allow visitors to view these trees.

Other park facilities include a large pavilion, picnic area and playground equipment in the southern section of the park.

The YMCA is also located in Stewart Park (Main Section). Although not considered a city park facility, the YMCA facilities are certainly an added feature benefiting the park. The proximity of the YMCA probably contributes considerably to the number of visitations by area residents to the park.
The Fir Grove Section of Stewart Park contains approximately 27 acres and is located southerly from the Main Section on the opposite side of the South Umpqua River. Among the facilities available is the Fir Grove Playground with equipment and a restroom specifically designed to accommodate handicapped children. The playground, however, is open for use by all children. Fir Grove has two baseball fields and a softball field that are used extensively by the high school, Babe Ruth League and area softball teams. During the fall, these fields are converted to three soccer fields that are used by AYSO teams.

The Fir Grove Section is also the location of the Cultural Arts Center. Operated by the Umpqua Valley Arts Association through an agreement with the City, this non-profit association holds classes and workshops that are open to all age groups and holds a monthly art gallery open to the public. The center is also available as a meeting place for other cultural groups.

Future improvement plans for this section include a pavilion and picnic area as well as parking lots and roads for the cultural arts center and the proposed community swimming pool. The proposed community swimming pool will be discussed in further detail under recreation opportunities.

The River Front Section of Stewart Park contains approximately 24.43 acres, and is located to the south of the Veteran's Administration Hospital grounds. This wooded portion of Stewart Park contains an exercise trail with various exercising stations located along the trail. The City's bicycle trail system runs through this section and connects Stewart Park Main Section with the Gaddis Section.

The Gaddis Section of Stewart Park contains approximately 16.3 acres. This park area stretches easterly along the South Umpqua River from Interstate Freeway 1-5 to the Old Sewer Farm park area near downtown Roseburg. The City's bicycle trail system winds through the park connecting River Front Section to the downtown business district. Facilities at the park are presently limited to picnic facilities, a nature trail, and restrooms. The river frontage of Gaddis has perhaps the best potential for access and development of any area in Stewart Park. Future improvements to Gaddis
include a boat ramp and access road as well as a culvert under the adjacent railroad tracks for access to the bike trail.

It should be noted that the City's bicycle trail system winds through-out Stewart Park tying the various sections together and providing access to many areas of the City. This trail system is heavily used by cyclists and joggers alike.

Although there is no current information regarding usage of Stewart Park, in 1973 a Usage Survey was conducted by the Roseburg Parks and Recreation Department to determine the amount of use that City recreational areas and facilities received by people living outside the city limits.

With regard to specific facilities, a breakdown of the survey data shows that: approximately 33 percent of those people using the golf course lived outside the City; over 43 percent of the spectators for a baseball game at Legion Field were county residents; nearly 27 percent of the people using the park tennis courts were from outside the City; and of those persons participating in the city-wide softball league, over 38 percent were county residents.

This relatively large percentage of county residents using Stewart Park is due in part to the available facilities, its centralized location and accessibility, and its role as a focal point for organized recreation activities.

Although it cannot be documented, it is believed that since 1973 there has been little, if any, change in the percent of county residents using Stewart Park facilities and that if any change has occurred, it has probably been an increase. This increase could be attributed to population growth outside the city limits as well as to the recent trend in fuel price increases which may tend to cause county residents in and near the Roseburg urban area to seek out more centrally located recreation opportunities such as those available in Stewart Park.

**District Parks**
District parks, as defined by SCORP, provide high density recreation opportunities in a relatively natural setting. District parks would normally be the responsibility of county or state government, but could be administered by federal, quasi-public, private or large urban area organizations. These parks are usually outside the city limits and serve the equivalent of a county population. The park should be about an hour bike ride or a 30 minute drive from a populous area with access available by foot, bridle or water trails whenever possible. District parks may be further from populous areas when population density is low.

The size of a district park is usually between 15 and 200 acres in size. Suggested facilities might include: picnicking areas, camping sites, sports fields, playgrounds, multi-purpose courts, swimming facilities, trails and undeveloped areas. Organized activities are not as common and district parks may have sections designated as natural or historical sub-units.

Low density use areas should be separated from high density uses and undeveloped lands should be kept as a unit, away from other areas. Parks should be designed individually according to the land base, needs, operations and maintenance capability, and the intended use.

There are five district parks that have been identified in and near the Roseburg urban area using the SCORP criteria. These areas include River Forks, John Amacher, Cooper Creek, Whistler's Bend and Berry Creek. Among these parks, only Amacher lies within the immediate urban area. The remaining four parks have been included since they are all within a 30 to 45 minute drive from the Roseburg urban area and undoubtedly serve a great many of its residents and visitors in the capacity of district parks. It should be noted, however, that neither their facilities nor their acreages have been computed into the net needs for the urban area. This is because these parks do not specifically serve the Roseburg urban area and it is not possible at this time to compute their benefit to fulfilling the needs of Roseburg area residents separate from those of other central Douglas County residents.

John Amacher Park is located on the North Umpqua River in the Winchester area. This park encompasses 14 acres with facilities that include 40 camp sites, picnic
areas, playground equipment and a boat launch lane. Future expansion of this area is limited primarily by topography (steep hillsides and North Umpqua River) and existing highways (1-5 and State Highway 99).

Located near 1-5, Amacher receives heavy usage from out-of-state travelers. The 1976 Usage Report published by the Douglas County Parks Department in March, 1977, includes a breakdown of where the people are from who use county campgrounds. This report shows that for Amacher Park, 36 percent of the visitors were from Oregon, 14 percent from Washington, 34 percent from California, and 16 percent from other states. In total, Amacher Park received 82,992 visitors in 1976.

River Forks Park is located approximately five miles west of the Roseburg urban area, at the confluence of the North Umpqua and South Umpqua Rivers. The park contains 76 acres with existing facilities that include picnic sites, playground equipment, a boat launch ramp, a softball field, a soccer field, horseshoe pits, a jogging track, and a picnic pavilion. There is also a beach area and a wading pool. Future improvement plans include a second softball field, an all-purpose court and two tennis courts.

The 1976 Usage Report indicated that 201,552 persons visited River Forks Park during that year. Information obtained from a 1979 field survey conducted by the Douglas County Parks Department, shows that 78 percent of all day use visitors surveyed traveled less than 25 miles to use River Forks Park. Of all day use visitors at River Forks Park, 78 percent are residents of Douglas County.

Located east of Sutherlin and approximately 10 miles from the Roseburg urban area, Cooper Creek Reservoir encompasses 175 total acres including both land and water surface acres. Approximately 18 acres of the total site have been intensively developed for recreational purposes. Facilities in this park include developed picnic areas, playground equipment, boat launch lanes, a beach area, and a hiking trail. Future expansion of this park is primarily limited by topography. Douglas County's Usage Report shows that Cooper Creek Reservoir received 167,622 visitors in 1976.

Whistler's Bend is located approximately 11 miles east of the Roseburg urban area on the North Umpqua River. This park contains approximately 175 acres with 24
available campsites. Facilities include developed picnic sites, playground equipment, and a boat launch lane. There are several additional facilities planned, although the county has not yet completed a master plan for this park. The 1976 Usage Report shows that of those persons using Whistler's Bend Campground, 70 percent were from Oregon, 4 percent from Washington, 20 percent from California and 6 percent from other states.

Berry Creek, located approximately 20 miles southwest of the Roseburg urban area, is one of the newest additions to the County's park system. The total area of the park encompasses 593 acres including land and water surface area. Approximately 30 acres of the total site will be intensively developed for recreational purposes. These improvements are scheduled for completion by the spring of 1980. Facilities will include picnic sites, parking lots and boat launch lanes.

**Waysides**

According to the criteria established by SCORP, the purpose of a wayside is to provide access to linear recreation areas or other recreation resources; to designate scenic viewpoints or historical sites along travel routes; or to provide rest areas for travelers on the state highways. Waysides will generally be under 5 acres in size and may contain facilities such as picnic areas, boat ramps, restrooms, trails, campsites and historic markers. Both service area and access are dependent upon the type of wayside and the associated facilities.

Waysides must provide access to an outdoor recreation resource; offer travelers a rest stop; or mark a point of interest. Areas that are for the use of travelers in a linear recreation area, but do not provide access to the park, are not considered waysides. Access areas to recreation resources should have sufficient parking and support facilities. The parking area should be visible either from the road or from the resource (lake, river) to reduce vandalism. Waysides should be developed according to the land base, needs, maintenance capability and the intended use.

Two waysides identified in the urban area inventory are Chris Hestnes Landing and the Fish Ladder at Winchester Dam.
Chris Hestnes Landing consists of a one acre parcel providing an access point to the North Umpqua River. Facilities include a picnic area, restrooms and a boat launch lane.

The Fish Ladder is located on the North Umpqua River at the Winchester Dam. A marker identifies this point of interest lying adjacent to State Highway 99 on the north side of the Winchester Bridge. There are a series of steps that lead down to the fish observation area from which visitors can view many of the fish species common to the North Umpqua River including migrating Salmon and Steelhead.

Use of Standards for Determining Area and Facility Needs

Recreation needs are generally defined as the difference between activity demand and available supply. In order to translate demand into a specific amount of supply, it is necessary to adopt standards. Standards usually represent the average amount of supply necessary to meet a given amount of demand. Projections of future park and recreation needs can be made by comparing the demand data against accepted standards. This will provide an indication of gross needs, which are then subtracted from the available supply in order to determine net park and recreation needs.

The total current supply of park acreage and selected facilities for the Roseburg urban area have been tabulated and compared against standards established in the Recreation Needs Bulletin of the Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Based on this comparison, while keeping the inherent limitations discussed below in mind, a preliminary projection of net needs for urban area park types and selected facilities was computed.

For the purposes of this element, standards can provide a useful function by serving as a yardstick against which the supply of recreation facilities or acreage can be evaluated for adequacy in meeting demand. However, standards are not without drawbacks and their limitations should be recognized. They should be used only as
guidelines and not as policies which dictate either development or non-development of specific facilities.

Current levels of use, availability of sufficient funds, and the possibility of greater deficiency in another activity also have to be considered when determining the necessity for further park and recreation facilities. Human factors (population growth trends, economic conditions, etc.) and nonhuman factors (climate, soil conditions, terrain, etc.) affect any recreation project and both can complicate the strict application of standards to a specific area or facility.

Standards do not consider that the cost of maintaining facilities, once they have been developed, often greatly exceeds initial acquisition and development costs. If sufficient funds are not available for annual maintenance, then it does little good to supply projected needs.

Other problems associated with the use of standards are that they do not reflect the difference between urban and rural areas, nor do they account for area or facility distribution. Also, they do not reflect the physical resource and aesthetic carrying capacity of park areas.

**Park Area Needs**

Net area needs for neighborhood and community parks were projected for the years 1980, 1990, and 2000. This was accomplished by multiplying the projected population by the park standard (acres/1,000 people and then dividing this number by 1,000 to obtain gross acreage. The existing acreage for the park type was then subtracted from the gross acreage to obtain net needs.

Table PR-1 illustrates the projected acreage needs for each park type. The projected 1990 net needs assumes that the 1980 needs have been met. The projected net needs for the year 2000 assumes that both 1980 and 1990 needs have been supplied.
Based on these standards, there is an acreage deficiency for both neighborhood and community parks within the Roseburg urban area. The current supply of neighborhood parks is 95 acres below the projected 1980 need, while community parks are deficient by 24 acres. The gap between supply and demand is projected to increase for both of these park types unless additional land is provided.

It may be noted that a portion of the identified acreage needs for neighborhood parks can be supplied through the improvement of presently undeveloped park lands, although this will still leave a significant acreage deficiency (69 acres) for this park type.

While they are available on a limited basis throughout the year, urban area school grounds are making a significant contribution toward supplying the remainder of this park acreage shortage. The combined area of the various schools (elementary, junior high, high school) is approximately 143 acres. In addition, there is another 100 acres of school grounds at Umpqua Community College. A breakdown of these acreages by school is presented in Table PR-5.

When locating future neighborhood parks, consideration should be given to accessibility. Many residential neighborhoods are substantially isolated from existing park areas due to man-made barriers (major arterials, freeway, rail lines, etc.) and natural barriers (hills, river, streams, etc.).

As stated previously, there has been no attempt to project net area needs for district parks. Sufficient data is not presently available to permit a valid assessment of urban area needs separate from the needs of residents in other sections of Central Douglas County who utilize these facilities. However, these parks are known to be heavily used by many Roseburg area residents and visitors and it would seem to be appropriate to include their total acreage under current available supply.

While wayside park areas have been inventoried, no attempt has been made to project net needs for this park type largely because the given population standards were not considered to be relevant for a planning area the size of Roseburg.
One factor which must be considered when examining the net needs of the various park types is that the standards do not account for the difference between rural and urban areas. Although the Roseburg urban area contains over 25,000 people, large land holdings, steep undeveloped hillsides and many large lot subdivisions all contribute to existing open space and help to keep the overall population density low. The standards used to identify park area needs make no allowance for population density and do not consider open space as a factor. Therefore, the net acreage needs for all park classifications will be exaggerated to some degree.
# TABLE PR-1
## URBAN AREA PROJECTED ACREAGE NEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARK CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>STATE STANDARDS</th>
<th>NO. OF EXISTING PARKS</th>
<th>APPROX. ACRES</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>5 acres per 1,000</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>53</td>
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<td>Community</td>
<td>10 acres per 1,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>15 acres per 1,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1033</td>
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</table>

### PROJECTED POPULATION

- 1980 - 25,435
- 1990 - 33,702
- 2000 - 44,329

### Facility Needs

Park facility needs have been identified in a manner similar to acreage needs. Using population standards for selected City and County park facilities and projected urban area population figures, gross needs were determined for the years 1980, 1990, and 2000. Gross needs were then subtracted from the existing supply in order to obtain projected net needs.

Table PR-2 illustrates the selected City and County facilities, their existing supply and the state standards by which needs have been projected. Two softball fields at the Veteran's Administration Hospital have been included in this count since the V.A. makes them available for league play. Sufficient data was not available to determine demand for camp sites, picnic sites, non-pool swimming areas, playground equipment, boat launch lanes, and bicycle/jogging trails. The need for these facilities will be analyzed in detail in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. It should be noted that facilities located in district parks outside the immediate urban area have not been included in the existing supply.

According to the standards used, there is currently a need for 6 ball fields, 5 all-purpose courts and 3 indoor swimming pools within the urban area. There is an
adequate supply of tennis courts through the year 2000. One nine-hole golf course is needed to supply the projected 1980 demand. Many of these projected needs can be expected to be satisfied as existing and proposed park areas are further developed.

At the present time, public schools together with private facilities are helping to supply many of these identified needs for area residents. Table PR-3 combines public school facilities in the urban area, including Umpqua Community College, together with those of the City and-County. The YMCA swimming pool and V.A. Hospital softball fields have also been included in this facilities count. These figures may provide a more realistic picture of available recreation facilities and projected needs, even though the use of school, YMCA and V.A. Hospital facilities by the general public is somewhat restricted. A detailed breakdown of facilities at urban area public schools is contained in Table PR-5.

Both Tables PR-2 and PR-3 have been provided only on an informational basis to illustrate possible deficiencies in those facilities for which population standards were available. Because the standards employed were not created for the Roseburg urban area, no definite projection of facility needs can be determined at this time.

In summary, the SCORP standards should be used only for purposes of comparison and should not be taken as a definitive measure of the adequacy or inadequacy of park areas and facilities. As a general rule, when the discrepancy between supply and projected demand increases sharply, the more important it becomes to focus attention on means of providing additional facilities or park areas that will serve to close the gap.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITIES</th>
<th>PROJECTED GROSS NEEDS</th>
<th>(-) EXISTING SUPPLY</th>
<th>(=) PROJECTED NET NEEDS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp Sites</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Sites</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball fields (baseball, football, soccer)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Purpose Courts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
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<td>Golf Courses</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swimming Non-pool</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Lunch Lanes</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle/Jogging Trails</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* nine-hole golf course

**SCORP STANDARDS**

- Ball Fields - 1/1,200 population
- Tennis Courts - 1/2,500 population
- All-Purpose Courts - 1/2,500 population
- Swimming Pools - 1/10,000 population
- Golf Holes - 18 holes/25,000 population

**URBAN AREA POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

- 1980 - 25,435
- 1990 - 33,702
- 2000 - 44,329
# Table PR-3
## Urban Area Projected Facility Needs
### (City, County and Public School Facilities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Projected Gross Needs</th>
<th>(-) Existing Supply</th>
<th>(=) Projected Net Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp Sites</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>10 13 18 26 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Purpose Courts</td>
<td>10 13 18 21 0 0 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td>3 3 4 2 1 0 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf Courses</td>
<td>1 1 2 1* 1* 0 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Non-pool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Lunch Lanes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle/Jogging Trails</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.5 miles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* nine-hole golf course

## Scorp Standards

- Ball Fields: - 1/1,200 population
- Tennis Courts: - 1/2,500 population
- All-Purpose Courts: - 1/2,500 population
- Swimming Pools: - 1/10,000 population
- Golf Holes: - 18 holes/25,000 population

## Urban Area Population Projections

- 1980: 25,435
- 1990: 33,702
- 2000: 44,329
In order to avoid the limitations inherent in the use of these standards, it will be necessary to develop a Master Plan for Roseburg urban area parks and recreation facilities that incorporates a methodology reflecting local demand characteristics. As mentioned previously in this element, the Master Plan will eliminate the need to rely on SCORP standards. The Master Plan will also provide a more detailed and in depth analysis of community needs and capabilities relating to park and recreation facilities than the Comprehensive Plan is able to address.

**Issues Affecting Development of Parks and Facilities**

Park and recreation facilities have played an important role in contributing to the quality of life in the Roseburg urban area, but their ability to continue in this role is being threatened.

The availability of funds for acquisition, development and maintenance of recreational facilities will be an important issue in Roseburg's future. Inflation, public attitudes toward taxes, and tenuous economic conditions have reduced the public's willingness to pay for park and recreation facilities, while at the same time increasing the demand for these facilities and services.

The problem of limited funding has created a dilemma for local government which is torn between the need to acquire new park land to meet future demands, and the need to develop existing park areas to meet current demands.

The ability of local government to acquire property for future park development prior to the land being subdivided for residential use has been severely restricted through a lack of funds for this purpose. With residential growth outpacing the acquisition of land for parks, many neighborhoods in the community have been left without nearby park facilities. This is particularly evident in more recently annexed areas of the City and in urbanized areas outside the city limits.

Complicating the funding issue is the need for local awareness of the long range costs of providing additional facilities or park acreage. The cost of operating and
maintaining park and recreation facilities will exceed the initial cost of acquisition and development. This factor must be considered before a decision can be made as to whether additional supply should be provided.

Besides cost, one of the main factors influencing the ability of an urban area to provide park areas is the availability of land suitable for park and recreation facilities. Often suitable lands must compete with other land use activities and needs in the urban area (farms, residential home sites, industrial and commercial development, etc.). Recreational uses need to be considered in the context of such potential competition. In any case, conflict with other nearby development should be avoided (for example: lighting, noise, and traffic in residential neighborhoods).

The availability of energy is also an issue gaining increasing importance to agencies concerned with planning for future recreation needs. The energy crisis of the early 1970’s has clearly shown that many existing recreation sites are dependent upon the automobile to transport park users.

The 1975 SCORP Demand Bulletin, in comparing 1969 data with that collected in 1975, indicated a drastic reduction in distances traveled on recreational trips by one to four days. This trend would indicate that in the event of future energy shortages of no greater magnitude than that of 1973-1974, Oregonians will seek recreation closer to home during periods of available leisure time up to and including long weekends.

The potential for future energy shortages combined with rapidly increasing fuel costs suggests that cooperative inter-agency efforts will be necessary to develop alternative access routes (bike and foot trails, mass transit, etc.) and methods to improve the current level of recreation opportunities (diversity in urban parks, more parks near urban centers, etc.).

Roseburg has already taken steps in this direction. The City’s transit system routes stop at or near several City parks and recreation facilities. The City’s existing bicycle trail system passes through the various sections of Stewart Park and affords access from several residential areas to park facilities. Future extensions of this trail will
include access to other city parks and recreation sites. The City’s bike trail system is
discussed in further detail in the Transportation Element of this plan.

Recreation - Programs and Facilities

Within the Roseburg urban area there are numerous public and private programs
and facilities designed to help satisfy the leisure time activities of community residents.
This section of the Parks and Recreation Element identifies many of the available
recreational opportunities offered to the public.

City

The City of Roseburg co-sponsors with School District No. 4, a six week summer
athletic program for local school aged children. The personnel costs for this program are
shared on an equal basis between the City and School District, and, the equipment is
paid for through registration fees obtained from each participant. The various activities
include pee wee baseball, tennis and basketball clinics, track and field meets,
weightlifting, gymnastics, girls' softball and cheerleading.

During the summer of 1979, this program attracted a total of 1,236 participants
made up of 759 boys and 477 girls. In addition, a four-night Pee Wee Baseball
Jamboree at Legion Field drew 537 participants, a novice tennis tournament had 90
boys and girls competing and two softball tournaments attracted 180 girls. Total
enrollment for 1979 increased by 110 children over 1978.

During the summer, the City also offers an eight week swim bus program. This
program allows children and adults living within the City, to ride buses free of charge to
the Umpqua Community College swimming pool. Operating Monday through Friday
from 12 noon to 6 p.m., these rented buses make four to five trips daily through the City,
stopping at various locations to pick up riders. Past usage patterns have shown
that bus ridership has been affected by adverse weather conditions. This is probably
attributed to the fact that the Umpqua Community College pool is an outdoor facility.
In addition to these programs, the Roseburg Parks and Recreation Department works cooperatively with a number of local groups; including the various softball groups, Roseburg Swim Club, men's and women's golf associations, tennis club, Roseburg Track Club, Umpqua Valley Horseshoe Club, and the Umpqua Valley Arts Association, in the use of City facilities and coordination of activities. These allied groups have been very cooperative and often help financially and with actual labor in developing and improving the City's facilities.

Two of the most active of these local groups are the various softball teams and the American Youth Soccer Organization (A.Y.S.O.). The City's softball fields have been in great demand over the past few years due to the tremendous popularity of league softball. Due to this heavy demand for available facilities, all City fields are currently being allocated through a special board with each league represented by one person and guided by the Parks and Recreation Director. During the 1980 season, there is estimated to be over 70 organized softball teams playing in Roseburg. With an average of 15 members to a team, participation is likely to exceed 1,000 persons.

The American Youth Soccer Organization (A.Y.S.O.) has also received active participation in recent years from youth in the Roseburg area. Boys and girls ages 7 to 15 use the City's five soccer fields in Stewart Park during the fall months, beginning the weekend after Labor Day and running for 11 weeks. In the 1979 season, there were 47 teams with an average of 11 to 15 members per team and a total participation of approximately 700 children.

Flegel Center, formerly known as the old armory building, has been developed by the City into a community activities facility. This building is used seven days a week by a variety of community groups, for a diverse number of activities (continuing education courses, league basketball, physical education classes, etc.). A usage fee is charged to reserve the Center's facilities which include several meeting rooms and a gymnasium.

County
While the County does not conduct an active recreation program, the Douglas County Fairgrounds is one of the most heavily used of all recreational facilities available to the public. The Fairgrounds Board administers this complex of buildings that are used by various community groups for their activities throughout the year. Some of the available buildings include the Floral Building, Community Building, Dormitory, and Douglas Hall. Other attractions to the fairgrounds include the Douglas County Museum, the grandstands with seating for up to 5,000 people, both dirt and paved racetracks, riding arenas and Umpqua Park. Douglas Hall also contains three indoor tennis courts. The most recent addition to the Fairground facilities has been the construction of 50 recreational vehicle hookups.

Schools

As previously mentioned, School District No. 4 participates in a summer athletic program for school aged children in which it shares the operational costs with the City of Roseburg.

In addition, the School Board has an established policy of permitting public usage of its various facilities. Each school coordinates the respective activities around the available time. There is generally a usage fee for adult programs while children's programs (cub scouts, campfire girls, etc.) are not normally charged.

Table PR-5 illustrates the various recreational facilities available at schools within the urban area. These facilities play an important role in supplementing City and County facilities. The many school grounds with their ball fields, playground equipment and indoor gymnasiums offer an alternative to persons who otherwise might not have city or county facilities nearby.

Umpqua Community College also provides a variety of recreational programs and facilities to area residents. In addition to the usual array of physical education and recreational type courses available for credit, many of its facilities are available to the public on a rental basis, including the auditorium, Fine Arts Theater, gym, pool and track. The auditorium which seats 1,010 people, has been used for concerts, musicals,
pageants, magic shows and other forms of entertainment. The college's outdoor pool is open for public use during the summer with lifeguards on duty. Other facilities available to the public on a limited basis include six tennis courts, a quarter-mile asphalt track, a baseball field, and a soccer field.

**Proposed Central Douglas County Pool**

Previously, it was mentioned that a community swimming pool has been proposed for a site near the cultural arts center in the Fir Grove Section of Stewart Park. This facility, which will be known as the Central Douglas County Aquatic Center, is expected to be constructed once specific financial issues have been resolved by the City of Roseburg, Douglas County and School District No.14. The Center will be managed jointly by these three agencies.

The facilities planned for the Aquatic Center include a main pool, a training pool, a therapeutic pool, dressing rooms and public viewing area. These facilities will be completely enclosed, although provision has been made to build a sun deck on the exterior of the pool for sunbathing during spring and summer months. The Design Committee for the Aquatics Center has recommended that the proposed pool provide for a variety of aquatic opportunities including competitive swimming and diving, recreational swimming, instructional swimming and handicapped swimming.

The need for this type of facility has been documented through both surveys and petitions conducted within the urban area. A 1974 survey of area residents concluded that out of 501 total responses, 82 percent felt a pool was needed, 69 percent felt swimming instructions should be provided in public schools and 66 percent indicated they would be willing to help finance and support the year to year operation of a pool through taxes. More recently, in 1979, a petition drive collected a total of 7,213 signatures of county residents in favor of a Central Douglas County pool. Of those persons signing the petition, 61 percent were residents of the greater Roseburg area.

Much time and effort has been devoted to the planning of this aquatic center in hope that such a facility will help to satisfy the needs of Central Douglas County
residents. Local agencies responsible for this proposed facility should be encouraged to explore available means of resolving the remaining financial difficulties.

Churches

The contribution made by churches and parochial schools toward satisfying the recreational needs of the community cannot be overlooked. Besides the numerous programs and social gatherings that are held, many churches have also organized softball and/or basketball teams that compete in league play. A survey of area churches and their schools shows that most of them have a multi-purpose room and several have asphalt play areas, playground equipment and ball fields.

Veteran's Administration Hospital

Recreational facilities at the Veteran's Hospital include a nine-hole golf course, 2 softball fields, and 2 tennis courts. Although the use of these facilities by the general public is restricted, the softball fields are made available for league play.

Recreation Programs for Seniors

One of the most diverse programs directed toward satisfying the leisure time needs of seniors is offered by the Douglas County Senior Center. The Center has both facilities and programs designed to help fill the social and recreational needs of persons 55 years of age and older.

Some of the facilities available at the center include a crafts room, pool and shuffleboard tables, kitchen facilities and a lounge and television. Each month a calendar of events is printed to allow people to be aware of upcoming activities. Some of the activities offered in the past include monthly bus trips, bingo parties, dances, and a variety of classes sponsored by Umpqua Community College. The college classes are not limited to any specific age group.

Within the Roseburg urban area there are also a host of other social groups, organizations and associations specifically directed toward retired persons and seniors.
Private Programs and Facilities

The YMCA is one of the most popular recreation facilities in the area. It conducts a variety of programs that include summer day camps, ski trips, youth basketball league, arts and craft programs and various aquatic programs. The YMCA also offers a wide range of facilities that include handball/racquetball courts, exercising equipment, steam room, sauna, jacuzzi, indoor swimming pool and locker facilities.

The total number of annual visitations to the YMCA has increased dramatically over the last five years. In 1975, there were a total of 54,624 visitations, but by 1979, the total number of annual visitations was up to 163,123. This represents an increase of 198 percent for this five year period.

The Umpqua Health and Racquetball Club has experienced similar growth in its membership over the past few years. There are currently 750 members with approximately 220 members daily using the facilities. Facilities at the Club include an indoor swimming pool, seven racquetball/handball courts, exercise room, gymnasium, weight room, steam room, sauna, jacuzzi, jogging track and locker rooms.

The Roseburg Country Club provides a variety of recreational opportunities for its members that include an 18-hole golf course, an indoor swimming pool and four tennis courts. In addition to the various service organizations, clubs and associations discussed above, there are many others, including recreational opportunities. Although it is not possible to identify all such businesses and private organizations here, their importance cannot be overlooked. A partial listing of private recreation opportunities has been provided below. The activities of many of the urban area's service clubs and associations are also discussed in the Public Facilities and Services Element.

ROSEBURG URBAN AREA
TYPE AND NUMBER OF RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archery Instruction</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Instruction</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karate Instruction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knitting Instruction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is evident that private associations and clubs are playing an increasing role in creating recreational opportunities for residents of the Roseburg urban area. In light of growing public resistance to government programs, it is reasonable to conclude that the private sector's role in this area will continue to increase in the future. While many of these organizations provide their own recreation facilities, others are heavily dependent upon the availability of public recreation facilities for their continued existence. Coordination of effort between public and private recreation-oriented organizations is essential to the survival of both. As a result of this interdependency, it will be necessary to inventory the various services provided and the types of uses made of public facilities by clubs, organizations and associations, as part of the Master Plan.

The lack of coordination among recreation providers and suppliers will significantly reduce the quantity and quality of recreational opportunities available to the area's citizens. Increasing costs and limited funds make it more necessary than ever to maximize the benefit of each recreation dollar spent. The Park and Recreation Policies of this Plan are intended to achieve that end.

**State and Federal Programs**

At present there are no existing or proposed Oregon recreation trails within the Roseburg urban area. Although a section of the North Umpqua River is currently being studied for designation as a scenic waterway, the study area is not within the urban area. No state or federal recreation or wilderness areas are within the Roseburg urban area, nor are any such designations currently being considered.
## ROSEBURG URBAN AREA PARKS INVENTORY

AGENCY AND FACILITY CLASSIFICATION KEY

- **◯ = City Administered**
- **N = Neighborhood**
- **UN = Undeveloped Neighborhood**
- **C = Community**
- **D = District**
- **△ = County Administered**
- **W = Wayside**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF FACILITY</th>
<th>Map Location Number</th>
<th>Agency and Facility Class</th>
<th>Year Established</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Playground Equipment</th>
<th>Picnic Facilities</th>
<th>Ball Fields</th>
<th>Tennis Courts</th>
<th>All Purpose Courts (Basketball)</th>
<th>Swimming Pools</th>
<th>Restrooms</th>
<th>Trails (Bike/Jogging/Walking/Hiking)</th>
<th>Golf Course</th>
<th>Campsites</th>
<th>Swimming (Non-Pool)</th>
<th>Boat Launch Lanes</th>
<th>Fishing (River and Stream)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<td>Jackson and Commercial Street Parkways</td>
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<td>1910</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilities include park benches and landscaping. Future plans include playground equipment.</td>
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<td>Commercial Street Tennis Courts</td>
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<td>1934</td>
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<td>Thompson Street Playground</td>
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<td>.28</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAME OF FACILITY</td>
<td>Map Location</td>
<td>Agency and Facility Class</td>
<td>Year Established</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
<td>Picnic Facilities</td>
<td>Ball Fields</td>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>All Purpose Courts (Basketball)</td>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td>Trails (Bike/Jogging/Walking/Hiking)</td>
<td>Golf Course</td>
<td>Campsites</td>
<td>Swimming (Non-Pool)</td>
<td>Boat Launch Lanes</td>
<td>Fishing (River and Stream)</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Includes 4.15 acre addition presently undeveloped. Future plans include a trail system and picnic area.</td>
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<td>Eagles Parks</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Quintas Park</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>.17</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastwood Park</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parrot Creek Tot Lot</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>.24</td>
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Adjacent to Eastwood Elementary School, leased from School District #4.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF FACILITY</th>
<th>Map Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Agency and Facility Class</th>
<th>Year Established</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Playground Equipment</th>
<th>Picnic Facilities</th>
<th>Ball Fields</th>
<th>Tennis Courts</th>
<th>All Purpose Courts (Basketball)</th>
<th>Swimming Pools</th>
<th>Restrooms</th>
<th>Trails (Bike/Jogging/Walking/Hiking)</th>
<th>Golf Course</th>
<th>Campsites</th>
<th>Swimming (Non-Pool)</th>
<th>Boat Launch Lanes</th>
<th>Fishing (River and Stream)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tr>
<td>Riverside Park</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Diamond Lake Boulevard Wayside</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>.10</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Micelli Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Willis Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>.28</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas County Fairground Umpqua Park</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>6.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3 indoor 2 outdoor 5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Facilities include: flower gardens and fountain.
Facilities include bench seating and landscaping.
Future plans include: restrooms and connection with bicycle trail.
Facilities include bench seating.
Douglas County Fairground Board administers complex. Future plans include 2 softball fields, 3 indoor tennis courts in Douglas Hall.
<p>| NAME OF FACILITY     | Map Location Number | Agency and Facility Class | Year Established | Acres | Playground Equipment | Picnic Facilities | Ball Fields | Tennis Courts | All Purpose Courts (Basketball) | Swimming Pools | Restrooms | Trails (Bike/Jogging/Walking/Hiking) | Golf Course | Campsites | Swimming (Non-Pool) | Boat Launch Lanes | Fishing (River and Stream) | Comments                                                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Courthouse Grounds   | 16                  | △                        | N/A              | X     | X                    |                   |             |               |                                   |                |           |                                  |               |           |                             |                |                  | Facilities include park benches and walkways along Deer Creek |
| Old Sewer Farm       | 17                  | ○                        | 1921             | 6.0   |                      |                   |             |               |                                   |                |           |                                  |               |           |                             |                |                  |                         |
| Templin Beach        | 18                  | ○                        | 1948             | 5.0   |                      |                   |             |               |                                   |                |           | X                                 | X             |           |                             |                |                  |                         |
| South Knolls         | 19                  | ○                        | 1964             | 9.20  |                      |                   |             |               |                                   |                |           |                                  |               |           |                             |                |                  | Located outside city limits. Future plan include a trail system, benches and picnic tables. |
| Deer Creek Park Park | 20                  | ○                        | 1965             | .55   |                      |                   |             |               | X                                |                |           |                                  | X             |           |                             |                |                  | Future plans include: parking area, picnic area, playground equipment, turf and landscaping. |
| Brown Park Addition  | 21                  | ○                        | 1976             | 1.33  |                      |                   |             |               |                                   |                |           |                                  |               |           |                             |                |                  |                         |</p>
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<th>NAME OF FACILITY</th>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>Future plans include: parking area, picnic area, playground equipment, turf and landscaping.</td>
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<p>| Joseph Lane Park | 23                  | UN                       |                 |       |                      |                  |             |              |                                |               |           |                                  |            |           |                     |                |                      |          |
| Proposed neighborhood park adjacent to Joseph Lane Junior High School. Future plans include turf and landscaping, a picnic area and playground equipment. |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF FACILITY</th>
<th>Map Location Number</th>
<th>Agency and Facility Class</th>
<th>Year Established</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Playground Equipment</th>
<th>Picnic Facilities</th>
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<th>Tennis Courts</th>
<th>All Purpose Courts (Basketball)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>24</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>162.0</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilities include 12 lighted tennis courts, 2 lighted softball fields, 1 lighted baseball field, 9-hole golf course, 2 soccer fields, 2 outdoor all-purpose courts, 8 horseshoe pits and wildlife area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stewart Park Gaddis Section</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>16.30</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Future plans include: boat ramp and access road and culvert under railroad tracks for access to bike trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME OF FACILITY</td>
<td>Map Location Number</td>
<td>Agency and Facility Class</td>
<td>Year Established</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
<td>Picnic Facilities</td>
<td>Ball Fields</td>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>All Purpose Courts (Basketball)</td>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
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<td>Trails (Bike/Jogging/Walking/Hiking)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stewart Park – Fir Grove Section (includes Army Reserve &amp; Naval Reserve Additions)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>23.03</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>26.93</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Facilities include: community garden, cultural arts center. Future plans include: community swimming pool, picnic area and pavilion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stewart Park River Front Section</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>24.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Amacher</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>NAME OF FACILITY</td>
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<td>Playground Equipment</td>
<td>Picnic Facilities</td>
<td>Ball Fields</td>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>All Purpose Courts (Basketball)</td>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td>Trails (Bike/Jogging/Walking/Hiking)</td>
<td>Golf Course</td>
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<tr>
<td>River Forks</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>Other facilities include: jogging track, softball field and wading pool. Future plans include a 2nd softball field, all-purpose court, and two tennis courts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooper Creek Reservoir</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Future plans for this area include facilities for group picnicking &amp; additional hiking trails. A group camp area is being considered.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAME OF FACILITY</td>
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<td>Agency and Facility Class</td>
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<td>Acres</td>
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<td>Picnic Facilities</td>
<td>Ball Fields</td>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>All Purpose Courts (Basketball)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berry Creek</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>acreage includes reservoir and site clearing areas.</td>
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<td>Recreational Facilities</td>
<td>Approximate Acreage</td>
<td>Basketball Courts Indoors</td>
<td>Asphalt Play Areas (Multi-Purpose Courts)</td>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
<td>Multi-Purpose Rooms (Public Assembly Areas)</td>
<td>Athletic Track</td>
<td>Baseball/Softball Fields</td>
<td>Football/Soccer Fields</td>
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FINDINGS

1. Increases in leisure time, income, transportation costs, energy costs and projected population growth indicate that there will continue to be a significant demand for a diversity of park and recreational opportunities in the Roseburg urban area.

2. In the City of Roseburg most park land has been acquired by conveyance or donation, principally from federal and state agencies. Today, most surplus government land has been disposed of, eliminating this important source for additional park land.

3. An important part of the history of Roseburg's park system can be attributed to the efforts of local clubs, organizations and individuals working in cooperation with the City to improve park areas and facilities. Continued cooperation among these various groups is essential to the maintenance and enhancement of the urban area's park and recreation facilities.

4. The Roseburg urban area is currently served by 27 developed park areas encompassing over 1,296 acres. Of these 27 parks, 18 are administered by the City with the remaining 9 falling under County jurisdiction.

5. Stewart Park is the City's primary recreational facility. The park is used heavily by city residents and non-residents alike. According to a 1973 Usage Survey, approximately 33 percent of those people using the golf course live outside the City; over 43 percent of the spectators for a baseball game at Legion Field were not city residents; nearly 27 percent of the people using the park tennis courts are from outside the City; and of those persons participating in the city-wide softball league, over 38 percent were not city residents.

6. Along with the 16 developed neighborhood parks within the urban area, there are also 7 undeveloped parks that have been designated as neighborhood parks and slated for future development. Upon completion, these areas will contribute an additional 26 acres of park land.
7. Private recreational facilities supplement and help meet the demand for a variety of recreational opportunities.

8. The Park and Recreation Element contains generalized projections of the urban areas future park and recreation facility needs. These projections are based on standards contained in the Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. While the statewide standards provide a useful comparison, they should not be used as the ultimate determinant of the adequacy of the park and recreation facilities provided in the Roseburg urban area. A determination of the adequacy must be based not only on total acres or facilities, but also on the values of the residents, the location of park and recreation facilities in relation to the residents each is intended to serve, the specific function each park is intended to serve and the role private facilities play in providing recreational opportunities.

9. According to SCORP standards, the current supply of neighborhood parks is 95 acres below the projected 1980 need, while community parks are deficient by 24 acres. The gap between supply and demand is projected to increase for both of these park types unless additional land is provided.

10. Many residential neighborhoods are substantially isolated from existing park areas due to man-made barriers (major arterials, freeway, rail lines, etc.) and natural barriers (hills, river, streams, etc.).

11. The ability of local government to acquire property for future park development prior to the land being subdivided for residential use has been severely restricted through a lack of funds or method of acquisition for this purpose. With residential growth outpacing the acquisition of land for parks, many neighborhoods in the community have been left without nearby park facilities.

12. Providing adequate park and recreation facilities is made more difficult by the lack of a detailed urban area Parks and Recreation Master Plan that incorporates a methodology reflecting demand characteristics of this local area.
ASSUMPTIONS

1. The demand for recreation-oriented facilities and services in the urban area will increase at a faster rate than population growth.

2. Increased demand on limited facilities, inflated development and maintenance costs, and an increasing reluctance by the tax paying public to finance new facilities, will impair the City's ability to adequately meet future park and recreation needs.

3. Public preference or demand for certain kinds of recreation services and facilities may change, leaving some under-used and others over-used, illustrating the need for flexibility in park and recreation planning.

4. Coordination and cooperation between local government and other recreation-oriented groups will become increasingly important to the efficient and cost-effective provision of recreation opportunities in the urban area.

5. Acquisition of additional park land will become increasingly difficult.
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICY-STATEMENTS
FOR PARKS AND RECREATION

Goal

To provide a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of park and recreation facilities and services which will satisfy the diverse needs of urban area residents and visitors.

Objectives

1. Develop local standards, measures and implementation techniques to determine the level and type of local park and recreation facilities necessary to serve the needs of urban area residents.

2. Continue to encourage cooperation and coordination between the city and other governmental agencies regarding the planning, acquisition and development of parks and recreation facilities within the urban area.

3. Develop park sites and recreation facilities in a manner best suited to serve the diverse-interests and needs of the urban area’s population.

4. Close the gap between the current supply of park and recreation facilities and the projected needs.

5. Encourage opportunities for the development of private recreational facilities.

6. Provide for the special recreational needs of the elderly and the handicapped.

7. Provide alternative transportation modes, including mass transit and bicycle trails, to area parks and recreation facilities wherever possible.

8. Provide the City with alternative means of financing acquisition, development, and maintenance of future parks and recreation facilities.
9. Encourage private donations for the development of park and recreation facilities, services and programs.

Policies

1. The City shall establish guidelines to ensure a means of acquiring needed park lands.

2. The City, in coordination with the Douglas County Parks Department, shall formulate, adopt and implement a Park and Recreation Master Plan which incorporates a methodology reflecting demand characteristics of the Roseburg urban area. The Park and Recreation Master Plan will include:
   a. The development of a complete inventory of park and recreation facilities and current usage of these facilities; the development of local standards for use by the City in determining the type and level of parks and facilities that are needed; the development of demand effectiveness measurements; and the development of capital improvements programming and other implementation strategies.
   b. Indication of how much land is needed for each type of park (district, community, neighborhood, etc.); and indicate what types of activities should be provided in each park (e.g., active recreational opportunities such as ball fields, tennis courts and playgrounds versus passive recreational opportunities such as hiking trails).
   c. Indication of how the resources of other local organizations and agencies can be coordinated and maximized in order for each to provide the level and type of recreational opportunities for which it is best suited.
   d. Indication of areas where the advance purchase of park land should occur in anticipation of future demand.

3. The City shall continue to encourage and facilitate cooperation and coordination with other appropriate agencies regarding the planning, acquisition, development and use of parks and recreation facilities.

4. The development of park and recreation facilities shall optimize existing and planned transportation facilities and services and shall allow for choice in using alternative transportation modes.
5. The City shall take an active role in promoting both the public and private recreation industry in the Roseburg urban area.

6. The development of park and recreation facilities shall consider the carrying capacity of the land, air, and water resources of the site. Park and recreation development shall not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

7. The City shall evaluate existing park and recreation facilities for possible modification to accommodate the special needs of handicapped persons and senior citizens. Future parks and recreation facilities shall be designed to accommodate the special needs of these individuals.