

**Klamath Falls
Parks Master Plan
APPENDICES**

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APPENDIX A
PARK INVENTORY AND CLASSIFICATIONS

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Park Classification Standards

The following revised classification standards were established through this Master Plan update process to support management decisions for park sites. The 1998 Parks Master Plan organized parks by five classifications, including mini-parks, neighborhood parks, regional parks, special use areas, and open space areas. The Master Plan Project Team updated the classification system for parks and facilities to better reflect the City's existing and planned parks and facilities. Park classifications support City staff in implementing Master Plan policies by providing parameters for design and development standards, park and natural resource maintenance and operating levels, and guidelines for future funding and acquisition opportunities. Sites are not limited to these types of facilities, nor are they required to include them. These are the preferred types of facilities, which may be supplemented by a variety of support amenities. Please see Table A-1 for a full list of parks under each classification.

Regional Parks

Regional parks are large parks that provide access to unique natural or cultural features and/or regional-scale recreation facilities. These parks can accommodate large group activities, tournaments and festivals, and often have specialized recreation facilities. Regional parks often enhance the identity of the region by protecting unique historic and cultural resources, natural areas, and water features. Regional parks appeal to residents from throughout the city and beyond.

- Size: Typically, 100 acres or more
- Preferred Amenities: Sport fields, boat ramps, destination play areas, reservable picnic shelters, trails, cultural resources, natural areas, and water features.

Community Parks

Community parks offer a variety of recreation facilities that are designed to be used by the entire community.

- Size: Typically, 10 to 50 acres
- Preferred Amenities: Picnic areas, sport fields and courts, destination play areas, seating areas, and paths

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks provide close-to-home recreation opportunities for nearby residents. These parks are designed to serve neighbors within walking and bicycling distance of the park (approximately ½ mile). Because they serve nearby neighbors, these parks typically do not include parking or permanent restrooms.

- Size: Typically, 1 to 3 acres
- Preferred Amenities: Playgrounds, outdoor sport courts, open grass areas and seating

Pocket Parks

Pocket parks are small parcels that provide landscaped and/or natural green space. These sites are designed to provide welcoming public space within residential and commercial built environments. They can take the form of green spaces or small urban plazas.

- Size: Typically, less than 1 acre
- Preferred Amenities: Benches, and basic site amenities

Open Spaces

Open spaces protect significant natural areas and open space resources within and near the community, while providing recreation opportunities—typically trails— as a secondary benefit. They serve the entire community. The size of an open space may vary as needed to protect the natural resource or open space.

- Size: Unlimited
- Preferred Amenities: Trails, viewing areas, benches, natural landscaping

Special Use Facility

Special use facilities include stand-alone recreation facilities not located within larger parks. Special use areas support single-purpose facilities, such as sport stadiums, boat ramps, swimming pools, community centers, and urban plazas. These facilities may have specialized operational needs.

- Size: Varies
- Preferred Amenities: Varies

TableA-1:Park Inventory

Parks and Facilities	Classification	Location	Management	Acres (inventory)	OPEN GRASS FIELDS	BASEBALL/ SOFTBALL DIAMOND	RECTANGULAR FIELD	BASKETBALL COURT	TENNIS COURT	PICKLEBALL	DISC GOLF	VOLLEYBALL COURT	PLAYGROUND	WATER PLAY	FACILITY RENTALS	HORSESHOES	PICNIC AREA (R=rentable)	RESTROOMS (year-round)	RESTROOMS (seasonal)	BOAT LAUNCH	TRAILS	NATURAL AREAS	VIEW POINT
Existing City Parks and Facilities																							
Moore Park	Regional	667 Lakeshore Dr	City	435.0	x		x		x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Regional Total				435.0																			
Veterans Memorial Park	Community	10 George Nurse Way	City	3.3	x										x		x		x	x	x		x
Kit Carson Park	Community	1820 Leroy St	City	9.1	x							x	x		x		x		x		x	x	
Community Total				12.4																			
Fairview Park	Neighborhood	1741 Worden Ave.	City	3.1	x								x				x						
Krause Park	Neighborhood	2625 Bly St	City	2.8	x		x	x					x										
Mills-Kiwanis Park	Neighborhood	1001 Division St	City	2.4	x			x									x						
Richmond Park	Neighborhood	810 N. 3rd St	City	0.6	x			x					x										
Warford Park	Neighborhood	4819 Balsam Dr	City	8.5	x	x							x				x				x	x	
Stukel Park	Neighborhood	2121 Stukel St	City	0.7	x			x		x			x										
Neighborhood Total				18.1																			
Eldorado Park	Pocket Park	649 N. Eldorado Ave	City	0.4	x																		
Henderson Park	Pocket Park	2301 Henderson St	City	0.6	x																		
Klamath Commons	Pocket Park	1133 Main St	City	1.5	x									x					x				
Pacific Terrace Park	Pocket Park	720 Pacific Terrace	City	0.6	x																		
Sugarman's Corner Park	Pocket Park	535 Main St	City	0.1																			
Pocket Park Total				3.2																			
Conger Park	Special Use	1710 Siskiyou St	City School District	10.6	x	x	x														x		
Ella Redkey Pool	Special Use	1805 Main St	City	2.4	x										x		x	x					
Kiger Stadium	Special Use	2001 Crest St	City	10.6		x																	
Linkville Pioneer Cemetery	Special Use	1301 Upham St	City	18.2	x																		
Maple Park	Special Use	219 W. Main St	Klamath Art Association	1.0																		x	
Mills Little League	Special Use	1919 Vine Ave	City	5.3																			
Moore Park Marinas (I, II, III)	Special Use	662 Lakeshore Dr.	City	23.0	x								x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x
Putnam's Point	Special Use	605 Lakeshore Dr	City	2.6													x					x	x
Veterans Memorial Park Marina	Special Use	10 George Nurse Way	City	0.5															x				
Lake Ewauna Trail	Special Use/Trail		City	9.1																		x	x
Special Use Total				83.3																			
Conger Heights	Open Space	905 Stanford St	City	40.0																		x	x
South Portal Wetlands	Open Space	405 Riverside Dr	City	3.9																	x	x	
Southside Park	Open Space	5095 Anderson Ave	City	12.8	x																x		
Open Space Total				56.7																			
Total parks and open space				608.6																			

APPENDIX B NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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Klamath Falls Parks Master Plan Needs Assessment

August 8, 2018

Summary of Needs

Community members and stakeholders have provided input and ideas for the future of Klamath Falls parks system. Group interviews with park user groups, stakeholders, staff, the Parks Advisory Board, and City Council yielded insights into needs and opportunities for the City's park system. An online questionnaire solicited responses from 770 Klamath Falls community members. In addition to the community input received, the Project Team has evaluated the parks and trails system to identify gaps, needs, and opportunities. This Needs Assessment includes three¹ sections.

1. A summary of community input to-date.
2. A list of system-wide needs and opportunities that are informed by the community input and technical analysis. The list is organized by Maintenance, Programs and Partnerships, and Management and Administration, and System-wide Park Needs.
3. A diagram that illustrates areas of opportunity for future development/improvements

These elements were used to develop recommendations for the Klamath Falls Parks Master Plan

1. Community Input

- Parks should support community well-being by offering spaces that encourage healthy activities and social gathering.
- Parks should be accessible by walking and biking.
- Parks should contribute to the City's economic development through beautification of the built environment and by attracting visitors and new residents and helping to retain current residents.
- Veterans Park should be a welcoming and prominent gateway into Klamath Falls.
- Klamath Falls community members use parks and trails to connect with nature and be outdoors. This is what survey respondents most value about the parks and the primary reason they want to spend even more time in parks. Community members are seeking enhanced connections to existing open spaces and natural resources.
- Klamath Falls trails are highly utilized. Community members are seeking a more connected trail system. Hard- and soft-surfaced trails that offer opportunities for a variety of uses, ranging from running and mountain biking to dog walking and pushing baby strollers. Priority trail

¹ The initial Needs Assessment document included a fourth section: a matrix identifying site-specific needs and opportunities for existing parks. That matrix was refined and further developed to create the Site Recommendations provided in Appendix C of the Master Plan. Therefore, the needs and opportunity matrix was removed from the Needs Assessment Appendix of the Master Plan to avoid redundancies.

improvements include extending trails and connecting trails to parks and other community destinations where feasible, integrating signage, and improving maintenance.

- Community members have prioritized developing new recreation facilities in existing parks, enhancing existing parks and adding more recreation facilities over developing new parks. Many of the City's Neighborhood and Pocket Parks have opportunities for enhanced amenities and/or recreation opportunities.
- Enliven parks through programming by working with partners for events, fitness and recreation. There especially is a need for more programming and activities for teens and young adults.
- Safety in parks and on trails is a concern. Community members are interested in improving the environmental design of park spaces and facilities and increasing programming to create safer feeling parks, facilities, and trails.
- Klamath Falls has a rich and complex history. There are opportunities to integrate interpretive elements throughout the park and trail system that accentuate the history and culture of the area.

2. Systemwide Needs and Opportunities

Maintenance

- Community members value well-maintained parks and facilities. Improving regular day-to-day maintenance was among questionnaire respondents' top priorities for improving parks, recreation, and open spaces in Klamath Falls. There is a need to prioritize maintenance and identify funding for both preventative and routine maintenance for sites where new facilities or programs are added.
- Some parks include outdated facilities and deferred maintenance. There is a need to prioritize and fund small capital projects to repair or replace worn amenities and facilities.
- There is a need to address water conservation. Updating irrigation systems and integrating drought tolerant and native species in landscapes would help address this need.

Programs and Partnerships

- There is community need for job and skills training among youth. Since the city parks Division doesn't provide these types of programs and services, it should carefully consider the role it could play in helping address this need. For example, it may be able to extend seasonal job opportunities to youth and young-adults in the community.
- Refined use agreements are important to clarifying and sustaining roles and responsibilities for jointly used sites. Consider evaluating use agreements for the following park sites:
 - Conger Park (Klamath Falls City Schools)
 - Southside Park (Hosanna School)
- Much of the City's off-road trail system (outside of parks) is owned and managed by non-City entities. There is a need to identify the City's role in collaboration with others to maintain and expand these trails.

- Where more programming is desired in parks, there is a community interest in the City partnering with other organizations to providing programming. The YMCA and OIT's Park & Play program are examples of this type of collaborative programming that has been a great success. The City plays a facilitator role by encouraging other entities to provide programs in its parks.
- There is a need for increased City staffing resources to continue to engage, manage, and organize community volunteers and partnerships.
- There is an opportunity to create a Friends of Klamath Falls Parks to solidify stakeholder support for the park and recreation system.
- The City owns and manages a couple of facilities that are not in-line with its operational model or areas of focus. Given the need to focus on core services, the City could explore alternative management/ownership models for:
 - The Linkville Pioneer Cemetery
 - Mills Little League
 - Kiger Stadium

Management and Staffing

- A City Staff person is needed to coordinate and manage volunteer and partner relationships. A menu of potential projects, their elements and benefits could help pair partners and donors with projects that align with their objectives/missions.
- Staff capacity is also needed to develop and submit grant applications and to improve marketing and communications to increase local knowledge of park and recreation resources and increase regional and state exposure to recreation opportunities in an around Klamath Falls.

Systemwide Park Improvement Needs

- The City's parks system is distributed over a large area and interspersed with land and facilities owned by non-City providers. The existing trails system connects several of the City's parks and facilities, but the connections are not always obvious. Trailheads, and trail junctions - especially in Moore Park - are inconsistently marked. Branded signage that follows a Citywide style guide would help community members and visitors explore, navigate, and appreciate the parks system. A systemwide trails map had also been identified as a need.
- The City's parks encompass sites that have rich cultural and ecological stories. Interpretive signage and elements that tell the cultural and natural history of the area should be considered throughout the system. Cultural interpretation should be developed in close collaboration with local tribes.
- As drought conditions become more severe and water use restrictions become increasingly frequent, drought-resistant landscaping should be considered for new and replaced landscaping.
- In order to create a more inclusive system that is welcoming to people of all ages and abilities, universally accessible features and amenities should be considered where possible.

- Safety concerns have been cited by some stakeholders and members of the public. As features and amenities are replaced and built, security and safety should be carefully considered.

Systemwide Development/Enhancement Opportunities

The map (Needs Assessment: Park Enhancement Opportunities) highlights areas of need in the Klamath Falls parks system where there are opportunities for improvements that would help elevate the entire park system. Areas of opportunity include:

Waterfront Enhancements

Klamath Falls is surrounded by significant water features. City parks and trails along the waterfront have potential to support water recreation access, water views, natural resource protection, and through partnership, large community events and concessions for residents and tourists.

Nature Experiences

Access to nature is a top priority for Klamath Falls community members. There are several city parks that have potential for improved access to nature, interpretation, and nature play. Centrally located, Moore Park and Conger Heights offer access or potential access to high-quality open and natural spaces. Additionally, Warford Park includes a highly utilized playground and stand of trees that could provide a good landscape for nature play. Krause and Southside also offer opportunities for nature play.

Trail Connections

The Klamath Falls community are active trail users. There is a community desire for expanded and increased trails. There are several routes that build on existing and planned trail facilities to create key bicycle and pedestrian connections.

Cultural Connections

The Klamath Falls area has a rich history. City parks include land that is significant to the Klamath and Modoc Tribes. There are many opportunities throughout the park system, but particularly in Moore and Conger Heights Park, to highlight the area's cultural, natural and historical features through interpretive elements describing the community's history in relation to pioneers, timber industry, agriculture, military, geology and natural resources.

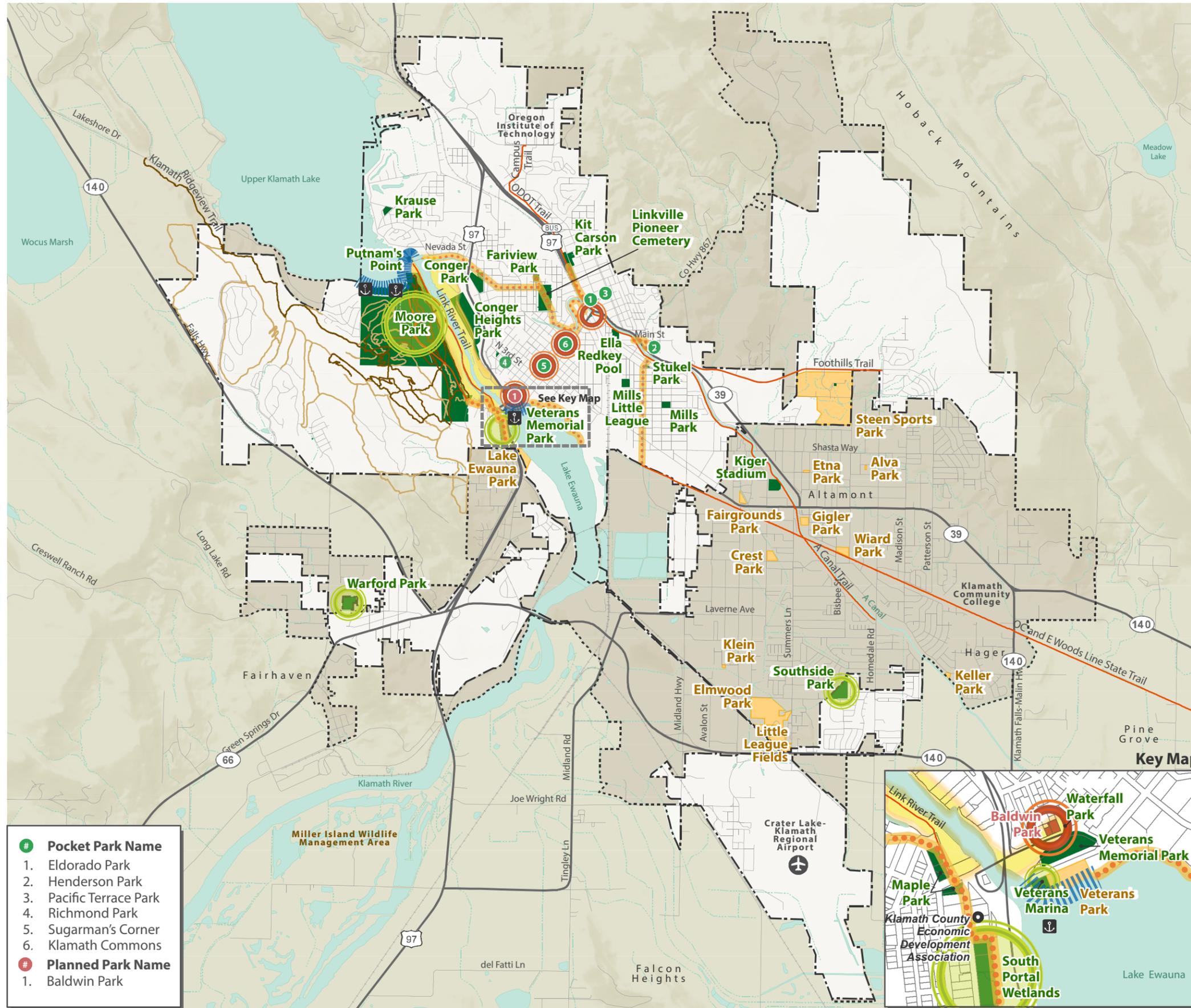
Interludes

Existing and planned parks provide a series of public spaces through the Klamath Falls Downtown, linking neighborhood pocket parks to Lake Ewauna and the Link River. The coordinated development and programming of these sites will be important to creating a cohesive urban park system through the core of the city. This sequence of green public spaces includes El Dorado and Pacific Terrace Parks, Klamath Commons (currently in construction), Sugarman's Corner Park, the planned Baldwin Park, and Veterans Memorial Park.

Safety

Seek opportunities to improve the safety of parks and trails through environmental design approaches and various features such as security cameras, lighting and signage about allowed uses and etiquette.

Figure B-1: Park Enhancement Opportunities Map



- 🟢 Pocket Park Name**
- 1. Eldorado Park
- 2. Henderson Park
- 3. Pacific Terrace Park
- 4. Richmond Park
- 5. Sugarman's Corner
- 6. Klamath Commons
- 🔴 Planned Park Name**
- 1. Baldwin Park



KLAMATH FALLS PARKS MASTER PLAN

Need Assessment: Parks Enhancement Opportunities

Parks and Recreation Facilities		Enhancement Opportunities	
	Existing City Parks and Facilities		Waterfront Enhancement
	Planned City Parks		Trail Connections
	Existing Non-City Parks		Cultural Connections
	Pocket Parks Map Number		Nature Experience
	Planned City Parks Map Number		Interlude
	Marinas		
Trails			
	Multi-Use Trails		
	Recreation Trails		
	Moore Mountain Trails		
Base Map Features			
	Klamath Falls City Limits		
	Urban Growth Boundary		
	Highways		
	Local Streets		
	Railroad		
	River, Streams, and Canals		
	Water Bodies		



Sources: City of Klamath Falls, 2017 and State of Oregon Spatial Data Library, 2016. Map prepared by MIG, Inc., February 22, 2018.



APPENDIX C
RECOMMENDATIONS AND ESTIMATED COSTS

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Introduction

The following cost model includes site-based and system-wide recommendations. Cost estimates are based on a general order-of-magnitude costs (see Table C-2 for cost assumption). These cost estimates are intended to assist staff in evaluating and prioritizing projects. Costs are in 2018 dollars and do not account for inflation. The costs are divided into three categories: capital projects, reinvestment/replacement, and maintenance.

Costs to Implement Recommendations

Capital Projects

Capital projects include acquisition, master planning, site and trail development, enhancements, improvements, and added recreation elements and amenities. Descriptions of these project categories are included in Appendix C. Capital costs are identified for these types of capital projects.

Reinvestment and Replacement

An annual allocation is also identified for park reinvestment costs. This allocation sets aside each year a portion of the funds that will be needed for the eventual capital replacement of outdated or worn facilities as scheduled based on their age and use. The annual allocation is based on the funding needed to address in the long-term existing facilities as well as new parks and facilities following development. While these funds are not needed immediately, monies set aside annually will ensure that the City has funds on hand to repair or replace amenities, facilities and landscaping at the end of their lifecycle, whether or not this occurs in the next ten years.

Maintenance

Separate from capital projects, maintenance funds are needed to take care of existing parks and facilities, as well as proposed capital projects when developed. These costs represent the annual funding needed for both routine and preventative maintenance. Park sites have been divided into three categories with different annual costs to reflect the varying levels of effort and resources needed at different sites. These levels include:

- **Standard Maintenance:** 30 existing and proposed sites require a standard level of care, including all routine and preventative tasks necessary to maintain parks for safe access and use.
- **Enhanced Maintenance:** These sites should receive a higher level of maintenance and more frequent tasks because they have specialized facilities, are programmed, or receive a high volume of use. These sites should receive priority for maintenance attention during peak use times and seasons.

- **Natural Area Maintenance:** Natural areas require less care than developed park areas, so maintenance costs are lower. However, natural areas in the City do need specialized maintenance, including routine monitoring and inspection, tree pruning, invasive species management or removal, dump and litter pickup, hazard removal, fire protection/mitigation, and sustainable forest maintenance practices.

As the City tracks its maintenance costs, the per-acre maintenance costs can be refined in the cost model.

Table C-2: Cost Assumptions

	Column#	Cost	Units	Notes
Master Plan/Feasibility Study	1	\$ 75,000	Each	
Parkland Acquisition or Easements	2	\$ 50,000	Per Acre	Per acre cost
Site Development	3	\$ 400,000	Per Acre*%Developed	Assumes full acreage multiplied by the percent of the site developed
Trail Development	4	\$ 10,000	Per Mile	Granite surface with prep and base
Natural Resource Improvements	5	\$ 20,000	Per Acre*%Natural	
Added Recreation Element(s)	6	\$ 75,000	Each	
Major Enhancement	7	\$ 200,000	Per Acre*%Developed	If there are multiple added recreation elements, they are indicated as a major enhancement
General Site Improvements	8	\$ 100,000	Per Acre*%Developed	
Add Amenity	9	\$ 15,000	Each	
Other Enhancement	10		Entered individually for exceptional items.	
Capital Reinvestment and Replacement	11	\$ 5,000	Per Acre*%Developed	
Enhanced Maintenance	12	\$ 6,000	Per Acre*%Developed	
Standard Maintenance	13	\$ 3,500	Per Acre*%Developed	
Natural Resource Maintenance	14	\$ 500	Per Acre*%Natural	
Recreation Activities & Programs	15	No Capital Cost		
Community & Special Events	16	No Capital Cost		
Formal Agreement (MOU, JUA, Concession)	17	No Capital Cost		

APPENDIX D
PRIORITIZATION TOOL

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Project Prioritization Criteria

The criteria below guides phasing of recommended Master Plan projects and future proposed projects. Projects are be evaluated on a 3-point scale based on how well each project addresses these criteria (e.g., completely = 2 points; partially = 1 points; not at all = 0 points). This scoring helps identify higher priority projects that should be initiated in the short-term (1-2 years), mid-term (3-5 years), and long term (6+ years). The Master Plan Project Prioritization Criteria can be used to guide decision making for the Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

- **Short-Term Priorities:** Projects in this category should occur first. The community identified these projects as having a higher priority, or as having a more immediate opportunity to complete
- **Mid-Term Priorities:** These projects may take longer to implement depending on available funding. Projects in this category are priorities but will take additional support and resources to implement.
- **Longer-Term Priorities:** Longer-term projects are dependent on the involvement and support of community partners. Projects in this category could occur sooner depending on opportunity.

Rate the project or proposal using the following criteria.

Criteria	Rating Completely = 2 Partially = 1 Not at all = 0
Safety and/or function. Does the project replace or repair aging, worn or non-functioning amenities and facilities to improve or restore use?	
Recreation variety/interest. Does the project add a new type of recreation opportunity that doesn't currently exist in City parks?	
Enhanced assets. Does the project improve or add to existing sites and facilities to increase the usability, flexibility, and comfort?	
Cost efficiencies. Does the project reduce maintenance and operations costs?	
Available funding resources. Are capital funds available to construct the project?	
Within existing assets. Does the project build upon existing park space or facilities?	
Available staffing/operations: Are staff and operational resources available to operate and maintain the site/facility?	
Outside funding/partnerships: Does the project leverage outside resources?	
Citywide priorities: Does the project support any of the following community initiatives: (Provide 1 point for each initiative the project supports) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports wider City initiatives to invest in blighted areas • Provides multimodal connections to parks and other community destinations • Supports health, fitness, or youth development 	
Total Score	