

Comprehensive Plan Goals & Programs (Chapter 4)

Goal # 1: Create a system of parks, recreational facilities, and open space areas that provide quality active and passive recreational experiences for all urban area residents.

Policy 1. Parks, Open Space, and Recreation Values and Policies

- The natural environment and developed parks provide respite areas for citizens.

Many people use the parks at lunch time or when passing through town on a road trip.

- Prineville's citizens cherish the natural environment and the recreational opportunities the community offers to residents and visitors alike.

The Parks are heavily used for passive and recreational activities as well as organized sports.

- The community of Prineville defines "open space" as: land that is preserved solely for pedestrians and bicyclists consisting of, but not limited to, parks, trails, natural areas, landscaped areas over 600 square feet in area, and plazas.

Interesting, our actual definition is below:

OPEN SPACE. Consists of lands used for agricultural or forest uses, and any land area that would if preserved and continued in its present use conserve and enhance natural or scenic resources; protect air or streams or water supply and promote conservation of soils, wetlands or marshes. It also consists of landscaped areas such as parks, open recreation areas, golf courses and similar areas that reduce pollution and enhance the value of abutting or neighboring property; enhance the value to the public of abutting or neighboring parks, forests, wildlife preserves, natural reservations or other open space; enhance recreation opportunities; preserve historic, geological and archeological sites; promote orderly urban development; minimize land use conflicts; and maintain quality living conditions.

- Prineville's citizens have benefited from the efforts of the local community groups, City, CCPRD, County, State, and Federal government as it relates to open space, parks, and recreational facility development.

There are many recreational opportunities in and around Prineville from all levels of government.

- Given the various agencies involved in providing open space, parks, trails, and recreational opportunities – a high level of coordination and planning will be required in order to maximize efficiency and reduce duplication.

Within the City the trail systems will primarily be coordinated among the City, County and Parks. There is some BLM land on top of Barnes Butte and State lands on the Grade.

- The community will benefit from the addition of new parks and recreational opportunities in the most cost effective way possible.

True, but let's not get too cheap or all our trails will be gravel and we will be swimming in an above ground pool.

- Development of a comprehensive master plan examining current and future, parks and recreation needs will benefit the community.

The Park Department has such a plan.

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- Local parks and recreational opportunities tend to be distributed throughout the community without connecting links other than streets; Prineville's citizens desire to connect existing and future parks and recreation facilities by sidewalks, trails, and other mechanisms. Such connections provide greater opportunities for citizens, particularly children, to safely access parks without vehicle use.

This is something that needs to be considered with new development, especially subdivisions. Capital improvements projects are another area that can increase connectivity. The City and Parks District are continually seeking grant opportunities to provide linkages among parks and recreation facilities.

- Open space and/or recreational areas should be available to residents within 1200 feet of their homes unless an exception is granted by the City.

This was discussed at length during the code update. It was determined that meeting this goal was not practical though the land use code alone and that a partnership with Parks would help fill the gap.

- New parks and recreational facilities should be incorporated into new developments as a way to distribute resources throughout the community and reduce vehicle miles traveled.

This can be done with subdivisions and possibly partnerships with commercial development.

- Older neighborhoods and redevelopment areas should consider incorporating parks, trails, and other recreational facilities as a way to enhance the community.

Yes, but who is going to give up the land?

- New parks should be developed without community subsidy, while new trails and community recreational facilities may require additional funding through those sources available to the City and CCPRD.

Parks can be required with the approval of a subdivision and each home pays a parks SDC (system development charge). Those SDC payments are used for the development of future parks throughout the Parks District. If a developer builds a park they can be refunded their SDC.

- The school district and community college should participate in the discussion about new parks and be willing to link school and college resources to the community park system as a way to leverage open space opportunities.

This was a goal when the new Open Campus building was sited on fairgrounds property near the High school. Money is always the issue, not desire.

- Local development codes should include analysis of new resident impacts as it relates to the need for parks and recreation facilities beyond the collection of CCPRD SDC's. Such codes should require open space, parks, and recreational opportunities where justifiable and appropriate.

The land use code has been changed to include language that would allow the Planning Commission to justify requiring a park as part of a subdivision 20 lots or more.

- New trails are important elements that link open spaces and parks.

True.

- Riparian habitats and other natural areas may be used for recreational and open space opportunities.

This is a function of the Parks district and I believe there master plan does this.

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5. Update land use regulations to better manage the acquisition, development, and maintenance of open spaces, parks, and recreation opportunities within the UGB.

This is mostly a Parks & Rec. function – even if required by land use Parks has to accept them. If they don't accept them, the parks are developed and maintained by HOAs (Home Owners Associations). If the HOA doesn't maintain the park or disbands they can become a maintenance problem.

6. Encourage the CCPRD to upgrade existing parks, as necessary, through renovation to provide quality services as designated for that particular park space.

The parks district always has this in mind but are operating on limited funds.

7. Encourage new development to provide additional resources to satisfy additional recreational demand generated by growth.

The City encourages PUDs and cluster developments for this purpose.

8. Require that compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility requirements be part of new and upgraded facilities where appropriate. Law requires that ADA accessibility deficiencies be rectified whenever a CCPRD facility is substantially upgraded. If suitable funding becomes available sooner, any existing ADA deficiencies must be rectified.

The Parks District and the City are aware of ADA laws and apply them to all new park/trail/sidewalk development as well as renovation of previous development as funds are available.